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GEO. B. DUERST.

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JANUARY 15th, 1897.

The days of the New Year are waxing apace, and ever faster flies the Philatelic wheel ; though not every man be privileged to see it go round by more than a peep-hole.

One of the autocrats of the machinery seems to imagine himself the original Man to whom one may not speak, for he qualifies our soberest utterance of last month as a "flight of poetic fancy." "Spoke, spoke my wheel," has never been the song of this journal ; but we are democratic enough, and Greater British enough, to uphold now and then interests which seem to us in danger of being forgotten by "Little London."

Before you make any other arrangements for the evening of Wednesday, the 27th inst., remember the I.P.U. social gathering, with lantern show. If you are not a member, you are certainly a friend. Be there by seven.

Our Edinburgh correspondent says that the continuity of the science of Philately is not sufficiently realised or appreciated by prominent philatelists in that fair city.

Being ourselves of Scottish extraction, this at once conveys to us the meaning that new issues are neglected. Perhaps the alarming ample phrase of our esteemed countryman may need this little note for Southron readers.

It is painfully obvious that if the criticism is deserved, it is because the *P.J.G.B.* is too little read in Scotland's capital.

Fain, fain would we be there, for all the short daylight, to taste the wind from the Firth, and see the gulls flying overhead, with the motion that tells of great waters untroubled by petty human cares. We never see them thus in the English Metropolis, though they are there too in winter, sure enough. But either they seem as aliens, shunning observation, or else despicably domestic, the wild life of wide sea and sky forgotten for a pitiful dole. In Edinburgh they are at home ; busy, practical, energetic, scavengers if you will, but with a proud independence not unlike the sturdy Scot himself, and always children of the sea.

And then when you *are* lucky enough to get a sunny day, and tough enough for a stroll to the top of Arthur's Seat in the nipping wind, what a bonnie sight is yours !

There is nothing like this in London.

And is it philately ? Ay, is it ! You wouldn't talk to your Scotsman of just nothing but stamps, if you happened to have a bargain for him in the pocket of you ?

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

In future the *Journal* and *Advertiser* will be published on the 15th of each month. Contributors and advertisers are requested to send matter for publication not later than the 5th of each month.

Wheels within Wheels.

BIRMINGHAM.

Philately in Birmingham is pursuing a strong and steady course under the lead and guidance of the B.P.S., which has amalgamated every serious collector in the district, and most of the really prominent dealers and collectors in England. Ever since the early days of collecting this city has been one of the foremost in the science—and seems likely to retain its position, with the organisation that has been brought to bear upon it.

It is remarkably favoured in this respect, for probably no city in the world has a more diversified foreign trade, and all the commoner varieties can be picked up in the course of business for little or nothing.

A few years back a Club Packet of £1,000 would have been a surprise for everyone, but the B.P.S., last April, eclipsed all previous records with £3,026; in November, with £3,426, and finished up the year with £4,012 for December. But the sales are as remarkable as the value of the packets, many of the members buying from £10 to £50 and upwards, even when as low as 40th to 60th on the postal lists.

We have all been anxiously waiting for "the" Catalogue, and we are not all satisfied now we have got it. There certainly ought to be a good rush for 1/- yellow-green triangular capes at 5/-, and for 1/- violet, Grenadas at 5/- used or unused. They are certainly cheap at these prices, *if you can get them*. The 5c. Nova Scotia (unused) is, at last, rising to its proper place. I wonder how many could be shewn with original gum by all the dealers combined! One would not have to use many figures to name the correct number. However, in many respects, the catalogue is a great improvement on any previous issue, and is the result of a large amount of patient work.

LIVERPOOL.

Philately, as usual, has been very dull here during the holidays.

A well-known local philatelist has discovered an interesting variety of the current 5 bani Romanian. It consists of a comma after the numeral of value and occurs also on the post card. This is the first type; those in use now have no comma.

Messrs. Jaggard & Co. are leaving Lord St. for Renshaw St., the thoroughfare where second-hand booksellers most do congregate. It also bids fair to become a philatelic centre. Mr. Cuthbertson is already entrenched there, and Messrs. Taylor Bros. branch shop is located in Leece Street, which is just round the corner. I suppose the latter firm and Messrs. Ridpath are now the only stamp dealers in the whole of Lord Street and Church Street.

An amusing yarn, anent the wiles of London dealers, is current here.

Some little time ago a Liverpoolian visiting London, called upon a well-known dealer not far from the Strand, and (wise man) purchased a few West African Stamps on the basis of the then current "Gibbons." When he got back again, on going through his purchases, he found a forged Gambia, which he at once returned, and the Metropolitan dealer as promptly exchanged it, with an apology. And so the matter ended, for the time being. Some weeks passed, and another collector from Liverpool called at the *same dealer's*, who, in the course of conversation gravely warned him against buying stamps in Liverpool, as the trade there knew so little, there was a great risk of forgeries being palmed off as genuine stamps, through pure ignorance!

The cream of the joke is, that the first visitor who called is one of our best known local dealers, and the London man poses as an authority on British Colonials.

Full catalogue price is being offered here for at least *one* item in Messrs. Gibbons' new list. The stamp in question is the 1/- Grenada, 1883, which is modestly priced 5/-! The advent of Messrs. Gibbons' latest has caused very little stir here, and most of the dealers aver their readiness to sell on the basis of last catalogue, with, of course, a few exceptions. There was such a plethora of catalogues last year that we have scarcely digested them all yet. In the North we do not possess that rapid power of assimilation, so characteristic of the Southerner, and especially the Londoner.

DICKY SAM.

EDINBURGH.

Philately in Edinburgh has been affected by the season; all its votaries are in good humour, and with good reason; for at Smith's December sale nearly all the keen hunters got virtually Christmas presents.

The stamps offered for auction were better than they have been for some time. Mr. Ritchie, with considerably slackened speed, used every charm to further the sale; but buyers were few, and consequently prices were low. Most of the learned professions were represented; and the better lots generally went either to law or to medicine. One of our leading English specialists, however, managed to secure some valuable additions to his collection.

Some of the prices might be interesting:—

Great Britain, £5 orange, perfect copy,	
postally used	£1 9 0
Great Britain, I.R. Official, 5sh. rose,	
postally used	£1 10 0
Great Britain, I.R. Official 10sh. blue.	
postally used	£1 8 0
Great Britain, I.R. Official £1 green,	
postally used	£2 4

Newfoundland, 5 cents, brown, seal, unused.

This very nearly fell at two shillings, but was caught up just in time, and went gleefully along to £1 1 0
 Nevis, 1867, 1sh. green, unused £1 14 0
 Mauritius, 1848, 2d. blue, on bluish paper £2 17 6
 Mauritius, 1848, 1d. red, large margins £2 0 0
 Mauritius, 1848, 1d. brown, large margins £2 2 6

Another sale was announced for January, all the property of one collector.

Post-cards have had their innings at the Edinburgh and Leith Philatelic Society. In continuation of the display begun by Mr. Smail, a very interesting exhibit was made by the President, Mr. Fish, at the meeting on 14th December. It included specimens from nearly all countries, with some rare errors and minor varieties. The Argentines, and those of South African countries were much admired. Some of the members, who have hitherto neglected this department, declared themselves to be "almost persuaded" to join the ranks of collectors of entires.

Mr. Kühn has a very neatly arranged collection, which did not receive full justice, as time only permitted a hurried glance at it.

It was decided that no meeting would be held during the festive season, but that the Annual Dinner should take place on the 9th January.

There is great need for the dissemination of some sound advice regarding the continuity of philately as a science up to the present time. Not a few of the prominent collectors in Edinburgh have, as it were, drawn a dark line across their catalogues at the close of 1890, and have said to themselves, "Thus far, and no farther, shall we go." What they think, or what they say to themselves, of the New Collector, would perhaps be both forcible and instructive. Meanwhile they generally draw around them the mantle of content, and end anything bordering on discussion with declaring that 1890 is a good year to stop at.

GLASGOW.

Why has Glasgow no Philatelic Society? has been an unanswerable question for some time. But I am glad to say the matter is being now talked about by some of the prominent local collectors, and it is quite possible that the society will very shortly be an accomplished fact. As is well known Glasgow has many keen philatelists, and it is reasonable to suppose that much good would be derived from such an institution. We have one or two exchange clubs, but what is really wanted is a rendezvous where collectors could meet, and by shewing collections and discussing the knotty points of Philately, much could be done to advance (may I say?) the science. I hope to be able to give you further information on the subject at an early date.

I took a run through to Edinburgh on the 19th inst., to attend Messrs. James H. Smith and Company's auction sale. There were plenty of bargains going, the attendance being small. I would strongly advise your readers to send for catalogues of the next sale, which will be held on the last Saturday of January, as many good things can be picked up at quite a nominal figure.

CARLISLE.

If Collectors will only keep their eyes open what bargains can be picked up in the stamp line! Only recently in this good old Border city, a pair of 7½ Canada imperf. on the original was found among some old correspondence in a lawyer's office. An enterprising Collector made them his own in exchange for a sovereign, A strip of 7 2d. blue without lines on entire, 10d. Canada, Pence Nova Scotias, to say nothing of black 1d. and old English by the dozen, all have been picked up here by Collectors from friends who are the happy possessors of old correspondence.

This seems to be half the fascination of stamp collecting: one never knows what rarity one may stumble across.

It has been computed that there is one million pounds worth of old stamps in England still to find—from the Collector's point of view.

Amongst Collectors here, as elsewhere, the Army Official errors seem to be claiming a good deal of attention. The error "OFFICIAI" (which only occurs in the ½d. and 1d. values) especially. Postage Stamps are sent to the various military stations every three months, the first batch of "Army Officials" being sent on September 1st. The error "officiali" is found once in each sheet, lower pane, 3rd row, seventh stamp from the left. It was expected that this error would have been corrected in the November issue to the depôts, but it was not so. This seems to have had no effect on the demand, and prices are rising. It is supposed that a larger quantity was over-printed than was used at the first issue in September.

The ½d. value is really comparatively scarce.

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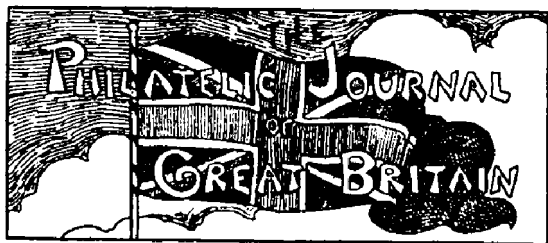
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	Once.		3 times.		6 times.		12 times.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 page	60	0	54	0	45	0	39	0
½ page	33	0	28	6	24	9	21	0
1-3 page or 1 col.	22	6	19	6	16	6	15	0
¼ page	18	0	15	0	13	6	12	0
1-6 page or ½ col.	12	0	10	6	9	0	7	6
⅛ page	9	9	8	6	7	3	6	6
1-12 page or ¼ col.	6	9	6	0	5	0	4	6
1-16 page... ..	6	0	5	6	4	6	4	0
1-24 page or ⅛ col.	3	9	3	4	3	0	2	6

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

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

CASH IN ADVANCE.



JANUARY 15th, 1897.

1896
1897.

The year that has just run out has not been marked by any very great or stirring events in Philately, but has been, as the experts tell us, one of solid and steady progress in the higher forms of stamp collecting. From a personal point of view 1896 will be sadly remembered as the year made memorable by the loss of two eminent Philatelists—Lord Kingston and Mr. Gilbert E. Lockyer; one the President and the other a prominent member of the leading English Philatelic Society. It will also possibly be remembered as the Australian year, in consequence of certain vagaries, more curious than comforting, in the stamp issuing departments of New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria. In the case of Victoria, it is some comfort to find, that owing mainly to the energetic action of the Melbourne Philatelic Society, a somewhat disgraceful condition of things has been revealed, and the evil stopped by the prompt punishment of the offending officials. As we have often lightly hinted, we do not despair of seeing the Post Offices of the world turn to our leading Philatelic Societies for guidance in stamp matters, and so recognise in them the true and

honest experts in all the more delicate matters that appertain to Philately. The Philatelic Society of Victoria has rightly earned the thanks of all who care for straight dealing in stamps. It is fair to add that the Government of Victoria, in so promptly dealing with the delinquent officers of the Postal Department, has created a wholesome precedent which may well deter other public servants from irregular traffic—or indeed any traffic—in Postage Stamps.

But leaving 1896 with its past, we can well afford to look ahead with confidence. The present year, so memorable for the length of Her Most Gracious Majesty's wonderful reign, will be to all of us a year of rejoicing. To us Philatelists it is the year of our great Exhibition. All know what that means to us; though few realize the immense amount of work it entails. May the success of the undertaking be commensurate with those efforts!

As regards the *P.J.G.B.*, our readers will, in 1897, find that we are not behind the times. Philately has of late approached so nearly to the conditions of an exact science, that we should be out of harmony with the modern spirit if we did not pay more and more attention to the severer aspects of the study. With this object it will be found that, as the year grows older, arrangements have been made to include in these columns a greater number of original articles, by experts of the highest standing, on the exclusively scientific side of Philately. And we hope, by this means, to entirely satisfy in 1897 that great and growing class of readers who look in a stamp journal for rigidly accurate descriptions of memorable stamps and their endless variations and errors. It was a joke once among us that Philately was a science: it has become so in serious sober earnest, and the *P.J.G.B.* in the coming year intends to be well to the front in chronicling and keeping pace with the development of the best sides of what once was our hobby, but is now our pleasing but most serious study.

The Coming Exhibition.

By the light of the fuller information which reached us since the December number of the *Philatelic Journal* appeared, it is plain to us now that all possible steps have been taken to make this year's Philatelic Exhibition a complete success. The list of medals and prizes is by no means closed: indeed, the names given on the back of the Prospectus were only those of the firms and individuals starting the list, which, there is every reason to believe, will, when complete, be a long one.

So now is the time for all Societies and other generous patrons of Philately to select the particular study or country which they wish to encourage, and offer medals and prizes for the best collections of the stamps they most affect. The cost of a medal or prize is not very great, and it will certainly add to the completeness of

the show if every Philatelic gathering in Great Britain is represented on the list. Proposals to this effect should doubtless be sent in to the Executive Committee at the earliest possible moment, in order that the complete list may be drawn up, passed, and published.

A note in Mr. Charles J. Phillips' *Notes and News* in the current number of the *Monthly Journal* gives clearly and concisely the details of the arrangements made for dealers' stalls. With the limited space at their disposal the Executive Committee have taken what was, perhaps, the only course open to them, and decided that these stalls shall be let by tender. Absolute impartiality in dealing with this question is guaranteed by the well-known names of the eminent philatelists, in no way connected with trade, who form the Stall Sub-Committee. In Messrs. W. B. Avery, E. D. Bacon, W. Boring Beckton, Douglas Garth, and T. Maycock, all who know anything of English Philately rightly place absolute confidence.

As regards the charge for show-space, we need only quote the words used a few days ago by Major Evans in his Editorial. They answer the question fully, simply, and clearly: "A small charge for space, and the charge is a small one, is also likely to act as a very wholesome check upon the sending-in of Exhibits of no possible value or interest. The Executive Committee may, we think, fairly be trusted to use their best endeavours to arrange the Exhibition so that it may be of the greatest possible interest to the greatest possible number."

Finally, we can only add that the evident efforts made by the Executive to satisfy all reasonable claims are, and rightly, eminently satisfactory to the great body of English Philatelists. It is our pleasant duty to state that we are now unable to find any person, whose opinion is entitled to the smallest consideration, at all dissatisfied with the work that has been done. On all sides there are signs of grateful approval; a sure augury for the success of what will certainly be the greatest Philatelic Exhibition ever held in this country. It is now for each one and all of us to help loyally to this end.

Ⓐ Nursery Critic.

(By an Old File.)

"Criticism, do you call it?" said Jim, lifting his eyes from the great ironical pages of *Die Bunte Reihe*. "Criticism, little one! If it must be so, it is nursery criticism with a vengeance, and the critic isn't out of her cradle. Swing along, Flossie, I'll rock you."

The young woman shrugged her pretty shoulders. "Well," she retorted "it's a free country, my wise young Transatlantic spark, and I hold with a great writer that the freest thing in modern England is the tongue of its woman-kind."

Jim laughed, "You don't quote the context of that wise saying, young lady, or you wouldn't adopt it so lightly. But you were saying . . ."

"I was saying," went on the unconverted Flossie, "that I may say what I like. Now, don't interrupt me for two minutes. Of course I mean with an 'if,' and the 'if' in this case is just the one condition that my expressed views are to have no acrid personal bias such as you men too often put into your so-called literary criticisms. I know what's fair and unfair; and I should take it as unfair if I made unkind fun of your American accent, or scribbled stuff about my Awful Dad's increasing weaknesses and decreasing wits"

"Quite right, my child" I murmured; "you have arrived at the age of reason, it would appear. Still there are some things little girls had better leave severely alone, and perhaps this is one of them: but what's it all about?"

"Dad," said this irreverent young person, "if ever you had a lucid interval I pray you have one now. I have before me an article written in one of Jim's philatelic papers—in the one he in his heart prizes and respects the most—and I was earnestly and honestly using it as a model in order to correct my own style, and also for purposes of analysis. In doing so, I threw out certain remarks or feelers or what you will; and Jim, there, tried to shut me up at once. If analysis means anything, it means pulling each sentence to pieces, and it isn't my fault if in the pulling I sometimes don't see how the sentence sanely joins together again."

"I only said," retorted Jim, "that the criticism was unfair: then that it wasn't criticism at all."

Flossie jumped up. "There," she said "what man, woman, or child, or even writer in the philatelic press could stand that? He it is who is so unfair, he"

The temperature was rising, and I endeavoured to bring it back to the quiet level of literature once more. Nothing cools the air so much, I have always noticed, as flinging a word or two of Latin into a heated conversation. The talk at once becomes calm and classical; besides, the scrap of Latin brings all but the 'Varsity women to a sense of their own intellectual poverty. I therefore, putting on my philatelic and professional air, asked what the *corpus vile* was over which they were quarrelling.

"I don't know it by that name," answered Flossie, "and, what's more, I don't want to. But it's Jim's precious pet paper he guards and defends so jealously, and I was just analysing the leader in the current number. Then I said"

"What is not worth repeating," threw in Jim.

"Boy," said I, "you know the old wheeze. We are none of us infallible, not even the youngest of us. Let the little lass have her fling."

Flossie went on, her big blue eyes sparkling with a mischief directed more against the young

American than any other soul: "Well, the thing he gave me to read is called 'An Official Snubbing,' and I was to analyse it and read it to improve my style. And so it has, though it hasn't improved Jim's temper. And why? Because I dared to make innocent fun of some of its solemn phrases. Analysis is a dry thing if you can't have a little wholesome merriment out of it. For instance, the eminent writer talks of 'raps over the knuckles' being 'disclosed in communications.' Were the knuckles disclosed, or the raps or what? I've had a lot to do with raps over the knuckles in my time, but in all my born days I never had a disclosed rap, and I hope I never shall. It must hurt abominably. Then the writer goes on to talk of 'mysterious leakages in the stamps of recent but short-lived issues.' When I read that, Dad, I simply gasped. What made the stamps leak? No wonder, poor things, they were short-lived. I can't think, unless it was something wrong with the original gum which must have been like that watery, cheap 'mucilage' you once brought home, and which held nothing fast, not even its own silly label."

The little woman paused for breath and then plunged in once more. "Well, I'll give you the mysterious raps and the leaky stamps, and pass on. The second paragraph talks of the 'spirit of unrest that of late years has been visible in some of the Australian Colonies, and in the very truest and best interests of collectors.' Well, I never! What was the 'unrest' doing in the truest and best interests, and why couldn't it stick to the Colonies and be bothered to it! But let that too pass, for there's a dragon on the wing. The writer continues: 'This unrestful dragon should be crushed beneath the heel of departmental integrity.' Scissors! Father, if you can find me an 'integrity' with a heel I'll give you a dollar, almost all I've got. But let's jump the dragon and go on. Further we read 'by a vigorous shutting of the back door of unnecessary issues.' Portentous! An unnecessary issue with a back door seems to be almost more awful than our friend's leaky stamp, but what the unnecessary issue was doing with a back door I, for one, cannot explain. In darkest Philatelia and the way out. One word more, and I have done. I am only a girl-critic and I may be wrong, but the following words 'all may yet re-establish itself—to quote the late misguided Emperor of the French,' seem to me to be out of place, out of all harmony—I might almost say that, placed as they are, they are unnecessary and in bad taste. I notice, though, that in the foot-note this article is said to be 'indited' and not *written*. I never 'indited' anything and that may make all the difference. 'Indited' things, Jim, evidently don't like analysis; and by the way, if you like . . ."

"Flossie" broke in Jim, somewhat sternly, "this is too bad. It isn't fair. No man's work would stand pecking at like this."

"Yours would'nt," pouted Flossie.

"That's as may be; but what do you know, you small infant, of the thoughtful earnest work

behind these small blemishes—of the years of labour and the honest indignation of the skilled collector, of the . . ."

"Dragons and leaky stamps and unnecessary back doors," almost shouted Flossie . . ."

"Children!" I roared, dropping all philosophy and philately, as I alone can drop them. "Children! This is but Twelfth-Night fooling and trifling with great things. Jim, my boy, you stick to your German. And, Flossie . . . you go to bed."

The Boys' Columns.

We have received from a young friend, who too modestly asks us not to proclaim his ignorance by publishing his name, a quaintly worded request that we should inform him whether the *P.J.G.B. Advertiser* is any good for boys, or whether it is solely intended for the noble army of "grown-ups." Let us say at once that a careful boy—either an old or a young boy—may pick up many useful hints from the pages of the *Advertiser*, which, indeed, is certainly growing very fast, but still only four months old, and therefore itself in its boyhood. Our young friend may see for himself what stamps are being mostly offered or mostly wanted; he may possibly spot something he himself needs. But quite apart from this, the *Advertiser* has an interest all its own, like the well-stocked window of a great dealer. We quite see that boys have special needs in Philately, and those needs have to be met with the slightest expenditure of the not-too-plentiful cash. Perhaps Mr. Brown, as time goes on, may be induced to have a page for boys in *P.J.G.B. Advertiser*. We shall see.

Helen G.—Your brothers are quite right. *Essays* are, as Major Evans tells you in his book about Stamp Collecting, trials of design, colour, paper, &c. If a Government or Post Office wishes to issue a certain stamp, and the officers or people entrusted with the work submit designs for approval before the stamp is finally settled upon and published, such trial impressions are *Essays*. There have often been differences of opinion as to the proper colour for a certain stamp, and many *essays* have been made in different colours before the final settlement. Pray send us those you have: they shall be returned to you with the story written in the fewest words.

J.S.; W.J.A.; L.M.B.—We are not above receiving wishes for the New Year and are greatly obliged to you. Yes, the coming Exhibition will be a wonderful sight for those who have worked at all at any one or more of the many interesting sides of stamp-collecting. I take it that the real way to get any good out of an exhibition such as we shall have in July, is to look carefully at a great collection of any country you yourself happen to have worked at, because

then you have some pegs on which to hang your knowledge. It is difficult to understand the labour or the enormous skill involved in a *really great collection* if you have't tried something in the same line yourself.

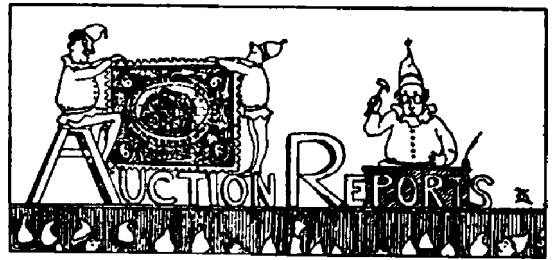
W.F.B., Bournemouth.—The S.S.S.S. is a society of good and learned men who undertook to tell people that certain stamps were issued not simply for putting on letters but for the less noble purpose of taking pennies out of the pockets of good simple collectors. So every now and then they publish a little sheet, saying "Such and such a stamp is only *printed to sell: don't buy it.*" If we lived in a perfect world we should all obey the S.S.S.S.; but if we obeyed all doctors we should most certainly starve, and unfortunately the people who collect like some of these new things. It is difficult to see why all men should not collect these stamps when they are issued by regular Governments and Post Offices, who have the right to issue them. It is a long story into which we cannot enter here; but it may safely be assumed that all stamps, like all confectioners' buns, are made to sell, and that if you go to an honest confectioner or an honest stamp dealer you may safely assume that, in moderation, all the stamps and buns they sell you are quite good enough for you to collect or eat, as the case may be, whatever Doctor S.S.S.S. may say to the contrary!

Henry J.—*Pelure* paper is [see Major Evans' *Stamps and Stamp Collecting*, p. 39] "a very thin paper, usually greyish in colour; about the thickness of tissue paper, but much harder and tougher, tissue paper being generally as soft as blotting paper."

W.G.G.—The Nova Scotia business is perfectly straight and simple: see your *Monthly Journal* for November and December if, as we understand from you, they have it at home. The man who sold sets for half-a-crown must be the same kindly creature who sold real sovereigns for a penny a piece. We don't know who it was; but the offer must have been a joke, not a serious deal.

E.M.F.—You will get excellent hinges (the Ideal "B") from Mr. William Brown, Salisbury, at 7d. a thousand. You ruin your stamps by pasting them in a book.

There are two removals to mention this month. First Mr. P. L. Pemberton has moved to London, 33, Gwendor Road, West Kensington, and Messrs. Jaggard and Co. have removed from 81, Lord Street, Liverpool, to more commodious premises at 39, Renshaw Street, in the same city.



* Unused. † On entire.

Messrs. CHEVELEY held their 99th sale on December 10th.

		£	s.	d.
51	Ceylon, imperf., 4d., two tears	4	15	0
61	Labuan, C.A., sideways, 12c.	5	0	0
62	„ 6 on 16c.	8	0	0
103	B. South Africa, £5, £10 used together†	6	0	0
105	Cape, woodblock, 1d. blue, tiny defects	16	0	0
120	Mauritius, 1848, early, 1d., superb...	8	0	0
123	„ „ very early, 2d.*	34	0	0
129	„ „ Env. cut square, 1/-*	5	15	0
132	Natal, 1/-, curved black surcharge, used with 1d. and 3d.†	6	15	0
157	N.S.W., large square, imperf., 5d.*	4	0	0
209	Barbados, 5/- rose*	4	15	0
215	B. Guiana, 1856, 4c. crimson	10	0	0
222	Canada, perf., 6d.*	10	10	0
259	N. Brunswick, Connell, perms. cut two sides	9	5	0
260	Newfoundland, 6½d. carmine*	11	0	0
262	„ „ 1/- carmine, cut	5	15	0
263	„ „ 1/- orange, cut close	7	5	0
267	Nova Scotia, 1/- mauve	8	15	0
268	„ „ 1/- violet, corners clipped	3	15	0
279	St. Lucia, 1883, 1/- black and orange*	3	0	0
293	St. Louis, 5c., corner mended	5	5	0

Mr. HADLOW held his 89th sale on Dec. 11th.

86	Mauritius, Env. cut round, 1/-*	1	6	0
87	„ „ 1/- green, pair imperf.	3	3	0
90	Natal, no wmk., rough perf., 6d. grey block of 4*	4	0	0
221	Virgin Isles, 1/-, double lined border*	3	3	0

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON held a sale on December 14.

44	Ceylon, imperf., 8d., cut one side	7	10	0
130	N. Brunswick, 6d.	3	7	6
131	„ „ 1/-, torn	5	0	0
139	B. Guiana, 1862, 4c. (No. 6)	3	10	0
167	Nevis, engraved, 1/- yellow-green	4	0	0

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER held their 83rd sale on December 15th and 16th.

61	Naples, 50g.*	3	5	0
62	„ „ cross, ½t.	3	17	6
75	Spain, 1851, 2r.	18	0	0
98	Tuscany, 1853, 1s.*	5	0	0
119	Straits, 1st issue, set*	4	4	0
174	Nova Scotia, 6d. dark green*	4	6	0
203	Pacific S.N. Co., 1r. blue used†	8	0	0
250-1	Victoria, 5/- blue on yellow £3 7s. 6d. & 2 15 0			
281	Barbados, 1d. on ½ 5/-, pair with varieties of '1'	15	0	0
282	„ „ ditto, single,*	14	0	0

285	B Guiana, 1850, 12c., cut round*	10	10	0
286-7	„ 1851, 1c. magenta*	£4	and 4	17 6
291	„ 1863, 1c., strip of 4*	5	10	0
304-5	„ 1856, 4c. crimson, torn, £8 10s. od. and	6	0	0
310	„ 1862, 1c., pearls ...	5	5	0
313	„ „ 4c., trefolds ...	7	0	0
387	Nevis, litho., 6d. ...	12	12	0
413-4	St. Lucia, 1883, 1/- black and orange £3 15 0 and	4	8	0
468	Trinidad, 1862-3, 1/- purple-blue*	5	10	0
Messrs. CHEVBLEY held their 100th sale on Dec. 21st and 22nd.				
34	France, 1f. orange ..	5	0	0
42	Great Brittan, 1½d. lilac-rose, block of 4*	5	5	0
43	„ „ 8d. brown*	4	7	6
51	Hamburg, imperf., 9s. ...	3	6	0
151	Ceylon, imperf., 4d ...	15	10	0
153	„ „ 8d ...	24	0	0
171	Johore, 2 CENST on 24c. ...	3	7	6
220	Cape, woodblock, 1d. blue, repaired	11	0	0
351	Westralia, C.C., perf 14, 4d*	4	0	0
427	Buenos Ayres, 3p. green ...	4	10	0
428	„ „ 4p. red, tear ...	13	0	0
429	„ „ 5p. orange ...	17	10	0
444	Canada, perf., 6d.* ...	7	0	0
445	„ „ 6d. used ...	5	10	0
488-9	Nevis, perf. 15, 1/- green ...	£4	and 3	15 0
499	„ litho., 6d.* ...	13	5	0
508	„ 6d. green, pair*	13	5	0
512	N. Brunswick, 6d. + ½ 3d. = 7½d.†	4	0	0
514	Newfoundland, 6½d. carmine*	5	17	6
520	„ „ 1/- orange, cut close	4	17	0
552	St. Kitts, C.A., 4d. blue*	5	2	6
566	St. Lucia, 1885, 1/- orange*	3	0	0
570	St. Vincent, star, 1d. drab*	4	0	0
626	U.S., State, 20\$, pen cancelled	5	5	0

A PHILATELIC TRAGEDY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

By *W. A. Hull, Sydney.*

"TONGA:—We have received the most remarkable object ever seen from this country of strange philatelic products. It purports to be a provisional ½d. stamp, and may be briefly described as "Imprimis, a 2½d. adhesive stamp, printed in *pale blue*, overprinted vertically 'surcharge 7½d.' In *red*, reading upwards, again overprinted 'Vaea oe Beni' in *black*, reading downwards, again overprinted 'Halfpenny' in two lines in *violet* reading crosswise." The final overprint has been applied by means of a typewriter! and we have the Vice-Consul's assurance that such things are *necessary*. Alas! Let us chronicle this

Necessary Stamp: ½d. on 7½d., on 2½d. violet, black, red and blue."

AUSTRALIAN PHILATELIST,

August 25th, 1896.

In the South Pacific Ocean lat. 18 deg. south, and longitude 176 deg. west, there lies an Island famed throughout the whole Philatelic world for the number and variety of its surcharged stamps, which total to over 32.

One day the W.S.S. company steamer "Taviuni" entered the harbour of Nukualofa, Tongatabu, and discharged a small stream of tourists, among whom was the renowned Erickson Morley, statistician, late of London. He had come here in search of peace and quiet, and to rest his tired brain by gazing on the beauties of the green palm branches and the calm blue waters of the bay.

He engaged a room at the Hotel, and after emptying his trunks and putting his things in order, determined to write to his friends—to acquaint them of his safe arrival at the Island, intending to post the letters by the same steamer in which he had arrived.

Going into the street he asked to be directed to the Post-office. Having found his way thither he entered, and putting down a five shilling piece asked for some stamps? "Yes sir," said the clerk, "will you have them postmarked or just unused?" "I don't understand!" said Erickson Morley, "I merely wish to post some letters." "Oh certainly!" replied the clerk in a tone of voice implying that to buy stamps for the purpose of posting a letter was (anyhow in Tonga) an almost unheard of occurrence. He, however, handed over some stamps and a quantity of German 10 pfennig pieces, French 10 centime pieces, eights of Spanish dollars, and some English coppers in change, then wishing his customer good night, as he was about to close. Erickson Morley wended his way back to the Hotel with a mind full of peace, and a heart brimming over with goodwill to all his fellow men.

These unseasonable emotions of an unbusiness-like statistician, were doomed to be short-lived.

Reaching his room he wrote his letters, sealed them up, and then proceeded to tear off a specimen to affix to the letter. He glanced at the stamp, and as the violet surcharge "Half-Penny" met his eye, "I shall need five of these," he murmured, when looking once more he saw 7½d. and also 2½d. What was the value of the stamps, ½d., 2½d., or 7½d.? He could not reckon their value by the change, as the English equivalent of most of the money he had received was unknown to him. The varied colours of violet, red, black, and blue dazzled him; he turned his stamp sideways, upside down, held it to the light. All in vain, he could not decipher the meaning. The Post Office was now closed, so he took his trouble to the Landlord. "Mother o' Moses!" said the jovial host, "nobody knows what they mean unless its some of your stamp-faddists—begging your pardon, Sir." Morley returned to his room once more, and struggled for the meaning of the stamp.

The night wore on, the evening breeze sprang up' and save for the wondrous glory of the stars shining down upon a belated native or two the town was deserted.

A bowed figure crept out of the Hotel and down the path to the pier; reaching the end it softly slipped into the water. A pale face with confused agonized eyes was the last of Erickson Morley, who went to his long rest with a handful of Tongan surcharges clasped to his bosom.

His grave is unknown and his memory uncherished, save by one shark, which is reminded by a pang of indigestion that the stamps would not go down.

New Leaves to Cut.

HINTON'S HINTS ON STAMP COLLECTING, AN
A B C OF PHILATELY.

By T. H. Hinton, 5, Paullons Square,
Chelsea.*

The greatest poem, the greatest classic in any language, is made up of the alphabet of that language, and you cannot read it without knowing the alphabet. Mr. Hinton's booklet does not profess to be the whole alphabet of philately, but if you do not know the contents of it, you cannot possibly master the text, even of a stamp journal. And you could not possibly, we venture to think, have these contents in a handier form. If there is a fault in the book, it is that no mention is made of the price on the face of it. Or if other faults there be, are they not written in the *Monthly Journal*?

If you learn the *Hints* by heart you will not be far wrong. One point, however, we should like to note for greater clearness in the next edition. The term *Tête-bêche* is one of the most puzzling to a beginner. On page 24 we are told that it is applied to "one or more stamps printed upside down in a sheet, caused by a die or dies being *wrongly* inserted in a plate." Now the same term is applied when (as in the case of the Grenada 1883 issue, mentioned page 17), the plate is *purposely* composed of alternate rows of reversed dies. Some youngsters too do not clearly grasp the notion that no single stamp can be a *tête-bêche*. You must have an unsevered pair (or more).

A frontispiece is given of the 29 British and Colonial watermarks, the letter-press to be found on p. 18 concerning them. The numbering here is not quite so readily followed as it might be, but perhaps this little difficulty will only help to impress the result of his close investigation on the boy of the right stamp.

SPECIAL-CATALOG DER POSTWERTZEICHEN DER DEUTSCHEN POSTBEZIRKE (*All Stamps of the German Postal System, including every issue down to the end of 1895*). † By Dr. Otto Rommel, of Leipzig.

This work is intended for the specialist in German States and the German Empire, and will certainly be of great assistance to all such.

The author aims at a complete catalogue and table of prices of all German adhesive postal issues, including postage-due stamps, and official stamps, together with stamped envelopes and wrappers. Postcards are not dealt with, nor money orders, with the exception of the Brunswick, Hamburg, and Hanover orders stamped with value.

Dr. Rommel owns his indebtedness to Herr Lindenburg and other authors of monographs on his subject, but he has done excellent original work. The possibility of what they call a "Normal Catalogue" has long been discussed by German Philatelists. By tabulating the

prices of no less than eight dealers, Dr. Rommel has gone far to supply the want. Stanley Gibbons, Bright, and Scott are quoted, as well as Senf, Glasewald, Baumbach and Albrecht.

The extent of each issue is also given, with the number known to have been cancelled, and the amount of remainders sold to dealers. Particulars of re-prints are quoted.

STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE, PART I.
BRITISH EMPIRE ADHESIVES.‡

As our readers are no doubt aware, Stanley Gibbons have decided to divide their catalogue into three parts, part i. as above, part ii. Foreign Adhesives, and part iii. entires. This will enable collectors who are only interested in a certain portion of the philatelic field to have a handy guide. With regard to the externals of the part now under review, the red binding of the last edition has been kept but improved, the cover is now stiff, and the binding is much better. The reduced thickness makes a thick (and better) paper possible; this is a decided improvement as the printing shows much more clearly owing to the increased whiteness of the paper. The illustrations for the most part are those prepared for the last edition, and we cannot help saying are far from good. This is especially noticeable on the pages where fresh illustrations have been prepared as pp. 110 and 111, where the newly issued Queensland stamps leave nothing to be desired, and are a great improvement on the former ones. All the old illustrations of surcharged stamps have been done away with, and all surcharges are illustrated without the stamp, in the real size. This makes them very much clearer, and no mistake can possibly arise.

With regard to the lists. Many countries have been entirely re-written, among which we may mention the West Indian Islands, Barbados, St. Vincent, and Virgin Islands. Even in those countries in which there is no radical change additions have been made, and mistakes, where they occurred in the last edition, corrected. A large number of illustrations have been added, including new issues, surcharges and watermarks; and these being arranged in the text will be found convenient, especially to the less advanced student. The list, as is right, commences with Great Britain and includes a full list of the types, plate numbers, postal fiscals, official, Railway letter fee, Government, military and private telegraph stamps. After Great Britain comes Antigua, and so on in alphabetical order. Samoa is omitted and so is Transvaal. The former being under a joint protectorate of Great Britain, Germany and the United States, perhaps rightly, but we think that the latter, certainly, should be included.

We now come to the great point—the prices assigned to the stamps. This is a point on which we do not think that it is our business to pronounce. As a whole the prices have gone up: some may think, in many cases, too much, and others, who have their pet stamps in view, not enough.

* E. Nister, 28, Paternoster Row, E.C. 1/- (and of the Author)
† Verlag des Internationalen Philatelisten Vereins, Dresden
Saxony. Mark 2 25.

‡ 1897, 2/- post free.

Our opinion, which we give with diffidence, is that the prices have risen too much. We may be wrong. In any case we think that the prices have been carefully adopted according to stock, and we believe that at least three copies of every stamp can be supplied at the prices named. One or two mistakes we notice, as the Grenada, 1883, 1s.; used or unused, 5s. for 50; but these are probably printers' errors.

The lists are brought up to date and the catalogue is a great improvement on the tenth edition.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND THEIR COLLECTION,
BY O. FIRTH.‡

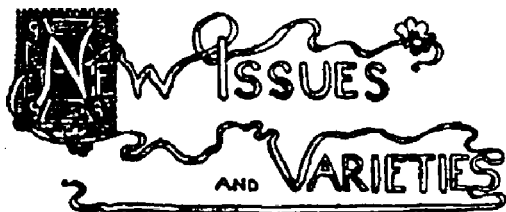
When we have said that the binding is neat, the printing good, and the paper superior, we are sorry that we have said all we can in praise of the book. The information given is fragmentary, and in many cases not to be relied on, and occasionally is absolutely wrong. We mention a single instance, namely in the description of the lettering of the Great Britain 1d. of 1864. Over half the book is taken up by a chapter on 'Stamps to Look for.' We do not know what principle the Author has followed, but we think a good priced catalogue would be just as useful, in fact, more so, as fewer stamps would have been omitted that are certainly worth looking for. However, the illustrations in the text are, as a rule, worth looking at, though there is nothing of any striking rarity.

NEW ALBUMS FOR BRITISH STAMPS.**

This is a new album for British Stamps, and closely follows the lines of Mr. Ewen's lately issued catalogue, spaces being provided for all the stamps, postmarks, etc., mentioned therein. As we lately reviewed this catalogue we need not say anything as to the stamps, etc., for which spaces are provided, but there are plenty of blank pages. As Mr. Ewen gave away the first 1000 copies as a Christmas present to his friends, we do not like to say too much in its dispraise, but we would advise better paper being used, and guards inserted when it is put on the market for sale. A large number should then be bought and it will be found specially useful to those who go in for 'Postmarks,' as plenty of space is allowed for the manifold varieties that are to be found on British Stamps.

†L. Upcott Gill, 170, Strand, London. 3/9 post free.

**H. L'E. Ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, price 5/ post free



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. The *Monthly Journal* believes that the largest size of the Registered Envelopes

exists with the latest variety of the formula on the back.

R.E. 2d. ultramarine, size K, new formula

British East Africa. A Registered Envelope (linen lined) has been issued here with stamp of the current type with the addition of the words, at top 'REGISTRATION' and at bottom 'FEE.'

R.E. 2a. chocolate

Cyprus. The following to complete the set has appeared:—
‡pi green and red

India. Travancore. The *A.J.P.* chronicles the following Envelopes:—

E. 3c. violet on white laid, size 137 x 79mm.

4c. green on creamy white laid, size 120 x 94mm.

Labuan. The current stamps have been surcharged '1846'—'JUBILEE'—'1896' in three lines in commemoration of 50 years of British rule. Only the lower values have been surcharged.

1c. black and lilac

2c. " blue

3c. " olive-yellow

5c. " green

6c. " brown-red

8c. " rose

New South Wales. The Post Card with stamp of the new type with Wa atah in centre (see November) has only so far appeared on buff.

A fresh Letter Card has appeared with stamp similar to the post card and inscribed on back: 'This Card may pass through the Post to any place within New South Wales, to the Australasian Colonies, and Fiji.' The second instruction is more spaced.

P.C. 1d. lilac on buff

L.C. 1‡d. red on drab, pink inside

St. Vincent. The *M.J.* chronicles a horizontal pair of the December, 1881, 4d. bright ultramarine, perf. 11½-12 all round but imperf. between.

South Australia. The following are from the *L.P.* and the *A.J.P.*

2d. orange-red, perf. 10 x 11‡

Off. 2d. pale orange, S.A. wide, perf. 11‡ x 12‡

2d. orange-red, S.A. close, perf. 10 x 11‡, 11‡ x 12‡ both with thick 'O.S.'

5d. brown-lilac, perf. 13

6d. blue

1‡-lake-brown, perf. 11‡ (This is a fresh printing)

Westralia. The *I.B.J.* chronicles the following:—
P.C. 1‡d. in lilac on 3d. green

Zanzibar. We have received copies of some of the new values. The design has the head of the late Sultan in centre in an oval with a palm tree at side, and above two crossed flags (which are red), the name is at top and 'ANNA (S)' at bottom with the figure of value in the corners.

There has been another issue of the 2½ annas, this time the 1½a. India has been taken and surcharged '2½' in the same setting as on the 2a. India. In examining a pane we find some small varieties.

Small 2.

2½ in red on 1½a. black and brown (India)

Roman 1 to 1 of ‡

Large 2 to 2 of ‡

Curly head to 2 of ‡

No dot to i of Zanzibar

Large 2.

2‡ in red on 1‡a. black and brown (India)

Large 2 to 2 of ‡

‡a. red and green, wmk. rose, perf. 13‡ x 14

1a. " dark blue " " "

2a. " brown-red " " "

2½a. " blue " " "

3a. " olive-grey " " "

5a. " olive-green " " "

OTHER COUNTRIES.

China. This country enters the Postal Union on January 1st, and will issue a set of stamps from ½c. to 1\$. In all probability this will cause the disappearance of all the Local Posts.

Amoy. The *Timbre Poste* amplifies the list of the Postage Dues, and adds some surcharges of the Ordinary Stamps.

The 'Half' Cent is in two lines' with a bar over the old value, while the '3' is in figures with Chinese characters below, and a thick bar.

- ½c. in black on 4c. brown
- ½c. " 5c. orange
- 3c. in red on 15c. black
- P.D. Thick letters, ½, 1, 2, 4, 5c., black surcharge
- " " ½, 2, 4, 5c., red surcharge
- Thin letters, 1c., black surcharge

Colombia. Antioquia. The following has been seen.

- 2½c. brown, imperf. horizontally
- Bogota.* The stamp of this city has been redrawn, the letters of the inscription being now larger.
- ½c. black, perf. 12

Panama. Messrs. Taylor Bros. send us the 50c. of the same type as the current set.

- 50c. brown-bistre, perf. 11½

Costa Rica. The *A.J.P.* chronicle a pair of the 10c. imperf. between.

Denmark. The *T.P.* notes that the 5ø Post Card which had the stamp with the "5" in the corners small, has now the stamp with large "5," and the colour is now green instead of yellow-green. There are three varieties in the inscription.

- Side skrives
- Side skrives (figure 1 for i)
- Side skrives (two figures 1 for i)

P.C. 5ø green on white

France. The *Tapling Collection* contains a copy of the 1876 20c. red-brown in Type ii. The *Echo* reports that the Letter Card now bears the words 'REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE' at top.

- 1875 20c. red-brown, type ii.
- L.C. 15c. blue on grey, additional inscription

Zanzibar. The following have been issued surcharged in annas on the French stamps.

- 1½a. in red on 15c. blue
- 2a. in black on 20c. red on green
- 3a. " 30c. brown
- 4a. " 40c. vermilion
- 50a. " 5f. lilac

Guatemala. The curious makeshift on the 3c. Reply Card, appears to be a device for using up these cards and to be intended as a Special Delivery Letter Card.

S.D.L.C. 12c. in black on 3+3c. carmine

Liberia. A change of rates has necessitated some fresh values, and the opportunity has been taken to issue a fresh set. Through the kindness of Mr. Hayman we have a set before us. The designs are the same as used on the old set, but the colours are different, the 50c. being the only new design with a very handsome head in centre with the Liberian star in her hair. Mr. Hayman informs us that there will be no surcharging of the old values, and no more of the dollar values will be printed. The printers are as usual Messrs. Waterlow, and the watermark is the usual Liberian one, and the stamps are of course perforated.

- 1c. lilac, palm tree
- 2c. o:hre black centre, hippopotomus
- 5c. dark lake black centre, elephant
- 10c. yellow, blue centre, head of President
- 15c. slate-black, negress
- 20c. red, arms
- 25c. green, star
- 30c. slate-blue, arms
- 50c. brown-red, centre black, female head

Mexico The Post Card mentioned last month has the words 'PARA LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS' —'Y CANADA' surcharged on the usual Postal Union Cards. Probably it exists on all 8 varieties. The *M.J.* chronicles it on 5.

Peru. A set of stamps has been issued for Parcels. The size is large square with a large figure of value in centre, above 'Porte de Conduccion' below 'CENTAVO(S)' all in a frame consisting of the figures of value repeated with the corner figures larger than the others, and surrounded with a thick line, and thinner lines inside. They are printed on white wove paper perforated 12.

- P.P. 1c. lilac
- 2c. yellow
- 5c. blue
- 10c. brown-lilac
- 20c. red
- 50c. green

Portugal. Funchal. On November 20th 100 reis stamps were cut diagonally in half and used as 50r. They were in use for two days when it was discovered that two 25r. stamps exactly made the equivalent of 50r.!

½ 100r. used as 50r.

L. Marquez. We have seen the following surcharged on the Mozambique stamps 'L. Marquez Centenario de S Antonio MDCCCXCV.'

The 300r. is in two shades orange-red and orange-yellow.

- Embossed head 5, 10, 20, 40, 50, 200, 300r.
- Current set 2½, 5, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150r.

Roumania. The Special Delivery Stamp has changed its colour as follows:—

S.D. 25b. vermilion, wmk. arms, perf. 13

Salvador. We have the 15c. of the set inscribed 'DE EL' surcharged in two lines 'Quince'—'centavos.'

The *A.J.P.* chronicles both the 1896 sets surcharged with a circle broken by a label across and inscribed 'CORREOS' above the label 'DE EL SALVADOR' below and 'DE OFICIO' on the label.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 15c. in black on 24c. purple | Off. surcharged in black | 'DE EL' set |
| 'DEL' set | | 1c. emerald |
| 1c. blue | | 2c. lake |
| 2c. dark brown | | 3c. yellow-brown |
| 3c. deep green | | 5c. blue |
| 5c. olive-brown | | 10c. brown |
| 10c. yellow | | 20c. slate |
| 20c. Prussian blue | | 15c. blue-green |
| 15c. lilac | | 20c. carmine-rose |
| 20c. magenta | | 24c. purple |
| 24c. vermilion | | 30c. yellow-green |
| 30c. orange | | 50c. orange |
| 50c. olive-brown | | 100c. dark blue |
| 1p. rose | | 15c. in black on 24c. purple |

Sweden. Two additions have been made to the current set namely:—

- 15ø red-brown
- 25ø orange

Transvaal. The colours we mentioned last month for the 5/- and 10/- are the correct ones. These two stamps have the value in the same colour as the rest of the stamp, but the 10/- is inscribed '10 SHILLING.' The last two values to complete the set have been issued.

- 2d. brown, value in green
- 3d. violet, " "

Tunis. According to the *Echo* the Post Card of 5c. has been modified.

P.C. 5c. green on cream



JANUARY, 1897, REPORT.

President—

His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

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

VERNON ROBERTS, Manchester.

REV. W. BELL, Cork.

Vice-Presidents—

H. R. OLDFIELD, London.

W. DORNING BECKTON, Manchester.

H. L. HAYMAN, London.

Committee—

F. EMPSON, Birmingham.

W. HADLOW, London.

W. G. HAWKINS, London.

J. E. JOSELIN, London.

W. B. KIRKPATRICK, Bournemouth.

W. MATTHEWS, London.

S. C. SKIPTON, Salisbury.

B. W. NEAVE, London.

C. T. REED, London.

W. SILK, London.

H. THOMPSON, London.

B. W. WARHURST, London.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—

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

Hon. Assistant Sec. and Exchange Superintendent—

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

Hon. Librarian—

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

Hon. Counterfeit Detector.

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

Hon. Solicitors—

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

Membership.

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

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

I. Cansino, 45a, Market Street, Manchester, proposed by W. Brown, seconded by S. C. Skipton.

Mr. L. W. Fitcher, 56, Buckleigh Road, Streatham Common, proposed by Dr. Marx, seconded by Mr. Wetherell.

Mrs. Mackenzie, 35, Park Street, W.; proposed by Dr. Marx, seconded by T. H. Hinton.

New Members.

ALPH BRUCK, Travesta S. Francisco, 1a, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

HARRY LIONEL CHURCHILL, Beaulieu, Boscombe, Bournemouth.

Dr. T. BRUSHFIELD, Woodside, Wimbledon, Surrey.

Library.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks *Philatelic Record*, December, from Messrs. Buhl & Co.; *Stamp Collectors' Journal*, November and December, from Mr. Nunn; *Gems* for January 2nd and 9th, 1897, containing papers on Stamp Collecting; Ewen's Album for British Stamps from H. L'Estrange Ewen; Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, 1897, part 1, British Empire, from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co.; Hints on Stamp Collecting, an A.B.C. of Philately, from T. H. Hinton.

Any donation to the library gladly received and duly acknowledged.

Reports and Notices of Meetings, etc.

A General Meeting was held at Messrs. Oldfield's Offices on Wednesday, December 30. Present:—H. R. Oldfield (Chairman), W. Hadlow, J. Joselin, Dr. Marx, B. W. Neave, C. T. Reed, E. Wetherell, W. T. White, and the Hon. Sec. Minutes of the last General Meeting (held on July 15, 1896) were read and confirmed, and the Sub-Committee appointed at that meeting to carry out arrangements for a Social Meeting to be held in October last, reported that in consequence of Mr. Hayman not finding himself in a position to call or attend a meeting, the whole matter was referred back to, and taken up by, the General Committee. In accordance with notice given in November report the following resolution was then moved by Mr. Oldfield, seconded by Mr. Hadlow, and carried unanimously:—"That the whole of article 14 after the word retrospective on page 12 of the Official Statutes be rescinded and that in lieu thereof the following words be inserted, 'The Committee shall have power to make such rules and regulations for the management of the Monthly Exchange packets as they may deem advisable. Such rules and regulations to be published in the Official Organ—before coming into force.'" It was further agreed to call a General Meeting to be held on Wednesday, February 24th, for the purpose of confirming this resolution. Dr. Marx having read the proposed new rules for the Exchange Packets it was unanimously decided to have them printed and a copy forwarded to each of the members together with form of application for joining the new Exchange Packets. The rules referred to are printed below. This concluding the formal business Mr. Oldfield proceeded to read his paper on the Swiss Cantonal Stamps, illustrating it by his collection, and also a collection of Forgeries and Photographs of genuine and forged varieties side by side. The paper was heard with much interest and pleasure by the members present and on its conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Oldfield, on the motion of Mr. Hadlow, seconded by Dr. Marx, which was suitably acknowledged and the meeting terminated.

Rules for the Management of the International Philatelic Union Exchange Packets.

1.—All Exchange sheets must be sent to the Exchange Superintendent on or before the 10th of each month. The stamps are to be securely hinged on sheets supplied gratuitously for the purpose on application.

2.—The price shall be written above each stamp, and is subject to a discount of 50 per cent. Such price shall not be altered while the packet is in transit. Entire Envelopes, Post Cards, and Wrappers are not to be sent for the packets; but a list of those for exchange, with prices, may be included.

3.—The packet will be sent first to the President, the Hon. Sec., and Treas., and the Hon. Exchange Superintendent, if desired by them. The order in which it is to go out to the members is to be fixed on the following principle: Two lists will be made from the date of the last packet that will have been returned to the Superintendent, the first list being the purchases of members, the second of their sales, arranged in order of magnitude. From these lists, the names will be taken alternately, to make up the new lists, omitting of course, those names which have occurred already. Those members whose names are found in neither of these lists, shall receive the packets last, and they shall be grouped, as much as possible, on geographical principles.

4.—Each member removing stamps shall initial all spaces from which he removes stamps, and also register his takings on the front of each sheet, on the back of his own sheet, and in the postal list, in the spaces provided for the purpose.

5.—The packet must be sent on by registered parcels post within 24 hours after receipt (Sundays excepted), and every fourth member on the list shall send a postcard to the Exchange Superintendent to advise him of the date of forwarding. Members neglecting to register or to send the notice demanded in this rule shall be fined SIXPENCE, and members delaying the packets shall be fined THREEPENCE per Diem, unless thoroughly satisfactory reasons be given.

6.—The Exchange Superintendent will be at liberty to refuse to include any sheets sent by members, if they are too bulky, untidy, or contain a number of damaged stamps, reprints, or stamps priced at absurdly high figures. Sheets that have done duty in other clubs cannot be accepted.

7.—Damaged stamps, fiscals, and stamps bearing a cancellation other than postal, must be described as such. Forgeries are inadmissible.

8.—Members must be careful when receiving packets, to see if any stamps or sheets are missing, and immediately advise the Exchange Superintendent. Missing stamps thus registered will be debited to the member next preceding.

9.—All accounts shall be settled each month after the return of the packet. Each monthly settlement is to be considered as an independent transaction, and no amounts due for one month can be set off against any amount due for any other month. All adverse balances are due immediately on receipt of the monthly statement, and must be settled within seven days after such receipt. A fine of 6d. per week will be levied for delay of such payments, and no packets shall be sent, neither shall any sheets be returned to members delaying such payments, until they have sent in their remittances.

10.—Neither the Union nor any of its officers shall be responsible for debts of members or for stamps lost in transit; but every care will be taken to ensure their safety.

11.—Notice of absence and change of address should be sent to the Exchange Superintendent as early as possible. An omission of such notice will make members liable to the fine for delay as per Rule 5.

12.—Members wishing to withdraw their names must give one month's notice to the Exchange Superintendent.

13.—A stamped and addressed envelope must be sent with each sheet of stamps or with any letter to the Exchange Superintendent requiring an answer. One Penny will be charged, in addition to postage, for any envelope supplied by the Union for the return of any sheet.

14.—The Exchange Superintendent or the Detector of Forgeries may mark any stamps believed to be forgeries, reprints, damaged, or noticable in any other particular; but no other member shall make any remark whatever on another member's sheet.

15.—The names of members infringing any of the foregoing rules shall be reported to the Committee, who will decide whether such members shall continue to receive packets, or not.

The Monthly Exchange Packets are conducted by the Exchange Superintendent, Dr. Marx, Rolandseck School, Ealing, London, W.

Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting to confirm the above resolution will be held at Messrs. Oldfield's Offices, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, E.C., on Wednesday, 24th February, 1897, at 7.30 p.m. On the conclusion of the business Mr. E. Wetherell will read a paper on the Stamps of Austria and Austrian Italy, illustrated by his collection.

A Social Meeting

of members and friends will take place at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C., on Wednesday Evening, January 27, at 7 p.m., at which a paper on the Advantages of Stamp Collecting will be read by Mr. H. R. Oldfield, and a lantern display with explanations by well-known philatelists will be given. The Committee trust there will be a large attendance.

Exchange Packets.

As already notified, the management of the above has now been taken over by Dr. Marx, under new rules, which members will find in present report. In order to facilitate the despatch of the first packet, members are requested to forward the application forms, duly signed, to me without delay, in order that I may submit them to the Committee at an early date, and to enable Dr. Marx to send out the first of the new packets.

Members will be glad to note that Mr. Skipton still retains his seat on the Committee, and so will still continue to take an interest in the work of the Union. I defer until next month the notification of the few resignations received during the year, in order to give those members an opportunity of changing their minds if they desire to do so under our new conditions. In conclusion, I ask for the cordial support of all members in making this a record year in the work of the I.P.U., and heartily wish all members a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

THOS. H. HINTON,

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

5, Paultons Square, Chelsea, S.W.

January 6, 1897.

Will members please note that all subscriptions for 1897, must be paid direct to Mr. Hinton.

Sheets for the January Packets must be sent to Dr. Marx, Rolandseck School, Ealing, London, W., the new manager of the Exchange Packets.

Assistant-Secretary's Report.

For the December packet 32 members sent sheets. All sheets in future must be sent to Dr. Marx, Rolendseck School, Ealing, London, W. (see report in preceding page.)

S. C. SKIPTON.

Assistant Secretary.

78, Castle-street,
Salisbury.



BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, W. T. Wilson, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, R. Hollick, Esq., W. Pimm, Esq.; Committee, Mr. H. R. Bewlay, Mr. F. T. Deakin, Mr. H. E. Greatorex, Mr. V. Lundblad, Mr. C. A. Stephenson, Mr. W. S. Vaughton; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. Johnson, B.A.; Official Address, 203, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

Nov. 19.—Paper—South Australian officials by G. Johnson.

Votes of thanks were given to Messrs. Brock and Nelson for donations to the Library.

The following were unanimously elected members:—Messrs. R. Palmieri (Italy), L. S. Wells (London), G. H. Howe (London), C. M. Forster (Newcastle-on-T.), W. W. Blest (Kent), J. S. Noakes (Sussex), N. H. Withee (U.S.A.), Mr. G. Serghiades (Turkey), and Lady Blanche Collen (India).

The Hon. Sec. then read his paper on "South Australian Officials," which was followed by a fine display of Departments and Officials—comprising the collection of Mr. M. Z. Kuttner (London); the stock books of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., including their specially arranged books from the "Castle Collection." Hearty votes of thanks were given to Messrs. Kuttner, Stanley Gibbons and the Hon. Sec.

Dec. 3. Display—Postal Curiosities.

Votes of thanks were accorded Messrs. Stanley Gibbons for a copy of their new handbook on "Barbados;" P. Kohl for a bound copy of the new edition of his "Catalogue of the Stamps of Europe;" R. Hollick for "Hilckes' Auction Summary."

Messrs. Herman Lindberg (Sweden), C. A. Bornn (West Indies), and J. Graham Taylor (West Indies), were unanimously elected members.

The Hon. Treasurer was authorised to add "St. Vincent," "Portuguese Indies," &c., to the Library and have all necessary binding done.

Mr. A. Levy (Plymouth), then exhibited his fine collection of South Australia; Mr. M. Z. Kuttner (London) a fine collection of Postal Curiosities including a vey fine uncut copy of Docwra's Penny Post. Mr. W. T. Wilson and others also exhibited some scarce and interesting curiosities, errors, old letter sheets, etc., etc.

NOTICE.—It will save needless correspondence if it is understood that foreign membership in the B.P.S. is no guarantee, and should not be accepted as such, owing to the Society's inability to make such strict enquiries as with home members who see the packets.

References are required and enquiries made about all foreign members, but as they do not see the packets they are elected much more easily in many cases that if they resided in the British Isles.

The offer of Scott's Catalogue made last month in this Journal has to be withdrawn, owing to a new regulation of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. that no catalogues are to be sold under the retail price.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, Capt. G. H. W. Stockdale, R.E.

The third ordinary meeting of the session was held at 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, November 4th, at 7.30 p.m. The Vice-President (Mr. R. T. Stevens) in the chair, supported by nine members and two visitors.

The Vice-President having informed the meeting that owing to pressure of private work, the Hon. Sec. would be compelled to be temporarily assisted in his duties, it was arranged that Mr. F. A. Cocks, R.N., should take charge of the Society's library, and the Vice-President should call the meetings, &c., pending the appointment of another member. The Hon. Sec. consented to continue the Treasurer's work and correspondence.

Mr. J. E. V. Morton, R.N. (Stonehouse), was elected an ordinary member of the Society; Mr. E. Honeysett (Stoke), Mr. G. Hutson (Glasgow), and Mr. K. Thakur (Bombay) being elected corresponding members.

The Vice-President introduced as the subject of study, the Stamps of Gibraltar and Malta, and illustrated his remarks by the exhibition of his own collection. An interesting discussion took place on the dies used for the production of the "De la Rue" series, and a very pleasant evening was brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the Vice-President for his interesting paper.

The fourth ordinary meeting was held at 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, November 18th, at 7.30 p.m. The Vice-President (Mr. R. T. Stevens) in the chair, supported by six members and two visitors.

The subject of study, the "Stamps of Cyprus," was introduced by the Vice-President, who illustrated his remarks by his own collection, and showed specimens of the different dies of the De la Rue types for the information of members.

A vote of thanks to the Vice-President for his interesting paper brought the meeting to a close.

The fifth ordinary meeting was held at 9a, Princess Square, at 7.30 p.m., on Wednesday, December 2nd, 1896. The Vice-President (Mr. R. T. Stevens) in the chair, supported by eight members and three visitors.

The Hon. Secretary reported the receipt of the usual Journals, and various publications and price lists, which were accepted with thanks of the Society.

Mr. J. R. Divett (Tavistock), Mr. K. J. D. Edwards (Stonehouse), and Mr. R. S. Triggs (Stonehouse), were elected ordinary members of the Society; Mr. W. G. Bowden (Cardiff), and Mr. R. R. Hoare (H.M.S. "Magnificent") being elected corresponding members.

Mr. W. E. Harvey was appointed to assist the Hon. Sec., in accordance with the decision arrived at at the third ordinary meeting of the Society.

The subject of study, "The Stamps of Victoria," was introduced by Mr. H. W. Mayne, who, condensing his remarks into the space of one evening, referred only to some of the stamps of special interest, particularly those comprised in the "Tapling" collection.

The members were shown by specimens from his collection, the difference in the dies used for the 3d. 1st issue, and some very fine specimens of the stamps to which he referred, particularly noticeable among them being the 1862 2d. lilac, wmkd. "Three pence," which was in fine unused condition.

An interesting discussion followed, the Vice-President supplementing Mr. Mayne's remarks with some valuable information, illustrated by his collection. He pointed out that the stamps under discussion afforded one of the best fields for specializing, there being such a variety of perforations and so-called "errors of wmk." He placed on view a fine specimen on original envelope, of a very fine impression of the 3d. 1st issue, and stated that it was postmarked with probably one of the earliest dates yet discovered.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Mayne for his very interesting paper.

"The stamps of Norway" was decided upon as the subject of study for the next meeting, to be introduced by the Hon. Sec.

W. J. W. MILLER, Hon. Sec.

5, Athenæum Terrace, Plymouth.

THE SUBURBAN STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—For the December circuit two "A" and one "B" packet were made up, but owing to the holidays, were not despatched so punctually as usual. Many good sheets were received, their aggregate value being upwards of £1,550—a slight falling off, which it is hoped will be fully atoned for next month. West Africans and Colonials generally were very strongly represented, and as prices were reasonable, it is expected that sales will be above the average. Vacancies will always be created for advanced or medium collectors wishing to join the Club. For information, copy of rules, etc., apply to the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Tudor House, St. Albans.

Correspondence.

FIRST LESSONS IN PHILATELY.

What are the chief and salient points which a collector of stamps should know? As a collector of many years standing, and having, I hope, as much common sense as the ordinary average human being, perhaps I might (with the Editor's kind permission) be allowed to give the result of my philatelic philosophy and meditations to a large number of fellow-collectors who may take them, or any part of them, and having read, learnt, and inwardly digested them, he may arrive at some new aspects and different phases of Philately.

Has it ever struck you, dear reader, that our journals have undergone a great change during the last few years, and that our hobby is in a state of evolution; that from a simple state of mere hoarding, it has become the habit and custom to pay more, much more attention and study—in some cases very minute study—to your priceless pieces of paper which have strange devices printed on one of their surfaces. This minute study has raised Stamp Collecting to what it is, and it is to this minute and careful study of postage stamps that Philately will owe its very existence.

Many of our writers cry that we are going too far. Probably we are going too far for them. I myself think they have cultivated their nerve centres to their last degree of bearing, and they well know that they can bear no further strain. They are therefore crying out at our further advance. Others, again, are mere dealers, and they are also against the too minute study of minor varieties, etc., for the very simple reason that

they cannot supply orders for stamps of the countries which are being or have been minutely studied, and which have also been very "fashionable" and heavily run upon "too previous" to suit themselves. They direct you generally to stamps of countries of which they have a large holding and are anxious to turn over into hard cash. Having nothing to say against the stamps you want except that they are "overpriced" and "someone is covering" them or some such impossible excuse. I lately had a book of stamps on approval from a dealer who had said that Australians were "overpriced" in a particular catalogue. I went carefully over it, the stamps were all Australian, and were, I may say, the poorest collection of specimens I had ever seen together, and not a single stamp was priced at less than the alluded-to catalogue quotation. This was to me convincing proof that the dealer to whom I allude had been too late in his buying. He therefore attacked the catalogue on what I know to be one of its strong points. This is one of the new phases of our hobby.

"O. G."

A SLUMP IN PRICES?

The so-called "Slump in prices" seems to have been only a passing cloud of very small dimensions. Already collectors see that they have been deceived by the croakings of certain publishers who do their level best to find fault with every issue—necessary or unnecessary. They discover that the shades are not tasteful—the paper too thick or too thin—the perfs. irregular—errors in the surcharge, etc., etc. Then they write a tirade against issues in general, while in the next paragraph they discuss the best methods of attracting fresh collectors. Is this sincerity? Or is it rigging the market a little, while they buy up from a few nervous ones?

It is however very certain that such croakings have been totally ignored by all who are in the swim, and that a reaction has already set in among the others. For scarce varieties, old issues and recent, there are far more wants than can be supplied. Of course, for certain West Indians lower prices are being asked, because the 'rigged' and inflated prices of last year cannot be obtained. But this is not a slump. It is only a case of the article being marked a little nearer its proper value.

If anyone wishes to test the state of the market let him send an order for his 'wants' to some of the publishers of our standard Catalogues and note how many he gets. Even in stamps cat. at 10/- or less he will not get in many cases one tenth of his wants. I will give two instances out of thousands. I want a certain var., it was catalogued at 3d. by two catalogues, 4d. by another. I applied to all—offering more than catalogue if they could supply—but I have not got one yet. Another var. is catalogued at 15/- to 50/-—in last catalogues it was priced at 5/- to 20/-—but not one was to be supplied—and a dealer is offering £10 a copy for it. This is the state of affairs that some publishers call a 'slump.' We shall have a 'boom' shortly, and if anyone has been foolish enough to be misled by croakings which are often absolutely untrue, he will sadly regret the step he has taken. The S.S.S. is doing good work by pointing out unnecessary issues, and that is quite sufficient. It will be for the good of all if publishers will in future let collectors please themselves a little more. Sit on the speculator and the croaker, and we shall be a happy family.

"M."

The Stamps of 1890.

* * * * *

BY

S. C. SKIPTON & W. BROWN.

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

SIAM.

Surcharged in Siamese Characters and "2."

Watermark Rosace. Perforated 14.

SMALL '2.'

1 2 in BLACK on 3a. GREEN and BLUE.

LARGE 2.

2 2 in BLACK on 3a. GREEN and BLUE.

From the appearance of the Surcharge the Large 2 appears to have been hand stamped.

SIERRA LEONE.

Head of Queen.

Watermark Crown C.C. Perforated 14.

1 6d. BROWN-VIOLET.

SIRMOOR.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Surcharged 'On' 'S.S.' 'S.' The Surcharge is in large letters.

Wove Paper. Perforated 14½.

1 6p. BLACK and GREEN.

2 6p. RED and „

3 1a. BLACK and BLUE.

4 1a. RED and „

5 2a. BLACK and ROSE.

Varieties.

- (a) Double Surcharge in Red and Black, 6p.
 (b) Double Surcharge in Black, 2a.
 (c) Stop before first 'S' 6p., 6p. (1a. black?) 1a., 2a.
 (d) No stop after last 'S' 1a. red.

Other varieties, especially on the 2a., exist with a portion only of the surcharge double. These we think are quite accidental. The stamps were surcharged one row of the sheet at a time.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

JULY.—Head of Queen.

Watermark Crown S.A. Perforated 10.

- 1 4d. VIOLET.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Surcharged 'O.S.' in thick letters.

Watermark Crown S.A. Perforated 10.

- 2 4d. BLACK and VIOLET
 3 6d. ,, and BLUE

SOUTH.

JANUARY.—Re-issue of the 1870-8 Stamps.

Various Papers Imperforate.

- 1 1a. VERMILION (16 varieties).
 2 1a. BLACK (16 varieties).
 3 4a. BLACK (32 varieties).

Varieties of Paper.

- (A) BLUISH LAID, 1a. VERMILION.
 (B) YELLOWISH WHITE WOVE, 1a. VERMILION, 4a. Plates I. II.
 (C) BLUE WOVE, 1a. BLACK, 4a. Plates I. II.

N.B.—These stamps are Type set. There are three Plates, one for the 1a. and two for the 4a., each consisting of 10 stamps in four rows of four.

SPAIN.

FISCAL POSTAL.

'Timbre Movil 1890' Arms in centre.

Wove Paper. Perforated 14.

- 1 10c. DARK VIOLET.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. PAHANG.

Surcharged with name in Capitals measuring $16 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. on the 2c. Straits Settlements.

Watermark Crown C.A. Perforated 14.

- 1 2c. BLACK and ROSE.

PERAK.

Surcharged 'PERAK'—'ONE'—'CENT.' in Roman Capitals, horizontally in three lines on the 2c. Straits Settlements.

Watermark Crown C.A. Perforated 14.

- 1 2c. in BLACK on 2c. ROSE, PERAK measures $15 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.
2 1c. " 2c. " " " " $15\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

OFFICIAL STAMPS

Surcharged 'P.G.S.' in Roman Capitals on the Stamps of the Straits Settlements.

Watermark Crown C.C. Perforated 14.

- 3 12c. BLACK and BLUE.
4 24c. " GREEN.

Watermark Crown C.A. Perforated 14.

- 5 2c. BLACK and ROSE.
6 4c. " BROWN
7 6c. " VIOLET.
8 8c. " ORANGE.
9 10c. " SLATE.
10 12c. " PUCE.

Varieties.

- (a), 'P.G' .S.P all values.
(b), 'P.G.S' (no stop) 2c., 4c.
(c) Double Surcharge, 2c.

SURINAME.

SEPTEMBER.—Figure of value in centre.

Wove Paper. Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1 3c. GREEN.

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



[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

JANUARY 15, 1897.

The Article of the Month.

Home affairs are occupying everybody's mind just now, but we feel sure our readers will be glad to have the following reminder of what will almost certainly be *the* event of the postal year proper. The article appeared first in the *Brooklyn Eagle*, and was republished in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* for December.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONGRESS.

A unique convention will assemble in Washington next May, when the fifth Universal Postal Congress will be convened. Delegates will be present from every country in the world, and at the conclusion of the sessions a treaty will be drawn up and signed which, in its far reaching effects, has never been equalled. The representatives of nations that are now hopelessly divided on account of political considerations, will sign a document that will bring into harmonious working relations the most powerful and the most obscure countries on the globe.

Every recognised government in the world, with the exception of the Empire of China,* Korea and the Orange Free State of Africa, is embraced in the Postal Union, and at the coming sessions China and Korea will undoubtedly be taken into the Union, while the Orange Free State will be represented by delegates, who may signify the desire of their country to become a member of the Union. The congress will be in session six weeks or two months, and the proceedings, which will be held behind closed doors, will be entirely in French.

The Congress meets every six years, and at the Washington meeting the present postal treaty will be revised, and a new one drawn up, in which will be incorporated the improvements that have taken place in the service since the last meeting. Probably the most important question to be considered is the matter of transportation of the mail matter of one country over the territory and waters of another country. The rates now in vogue for this service are con-

sidered too high, and the methods of settling up at the end of each year are complex and unsatisfactory. Each country charges a certain sum for carrying the mail of another country through its territory, and to keep the accounts in shape involves an immense amount of bookkeeping. It frequently happens that the indebtedness of one country to another is not settled up for a year or more after the time it is due. There will be several propositions submitted at the coming congress to simplify the present method. The first will call for a reduction of the existing rates charged for international transportation of mails, and the second will be a plan for the simplification of the accounting system. The third proposition will be for the complete abolition of all rates, making the carrying of international mail matter absolutely free after the payment of the first postage. A strong effort will be made to have the last proposition adopted, as it is considered the easiest solution of the present difficulty. Under this plan each country will keep the postage received by it on matter intended for foreign delivery, thus doing away with the immense amount of bookkeeping now necessary.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails Brooks has received notice from several of the prominent members of the International Postal Union that an effort is to be made at the coming session to insert in the treaty a provision for the payment of an indemnity to owners of articles lost in registered mail. The treaty drawn up at the last congress of the Postal Union contained a provision requiring every country to pay an indemnity of not more than fifty francs for articles lost in the registered mail, but the representatives of the United States refused to sign the treaty in this shape because our laws do not provide for any indemnity of this character. A clause was accordingly inserted in the treaty, which exempted countries outside of Europe from this portion of the treaty until the necessary legislation could be had to enable them to comply with it. In view of the decision of prominent members of the Union to make this part of the treaty

*China has become a member of the Postal Union, on and from the 1st of this month. ED. R. of R.

binding on all countries, the post office officials in this city have endeavored to get congress to pass a bill allowing indemnity to owners of letters and packages lost in the registered mail. The third assistant post master general, in his annual report, recommends that a bill of this character be passed, the amount of the indemnity to be not more than \$10. If this bill is passed at the short session of Congress, the United States will be in a position to agree with the other nations of the world to the proposed amendment to the international postal rules and regulations.

Philately at Home.

THE PHILATELIST SUPPLEMENT TO THE BAZAAR.—170, Strand, W.C.

We announced in our November number that another of these admirable Supplements would be published on December 7th—just too late for mention in our own last number.

"R.P.J." has undertaken an exacting task in describing the errors of European postage-stamps, with the addition of French Colonies. In little more than five columns he covers the ground from Austria to Wurtemberg. Twenty-two illustrations are given of the stamps, as they should be.

One of the most interesting articles is by Mr. H. Cummings, on the five issues of the 10d. South Australia made between 1866 and 1870. Comparatively few Collectors are aware that there were three variations in the colour of the stamp, a surcharge with variations of its own of various kinds, and seven varieties of perforation. Mr. Cummings has much fresh information to give even to experts.

Mr. Walter Morley has a short paper on the three "garter" watermarks (English 4d.), with illustrations of the large, medium and small.

The writer of the List of Brazil Perforations might have consulted his *P.J.G.B.* with advantage.

"H." contributes more notes on Finland issues.

The travelled or "Cosmopolitan" post-cards of Mr. H. A. Slade make good pictures as well as copy. Mr. Slade also writes "A Plea for Beginners."

Another *Philatelist's Supplement* is to appear next Wednesday, the 13th.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD for December will be specially valued by the friends of the late Mr. Gilbert Lockyer, as containing his latest published work, a comparison of prices.

Little could one think, from the evident keen interest and brightness of the writer, that he was shortly to "cross the bar" where Fear's shadow too often appals the stoutest of us.

THE ENGLISH SPECIALISTS' JOURNAL—*H. L'Estrange Ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood.*

We are very glad to see Mr. Ewen's paper again. The December number will be of great

interest to those who care for Registration Envelopes and Envelope Stamps. The *E.S.J.* will now appear monthly on the 7th, until July.

ALSO RECEIVED.—*Monthly Journal, London Philatelist, Advertiser* (Birmingham), *Stamp Collectors' Journal, Monthly Post.*

Continental Philately.

WELT-POST—*Organ von Friedl's Internationalem Postwerthzeichen Museum, Vienna XIX., Nusswaldgasse 22.*

We regret to say that Herr Sigmund Friedl's world-famed collection is now in actual process of being broken up. We have before stated our opinion that the collection of English essays, with the famous Chalmers essay, and other material relating to the first introduction of postage stamps, ought to be secured for this country. If not for addition to the Tapling collection, then by one of our leading societies. We still hope this object may be attained, but if so the preliminaries at least should by this time be settled.

Washington should secure the American essays, which form a more complete collection than their own official store.

ALSO RECEIVED.—*Austria Philatelist, Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung, Philatelistisches Borsenblatt, Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung, Internationales Offertenblatt für Philatelie, das Postwertzeichen, der Briefmarken Sammler, Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten Zeitung, Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal, die Post, Allgemeiner Anzeiger, Briefmarke, Roma Filatelica, il Francobollo, l'Echo de la Timbrologie, Courrier des Timbres Poste, Revue Philatellique Française, Collectionneur de Timbres Poste, l'Avenir des Timbres, Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, l'Annonce Timbrologique, Revue Philatellique Belge, Timbre-Poste.*

Philately in the States.

MEKEEL'S DAILY STAMP ITEM.

After running for 288 days, the *Stamp Item* has gone out—not because it was stumped, but because it didn't want to play any more. "The first issue" (as to give it its due, was half jestingly stated at the time), "was sent out on the spur of the moment, and not with any serious expectations of permanency."

Now although a subscription list of remarkable proportions has been worked up, Messrs. Mekeel find that the special press devoted to the *Daily* is more urgently wanted for other business. The eminent firm has decided that the ideal stamp paper is issued weekly. They ought to know—at any rate about their own native land; as they have tried issuing at nearly every recognised period, and can tell from experience all there is to a stamp-paper—in S. Louis, Mo.



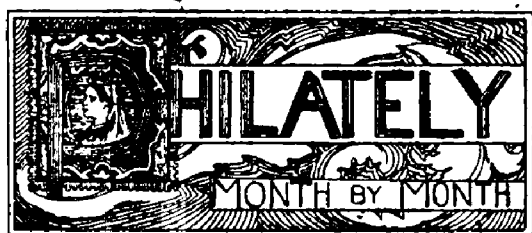
The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

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FEBRUARY 15, 1897.

[PRICE 3D.]

No. 74.



FEBRUARY 15th, 1897.

The Tapling Collection has lately been enriched by several additions, the gifts of philatelists whose public spirit should find many imitators. The late Lord Kingston, Herr P. Von Ferrary, Major Evans, Mr. T. Ridpath, Mr. J. A. Tilleard, Mr. G. Campbell, and Mr. O. Firth are among the donors.

The publishers of this Journal have presented a Nicaragua, 1893, 5c. grey, official, inverted surch. Also a vertical pair of 2 atts, Siam, in small type on 64a., the surcharge being printed on both sides of the upper one of the pair.

Dr. Emilio Diena, like all men of indefatigable activity, is constantly sought after when fresh work is to be done. Not only has he promised to aid M. Moens in producing a treatise on the stamps of Romagna, so soon as his papers on Naples and Sicily (now running in the *Timbre Poste*) are completed, but he has been invited by the Italian Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, to undertake the laborious task of arranging the mass of postal "properties" belonging to the State.

Italy has hitherto almost entirely neglected her responsibilities in this matter, but we believe Dr. Diena has agreed to give his services—a guarantee that the work will now be thoroughly done. It will doubtless occupy a considerable time, but no one will grudge this, as we may confidently hope that the eminent philatelist of Modena will find rich material for future publication in the course of his labours.

Our readers will find that their Article of the Month in this number is from Dr. Diena's pen.

The lakes, mountains, and monuments of Switzerland may not impossibly be invoked before long to beautify the stamps of that country. So we learn from *la Philatélie Helvétique*. We are glad to see that such a project is not frowned upon by the *London Philatelist*—provided, of course, that the issue be permanent.

The Canadian Philatelic Association, headquarters at Montreal, and the Dominion Philatelic Association, head-quarters at Toronto, are by this time, we doubt not fused, under the title of "The Dominion of Canada Philatelic Association." Special meetings to finally determine this step were arranged for January 28th in both cities.

We hope this outcome of the new departure may be a healthy and vigorous growth of philately in Canada.

One of the American papers, of small importance except in its own eyes, and remarkable for little but the western wildness of its assertions,

states that "English collectors are less prone to collect the stamps of their own country than Americans."

Mr. L'Estrange Ewen ought to know, having experience as editor, publisher, expert, specialist and dealer. Hear him.

"It is becoming increasingly difficult to collect with any satisfactory result the stamps of the whole world, or even of a continent, and the more apparent this difficulty becomes, *the greater is the number of collectors who lay aside or sell their general collection and go in for English.* Of this we have abundant proof."

The same American publication declares that English dealers are considering the advisability of cataloguing stamps at a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. We haven't met them.

Der Philatelist (Dresden) is anxious to introduce a special philatelic form of greeting, a kind of pass-word or masonic signal. Every German bicyclist greets his fellow with *All Heil!* The gymnast with *Gut Heil!* But in England we are somewhat to seek in phrases of this sort, even *Gute Reise* having no common equivalent. There must be a definite stamp about our Fachgruss, though the word itself can hardly be worked in. Will our readers suggest? "O.G." strikes us as suitable at parting, being understood to mean: All square—or words to that effect. "Timbro-G." might do for an opening, but we hope for better things.

We learn from the *Monthly Post* that Mr. Tillett, of Norwich, is issuing this month a paper called *The Juvenile Collector*.

Stamps, another new paper, edited and published by Mr. Heygate, of Lyndhurst, Rushden, contains an article on the development of stamp collecting, by the Rev. Hayman Cummings, always a welcome writer.

Mr. W. S. Lincoln (2, Holles-street, Oxford-street) is also issuing a little monthly magazine entitled *Stamp Gossip*.

Wheels within Wheels.

EDINBURGH.

The interpretation from the editorial chair of our own phrase about the New Collector, was quite correct, and all the signs of the times go to prove that what was stated was also accurate.

The poetic connection between Philately and "gulls" is quite apparent. Even we in Scotia Antiqua have been long familiar with the result of a single herring being drawn across the path of the huntsman. We have recently been amused at a whole shoal of "Nova Scotians," 25,000 in number it is said, having been dragged up the Strand, and offered at $\frac{2}{6}$ the bundle. "Nova Scotians," Philately! and "gulls"! Surely no one, not even in Scotia Antiqua, can

fail to see the joke. But we must not mix our metaphors too much, or we may have to "take up arms against a sea of troubles."

Now for Philately—No, now for the Annual Dinner of the Edinburgh and Leith Philatelic Society. It took place in Elder's Commercial Hotel, on the evening of the 9th of January. Mr. W. Fish, M.A., the President, occupied the chair, and the duties of the croupier were in the hands of the Vice-President, Mr. A. Smaill. The proceedings were enlivened by Readings (Handy Andy at the Post Office, &c.), and by selections from the "Gondoliers" and the "Geisha." Altogether the meeting was a social success.

At their usual fortnightly meeting on the 23rd of Jan., Mr. William Brown, of Salisbury, was proposed for membership and was unanimously elected. It was said of Mr. Brown that he had lately come to Edinburgh, he had seen it, and had been captivated by it.

The Exchange Packet had returned to the Secretary.

A combination of causes had brought about the result that no "paper" proper was brought before the meeting. Mr. Fish, however, showed what he had been doing lately in his collecting of U.S. stamps. He also showed some new varieties of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on Threepence of the Orange Free State.—(See under *Timbre Poste, Review of Reviews*.) One had a dash under the d. It is the last stamp in the first horizontal line of the sheet. Another stamp had the serif of the i sloping to the right. Of the issue of "Halve Penny" on Threepence of the same country, in addition to the errors of "Peuny" and "no dot," there were shown at least four varieties:—(1.) Line of cancellation through Drei Pence, (2.) Line above Drei Pence, it even sometimes appearing at the top of the stamp, (3.) Line below Drei Pence, (4.) no Line of cancellation at all.

The firm that conducts the Sale of Stamps in Edinburgh is now known as Messrs. Smith and Ritchie. At their sale on the 30th January they disposed of a quantity of good stamps, all the property of one collector. Prices were good; and quite a number of new-comers were observed in the Auction room.

LIVERPOOL.

The variety of the current 5 bani Roumanian, described in last month's notes, has the comma before not after the numeral of value.

Trade is still exceptionally quiet here for the time of year. The appearance of the "New Scott" usually causes some little stir, owing to the great interest taken in the stamps of the United States. It has fallen rather flat this season, probably as a result of the increased publicity given to the advance sheets in both English and American Journals.

The Liverpool Philatelic Society has held its bi-monthly meetings. The usual amount of liquid refreshment was consumed, but beyond this little was done. If this erudite body does not "buck up and look slippy" it will not leave behind it many footprints in the philatelic sands of time.

By the way all philatelists should see Mr. Stead's page of stamps in the January number of his "Review of Reviews." (Not *THE Review of Reviews* that, of course, emanates from Salisbury.)

This is scarcely local news, but it may serve to season the other notes.

The forthcoming widening of Renshaw-street by the demolition of a part, will set two of our dealers on the march. Fortunately they have nearly twelve months to pack up in.

Rumours of various trade changes are floating around, and I shall be very much surprised if 1897 does not see a diminution in the number of professional dealers here. That there are at present far too many is the unanimous opinion of all who have had any experience of the local trade. There are no less than eight establishments in town, devoted, with two exceptions, entirely to Philately, and about twice that number of smaller fry in other situations, trading in their spare time.

Of amateur or collector-dealers the place is full. *Bona fide* collectors have almost disappeared, although frantic exertions are being made to preserve intact a fine single specimen if not a pair, as Liverpool's contribution to the Great Exhibition.

Philately has not, apparently, made great strides amongst the natives of West Africa, judging from the following extract from the correspondence of a Liverpool dealer. "One of my friends bought all the Nigers he could and brought them up here, but he took a dose of fever and one day when getting better told his boy to clear out some old papers that were at the bottom of the box, and he found afterwards that the lot of stamps had been cleared out also."

A dealer here has evidently taken to heart a recent suggestion which appeared in the *Philatelists Supplement*, advocating Schools for Philately. Periodically a class of waste paper women is held and all varieties of the stamps which pass through their hands are described and enlarged upon. They are now studying English. Another local dealer, who does not exactly sleep with "Ewen" under his pillow, was completely staggered by some of these charming ladies exhibiting their bundles and rattling off the contents with a running commentary on plate numbers, hair lines, and the like. By the time they had done, the dealer had

to be removed to the nearest hospital on a shutter, and the ladies marched out triumphant, having vindicated the cause of Voluntary Schools and popular Education.

Two questions Stamp folk here would like answering:—How many more \$2 Columbian are coming? And are the stamps of Gambia obsolete? DICKY SAM.

PARIS.

In Paris (as elsewhere), philatelists hold holiday in the early days of January. But once the fetés are over, compliments paid and wishes exchanged on all sides, people go back to the ordinary business of life, and commerce makes amends for the brief enforced interruption.

The year 1897 has opened with a marked rise in the price of certain stamps. Unused French issues are going up very considerably, some of them to giddy heights. For the present we will but mention the fact. Next month we will describe particulars, with prices.

An event which has escaped notice is the ministerial decree forbidding the sale of colonial unpaid letter stamps (postage due). This ministerial decision was arrived at in consequence of bogus perforations (see under *Revue Philatélique Française, Review of Reviews*). These perforations were put on the market by the notorious forger of the *tête-bêche* 15 centimes green, France, 1849. An odd thing about this matter of the sham perforations is the persistence of many amateurs in getting possession of the stamps, in spite of the warnings of two or three important dealers who pronounced them suspicious, and the tenacity with which the purchasers cling to their delusive treasures, refusing to take reimbursement. What do they want with them? one asks. It is quite simple; it is the motive which impels mankind towards the unknown, the secret longing which every collector cherishes in spite of himself, to possess the impossible. He therefore guards his acquisition in the hope that he alone has the Real Stamp.

Serious collectors will not imitate the Marseilles crowd which followed the man who told them the entrance to the port was blocked by a sardine, because they said, "Suppose it were true!"

With regard to these postage due stamps there can be no question. The 60c. has never been perforated. The 1 franc was in circulation for a very short time, printed on cream paper. The colonial with bogus perforation is on salmon.* X.Y.Z.

*We fear this does not agree with the paper shades given by *Rev. Phil. Fran.* We shall endeavour to make certain on this point before our next issue.—ED. P.J.G.B.

D.J.G.B. Advertiser Advertising Rates.

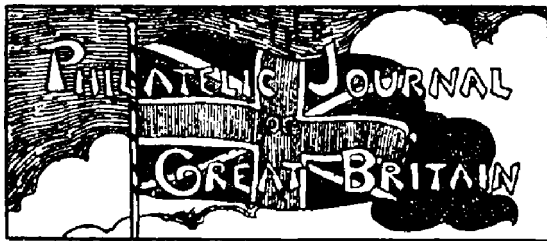
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1 page	60 0	54 0	45 0	39 0
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¼ page	18 0	15 0	13 6	12 0
1-6 page or ½ col.	12 0	10 6	9 0	7 6
⅓ page	9 9	8 6	7 3	6 6
1-12 page or ¼ col.	6 9	6 0	5 0	4 6
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No smaller displayed advertisements will be taken than 1-8th of a column.

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

CASH IN ADVANCE.



FEBRUARY 15th, 1897.

The Coming Exhibition.

In the current number of the *London Philatelist* there is a notice to which all Philatelists will attach the greatest importance, and as we have greatly at heart the success of the undertaking, we think the best service we can render it is to reproduce this clearly-written appeal which is as follows :—
 "We have good reason to believe that a number of responses have already been received in answer to the circular sent out by the Exhibition Committee, inviting guarantees or donations towards any possible deficit in the final balance-sheet of the undertaking. There must, however, still be many well-known names that do not figure in the list, and we venture to remind all those who have hitherto deferred their replies, that the Committee, in the best interest of all concerned, are most desirous that the Guarantee List should embrace not only the leaders, but a goodly proportion of the rank and file of Philately. From our own point of view and expectations, we see no reason to apprehend any deficit, while as stated, should any profit be made, a bonus *pro rata* would accrue to all guarantors. Beyond this only 25 per cent. of

the amount guaranteed is now called up to cover disbursements between now and the period of opening—hence the financial call is extremely moderate. All concerned in Philately, dealers or collectors, should recollect that the aim and object of this Exhibition is to popularise and consolidate the fashion of stamp collecting, and that their interest in the success of the venture is in exact proportion to the value they ascribe to their Philatelic possessions. All communications, however, should be addressed to Mr. J. A. Tilleard, 4, Lombard Court, London, E.C." To this there is nothing to add, except the request that all who see it will aid by calling the attention of any of their philatelic friends who might wish to help as prize-givers or guarantors. This promises to be the greatest thing ever done in the way of Stamp Exhibitions; and there are few of us who cannot in some way help towards its increased success

Clubs and**Philately.**

The announcement of the successful starting in New York of a club common to all the local branches connected with stamps reminds us that in this big London of ours we have not yet quite succeeded in establishing the ideal Philatelic Club. There have been several attempts, each with its own good points, but what seems to be now wanted is a man of genius sufficiently strong socially to carry out so delicate an undertaking, and a good enough philatelist to be the recognised leader of the scientific members. It is, of course, an open question whether any of the new existing institutions will produce the man of the hour; that many of them have the material stands without doubt. There has never been a time when Philately has been so prosperous, and the present Diamond Jubilee year bids fair to be one of unexampled popularity for all things philatelic. The occasion is therefore present with us. A set of strong men like the London Philatelic Society could do the thing and give the club the highest possible hall-mark. Possibly the subject may come up for consideration and discussion in one of the many informal meetings of skilled Philatelists which the Exhibition is sure to bring about. London alone with its thousands of stamp men is big enough to support two or three such clubs, which need not in any way interfere with each other or with existing interests. It is more than an old tag to say that stamp-collecting binds men together more closely than almost any other hobby, and yet while most men with hobbies have their rooms and clubs where they can chat and unbend, smoke and smile, we philatelists are still split up into little sets, or each man is working on his own little island. Now the greatest clubs have started from small beginnings. Will some one in authority make a beginning for us now, say during the Exhibition weeks and the few weeks before and after? A room hired in a hotel not too far from Piccadilly would suffice for the start, if only any one knew that by dropping in there during

evening hours he might be certain to pick up a brother stamp-man?

This we know is but a vague suggestion, and perhaps rightly so, as it would hardly be wise for any one stamp paper to try to run its own little show in this line. The working out must come, as we have said, from some man or body of men sufficiently powerful to be above all suspicion of party; and that the idea will be eventually as well worked out in London as in New York we have little doubt.

The First Issue of Shanghai.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

Written for the *American Journal of Philately*.

At the time the Editors of the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* were preparing their article on Shanghai, I had the pleasure of assisting them, and at that time was requested to write for the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY a paper upon the stamps of the first issue of this interesting country. This has been much delayed by my inability to secure a few stamps which I needed, and by my unwillingness to offer my paper to the public until I had seen those stamps and verified my conclusions. At last, thanks to the kind assistance of philatelists at home and abroad, I have secured the majority of the missing specimens, and am ready to place my views before your readers, asking pardon for the few unavoidable breaks which remain.

I do not expect in this paper to present any very new information of startling discoveries. My intention is to review some points in Mr. Thornhill's admirable handbook of Shanghai and to offer a re-arrangement of the list of the stamps of the first issue, as set forth in that work.

I wish to express my appreciation of Mr. Thornhill's labours in this very interesting country and of the thoroughness of his work. Though I have studied these stamps for several years, I have found very few varieties in the first issue which are not given by him. I do not wish to pose as a critic of Mr. Thornhill's book. I have too much respect for the task he undertook and the difficulties he overcame, and too fully appreciate the fact that, without his efforts, this interesting field of study might have long remained unexplored. Therefore, I claim little that is new for myself, but rather suggestions for the doing over of another's work. I may occasionally disagree slightly with him, but I hope to disagree courteously and I believe him true philatelist enough to pardon it.

By the way of preparation for this paper, I have been carefully through files of the philatelic journals of the period of issue of the stamps and succeeding years. I have found them very interesting and very much in accord in their chronicles of new varieties of the stamps as they appeared. I have also studied Mr. Thornhill's

hand-book, Mr. T. Wickham Jones' article in the *London Philatelist* (March, 1895) and Mr. Thornhill's reply in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* (April, 1895). I am indebted to Mr. H. E. Deats for the use of a number of old and scarce volumes from his library.

First of all, let us consider a few questions raised by Mr. Thornhill.

What were the dies made of and how set up? "Stampede" writes from Shanghai to the *Stamp Collectors' Monthly*, under date of March 8, 1866;—"You say they are engraved, but this is not the case, as they are struck off by hand from wooden or ivory dies, doubtless made here by the natives." Commenting on this the editor says: "This series is interesting as the only specimens of celestial stamp engraving, and, as might be expected from such old hands at wood block engraving as the Chinese, the design is, in most specimens, pretty clear." The *Philatelist* at first says "they are said to be engraved on ivory" but later says "they are wooden, not ivory." THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for February 20th, 1870, says: "The stamps first prepared were engraved on wood from a Chinese design." On March 20th, 1870, the same journal publishes a letter from "A Philatelist" claiming the central device is engraved on wood and the balance set up in type and rule. This is replied to in the number for April 20th, 1870, by "Cosmopolitan" who says: "the information given in the February number of the JOURNAL was obtained direct from Mr. Adams, the Manager and organizer of the office, by Mr. Provaud, a merchant of Shanghai."

The central design is certainly very oriental, both in conception and execution. From the published evidence and the appearance of the stamps I think we may safely conclude that the centre block was locally engraved on wood and the rest set up from metal type and rules, which could be changed at will, and frequently were. This latter point Mr. Thornhill has already shown and I shall enlarge upon it. I would like to call attention here to the gradual disappearance of the outer line of the central device, while the interior lines remain unchanged. This appears to indicate not wear, but a chipping off of the thin frame line, which might be expected in wood, but is hardly probable in metal.

How were the stamps printed? I certainly do not think them hand-stamped, for we could not get such impressions by that process. I believe that the form—i.e., the central block with its type-set surroundings—was placed on a hand-press and the impressions "pulled" from it, one at a time, just as proof impressions are pulled from dies to-day, but with far less care and, of course, with inferior results. I think all will admit the improbability, the impossibility almost, either of producing an exact duplicate of the hand-engraved centre or of setting up several forms alike. Yet I have strips, showing several exact duplicates of the same stamp, and at the same time having an

exaggerated dissimilarity of spacing and a lack of parallel positions which would be almost impossible to achieve, even had the effort been made to set up several clichés with studied irregularity.

Paper. I find all the varieties listed by Mr. Thornhill, but I cannot agree with his grouping by paper. Even he cannot adhere strictly to his own rules but is forced to insert 17A, 19A, and 26A, all on laid paper, into groups which are otherwise on thin wove. And he confesses that he is not satisfied with his placing of 28e. Furthermore I have in my collection a copy of 18d on pelure paper and 9a and 10 on both pelure and thin wove, though listed only on the former.

The *Philatelist* says (August 1st 1868) that the paper was supplied by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., of Cornhill. But the *Collectionneur de Timbres - Poste* writing at the time (April 15th, 1866) says "the paper is thin and tough, it is certainly of native manufacture; the 1c. blue on 4c. yellow are sometimes printed on European paper, laid and watermarked with the maker's name." Possibly this laid paper is that credited to Smith, Elder & Co. And possibly the credit was no more due them than that for the dies, given them by the same journal. I doubt if much attention was paid to the paper. As in the case of the Hawaiian Numerals, Fiji Times Express and Guadalajara, whatever was at hand was used. An instance of this indifference is found in Mr. Thornhill's 17 and 17A, exactly the same setting, but on laid and wove papers. In my group IX. will be found another instance, in a number of 4 candareen stamps with dots of color below the word of value and on both wove and laid papers.

How many groups of issue I. are there? I think any grouping we may make of these stamps is, of necessity, arbitrary. My argument is that the stamps were printed as needed. "Stampede" states: "a friend of mine informed me that he went to the post-office for some stamps, and that, not having the ones he required already printed, they struck off some while he waited." Apparently any value which was required was struck off, on any paper at hand. Then the setting was left until another value was needed, when the form was loosened, the old values, in both Chinese and English, replaced by new, the letter S removed or added if necessary (*and if thought of*), the form tightened and then printed from.

I venture to assert that this process of alteration is responsible for the 4 and 8 candareens with the error "mace" instead of "candareen," and for the 2, 3, 4, 8, and 16 candareen without the final S. The alterations sometimes disturbed or loosened adjacent parts of the form and thus we have many varieties of setting. At other times the changes were effected without disturbance and we find several stamps alike, except for the values. Whenever I have found such a set, I have called it a group and have usually placed the values in numerical order. I do not assert that they were printed in this order

and there is often evidence to the contrary. But I believe it would be impossible to give the exact order of printing of each stamp and so think it best to arrange most groups numerically. I shall sometimes call attention to stamps whose relative position in a group is evident by some peculiarity, and on occasions I may arrange the stamps in the order I believe them to have been printed.

It may be observed that I have sometimes placed by itself one stamp, which seemed to have no companions, and have called it a group. I am aware that one swallow does not make a summer, nor one thing a group. But the word seems more suitable than any other, so I trust the grammatical defect will be pardoned. I do not care to use the word "printing," since I hold that nearly every stamp represents a printing.

As the altering from one value to another required the changing of only two small parts of the form i.e., the English and Chinese values, it is reasonable to expect that the remainder would rest practically unchanged and that any movement of the various parts of the form would be most notable at and adjoining the parts altered, in other words near the N.W. and S.W. corners. Examination of the stamps corroborates this theory. The lines and characters at the right remain almost unchanged throughout the issue. But in all other parts of the stamps we find—besides alterations of the value—changes in positions of the words "SHANGHAI L. P.O." and "CANDAREENS," in the lines separating these words from the central block, in the position of the block, and in the lines separating the characters in the left hand corners from the panel between them. A good example of one of these changes and a resulting group is the group with the period at the top of the O. of L. P. O. It is by attention to these changes that I work out my sequence of issue.

Another point of value is the worn or unworn condition of the central device. If those of my readers who are interested in the subject will take the trouble to arrange, according to my list, a few stamps from their collections, or even to look at them in the given order, they will notice a gradual deterioration of the centre piece, from the first clear sharp impressions to the last worn and blurred ones. The wear is most evident at the edges of the block. One of the most serious objections I have found to Mr. Thornhill's arrangement is that he includes early and late impressions in the same group, which is not natural or reasonable.

Date and order of issue. I do not know where to seek better authority on these points than the stamp journals of the period. The first mention of the stamps which I have found is in the *Timbre-Poste* and the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, both dated November 15th, 1865. They list the 2, 4, 8, and 16, candareens (note the plural) and the latter journal illustrates the 2 candareens. (This illustration is reproduced in A.J.P. If it is compared with Mr. Thornhill's 18e, I think it will be admitted without hesitation that that and only that stamp was the

original of the cut and that I am justified by this, and by the very unworn condition of the stamp, in placing it as number 1 in my list. With this stamp I place the 4 cands. (13b), 8 cands. (23c), and 16 cands. (28d), because such values were undoubtedly companions of the 2 cands., on account of the very early impression of these numbers and because of agreement in setting; of which more anon.

In his hand-book Mr. Thornhill mentions having seen a copy of 13b cancelled August 10th, 1865. He again speaks of it in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* for April 30th, 1895. Referring to my list this stamp will be found to be number 2, for reasons there set forth. If, as I believe, I am right in my arrangement, then I think we will not be far out of the way in giving August 1st, 1865 as the date of the first issue of Shanghai. The suspiciously new look of the cancellation, of which Mr. Thornhill complains, may be quite the correct thing after all.

From "Stampede's" letter (*Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, June 1st, 1866) we also learn that the 4 mace error has an early place in the issue, since it was among the first lot he sent to that journal, in which it was acknowledged January 1st, 1866. The error does not appear to have been in the very first printings, for Mr. Moens and Mr. Maury do not mention it in their chronicles on November 15th, and December 15th, 1865, though on the latter date the Chinese characters on the stamps were carefully translated by Pro. de Rosny, of the Imperial School of Oriental Languages, and so striking an error would surely not have escaped notice, had the stamp been in hand.

April 1st, 1866 the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* chronicles the 1c. blue and on the 15th of the same month the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* adds the 1 and 4c. on laid paper, 4, 8 and 16 *candareen* (calling attention to the missing s) and the 3, 6 and 12c. in red-brown. Note the color of the last three.

In his letter of March 8th, 1866, "Stampede" writes: "You will also perceive that the colours of the 4, 8, and 16c stamps are slightly different to those previously sent you" (compare my group I. with group IX. and X.) and also that the value of these is spelt *candareen*, whilst on the others it is *candareens*. The 3, 6 and 12c stamps have been issued only lately, I believe, and I should not be surprised to see the colours changed at no far distant period, as at present these three are almost identical in this respect." Comparison of my groups XII. and XIV. will show that this change was soon made. The editor of the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* says the 3, 6, and 12c referred to "are all printed in one colour—chocolate, the last named in rather a lighter shade."

Now a few words connecting the stamps with "candareen" instead of "candareens." I maintain that this is an error, pure and simple. Neither can I agree with Mr. Thornhill in placing it as the first group. His reasoning is interesting but not conclusive. Against it we have the testimony of the journals and writers

of the period, who seem to have been careful chroniclers and who do not note this set until many months after the first announcements of the issue. Messrs. Moens and Maury made amused comments on the missing s and seemed to regard it as of small importance and due to indifference on the part of the printer or want of knowledge of the correct spelling. It may be interesting to recall at this point that the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY* says on February 20th, 1870: "The Manager is the only foreigner employed in the office, sorters, carriers, etc., being all Chinese."

The first illustration given of these stamps has the value in the plural. The first notice of the issue in the *Timbrophile* mentions "the word *candareens*."

I accept Mr. T. Wickham Jones' conclusion: "If a batch were started with the 1 *candareen*, the whole of the stamps of every value printed at that time were, or might be, printed in the singular, as the printer probably only took the trouble to alter the value, and did not otherwise interfere with the setting up of the inscription."

As to the date at which the stamps of the first issue ceased to be used, I place it at the time that the *third* issue came into use, probably about March 1st, 1867. In the number of the *Timbre-Poste* issued December 15th, 1866, the third issue is mentioned as received "at the moment of going to press." The stamps of the second and third issues were made in England, and the editors of European and American philatelic journals seem to have been favored with specimen sets considerably in advance of the issue of the stamps in Shanghai. The difference was usually about ten weeks, and I therefore place the date of the third issue at March 1st, 1867. You will observe that I say the beginning of the *third* issue, not the *second*. This is because I regard the two issues as merely the two parts of one series, the two styles of value, "cents" and "candareens" being synonymous. On page six of the hand-book, Mr. Thornhill tells us "in Pekin, and often in Shanghai book-keeping, 'cents' stands for 'Tael cents' or 'candareens.'" And again on page 43, he says of the second issue "we find the character *fen* () used for cents, which in issue I. meant *candareens*." Other writers confirm this.

Furthermore, we know the second and third issues remained in use concurrently until 1877, and provisionals were frequently made by surcharging stamps of the "cents" set with new values in "candareens."

By order of the Municipal Council, dated December 4th, 1865, the rates were reduced to 1, 2, 3, 6, and 12 *candareens*. From this it has been assumed that there was no further use for the 4, 8, and 16 *candareen* stamps. Was there no use for multiples of the 2 *candareens* rate? Notice of this reduction of rates was still being published in the *North China Daily News* in March, 1866, at which time the following notice appeared:

LOCAL POST OFFICE.

No. 22—New postage stamps having been received from England will be in use on and from this date; persons holding old stamps can have them exchanged for new upon application to the Manager of the local post-office.

By order of the Council,
ALEX. JOHNSON, *Secretary*,
Council Room,

Shanghai, 5th March, 1866.

This notice refers to the second issue, with the values in "cents." If the 4, 8, and 16 candareen stamps were obsolete and only those of 1, 2, 3, 6, and 12 candareens were in use, I should like to know what it was proposed to exchange for the new stamps of 2, 4, 7, and 16, cents (equivalent to candareens) and how the arithmetical difficulties of the case were to be overcome. They had no exact equivalent to give in exchange for 3, 6, and 12 candareen stamps and nothing whatever for the 1 candareen, yet there is no stipulation in the notice that the exchange must be in quantities. Does it not seem probable that the 4, 8, and 16 candareen stamps were at that date still in use? "Stampede," writing from Shanghai three days after the date of the above notice, says nothing of any of the values being obsolete. He does not seem to have been the sort of man to miss such a point. But he anticipates a change in the colors of the 3, 6, and 12 candareens. Evidently he did not expect the candareens issue to go out of use.

Mr. T. Wickham Jones in his article in the *London Philatelist* (March, 1895) calls attention to the fact that the notice says holders of old stamps *can* have them exchanged, not *must*. Nor was the announcement of the new stamps accompanied by the customary notice that stamps of the old type were obsolete and fixing a limit to the time for redemption.

Finally, if up to March, 1866, the values 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16 candareens had been needed, and again, from about the end of that year until 1877, there was use for 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16 cents or candareens stamps, what occasion is there to think the stamps of the first issue out of service until the appearance of the third issue, about March 1st, 1867, supplied the evident needs of the post-office with a full set of values in the new type? Then, the improvement in size and the obvious saving of labor to the post-office employees, when they no longer had to print their own stamps, doubtless caused the stamps of the first issue to be superseded. But it is by no means certain that they had lost their franking power or might not be used by those who held them.

For the reasons I have given, I think the period of use of the first issue of Shanghai may be said to extend from about August 1st, 1865, to about March 1st, 1867.

Reprints. The question of reprints has been much debated. On page 41 of Mr. Thornhill's hand-book we find a letter, written in 1893 by the then Post-master General of Shanghai, in

which he states: "I may mention that the old stamps on thin paper were sold by this office as late as December, 1871. They were then considered obsolete, but some people in the interior may have used them even after that time. In fact, none of the old issues were officially withdrawn from use until the *cent* issue of 1890 appeared; then a notice was published in the papers to the effect that the old stamps would be exchanged for new ones. Until then no one was very particular what kind of L.P.O. stamps they used."

This letter has been accepted by some writers as placing the seal of authority on all the *stuff* that was made and sold after the stamps of the first issue had been superseded. And it is certain that a large amount of so-called first issue stamps were sold, and also things that never were in any way part of the first issue. As to what the latter really were, I will have something to say a little later. Of course, if they were used for postage, or even possessed franking power, though unexercised, we would seem to be justified in retaining them in our collections. But I firmly believe they were not intended for use, but only kept on sale for the benefit (?) of collectors, and curiosity-hunting tourists, and for revenue to someone in office.

It is interesting to note that the *Philatelist*, writing in defence of these so-called remainders, under date of January 1st, 1870, says: "Now that the small type of the candareen issue, and the same in cents, have superseded those under notice for many years, they are no long of any official value, and the whole stock has been sold at a nominal price." There is a world of meaning in "superseded for many years," and "no longer of any official value."

(To be continued.)

The Gops' Columns.

A friend of ours is contributing a stamp column to a little weekly paper called *Gems*. He says he writes for "ordinary small and new collectors, who wants to read something about their pursuit weekly," and take no stamp journal. The writer is well qualified for his work, as will be seen by the extracts we pay him the compliment of quoting!

We cannot quite say we admire the rest of the paper from beginning to end, but there are clever and amusing things in it.

Here are paragraphs from three weeks' work as specimens:—

"The 57th anniversary of the introduction of a uniform penny postage rate throughout Great Britain has just passed, for it was on 10th January this came into operation. Before that, the rates varied from 4d. to 1s. 8d., according to distance, for a single letter, that is, a sheet of paper without any enclosure. If a small slip of paper such as a cheque were enclosed, the rate was doubled. Envelopes were not used, because they would not permit of the contents being seen, and in any case, the letter and envelope would be charged a double rate.

"The first penny stamp took the form of a quarto sheet of paper, and also that of an envelope, on which were printed a design prepared by W. Mulready, R.A., but these were soon displaced by an adhesive stamp printed in black, and later on in red, which is still fondly and regretfully spoken of by many as the "dear old red penny," for it has not yet been equalled in design or execution by any of its successors. The Mulready covers were issued in two values, printed in black for one penny, and blue for twopence. The penny letter-sheets can now be bought unused or used for about 10s each, the blue ones for 30s to 35s. Envelopes of either value fetch half as much more if in very good condition.

"In 1890 at the Jubilee celebration of penny postage held at the Guildhall, 10,000 copies of a special postcard were issued, and sold at 6d. each, for the benefit of the Post Office Benevolent Fund, but this benefited the investing public and dealers much more, for two months after they were changing hands at 7s 6d each. On 2nd July a special envelope, with correspondence card, was issued for similar purposes at the selling price of one shilling, which did bring in funds for the Charity, but so many were bought as a speculation (over 100,000), that they can still be had now and then at the original price, and are catalogued at 1s. 6d. only. In each case the printing plates were destroyed so that no further copies could be printed. Many caricatures of these envelope issues were designed.

"The getting together of a large number of stamps for professedly charitable purposes has often been attempted, and, in some cases, successfully, by men with more brains than money—to parody the Tichborne claimant's expression—and a few years ago I exposed one of these affairs in the columns of a popular evening newspaper. A lady had written expressing great anxiety to get two children into a school, which she said could be done by getting a million stamps, so that if 1,000 readers would send 1,000 stamps the deed would be accomplished at once. Of course, if each of these thousands of stamps had been only those of France and Germany, with a few colonials, they might be worth 1s., or £50 the million.

"The chance of getting such a prize for the trouble of writing a letter was well worth trying for—from the writer's point of view. It cannot, however, be too widely known that no school or charitable institution in this country takes inmates on such conditions. There have been appeals made by some Sisters of Mercy at times for people to send such old stamps, because they could be turned into money. The old authentic case of a direct admission into a charity that I know of was some five or six years ago, when a Mrs. Harrington, of Fayette, Iowa, was stated to have been admitted to the Home for Aged Woman out there in exchange for 1,300,000 used postage stamps, which were bought by an American dealer. As the old lady was 86 years of age, the ordinary cost of her admission could not have been much, and a million stamps could be bought from wholesale dealers for less than £20.

"Though scarcely probable, it might be possible, in such a million got together in the name of charity, that one of the following stamps, sold a few evenings ago by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, at their auction rooms, might be found, in which case the joy of the possessor may be imagined. Amongst the best prices

realised, were:—Great Britain 3d., plate 4, spray, a block of 8, unused, £23; and 1s., no letters, block of 9, unused £11 15s.; Spain, 1851, 2 reales, 2 copies, £14 10s. each; Switzerland, Vaud, 4c. (mended), £15; Ceylon, 8d., imperfect, £14; Canada, 12d., black, unused, £67; New Brunswick 1s., mauve, £19 15s.; and 5c. Connell, £19; Newfoundland 1s. carmine, £20; United States, Periodicals, set complete (except 9c.), £15 15s. The total amount on the sale amounted to £1,243. The brief descriptions given in this cutting will be as Greek to new collectors, but the figures are enough to stimulate older ones to examine their collections in case some such stamps are hidden there.

The next paragraph follows a week later:—
"My references to the high prices realised for some of the bright gems of philately has induced readers to make inquiries as to the value of stamps in their possession, most of which, not being of general interest, have been answered by post. H. W. W., however, asks as to a 2-dollar stamp of the United States, one of the Columbian series of 1893, representing that traveller in chains, which stamps was lately priced in the dealers' catalogues at 20s. to 25s., either used or unused, as very few were to be had. Rather curiously, for some months past these unused stamps have been offered very largely at just over face value, or 10s. each. The reason of this is said to be that a speculator in America tried to make "a corner" in this particular value by buying up about 200,000 dollars worth, knowing there would be very little actual postal use for them. Since then he has gone to his rest, and his executors have been glad to get what they could for this enormous stock.

"Inquiries may be addressed to Uncle Ben, care of Gems, 1, Bouverie-street, E. C., with stamped envelope if stamps be sent for examination."

We have received the following letter from Mr. G. R. Smith.

Dear Sir,—(1) Looking over some ½d. British South African Stamps, the ones that are OBSOLETE now; I came across *one* watermarked the same as the *British East African Company Stamps the obsolete issue*, is it a distinct variety or otherwise; because I have looked over quantities of ½d. ones and cannot find another like the above watermarked, *it is on thin paper* perf. 14.

(2) Is the whole new issue of 1897, Orange Free State *in use now* as I notice this last surcharge from there; the ½d. on 3d. is on the 3d. *blue*.

Yours faithfully,

G. R. SMITH.

(1) The wmk. on the B.S.A. obsolete is probably part of the makers name, only a few stamps on each sheet would show anything, and most of these only a part of a single letter, we believe that some sheets only had the makers name the majority being quite plain.

(2) Only the ½d & 1d. of the new Orange F.S. set has been issued so far we believe.



FEBRUARY, 1897, REPORT.

President—

His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

E. HAWKINS, J.P., Bury St. Edmunds.
 VERNON ROBERTS, Manchester.
 REV. W. BELL, Cork.

Vice-Presidents—

H. R. OLDFIELD, London.
 W. DORNING BECKTON, Manchester.
 H. L. HAYMAN, London.

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F. EMPSON, Birmingham.
 W. HADLOW, London.
 W. G. HAWKINS, London.
 J. E. JOSELIN, London.
 W. B. KIRKPATRICK, Bournemouth.
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Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—

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

Hon. Assistant Sec. and Exchange Superintendent—

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

Hon. Librarian—

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

Hon. Counterfeit Detector.

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

Hon. Solicitors—

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

Membership.

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

The following are now proposed in accordance with the above :—W. Schwarte, 21, Mentone Road, High-bury, N.; proposed by Dr. Marx, seconded by T. H. Hinton W. H. Hodgson, 4, Alleyn Terrace, Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.; proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by S. C. Skipton.

New Members.

Mrs. Mackenzie, 35, Park Street, London, W.
 Mr. L. W. Fulcher, 56, Buckleigh Road, Streatham Common.
 Mr. J. Cousino, 45a, Market Street, Manchester.

New Addresses.

George Marshall, The Batch, Weabley, R.S.O.
 W. Ehrmann, 97, King Henrys Road, London, N.W.

Resignations.

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

- 49 H. P. E. Drayton, Farnboro'.
- 68 Percy May Bright, Bournemouth.
- 13 Miss M. E. Bigham, Ealing.
- 142 W. Hanner, Southport.
- 113 R. A. Barker, junr., Leicester.
- 11 R. Hungerford, Chismick.
- 229 E. Stanger, Norwood.
- 164 A. Brymer, junr., Dundee.
- 219 C. Davies Sherborn, Chelsea.
- 5 A. J. Gardner, Stamford Hill.
- 121 B. C. P. Walters, Leamington.
- 198 J. Lascelles, Machynlleth.
- 128 Captain Northey, Colchester.
- 217 E. F. Lawrence, Beckenham.
- 234 J. Scott Stokes, Purley, Surrey.
- 151 F. T. Lissons, Brough, E. Yorks.

Library.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks *Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal*, Jan., from Mr. Nunn, *Philatelic Record* Jan., from Messrs. Buhl & Co. Stamps No. 1, from F. L. Heygate, and Gems No. 10 to 13, containing papers on Stamp Collecting. Any donations to the Library, gladly received and duly acknowledged.

Reports and Notices of Meetings, etc.

A successful Social Meeting of members and friends took place at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand W.C., on Wednesday evening, the 27th ult., between 40 and 50 members and friends being present. Amongst whom were Messrs. J. A. Tilleard, E. D. Bacon, R. Ehrenbach, E. J. Nankivell, Maycock and Burrett of the Philatelic Society of London, C. J. Phillips, Gordon Smith, A. L. Pemberton, A. W. Plumridge, Mr. and Mrs. Hadlow, H. Tebbutt, C. Forbes, Dr. Marx, B. W. Warhurst, W. T. White, E. Wetherill, A. Kay, H. Leslie, H. Thompson, W. Hodgson, W. Schwarte, and many others. Unfortunately at the last moment Mr. H. R. Oldfield was prevented from attending by a severe cold, and his paper was therefore not given, but Mr. Tilleard kindly gave the explanations of the slides which were to have been given by Mr. Oldfield, and a very enjoyable programme was got through, with Mr. Ridpath at the lantern, and Messrs. Bacon, Tilleard, Nankivell and Ehrenbach giving the explanations. Dr. Marx ably occupied the chair, and a pleasant evening was concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Ridpath and the gentlemen who had given the explanations,

which was suitably responded to by Mr. Ridpath and Mr. Tilleard, who expressed the regret of all present at the absence of Mr. Oldfield and the cause of it. Subjoined is the programme :—

Part I.—1 Zurich, 6 rappen, genuine and forgery, descriptions by Mr. H. R. Oldfield; 2 Zurich, Type III., normal and retouch, descriptions by Mr. H. R. Oldfield; 3 Neuchatel, genuine and forgery descriptions by Mr. H. R. Oldfield; 4 Neuchatel, special forgery, descriptions by Mr. H. R. Oldfield; 5 Switzerland, Rayon III., 15 cents, genuine and forgery, descriptions by Mr. H. R. Oldfield; 6 Switzerland, Rayon II., 10 rappen, genuine and forgeries (shown for first time), descriptions by Mr. H. R. Oldfield; 7 Bolivia, eagle issue, 5c., three types (shown for first time), descriptions by Mr. H. R. Oldfield; 8 Naples, Arms, normal and partly erased, descriptions by Mr. E. D. Bacon; 9 U.S.A. 1869, type I., II., and reprint, descriptions by Mr. E. D. Bacon; 10 St. Lucia, 4d., types I. and II., descriptions by Mr. E. D. Bacon; 11 France, 1870, Bordeaux issue, 20c., types I. and II., descriptions by Mr. E. D. Bacon; 12 Victoria, 2nd issue, showing variety with broken steps, descriptions by Mr. E. D. Bacon; 13 Sydney Views, 1d., Plates I. and II., descriptions by Mr. E. D. Bacon; 14 Sydney Views, 2d., Plates I. to V., descriptions by Mr. E. D. Bacon; 15 Sydney Views, 1d. pair of forgeries (shown for first time), descriptions by Mr. J. A. Tilleard; 16 India, ½ anna, red pair, and ½ proof in red, descriptions by Mr. J. A. Tilleard; 17 India, 4 annas, green, types I. and II., descriptions by Mr. J. A. Tilleard; 18 Great Britain, V.R., genuine and forged, (shown for first time), descriptions by Mr. J. A. Tilleard; 19 British Guiana, 1860, 4c. blue, forgery (shown for first time), descriptions by Mr. J. A. Tilleard; 20 British Guiana, 8c. rose, forgery (shown for first time), descriptions by Mr. J. A. Tilleard.—Part II.—21. Transvaal, 1d. black, genuine and forged, descriptions by Mr. E. J. Nankivell; 22 Transvaal, 3d. lilac, forged, descriptions by Mr. E. J. Nankivell; 23 Chili, watermarks of the 5 centavos, descriptions by Mr. E. J. Nankivell; 24 Liberia, 1897, new issue, 1 to 50c. (shown for first time), descriptions by Mr. E. J. Nankivell; 25 Austrian Italy, 25 soldi, types I. and II., descriptions by Mr. R. Ehrenbach; 26 Hungary, 10 kr., litho., genuine and forged, descriptions by Mr. R. Ehrenbach; 27 Hanover, 1-15 genuine and forged, descriptions by Mr. R. Ehrenbach; 28 Hanover, 3 gros., genuine and forged, descriptions by Mr. R. Ehrenbach; 29 Saxony, 3 pf., genuine and forged, descriptions by Mr. R. Ehrenbach; 30 Saxony, 3 pf., special forgery, showing correct ground-work, descriptions by Mr. R. Ehrenbach; 31 Thurn and Taxis, 32 k., genuine and forged, descriptions by Mr. R. Ehrenbach; 32 Monte Video, 240c., genuine and forged, descriptions by Mr. R. Ehrenbach; 33 Monte Video, 80c., genuine and forged, descriptions by Mr. R. Ehrenbach; 34 Monte Video, 100c., genuine and forged (shown for first time), descriptions by Mr. R. Ehrenbach; 35 Monte Video, 120c., genuine and forged, (shown for first time), descriptions by Mr. R. Ehrenbach; 36 Monte Video, 240c., genuine and forged, (shown for first time), descriptions by Mr. R. Ehrenbach; 37 Uruguay, 1c., genuine and forged (shown for first time), descriptions by Mr. R. Ehrenbach; 38 Uruguay, 2c., genuine and forged (shown for first time), descriptions by Mr. R. Ehrenbach; 39 Finland, 10 kop., genuine and forged, descriptions by Mr. R. Ehrenbach; 40 Holland, unpaid stamps, 4 varieties, descriptions by Mr. R. Ehrenbach.

GENERAL MEETING.—Members are reminded of the General Meeting to be held at Messrs. Oldfield's Offices, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, E.C., on Wednesday Feb. 24th, at 7.30 p.m., as per notice given in last month's report, when Mr. Wetherell will read a paper on the Stamps of Austria and Austrian Italy.

A special effort is being made by the Committee to improve the literary side of the work of the I.P.U., but in order to carry this out, the support of the members is necessary and members willing to assist by reading papers, or showing their collections at the Society meeting are cordially invited to communicate with the Hon. Sec. Mr. H. L. Hayman has kindly promised to exhibit his African collection to members at the meeting to be held on March 30th, but the last Wednesday in April (28th) remains to be filled up.

Exchange Packets.

All application forms received will be placed before the committee, and the first packet will be sent out by Dr. Marx as early as possible this month.

Subscriptions.

Members are reminded that subscriptions for 1897 are now due, and upon receipt will be duly acknowledged and cards of membership forwarded.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union, 5, Paulton's Square,

Chelsea, London, S.W.

December, 1896.



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

December 17.—Messrs. Sallo Epstein (Transvaal), C. C. Morency (Canada), W. M. Thompson (N.S.W.), A. Schlachter (U.S.A.) were elected members.

Then followed the Display of the stamps of U.S.A., the collections of Messrs. Pimm, Stephenson, and Johnson being shown, with some fine selections belonging to the President including a superb set of current type Engraver's Proofs from the Matrix dies and a fine lot of 90c. of First Issue.

The December packets were again a record far in advance of any circulated in this or any other society. The totals were :—

	£	s.	d.
" A " packet (mixed)	1506	8	4½
" B " " (colonials)	2016	6	7
" C " " (foreign)	489	18	0½

£4012 13 0

The packets for the whole year have amounted to £28,230 9s. 5d., without counting any "special" sheets sent to foreign members. They have thus formed the finest and most valuable series that have ever been circulated. What is still more remarkable, to the nervous ones who talk about a fall in prices, is the fact that at no time in the history of the society have sales been more satisfactory, and the members are all anxious still for even more valuable lots.

January 7th.—Paper: "Cape of Good Hope," by G. Johnson. Messrs. R. Dalton (Bristol), W. A. Abraham (British Guiana), T. H. Nicolle (N.S.W.), J. H. Smyth (N.S.W.), Paul de Smeth (Belgium), E. H. Atchley (Bristol), Mario Pires M. B. de Lima (Portugal), were unanimously elected members.

Votes of thanks were given to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons for their catalogue, and to Mr. W. C. Stone for two annual numbers of the *American Philatelist*.

The Hon. Sec. then read his paper on the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY. — The Sixth ordinary Meeting of the Society was held at 9a, Princess Square, on December 16th, 1896, at 7.30 p.m. The Vice-President (Mr. R. T. Stevens) in the chair, supported by nine members and two visitors.

The Hon. Sec. reported receipt from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., of an autotype plate, showing the difference between dies 1 and 2 of the De La Rue issues of British Colonial stamps, and was instructed to acknowledge the gift with best thanks of the Society. Volumes II. to VI. of the *Monthly Journal* were also presented the Society by one of the members, and were accepted with thanks.

On the proposition of Mr. Mayne, seconded by the Hon. Sec., it was resolved that a Question Book be provided for the use of members.

Dr. Pooley, Plymouth, was elected an ordinary member of the Society.

On the proposition of Mr. Mayne, seconded by the Hon. Sec., it was resolved that a display of stamps be held upon the date fixed upon for the second ordinary meeting of the Society in the month of February, several members present promising to send exhibits.

The subject of study, the stamps of Norway, was introduced by the Hon. Sec. (Mr. Miller), who illustrated his remarks by the exhibition of his collection.

He considered it an ideal country for the collector with only moderate means at his disposal. There were a few errors which were not at all generally known, and he had found a number of varieties which he had not seen chronicled. He considered nearly all the unused stamps of the early issues were much undervalued at present catalogue prices, and was of opinion that on the publication of the new catalogues, they would be found to have at least trebled their value. The first issue, 1854, was composed of the 4 sk. blue, and was lithographed and imperf. A very rare error of this stamp, which was well worth looking for, was an impression which showed a doubled foot on the lion's right hind leg. The stamps of the second, or 1856 issue, were engraved, and perfd. 13. He had specimens of the 3sk. in grey as well as lilac, and the 4sk. in light and dark blue. The third, or 1863 issue, was lithographed and perfd. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. Both the 4 and 8sk. were to be found in two distinct colours. Of the 1867 issue, which was also lithographed, he had the 1sk. in lilac and grey-black, the 2sk. in orange and yellow, the 4sk. in light and dark blue, and the 8sk. in carmine and dark carmine. In 1872 a new design was introduced and of these

there were also numerous shades. He shewed an error of the 1sk. green, which consisted of a full-stop between the two E's in the word EEN of the inscription. Some of this issue were known imperforated, and also sometimes with two rows of perforations across the top. In 1877 Norway changed its currency and consequently a new issue, consisting of the 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 20, 25, 35, 50, and 60 öre values, was introduced. Two years later three high values, viz., the 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 krona were added. There was a variety of the 5 öre with no stop after "postfrim," and he also possessed the 10 öre with the same characteristic, which he had not seen chronicled. Of the 60 öre he had found several varieties in the size of the figures "60," and the distance of the stop from "postfrim" in the lower part of the inscription. He had the small "60" with the stop apart from and also close to the "M" of "postfrim," and also both these varieties in the large "60." The 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 krona also showed distinct differences in their figures of value. The design of the 1883 was nearly the same as that of the previous one, the only difference being that the body of the posthorn forming the centre of the design, was no longer shaded as formerly. The issue consisted of the 3, 5, 10, 20 and 25 öre. The colours of the 10 and 20 were afterwards changed to brown and blue respectively. Some of the values were known imperforate. The most curious thing respecting this issue was that there were three sizes of the design, one being 20mm., another $20\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and a third 21mm. high. He found that in the stamps of the small design the numerals of value in the inscription were small, in the medium design they were rather larger, and in the large design they were about twice the size of the small ones. In the case of certain Canadian stamps a somewhat similar difference was found, but that had now, he believed, been attributed to the stretching of the paper. That reason for the difference could not, however, be assigned to the Norwegians, as the inequality in the size of the numerals had here to be considered. In most cases, for instance, if you examined two copies of a stamp—one the small design the other the large—you would find that the figures in the small design were smaller than the rest of the inscription, whereas if you examined the large design you would find that not only had the inscription itself increased in size, but the numerals had increased in greater proportion, and were now larger than the remainder of the inscription. He had found the 10 öre red, and the 20 öre blue without any stop after "postfrim," and this he had not seen chronicled. In 1888 the 12 öre was surcharged "2 öre," and was to be found in both bistre and yellow-brown. In 1890 a 1 öre stamp was issued in black-brown, and later on its colour was changed to bistre-grey, and a 2 öre stamp in yellow-brown was introduced. He possessed the 1 öre with a stop between the N and the O of "NORGE," and also possessed both the 1 and the 2 öre with the stop close to, and apart from, the M of "postfrim." In 1894 a new series of stamps, with the inscription in ornamental capitals, was issued, which were perforated both $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. There were also a set of unperf letter stamps which were perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ and also $13\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

On the proposition of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Mayne, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Miller for his very interesting paper.

The stamps of Great Britain was fixed upon as the subject of study for the next meeting, to be introduced by Mr. Mayne.

Towards the close of the meeting the Hon. Sec. passed round what appeared to be two varieties of the

current 1d. Great Britain. In the older variety the line of colour in front of the throat extended the whole way down the neck, whilst in the later variety this line of colour extended only to the 7th line of shading on the neck, and the eye-ball also appeared to be smaller. He also passed round the Straits Settlements 1c. on 8c. yellow with four very distinct varieties of surcharge.

The seventh ordinary meeting of the Society was held at 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, Dec. 30th, 1896, at 7.30 p.m. The Vice-President (Mr. R. T. Stevens), in the chair, supported by 10 members and two visitors. The Hon. Sec. reported receipt from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., of part I. of their new Catalogue, and from Mr. Ewen, a presentation copy of his new album for English specialists, and was instructed to acknowledge same with best thanks of the Society.

Mr. E. R. Hudson, Plymouth, and Lieut. C. W. Keighley-Peach, R.N., H.M.S., Cambridge, were elected ordinary members of the Society.

Mr. Mayne introduced the subject for study, "Some of the stamps of Great Britain." His remarks were confined to the Mulready envelope and its caricatures, the 1d. V.R., and the Line Engraved series, of which he showed some good specimens. An interesting discussion followed. The Vice-President exhibited a copy of the 1d. imperf., printed in blue, and stated that the authenticity of this stamp had been doubted by experts; but in a valuable collection which had recently changed hands, there was, he believed, a similar variety found. A vote of thanks, on the proposition of the Vice-President, seconded by Dr. Bulteel, was heartily accorded Mr. Mayne.

The Hon. Sec. was instructed to convey the best thanks of the Society to the following publishers for donations to the Society's Library during the year:—Messrs. Theo. Buhl & Co., Mr. Wm. Brown, Salisbury, and the Publishers *Phil. Chronicle and Advertiser*.

The eighth ordinary meeting of the Society was held at 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, January 13th, 1897, at 7.30 p.m. The Vice-President (Mr. R. T. Stevens) in the chair, supported by 9 members, one hon. member, and four visitors.

The Hon. Sec. reported the receipt of letters acknowledging the votes of thanks passed at last meeting, and offering similar benefit during the current year, and he was instructed to acknowledge same with best thanks of the Society.

Dr. C. E. Rendle, Plymouth, was elected an ordinary member of the Society.

Mr. Mayne continued his remarks, from last meeting, on the stamps of Great Britain, dealing with the 3d. and 4d. of the Surface-Printed series, showing specimens of the different printings and pointing out the different wmk.s., plate numbers, and shades of colour. An interesting discussion followed, the Vice-President showing some very unusual shades of colour of both the 3d. and 4d. values, and giving a very interesting description of the processes employed for the engraving and printing of both the Line Engraved series and the Surface-Printed Stamps.

The ninth ordinary meeting of the Society was held at No. 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, January 27th, 1897, at 7.30 p.m.

The President (Capt. G. H. W. Stockdale, R.E.) in the chair, supported by 7 members.

Mr. A. W. Shield, Plymouth, was duly elected an ordinary member of the Society.

The subject for study, "The Stamps of Great Britain," was introduced by Mr. Mayne, being a continuation of his remarks from last meeting. He

dealt with the 6d. and 1/- Values, and illustrated his remarks by the exhibition of specimens from his collection, pointing out the different wmk.s., plate numbers and shades of colour. An interesting discussion followed, and the President exhibited his collection of the stamps under notice, for the information of members.

On the proposition of the President, seconded by Mr. W. E. Harvey, a vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Mayne for his remarks.

W. J. W. MILLER, Hon. Sec.

5, Athenaeum Terrace, Plymouth.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, W. Dornig Becton; Vice-Presidents, J. H. Abbott, F. Barratt; Hon. Sec., A. H. Harison; Assist. Hon. Sec. C. H. Cootie; Hon. Treasurer, G. B. Duerst; Hon. Librarian, W. W. Munn; Committee, W. Grunewald, E. Petri, R. H. W. Whapham.

The fifth meeting of the session was held at the Grand Hotel, on Friday Nov. 20th. The President in the chair, supported by 17 members and three visitors.

Mr. N. Wanstall (Netherwood, Whitfield) was elected a member.

Mr. C. Taylor (Liverpool) a corresponding member.

Mr. Beckton read the first part of his paper on the "Stamps of Greece," giving interesting details from the Postal Decrees, describing fully the printings of the first issue.

Messrs. Beckton, and Abbott exhibited their collections.

The sixth meeting was held on Friday Dec. 4th. The President in the chair, supported by 14 members.

Mr. Duerst announced that the *London Philatelist* would in future be forwarded direct to members by post.

Mr. Beckton continued his paper, he gave the later printings in detail and explained by means of his collection (which was displayed in the frames belonging to the Society) the differences by which they could be distinguished.

At the conclusion of the paper, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Beckton.

The fourth Annual Dinner took place at the Grand Hotel on Friday, Dec. 18th, 27 being present.

Mr. Beckton, in a short speech, made special reference to the coming exhibition in London.

The latter part of a most enjoyable evening was devoted to music and songs.

The seventh meeting of the session was held on Friday, January 8th. The President in the chair, and 16 other members present.

Mr. W. Brown (Salisbury) was elected a corresponding member.

Mr. F. A. Prout (Stockport) tendered his resignation which was accepted with regret.

The Hon. Sec. read the first part of his paper, dealing with the skilling issues of Norway, and pointed out the varieties, the types, and the mode of printing of the various issues.

Messrs. Harrison's and Beckton's collections illustrated the paper.

ARTHUR H. HARRISON, Hon. Sec.

Grasmere, Whitfield, near Manchester.

THE SUBURBAN STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—Two A and two B packets were made up and despatched on the January circuit by the 23rd, a very fair record when it is considered that upwards of 200 sheets were received. The contributions were well up to the average, many rare and valuable stamps being offered at reasonable quotations. Total value of sheets, £1701 3s. 7d. September accounts have

been promptly settled, monthly cash settlements dating from the return of the October packets. Seven applications for membership received during the past month, and one resignation accepted. Collectors wishing to join are invited to apply to the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Tudor House, St. Albans.

To Our Readers.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret, that the publishers and proprietors of the *P.J.G.B.* have to announce that with the March number of this Journal Mr. J. Scott Stokes will cease to fill the post of Editor. He has carried the Journal through many vicissitudes to its present proud position of being "the peer of English Philatelic Journals," as one of our American friends has so kindly expressed it, and looking back upon the years that have passed since our friend Mr. Stokes, so ably assisted by his charming and accomplished wife, first took the helm, we, as proprietors, cannot be sufficiently grateful to him, not only for the admirable way in which the Journal has been conducted under his distinguished management, but also for the very many kind and to us invaluable services he has rendered in times of difficulty. The proprietors wish to take this opportunity of publicly placing on record how much they appreciate the services he has rendered in the past, and to express the fervent hope that although ceasing to be officially connected with the *P.J.G.B.*, we and our readers may have the pleasure of perusing from time to time the characteristic and charming articles, in the writing of which Mr. Stokes has shown himself such a master.

In conclusion, the proprietors (and we feel sure our readers also) in saying Good-bye to our old friend tender to him and his wife their best wishes for their further prosperity in the career of literature.

At the same time we are most happy to announce that we have secured the services as editor of the *P.J.G.B.* Mr. G. B. Duerst, of Manchester, who combines the qualities of an able philatelist, and an excellent linguist, and who has already distinguished himself in the field of philatelic literature by his admirable and exhaustive treatises on Roumania (which in collaboration with Mr. W. D. Beckton, he wrote for the *P.J.G.B.*) and Egypt (now appearing in the Record). The above are alone a sufficient guarantee, if such were needed, for the many excellent things he has in store for our Readers. We should be glad if our correspondents would address all communications respecting the advertising part of the Journal to the proprietor, Mr. William Brown, S. Thomas' Square, Salisbury; and (after March 15th), all matters relating to the literary portion to Mr. G. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester. All journals with which we exchange will greatly oblige by sending one copy to Mr. Brown, and one (after March) to Mr. Duerst.

New Leaves to Cut.

SCOTT'S STANDARD CATALOGUE 1897.*

We have received a copy of this, the 57th edition of the standard American catalogue, and it will be known doubtless as the 'Blue Scott' from the colour of the binding employed for this year.

We do not think that we need say anything about the printing or get up, both are the same as the last edition, and we are bound to say that it is of the best. The type is clear, and the illustrations are good, and the paper though thin is opaque, so that the volume is still of pocket size through running looser 700 pages. The old arrangement has been kept to, with countries arranged alphabetically with the U.S. first and entries, etc. are placed after the adhesives in each country, and not in a separate part.

The U.S. is the country that specially interests us in an American Catalogue, and here all the latest information is to be had. Cuts are plentiful, showing the differences in the dies that have lately been discovered. The first issue to be noticed is the 1861, which has been divided into August and September issues, and cuts are given showing the differences, which consist of sundry additions to the dies as first issued in August. The 1870 issues can now be divided as follows:—

1870. Printed by the National Bank Note Company.

(i) with grill.

(ii) without grill.

1873. Printed by the Continental Bank Note Company.

These are the stamps with secret marks, and are on thin hard paper, and on ribbed paper.

1879. Printed by the American Bank Note Company.

These are on soft porous paper.

1882. Re-engraved designs.

The Newspaper and the Official Stamps have likewise been divided.

1873 or 5. Continental B.N.Co. on thin hard paper.

1879. American B.N.Co. on soft porous paper.

In the newspaper stamps, we have further sets.

1885. 12c. to 90c. claret instead of rose on red in the two former issues.

1894. Printed by the Bureau of Engraving.

The later printings both in the Newspaper and Official stamps did not include all the values, and the list is useful as showing what were printed.

The increase in the prices asked for very many of the stamps over the last edition, is very considerable in some cases double and 50% more is not at all uncommon, and these increases are particularly noticeable in some of the scarcer varieties. In the Revenue Stamps also the

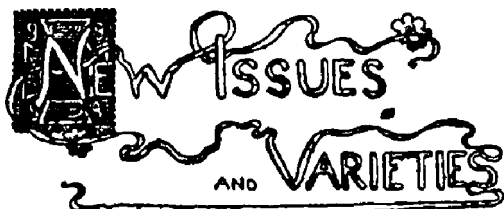
*Post Free from our publishers 2/3.

prices are, we should think quite, 33 per cent. higher all round.

We have also received from Messrs. J. M. Bartels and Co.† their Reference and Price List of the plate numbers of U.S. Adhesives. This is the second edition, and should prove useful to those who go in for them, but we are afraid that there are not many collectors in this country.

We have received from Mr. S. Stewart, of 7, North Eastern Terrace, Darlington, a copy of this 'Stamp Collectors Almanack for 1897,' a new venture that will doubtless be displayed on the walls of most stamp dealers and philatelists.

†J. M. Bartels and Co. 439 Ninth St. N.W., Washington, D.C., U.S.A., price 25 cents.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.
BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Central Africa. The *Collectionneur* chronicles the following of the issue of last year, and presumably on watermark paper.

2/6 lilac and green.
4/- black and green.
4/- " blue.

British East Africa. The same paper chronicles a Wrapper of 2a. here. We fancy the value must be wrong.

British Guiana. In the 1888-9 issue with overprint in black there appear to be some minor varieties of the figures. The *Monthly Journal* mentions a marked variety in the figure '4' of the 4 cents, the third stamp in each horizontal row being larger. Minor differences are also mentioned in the 6 cents. It appears according to the *M.J.* that a row of six copies of the overprint was set up, and duplicated to cover an entire pane.

British South Africa. The *Philatelic Monthly* chronicles three Post Cards with the new stamps, and inscribed 'RHODESIA' on a tablet.

P.C. 1d. blue
1½d. yellow-brown
1 x 1d. rose

Cape of Good Hope. The following has appeared in the new colour.

½d green, wmk. anchor, perf. 14.

Ceylon. The *M.J.* notes that the die of the stamp of the current Sc. Envelopes has been retouched, and the frame reset. The lines of shading in the face are heavier, and the corners of both outer and inner single lined frames are now slightly open. The Envelope has 'GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, CEYLON,' embossed along the upper edge of the left hand flap.

E. 5c. light blue, 1st type, on white laid, size 134 x 109mm.
5c. dark blue, 2nd " " " " "

Labuan. The *M.J.* chronicles a pair of the 1893. 2c. on 40c., surcharge inverted.

St. Helena. The *Timbre Post* chronicles of the new type.

½d. green.

South Australia. Messrs. Taylor Bros. have a copy of the current ½d. perforated 10 allround, surcharged 'O.S.' in the narrow fancy type. This, however, we fancy has been already chronicled.

Johore. We have received a circular from the Straits offering, the complete set of the coronation stamps with the word surcharged 'KETAHKOTAAM' instead of the usual 'KEMAHKOTAAM.'

Straits Settlements. *Perak.* We have seen a copy of the current 5c. surcharged 'Service.'
Off. 5c. lilac and yellow, surcharged in black.

Tobago. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., send us a copy of the current 4d. Fiscal surcharged '½d.' incentive, and 'POSTAGE' below. Only 2000 are said to have been surcharged. The watermark is Crown CA., and perforation 14.
½d. in black on 4d. lilac and pink (Fiscal).

Uganda. We believe we were the first to chronicle a stamp for use here some many months ago, and as we then surmised, the stamps turn out to be produced by a type-writer. The *M.J.* gives us some information. The stamps vary in size from 17 to 24mm. in width, but are always 25mm. apart or rather the time of dashes have these measurements. During last year the service was taken over by the military representatives of Great Britain and the stamps have 'V 96 R' at top and 'UGANA' at bottom instead of the 'U' 'G' at top only.

The currency is in couries of which we believe that 200 are equal to 1 rupee. The following are given, but it is probably that full sets exist.

No errors are mentioned and this speaks well for the carefulness of the maker or at least for his insipidifications.

The stamps are on thin white laid paper and imperforate.

Type i 'U' 'G'
5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 (couries), black,
10, 20, 50, 100 (couries), violet.
Type ii 'V 96 R'
20, 100 (couries) violet.

Zanzibar. We have received a full set of the new stamps with head of the late Sultan. New stamps we understand are already in preparation, and will be issued as soon as possible as it is not expected that the supply just received will last very long.

The varieties of the surcharge '2½' mentioned last month on the 1½ anna, occur also on the 2½ on 2 annas, the setting being the same in both cases.

2a. greenish-black and red
4ta. orange " "
5a. bistre " "
7½a. purple " "
1r. ultramarine " (large size)
2r. deep green " "

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Afghanistan. The following is the list the stamps of the designs which were noticed in December:—

1 (abasi?) black on white.
1 " " yellow-green.
1 " " green.
1 " " pink.
1 " " yellow-buff.

Bavaria. The *T.P.* notes the following :—

P.D. 1876 3pf. grey, carmine surch. inverted.

Belgium. The Brussels Exhibiton Stamps of 10c. has been changed in colour. The Parcel Post stamp of 2 francs has been issued in the new type.

10c. reddish-lilac on tinted.

P.P. 2f. yellow.

China. *Anoy.* The *T.P.* chronicles two surcharges in two lines '6(10)' — 'cents.' in double lined letters with bar over the old value.

6c. in red on 20c. violet.

10c. in black on 25c. rose.

Nankin. The same paper adds two more values to the set mentioned in December of the same design as the 1c.

10c. yellow-green.

20c. brown.

Shanghai. The *M.P.* notes a copy of the recently issued 2c. with the black portion inverted.

2c. red and black, black impression inverted.

Colombia. *Santander.* The following is from the *A.J.F.*

5c. green, vertical pair imperf. between.

Confederate States. The same paper mentions a copy of the 20c. *rouletted*, on part of the original envelope. This perforation is no doubt unofficial.

Ecuador. Three fresh surcharges have been made on the Fiscal stamps like the 5c. mentioned a short time ago surcharged in four lines '1896' — 'CORREOS' value, and *paraphe*.

1c. in black on 1c. vermilion, dated 1893-4.

2c. " 2c. blue " 1887-8.

10c. " 4c. brown " 1887-8.

Fernando Po. The Fiscal stamp has been again surcharged 'CORREOS' '5' with three bars on either side 'CENTAVOS' all very large in covering the entire stamp.

5c. in blue on 10c. rose (fiscal).

5c. " 10c. " surch. inverted.

Of the former surcharge the *T.P.* mentions the following error due not to the position of the surcharge on the stamp, but to missing or non-inking of the letters.

ABILITADO	ABILITADO
PARA	PARA
REOS	CORREOS

France. The 10c. card has the words 'REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE' added at the top. The cards are dated '636' the first '6' standing for the year 1896, and the other two for the week they were printed.

P.C. 10c. black on green, additional inscription.

Guatemala. A set of stamps has been issued on Jan. 1st to commemorate the Central American Exhibit on. The set is to be in use six months. M. Gisquiere sends us a specimen, and the list of the various values.

The design consists of the Quatemala arms, and a portrait of General Barrios (the President) in two ovals in the centre, and with the date 1897 above and between. There are the usual inscriptions 'UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL' at top, 'Correos Nacionales de la R de Guatemala' and 'Exposition Centre Americana' in a pointed oval surrounding the central designs value at bottom, and figures of value in each corner. The stamps are printed by the 'American Bank Note Co., N.Y.' with their name at the bottom on the margin. The stamps are imperforated, or rather the copy before us is.

1c. lilac.
2c. slate.
6c. orange-yellow.
10c. blue.
12c. carmine.
18c. black.
20c. red.

E. 2c. lilac.
6c. yellow.
10c. blue.
12c. black.
3 + 3c. grey.
W. 6c. green.
10c. lilac.

P.C. 1c. lilac (service local)
3c. yellow (service interior).
3 + 3c. red " "
3c. blue " exterior).
3 + 3c. grey " "
12c. brown " express local).

We give the above values and colours as per the notice sent to us, but the copy of the 2c. received is black on lilac.

Holland. *Dutch Indies.* The *T.P.* notes a Post Card with stamp of the figure type of the same shade as the Dutch Card of similar value.

P.C. 5c. blue on ultramarine.

Mexico. A copy of the current 12c. with watermark 'CORREOS EUM' has been seen printed in the colour of the 3c.

The following have been issued with the new watermark :—

12c. yellow-brown, pin perf, old wmk.
10c. rose lilac, new wmk.
12c. olive "
15c. blue-green "
20c. brown-lilac "
50c. violet "

Morocco. We have received from Mr. Cansino a set of Postage Due Stamps that he informs us are issued by the authority of the Government. The stamps have a shield in centre inscribed with value '5 (10, etc.)' — 'CENTIMOS' (PESETA) and are inscribed at top 'CHIFFRE' and at bottom 'TAXE.' They are printed on white wove paper and perforated 13½.

P.D. 5c. black and blue.

10c. " green
20c. " bluish green.
30c. " carmine.
40c. " yellow-brown.
50c. " purple.
1p. " lilac.

Nicaragua. The *A.J.P.* notes 1895, 50c., vertical pair imperf. between.

Orange Free State. According to the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift*, the lately issued 'Halve Penny' has been seen with double surcharge, one of which is inverted.

Portugal. *Angra, Horta, Funchal, Ponta Delgada.*

These colonies have each been supplied with sets of stamps of the same design as the lately issued Portugal, but with name in the bottom tablet and the value in a circle in the left top corner. The stamps are perforated.

Envelopes and Postcards have, or will be issued similar to the last issue, but the Postal Union Cards are without frame.

2½r. black and grey	75r. black and rose
5r. " orange red	80r. " mauve
10r. " green	100r. " blue on blue
15r. " brown	130r. " brown on yel
20r. " violet	200r. " lilac on rose
25r. " blue-green	300r. " blue on 2a mm
50r. " blue	500r. " on blue

E. 25r. green on buff wove, size 110 × 143mm
50r. blue " " "

P.C. 10r. green on buff " "

10 + 10r. " "
20r. violet " "
20 + 20r. " "
30r. brown " "
30 + 30r. " "

Roumania. The *M.Y.* notes a curiosity in the shape of a copy of the 1869 5ob. with the central head portion twice printed once inverted.

Servia. From the *A.J.P.*

1889, 25p, imperf. horizontally

Transvaal. The following has been issued.

5d olive and green

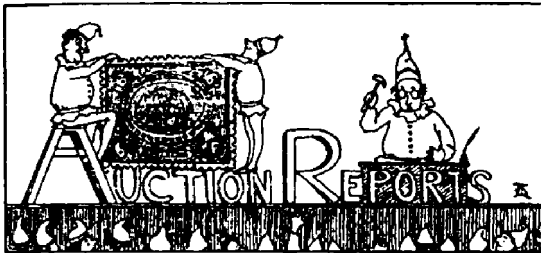
Turkey. The *M.J.* notes a copy of the

1869, 1pi. black and yellow, yellow impression on back

United States. The *Philatelic World* chronicles two newly discovered locals, one a 1c. Jenkins' City Despatch of a hitherto unknown type and an Envelope issued by Roche's Wilmington Despatch.

Local, 1c. black, Jenkins.

„ E. black on white, Roche.



* Unused. † On entire.

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON held a sale on January 5th and 6th.

	£	s	d
48 Oldenburg, 2nd issue, 1/3g.*	5	0	0
62.3 Spain, 1851, 2r., each	14	10	0
63 a „ 1853, 2r.*	8	0	0
68 Vaud, 4c., mended	15	0	0
87 Ceylon, imperf., 8d.	14	0	0
156 Canada, 2d.*	67	0	0
163 N. Brunswick, 1/-	7	0	0
164 „ 1/-, superb	19	15	0
165 „ Connell*	19	0	0
169 Newfoundland, 6d. carmine*	8	0	0
170 „ 6 1/2d. carmine, £10 &	7	0	0
175 „ 1/- carmine	20	0	0
182.3 „ 1/- orange each	7	0	0
187 Nova Scotia, 6d. yellow-green*	6	5	0
270 Nevis, 6d. green	7	15	0
308 Trinidad, litho., blue, early,†	5	10	0
354 B. Guiana, 1862, 2c., balls*	8	15	0
407 N. Zealand, 1/2 of 1/- on blue, used as 6d†	10	0	0

Mr. HADLOW held his 90th sale on January 11th.

52 Ceylon, imperf., 2/-	2	10	0
144 N.S.W., laureated, 2d. stars, error WACES	2	12	6
146 „ „ 3d., wmk., 2.	12	10	6
257 St. Vincent, perf. 11 1/2-12 1/- vermillion*	5	7	6

A very fair lot of Sydneys was also included in the sale.

Messrs. BUHL & Co., held their 16th sale on January 12th and 13th.

227 Gold Coast, C.A., 1d, blue*	5	15	0
267 B. Columbia, imperf., 10c., blue pair	4	4	0

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER held a sale on January 13th and 14th.

125 N. Brunswick, 1/-, damaged	6	0	0
138 Newfoundland, 6 1/2d. carmine*	10	10	0
175 N. Scotia, 1/-	8	5	0

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON held a sale on January 13th and 20th.

49-50 Afghanistan, 1289, 6 shani purple*	£6	5s. od.	& 4	5	0
52-3 „ ditto 1r.	£6	15s. od.	& 4	4	0
61 „ 1291, shahi purple, pair*	8	10	0	0	0
241 N. Brunswick, 1/-*	6	10	0	0	0
248 Newfoundland, 6d. orange*	5	5	0	0	0
249 „ 1/-	12	15	0	0	0
259 N. Scotia, 6d. yellow-green*	4	10	0	0	0
260 „ 1/-	15	0	0	0	0
279 U.S., 1869, re-issue, 90c.*	5	5	0	0	0
298 „ Justice, 30c.*	4	10	0	0	0
299 „ „ 90c.*	9	0	0	0	0
309 „ State, 20¢*	7	15	0	0	0
332 B. Guiana, 1851, 1c. magenta	5	5	0	0	0
333 „ „ 4c., blue	5	15	0	0	0
335 „ 1856, 4c., magenta	20	0	0	0	0
342 Buenos Ayres, 3p., green	5	12	6	0	0
343 „ 5p., orange*	11	10	0	0	0
420 St. Vincent, imperf., 1d. rose, pair,*	9	0	0	0	0

Mr. HADLOW held his 91st sale on January 25th.

56 Ceylon, imperf., 2/- blue	4	0	0
281 U.S., 1857, 90c.	4	0	0

Messrs. CHEVELEY held their 101st sale on January 27th.

201 Bahamas, CA., 4d., perf. 14*	4	0	0
220 U.S., 1861, 3c. pink, repaired*	4	0	0

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER held a sale on January 28th and 29th.

13* Gt. Britain, V.R., pair, with trial postmark, red and black	20	0	0
48 Oldenburg, 2nd issue, 1-3g., Bremen postmark	4	0	0
53 „ 3rd, issue, 1/3g. moss green*	4	10	0
106 Portugal, 1st issue, 50r., original*	6	0	0
118 Spain, 1851, 2r., damaged	10	0	0
119 „ 1852, 2r.	7	7	0
132 Zurich, 4r.	13	0	0
144 Ceylon, imperf., 8d.	7	15	0
146 „ 2r. 50c., pair*	8	0	0
186 Mauritius, large fillet, nicked	8	0	0
202 Oil Rivers, 10/- on 5d.*	8	0	0
204 Reunion, 30c., on entire but*	50	0	0
205 „ 30c.†	50	0	0
241 N. Brunswick, 1/-	20	0	0
242 Newfoundland, 2d. carmine*	38	0	0
243 „ 4d. carmine*	13	10	0
244 „ 6 1/2d. carmine*	11	0	0
250 „ 1/- carmine	10	0	0
254 „ 6d. orange*	12	10	0
255 „ 6d. orange	5	0	0
258 „ 1/- orange	17	0	0
326 Barbados, 1d. on 1/2 5/, pair	16	0	0
427 Tasmania, 1d. blue, strip of 3*	20	0	0
428 „ 1d. blue*	5	15	0
436 Victoria, Too Late*	5	10	0

Messrs. SMITH and RITCHIE (Edinburgh), disposed of a collection on January 30th.

125 Canada, 7 1/2d. green	2	5	0
200 U.S. 1868, 90c., grill	1	11	0
207 „ 1869, 90c.,	1	16	0
298 Gt. Britain, I.R., official, 5/-	1	14	0
340 Ceylon, imperf., 9d.	2	2	7
363 Gt. Britain, I.R., Official, £1 green	3	2	0
364 „ „ 10/-	2	2	0
365-6 „ „ £1, 12s 0 and 1 8 0	1	8	0

Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON held a sale on February 2nd and 3rd.

195 Canada, perf., 6d*	16	0	0
253 Barbados, star, 5/-, pair*	14	14	0

Revenue Stamps of G.C.G.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have sent us for publication the following letters, showing that the above though cancelled with the postal obliterator, were never used for postage.

Brussels,
December 19th, 1896.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose for your perusal, a letter from the Postmaster of Port Herald, B.C.A. with reference to the Revenue stamps of that Protectorate.

You will note that the said Revenue Stamps were never used postally, and that the cancellation of same with the postal postmark was, as I expected, a mistake on the part of the Postmaster, who, as Collector of Revenue of the same district, was supplied with two sets of obliterators, one for Postal and one for Revenue purposes, and in error used the postal obliterator for the Revenue purposes,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. E. McMASTER,
Postmaster General, B.C.A.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., Ipswich.
Surbition,
18th December, 1896,

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 14th inst., I have the honour to inform you that those long Revenue stamps you mention were never used postally, and the reason the date stamp appears on them was that having a large number of tax papers to issue in one day, it saved time as it did away the necessity of writing in the date in ink on the tax papers,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. GALT,
Postmaster, Port Herald.

The Postmaster General, B.C. Africa.

CANADA AMALGAMATION.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

We have received for publication the following letter, from the presidents of the two Canadian Associations to their members.

"The question of the amalgamation of the two Canadian Philatelic Associations, in the general interests of Philately, having reached that stage which demands that it be taken into consideration by the Members of the two Associations, we have the honour of drawing your attention to the following proposed basis for such an undertaking, and at the same time would request all those who are unable to attend the Special General Meetings, to communicate their views in writing to the respective Presidents with as little delay as possible.

The Meetings will be held in the Cities mentioned herewith and at the places stated:—

Canadian Philatelic Association.	Dominion Philatelic Association.
MONTREAL.	TORONTO.
Rooms of the Montreal Philatelic Association.	Office of Walter McMahon, Esq., Yonge St. Arcade. 2 P.M.
Chateau de Ramezay Building, Notre-Dame Street. 3 P.M.	

Both Meetings to be held on the 28th of January 1897.

BASIS FOR PROPOSED AMALGAMATION.

1st. That the Canadian and Dominion Philatelic Associations amalgamate for the general interests of Philately in Canada, under the name of the Dominion of Canada Philatelic Association, with effect from the 1st of January, 1897.

2nd. That the Annual Subscription be \$0.50 per annum, with an entrance fee for new Members of \$0.50.

3rd. That both Associations nominate one or more names for each of the following Offices:—President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, Exchange Superintendent, Librarian, Counterfeit Detector, and three names for Trustees.

4th. That both Association nominate paper for Official Organ.

5th. That each Meeting authorize its President to enter into negotiations with the other, to complete the proposed amalgamation upon the terms submitted herein or otherwise as desired.

6th. That upon a satisfactory arrangement of this question, the names nominated by both Associations be sent to the Members for election purposes in connection with the amalgamated Association, as well as the Official Organs.

Anticipating that the proposed change will meet with favour and that we will hear from those who are unable to attend the Meetings.

We remain, Yours in Philately,
ERNEST F. WURTELE, President, Canadian Philatelic Association, Quebec. I. E. WELDON, Dominion Philatelic Association, 157, Gerrard St. East, Toronto: 1st January, 1897."

The Error Issue of Tobago Stamps.

There has been considerable excitement among stamp collectors both here and in America over the recent error issue of Tobago shilling stamps. It is rumoured that a stamp collector has laid a complaint in the matter before His Excellency the acting Governor, and that correspondence is now proceeding. It appears that the old stamps went out on Sept. 30th, and the error issue came in on the 1st Oct. After the stamps were sent out from home it was discovered that they were wrong in colour and an order was issued by the Secretary of State, it is said, stopping their circulation. This was received in Tobago on or about the 8th Oct. and there were then only a few hundred stamps out. This issue was stopped and applications that were made for stamps were refused on the 23rd and 24th October. However, for some reason or other, the stamps were re-issued and His Honour Commissioner Low, Magistrate Walker and other officials bought up a large number of the stamps. These are the allegations brought to the notice of the acting Governor. If Commissioner Low contravened orders in order to indulge in a good piece of speculation for himself and friends he did wrong. If, however, the orders from the Secretary of State were not peremptory but left it to his own discretion as to when to withdraw the issue, he may not have been irregular.

The Stamps of 1890.

* * * * *

BY

S. C. SKIPTON & W. BROWN.

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

SWAZIELAND.

OCTOBER 20TH.—Surcharged with name on the Transvaal Stamps.
Wove Paper Perforated 12½

- 1 2/6 BLACK and YELLOW.
- 2 5/- „ and GREY-BLUE.
- 3 10/- „ and PALE BROWN.

Errors.

- (a) Surcharged SWAZIELAN.
 - (b) Surcharge inverted.
 - (c) „ SWAZIELAN.
-

SWITZERLAND.

POSTAGE DUE STAMP.

APRIL.—Figure of value in centre.

Granite Paper Watermark Arms. Perforated 11½.

- 1 3c. RED and GREEN.
-

TURKEY.

The 2 Pi. cut in half-diagonally and each half surcharged with fresh value. Used at Bagdad.

Wove Paper. Perforated 13½.

Surcharge in Turkish Characters.

- 1 1pi. in BLACK on ½ 2pi. BLUE and VIOLET.
Surcharged in Turkish Characters and '1P' in a circle.
- 2 1pi. in BLACK on ½ 2pi. BLUE and VIOLET.

The position of the Surcharge varies. In the second variety it is usually inverted on the lower or left half of the cut 2pi.

JUNE.—Crescent and Turkish Characters in centre inscribed.

'EMP: OTTOMAN' and value below.

Wove Paper.

- 3 10pa. PALE-GREEN.
- 4 20pa. ROSE.
- 5 1pi. GREY--BLUE.
- 6 2pi. OLIVE (July).
- 7 5pi ORANGE-YELLOW.

Varieties of Perforation.

- A. Perf. 13½ all values.
- B. „ 11½ „
- C. Imperforate „

Errors.

The following are noted and are due to broken letters in the die.

(a) 1 PIASTRF (b) 1 PIASTRI (c) 1 PIASTRL

(d) 5 FIASTRES

(e) On the die of the 1 PIASTRES the 'S' has only been partly removed in many cases and the value looks like 'PIASTRES' 'PIASTRE.' 'PIASTRE..' 'PIASTRE.?' 'PIASTRE—' 'PIASTRE I.'

but these are quite minor varieties.

UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY.—Various Heads in centre.

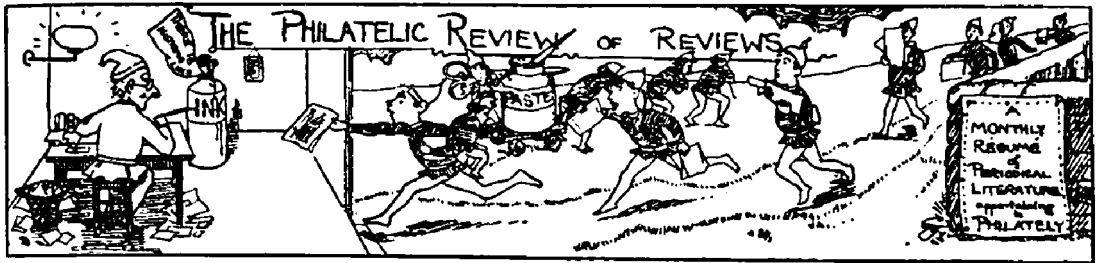
Wove Paper. Perforated 12.

- 1 1c. ULTRAMARINE (Franklin).
- 2 2c. DARK CARMINE (Washington).
- 3 2c. CARMINE „
- 4 3c. VIOLET (A. Jackson).
- 5 4c. DARK-BROWN (A. Lincoln) (June).
- 6 5. BROWN (Grant). „
- 7 6c. RED-BROWN (Garfield).
- 8 10c. GREEN (Webster).
- 9 15c. DARK-BLUE (Clay).
- 10 30c. BLACK (T. Jefferson).
- 11 90c. ORANGE (Perry).

Varieties.

- (a) Cap on right hand '2' 2c.
- (b) Cap on left hand '2' 2c.
- (c) Cap on both '2's 2c.

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



[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

FEBRUARY 15, 1897.

The Article of the Month.

THE 20C. ON 15 CENTESIMI, 1865.

We feel sure our friend M. Moens will not take it amiss if we translate almost *in toto* an article in the December number of the *Timbre-Poste*, throwing fresh and valuable light on the 15 centesimi, Italian, of 1st Jan. 1865, surcharged 20c. (Head of Victor Emanuel.) The writer is Dr. Emilio Diena.

It is a familiar fact that there are three types of this surcharged stamp, commonly classified thus :

- a. without dots ;
- b. with four dots ;
- c. with twelve dots.

Up till now it has been supposed that these varieties appeared in the above order. Dr. Diena shows that this is erroneous ; but the special interest of his article lies in the fact that he demonstrates that the three types are perfectly distinct, differing not only in regard to the dots, but in other essentials.

According to the cancellation dates of specimens he has examined, he gives the three in the following order :

- A. type with twelve dots ;
- B. " " four "
- C. " " without dots.

Type A.—The twelve dots by which this type is readily distinguished are thus placed : two tiny ones on each side of the head in the oval, and two added to the ornamentation of the angle in each corner. The line cutting off the neck does not exactly finish where the point is formed behind, but turns downward towards the right-hand side. The two rosettes in the oval, on each side of the head, are composed of a sort of cross with four white dots between the arms. The background is of fine horizontal lines.

Stamps of this type were certainly the first to come into circulation, for Dr. Diena possesses a copy postmarked 2 January, 1865. He has also seen an essay of the surcharge resembling the above in all points, except that the stamp has

issued has a horse-shoe bar (obliterating the original value in words), three-fourths of a mm. thick, while in the essay it is one millimetre exactly.

Type B.—The four dots characteristic of this type are on each side of the head in the oval. They are larger than in Type A. The neck is more deeply shaded in Type B, and there is a slight difference in the drawing at the base of the neck. (We are not sure that we perfectly follow Dr. Diena's description without illustration, and will not therefore attempt to translate it fully.) The background is of horizontal lines somewhat thicker and nearer together than in Type A. The ornaments in the corners show some noticeable differences. The curling tips end in a sort of white ball, and the petals of the design are more curved. The rosette at the two sides is in the form of a S. Andrew's Cross with four white dots round it.

The earliest date found on these stamps by Dr. Diena is February 13, 1865. This type is the most uncommon of the three.

Type C.—This is the identical type of the 15 centesimi without surcharge. (Types A and B are never found in this condition.)

Besides the absence of dots, a distinctive mark of this type is that the rosettes at the sides are composed of separate detached pieces. The neck ends in a straight line, which does not reach to the back.

March 19, 1865, is the earliest date given for these stamps. The three types therefore followed one another closely, the first appearing in January, the second in February and the third in March.

The other details of the design, besides those described, vary so much, that there can be no doubt that three distinct dies were employed, and not a single one with alterations, as has been supposed.

Here we come naturally to the enquiry ; how and why did three types come into existence ?

M. Moens expresses his thanks to Mr. Westoby for making investigation of the matter from the books of Messrs. De La Rue & Co. The firm, however, could do little to enlighten him.

All that could be shown was that a consignment of 10,896,500 stamps of 15c. surcharged 20c. was made on the 8th of December, 1864. It may be asked whether for such an important supply of stamps Messrs. De La Rue, who had not yet learnt to make their plates hard enough, made use of three. Dr. Diena considers this probable. At the same time he thinks that if the supposition that the varieties resulted from repairs to the die is untenable, so is theory that the dots were meant to serve as a check to make bogus surcharges impossible. What check could there be in the dots, when stamps without them were also given the surcharge? The eminent writer considers it probable that they were secret marks distinguishing the plates, similar to those used by Messrs. De La Rue for the 3d. 1862, and other English issues.

Dr. Diena is not sure that the types were printed in the same order in which they came into circulation. He thinks it more probable that the three types were dispatched from London together, and were issued at hazard, the authorities being unaware of any difference.

The third type (without dots) was simply the 15c., in actual use with the surcharge added. There was little demand for this value after January 1, 1865, when the internal letter rate for the kingdom of Italy was raised to 20 centesimi. (At the time this was said to be a provisional measure, but it has remained in force ever since.) In December, 1865, an order was issued from head-quarters, that post-offices throughout the country should send in all *whole* sheets of 15c. stamps to their respective heads of departments, single copies and portions of sheets to be used up as quickly as possible on correspondence. It was also announced that these sheets were called in for the purpose of surcharging them.

Now comes the question, were these 15c. sheets sent back to London to be surcharged, or were they done on the spot? Dr. Diena is of opinion that both plans were adopted, recalling that the Government paper-works at Turin were started in May, 1865. Some of the stamps of this type were certainly surcharged by Messrs. De La Rue, but he believes that later on the work was locally done.

M. Moens finds mention among his notes on De La Rue's essays of a 15 centesimi, ultramarine, without dots, dated 23 May, 1863; and he knows of the same essay in other colours,—black, greenish-blue, green, reddish-brown, bright yellow, and orange. Also the type with four dots, dated 30th April, 1864. He finds nothing about the type with twelve dots.

In the fact that these types were prepared before the publication of the decree, raising the letter-rate to 20 centesimi, Dr. Diena finds confirmation of his view that the dots were not intended as a check on false surcharging.

Rather in the peculiarity of the surcharge itself, he discerns a safeguard against such fakes. The c in the left-hand top corner, is invariably broken. This, he considers, was done intentionally, as a means of spotting the sham surcharge at first sight. And here he points out that when

the surcharge is accurately placed, the break in the c occurs where the ornamentation is *white*, and is consequently the more striking.

No discovery of bogus surcharged stamps of this issue, used for postal purposes, has ever been made. In January, 1887, the *Timbre-Poste* described an inverted surcharge of shady origin, but this was done for sale to amateurs. The perpetrators are now known.

Philately at Home.

PHILATELISTS' SUPPLEMENT TO THE BAZAAR—*L. Upcott Gill, 170, Strand, London.*

The number published January 13, contain a careful list of Asiatic errors, by R.P.J. It is a little odd that his own heading in large caps should show a printer's error.

Mr. F. B. Troup writes to draw attention to the "Documentos y Libros" Mexican stamps, commonly, but mistakenly classed as fiscals. He learns on good authority that they are attached to large parcels of documents sent through the post from the Government offices, and correspond to our "Government Parcels" stamps. Mr. Troup's informant, who has received many thousands of stamps from a Mexican official, writes:

"I send you some Mexican stamps, employed exclusively for the postage of 'documentos' (that is to say, manuscripts) and for 'libros' (books or printed matter), and which should form part of the collection of postage-stamps. These are not stamps of 'revenue,' nor of the Customs, but of *the post*."

I wrote in reply, (says Mr. Troup), asking if the stamps were not used for a kind of Government Book Post, and he replied: "Yes, the 'Documentos y Libros' of Mexico are for the great books, not newspapers, and for the manuscript documents sent from the Court of Justice and similar offices. In Switzerland (my correspondent's native place) these are always sent by the post for parcels, trunks, &c., and a special wagon distributes these great parcels."

From this it is apparent that these stamps are genuine postage-stamps, and, as such, are quite within the range of the most exclusive collector.

They have been catalogued by Mekeel among the Mexican Revenue stamps, and I append a condensed list of them, down to 1894. As they all have heads similar to the other Mexican stamps of the same year, and as they are all dated, it is unnecessary to give particular descriptions of them.

DOCUMENTOS Y LIBROS.

- 1875.—Thin wove paper and thick laid watermarked paper.
1 centavo brown, 3c violet, 5c orange-red, 10c green, 25c orange, 50c brown, 1 peso blue, 5p rose, 10p black.
- 1876.—Laid paper, watermarked.
1c violet, 3c orange, 5c bistre, 10c vermilion.
Thin yellow wove paper.
25c green, 50c blue, 1p green, 5p ochre, 10c red.
- 1877.—Same surcharged "Para 1877" in black. Laid paper.
1c violet, 3c carmine.
Surcharged vertically "Habilitado Para 1877" in black Roman letters.
5c violet-brown, 10c vermilion.
Thick laid watermarked paper.
1c grey, 3c red, 5c bistre, 10c orange, 25c olive, 50c blue, 1p green, 5p brown, 10p (?).
Laid and wove paper.
1c carmine, 3c blue, 5c lilac, 10c orange, 25c violet, 50c orange, 1p violet, 5p green, 10p carmine and black.

- 1878.—Wove watermarked paper.
1c green, 3c orange, 5c brown, 10c vermilion, 25c green,
50c chocolate, 1p blue, 5p carmine, 10p red and green.
- 1879.—Wove, laid and ribbed paper, watermarked.
1c brown, 3c blue, 5c orange, 10c green, 25c slate, 50c
green, 1p vermilion, 5p lilac, 10p brown and blue.
- 1880.—Laid and ribbed paper, watermarked.
1c blue, 3c orange, 5c green, 10c violet, 25c blue, 50c
purple, 1p green, 5p red, 10p red and black.
- 1881.—Thin wove, and thick laid paper, watermarked.
1c vermilion, 3c green, 5c orange, 10c blue, 25c green,
50c violet, 1p lake, 10p carmine and black.
- 1882.—Thin wove and laid watermarked paper.
1c blue, 3c orange, 5c olive, 10c brown, 25c blue, 50c
green, 1p purple, 5p carmine, 10p blue and brown.
- 1883.—Wove and laid paper, watermarked.
1c bistre, 3c blue, 5c green, 10c red, 25c orange, 50c violet,
1p brown, 5p lake, 10p carmine and brown.
- 1884.—Wove and laid paper, watermarked.
1c blue, 2c brown, 3c green, 5c blue, 10c brown, 25c red,
50c orange, 1p violet, 5p green, 10p green and brown.
- 1885-86.—Wove and laid watermarked paper.
1c olive, 2c blue, 3c orange, 5c violet, 10c blue, 25c brown,
50c red, 1p green, 5p blue, 10p red.
- 1886-87.—Wove paper.
1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c brown, 1p, 5p, 10p flesh.
- 1887-88.—Wove and laid paper, watermarked.
1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c green, 1p, 5p, 10p red.
- 1888-89.—Wove and laid watermarked paper.
1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c red, 1p, 5p, 10p violet.
Same, unperforated.
50p violet and brown.
Same, pin-perforation.
1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c red.
- 1889-90.—Wove and laid paper, watermarked.
1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c orange, 1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 25p,
50p blue.
- 1890-91.—Thin lilac-blue wove paper.
1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c green, 1p, 5p, 10p, 25p, 50p
carmine.
- 1891-92.—Thin greenish wove paper.
1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c brown, 1p, 5p, 10p, 25p, 50p
purple.
- 1892-93.—White laid paper, watermarked.
1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 20c, 50c blue, 1p, 5p, 10p, 25p, 50p
brown.
- 1893-94.—Thin wove paper.
1c brown, 2c blue, 3c green, 5c brown, 10c red, 25c orange,
50c olive, 1p blue, 5p, 10p, 25p, 50p (?).

THE PHILATELIC RECORD—*Euhl & Co., Limited, 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.*

An important series of articles on Half a Century's Issues of United States, by Mr. G. R. Francis, is begun in the January number. (Mr. Charles Manby is writing on the same subject in the *Bazaar Supplement*). Mr. Caut Francis pays special attention to the minor varieties, which he predicts will shortly be valued far more highly than they are at present.

One of the new features of the *Record* this year is the interview. Mr. Bacon is victimized for the January number. Roughly estimating the money value of the Tapling Collection, Mr. Bacon thinks it would be well within the mark to place it at between £75,000 and £100,000.

Mr. Bacon's own library of 700 philatelic volumes forms a fruitful theme for discussion, and the want of a really good index to philatelic literature comes up again.

Mr. Nankivell himself gives the facts concerning the production and sale of the first printing of Transvaal stamps, the German impressions which were all sold to collectors and dealers *before the day fixed for commencement of regular sale*. Mr. Nankivell pleads hard in their favour, and luckily for his argument the stamps were actually domiciled for a short time in the Transvaal itself.

The *Records* subscription-rate is increased to 5/- once more.

THE ENGLISH SPECIALISTS' JOURNAL—*H. L'Estrange Ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood.*

The January number contains an interesting article by Mr. Bradshaw Smith, on the cancellation of British post-cards by perforation and snip-outs (1870-1874). Cuts of 19 different cancellations of this nature are given.

The editor writes:—

"The collection of the Die Numbers of Envelope Stamps is an extremely interesting branch of English Specialism. Such a collection is only possible if the stamps are cut out square; if shown on the entire envelopes, there would be a considerable difficulty in displaying them to advantage, and besides losing 90 per cent. of their attractiveness, they would also lose a great part of their value. As a proof that collectors of stamps really prefer to collect envelope stamps cut square, and not on the entire envelopes, we give it as our experience as dealer, that not only has our stock sold twice as quickly since we replaced old prejudices by common-sense, and cut out the stamps from all entires, but also at double and treble the prices we unsuccessfully asked before. We do not wish our readers to confuse stamp collecting and stationery collecting. The two are totally different. With the latter, entirety of each specimen is a *sine quâ non*; with the former, a useless drawback. Mr. Firth, President of the Bradford Philatelic Society, has undertaken to describe to the readers of the *E.S.F.*, the latter; we also shall contribute papers on the former. Both collections are well worth the making."

THE LONDON PHILATELIST.—*Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand.*

Now is the time to gather all the available information concerning the O.S. New South Wales' stamps in one connected article, so that the student may know the whole truth about the matter, undeterred by past pit-falls. Such an article he will find in the January and forthcoming numbers of the *L.P.*

Mr. Castle writes on the Re-touched Lithograph of the 6 Rappen of Zurich, accounting for the defective impression of the transecting lines of the background in some specimens. What he says is made additionally clear by a page of excellent illustrations. Several Continental journals have recently "discovered" these minor varieties, but their existence has been familiar for some time in this country. They still leave room for further research.

STANLEY GIBBONS' MONTHLY JOURNAL—*391, Strand*

A very valuable note by Mr. Bacon on the pair of 2c. circular British Guiana, first issue, which lately passed through the hands of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, will be found in the January *Monthly Journal*. This pair, discovered in British Guiana less than a year ago, differs in many particulars from the six other known varieties, and upsets the theory that the 2c. were all printed from a single die. It was already known that more than one die had been used for the other values.

The stamps must have been printed in horizontal lines, one row at a time, the sheet of paper being pushed forward for each fresh row. The postmark shows these newly-found speci-

mens to be oldest than those we knew before. They are, however, in better condition.

ALSO RECEIVED—*The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser, Monthly Post, Stamp Gossip, Philatelic Times, Stamps, Alfred Smith's Monthly Circular.*

Continental Philately.

LE TIMBRE-POSTE.—*M. Moens, Brussels.*

The December *Timbre-Poste* describes and illustrates the two new stamps for the Independent State of Congo, which appeared in Brussels on the 24th November last. They may also be seen in the *American J. of P.* for January, *Smith's Monthly Circular*, and the *Bazaar Supplement*. The two values, 15 and 40 centimes, are of perfectly different design, not even the shape being identical. That is, while both are oblong, the fifteen is printed with vertical design, the forty horizontally. The former has for centre a group of banana trees (not toddy palms) the largest of which is being climbed by a native while a white man looks on. The colour is black and ochre on white. The 40c. shows five natives propelling one of the picturesque primitive barges of the country. Printed in green and black.

One is compelled to believe, says M. Moens, that the bold Seebeck stints his supply to Ecuador, for two provisionals are now before us, a 20 centavos yellow, surcharged "cinco" (5) "centavos" in black, and a 50 centavos, dark blue, surcharged "diez" (10) "centavos" in carmine.

The fiftieth anniversary of the independence of Ecuador was to have been celebrated by a special issue of stamps. They should have been put on sale in June, 1895, and indeed this date is incorporated in the design, but owing to political troubles they first made their appearance in October last. They are of two types: one shows us portraits of no less than three heroes, carefully docketed with their names, Roca, Noboa, and Olmedo. This serves for four values, 1, 5 and 20 centavos, and 1 ucre. The second type is a single portrait of General Elizalde, who has the 2, 10, and 50 centavos allotted him.

This same number of the *Timbre-Poste* has a table showing the disposition of the six types found in the recent surcharge $\frac{1}{2}$ on threepence, Orange Free State. (These are illustrated in the *London Phil.* for January). It is evident that much, if not all, the surcharging was done by hand, and with the utmost irregularity. Another form, *Halve*

Penny

has already been adopted in place of the above. Even in this the spacing and punctuation are imperfect, and one stamp in the sheet has *Peuny* for Penny.

In connexion with Congo stamps, a fraud has lately been exposed in Brussels. A certain citizen had a hand-stamp engraved with the name *Boma*, spaces for dates being left, and

palmed off the 50c. grey and others on trustful collectors. The ink used, however, was bad enough to betray its origin, and prosecution followed. The perpetrator of this fraud has been called "L." in various papers, but in the January *Timbre-Poste* M. Moens finds it necessary to state that this initial is quite unconnected with the real name of the individual in question.

The *Timbre Fiscal* is no longer printed separately from the *T.P.*, but is run on in the concluding columns. This innovation begins with the January number. This same number contains an article showing that the lithographed stamps of the Argentine Republic, 1888-89, had the heads and the framework printed separately. In some values, especially the 2, 3, and 20 centavos, the relative placing is noticeably irregular. The work was done by Messrs. Juan H. Kidd & Co., of Buenos Ayres. The object of the double impression remains a complete mystery.

An old counterfeit, very cleverly done, has lately turned up again. We refer to the 1865 issue of Ecuador, forgeries of which were executed on the spot and sent to Europe some four years ago. The $\frac{1}{2}$ real, blue, is printed in ten rows of ten, instead of seven rows twelve with a border $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide all round the sheet of 84 stamps, as in the genuine. The space between each vertical pair is 2mm. in the countefeits, 4mm. in the genuine. The characters are blurred, particularly of initial letters of "Ecuador" and "Medio." These forgeries are on thin white paper, un-gummed.

The 1 real is also printed in sheets of 100, instead of 50 as they are in the originals. The paper is the same as the $\frac{1}{2}$ real for three shades, bright green, deep yellow, and orange, but there is also a yellow forgery on bright blue *bitonné* paper. Such paper was never genuinely used. In the counterfeits, the design is narrower, and the borders are wider than in the real stamps. There are other differences, for which see the *Timbre-Poste*. A 4 reales red is too obvious a fake to need description.

In January, 1888, M. Moens bought several leaden dies of the stamps of Romagna. The stamps having been printed by an Italian firm, Messrs Tinti & Merlani, of Bologna, M. Moens received an offer of the dies from Signor Bonasi, though the greater part of them were handed over to the Turin authorities. From these *cliches* M. Moens had galvano plates prepared, and made some reprints. He intends shortly, with the co-operation of Dr. Emilio Diena, to publish an article on Romagna. A personal opponent of M. Moens, whose enmity, there seems no room to doubt, is due to the exposure of his own sharp practices, has called in question M. Moens' good faith in the matter of the reprints above described. Such an attack on the Brussels Father of Philately is ridiculous in itself, and we need hardly say has no facts to support it.

REVUE PHILATELIQUE FRANÇAISE.—*Organe et Propriété de la Société Française de Timbrologie, 12 Rue de Gramont, Paris.*

M. Georges Grignard, *directeur* of the *R.P.F.* has been publishing valuable information on the subject of bogus unpaid letter stamps (French). The 60 centimes, light red-brown on yellowish paper, has been printed for use in France, *but has never been issued.* Stamps of the same value being used in the French Colonies, imperforate, swindlers have added a plausible perforation and postmarks, and offer these stamps as *used in France.* Nevertheless, as already stated, none of the home supply has yet been issued, and in fact the sheets have not been perforated at all. High prices have been paid for these fakes. It should be observed that all French stamps are officially perforated several sheets at a time, the points of the machine entering the face of the stamps. The pressure exerted leaves a slight ridge round the holes at the back of the sheet. This is the most easily tested difference between the true and false perforation. The latter is too clean and perfect, the sheets probably being fed in singly.

The 1fr. lilac of the same series as the 60c. was in circulation for a short time only, and the same thing has followed with this value. The colonial 1fr., however is on paper of a decided cream. The genuine used in France is on white or very pale creamy paper.

Very clever photo-lithographed forgeries of the black 1fr. 2fr. and 5fr. unpaid letter stamps are also proving dangerous. These are illustrated considerably magnified in the *Revue Française* for December (the 5 francs may also be seen in the January *Monthly Journal*). They are not quite so distinctly executed as the genuine; but without comparison this would scarcely be remarked. The white letters are narrower, and the black ones larger, than in the originals. The following differences may be observed. The PAPER is of a different make, and so much thicker than the genuine that the impression cannot be seen through from the back. The GUM is very much like original, but not having been applied with the machine it makes the edges turn back a little, so that the forged stamps are slightly convex. The INK is of a different black, less intense than the original.

The slight relief of the genuine typographed stamps presents another contract to the "bogey" lithographs. The Société Philatélique Française will have more to say on this subject before long.

CONTINENTAL CUTTINGS.

In the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* for December, M. Arthur Maury discussed all the ins and outs of post-card collecting. In that number and the following, he offered a prize of 100 francs worth of cards for the best suggestion of a new and original method for arranging post-cards. We shall look for the result.

The stamps of Bremen have been too often

imitated. For the benefit of the numerous enquirers as to the means of distinguishing true from false, the January *Gazette Timbrologique* reproduces an excellent paper written some time ago by M. E. Greau. This same article first appeared in the *Revue Philatélique* for June, 1891. It is duly acknowledged.

M. Victor Flandrin has an admirable article on the early stamps of Brazil in the *Philatélie Portugaise* for January.

Herr Hermann Motz is the author of a series of exhaustive papers on the stamps of Great Britain, still running in the *Leipzig Post*. The same paper, in its issue for December 1st, contained a full account of the production of one of Germany's biggest albums, with seven illustrations of workshops, etc. We are reminded of the Mekeel Brothers.

The stamps of Egypt, by Mr. G. B. Duerst, is now appearing, with photogravures, in the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*.

The Stamps of Holland are very fully treated by Herr Hugo Krötzsch, in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* (Leipzig) for January 7th.

ALSO RECEIVED—*Austria Philatelist, Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift, Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde, Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung, il Francobollo, O Collecionador de Sellos, Marke, Revue Philatélique Belge, Scaldis Philatélique, Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal, der Philatelist, Briefmarke, Allgemeiner Anzeiger, l'Avenir des Timbres Poste, Courrier, Echo de la Timbrologie.*

Philately in the States.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.—*Scott Stamp and Coin Co., 18, East 23rd Street, New York.*

Mr. W. J. Gardner, of the Pacific P.S., contributes a good paper on S. Kitts, the island adjoining Nevis, to the January *A.J. of P.* He says:—

"In the minutes of a meeting of the London Philatelic Society that were printed in the *London Philatelist* for December, 1895, may be found some interesting information on the early postal arrangements of some of the West Indian Colonies, in which was included St. Christopher. It seems that originally the Post Offices of these islands were practically branches of the Home Post Office Department, were controlled by it, and the service was supplied, and the revenue was taken by the mother country. Even the local postmasters and officials were appointed by the Postmaster General of Great Britain. For about two years, from the early part of 1858 to the early part of 1860, these colonies even used the stamps then current in the home country, generally the 1d. (stars in upper corners), the 4d. rose, 6d. lilac and 1s. green without letters in corners. The cancellations used in the different islands were the very familiar ones still in use in those islands, consisting of an oval composed of bars, the capital letter A and numerals, as for instance, Jamaica has the numerals A01, Antigua A02,

and St. Christopher A12. Early in 1860 most of the West Indian Colonies took over the control of their own postal affairs, and Great Britain stamps were no longer made use of. Not all the colonies, however, issued their own stamps immediately thereupon. We find Jamaica and St. Lucia issuing in 1860; Antigua, Grenada, Nevis, and St. Vincent in 1861 and 1862, but others were much later; St. Christopher not issuing its stamps till 1870, and Tobago not even till 1879. Between 1860 and the time individual stamps were issued, "the letters bore no postage stamps, but had instead a hand stamp showing that the postage was paid at the place of posting such as 'Jamaica—Paid,' 'Paid at Antigua,' &c."

St. Christopher issued its first stamps on the 1st of April, 1870, and they consisted of only two values, a one penny and a six pence, the former for local rate and for Newspapers, and the latter for the rate to Great Britain. Messrs De la Rue & Co., were the manufacturers, and the design constituted on: of the most pleasing ever adopted by that firm. The paper is watermarked Crown and CC, and the perforation is $12\frac{1}{2}$. The penny comes in dull rose and lilac rose, of which the first seems by far the scarcer, the very light shades of the second being frequently taken for it. The lilac rose ranges from a pale to a very deep shade. The six pence is a pretty green and it also comes in slight shades of green and yellow green.

Before the CC watermark was changed the perforation became 14. It is not recorded anywhere, that I can discover, in what year this was done, but it was done, but it was probably about 1876. I decide on this year by comparison with some stamps of other Colonies. The first stamps of the Gold Coast Colony, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, were issued in 1875, and being a first issue, the stamps must have been made in the year of issue, or at the earliest at the end of the year previous. This will prove that the $12\frac{1}{2}$ gauge was still employed in 1875. A similar case is the two higher values of Jamaica. But we find some stamps, as for instance, some values of the CC 14 set of Sierra Leone, appearing in 1876. This second set of St. Christopher pretty closely resembles the first in colour and even in the shades, with the exception that the penny does not come in the dull rose of the $12\frac{1}{2}$ perforation. The shades of the lilac rose range just about like the first penny. The deep shade is, I think, quite scarce. The catalogue for Advanced Collectors lists a bisected stamp, made by diagonally splitting a penny stamp, and used as a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The Colony did not have any half-penny rate for anything till 1882, but it had a $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. rate from 1879, so this split must have been used between these two years, when the only penny stamp they had was the CC 14.

On the 1st of July, 1879, St. Christopher joined the Postal Union, and the rate of postage to some neighbouring islands became $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and that to Great Britain 4d., thus necessitating two new stamps of those values. In November of the same year they were accordingly ready and issued to the public. The lower denomination has the peculiar expression "2½ Penny," the colour is brown, while that of the 4d. is blue. Of both the watermark is CC and the perforation 14. Both values have slight shades of light and dark. In the 4d. the words "FOUR PENCE" in some copies seem larger than in others. It may be an optical illusion assisted by light and heavy impressions, but I have noticed other people observing it as well.

In 1882 stamps with Crown and CA watermark began to appear. First the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was issued, this value having become necessary by the rate on newspapers and books to near-by points having been reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ d per 2oz. Also in 1882, the new watermark

appeared in the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 4d. values. The *Philatelic Record* of September, 1883, announced the 1d. lilac-rose in the new watermark. This stamp had a currency apparently of only half a year, as the same journal in March, 1884, announced a change of color. Both this stamp and the 4d. of the CA watermark are considered good stamps, the latter being rated at about \$50, while the former is listed at \$25. It is, however, my conviction that eventually the 1d. will prove to be the more rarely found unused. Up to the middle of the '80's say, collectors in the general run did not notice changes of watermark and perforation so much as since, and dealers accordingly did not order a stamp that had simply changed in these respects, in such quantities as they would one that had changed colour. It is this all but general oblivion to minor changes that is responsible for the great variety of certain stamps of the class of the St. Kitts 1d. lilac-rose and the 4d. blue CA. The penny, even used, is quite scarce, while the used 4d is not. We see a good many of the latter, and we see also that it had a currency of two years. And I, for one, have seen more copies unused of it than of the 1d.

In 1883 this penny lilac rose was bisected vertically and used as a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp. Two copies of this on covers I have seen are cancelled in a very crude manner, simply several irregular square blotches in black. I have a copy here of this provisional, loaned me for this paper by our unfailing good-natured friend John N. Luff, cancelled with a circle enclosing just the name St. Kitts. Mr. Luff says he has seen the same thing on the entire cover, so there is no question of genuineness of postmark. Mr. Luff also sent a used copy of the penny of which the paper is tinged strongly with a lavender tint, and the paper shows the apparently laid lines that occur in so many Colonial stamps of about this period. I agree with Mr. Luff that the lavender tint probably came from the colour of the impression, upon being soaked in water.

Early in 1884 appeared the penny in deep rose,—the "deep" is from the *Philatelic Record*. You will see quite a range of light and dark shades in the six copies before you. The 3rd and 4th in the row, by daylight, show a distinct pink hue. The lightest is the same shade as the split provisional "Half-penny" stamp issued in April, 1885. At the same time as the 1d. rose, was issued the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine, and they were followed at the end of the same year by the 4d. gray.

St. Christopher was very prolific of provisionals, considering the whole number of varieties issued. Two of these provisionals were made in a manner that was quite out of the ordinary. All the surcharges had the over-printing done in the office of the *Advertiser* newspaper, except the "Half-penny" bisected stamp, the surcharge of which was applied in the Post Office. This "Half-penny" provisional was issued in April, 1885, and many varieties may be collected of it. We see it made generally by bisecting the penny stamp from N.W. corner to the S.E., with the surcharge reading downwards and parallel with the line of the cut. Cut this way, we meet, rather scarcely, with the surcharge inverted. Our friend Mr. Luff sends a pair bisected in the opposite direction and the surcharges reading upwards in the same direction. We see also specimens unbisected with the surcharge applied in the normal direction.

All the catalogues agree that accompanying this bisected stamp in April, 1885, another provisional, the "FOUR PENCE" on 6d. green, CC 14, was issued. I wonder whether observing this latter provisional to this date is not a mistake, but that rather it should be

placed in the latter part of 1884, and just before the 4d. gray was issued? We saw above that the 4d. gray appeared at the end of 1884. It was announced in the *Philatelic Record* in January, 1885. It hardly seems probable that such a small supply had been sent out as to be exhausted within half a year. Might not the provisional have been issued in the latter part of 1814, owing to the total exhaustion of the 4d. blue CA and before the gray stamp arrived? Used it is reputed considerably scarcer than unused: this indication of limited use may account for its not having been announced to the philatelic world until the bisected stamp drew its predecessor into publicity. On the other hand, and in support of the date of April, 1885, it may be that, on the 4d. being announced in a new color, such an avalanche of dealers orders came that the first consignment was gone in a few months; but then again, the provisional should be commoner used, as it would take some months before a second supply of the regular stamp could be sent out in response to a special requisition. I exhibit, however, a cover dated 22nd May, 1885, with the provisional and a pair of the bisected "Half-penny" used on it. A minor variety of this stamp consisting of having no period after "PENNY."

In June, 1886, two provisionals were issued, the "ONE PENNY" and the "4d." on the 6d. green. Both these provisionals have the same minor variety as the previous, that is no period in the surcharge, and the "4d." has an extra variety in which the period is there, but is said to be distant from the "d."

We have seen now three provisionals made on this 6d. green stamp. A big supply must have been on hand when the rate of postage to England was reduced to 4d., and small use remained for it, as after these three provisionals had been made, and after eight years had elapsed between its disuse for the Great Britain rate and the suppression of individual islands' stamps there were still remainders of it in 1891.

In February, 1887, a new value was issued, a 1 shilling violet, on the prevailing CA paper and in the prevailing 14 perforation. Of this shilling, the first supply, or a portion of the stock, if there was only one consignment from England, is a duller violet than the rest. This seems to be the scarcer shade. The specimens from the "Remainders" are a brighter violet, usually like the second copy on the page before you, and I have seen a much brighter colour yet than that.

In May, 1887, was issued the "ONE PENNY" on the ½ green stamp. The original value is cancelled by a bar, evidently made with a pen and ink. This comes on a light and dark shade of the ½d., and shows the same weakness in the occasional neglect of the period. Our friend, Mr. Luff again sends a pair of this stamp that shows no bar. The omission is certainly likely to happen. The pair may have come from an unfinished sheet that had to be suddenly pressed into service and sold without waiting to do the ruling. But, please look at the surcharges themselves, and compare them with the other specimens. All the letters look so clean and slim. One surcharge is an exact counterpart of the other in the pair, corresponding even to the same breaks and imperfections in the same letters in the surcharged value. Compare the break in the top part of the "O," the break in the right vertical stroke of "N" in "ONE," and the breaks in the left vertical stroke of both the letters "N" in "PENNY." The letter "E" also seems so different from those in all my four other specimens, the inner part of the letter seems so light and small compared to the others. And lastly the "Ys" branch out nearer the bottom of the letter than

the others. I am inclined to think these without the bar forgeries.

In May, 1888, came two more provisionals, of the same value and on the same stamp, "ONE PENNY" on the 2½d. ultramarine. One has letters measuring 2mm. in height, and has no bar over the original value, while the letters of the other measure 3mm. in height, and the original value is cancelled by a pen and ink bar. The first variety is an excessively rare stamp, only a single sheet of 20, I think I had read somewhere, was supposed to have been made. Of the second variety two errors are recorded, an inverted surcharge and a double surcharge.

In February, 1890, owing to a scarcity of penny stamps, a small supply of that value was borrowed from Antigua. I wonder that Nevis was not borrowed from, on account of nearer relationship in government and distance, as Antigua is forty-six miles distant. Off the original cover, this provisional can be recognized by the cancelling numerals A 12. I have seen three or four on covers, and the date stamps on all show its use in the month of February.

I have to show you a curiosity in the shape of an envelope addressed from St. Kitts to New York, dated "De. 2, '89, without any stamp, but in place of the envelope, a circular hand-stamp enclosing the words 'St. Kitts—Paid.'"

Probably in May, 1890, was issued the 6d. dark olive-gray stamp, which has the distinction of being the last "St. Christopher" stamp issued. There was, in fact, no need for it, as a quantity of the 6d. green was still in stock, and the general Leewards Islands set that superseded everything a few months afterwards shut it off from genuine postal usefulness for ever. This 6d. olive is always seen in a monotonous mint condition. Very few probably found their way on to cheap approval sheets to be buffeted and fingered for months, and its rapid rise in value after they discovered its small quantity—1,217—amongst the "Remainders" commended careful handling. Genuine used copies must be very few, and a copy on original cover dated in 1890 must be a rarity.

The 1st of January, 1891, saw a general Leewards Islands set issued for all these islands. Used copies were seen as early as the October preceding.

Fiscal Postals—In the matter of Fiscal Postals of St. Christopher, there is recorded in the London Society's Catalogue of the West Indies, in the St. Christopher section, a statement made under date of December 9th, 1890, by Mr. W. P. Pearce, clerk in charge of the Post Office at Basseterre, that Revenue stamps had never been authorized to prepay postage, and "that they have never been used for that purpose." This, especially the second statement, is explicit, but we have similar situations in many other Colonies, and when the Fiscal Postal met with seems to bear a genuine postal cancellation, better still, if on original cover, we must admit it as having performed postal duty, though fiscal postals as a class, are of minor importance and interest in one's collection of any country.

In 1883, the Nevis 61 green, and in 1884, the 1s violet, De la Rue type, surcharged REVENUE in block letters, were seen postally cancelled and used at St. Christopher. In both cases these stamps, in addition to the London executed surcharge REVENUE in thick block type, have an additional surcharge ^{Saint} Christopher in small ordinary type, evidently applied locally. In the case of the 1s, it is worthy of remark that it was seen so used in St. Christopher in 1884, six years before it was issued in Nevis as a regular postage stamp.

In addition to these two, there is another lot of fiscal postals of St. Christopher. The catalogues list six Revenue stamps of the same type as the postage stamps, but, except the penny, in different colors from them, and overprinted in thin block type "St. Kitts—Nevis—Reverue" in three lines. The illustration in Scott's Catalogue does not show the style of type correctly. The values and colors are as follows. 1d. rose, 3d. violet, 6d. green, 6d. orange brown, 1s. reseda green or olive and 1s. rose. These are said to have done postal duty in 1885. I have seen the 6d. orange brown, and our fellow member, Mr. H. J. Crocker, has the 1s. reseda green in his collection. Members can also see, amongst the stamps submitted to-night a curiosity purporting to be a ½d. provisional Revenue.

In the preparation of this paper, I am indebted to the London Society's Catalogue of the West Indian Colonies, and the "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors," and to the generous loan of specimens by Mr. Henry J. Crocker and Mr. J. N. Luff. The latter, when I informed him that I was down for this paper to be read to the Society, diligently looked up answers to some questions I put to him on the subject, and, moreover, took out from his collection about twenty specimens of interesting things and sent them to me as a voluntary loan for the purpose of illustration.

Mr. J. N. Luff adds the following note:—

"The editor has kindly allowed me to add a few remarks to the interesting paper of my friend Mr. Gardner. I have notice that the 1d stamps of the first (CC perf. 12½) in the decided rose shade usually have the watermark placed sideways. I have also a copy of the 4d blue, CC perf. 14, with the watermark sideways. This is not an important variety, I admit, but at the same time, it is rather unusual in stamps made by De la Rue & Co.

I am not prepared to accept Mr. Gardner's condemnation of my pair of "ONE PENNY" on ½d without the bar. I have the pair from a block which was sold in this city by a reliable dealer and I think most of the defects pointed out might result from a light inking and impression of the surcharge. For the present, at least, I remain unconvinced."

As the Greek Olympian stamps have now departed from this category, we fail to see any reason for our maintaining a boycott upon them."

THE BOSTON STAMP BOOK.—*John Luther Kilbon, P.O. Box 2119, Boston, Mass.*

The January number is the best we have seen of late. Mr. George Maximilian is not known to us as a writer. He makes slips of construction from time to time, but what he has to say is worth knowing. He takes "Japan's Counterfeits" for his subject, and he has no false modesty in attributing to the energetic efforts of himself and his friends the exclusion of these fables from the American market. He says:—

"The counterfeits of these stamps commence with the very first issue,—that of 1871, and comprise a series of some thirty stamps, which I will endeavour to describe as minutely as possible, so that you can recognise them at a glance should you run across some of them. The paper of the stamps must also be taken into consideration, as some of the original stamps are on laid and others on wove paper; and if you will follow me very closely, then you will be able to identify them without much trouble, even though you may be yet a novice at our hobby. The stamps of Japan are not very expensive, and all beginners ought to have pretty good sets of them; and they are the principal parties who are interested in keeping the counterfeits away from this country.

In the fall of 1895, while in the employ of a large stamp-concern as their agent and "look out for bargains man," I received a private letter from a party in Yokohama, confidentially offering me counterfeits of all Japanese stamps,—wove and laid paper issues. The person had evidently found out that I was purchasing agent of the firm, and, not trusting to address the company personally, he thought that it would be best to secure the intervention of a third party to negotiate the business for him.

Mr. Kachato (for such was his name), like a true business man and accommodating fellow, kindly enclosed a sheet of the "imitations" as samples, which consisted of thirty stamps, and which were received with the greatest pleasure by "yours truly" I always take delight in exposing anything under the sun to the American stamp public, if I see that it is detrimental to their interest:—and not only that—the exposing, but I also see to it that the abominable stuff finds no camping ground upon American soil, if it lies in my power to do so.

The fellow's confidential letter was somewhat amusing to read; first because of the amount of nerve he displayed in it, and second, his remarkable English spelling, to say nothing of the curious distribution of the verbs, adverbs, etc. It was a letter the whole tenor of which made me feel it to be my duty to prevent the importation of the stamps, for I knew that I could not be the only one in the country who had been blessed with this brilliant offer, and if I would not accept the same, there would perhaps be others who would like to "introduce" the "articles."

Three friends and myself had a consultation, and we decided that each one of us should write to the Department at Washington and make complaint against the party in question, and by this means try to prevent the things from being brought to this country through the United States mails. With my letter I enclosed the sample sheet of the counterfeits, requesting that it be returned as soon as possible. After a lapse of about three months I received a letter from the Department, stating that the matter would be attended to at once. How long it was before they took any definite steps in the case I could not say; and the fact is that quite a number of the counterfeits were allowed to be delivered to parties in the Union. Upon my inquiry at the Secret Service Department, I was informed that a number of letters and parcels from the party in Japan addressed to people in this country were intercepted by the U.S. authorities at the San Francisco Post Office, and confiscated by the Department.

Now, as the reader knows, the stamps of Japan are anything but artistic, and therefore it is comparatively easy to counterfeit them; and the counterfeits in some instances are even much better than the originals received by the Japanese Government, but the paper is not so well imitated and generally gives them away.

(To be continued.)

ALSO RECEIVED—*The Eastern Philatelist, Philatelic Californian, New York Philatelist, Post Office, Philatelic Facts and Fallacies, Monthly Observer, Philatelic Newsletter, Rocky Mountain Stamp, Metropolitan Philatelist, Philatelic West, International Philatelist, Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, Herald Exchange, Philatelic Monthly, Philatelic Literature, International Stamp, Weekly Philatelic Era.*

FROM CANADA—*The Canadian Philatelic Magazine.*

FROM INDIA—*The Philatelic World.*



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Our National Collection is slowly but surely doing its work in compelling the respectful consideration of people in authority, and probably the late Mr. Tapling could by no possible means have devised a better way of thus benefitting philately indirectly than by leaving his magnificent collection just as he did. Of course, we are all impatient enough to wish the direct advantage of seeing the stamps themselves under the best conditions, had been immediately secured for us—with no more delay, that is, than was necessitated by the work Mr. Bacon had to carry out. But we must sacrifice these private feelings of ours for the sake of ultimately winning national recognition for the treasures we prize. This recognition will assuredly come in time, provided we seize and improve every opportunity of emphasizing the value and serious interest of our national possession.

The inspection of the stamps by His Royal Highness the Duke of York last month, in his capacity as President of the London Philatelic Society, and accompanied by the Honorary Secretary, gives one such opportunity.

The Treasury has sanctioned, we believe, the use of funds from the Museum revenues, to complete the arrangement of the collection by Mr. E. D. Bacon, the money left for the purpose by Mr. Tapling being exhausted.

The issues of South Australia and Tasmania are now on view.

Baron A. de Reuterskiöld is as hard at work as ever on the stamps of the West Indies, and has been carefully examining the 1893 ½d. on 4d., Messrs. Stanley Gibbons having sent him their stock of this provisional for comparison. The result of his investigations may be seen in the *Monthly Journal* for February.

The stamp is known to few average collectors, as only some 1800 copies were issued.

A Paper on plating Nevis, from the pen of the same expert, will be found as our "Article of the Month," translated from the *Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung*.

The Postmaster General of Zululand has assured Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, in reply to an inquiry, that he has enough stamps of all values for two years' consumption, and unless his whole stock is destroyed by fire or earthquake, no provisional will be issued while he is in charge. This is excellent hearing.

A rumour had been circulated that Cape stamps of the higher values would be requisitioned for Zululand. Hence the query.

All Cashmere and Jummo plates, dies, and seals, have now been officially destroyed under

proper supervision. The stamps of Cashmere will be the gainers in popularity.

With regard to the 1 franc Postage Due spoken of last month, in our Paris Notes and Review of *La Revue Philatélique Française*, the latter seems to us to be undoubtedly correct as to the paper of the 1 franc Postage Due for French Colonies being *cream*. Our own copies certainly are rose on cream. We hoped to have heard further from our Paris correspondent on this matter, but so far, nothing has reached us.

We have heard with extreme regret from M. L. Sobrino that he intends to give up his business in stamps. He was the largest and best known dealer in South America, and many letters found their way from England, at least, to Buenos Ayres. All who know him personally, or who have had business relations with him, will wish him every prosperity.

We publish the report of an action of great interest to Secretaries and members of Exchange Clubs. Shortly, the gist of the decision is, that neither secretary nor any member on behalf of the club can sue another member for a balance due to the club. The only remedy is for the defaulting member to be sued by each individual member from whose sheets he has taken stamps.

Wheels within Wheels.

LIVERPOOL.

(Some offence has been taken at the tone of our Liverpool correspondent last month; and perhaps not altogether unnaturally, though nobody can have mistaken his sallies for anything but chaff. Our contributor begs us to tender his apologies, and we ourselves, as editor, do take upon ourselves the blame of having given him his head too freely. The mistake shall not occur again).

The writer of these notes has had his modesty severely tried of late, owing to much local conjecture as to the identity of DICKY SAM. As a good many uncomplimentary remarks have been made, it is just as well this did not leak out.

It is scarcely fair, however, for members of the Society to blame Mr. Brown personally, for a remark made by his correspondent here. Mr. Brown is a hearty well-wisher of the Society, so also is the writer, who is pleased to report a very well attended meeting on Monday, February 23rd, when a paper was read by Mr. W. C. Taylor, entitled "Stray notes on Philately." This was listened to attentively, and an animated discussion followed, which was joined in by Messrs. F. Bradbury, Burrow, Green, Whitworth, Woods, and Yonds.

Speaking of the "Future of Philately" Mr. Taylor let himself go as follows:—

"We who are stamp collectors know that our hobby

"is no mere ephemeral craze, and I think it always will be popular. Methods of collecting may change, stamps may rise or stamps may slump, but as long as there is any inherent interest in the stamps themselves, Philately as a popular pastime will always keep its place. Philately draws its votaries from all, but principally from the educated classes, and the educated class is continually on the increase.

"It is quite another matter when we come to speak of the future monetary value of individual stamps, for who can tell what stamps will increase in popularity, or what stamps will wane, because on this will depend the future market price. The rarity of a stamp has little to do with the price it commands, as compared with the demand. Even if a stamp is excessively scarce, buyers may be still scarcer, and when the latter are all supplied, surplus copies will be a drug in the market."

Next meeting we are to have a paper on France, and it is hoped that now the ball is set rolling the interest of members will not be allowed to flag.

As illustrative of the prescience of Liverpool philatelists in the early days of Philately, I cull the following from "The Collection of Postage Stamps in Paris" which appeared in the *Liverpool Magazine of Philately*, December, 1884:—
"Many a jobber in stamps is much interested in the fall or rise of Shanghai or Guatemala Stamps, and it is not impossible that a great collapse may one of these days occur in Nova Scotia!"

Reading over these and previous notes I am forcibly struck with the paucity of anything of real philatelic value, and I can only wonder at the indulgence and forbearance of the editor whom we shall all miss so much.

With such a serious philatelist at the helm as Mr. Duerst, I tremble to think what will become of the flippant irrelevancies of

DICKY SAM.

EDINBURGH.

Philately is "booming" here at present. Mr. Dowell, 18, George Street, is advertising the sale of a superb selection of rare British, Foreign and Colonial Stamps, duplicates from the magnificent collection of Mr. C. M. Pelham Burn, Prestonfield House. This sale takes place on the 20th of March, and there is sure to be a good muster of collectors. Mr. Burn lately purchased the whole stock of a well-known Princes Street man, who has been buying British and Colonial Stamps for over twenty years, and the catalogue now to hand furnishes forth a feast of both these classes of favourites.

Messrs. Smith and Ritchie have bookings for four sales in quick succession—the 27th March, and the 3rd, the 17th and 24th April. Here are some of the prices realised at their last sale, on 27th February. Mauritius, 1848, 2d. blue, post paid, medium state of plate, 11s.; Nevis, 1867, 4d. orange, very fine, 20s.; Canada, 7½d., green, fine, with light postmark, 23s.; Canada, 10d., blue, imperf., grand copy, with

good margins and light postmark, 20s. ; Trinidad, first issue, deep blue, imperf., good margins, 21s. ; Hanover, 10 groschen, green, light postmark, good margins, 21s. ; Nevis, 1882, 2½d. brown, C.A., 15s. ; New South Wales, 5s., O.S., wmk., 5s., surcharge in red, 34s. ; New Zealand, id., N.Z., imperf., unused, with part gum, 15s. ; Oil Rivers, ½d. on 2½d., Gibbons No. 25, 30s. ; Portugal, 1855, straight hair, 5 reis, 10s. ; Trinidad, 1894, 5s., unused, C.C., perf., 14, 10s. ; United States of America, Columbus, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 dollars, unused, with O.G. (5), 70s. ; Zanzibar, 1896, 4½, 5, 7½ annas (3), 24s. ; Zanzibar, 2½ annas on 2 annas, Indian, very rare, 16s. ; Congo State, 5 fr., lilac, used, 10s.

At their usual fortnightly meeting on the 8th February, the Edinburgh and Leith Philatelic Society had quite a treat, in the form of a Paper on the Stamps of Prussia, read by Mr. Kühn. A complete set of choice copies, handsomely mounted and framed, added largely to the interest of the evening. Mr. Kühn maintains that the 1866 is not on gold-beater's skin ; but we must not anticipate, for we hope to see the paper in one of our magazines soon.

There was little "biz." beyond a few "swops" at the meeting of the 22nd Feb. Mr. Fish, however, was able to add another variety to the four given in last month's *P.J.G.B.* of the Orange Free State "Halve Penny" on Drei Pence. This fifth variety consists of a part of one line of cancellation on the top perforated portion of the stamp, and a part breadth of another line across the lower perforations.

If business and scientific research continue to increase here as they have done within the last few months, we shall soon be able to invite the Committee of Management of the London Exhibition to stop in Edinburgh on their way to the "shootings" in Autumn, and compare notes on matters philatelic and otherwise.

The Boys' Columns.

H. F. B. Winston says he is at school at Zurich, and he can't make out why the Swiss stamps have on them "Helvetia" and "Franco," as neither of these words seems to be in common use, even officially. We believe both were adopted for the same reason, namely to avoid the use of words distinctly belonging to one only of the three languages current in Switzerland. "Franco" appeared on one of the *postmarks* used for the Basle issue of 1845. It was first introduced into the design of the stamp itself for the Federal issue of 1854. Of course the cantonal stamps in use before 1849 were printed in German for the German cantons, and in French for those where French was spoken ; and the intermediate stamps issued when the Confederation first took over the postal service in 1849, were some of them inscribed in both

languages, "Orts Post" and "Poste Locale." Again in the 1854 issue we find all three languages for the value, Rappen, Centimes, Centesimi, but this was discontinued in 1862.

On the post cards, where space is ample, we still have, not Helvetia, but Suisse—Schweiz—Svizzera.

It may also be of use to some of our young readers interested in this fascinating country, to observe that in several of the stamps with local names, these names are misleading, and in some cases the stamp really belongs to the Federals. Thus, the "Winterthur" was issued in 1849, and was used for Postal District No. 8, including the cantons of Zurich, Schaffhausen, Zug, and Thurgau.

If you really care for these stamps, read Mr. Oldfield's paper in the *Monthly Journal* for February (391, Strand). (See also this month's review of the *Welt-Post*.)

Correspondence.

OF CATALOGUES AND REMAINDERS.

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

DEAR SIR,—Probably to ensure a more honourable footing to the trade, our leading dealers have lately announced that they would only supply their catalogues in quantity on the receipt of a written guarantee that they would not be retailed under the published price. What there was unfair in this I fail to see. However, it has been protested against, and I must say in a very unexpected quarter. The tenth edition of Gibbons' was published at 3s 6d, and it was advertised post free for 3s 6d with a bonus of a 5d Turks Island unused. The London booksellers were, I believe, selling the catalogue at a discount of 25 per cent., and it was no doubt to keep the sale of the 11th edition on an honourable footing that the publishers came to the decision which they have adopted. Messrs. Harry Hiltkes and Co., Ltd., however have protested against this, I really would very much like to know their reason. I believe they are agents for the catalogue of Messrs. Gebrüder Senf, of Leipsic. I understood that any parties selling the "gray" Senf under the published price would receive no further supplies. Why in the first case Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, are wrong I fail to see.

To come to a much sorer point, that is the Nova Scotia remainders, there have been many heart-burnings over them, but nothing unexpected has taken place. The usual fall in prices has of course happened, but in all cases where remainders have been discovered this has been so. Look at the West Indian lot. What effect had they on the market? Few would have had decent collections of West Indies if the remainders had been burned. Again, look at the British East Africans, the market is still full of them, the obsolete rare values seem to be fairly common still, that is if the quantity on the market is any guide. No one was asked why these were engineered in any way, and as far as I am aware no list has been published of the numbers of each value sold to the "syndicate." Why then ask it in this Nova Scotia affair? Surely this is one of the pitfalls to ensnare the young beginners, and it is one of the "rocks ahead" of which he should beware.

Yours faithfully,

O.G.

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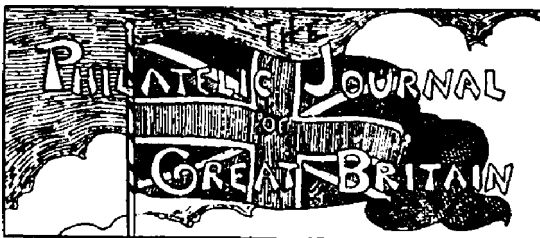
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NOTICE. — Publishers of Philatelic Magazines exchanging with this *Journal* are requested, in future, to send one copy to the Editor, Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess-road, Alexandra Park, Manchester; and a second copy to the publisher, William Brown, Salisbury, England.



MARCH 15TH, 1897.

The Exhibition Guarantee Fund. We believe we are doing a real service to our readers by reminding them that, in the words of Major Evans, the coming Exhibition "is one in which all collectors and dealers in the United Kingdom should take a personal interest." The Exhibition itself promises to be worthy of the

Diamond Jubilee Year, and indeed, to be quite the greatest thing of the kind attempted since stamp collecting first became a science. Every philatelist—whether collector or dealer—who may in any way have helped towards the success of the undertaking, will feel in after years a just pride in having had his name connected with it. Now there is one very excellent way in which any man may have his name connected with the Great Philatelic Exhibition of 1897, and that is by subscribing, according to his means, to the necessary Guarantee Fund.

We are well aware that there is a vague notion about that certain millionaires of the stamp world are only too ready to fling their hundred-pound notes into the Guarantee pool; and this notion has so much of truth in it, that there certainly are several eminent collectors and dealers ready not only to give a large share of their work and time, but also to open their purses to a liberal extent, if only by such generosity they can aid the cause they have so much at heart. This is certainly true; but it is for us—the rank and file of Philately—to consider whether we ought to take all from these men and give nothing ourselves. In many senses the Exhibition would be more truly national if this Guarantee Fund were subscribed by five thousand philatelists each planting down a guinea, than by fifty men each drawing a cheque for one hundred. The risk is absolutely *nil*, for unless we are greatly mistaken, the Exhibition will not only pay its expenses but have a handsome margin of profit.

We therefore venture, at the risk of repeating what better men have said before us, to urge our readers to bear their honourable share in meeting the expenses on this historic occasion. Let no man refrain because his subscription is likely to be small, for a big popular movement of true philatelists—not of necessity rich philatelists—is the thing to be aimed at. We cannot say this too simply or too often, let us all bear a hand in the matter. The object is the best one that has ever been placed before philatelists in this country, or indeed in any other. We feel sure that the committee will gladly welcome the support of all those who have the best interests of stamp-collecting at heart.

It is curious to what remote corners of the world the *P.J.G.B. Advertiser* is penetrating. Hardly a day passes but our proprietors receive letters or cards in various languages from far, off lands where the yellow sheet is becoming familiar. What does not seem to be quite understood by everyone is that it is *not* necessary that those who desire simply the *Advertiser* should subscribe to the *Journal*. Therefore we beg leave again to repeat that those whose needs are served simply by an exchange sheet can have the *Advertiser gratis*, it being of course understood that they pay the cost of postage. If our friends and readers will honour us by

making this clear to all their philatelic acquaintance both at home and abroad, they will greatly add to the value of the *P.J.G.B. Advertiser*, and in a very definite way benefit themselves.

A Last Word. It is never quite easy to say "Good-bye," and the difficulty is not decreased by the kindness of those we leave behind. Yet as leave-taking, even in those most capable of self-control, is allowed to break down for a moment the rigid form of etiquette, I will ask permission to drop, during the space of a few quiet lines, the very thin veil of the Editorial "we," and speak for the first and the last time in this paper, in my own name.

I am drawn to this by the gracious words used regarding my wife and myself in the February number, by my friends the Proprietors of this Journal. I am grateful for this appreciation, but I must not take more than my due share. In actual fact, by far the greater part of the burden of these past years has been borne by my wife. All the hard work and research, all the wearisome hunting for details, and all the Editorial and literary work which had the slightest claim to be philatelic, has been done by Mrs. Scott Stokes. To her actual work or suggestion is due absolutely whatever literary and philatelic excellence our portion of the Journal may have possessed. My own modest share was limited to certain contributions which genial but candid friends qualified by the plain name of "padding"; contributions which, if they failed to discover a yet unknown perf. or solve the great mystery of original gum, yet were so worded as to do no harm to any man, woman, child, or philatelist.

How much work there is in the *Review of Reviews* alone, may be guessed at from the fact that since 1893 Mrs. Scott Stokes has examined over three thousand philatelic periodicals from all quarters of the globe. The amount of patient and polyglot labour this involves will be best appreciated by those who have toiled in the same field!

We—that is, my wife and I—cannot part from the Journal without saying, however lamely, a word of hearty thanks to the many friends in the stamp world who have helped and encouraged us during the last four years. Our thanks are specially due to Mr. Charles J. Phillips, Mr. Gordon Smith, Major Evans (*facile princeps* among all philatelic writers), Mr. T. H. Hinton (the most hardworking of men), Mr. Hadlow, and to many others. Indeed on all sides we have met with kindly and generous encouragement, which will certainly be extended to our successor. Mr. Duerst needs no recommendation from us. His name and his work are known wherever there are stamp men, and our old friend the *P.J.G.B.*—to whom at the call of other duties we bid farewell—is fortunate in being entrusted to his strong and capable guidance.

STAMP FRAUDS IN VICTORIA.

[From the *Australian Philatelist*.]

Detective Macmanamy has been pursuing his inquiries into matters of interest to the postal authorities to some considerable purpose, and his investigations have led to the arrest of Thomas Webb, proprietor of the *Australian Stamp News*, and stamp dealer, on a charge of defrauding the Postal Department.

It appears that the Philatelic Society of Victoria (says the Melbourne *Argus*) through some of its members, just woke to the fact that something was wrong by finding that valuable stamps, which they had considered obsolete and rare, were turning up frequently, and even unused. The Postal authorities were communicated with, and asked for an explanation, and they at once concluded that a fraud was being worked somewhere. Just about that time a stamp collector named Mouldon sold a number of stamps to a member of the Philatelic Society. These were found to be stamps which had been submitted to a process, and cleaned after cancellation. The stamps were returned to Mouldon, who is blind, and he in turn sent them back to the man from whom he had purchased them—Thomas Webb, a stamp dealer and printer, of the Eastern Arcade. In the meantime Webb had sent to the Post-office for exchange one £10 and one £2 duty stamp, both of which were apparently unused. Knowing that some peculiar fraud was being worked in the stamp business, the officer in charge did not immediately exchange the stamps, but told off Detective White, of the Post-office to interview Webb. The interview took place, but White could get nothing from Webb which was important to the investigation, and it was apparently dropped. The two stamps and a number of others of smaller value were submitted for analysis to Mr. C. R. Blackett, who found that nearly all of them had been tampered with. Acid had been used to cleanse from them the ink stains, and so thoroughly had the cleansing been done that the difference could not be detected, even with the aid of a strong glass. The application of acids in the laboratory alone sufficed to show traces of the obliterated ink.

When it was ascertained beyond doubt that fraud was being perpetrated, Detective Macmanamy was specially detailed for the task of clearing away the mystery, and of bringing the offenders to justice. The detective sent a man to Webb's shop in the Arcade to purchase stamps, but the man did not succeed in his mission, and Macmanamy went himself on the 4th December. He skilfully played the stamp dealer for a while to ascertain whether he was known. Finding that he was not, he bought some unused Victorian stamps, and then asked for others of more value. Webb said he had none at the shop, but believed he had some at his private residence, and would bring them in next day if he could. Macmanamy agreed to call again on the following morning, and upon making the visit was supplied with the stamps he desired. He bought 16s. worth, and for the sake of evidence got a receipt, which read—"Received 16s. 11d. for 11 unused Victorian obsolete stamps and one New South Wales stamp.—T. Webb." All of these stamps were submitted to Mr. Blackett for analysis, and nine out of the eleven were found to have been cleansed by acid after having been used.

The matter was reported to the Attorney-General, and on Tuesday the Crown Solicitor was asked for his opinion as to the merits of the case. He stated

without hesitation that the evidence justified an arrest under a section of the Postal Act which provides a penalty of up to 15 years for being in unlawful possession of stamps from which writing has been obliterated. The section is a stringent one, and casts the onus of the proof of lawful possession upon the accused. Fortified by the opinion of Mr. Guinness, Macmanamny paid another visit to Webb, taking with him marked money, so that there could be no loop-hole of e-cape for the stamp vendor. Four more stamps—treated with acid—were purchased for 15s., and each of the coins paid to make up the amount was marked peculiarly under the eye of the Queen—the detective facetiously observing, as he subsequently drew attention to the fact, that many things were done under the eye of the Queen without the fact being patent at the time. The case was now complete, and Macmanamny secured warrants for the arrest of Webb and for the searching of his premises, and armed with these summarily wound up the investigation. Detective sergeant Ward and Detective M'Williams were in Macmanamny's company at the time, and Webb was not a little astonished when he learned the reason of Macmanamny's sudden devotion to Philately, and his lavish expenditure of money for obsolete stamps. At first he denied the charge laid against him, but when the marked money was turned out of his pockets, and he was informed of the chemical experiments which had been made with his stamps, he owned up, and made a full confession, in which he detailed the methods he had adopted in cleaning and disposing of the stamps.

Webb has generously volunteered to give the Department some "pointers" on the proper way to print stamps so as to prevent any recurrence of such frauds. He has also endeavoured to cast suspicion upon some of the Victorian collectors, whose representative society was instrumental in securing his exposure, by asserting that it is a common practice amongst such enthusiasts to clean the pen cancelled stamps with a view to subsequently obtaining a postal cancellation.

The First Issue of Shanghai.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

Written for the American Journal of Philately.

(Continued from page 28.)

Mr. Thornhill and Mr. Jones mention sets of stamps bought in Shanghai in 1868-9 and 1876. These sets seem to have been composed largely of stamps with modern numerals and on porous paper, and of those which Mr. Moens calls *nouveau type*. On August 1st, 1868, the *Philatelist* gives a list of thirty stamps of the first issue, not counting varieties listed because they had gum. From the meagre description given of the stamps it does not appear that any of Mr. Thornhill's group 9 were known at that time.

On the 15th of the same month *Timbre-Poste* prints a list of forty-four varieties and shades, carefully illustrating the various styles of European numerals. I am inclined to think three or four of this list belong to Mr. Thornhill's group 8, but certainly none of his group 9 are described.

Over a year later (Nov. 1st, 1869) and three years after the stamps went out of use, the *Philatelist* again says: "Among a quantity of the earliest candareen emissions recently come into our possession, we find the 6 candareens, hitherto known only in reddish-brown, printed in dull green of a hue very similar to that employed exclusively for the 8c." This is, of course, Mr. Thornhill's number 41. Had the chronicler consulted the list in his own journal he would have found the 6c. stamp existed in orange-red as well as brown and might have saved himself the suspicion of lacking carefulness. A month later the same journal reports the 8c. bright green (T 42b) and says that the 6c. green "are perfectly genuine, but may be called posthumous impressions." I should think they were; very much posthumous, indeed. January 1st, 1870, the publishers again rush to the defence of these two new arrivals, against some criticism of Mr. Moens. Incidentally it is made known that the publishers have a considerable stock of these remainders (?) for sale, which may account for their strong support of them. Among other things they say: "We can scarcely believe the Postmaster of Shanghai would lend himself to a semi-forgery for the very trifling amount of gain accruing from the sale of these impressions." Well, someone in authority lent himself to an entire forgery when the *nouveau type* stamps were made, and enough of these would-be remainders were sold to have yielded more than a trifling gain. Mr. Thornhill learned that the present incumbent of the office is ready to supply information "for a consideration." Thrift is evidently a feature of the establishment.

The quantity of these remainders (to call them thus) seems remarkably large for a hand-to-mouth issue, which was sometimes printed "while you wait." Mr. Thornhill says he can get enough of some of them to paper a room. The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, for June, 1872, says: "Shanghai—the very name is synonymous for one of the greatest speculations possible, that of stealing men, and it appears that the Town Council (or whoever manages the post-office) have no objections to the name becoming as odious to the stamp collector as it is to the poor sailor. Our suspicions were first aroused concerning their stamps when the various errors of engraving made their appearance and were confirmed on receiving one and two candareen stamps of the first series from a new die, direct from the post-office in Shanghai, after the issue had been supplanted by a set of a new design three years. The next move was worse still; large quantities of these stamps were sold to different dealers for what they could get, some buying as much as £50 worth at their face value, others were offered 500 sets, at a shilling per set, their face value being about three shillings and three pence, and the writer was offered a large bundle, too many for him to count, but should suppose there must have been five thousand stamps, mostly high values, for £5. Comment is scarcely necessary,

but we should advise collectors to have nothing to do with these trashy reprints, which have not even beauty to redeem them, or if they must have a set to fill up the blank in their album, 6d. should be the outside price to pay for them."

I must say that £50 lots, 500 sets and 5,000 in a bundle do not look like remainders of a hand-to-mouth issue.

The *Timbre-Poste*, on November 15th, 1869, chronicles all values with large numerals on ordinary paper, calls attention to the new shades of the 6, 8, 12 and 16 candareens and finally concludes "they may no longer be called stamps, they are a pleasantry, not to say an exploitation."

The next month the editor repeats his unfavorable opinion and quite readily admits the reprints came from an official source, otherwise they would be not merely fancy impressions but forgeries.

The *Timbrophile* and the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* declare themselves unfavourably impressed.

Whatever arguments may now be advanced to help these suspects, it is quite evident that the leading writers of the period had no doubt as to their true status.

Mr. T. Wickham Jones has kindly sent me for examination the cancelled copy of the 8 cands, emerald green (T 42b) which he mentioned in his article in the *London Philatelist*. The cancellation is of a color entirely different from any I had previously seen on the stamps of Shanghai. It is apparently made with aniline ink which I believe was not in use at the date to which these stamps belong. My opinion is that it was applied in later years "to oblige." I understand Mr. Jones to be of the same opinion.

Having, I hope, satisfied you that there are reprints, it is desirable to point out the particular stamps which I consider belong to that class. Without hesitation, Mr. Thornhill's groups 8 and 9, excepting numbers 40a and 42a and with the addition of 20d to the former. For several reasons I cannot include his group 7, though considered doubtful by himself. I was, at first, suspicious of that group, but, when I attempted to arrange my stamps, it so persistently placed itself in a position preceding certain undoubted originals that I was forced to abandon my doubts. Following this, I saw cancelled copies of the 1c. (T 29b) and the 3c (T 32) which had every appearance of having done postal duty. These stamps and the companion 2 candareens appear in lists published in 1868. These lists are, of course, not positive evidence that the stamps are originals, but largely increase the probability that they are such.

Examination of the reprints reveals some curious things. The centre block is apparently unchanged, but nearly all the surrounding parts are new. The character in the S.W. corner is very much altered. Hitherto the lines and letters have continually moved about; now,

except the values in English and Chinese, *every part of the stamp is absolutely fixed, rigid and exactly alike on hundreds of copies.* The character *sen*, for instance, has no top stroke on any of the stamps. This exact duplicating can only be the result of lithography or electrotyping. I think the latter was the process employed. In group 8 (my group 22) all the bottom labels were type-set, but in group 9 (my group 23) only the numerals and the final 5 of candareens were movable, the rest being part of the electro. From strips I have seen I conclude that the stamps of group 8 were, like the originals, printed one at a time. I have seen only single copies of the stamps of group 9. I should be pleased to learn if they were also printed singly, or if several clichés were used together.

Counterfeits. There seems no occasion to discuss here the ordinary and unofficial counterfeits. Presumably they are well known to collectors. I merely wish to say a few words regarding the forgeries which come from an official source. Mr. Moens has spoken of them as "*nouveau type*" and the name has been adopted as distinguishing them from other forgeries. These are the *articles de luxe* to which I referred on a previous page, as not having been part of the first issue but sold as such in later years, in company with the reprints. Their centre blocks are illustrated in Mr. Thornhill's book.

I have frequently seen his blocks II. and IV., furnished with the necessary surroundings in Chinese and English, and printed in pairs on very thin, hard, transparent paper. From the impression, the appearance of the design and the fact that pairs, when placed one upon the other and held to light, correspond in every detail, I conclude they are electrotyped in pairs side by side. I have seen the 1, 2 and 3 candareens with these two centres, the 1 and 2 candareens with two varieties of numerals for each stamp. These things are counterfeits out and out. No such types were ever used for postage or sold for postage. And they are all the worse frauds that they were sold by the very officials who ought to have protected the public from such imposition.

I am indebted to Mr. T. Wickham Jones for the sight of another very interesting stamp. It is one of the *nouveau type*, 16 cands. scarlet, with the centre block I. of Mr. Thornhill's illustration. The principal interest of the stamp is in the inscription at the left, which reads "mace six candareens silver" instead of "one mace six candareens silver," the character "one" being left out. Mr. Jones tells me that Mr. R. A. Binns, of Shanghai, has a similar error which he describes as "12 candareens, ordinary figures, the 'one' is left out, causing it to read 'mace two candareens silver.'" It is described as having the centre block III., but otherwise the same setting up and paper as Mr. Jones' 16 cands. Mr. Binns' copy was given him by the Postmaster at Shanghai, who had two of them. My idea of these two errors is

that there was not sufficient room in the left hand panel of the electrotypes to insert all the Chinese characters necessary to express the values 12 and 16 candareens, consequently one was left out. I think it quite probable that all the 12 and 16 cands. *nouveau type* are without the Chinese "one." The 16 cands. mentioned above is cancelled in red with the large cancellation mark of Shanghai which I have never seen used on any stamps earlier than the 1885 issue. Mr. Binns also speaks of having in his collection a "12 cands. orange," but gives no description of it. Mr. Binns confirms my theory that the 1, 2 and 3 cands. *nouveau type* are in pairs, and says they are always printed two at a time on strips of paper, four impressions or eight stamps on a strip.

In a recent letter from Mr. Jones, he expresses the idea that the *nouveau type* stamps are official reprints from new dies, like those of Wurtemberg, made to meet the requests of other post offices for sample sets of the first issue, but not intended for postal purposes. This is a view of the subject which has not been previously suggested. To me it seems very reasonable and satisfactory.

Before beginning my list I wish to say that in it nothing has been forced into place to make it fit some theory or published statement. The arrangement of the stamps and of this article have practically worked themselves out, and independently of each other. Beginning with the 2 candareens stamp (T 18e) which, for reasons before given, seems to properly head the list, I have added the different stamps, as changing lines and letters or their relative positions seemed to indicate a sequence of issue. This part of the work being completed, as far as material allowed, it was laid aside until the stamps lacking in my collection could be secured and put in their proper places. Somewhat later I took up the study of the history and manufacture of the stamps, and made a rough draft of the foregoing paper. After this I brought the arranged stamps and the article into comparison, made notes of the confirmation of one by the other, and put the article into final shape.

That my arrangement of the stamps is so often confirmed by the records of the time, I claim is strong proof of its general correctness.

(To be continued).

Periodical Stamps and Their Sale.

(From the *Boston Journal*.)

While the general public may not attach much importance to the recent arrest in New York of a clerk of the Land Office at Washington, charged with having in his possession twenty odd sets of periodical stamps, valued at five thousand dollars or more, which are supposed to have been stolen, stamp collectors and

dealers, it is safe to say, are following the matter with keen interest.

Upon the guilt or innocence of the accused it would be improper to comment; though the fact may be mentioned that at last accounts the authorities were not at all sanguine that the stamps could be proved to have been stolen; and it is even reported that the stamps are not stamps at all, but merely proofs.

The young man arrested appears to have been acting for a well-known Washington stamp dealer; and the mere fact that he had the stamps in his possession, if stamps they really were, is not conclusive against him. If the possession of uncanceled periodical stamps were proof of dishonesty, all the stamp dealers of the country and some thousands of highly respectable philatelists could be bundled off to jail without ceremony.

The general public hardly understands what all the trouble is about, for the excellent reason that the general public never sees a periodical stamp. This great and glorious government of ours perpetrates the curious absurdity of reserving some of its prettiest and most elaborately engraved stamps for a mere convenience in department book-keeping. The thousands of tons of periodicals carried at pound rates in the mails are registered by these stamps, which are not designed for use outside of post-offices. Every now and then there is a general round-up of the cancelled stamps, and they are solemnly destroyed.

As the zeal of philatelists is always in direct ratio to the difficulty of attainment, these stamps, cancelled or uncanceled, are in active demand. Every collector who sticks one of them into its proper place in his album, knows in his heart of hearts that the stamp probably found its way into the market by irregular means; but no case is on record of a collector's conscience which harassed him on that account.

The effort has been repeatedly made by philatelic societies to persuade the government to put these stamps and postage due stamps, which are only a little less unattainable in uncanceled form, on sale at the post-offices. The attempt was renewed last year, but without result. The reason for the refusal of the department is not clear. The periodical stamps, for instance, run up as high as sixty dollars in value. There are hundreds of collectors who would cheerfully pay sixty dollars for a specimen. All that the philatelists asked was that they might be allowed to do so. As ordinarily used the stamp would represent the transportation of six thousand pounds of mail matter. When the department is offered exactly the same sum for merely putting the stamp out through a stamp window, it would seem that it got much the best of the bargain. But it resolutely refuses to do so. The result is that a premium is put on irregularity. Post-office employes who have access to these stamps know that they bring large prices in the market. They know also that, so far as the government is concerned, they are only colored bits of paper designed for book-keeping purposes, and cannot be used as ordinary postage stamps to compel postal service. The situation, therefore, presents the minimum of apparent wrong on one side, and the maximum of advantage on the other; and it is not surprising that some employes yield to temptation. Doubtless they are to blame for so doing, but the system itself is to blame as well.

Colour Measurement applied to Philately.

THE USE OF LOVIBOND'S TINTOMETER.

Special Report by T. J. Northy, Salisbury.

Mr. J. W. Lovibond, the inventor of the "Tintometer," is well known in scientific circles; but there may be many readers of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* who have not, either directly or indirectly, made his acquaintance. The object of this article is to introduce Mr. Lovibond and his invention to those to whom he and it may be strangers up to the present time. Our pleasing task in this direction is facilitated by the fact that quite recently Mr. Lovibond gave a most interesting lecture on the "Tintometer," under the auspices of the Salisbury Philatelic Society, at Mr. Brown's offices. Moreover, since that enjoyable evening the writer has had the pleasure of spending an hour at the Laboratories and Workshops in St. Ann Street, Salisbury, where, under the guidance and instruction of Mr. Lovibond himself, he found the opportunity of understanding much concerning what the "Tintometer" is constructed to do, what it has already done, and what the inventor hopes and believes it will do in the future.

And now let us introduce, with just enough formality, but not too much, both Mr. Lovibond and his "Tintometer." Mr. Lovibond is an alderman of the city of New Sarum, and for a long number of years has rendered valuable public service to the local community, but he finds time, in the midst of his unselfish devotion to the interests of the ratepayers, to study and practice science, for which he has a passionate fondness. He believes in the practical application of his studies, and the "Tintometer" is one of the outcomes of that belief. When he invented it years ago, his chief idea was to use it in connection with his own business, that of a brewer, for the purpose of detecting variations in brewing materials, and of gauging the quality of samples of malt and other ingredients. From the use of graded colour standards it soon became evident that underlying the general colour question was a new physical law, which Mr. Lovibond calls the law of specific colour absorption, that law being that every definite substance has its own specific colour, the change of colour being an index of some alteration of the substance. When the two conditions—the physical condition and the colour change—can be co-related, then the physical change can be measured by the adoption of this physical law. The "Tintometer" is being rapidly adopted in different manufactures for judging produce and deciding arbitrations, the most recent being Dr. Oliver's "blood estimations" and the judging of rosin. The important point to readers of the *P.J.G.B.* is that Mr. Lovibond has brought it to the rescue of Philatelists to aid them in detecting forgeries in stamps.

WHAT IS THE "TINTOMETER"?

Those who would desire the best answer to the above question cannot do better than read Mr. Lovibond's book on "The Measurement of Light and Colour Sensations." But for the purposes of this article, we cannot do better than quote an explanatory paragraph in a paper read some time since before the Iron and Steel Institute by Mr. H. Le Neve Foster. He describes the apparatus as divided into two essential parts. The first is an instrument giving two fields of view under similar visual conditions, freed from any errors which might arise from the introduction of unequal side lights, and also the different powers of distinguishing colour that often exists in the eye of the observer. (Those who were present at the Lecture at Mr. Brown's Offices will recollect that the latter was a point on which one or two questioners laid much stress.) Mr. Foster goes on to explain that the second part of the apparatus consists of a standard set of coloured glasses, each set being the same colour, but regularly graded for depth of tint. By using several superimposed glasses from a set, a depth of colour is represented by the aggregate of tint number on glass used, whilst glasses from different sets produce a composite colour, and the exact proportion of each component colour can be read off.

The instrument consists of a tube, divided by a central partition terminating at the eye piece in a knife edge, which, being inside the range of vision, is not seen when the instrument is in use. At the other end of the instrument are two apertures of equal size, and alterable in size or shape by means of diaphragms. The two apertures are divided by the thick end of the central partition, which, together with the sides, is recessed by grooves, so as to hide the edges of the standard glasses and for other purposes. The whole is so arranged that the only light that can possibly meet the eye of the observer must first pass in equal quantities through the liquid in the gauged glass vessel in the one tube, and the standard glasses in the other tube.

The foregoing remarks refer, of course, to materials of which a solution has been made for testing purposes. But to Mr. Foster's description we may add that as it would be neither possible nor desirable to make "postage stamp solutions," the suspected specimens would be—as Mr. Lovibond experimentally demonstrated before the Salisbury Philatelic Society the other night—so placed in the tube that it could be examined and compared by a reflected light or by an opaque light.

WHAT WILL THE "TINTOMETER" DO FOR PHILATELISTS?

Before attempting any answer to the question propounded in the above sub-headline, it will not be amiss if we turn to our notes of Mr. Lovibond's preliminary remarks at the lecture,

*To be obtained of the Tintometer Co., Farringdon Avenue, E.C.

to which we have already referred more than once. We were then reminded that the cause of colour in a postage stamp depends on the composition of the beam of light it reflects, and when we say that a stamp is "red," we mean that the beam of light reflected from it contains the red ray in a greater proportion than any of the other rays. It is evident, therefore, that the power of measuring the colour of the stamp depends on our ability to measure the components of the light reflected from it. But we are reminded by Mr. Lovibond that we cannot deal directly with the coloured beam itself as the smallest alteration, even that of a single reflection, changes the nature of the original colour sensation it produced. This has necessitated a method of measurement somewhat out of the beaten track of optical research. The method adopted with the "Tintometer" is first to secure that the coloured beam to be measured reaches the vision unaltered, then to view that side by side with a beam of standard white light which can be broken up by means of the standard glasses until it matches the unknown colours. When the degree to which the standard has been broken up can be found from the numerical value of the standard glasses used, it will be at once realised that the value of the method depends on the truth of the standard scales. The time at Mr. Lovibond's disposal was too short to give a detailed examination of the principle, but in concise language he explained the matter thus: "The unit of division is arbitrary like that of any other standard scale, and it complies with the conditions of all standard scales in that the divisions are equal and the unit recoverable." The standards, as already pointed out, are used in many branches of the arts and manufactures, as well as for philosophic research without any question arising as to their scientific truth.

Mr. Lovibond, after telling the members so much, devoted a useful half-hour to a demonstration, by means of the apparatus, of the theory and practice of his colour-measuring instrument. Subsequent to the more scientific part of his discourse, he was bombarded with a variety of questions from members as to the practical use of the "Tintometer" in relation to philately. The main points that we gathered from his replies we will now briefly allude to. The "Tintometer" seems destined to be of great value in detecting forgeries of stamps by the aid of colour measurements. In connection with this, Mr. Lovibond suggests the establishment of a standard fading scale for each issue. The method is this: Let the stamps be placed where they will be subject to the action of sunlight, and if they are gradually uncovered, in much the same way as we sometimes use the actinometer in photography, we should have little trouble in establishing a fading scale or curve by which, by the aid of the "Tintometer," the spurious from the honest could be easily distinguished. Mr. Lovibond lays it down as a law that no two inks have a fading curve of an exactly similar character,

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BREMEN—7 SILBER GROSCHEN.								
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VERNON ROBERTS, Manchester.

REV. W. BELL, Cork.

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New Address.

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Mr. T. Kirkwood has left China for some time.

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Total 5727 18 3½
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BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, W. T. Wilson, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, R. Hollick, Esq., W. Pimm, Esq.; Committee, Mr. H. R. Bewlay, Mr. P. T. Deakin, Mr. H. E. Greatorex, Mr. V. Lundblad, Mr. C. A. Stephenson, Mr. W. S. Vaughton; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. Johnson, B.A.; Official Address, 203, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

Jan. 21.—The following were unanimously elected members:—Messrs. G. F. Hughes (Transvaal), F. C. Krichauff (South Australia), J. Debray (Belgium), E. Lintelo (Belgium), A. Mattana (Gibraltar).

Mr. M. Z. Kuttner (London), then exhibited his collection of the stamps of South Australia, which was extremely interesting and instructive to the members present.

Feb. 4.—Lieut. Col. A. Ely (Devonport), and R. W. M. Corbett, Esq. (Oswestry), were elected members.

Then followed a display of the stamps of Trinidad.

The packets for January totalled £3,360 9s 5½, and included some very fine selections from some of the Foreign and Colonial members.

Feb. 18th...Paper...“Mexico.” Mr. W. T. Wilson, Messrs. P. M. Bright (Bournemouth), J. R. Dammann (Norway), and Major G. H. W. Stockdale, Plymouth, were unanimously elected members.

Mr. Wilson then gave his paper on “Mexico.” Omitting most of the information that can be readily obtained from catalogues, he almost entirely confined his remarks to subjects that are at the present time being investigated, such as the relative position of the stamps on the sheets in the early issues, the various plates used in printing them, the chronological sequence of the plates, the *Habilitados* &c., &c. The paper, which was illustrated throughout by his collection, was ample evidence of the immense amount of work that has been done and is being done here and in Mexico, under great difficulties, to elucidate the knotty problems connected with these most interesting issues.

March 4.—Messrs. W. W. Westwood (Birmingham) J. J. Carroll (U.S.A.), A. W. Batchelder (U.S.A.), A. F. Cooke (Hawaii), W. H. Hodgson (London), and Mrs. Mayers (Barbados), were unanimously elected members. A large number of applications was postponed or rejected.

Mr. R. Hollick then read his paper on “Used stamps and why I prefer to collect them.” This was followed by a spirited discussion in which most of the members present took part, from which it was evident that most preferred to have *both* used and unused. Mr. Hollick afterwards gave a display of his collection of West Indian Stamps shewing nearly all varieties used and unused.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.—It was decided that the name of A. Schlachter (U.S.A.), elected on Dec. 17 should *not* be entered on the list of members, *one* of the reasons being that he has not complied with a necessary part of the Rules. *His reference as being a member of the Society* should be of no avail in obtaining consignments of stamps.

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

The eighth meeting of the session was held at the Grand Hotel, on January 22nd, the President in the chair, supported by 11 members. The resignation of Mr. T. L. Marsden was accepted with regret. Mr. E. W. Bramwell (Chorlton-cum-Hardy) was elected a corresponding member.

The Hon. Secretary read the continuation of his Paper upon the Stamps of Norway. He pointed out the means by which the printings might be distinguished in the 1877 and later issues, and gave an account of the modes of printing adopted in Norway for the later issues. Mr. Harrison received a hearty vote of thanks upon the conclusion of the paper.

The ninth meeting took place at the Grand Hotel, on February 5th, the President being supported by 10 members. Although regretting the unavoidable absence of Mr. J. H. Abbott, the Committee had arranged that the evening should not be unprofitably spent, and to attain this the following gentlemen volunteered to give short papers, and invited discussion thereon. The Hon. Secretary read a short article on the “Stamps of Iceland.” The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Duerst) followed with concise and useful information on the issues of “Romagna.”

Mr. Petri gave a detailed account of the cancellations upon the Modena stamps, illustrating his paper with fac-simile drawings.

The President (Mr. W. Dorning Beckton) took for his subject the articles appearing in certain Philatelic Papers, on the Stamps of the “United States,” giving a very instructive, if severe, criticism upon them.

Before the close of a most enjoyable evening, it was announced that Mr. Duerst had accepted the Editorship of the *Philatelic Journal* whereupon he received the hearty congratulations and best wishes of all.

ARTHUR H. HARRISON, Hon. Sec.

Grasmere, Whitfield, near Manchester.

THE PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, Major G. H. W. Stockdale, R.E.

The tenth ordinary meeting of the Society was held at No. 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, February 10th, 1897.

Mr. H. W. Mayne in the chair, supported by seven members and two visitors.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and the receipt of the usual publications was reported.

Mr. A. M. Watkins, Stoke, was balloted for and elected an ordinary member of the society.

The Vice-President (Mr. R. Tyth Stevens) having been unexpectedly called to London, the subject of study, The Stamps of Barbados, which was to have been introduced by him, was unavoidably postponed.

The Chairman, Mr. Mayne, gave the members an interesting account of how he commenced stamp collecting, and at the close of his remarks was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

W. J. W. MILLER, Hon. Sec.

5, Athenaeum Terrace, Plymouth.

HULL AND DISTRICT PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—February 2nd.—The usual meeting of this Society was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Hull, on this date, the President (E. W. Drury, Esq.) in the chair. There were 15 members present.

The evening was devoted to a general display of British Colonial Stamps. Mr. J. G. Smithson exhibited a fine collection of West Indians and the obsolete stamps of Leeward Islands; also rare Mauritius and Ceylon.

Major C. H. Johnson exhibited his collection of British Africans, including Cape of Good Hope and British African Companies.

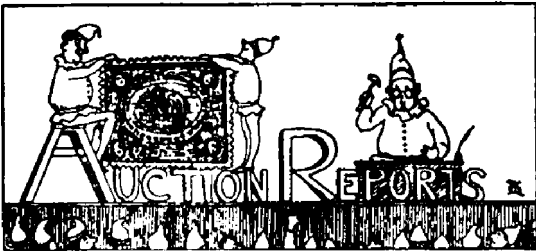
February 16th.—The usual Meeting was held at the Grosvenor, Hotel, Hull, the President (E. W. Drury, Esq.) in the chair. Eleven members were present.

There was a fine display of the stamps of Hamburg. Some very beautiful and rare stamps were shewn by the President, and Major Johnson and the Hon. Secretary, showing a great variety of post marks, &c.

JAMES BURN, Hon. Sec.

11, St. Luke's Street, Hull.

THE SUBURBAN STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—The usual number of packets (two A and two B) were made up and despatched on the February circuit in good time. The aggregate value of the packets was £1,591 14s. 1d., and considering the scarcity and condition of the stamps offered for exchange, the prices asked were generally very moderate. Obsolete W. Africans were specially strong, though West Indians ran them very closely. The November and December packets have been sent on supplementary rounds, and accounts will be rendered in due course. Members are reminded that sheets should not be sent for inclusion in the packets later than the 20th of each month, otherwise delay and disappointment may occur. Several new contributing and buying members have been admitted since January. Medium and advanced collectors, giving good references, are always welcomed, and copies of rules, &c., will be forwarded on application to the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Tudor House, St. Albans.



* Unused. † On entire.

The following sales have been held since last month—

Messrs. Buhl & Co., Feb. 8th. and 9th.
 „ Ventom, Bull, & Cooper, Feb. 10th & 11th.
 „ Cheveley & Co., Feb. 15th.
 „ Puttick & Simpson, Feb. 16th & 17th.
 Mr. W. Hadlow, Feb. 18th.

	£	s.	d.
31 Canada, 7½d. ...	...	2	0 0
42 Ceylon, imperf., 1/9 ...	...	3	0 0
43 „ „ 2/ ...	...	4	0 0
94 Natal, 1/-, „ Postage” 13 mm. ...	...	2	0 0
103 Nevis, engraved, 4d., unused ...	...	2	2 0
111 Newfoundland, 1/- orange, oxidized ...	...	5	0 0

185 S. Australia, imperf., 1/- orange, pair	3	9	0
236 U.S., 1856, 9oc., unused ...	2	10	0
237 „ 1869, set ...	3	0	0
238 „ Agriculture, set, unused ...	4	0	0
239 „ Navy, set, unused ...	4	8	0
254 Virgin Isles, 1/-, single line border, used	3	3	0

Philatelic Club and Exchange, Feb. 24th.

Messrs. Buhl & Co., Feb. 24th.

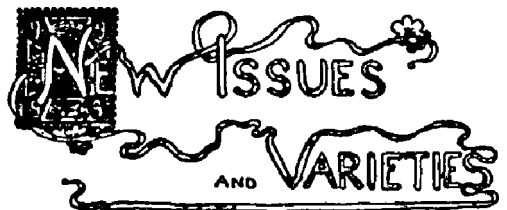
„ Ventom, Bull & Cooper, Feb. 25th & 26th.

„ Cheveley & Co., March 1st.

„ Puttick & Simpson, March 2nd & 3rd.

Mr. Hadlow, March 8th, 1897.

90 Gold Coast, 20/- green and red*	6	0	0
92 Great Britain, I.R. Official, £1 green specimen ...	2	0	0
149 „ S. E. Railway Telegraph, 2/6 green, perf. 9*	7	10	0
148 „ ditto 2/3 red brown* ...	7	10	0
149 „ ditto 1/2 black, perf. 11½* ...	7	10	0
151-2 „ £5 £1 18s. od. & 2 0 0			
214 Oldenburg, 3rd issue, ½g. moss green*	2	8	0
285 U.S., 1869, set ...	3	0	0



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Central Africa. The following are taken from various journals as having been issued of the 1895 types on watermarked paper.

6d. black and ultramarine, Crown C.A.	
1/- „ carmine	
2/- „ green on rose, Crown C.C.	
2/6 „ lilac on yellow, „	
3/- green and lilac on blue, „	
4/- red and blue on green, „	
5 - red and green, „	
10/- green and carmine on rose, „	
1/- in red on £1 blue „	

British East Africa. We have received copies of the following, Sultan's Head Zanzibar stamps, surcharged British - 'East' - 'Africa.' Also two values with '2½' in addition, in red. This '2½' is the same setting up as used for the '2½' on 1a. Zanzibar in India, hence there are the same varieties of the '2', namely '2' with straight tail, '2' with thick and thin curly tail.

The following have been issued with stamps of the Queen's head type.

1a. black, red and green.	
1a. „ „ dark blue.	
2a. „ „ red-brown.	
4½a. „ „ orange.	
5a. „ „ yellow-brown.	
7½a. „ „ mauve.	
2½ in red on 1a. black, red and dark blue.	
2½ „ 3a. „ „ grey 3 types of each.	

W. 1a. green on buff, size 136 x 300mm.

1a. carmine „ „ „

P.C. 1 x 1a. carmine on buff, size 139 x 88mm.

British South Africa. We have seen a second printing of the current 4d. in blue instead of pale ultramarine

The *London Philatelist* notes that as already mentioned the current design has been modified by Messrs. Waterlow re-engraving the design. The following have been printed (but except the £1) have not yet be sent out to Africa. As soon as these re-engraved stamps have been used a fresh design already adopted will be issued in colours the same as the other South African States.

4d. blue and mauve.	
4d. olive-black and violet,	re-engraved.
1d. scarlet and emerald,	"
2d. grey-brown and mauve,	"
3d. brown-red and ultramarine,	"
4d. ultramarine and mauve,	"
6d. purple and pink,	"
8d. olive-green and violet on buff,	"
£1 black and red-brown on pale green,	"

We have seen a number both used and unused of the Bulawayo provisionals 'BRITISH' — 'SOUTH' — 'AFRICA' — 'COMPANY' on Cape with nothing less than forged surcharges. They are easily told by comparison with the genuine, the 'A's of 'AFRICA' and the 'Y' of 'COMPANY' are narrower and have sharper angles. They have been very extensively sold in this country we believe and collectors should be on their guard. The story told is that the printer of the original stamps was requested to print some more stamps by an official at the Cape and the stamps being supplied did so. Whether this is true or not we do not know, but we believe the stamps come from Cape Town and they are surcharged as mentioned above with type from a different fount, so it is quite possible that they come from a different printer.

Canada. It is proposed to issue a fresh set of stamps with head of Queen as on the 20 and 50c. in commemoration of this year.

A used and cut round copy of the 10c. envelope of the 1860 issue has been discovered by Mr. L. Gibb printed in vermilion instead of brown.

E. 1860. 10c. vermilion on white laid.

Ceylon. The 8c. yellow has been seen with a surcharge. 2 cents, Gibbons type 27. This is a fraud and the same fraudulent surcharge has also been seen on the 4c. lilac-rose.

Cook Islands. The current 1d. is said to exist in two shades, bright blue and deep dull blue.

India Bundi. The *T.P.* illustrates these stamps which are very primitive. The design consists of a dagger (like Alwur) with native characters above and below all in an oval, surrounded by a square frame with ornaments in the corners. Another value is added to the list.

4a. slate on white laid.

Jamaica. We hear that the 1/-, 2/-, and 5/- stamps in stock all watermarked Crown C. have been surcharged for use as fiscals, and that a fresh supply watermarked CA has or will be printed.

St. Vincent. A new card of small size was issued here on January 1st.

P.C. 4d. green on buff.

Samoa. The 2½d. is said to have been issued in a changed colour.

24d. brown.

South Australia. The current 2½d. type has it is said appeared with the 'O.S.' surcharge.

Off. 24d. black and lilac.

Tobago. The *M.J.* announces that there are sundry minor varieties of the surcharge '½d.' on the 4d. fiscal mentioned last month. We have also heard of a copy with the surcharge in red.

Tonga. The 1/- green of the first issue exists perforated 12 x 11½, as well as the other values, and the lately issued ½d on 7½d on 2½d exists with the surcharged 'VA EUA DE BENI' reading upwards.

Turks Islands. The *M.J.* announces the issue of Size G. of the Registered Envelopes with 'DE LA RUE & Co. PATENT' under the flap.

Zanzibar. The following all of type with Sultan's head have been issued. For the surcharge the same setting has been as in the case of the '2½d' on 1a. Zanzibar on India, thus giving three varieties of type.

The following is a list of the dates of issue of the several provisionals issued here

Dec. 1895 '2½' on 1½a (India) setting A.

May 1896 '2½' on 1a (India) setting B.

(three varieties).

June 1896 ½, 1. 2½a (B.E.A.)

" " ½, 1. 1½, 2½ and 6a. (India).

setting containing error 'Zanibar'

Aug. 15th, 1896, '2½' on 2a. (India) setting

C. 2 types

" 4½, 5, 7½a. (B.E.A.)

Nov. 15th, 17th, 18th, 1896, '2½' on 1½a (India) setting C.

2 types.

The sheets used for the Dec. '95 surcharge of 2½, contained the errors 'Zanzibar' and 'Zanzidar.'

2r. red and purple.

4r. " magenta.

5r. " olive-green.

2½ in red on 1a. red and deep blue, 3 types.

2½ " 4a. " deep green, "

E. 2½a. ultramarine on white laid, size 118 x 66mm.

R.E. 2a. brown-carmine on white, " 134 x 83mm.

W. 4a. green on buff, size 300 x 125mm.

1a. red " " "

P.C. 4a. green on buff, size 121 x 75mm.

1 + 4a. " " " " 140 x 82mm.

1a. carmine " " " "

1 + 1a. " " " " "

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Afghanistan. The *A.J.P.* illustrates a stamp with inscription only on plain ground with the usual design of a mosque in a circle in upper centre. ? black on green.

The stamps mentioned in December the *M.J.* informs us is a fiscal.

Belgium. The Parcel Post Stamp of 2f. mentioned last month should be yellow and black.

China. Mr Benjamin informus that China joined the Postal Union on January 1st and that all the Local Posts except Shanghai has been suppressed. As the new stamps were not ready the current set were surcharged with six chinese characters in two lines and '½ (1 etc.)' — 'cents.' For the 1\$ the 3c. revenue stamp was taken and surcharged with four small Chinese characters at top, three larger characters vertically in the centre and 'the dollar,' at bottom.

The currency in which the value of the stamps is expressed is the Mexican dollar instead of candareens and Taels. The new issue is shortly expected to be ready.

½c.	in black on 3 cands.	yellow.
1c.	"	1 " red
2c.	"	2 " green.
4c.	"	4 " rose.
5c.	"	5 " yellow.
8c.	"	6 " brown.
10c.	"	9 " green.
30c.	"	24 " carmine.
18	"	3 cents. vermilion (Revenue).

As each sheet of the 9c. stamps has one stamp inverted (*tête bêche*) we expect that the 10c. exists with surcharge inverted.

Ecuador. The following stamps have been surcharged "1897-1898" diagonally in various positions.

1c.	black and blue (dated 1894).
2c.	" brown "
5c.	" green "
10c.	" vermilion "
20c.	" black "
50c.	" orange (dated 1895).
1s.	" carmine "
5s.	" dark blue "

The 10, 20, and 40c. Telegraph stamps have also been surcharged as above, and two Fiscals (1887-1888 issue) have also been Telegrafo-servicio official and new value 10c. in red on 1c. and 20c. in black on 2c.

Finland. The 10p. Post Card has been slightly changed. The inscriptions are in new characters, the shield has been modified, and the crown and lion are larger.

P.C. 10p carmine on cream.

France. *Madagascar* The current Postage Due Stamps of the French Colonies have been surcharged in three lines "Madagascar et dependancies" for use here.

P.D.	5c. vermilion and blue, imperf.
10c.	" brown.
20c.	blue and yellow.
30c.	" carmine.
40c.	vermilion and lilac.
50c.	blue and violet.
1f.	vermilion and green.

The 20c. red-brown type 2, mentioned in January as existing in the Tapling collection turns out to be an ordinary colonial stamp with forged perforations.

Germany. The following African districts have been supplied with sets of stamps surcharged diagonally

'Deutsch'—'Sudwest Africa'
'Kamerun'
'Marschall-Inseln'
'Deutsch'—'New Guinea'
'Togo.'

3p.	black and brown.
5p.	" green.
10p.	" carmine.
20p.	" blue.
25p.	" orange.
50p.	" red-brown.
P.C.	5p black and green.
5 + 5p.	" "
10p.	" carmine.
10 + 10p.	" "

Haiti. The following of the new set have appeared.

1c.	light blue.
7c.	slate.
20c.	orange.

Italy. The 5c. has been redrawn with figures of value in the lower corners only. Usual w.-termark and perforation.

5c. green.

Luxemburg. The following of the current type according to the *M.J.* have appeared perforated 11 instead of 12½.

12½	20, 30, 37½.
Off.	20, 30, 37½, 50c.

Mexico. We have received two Letter Cards from Mr. Chapman, both have stamps of the current type. The first has the eagle at left and is inscribed 'SERVICO URBANO' at sides and dated '1895.' The second has the eagle in centre with the heading arched above and 'PATENTE Registrada, No. 359, 2-6-96' below. Inside are a couple of small sheets of plain paper.

L.C. 4c. orange, blue inscriptions on white card.
5c. blue on white laid paper.

The Metric System has been adopted and this has given splendid opportunity to Wells Fargo to change all their envelopes. Ounces being altered to grammes.

We copy the list from the *M.J.*

E. With 10c. impressed stamp.

(a) 15c. vignette 'Para cartas 1 oz en la Republica Mexicana exclusivamente' in rose; 'y a los Est dos Unidos' added in carmine; 'PARA CARTAS DE 30 GRAMOS' above the vignette in mauve; '1 oz' is cancelled in pencil, size 152 x 90 mm.

(b) Same vignette and size. 'Para cartas ½ oz a Europa Exclusivamente' in mauve with a line across it in red ink; 'PARA CARTAS DE 15 GRAMOS A EUROPA' added below in mauve.

(c) Same vignette and size. 'Para cartas ½ oz en la Republica Mexicana Exclusivamente' in rose; 'PARA CARTAS DE 15 GRAMOS A EUROPA' added below in mauve.

(d) 25c. vignette, value cancelled in rose, 'Precio 20 cvos.' added at side in rose; this cancelled in red, and 'Precio 15 cvos.' added below it.

'Para cartas 1 oz, a los Estabos Unidos exclusivamente' the last word cancelled and 'y en la Republica Mexicana' added below; '1 oz.' struck out with a mauve pencil, and 'PARA CARTAS DE 30 GRAMOS' added above the vignette; all these additions are in rose. Size 227 x 100 mm.

2. With 20c. impressed stamp and 25c. vignette.

(a) Value on vignette cancelled in red, "Precio 30 cvos," at side in mauve; "PARA CARTAS DE 15 GRAMOS A EUROPA" below the vignette in mauve; "15" struck out in red, and "PARA CARTAS DE 30 GRAMOS" above the vignette, also in mauve, size 152 x 90 m.m.

(b) Same size, &c., but new value in rose. "Para cartas 2 oz. en la Republica Mexicana Exclusivamente" in rose; "2 oz." struck out with a mauve pencil, and "PARA CARTAS DE 30 GRAMOS" added above the vignette in rose, the figure "3" being then altered to "6" in red ink.

(c) The same as the last in every respect, with the addition of "y a los Estacos Unidos" in in mauve below.

(d) Value on vignette cancelled in black, same new value added in mauve, "Para cartas 1 oz. a Europa exclusivamente" in mauve; "1 oz." cancelled with mauve pencil, and "PARA CARTAS DE 30 GRAMOS" added above. Size 227 x 100 mm.

(e) Same size as last, but new value in rose, "Para cartas 2 oz. en la Republica Mexicana Exclusivamente" in rose; "2 oz." struck out, and addition, with alteration to "60 GRAMOS" as upon (b) and (c).

3. Two 20c. impressed stamps; 10c. vignette, with "1" changed to "6" in red ink. "Para cartas 1/2 oz. a los Estados Unidos Exclusivamente y en la Republica Mexicana" in mauve; "1/2" struck out in red ink, "PARA CARTAS DE 30 GRAMOS" added above in mauve; "30" struck out and "120" written at side in red ink. Size 152 x 90 mm.

4. 5c. impressed stamp; 10c. vignette; "Para cartas de 15 gramos en la Republica Mexicana los Estados Unidos" in green. Size 152 x 90 mm.

Monaco. The 1c. is now printed in pale green.

Morocco *Fez-Mequinez*. Mr. Cansino sends us a copy of a stamp with head of Sultan in an arch above in a curve 'POSTE' below on a straight tablet 'FEZ-MEQUINEZ' and at bottom '5 centimos 5.' We have only seen one value printed in two colours on thin wove paper perforated 11½.

5c. green, value in carmine.

Orange. The surcharge 'Halve Penny' on 3d has been reset this time without any errors, the 'Penny' being corrected, and the stop added where it was missing. However the register was not well kept while printing and the position of the bar is often at the top of the stamp instead of the bottom, and the top row is often without the bar.

We have received the 3d surcharged '2½.'

2½ in black on 3d. blue.

Persia. A new issue will shortly be issued here with head of the present Shah.

Peru. The 20 and 50c Postage Due stamps have run short and the Post Office have surcharged two of the 1886 stamps with the word 'DEFICIT'

P.D. 50c. black and rose.
1s., grey.

Portugal. Inhambane. We have seen a set of the stamps surcharged on Mozambique 'CENTENARIO'—'DE'—'S. ANTONIO'—'Inhambane'—'MDCCCXCV.'

Embossed head 5, 10, 20, 40, 50, 200, 300r

Current set 75, 80, 100, 150r.

Lourenzo Marques. The current 300c has been surcharged '50 reis.'

50r. in black on 300c. blue on buff.

Madagascar. With the surcharged diagonally in three lines '1195'—'CENTENARIO AN—TONINO'—1895 we have.

Embossed head 25, 50, 100r.

Fort Indies. A Post Card has been issued with stamp of the current type.

P.C. 4t. green on green.

Salvador. The following envelopes have been issued with stamps of the current type, and the 15c. has been surcharged 'CINCO CENTAVOS.'

E. 1c. olive, size 108 x 64in. 'Servicio National, 7 local.'

2c. red " 'Servicio del interior.'

3c. in black on 15c. blue-green.

Spain *Philippines.* The *Madrid Filatelico* announces the discovery of the 10c. green type 1880 without surcharge 'H.P.C. 2 4-8th cms' in carmine. It is said to have been in use for a few days.

Sweden. The current 20ö is now printed in bright blue, and the official 10ö in deep rose-red.

Switzerland. The following is now issued in a different size the stamp being 13mm. instead of 7mm from the line above.

W. 2c. grey-black on buff, size 81 x 358mm.

Transvaal. It is said and denied that the stamps of 1/-, 5/-, 10/- and £5 as soon as the present supply is exhausted will have the value in green.

Turkey. The current 10p. stamp has been surcharged 'O' (Turkish 5) in centre with '5' in corners a new Letter Card with stamp of current type has been issued.

5 in red on 10p. green.

L.C. 1pi. green and black on buff.

Wurtemberg The official stamp of 3pf. has appeared in diamond type.

Off. 3p. brown.



The Stamps of 1890.

* * * * *

BY

S. C. SKIPTON & W. BROWN.

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

VICTORIA.

JANUARY.—Head of Queen.

Watermark V and Crown. Perforated 12.

- 1 1d. YELLOW-BROWN.
- 2 1d. RED-BROWN.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

NOVEMBER 1st.—Figure of value in centre.

Watermark V and Crown. Perforated 12.

- 3 ½d. RED-BROWN and BLUE
- 4 1d. " "
- 5 2d. " "
- 6 4d. " "
- 7 5d. " "
- 8 6d. " "
- 9 10d. " "
- 10 1/- " "
- 11 2/- " "
- 12 5/- " "

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Swan in centre

Watermark Crown CA sideways. Perforated 14.

- 1 1d. CARMINE (May).
- 2 2d. GREY (May).
- 3 4d. RED-BROWN (July 15th).
- 4 1/- BRONZE-GREEN (April).

WURTEMBERG.

FEBRUARY. Figures of value in centre.

Wove Paper. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

- 1 3p. BROWN.
- 2 5p. YELLOW-GREEN.
- 3 5p. BLUE-GREEN.
- 4 25p. ORANGE (January).
- 5 50p. MAROON.

OFFICIAL.

Figure of value in Diamond.

Wove Paper. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

- 6 5p. DARK GREEN.

JULY.—Diagonal Bar with figure of value above and below in centre.

Wove Paper. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

- 7 3p. BROWN.
- 8 5p. GREEN.
- 9 25p. ORANGE.
- 10 50p. BROWN-RED.
- 11 1m. VIOLET.

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





[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

MARCH 15, 1897.

The Article of the Month.

THE STAMPS OF NEVIS, 1861-1879.

By A. de Reuterskiöld.

(Written for the *Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung*.)

Having specialised in the stamps of Nevis for many years with close study, it seems to me that it will be of interest here, to give a few notes which will be of use to those who are desirous of taking up a subject as difficult as it is fascinating—the reconstruction of Nevis plates.

The stamps which we are about to study are as follows:—

		Approximate degree of rarity.		
		Unused.	Used.	
1861.	1d. deep rose	—	R	Perf. 15. Engraved
	4d. pale „	RR	R	
	6d. grey-lilac	RR	R	
	1/- dark green	RR	R	

The 1861 issue is printed on grey paper: the presence of a minute quantity of prussiate of potash in the composition of which, has caused a bluish tint, or blue spots on the back, to appear in some copies. (This has been mistaken for a distinct variety.)

		Approximate degree of rarity.		
		Unused.	Used.	
1867.	1d. brick-red	—	R	Perf. 15. Engraved
	4d. orange.	RR	R	
	1/- blue-green	RRR	R	
	1/- yellow-green	RRRRR	RRR	

The 1/- yellow-green of this issue exists on laid paper; but so few examples are known, that it seems probably only one or two sheets of this paper slipped in by accident.

		Approximate degree of rarity.		
		Unused.	Used.	
1874.	1d. brick-red	—	—	Perf. 15. Lithographed.
	1d. carmine	—	—	
	1d. vermilion	—	—	
	4d. yellow	RRRR	R	
	6d. grey-brown	RRRR	RRRR	
	1/- bright green	RR	RRR	
	1/- dark green	RR	RRRR	Lith.
	1d. vermilion.		R RRR	
	1d. „	perf. 11 1/2.	RRR RRRR	Imperf.

This issue is generally catalogued with the date 1879, but Mr. de Reuterskiöld is positive that it appeared long before that date. He gives 1874 because he has seen copies of the 1d. lithographed on correspondence of this year.

All the above engraved stamps were printed in sheets of twelve from hand-engraved plates, and the hand-work shows varieties. For the issue of 1874, a transfer was made to stone, and the impressions were taken by lithography.

The simplest method of placing specimens is by referring to the magnificent phototyped plates published by Moens, Scott, or Krötsch. (Reproductions of the four values from specimens in Mr. de Reuterskiöld's collection are given in the *Schweizer Br. Z.* for January.)

ONE PENNY.

The types of the 1d. are easily recognised by the form of the mountain-top, and also by the way in which the side borders, composed of segments of circles, terminate towards the corners.

Here are some examples:

Type I. The mountain has no clear outline on the left hand side, but is lost in the clouds.

Type II. The little peak near the left-hand border of the stamp is quite characteristic. Very little water springs from the rock.

Type III. The gash from which the spring issues makes almost a straight line across the mountain.

Type IV. The falling water only reaches as far as the arm of the kneeling woman.

The letter I has been retouched somewhat coarsely in one of the lithographs. (An enlargement of this is given in the *S.B.Z.*) This retouched type is rare, and is only known in the 1d. brick-red perf. 15.

FOUR PENCE.

The types of the 4d. are easily recognised by the position of the white dots in the four corners of the stamps, and in the little triangles at the two ends of the word NEVIS.

There are two peculiarities which are found in one only of the twelve specimens.

Type 1. The central circle nearly touches the outer frame of the stamp on the left.

Type III. The water-fall reaches the base of the rocks and touches the hand of the fainting woman.

Type V. The upper line of the outside frame just crosses the right-hand vertical line. The mountain makes a straight line behind the standing figure.

Type VIII. The corner of the band in which is the inscription FOUR-PENCE, touches the outer white line of the frame.

Type IX. The lower line of the outside frame crosses the right-hand vertical line.

Type X. The right-hand end of the band containing the inscription NEVIS crosses the outer white frame-line.

SIX PENCE.

The 6d. is much the most difficult to plate. The types are distinguished by the shape of the rosettes in the four corners.

Types II, IV, V, and VIII have dots before the N of Nevis. These dots are always apparent on the lithographed stamps, but on the earlier issues they are almost invisible.

Type II. The dress of the fainting woman is shaded in lines that are nearly horizontal, while in all the other types these lines are oblique or almost vertical.

Type III. The lines of shading on the left arm of the fainting woman run the length of the arm instead of across it.

Type V. The rosette in the upper left-hand corner has only five branches instead of seven.

Type VI. A little stroke across the V of NEVIS. This stroke is hardly ever seen except on the lithographed 6d.

Type X. The I of NEVIS leans very much to the left.

ONE SHILLING.

The types of the 1s. are easy to tell apart by the way in which the curves ornamenting the oval round the central design are finished off against the inscribed bands.

Other peculiarities marking certain types are as follows:—

Type I. On very clearly printed specimens, one can see a fine line joining the hair of the standing figure to her shoulder and continuing down the arm as far as the elbow.

Type III. The fainting woman's hand is right above the second vertical bar of the N in ONE.

Type IV. The white fillet round the central design is interrupted by a little stroke to the right of the I of NEVIS.

Type V. The *outer* curve of the ornamentation of the oval is broken on the left, and does not touch the band before the N of NEVIS.

Type VI. There is a little stroke like the one characterising Type IV., but below the V of Nevis.

Type VII. The *inner* curve of the ornamentation of the oval is broken on the left, and does not touch the band before the N of NEVIS.

Type XI. The foot of the upright figure consists in this type only of a prolongation of the I of NEVIS.

Type IX. shows a rather curious anomaly.

Some stamps of this type are found with a blotch not unlike a cross on the mountain side above the head of the standing figure. This variety is never found in the 1s. of the first issue, nor in the blue green of the second; always in the yellow green engraved and the bright green lithographed, and sometimes in the dark green litho. It probably had its origin in an accident to the plate at the time of the yellow-green printings, and must have been corrected by a lithographer's retouch before the latest impression in dark green.

Philately at Home.

PHILATELISTS' SUPPLEMENT TO THE BAZAAR.—*L. Upcott Gill, 170, Strand, London.*

Under date February 24th, R.P.J. follows up his list of last month with another of the errors of Africa, from Angola to Zanzibar. Further on he writes also of the B.S.A. Company's recent provisionals.

Mr. Manby's article on U.S.A. is a clear and conscientious piece of work. In this number he only gets as far as the 1855 issue, though he mentions the government reprint of twenty years later—(Perf. 12 instead of 15). Mr. Manby's remarks on stamp mending deserve attention.

The editor gives a warning against cheap mounts and ready-made gum. Pure gum arabic does not improve by being kept in bottle, and other things, which stamps don't like, are added to the shop stuff. Make your own fresh and fresh.

Mr. Jordan Newton writes of the stamps of Gibraltar since Feb. 1886.

Mr. Burnett's article on Greek issues is concluded.

Swedish reprints are summarily dealt with, it being asserted with a sweep that all of them are perf. 14 x 14, while all originals are 14 x 13½. This is too hasty. The reprints of 1868 and 1871 are perf. 14, but those of 1885 are 13.

STANLEY GIBBONS' MONTHLY JOURNAL—*391, Strand.*

We have already mentioned Baron de Reuterskiöld's article on the ½d. surcharge of 1893, Turks' Islands.

We have often wished that the *Monthly Journal* could afford space for better type and thicker paper, but never more heartily than in Mr. Oldfield's study of Swiss stamps. The matter is excellent, but in this print it is no pleasure to read it.

Mr. Westoby writes again on the subject of the French 20 centimes, 1870—the Bordeaux lithograph. His reason for opening this topic again, is to show that the fourth type, "discovered" five years ago, and written of by Herr Reinheimer so lately as last October, in the *Deutsche Br. Zeitung*, is simply a sub-type. The three recognised types are fully described by Mr. Westoby, with enlarged illustrations.

ALSO RECEIVED—*The English Specialist's Journal, The Monthly Post, The Stamp Collector's Journal, Stamps, Stamp Gossip.*

Continental Philately.

Remarkably few continental journals have reached us this month, nor do these few contain much that is deserving of lengthy comment in a British organ.

Herr Glasewald's paper, the *Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten-Zeitung*, goes on steadily improving. The cancellations of Baden, the Postage-Due stamps of the Netherlands, the postmarks of Saxony, 1806-1870, and the theory and practice of exchange, are among the topics treated in the February number.

Monsieur Le Gros writes on the stamps of Tuscany, Modena, Papal States, Romagna, and Parma, in the *Echo de la Timbrologie* for February 28th. We would gladly quote here, but are deterred by the *Reproduction Interdite*.

A gentleman signing himself "Xanrof" contributes a very sympathetic sketch of the loss of a temper at the post-office, to the *Gazette Timbrologique*.

ALSO RECEIVED—*The Austria Philatelist, Revue Philatélique Belge, Bulletin Mensuel de la Société des Echangistes Nantis, die Briefmarke, Philatelistisches Börsenblatt, la Philatélie Helvétique.*

RECEIVED LATE—*Timbre-Post, l'Annonce Timbrologique, Postwertzeichen, Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal, Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste, Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift.*

From India.

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF INDIA. (For Members only), Calcutta.

As none of our readers can see this paper, we make no apology for reproducing the following in full.

THE ADHESIVE STAMPS OF BRITISH INDIA SURCHARGED FOR USE IN CERTAIN NATIVE STATES.

By C. Stewart-Wilson.

These notes are the first attempts to put together materials for an illustrated handbook on these stamps, of which it is intended to issue at least a portion to our members during the present year. My object in publishing this rough draft is two-fold. The information given appears to me to be so interesting and so contradictory to all received ideas on the subject of these (so senselessly abused) stamps, that I thought it a pity to keep it longer to myself. I also felt that a preliminary publication in this manner would be the best means of enlisting help and advice from others.

I am satisfied that the recent action of the Bengal Society, whose letter to the Director-General of the Post Office of India will be found in another column, will save the world of philately from further "errors" in surcharging. This being so, it is very advisable that an authoritative list of all "errors" detected in former printings should be made public. I have for long been making a special study of this subject, and have succeeded in collecting a large number of examples. In many cases I know

that my own collection is deficient in "errors" in certain values of which I have specimens in others, while it is probable that some varieties are altogether wanting. These "errors" are often of the greatest interest, and in very many cases of the extremest rarity. I trust that all readers of this paper will carefully compare my reference list with their own collections, and at once communicate to me any omissions.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Government of India, at one time and another, but not in recent years, has entered into postal "conventions" with the Hill State of Chamba, the four Cis-Sutlej Sikh States of Patiala, Nabha, Faridkot and Jhind, and with Gwalior. As far as Philatelists are concerned, the interest of any one of these conventions lies in the mutual recognition by each party thereto of the franking power of the other's postage stamps within the territories of both. In other words, the stamps which we are now considering will frank a letter throughout the State concerned and also throughout British India. In fact, like the stamps of Perak and the other Native States of the Straits Settlements, they combine the nature of "locals" with that of "general issues." The only difference between the two is that the stamps with which we are now concerned will frank a letter over the whole of British India, whereas those of the Straits Native States circulate only in the very limited area under the control of the Government of the Straits Settlements. It has long been held orthodox to collect Perak, Selongor, &c. We ask the same indulgence for Patiala, Gwalior, etc.

These conventions further bind the Government of India to supply to these States, on indent, the stamps current in British India surcharged with the name of the indenting State. The charge made for this service is the actual price paid by the Government of India to Messrs. De la Rue for printing the stamps, *plus* freight to India, *plus* the actual cost of surcharging. No profit is made on the transaction.

The surcharging is done in Calcutta at the Government of India Central Printing Press under conditions which make underhand work an absolute impossibility. The only fault which can be found with the work of the Press is that it has hitherto allowed the compositors too much latitude in averting the evil eye by divesting their work of perfect uniformity. It will at once be conceded that, when a certain set of words has to be set up 240 times, it is difficult to secure perfect uniformity. This difficulty is increased when this setting up has to be done more than once at varying intervals of time. Even the very greatest human precautions can hardly absolutely eliminate all chances of error. Still, I think that it will be generally conceded that the Government Press should be able to guarantee practically absolute immunity from typographical errors, and this I understand, will be the case in future. So far, considering the class of men who are of necessity employed, the

work has shown but few inaccuracies. We shall soon have none at all.

CHAMBA.

Chamba is a Hill State situated between Kashmir and the Punjab, on the North-Eastern frontier of the latter. Though it has an area of 3,126 square miles, it has a population of only 124,032. The population is mainly a rural one. Its one town had only 5,905 inhabitants at the last census. By far the larger number of the people of the State are of the *bonnet laird* type, and cultivate their own land, living in modest comfort.

As in the case of the other States with which "conventions" have been entered into, it has been most unreasonably assumed of Chamba that its postal system exists only on paper, and that its purpose is merely to give a fictitious official sanction to the issue of certain so-called postage stamps which are then sold to unfortunate collectors through the medium of dealers to the great profit of the State. Like most unreasonable assumptions, this one is totally wrong. Its only foundation in truth lies in the fact that, provided that the stamps of a small and of a large country are equally sought after, the proportion to the total issues of the quantities which are bought for collections must of necessity be greater in the case of the small country than of the larger one, *e.g.*, the percentage of Gibraltar stamps bought by dealers to the number used for postal purposes is greater than in the case of Great Britain. Yet no one thinks of saying that Gibraltar stamps are "made for collectors."

The facts of the case are that Chamba has an excellently administered postal system, under the able control of M. Gurditta Mal. The State has eight Post Offices with runners, lines, &c. The postal facilities thus provided are used by the public generally and by the State itself in its internal administration, which is controlled from the town of Chamba.

Supposing that each stamp, embossed envelope and post-card issued since 1886 represents one postal article, and assuming that one year's supply is still in hand, the total number of articles posted each year by each *literate* person in the State works out to about 27. The average per head of literate population throughout British India is over 30, and in the Punjab alone over 50. So judged by this practical test, it does not appear likely that an unreasonable percentage of the stamps of Chamba is diverted from postal purposes into the stocks of dealers.

Chamba entered into its convention with the Government of India on 30th September, 1886.

Since then, it has issued the following denominations of stamps, the figures at the beginning indicating the year of first issue:—

ORDINARY.

1886 ...	½ anna, green,	<i>Wmk. star.</i>
1886 ...	1 ,, purple brown	do.
1895 ...	1½ annas, bistre	do.
1886 ...	2 ,, blue	do.
1895 ...	2½ ,, yellow green	do.

1887 ...	3 annas, orange	do.
1886 ...	4 ,, olive	do.
1890 ...	6 annas, yellow brown, <i>Wmk. El. head.</i>	
1887 ...	8 ,, mauve	<i>Wmk. star.</i>
1890 ...	12 ,, brown on red	
1887 ...	1 rupee, slate	do.
1895 ...	1 ,, carmine and green	do.
1895 ...	2 rupees, brown and carmine	do.
1895 ...	3 ,, green and dark brown	do.
1895 ...	5 ,, violet and ultramarine	do.

SERVICE.

1886 ...	½ anna, green	<i>Wmk. star.</i>
1886 ...	1 ,, purple brown	do.
1887 ...	2 annas, blue	do.
1890 ...	3 ,, orange	do.
1886 ...	4 ,, olive	do.
1890 ...	6 ,, yellow brown, <i>Wmk. El. head.</i>	
1887 ...	8 ,, orange	<i>Wmk. star.</i>
1890 ...	12 ,, brown on red	do.
1890 ...	1 rupee slate	do.

The sheets of stamps with the star watermark were surcharged with the words "CHAMBA STATE" at one printing. The 6-anna stamp, being smaller and on a larger sheet, required a special setting up and was surcharged in two printings, half of the sheet being surcharged at a time. It is to this fact that are due one or two errors peculiar to the 6-anna stamps.

The same is true with respect to the supplementary surcharge of "SERVICE" which was applied subsequently to the required number of sheets after the ordinary surcharge had been made.

The surcharges in Chamba State stamps are invariably in black.

The dimensions of the surcharges are:—

"CHAMBA" ...	10½ × 2 millimetres
"STATE" ...	8 × 2 ,,
Interval between "CHAMBA"	
and "State" ...	1 ,,
"SERVICE" ...	10 × 2 ,,

The word "STATE" is so arranged that the centre of the word "CHAMBA." The interval between "SERVICE" and "CHAMBA" varies greatly. I have seen the interval as small as 6 millimetres, and as great as 10. I attach no importance to these varieties, as the "SERVICE" surcharge is made separately from the other.

We now come to an enumeration of the stamps surcharged, their dates of issue, and the number supplied of each denomination on each occasion.

These figures I owe to the kindness of the Director-General of the Post Office of India.

In December 1885, H. H. the Rajah of Chamba sent in his first indent for overprinted stamps. In April 1886 proofs were received from the Superintendent of Stamps, surcharged in red. These were not approved, as the ink was apt to be either too oily or too dry, and the depth of colour uncertain. The Superintendent of Stamps was asked to overprint all such stamps in future with black ink. Proofs printed in black were approved in June 1886.

The first supply was made about October 1886, and consisted of:—

ORDINARY		SERVICE.	
½ anna ...	20,000	½ anna ...	10,000
1 ,, ...	7,000	1 ,, ...	5,000
2 annas ...	5,000	4 annas ...	1,000
4 ,, ...	2,000		

The next supply was sent off about September 1887, and consisted of the following values:—

ORDINARY.		SERVICE.	
½ anna ...	30,400	½ anna ...	60,800
1 ,, ...	5,600	1 ,, ...	11,200
2 annas ...	2,800	2 annas ...	5,600
3 ,, ...	1,067	4 ,, ...	2,000
4 ,, ...	1,000	8 ,, ...	1,600
8 ,, ...	800		
Re. 1 (slate)	500		

The third supply was made in the beginning of 1890, and consisted of:—

ORDINARY.		SERVICE.	
½ anna ...	19,200	1 anna ...	16,000
1 ,, ...	9,600	2 annas ...	1,600
2 annas ...	2,800	3 ,, ...	1,567
3 ,, ...	4,800	4 ,, ...	1,200
4 ,, ...	2,667	6 ,, ...	1,033
6 ,, ...	2,000	8 ,, ...	400
8 ,, ...	767	12 ,, ...	767
12 ,, ...	1,000	Re. 1 (slate)	700
Re. 1 (slate)	800		

In July 1891, the following further supply was printed:—

ORDINARY.		SERVICE.	
½ anna ...	28,800	½ anna ...	48,000
1 ,, ...	9,600	1 ,, ...	19,200
2 annas ...	3,500	2 annas ...	4,080
3 ,, ...	1,200	3 ,, ...	2,640
4 ,, ...	3,360	4 ,, ...	4,080
6 ,, ...	1,440	6 ,, ...	1,440
8 ,, ...	1,920	8 ,, ...	1,200
12 ,, ...	720	12 ,, ...	720
Re. 1 (slate)	480	Re. 1 (slate)	1,200

This supply appears to have lasted till June, 1895, when the next indent was received. It was sent out in December, 1895, and consisted of:—

ORDINARY.		SERVICE.	
½ anna ...	44,640	½ anna ...	63,840
1 ,, ...	2,400	1 ,, ...	24,000
1½ annas ...	3,700	2 annas ...	480
2 ,, ...	5,500	4 ,, ...	2,640
2½ ,, ...	1,920	8 ,, ...	5,760
3 ,, ...	1,920		
4 ,, ...	2,400		
6 ,, ...	1,440		
8 ,, ...	1,200		
12 ,, ...	1,200		
Re. 1 (new type)	1,440		

A supplementary indent for the high value stamps received in September 1895 was supplied at the same time as the above. The printing consisted of the following ordinary stamps:—

Rs. 2 ...	192
,, 3 ...	192
,, 5 ...	192

This indent was made with the idea that each sheet consisted of 240 stamps. On it being discovered that the sheet contained only 96, a further indent was sent in, and executed about November or December 1896. It consisted of:—

Rs. 2 ...	288
,, 3 ...	288
,, 5 ...	288

The following table gives the total numbers of each stamp supplied up to date, arranged so as to show the comparative quantities of each. It should be added that these figures include 500 of each kind reserved by the Director-General of the Post Office of India for supply to Postal Union Administrations. In the case of the three highest values, the number so reserved appears to have been 192 of each:—

½ anna Service	182,640
½ ,, Ordinary	143,040
1 ,, Service	75,400
1 ,, Ordinary	34,200
2 annas Ordinary	21,660
2 ,, Service	11,760
4 ,, Service	10,920
4 ,, Ordinary	10,760
8 ,, Service	8,960
3 ,, Ordinary	6,854
8 ,, Ordinary	4,920
3 ,, Service	4,207
1½ ,, Ordinary	3,700
6 ,, Ordinary	3,647
12 ,, Ordinary	2,687
6 ,, Service	2,473
Re. 1 (slate) Service	1,980
2½ annas Ordinary	1,920
Re. 1 (slate) Ordinary	1,780
12 annas Service	1,487
Re. 1 (new type) Ordinary	1,440
Rs. 2 Ordinary	480
,, 3 Ordinary	480
,, 5 Ordinary	480

534,875

It now remains to group together the errors which I have hitherto been able to detect in the stamps of this State. In compiling the following list I have been careful to avoid mere cases of broken type, accidental smudges, or cases where something has temporarily prevented a portion of the surcharge from showing. Those which I have seen myself, I have not marked in any way. Others which are vouched for in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' catalogue I have marked with an asterisk. Those values which I have not seen at all in collections or recorded, but which must exist as being issued in the same printing with those I have seen, I have printed in italics.

I.

CHMABA for CHAMBA.

ORDINARY STAMPS.

1. ½ anna	120 copies.
2. 1 anna	40 ,,
3. 2 annas	14 ,,
4. 3 annas	5 ,,
5. 4 annas	14 ,,
6. 8 annas	8 ,,
7. 12 annas	3 ,,
8. Re. 1 (slate)	2 ,,

SERVICE STAMPS.

9. ½ anna	200 copies.
10. 1 anna	80 ,,
11. 2 annas	17 ,,
12. 3 annas	11 ,,
13. 4 annas	5 ,,
15. 12 annas	3 ,,
16. * Re. 1 (slate)	5 ,,

This is one of the rarest "errors" of all. It occurred in the fourth (1891) printing. It exists only once in every sheet, and therefore the total number of copies ever printed is that shown against each value above.

II.

The A in STATE from a smaller fount. This variety occurs in all values of the ordinary and service stamps, except the three highest values. With that exception, no printing for this State has escaped this error at least once or twice in every sheet, so that it is comparatively frequently met with in all values up to and including one rupee.

III.

The first A in CHAMBA from a smaller fount. I have not been able to find out in which printing this occurs. It is not common. It certainly occurred in the 1895 printing.

The following are the values in which I have found it :—

ORDINARY STAMPS.	
1. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna	5. $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas
2. 1 "	6. 4 "
3. $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas	7. 8 "
4. 2 "	8. 12 "
9. Re. 1 (new type).	
Service Stamps.	
10. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna	12. 3 annas
11. 1 "	13. 4 "
14. 8 annas.	

VI.

The last A in CHAMBA from a smaller fount. This I have found only in the 6-annas of the 1895 issue, and in one of the printings of the 2-annas ordinary. It no doubt exists in other values.

V.

Inverted V in STATE instead of A.

This is chronicled by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons as occurring in the $\frac{1}{2}$ annas, both ordinary and service. I have seen it in the following :—

Ordinary Stamps.		
1. 2 annas	2. 6 annas	3. 8 annas.
Service Stamps.		
4. 2 annas.	5. 4 annas.	

VI.

Inverted V instead of last A in CHAMBA.

The following are the values in which I have seen this error :—

Ordinary Stamps.		
1. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna	4. 4 annas.	
2. "	5. 6 "	
3. "	6. 12 "	
Service Stamps.		
7. 1 anna	8. 4 annas.	9. 6 annas.

VII.

A very small capital T with a dot below it, in place of second T in STATE.

Of this very curious variety, which is not a mere broken type, I have seen only :—

Re. 1, new type, ordinary; and the 1 anna and 2 annas, service.

VIII.

STATE so placed with respect to CHAMBA that the letter C is almost exactly over S.

This occurs only in the 6 annas ordinary and service of the 1890 printing. As it occurs only twice in every sheet of 320 stamps, there cannot have been more than 5 copies of the ordinary, and 6 of the service stamps of this variety.

IX.

ISERVICE.

This is caused by a "lead" printing.

It occurs only in the 9 annas of 1890, and is therefore very rare.

X.

SERVICE.

This I have seen only in the 1-anna and 4-anna values of the first issue. It must also exist in the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna value.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons chronicle :—

XI.

SLALE.

12 annas ordinary.

Messrs. Collin and Calman in their "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors" mention :—

XII.

Double surcharge (of "SERVICE"?)

1 anna service.

It will be observed that I have not mentioned the STATE variety, as I do not at present believe it to be more than an accident caused by too much ink in the "S." I am enquiring into the matter.

Philately in the States.

THE BOSTON STAMP BOOK.—*John Luther Kilbon, P.O. Box 2119, Boston, Mass.*

JAPAN'S COUNTERFEITS.

(Continued from last month.)

"I will describe the stamps in the order that they appear on the sheet I have. The first upon it is the 48 mon brown, of 1871, on laid paper. It is unperforated, and with a good margin around the same, which shows that the manufacturer knew exactly what philatelists wanted. It is well executed, and the engraving, as well as the color, is finely imitated, and perhaps better than those of the originals, but there is quite a difference in the figures on the sides of the stamp. The first and most notable difference is that the "hands" of the "animals" are drawn closely to the body, while in the originals they protrude from it. Then too, the tails of the animals, where they cross each other in the centre at the bottom of the stamp, are bushy, but in the genuine ones they are not. This statement has been somewhat disputed by a number of philatelists, who claim that some of the originals are thus also. Perhaps they have counterfeits in their albums.

Next on the list is the 100 mon blue, 1871, on laid paper. This stamp is more nearly perfect than the 48 mon and the "hands" of the animals project like those of the originals and the whiskers on their tails are trimmed off, to correspond with the genuine ones. The color of the stamp is really beautiful, and the engraving has an artistic finish, making the heads of the figures show up more plainly than in the originals. But it has a noticeable flaw like the other. The horns projecting from the heads of the animals are much larger than they ought to be, and the open space measures about two mm. more than that of the genuine stamps. Still another great flaw is that a close

scrutiny shows that the lower jaw of the figure on the left side is missing almost entirely, as will seem upon a close comparison with the one on the other side of the stamp; and the longer you look at it the plainer it appears to be. In fact the difference is very considerable, but, as I have said, not very clear at the first glance. The characters in the Japanese language are also somewhat different, but not being very well versed in this tongue, I could not give accurate descriptions of the hieroglyphics. The main difference in the paper is that that of the counterfeit is of a bluish hue, perhaps caused by the printing.

The 200 mon vermilion is next, and like the other, it is on laid paper, with a very good margin around the unperforated edge of the stamp. The engraving in this stamp is very different from that of the originals, the left-hand figure being considerably unlike its neighbour. Its mouth is almost entirely hidden with whiskers, while the hair on its head seems to have gone through an operation in a barber's shop. Evidently the artist wanted to fix him so that his twin brother on the other side would have some one to blame if the stamp did not prove a success as an impostor. The whole figure on the left is so different that it is not necessary for me to linger any longer with this counterfeit. It is not hard to recognize.

The 500 mon green, which belongs to this set, is also very different from the genuine stamp. The animals this time have whiskers on their horns, the hair on their heads is twice as long as that on the original stamp, and their feet are missing altogether; perhaps were cut off by the artist while in the process of engraving. This is the poorest of the whole lot, and the only thing O. K. about it is the wide margin around it, which shows that the counterfeiter understood one part of his business pretty well.

Number five on the list is the one-half sen brown, laid paper, of 1872. The stamp is perforated correctly, the color is right, but the engraving is wretched. The animal on the right hand side appears to have had a little misunderstanding with its partner, for its face is of a very queer shape, and the difference is so strikingly plain in view that it is not necessary for me to go into further details, except to say that the head of this figure has the shape of a ball instead of that of a dragon, which it is supposed to represent. The perforation is very ragged indeed, and the paper is of a poor quality,—still more so than that of the originals.

The one sen of the same issue follows, and, evidently being printed from the same plate as the 100 mon of the preceding issue, it has all the defects of the same, which I have already described. The color, however, is decidedly lighter than that of the originals, the paper poor and the perforation ditto. Of course in the genuine stamps you may find a few with a ragged perforation now and then, which was probably caused by the machine being worn, or not running properly; but as all the perforated counterfeits have this characteristic, you can generally look upon all such stamps as being one of this lot of counterfeits,—at least the suspicious points in that direction.

The two sen of the issue of 1872 is also here. Like the one sen this counterfeit was also printed from the plate of forgeries of the foregoing set,—viz., the 200 mon, but its color is certainly not vermilion, and the frame of the stamp is about 2 mm. wider than that of the genuine stamps and also that of the counterfeit 200 mon. The difference may have been caused by the paper on the die expanding. Paper expands under certain circumstances; and measuring the

stamps will not always determine the genuineness of the particular stamps, as one authority recently suggested. The perforation of this counterfeit is somewhat better than that of the others.

The five sen blue completes this set. It is printed from the plate of the 500 mon, the paper and the perforation being a little better than that of the others belonging to this lot, but the color is much darker.

As you see, the counterfeiter was kind enough to make the stamps in sets so that they would sell better and the collector could fill his spaces in the album somewhat more easily, than if they went singly.

One more little thing in regard to these eight counterfeits. All have two very small characters between the horns of the animals, which were put there to indicate that they are not genuine; but they are very small, and pretty hard to notice unless you are on the look-out for them.

The next counterfeit to be considered is the 2 sen vermilion, Scott's No. 32, on laid paper. The main difference is again in the paper of the stamp, and if the balance of the counterfeits of this are like the sample, then it would be hard to fool anybody with them. The paper is of such a poor quality that it could hardly be perforated at all. The perforation in this case appears as if it were made with a nail, and I need only say that the rest of the work on the stamp is pretty well done, with the exception of the word "sen" at the top, which has the "S" too far from the "e." The color is also like that of the genuine stamps.

The 20 sen violet is well executed, but in this case the "S" of the word "Sen" at the bottom is entirely too close to the "e," which makes it look as if it were joined to it. The perforation is somewhat better, but the color is a little too light.

The 30 sen gray which follows, is a complete failure, the numerals at the top and bottom being too heavy for the rest of the letters. Besides the color is almost black instead of gray.

Now we come to the 1873 issue, which begins with the 2 sen violet on laid paper, and seems to be printed from the plate of the 2 sen vermilion, but the perforation is too miserable to deceive collectors.

The one-half sen of the 1874 issue is excellently executed:—the perforation is fine, the color like that of the originals, and the engraving beautiful, the different characters showing up even more perfectly than in the stamps issued by the Japanese Government. This is the first of the lot which is actually dangerous, the wove paper being precisely like that of the genuine stamps, and I was almost at a loss to know whether it actually was a counterfeit or not—but after a close comparison I find a slight difference between them. Inside the little square at the bottom where the branches cross each other, is another square, which in the genuine stamps is also square, while in these it is oblong.

The one sen blue on wove paper is next and is very poorly executed, and as the perforation is wretched, it will not be necessary for me to describe it further.

The four sen rose is anything but rose, and collectors cannot be deceived by this counterfeit.

The 10 sen green, wove paper and syllabic characters like the others, is a fine specimen of the imitating abilities of the counterfeiter. Color, paper, and engraving are right, but the perforation is not as good as it ought to be, though it could easily deceive collectors. The mouths of the two anonymous are

about 1mm. farther away from the "sunflower" in the centre, and the "S" in the word "Sen" at the top appears to be upside down. These defects can be very easily noticed if you know where to look for them.

We now have the six sen violet gray, which is as fine an imitation as the one-half sen, the engraving being better than that of the originals, which is something not generally noticed in a counterfeit unless the difference be very great.

I have looked at this counterfeit for over half an hour, and could not notice what the difference was between it and the genuine stamp; and, as a last resort, I counted the "spokes" of the wheel in the centre, which the Japanese mistake for a sunflower, and found that it contained 15, but in the genuine stamps I counted 16. The syllabic character on this stamp is "6," in both ancient and modern numerals.

The one-half sen laid paper of 1875 is now before our notice. It is as well executed as the foregoing one, as it ought to be, for it seems to be also printed from one of the other plates, viz.: the one-half sen of 1874, and tallies with the description of that precisely. Its syllabic character is "one-half" as in the genuine stamps, and in both numerals.

The one sen of 1875, which is next on the list, is well imitated, even in color. It is on wove paper and the perforation is very good, but I notice that the numeral at the bottom before the word "sen" is broken in the centre. The right edge of the stamp is also broken just beneath the large square which contains the syllabic character. If it were not for these two defects, the stamp would be perfect, but the one I have is not evenly centred.

The upper part of the four sen green, on wove paper, is out of shape, and the left hand side is lower than the other. Besides this, the counterfeits have a dot under the rosettes at the bottom. The counterfeit is not well perforated.

The six sen orange is certainly not orange, but perhaps oranges have that color in Japan. The engraving is correct, with the exception of a small dot in the centre of the "sunflower" which is somewhat larger than on the genuine stamps. The perforation is very good.

"Sky-blue" is what the counterfeiter calls the color of the ten sen, which is also on wove paper with the syllabic character. If this is the color of the sky in Japan, then they must also have a different kind of a heaven here. The colour resembles the color of the genuine stamps a little, however, and is perfect in most of the other details. The syllabic character on the right side is not quite correct. The character is like a cross, and part of the horizontal piece left of the center is missing. Perhaps this defect is not on the rest of the counterfeits as it seems to be no fault of the engraving, and otherwise the stamp would do pretty well as a stumbling block for the unwary. The "S" at the bottom in the word "Sen" is again turned upside down.

The 20 sen carmine, instead of being of the same design as the 10 sen, is of the design of the 20 sen of 1872. Whether this is intended as a counterfeit of the 20 sen, 1875, or the 20 sen 1872 I really cannot say, but its place on the sheet shows that it is meant for the former. If this is the case, the maker will not be likely to fleece any one with them. I do not know of any such stamp with the design of the 20 sen 1872 having been issued in 1875. I have no place in my album for it and cannot find it listed in any of the catalogues. It may be too that the counterfeiter got the dates mixed.

The 30 sen violet is another one of the fine imitations on the sheet. It is of a beautiful color, which matches pretty well with that of the genuine stamps, and the only difference seems to be in the word "sen" at the top and bottom. The letters of the word at the top are entirely too heavy, while the "S" in that at the bottom is too wide at the top of the letter. The perforation is very good, but the stamp is not evenly centred.

The 12 sen rose, 1875, on wove paper, is too light to be called rose, and certainly a good deal lighter than the genuine stamps. But the main difference consists in the head of the bird being inclined too much to the right. The leaves of the plant at the right side of the stamp are also much longer than those on the stamps issued by the Japanese government. On the whole, it cannot well be called a good imitation. The perforation is good, but the stamp is a little out of centre.

The 15 sen of the same issue is well imitated except the color, which is rather poor. The first of the syllabic characters is quite out of place on both sides of the stamp, and at the top are two very small characters showing that the stamp is a counterfeit. These were put there presumably to satisfy the law. The perforation is very good and the stamp well centred.

Another good imitation is the 45 sen, wove paper, of 1875, which besides being well centred, perforated, etc., is also finely engraved, but the color is a trifle too dark. I cannot find any defects in it, except the slight difference in the color.

Next we have the five sen green on wove paper of 1876, without syllabic character. It is all right in most details, but the paper is poor and the perforation also. The color is like that of the genuine stamps, but the sunflower is somewhat larger than it ought to be. The plant on the right side of the counterfeit has three leaves, while the genuine stamp has four, and the figure "5" and the word "sen" on the band at the bottom are not of the same size. The petals of the rosettes in the corners at the bottom are also a trifle larger.

The last on my list is the one sen brown of the same issue as the stamp just described. It is very near perfect, both in color and in engraving. However, it has a flaw which I noticed almost at once. On the left-hand side the poppy plant terminates in a point at the top, while the genuine stamp has two leaves in its place. The "S" in the word "sen" at the bottom is also rather too far away from the "e."

This ends my description of the counterfeits of Japan,—that is as far as the issue by this one party goes. Of course "there are others," no doubt, several of which have also come before my notice, but as I have none of them before me, I cannot give any definite points concerning them. I may be able at some future time to give descriptions of the counterfeits of other stamps which collectors would be likely to encounter." GEORGE MAXIMILLIAN.

The *Boston Stamp Book's* editor in his February number kindly classes us among the six English-speaking papers indispensable to the studious collector. "The value of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*" "he however maintains," is in its *Review of Reviews*."

ALSO RECEIVED.—*The Funny Foolatelist* (forerunner of the *Philatelic Punch*), *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, *The American Collector*, *The Home Worker*, *Monthly Bulletin of the Postal Card Society*, *Weekly Philatelic Era*, *New York Philatelist*, *Eastern Philatelist*.



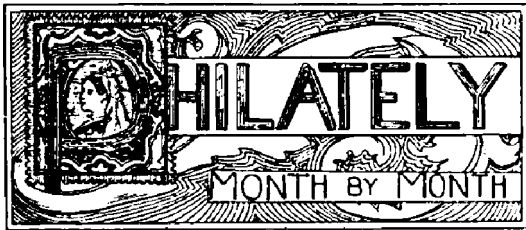
The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

VOL. 7.

APRIL 15, 1897.

[PRICE 3D.]

No. 76.



EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

APRIL 15th, 1897.

The *Skandinaver Philatelist Forening* intends to hold this year a Philatelic Exhibition, but only members can show. The only countries shown will be Denmark, Iceland, and Danish West Indies.

We have to announce another secession from the S.S.S.S. This time it is Mr. Andreini. The reasons he states are that the Society had no power to enforce its ideas concerning speculative stamps, and that it had no reason for existence if its own members did not carry out its decrees.

Oh! Irony of Fate! The new Chinese stamps are printed in Japan.

The sheet of 3 pf. Saxony has once more found a resting place, and this time in the collection of a prominent Parisian collector. The price paid is said to be £280. It is the same sheet that was sold some time ago to Mr. Castle and returned by him as being in a defective condition.

The P.J.G.B. Advertiser still flourishes, and ads. are coming in in good style.

Another unique philatelic curiosity is in the market. This time it is a letter franked with 6 Båle stamps of 2½ rappen. The obliterating date is 1850, and the letter is addressed to *Kreuslingen*. The price asked is £100.

It is with great regret that we hear that a prominent German collector, dealer and expert, has disappeared. Especially as expert he has enjoyed the greatest reputation, in old German stamps he was one of the largest dealers. Yet if we can believe the reports he abused his position as expert. We must again say that we regret such a case exceedingly. Philately has too many professional parasites, and really cannot spare such authorities as the expert in question. We understand legal proceedings are not to be taken, if he does not return to Germany.

Wonders never cease. The *Timbre Poste* announces the discovery of a French stamp of the value of ¼ centime, which has been in issue since 1884. It seems that by a decree dated 5th of April, 1878, newspapers sent within a certain radius enjoy a reduction in the rates as follows :

Weighing 25-50 grammes	1¼c	instead of 3c.
„ 50-75 „	2c.	„ 4c.
„ 75-100 „	2½c.	„ 5c.
„ 100-125 „	3c.	„ 6c.
„ 125-150 „	3½	„ 7c.

and so on.

This ¼ centime postage is expressed by the

impression of a circle (18½ mm. in diameter) containing the words :

½
centime
en plus.

This additional postage is always impressed in black, sometimes on the stamps, sometimes on the wrappers.

From the *Rocky Mountain Stamp* we take the following :

A PHILATELIC DICTIONARY.

Hinge.—An infernal machine used for the purpose of tearing rare stamps.

Watermark.—An invisible mark supposed to be on the backs of certain stamps.

Surcharge.—A method used by certain unscrupulous dealers to make a common stamp rare.

Embossing.—Certain small points on different stamps which are occasionally discernible with a powerful microscope.

Imperforate.—This generally means a stamp with the perforations clipped off, they are rarely issued in this condition.

Revenues use for postage—Are Revenues that have been obligingly cancelled to order by post office officials.

Pneumatic Envelopes.—Envelopes blown up with wind.

Commemoration stamps—Are stamps seldom smaller than 12x15, they are issued in the memory of some dead and are seldom on sale over one day.

Philatelic Papers—Are, with a few exceptions, price lists at second-class rates.

Honesty.—A virtue almost unknown in Philately.

More remainders.—The Government of Peru intends to sell to the highest bidder several millions of their obsolete postage and revenue stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards. The total number of stamps, etc., to be disposed of aggregate 4,356,093, representing an original face value of 421,410 soles 83 centavos of Peruvian money, which is on a silver basis.

Sealed bids will be received by the secretary of the Director-General in Lima, up to noon of May 31 next. No offer under £1,000 will be considered.

The Press Association is informed that as the easiest and readiest way of enabling people of all classes to subscribe to the Hospital Fund for London in commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, the Prince of Wales has approved a design for two stamps of the face value of 1s and 2s 6d. The stamps will be ready after Easter. The issue will be strictly limited in number, and no re-issue will be made.

Collectors, remember May 1st is the last day on which notice of the nature and extent of your exhibits with value for insurance must be sent to the Secretary.

What does the S.S.S.S. think about the Jubilee Stamp of Canada to commemorate the longest reign? We understand it is designed with two portraits of the Queen, one as she looked in 1837 and one as she looks now.

We regret to hear that Mr. Julio Ribeiro, one of the best known dealers in the East has just died. All who have had dealings with him will have found him straightforward and fair.

Philately in the Courts.

WATFORD COUNTY COURT.

Hinton and Skipton v. Ord.

This action came on for trial at the Watford County Court on Monday, the 15th February, 1897, before His Honour Judge Sir A. G. Marten. Mr. S. H. Leonard appeared as counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Woodin as counsel for the defendant.

The action was brought by the plaintiffs as Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent respectively of the International Philatelic Union, to recover from the defendant a sum of £8 5s. 4d., in respect of stamps removed from some of the exchange sheets of English members of the Union, and £2 for fines payable under the rules.

The defendant counter-claimed in the action against the plaintiffs to recover the sum of £28 17s. 6d., in respect of moneys due to him for stamps removed from his sheets which had been sent to a French Society termed "La Société Timbrophile d'Echanges."

On the opening of the case by Mr. Leonard, counsel for defendant intervened, and eventually an agreement was come to, which was embodied by the learned judge in his notes, to the effect that no objection should be raised, on either side, on the ground that the action was wrongly constituted in respect of the parties thereto. It was stated that this agreement had been come to in order that the case might be fought on its merits.

Mr. Leonard, in opening the case, explained that in or about the year 1890 an arrangement had been made by Mr. A. G. Gardner, acting on behalf of the French Society above referred to, whereby sheets belonging to members of the French Society were to be circulated with the packets of the International Philatelic Union, and the members of the I.P.U. were to be at liberty to send sheets to be circulated with the packets of the French Society, payment being made by the French Society through Mr. Gardner to Mr. Skipton, in respect of any claims due to members of the I.P.U.

Among other members of the I.P.U. who sent sheets to the French packets was the defendant, Captain St. George Ord.

In or about May, 1894, Mr. Gardner received notice from the French Society that they would cease to make payments in cash for stamps removed by their members, and that all debts were to be settled in kind instead of in specie. Thereupon a notice was inserted by Mr. Gardner

in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* of the 10th August, 1894 (such journal being the official organ of the I.P.U.), which notice counsel read as follows :—

“*Re ‘Société Timbrophile d’Echanges.’*—Having been unable to arrange for cash settlements with the above Society, which is now one solely for exchange, I have decided to discontinue sending sheets, but members of the I.P.U. will still have French packets sent to them until all outstanding credits have been settled. If, therefore, any members have a credit balance for sheets returned from France they must not place it against amounts they owe to the I.P.U. for stamps taken from sheets of English members, as Mr. Skipton has to pay owners of latter in cash monthly. The members who have credit for stamps sold in France will be paid as stamps are taken from French packets either by themselves or other members of the I.P.U.—A. G. GARDNER.”

The debt due at this time from the French Society to the English members of the I.P.U. amounted to over £100. Counsel further stated that unsuccessful efforts having been made by the solicitors of the I.P.U. to obtain payment of such moneys from the French Society, the Committee passed a resolution on the 23rd July, 1895, that as from that date members of the I.P.U. should not be entitled to set off their liability for stamps they might remove from the sheets of English members as against the moneys due to them from the French Society, and directed that specific notice of this resolution should be given to all the persons concerned.

Notice was accordingly given to the defendant Ord, prior to the receipt by him of the Exchange Packet for the month of September, 1895; but notwithstanding such notice, the defendant declined to pay for stamps to the value of £8 5s. 4d., which he had taken from the sheets of English members between September, 1895, to March, 1896, and claimed to set off against such liability the moneys due to him from the French Society.

Mr. Leonard then called Mr. S. C. Skipton, one of the plaintiffs, and after he had given some evidence in support of the opening statement of counsel, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Thursday, the 25th February, 1897, the Judge having enquired what was the nature of the defence proposed to be raised, and defendant's counsel having intimated that he would dispute the authority of the Committee of the plaintiff Union to pass any such resolution as had been done in this case which would bind the individual members of the Union.

At the adjourned hearing plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Leonard as before, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Hammond-Chambers.

Mr. Skipton, having been placed in the box, gave evidence in support of the opening statement of counsel, proving the figures in connection with the amounts claimed from the defendant in respect both of stamps removed and of the fines. In cross-examination, Mr. Hammond-Chambers elicited from the witness that he claimed no personal interest in the amount sued for in the present action, which was due to various

members of the I.P.U. Thereupon Mr. Hammond-Chambers contended the plaintiff's action must fail, as Mr. Skipton was evidently in the position of an agent for disclosed principals, and that the real contract in the case was between the defendant and the persons from whose sheets he had removed stamps. A legal argument ensued as to whether the defendant was not precluded from raising this point, having regard to the agreement come to at the opening of the proceedings, and the Judge read his notes, and expressed the opinion that the defendant, through his counsel, had clearly consented not to raise any point as to the constitution of the action, and that this would cover the point now raised by Mr. Chambers. He also added that he would never have fixed a special day for the hearing of the case, if he had not understood the action was to be fought on its merits, and without the raising of any technical point, and he considered that raising such a point at this stage was scarcely respectful to the Court.

Thereupon Mr. Chambers stated that the defendant had not so understood, and that he had only intended to waive an objection to the action being brought by the Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent instead of by the Society itself, and that he must withdraw the consent stated to have been given on the previous occasion, as according to his instructions it was never intended to have been given.

After some further discussion, the Judge expressed the opinion that, while he must take the admission to have been made in the first hearing in the terms appearing on his note, he did not see that he could refuse to allow the defendant to withdraw from the arrangement, as his counsel had applied to do so during the hearing of the case, and before it had concluded, and the legal point involved was then argued.

His Honour, in giving judgment, regretted that he was precluded from deciding the real question in dispute, as to whether Captain Ord was entitled to set off against the debt due to him from the French Society the sums owing by him in respect of stamps which he had taken from the sheets of English members of the Association. After recapitulating the facts as to the understanding which had been come to, he held that under the circumstances neither the Society itself, nor its Secretary or Treasurer, had any legal right of action to recover the value of stamps removed from the Exchange Packets, and that their only remedy was to expel the defendant from the Union, any right of action there might be remaining in the members from whose sheets stamps had been removed. His Honour added that societies such as these were formed in reliance on the mutual good faith of the respective members, and that if the members did not carry out their obligations it would, owing to the difficulty of enforcing them, be impossible for such a society to continue its existence. He must accordingly dismiss the present action, but each party would have to bear their own costs.

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

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	Once. s. d.	3 times. s. d.	6 times. s. d.	12 times s. d.
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No smaller displayed advertisements will be taken than 1-8th of a column.

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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 "

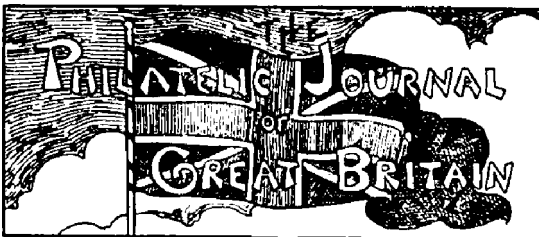
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BEZUGSPREIS :—

Per Jahr	M. 2.50 post frei.
Jede nummer	„ 0.25 "

Alle Abonnements fangen in Januar an.

NOTICE. — Publishers of Philatelic Magazines exchanging with this *Journal* are requested, in future, to send one copy to the Editor, Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester; and a second copy to the publisher, William Brown, Salisbury, England.



APRIL 15TH, 1897.

Our Programme.

There is no doubt that many of our readers, who have followed the fortunes of the *Journal*, are looking forward to this number with more than usual interest. A new editor takes the helm, and as usual in such cases a modified policy is expected. Every collector has his or her little

weakness; and as it is our intention to enlarge the contents instead of retrenching, we trust that everyone will find interesting matter in each number.

Our aim is to make this *Journal* the stamp *Journal* of the million, and before we go any further and explain our new programme, we wish to ask everyone of our readers to help us to make the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* "The" stamp paper of Great Britain and all English-speaking countries. We trust that all readers of this *Journal* will forward us any information they consider of interest to their fellow-readers, and we shall make the *Journal* as full of good things as it is possible to do. We shall gratefully accept all help given us in this way, and have not the slightest doubt but that the united efforts of several thousand subscribers will succeed in making the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* second to none. This we hope to do by attending to the wants of medium collectors, in the ranks of which are to be found the Philatelists of the future.

We have secured good special articles written by leading Philatelists on various countries, the stamps, the prices of which are well within the reach of the majority of the collectors. It is not much good talking to a collector on stamps his means does not permit him to acquire, and for this reason we find that articles on such stamps are not read by the majority, though this should not be so, as often the perusal of a good paper on one country gives the reader hints, which, if applied to other countries, will elucidate points that have hitherto remained dark and mysterious.

From our contemporary press we shall either translate or reprint the best articles; we shall give such articles special attention, and if necessary express our opinions thereon when we do not agree with the writers. Our readers' criticisms are ever welcome to an Editor, evincing as they do the interest taken in the *Journal*, and whenever found interesting will be invariably inserted.

With the "Boy's Column" will be combined "Answers to Correspondents," and replies will be inserted in this column to any query put to us.

The "International Philatelic Union Reports" will appear as before, the "Novelty List" kept up to its present standard, "Notes on English stamps," "New Leaves to Cut," "Auction Reports," "Reports from Provincial Societies," and "Wheels within Wheels," all will have their turn. Bright saucy "Flossie" will smile on you from time to time, Pedantic "Jim" will grumble, though at longer intervals than heretofore.

To protect our readers against loss by fraud we shall open a "Forgery column," and describe as minutely as possible all the best forgeries that come under our notice.

We shall also have a corner for "New Discoveries"; they crop up like new blooms on seemingly dead branches, and are all the more interesting, as showing that we have not yet by

any means gathered all the knowledge there is to be gleaned by a study of even the earliest stamps.

The "Review of Reviews" will be maintained in a high state of efficiency, and our readers will get the cream of Philatelic literature and knowledge as disseminated by dozens of papers in all languages.

The "Stamps of 1890," and following years, will be carried on, and we hope in due course to get level with the times.

A matter that was first initiated in the pages of this Journal, namely, a complete and reliable compendium of all articles appearing in the Philatelic press has again our most serious consideration, and we hope to be able to publish in July the first part containing a list of all articles that have appeared during the first six months of this year. Further instalments will be published at intervals, and we trust this will be one of the many other reasons why the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* will be found a most valuable and indispensable book of reference.

We shall always be glad to open our columns to interesting communications on any subject connected with philately, and are quite willing to have any leading topic discussed, whenever it is done in a spirit of moderation. We may, and probably shall have occasion to criticize articles appearing in our contemporaries, but it shall ever be our aim to avoid personalities and to see that such criticisms are conceived in fairness and moderation. Fanatics are neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring, and make neither good Philatelists, Journalists, nor desirable acquaintances.

In conclusion, we ask all our readers to send us any official decrees they may possess. These will be published from time to time, and will form another step towards the goal we have set our heart on to attain.

The Provisional Stamps of Chile.

Translated from the *Anales de la Sociedad Filatelica*.

1853 Issue.

The earliest decree that can be found in the archives of the post is dated Santiago, 21st of October, 1854. It is addressed to the Home Secretary, and signed by Juan Miguel Riesco, Postmaster General. It reads as follows :

No. 350. The administration of this city having run out of 5 centavo stamps, cannot supply the public with this value to frank postal matter.

It has been found expedient at this post office to sell stamps of 10 centavos, and to permit such stamps to be cut in two for the prepayment of single letters.

This permission is fraught with grave danger, as in all cases, where 10 centavo stamps have not been carefully obliterated, half of such stamps might be used again.

Under date of October 30th, the same Postmaster Riesco writes another letter to the Home Secretary, stating that the Santiago Post Office was only five days without 5 centavo stamps.

The new supply of 5 centavo stamps does not, however, seem to have stopped the practice of cutting 10 centavo stamps in two, as the administrator of the Post had to send towards the end of 1861 a circular to all post offices calling their attention to the abuse, that was committed by the cutting of the 10 centavo stamps in two, and saying that in future such cutting should not be allowed, because all offices were provided with four values : 1, 5, 10 and 20 centavos.

But in spite of this the abuse continued, and none of the letters were surcharged.

1880 Issue.

Stamps of 5 centavos again ran short in the beginning of 1880. In some offices this value was completely sold out, even those of the lower values, notably at Iquique, were running short. In consequence 10 centavo stamps cut in two were of necessity permitted again to be used.

The want of 5 centavo stamps, however, became more and more general, at last only a few days' supply was in hand at head quarters.

The Postmaster General informed the President of this, and on the 3rd of July, 1880, a decree was issued authorising the appropriation of fiscal stamps of 5 centavos to the postal service.

Shortly afterwards the stamps of 1 and 2 centavos being also sold out, a further decree dated 27th of November, 1880, was issued, authorising the use of fiscal stamps of equal value for postal use.

The fiscal stamps of 5 centavos were used for the postal service until the 15th of January, 1881. This date was fixed by the decree dated the 30th of December, 1880, and were replaced by the like 5 centavo stamps just arrived from New York. Those of 1 and 2 centavos were in use for postal matter until the 8th of August, 1881, and these were replaced by the 1 centavo green and the 2 centavos carmine respectively, which had been rarely used up to now.

1891 Issue.

By a letter dated Iquique, 17th of April, 1891, the Postmaster G. Urrutia notified the Home Secretary I. Errazuriz, that all stamps had been sold at his post office, and that grave inconveniences would be caused especially in the intercourse with foreign countries. He advises His Excellency to apply to the Treasury whether their stock of fiscal stamps could not be made applicable to the Postal service.

The Home Secretary forwarded this letter to the Treasury, and received an answer, stating that besides postage stamps of 20 and 50 centavos, only fiscal stamps of 1 and 2 centavos, and telegraph stamps of 2, 10 and 20 centavos were in stock. They recommend the use of both fiscal and telegraph stamps on this occasion. This letter was dated the 21st of April, 1891, and signed by S. T. GANA. On the same day the government decree was issued as follows :

No. 13. In consequence of information received by the Treasury, the Government has decreed :

All fiscal and telegraph stamps to be appropriated for the franking of postal matter.

This to be noted, distributed, and published.

(Signed) ISIDORIO ERRAZURIZ.

From this it will be seen that the decree imposes no restrictions whatever; all the values of fiscal and telegraph stamps could be used for the franking of postal matter.

Of fiscal stamps the following values were in issue at this time.

1 centavo	red
2 centavos	brown
5 "	blue
10 "	green
20 "	orange
1 peso	orange
2 pesos	green
5 "	brown
10 "	blue

Of telegraph stamps the following values were in issue at this time:

2 centavos	yellow brown
10 centavos	olive green
20 "	blue
1 peso	dark brown
5 pesos	red
10 "	green

There is no doubt that all values up to 20 centavos have been used regularly. Plenty of them are found. Regarding the higher values a small quantity of 1 peso stamps, both fiscal and telegraph, seems to have been used postally, but their number is only very small. It is said that also 2 peso stamps have been used, but there attaches great doubt to their postal use. A few obliterated specimens (loose) have been seen, but it is more than likely that they have been done by favour. The 2 higher values, namely 5 and 10 pesos, were not used for the franking of postal matter.

The final decree abolishing the use of the fiscal and telegraph stamps is dated the 6th of July 1891, and is signed by Joaquin Waller.

For Chilian collectors we append the following synopsis:

	1853 Issue.	
10 centavos,	blue cut in half	(various ways).
	1877 Issue.	
10 centavos,	blue cut in half	
	1880 Issue.	
1 centavo	red	} Fiscal stamps
2 centavos	brown	
5 "	blue	
10 "	green	
	1891 Issue.	
1 centavo	red	} Fiscal stamps.
2 centavos	brown	
5 "	blue	
10 "	green	
20 "	orange	
1 peso	orange	
	1891 Issue.	
2 centavos	yellow brown	} Telegraph stamps.
10 "	olive green	
20 "	blue	
1 peso	dark brown	

The only way to collect both issues is by the dates of the obliterating dies.

The Boys' Columns.

A.G.L. in M.—The stamp you send us is one issued by the Pacific Steam Navigation Coy., in 1857, which is commonly regarded as the first stamp issue of Peru. At any rate the issue of this stamp is anterior to the first issue of Peru. Its value is 10/-

C. de A.—R.J.—The stamps you enclose are bogus and emanate from Paris. They are simply a proof of the gullibility of collectors, who will buy anything that is put in the market. A place or country called Sedang does not exist.

C.F.V.—G.—Auction prices are all right as far as they go, but they are always more or less misleading for one who has not seen the stamps and therefore does not know their condition. We have heard many a time complaints from country buyers regarding lots called fine, or very fine in the catalogue, which on receiving were not at all called by these appellations by the buyers. If you should be in want of a reliable agent in London and send us a stamped and addressed envelope we could give you the name of a conscientious expert, who would inspect, report if desired, buy and clear all lots for you at 10% commission.

L.C.—E.—Nobody regrets more than we do the secrecy surrounding the forthcoming Exhibition. We cannot, however, answer your question, as we are just as much in the dark as you are, nothing except the prospectus having been published yet.

I.C.S.—The surcharged stamp you send was intended to be issued in 1870. We say advisedly intended, as such stamps were never sold at the Post Offices. Used copies cannot therefore exist unless obliterated by favour. Unused copies are worth about 1/6.

C.R.—The 1 shahi stamp block of Afghanistan with year 1291 is in reality an error, it should say 1290 in the inscription. This stamp is on the same sheet as the right issue.

W.W.L.—L.—The card you describe was issued by Maury of Paris, in honour of the visit of the Czar of Russia. It is not official and has no philatelic value.

L.A.—D.—Yes, both stamps are genuine, but the one marked B is only fiscally used, though it could be used postally. Both have been returned.

Lionel.—L.—The best album we know of to suit your purpose is the British Empire Postage Stamp Album, by S. C. Skipton.

E.H. in Y.—The stamp you send us is a Bavarian stamp parcel seal. They were used from 1849—1867, in the following manner: A certain number of sheets of say the 3 Kreuzer value was made into a parcel, the number of the sheets and the face value was then put on the outside wrapper, and in order to obviate any mistakes a stamp like yours was put on, with a 3 in the centre if the parcel contained 3 Kreuzer stamps, with an 18 in the centre if the parcel contained 18 Kreuzer stamps and so on. These stamps were collected at one time, but not since their true use has been known, they really belong to the class called Postal stationery.

The Stamps of Cyprus.

By
J. C. NORTH.

The Island of Cyprus is situated in the Mediterranean (N. lat. 30° 30' & 35° 41' and E. long. 32° 15' and 34° 35') about 60 miles from the nearest point on the coast of Asia Minor, and 41 miles from Latakia on the Syrian coast, with which place it is connected by a sub-marine cable. The distance to Port Said is 238 miles and to London by sea 3,030 miles. The island is about 100 miles in length by 30 to 60 miles in width, the area is about 3,584 square miles. The population is about 210,000, 23% of which are Mohammedans.

Cyprus nominally forms part of the Ottoman Empire. but by virtue of the treaty of Berlin made between the Porte and England in 1878, the government is administered by the latter power and this for such a time, as Batoum and Kars are occupied by Russia.

During the last five years before the British occupation, the sale of postage stamps for the island by the Turkish Post Office only amounted to about £14 per annum.

During the years 1878 and 1879 letters could be sent prepaid either by Turkish stamps, or by the ordinary British postage stamps, or by British fiscal stamps surcharged Cyprus.

Prior to the year 1880, the work of the post offices at Kyrenia, Famagusta and Papho was performed by soldiers belonging to English regiments stationed at these places. From the 1st of January, 1880, to the 1st of April of the same year, the work was done by the Eastern Telegraph Company.

The total amounts taken at the British Post Offices in the island during the years 1879 and 1880 were as follows :

	1879.	1880.
For Inland Correspondence	£289 11 1½	£386 4 11½
For Foreign Correspondence	£1201 7 3½	£1246 9 7½
Total number of letters posted for abroad ...	23,263	28,755

These figures bear a marked contrast to the amount of work done by the Turkish Post Office.

British stamps used in Cyprus bear the following obliterations : D 47, Polymedia ; D 48, Head Quarters Camp : O 98 Platres ; 942 Larnaca ; 969 Nicosia ; 974 Baffo ; 975 Famagusta ; 981 Limassol ; 982 Kyrenia.

Letters posted in Cyprus are often taken on to Alexandria by boat and there obliterated. On the 1st of April, 1880, the Post Offices of the whole island were transferred to the Local Government, and on the same day special stamps, post cards, wrappers, and registered envelopes were brought into use.

Issue of April 1st, 1880.

For the first or provisional issue the current stamps of Great Britain surcharged CYPRUS in large black Egyptian letters were used. This surcharging was done by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., and the measurements are as follows :

For the ½d. value 13mm. long by 2mm. high.
For the other values 16½-16¾ long by 2¼mm. high.

Perf. 14.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| (1) ½d. rose | Plate No. 12, 15, 19 |
| (2) 1d. red | " " 174, 181, 184, 193, 196, 201, 205, 201, 210, 215, 216, 217, 218, 220 |
| (3) 2½ lilac-rose | " " 14, 15 |
| (4) 4d. pale green | " " 16 |
| (5) 6d. grey | " " 16 |
| (6) 1s. green | " " 13 |

Numerous forgeries of this surcharge exist, but they can be easily detected by slight differences in the form of the letters, principally the R.

During the latter part of 1880 the officials ran short of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, and as there was no time to order a fresh supply from London, resorted to the expedient of surcharging the 1d. stamps with the additional surcharge HALF PENNY. This was done in three sizes of type at different times.

I. Type of surcharge. 18mm. long by $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high.

(7) $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d. red. Plates Nos. 174, 181, 201, 204, 205, 208, 215, 216, 217, 218, 220.

II. Type of surcharge, 16-16 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long by $2\frac{1}{4}$ high.

(8) $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d. red. Plates Nos. 201, 216, 218. Plate No. 201 is found with double surcharge.

III. Type of surcharge. 13mm. long by 2mm. high.

(9) $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d. red. Plate Nos. 201, 204, 205, 210, 215, 217, 218
 " " 205, 215 exist with double surcharge
 " " 205, 215, 217, 218 exist with triple surcharge
 " " 215 exists with quadruple surcharge

It was found to be very difficult for the native Cypriotes to reckon in the British coinage, besides their equivalents could not be expressed conveniently in their currency. For instance 1 Piastre = $1\frac{3}{10}$ d. or 9 Piales = 1 Shilling. It was therefore decided to issue all stamps in future having the value impressed in the currency of the island.

Issue of ?, 1881.

The first stamp to appear in this currency was 30 paras on 1d. The measurement of the additional surcharge is 14-14 $\frac{1}{2}$ long, the 30 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, and the word PARAS 2mm. This stamp is found doubly surcharged, the one at the top of the stamp being inverted. This was caused by careless workmen allowing sheets to be passed under the printing press twice, the sheets being in the meantime turned round.

Some very slight differences are found in the shape of the figures, for instance the ends of the figure 3 almost meet in the centre and this variety is called *error 80 PARAS*; in others the back of the 3 joins the O.

(10) 30 Paras on 1d. red Plate Nos. 201, 216, 217, 220
 " " 216, 220 are doubly surcharged.

This surcharge has also been forged, but can be easily detected.

Issue of July, 1881.

Profile of Queen Victoria with crown to left on a horizontally lined ground in an octagon. At the top in a straight label the word *Cyprus*, at the bottom in a similar label the value in letters, at each side there is a row of 16 white diamonds. The spandrels between the labels and the octagon are filled in with small ornaments. They are surface printed on white wove paper; perf. 14.

They were printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., of London, who, I am sorry to say, decline to give me any information as to their manufacture. The plate, however, must have been the *General Colonial Plate* (used for printing some of the issues of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Lucia, Nevis, Turks and Virgin Islands).

(11) Half piastre	emerald green, shades to blue green
(12) One piastre	carmine (shades)
(13) Two piastres	blue "
(14) Four "	olive green "
(15) Six "	grey-black "

I possess No. 14 imperforate, but have not seen any other value in that state.

I have carefully gone through some Governments' records, but cannot find anything regarding the number of stamps printed. The only item of interest I found was that in August, 1881, a sum of £40 was paid for printing of a new issue of postage stamps, presumably the Crown and C.C. issue just described.

(To be Continued).

The Stamps of France, 1870.

From the *Philatériste Français*, by M. RENOUARD.

The conditions under which the stamps of the 1870 issue, Paris as well as Bordeaux were created, seem to us to be worthy of a few words and no doubt will interest all.

The Franco-Prussian war was declared on the 19th of July, 1870, and from this hour the letters of all soldiers and sailors in active service were forwarded free of charge.

The Republic was proclaimed on the 4th of September, 1870; Paris being invested at the time. Two issues were the consequence, one at Paris engraved, the other at Bordeaux, lithographed, by order of M. Steenackers.

In Paris only 3 values were wanted :

The 10 cent. bistre for letters in Paris.

The 20 cent. blue for letters by *Ballon monté* in France and Algiers.

The 40 cent. orange for letters by *Ballon monté* for foreign countries.

Transfers were taken from the old plates of 1849, and the stamps perforated 13½. During the siege 64 balloon ascensions took place, representing 3,000,000 telegrams and letters. The total weight was 9,000 kilogrammes, although the highest possible weight of a letter was only 4 grammes (½ oz.)

The Bordeaux stamps were also modelled on the 1849 issue, but drawn on stone and to save time imperforate. (*We suppose the original plates being in Paris, transfers could not be made. The Ed.*) The value most in use was the 20 centimes blue. A drawing was made and transferred to the stone, and as only middling results could be obtained, 3 more types of the same value were drawn. After this value the others were produced. The first row of 15 stamps was transferred to the stone, taking great care that the alignment was correct, and that sufficient space was left for cutting. Afterwards a cliché was made of this row, which was then transferred to the stone 20 times to make 300 stamps per sheet.

From official sources the following numbers were printed :

24,477,375	stamps of	1 cent	olive
8,882,475	"	2 "	brown
4,233,975	"	4 "	grey
6,392,825	"	5 "	green
17,801,075	"	10 "	bistre
52,445,175	"	20 "	blue
2,935,875	"	30 "	dark brown
3,255,025	"	40 "	orange
2,338,575	"	80 "	rose

For the 20 centimes blue 4 drawings were made, and for the 5 centimes green, 2; for all the other values only one. The printing began on the 5th of November 1870 and finished on the 18th of March 1871.

The *Moniteur Universel*, published at Tours, announced on the 21st of October 1870, that the whole stock of the perforated laureated stamps of the Empire would be sold by

public auction; this is the reason that so many unused stamps of this issue are found, dealers buying very largely.

As soon as matters were settled in France the original matrixes of the Bordeaux issue were destroyed, and on the 12th of August 1871, the stones were pumice stoned, so as not to leave any traces of the design. A little later the whole remaining stock of this issue was burned. Hence the comparative rarity of unused stamps.



APRIL, 1897, REPORT.

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His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

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VERNON ROBERTS, Manchester.

REV. W. BELL, Cork.

Vice-Presidents—

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

Hon. Librarian—

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

Hon. Counterfeit Detector.

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

Hon. Solicitors—

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

Membership.

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

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

Jules Petit Sadler, 20, Alkerden Road, Chiswick, London, W. Proposed by W. T. Taylor, seconded by T. H. Hinton.

New Addresses.

W. Silk, junr., 28, Sarre Road, Mill Lane, West Hampstead, N. W.

J. Kirkwood, Grange Park, Prestwick, Scotland, (from May, 1897, to February, 1898.)

Library.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks *Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal* from Mr. Nunn, *Philatelic Record*, March and April from Messrs. Buhl Stamps No. 2, from Mr. Heygate, *Welt Post* from Vienna.

Any donations to the Library gladly received and duly acknowledged.

Reports and Notices of Meetings, etc.

On Wednesday evening, March 31st, on the conclusion of the committee meeting, Mr. Hayman exhibited a portion of his superb collection of used and unused African stamps. Being fine in quality and large in quantity, it afforded much pleasure to those who had the privilege of being present, and who unanimously expressed their thanks at the conclusion of a very pleasant evening.

Wednesday, April 28th.—The Committee will meet at Messrs. Oldfields Offices, St. Stephens Chambers Telegraph Street, E. C., at 7.30 p.m. On the conclusion of formal business the Hon. Sec. will show a portion of his general collection, and will be pleased to see those of other members who may care to bring them for comparison.

Annual General Meeting.—Members are reminded that the Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers and Committee will be held at Messrs. Oldfield's Offices on Wednesday, May 26th, 1897, when a full attendance of Members is hoped for.

Subscriptions.

Members who have not yet forwarded their Annual Subscriptions for 1897, will find a notice enclosed in the present number, to which their early attention will oblige.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
5, Paulsons Square,

Chelsea, London, S.W.

March 6th, 1897.

Exchange Superintendent's Report.

For the March packets 36 members sent 50 sheets worth £417 13s 1d. The takings ex February Packets amounted to £46 7s. 6d. Accounts for the latter month are now being sent out.

DR. E. F. MARX,

Rolandseck School,
Ealing.



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

March 18th.—Messrs. G. B. Bainbridge (Northumberland), O. T. Hodges (London), L. W. Grey (India), H. A. Pocklington (N.S.W.) were unanimously elected members.

Mr. Pimm then gave his paper on 'Barbados,' illustrating it by means of his own fine collection, and also by a grand lot shown by Mr. Wilson.

April 1st.—Messrs. H. Andersen (Germany), W. R. Palmer (London), J. Westhorp (London), were unanimously elected members.

Mr. Walton presented a copy of "The British Stamp Directory" and Mr. Wurtele some stamp journals. Vote of thanks were ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Owing to the ever increasing value of the packets it was decided to purchase a safe in which to keep them while being prepared for circulation.

Mr. F. E. Wilson (in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Lundblad through illness), showed his fine collection of European stamps giving notes on the minor varieties which were very interesting and instructive. The early issues of Austria and Norway deservedly came in for a fair share of attention.

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

The 13th meeting of the Session was held at the Grand Hotel. The President and sixteen members being present.

Dr. Bradley (Farnworth), Mr. A. Buxton (Heaton Chapel) and Mr. W. Terry (Brooklands), were duly elected members of the Society.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and the business transacted.

The subject for the evening was "the Stamps of Sicily." Fluently translating Dr. Diena's paper from from "Le Timbre Post," Mr. Petri gave the most interesting and important passages which had reference to the mode of production and retouches etc. of the various values. Many of the varieties hitherto unknown to many of those present were clearly defined.

Coming after the disappointments experienced during the last few weeks, Mr. Petri's reading was genuinely appreciated by all present.—Arthur H. Harrison, Hon. Sec., Grasmere, Whitefield, near Manchester.

THE PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, Major G. H. W. Stockdale, R.E.

The eleventh ordinary meeting of the Society was held at No. 9a, Princess-square, on Wednesday, February 29th, 1897, at 7.30 p.m.

The Vice-President (Mr. R. T. Stevens) in the chair, supported by 9 members and two visitors. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and the report of publications received, was announced.

A sub-committee of eight members was elected to make arrangements for the display of stamps to be held at the Society's room on the 27th inst.

The Vice-President (Mr. R. T. Stevens), introduced the subject of study "The Stamps of Barbados." He dealt with the stamps comprised in issues I. to VIII. of Messrs. Bacon & Napier's handbook, and illustrated his remarks by the exhibition of his own collection, arranged in accordance with the handbook, and which showed very distinctly the different wmkds., perforations, and shades of color. He explained the differences in the pin perf.; clean cut perf.; rough, or blind perf.; and the succeeding clean perf., and specimens of each were passed round for inspection by the members. In the star wmkd. series, the difference in the sizes of the stars, and their positions on the sheet were explained. A most interesting discussion followed, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Vice-President for his very exhaustive and interesting remarks.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Cocks passed round for inspection, the new issue of Zanzibar stamps, on original envelope.

The twelfth meeting of the sixth Session of the Society was held at No. 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, March 10th, 1897, at 7.30 p.m.

The President, Major Stockdale, R.E., in the chair, supported by seven members and one visitor. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, and the following candidates for membership were balloted for and duly elected: Miss C. L. White, Mannamead, Plymouth, and Dr. L. F. Houghton, East Looe.

The subject of study, the stamps of "Barbados," was introduced by the Vice-President, Mr. R. T. Stevens, being a continuation of his remarks from last meeting. He dealt with the stamps from Issue VIII. to the current issue, as comprised in the handbook published by Messrs. Bacon & Napier. His remarks were illustrated by the exhibition of his stamps of the colony, arranged in accordance with the handbook, and which showed very clearly the different perforations, and also contained some very unusual shades of color. He pointed out a peculiarity in the stamps under notice, which was not found in the stamps of any other colony, viz., that they were first perforated with a gauge of 14, followed by 12½, and then again to the gauge of 14. At the close of his interesting remarks he pointed out that the colony of Barbados enjoyed the proud distinction of being the first to introduce a ½d. rate of postage, and that was further increased in 1896 by the introduction of a ¼d. rate. A most interesting discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. Cocks informed the members that the current 8d. was found with the value printed in two very distinct shades of ultramarine.

The Vice-President was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his instructive remarks, and at the close of the meeting he sorted and classified the stamps of those members who had brought them to avail themselves of his offer.

PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT PLYMOUTH.—An interesting "display of stamps" by members of the Plymouth Philatelic Society was held on Saturday, Feb. 27th, at 9a, Princess-square, in a large room placed at the disposal of the Society for their meetings, by Mr. W. Earl, solicitor. It was the first exhibition

organised by the Society during the current session, and both in the growth in number and variety of the exhibits, and the larger attendance of visitors, compared with previous displays, shewed evidence of increased interest in philately in the district. Prominent among the exhibits was Mr. R. Tyeth Stevens's collection of the Stamps of Barbados, which, though containing few of the extremely great rarities, was noteworthy for its fine range of shades of colour. Mr. Stevens also shewed comprehensive little collections of the Stamps of Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, and Dominica. Both series bore evidence of extreme care and neatness in mounting, the Stamps of Barbados being arranged on the plan of the new handbook by Messrs. Bacon and Napier. Mr. M. Z. Kuttner exhibited the Stamps of St. Helena, also scientifically mounted, each stamp being arranged in its proper issue, and annotated with the exact measurements of the overprints and length of bars. His collection included all the known varieties up to the 1894 issue, and many minor varieties that are not catalogued. Mr. Kuttner also sent nearly a dozen sheets of rarities, including complete sets of used Ionian Isles, a pair of £5 British Bechuanaland Stamps, several Cape Wood Blocks, including the scarce damaged cliché, a 20s. Gold Coast Stamp, a magnificent used copy of the 5s. blue Lagos, complete sets of the early issues of the Mauritius Stamps, showing different states of the plates, unused pairs of imperforated Gambias, and many other fine examples of desirable stamps, that excited the admiration and envy of collectors. Mr. A. R. Barratt, sent a collection of unused Jamaica stamps, which were greatly admired for their fine range of shades. Among them were blocks of the early pine issue, and the split 1d. pine on the entire cover, and a curious double surcharge. Besides a fairly complete set of the Stamps of Gibraltar, Mr. H. W. Mayne sent a number of Cape of Good Hope Stamps, including some fine pairs of the early stamps, and a well-selected series of the latest issues. Mr. J. V. Moreton showed a small group of Tonga stamps. Being all of comparatively recent issue and consequently not well known they attracted a good deal of attention. While they could not be commended for beauty of execution, they were remarkable for the extraordinary variety of surcharges, which created a good deal of comment, and elicited many inquiries as to their meaning. Mr. W. J. W. Miller contributed several sheets shewing the various issues of Norway, including the extremely rare error of the first issues, and nearly all the newly discovered minor varieties. Mr. Preston Pearce lent his very fine collection of United States revenue stamps, comprising some 70 pages of his album, and including many of the scarce stamps that are now fetching very high prices in America. Owing to absence from Plymouth, the President (Major G. H. W. Stockdale, R.E.), was unable to send his fine collection of Spanish stamps, as promised, but these will be included in the next display held by the Society. The exhibits were well arranged and classified, and several members of the committee courteously conducted the visitors round the room and explained the various features of the different collections. Many of the collectors who visited the exhibition expressed gratification at finding so active and vigorous a Philatelic Society existing in Plymouth, and were surprised to learn that over £2000 worth of stamps were on view in the room. Another display will take place towards the end of the season, and we are asked to state that collectors wishing to join the society may obtain information from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. J. W. Miller, 5,

Athenaeum Terrace, or to the Vice-President, Mr. R. Tyeth Stevens, 6, St. James' Terrace.

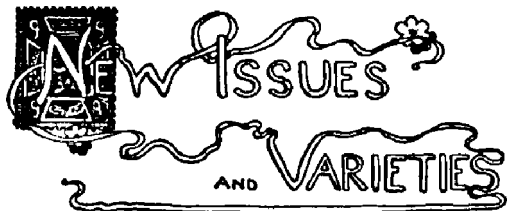
THE SUBURBAN STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB. — Two "A" and two "B" packets amounting in the aggregate to £1882 14s 11d were made up and despatched in good time on the March circuit. As usual many good Colonials and Europeans were offered at reasonable rates. The sheets in the November packets have been checked and returned, and accounts duly balanced. Monthly cash settlements meet with general approbation. Owing to a recent decision in the law courts it has been found expedient to alter the existing club regulations, and a revised code of rules will shortly be issued for signature. Medium or advanced collectors giving satisfactory references are welcomed to the Club, and should apply for rules, etc., to the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Tudor House, St. Albans.

The Exhibition.

We have great pleasure in announcing that our publishers have given a Silver Medal for the best Collection on the Stamps of the Straits Settlements surcharged for use in the following Native States: — Bangkok, Johore, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor and Sungei Ujong. We hope to see a good many competitors entering for this medal.

We have also had information that our publishers have had stall No. 6 allotted to them, and they hope to see many of their friends during the Exhibition.

Regarding the other successful firms for stalls we have not had any official information up to the time of going to press.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.
BRITISH EMPIRE.

Bermuda. We hear that a new issue of the Leeward Islands type will shortly be issued here.

Borneo. The *London Philatelist* informs us that the Governor of Sandakan advised the addition of Chinese and Malay characters to the inscriptions on the stamps. The designs have been re-drawn, and the new stamps will probably be issued some time this month.

- 1c. ochre and black.
- 2c. lake
- 3c. lilac and olive-green.
- 5c. vermilion and black.
- 6c. olive-brown and black.
- 8c. dull lilac
- 12c. blue
- 18c. green
- 24c. blue and dull lake

Canada. A Jubilee Stamp of 3c. is to be issued here. It is proposed to have the Queen's head as she appeared in 1837 and 1897.

Cape of Good Hope. The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift* chronicles two of the new series with the usual watermark.

- 2d. brown.
- 4d. olive.

Jamaica. We hear that the following values are now issued on paper watermarked Crown C.A., and are perforated 14.

- 1/- brown.
- 2/- claret.
- 5/- mauve.

Labuan. The same remarks apply here as under 'Borneo'

- 1c. black and lilac and black.
- 2c. " blue "
- 3c. " ochre "
- 5c. " green "
- 6c. " red "
- 8c. " rose "
- 12c. " vermilion "
- 18c. " olive-brown "
- 24c. blue and lilac and blue.

Niger Coast. The *L.P.* chronicles three sizes of a Registered Envelope. The stamp is on the flap (old shape at back of Envelope) enclosed in an ornamental rectangular frame and the name 'Thos. De La Rue & Co.' is under the flap

R.E. 2d. blue, sizes G, H 2, K.

Seychelles The *Revue Philatelique Française* announces of the current type.

- 18c. ultramarine.
- 36c. brown and rose.
- 1r. violet and carmine.

Sierra Leone. Messrs. Whitfield King send us copies of some of the Stamp Duty stamps surcharged in three lines 'POSTAGE'—'AND'—'REVENUE,' and on the 3d and 6d '2½d' and the original value obliterated by six thin lines. There are three varieties of the '2½d.'

Type 1 '2' is large and has a straight foot, and no ball to head, and the '2' of '½' has a ball to head, and the end of the foot turned up.

Type 2 '2' is smaller with straight foot, and a ball to head, the '2' of '½' has no ball and the foot is not turned up.

Type 3. Both '2' have a curly foot.

The stamps are in sheets of sixty, 6 rows of 10 and are surcharged in two blocks of thirty rows 1 and 2 being type 1, and row 3 having the types as follows: 1-2-2-3-2-2-2-3-3-1. The stamps are large rectangular watermarked C.A. and Crown perforated 14.

- 1d. black on lilac and green.
- 2½d. in black, on 3d. lilac and green, 3 types.
- 2½d. " 6d. " " "

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Argentine. The following have been issued with the new watermark.

- 16c. grey
- 50c. green
- 2p. dark green
- 5p. dark blue.

Belgium. *Congo.* Some new Post Cards have been issued here with stamp of the lately issued 15c. type. The Reply Cards have the two halves in different colours, the first mentioned being the original, the second the reply.

- P.C. 10c. orange on buff.
- 10+10c. green on lilac-rose.
- " " " "
- 15+15c. brown on greenish.
- " " " "

Brazil. Several correspondents have sent us copies of the current 10r. stamp redrawn. The word 'DEZ' at left in the tablet at bottom is replaced by 'REIS.'

- 10r. blue and carmine.

China. Mr. Benjamin has sent us some more surcharges, and informs us that the post office refuses to supply the stamps in large quantities. As it is, several varieties are exhausted. We can chronicle the following with surcharge two lines of Chinese characters, figure of value and 'cent (s).' Also on the fiscal stamp of 3 cents, surcharged with three rows of Chinese characters, and '1 (2) cent. (s).' The 2c. are surcharged in blocks of twenty stamps (two rows of 10) the fifth stamp having a comma after 'cents,' and the 15th stamp having the 'S' of 'cent' inverted. We do not know how the other values are printed, but the sheets of the postage stamps that we have had surcharged do not show any varieties. Messrs. Whitfield King write to say that they have sheets of the 9c., both surcharged and unsurcharged, and these do not show a stamp tête-bêche so that it must have been corrected.

- 10c. in black on 6c. brown,
- 10c. " 12c. orange.
- 1c. " 1c. green (1886 issue).
- 2c. " 2c. violet "
- 5c. " 5c. yellow "
- 10c. " 3c. vermilion (Fiscal).
- 2c. " 3c. "

We have the 1c. 1895 in a vertical pair imperf. between.

Ecuador. According to the *Echo* the Jubilee Stamps have been surcharged 'PROVISORIO'

Egypt. *Soudan*—The Territory, reconquered by the late expedition, in order to keep an account of the receipts and expenses, is to have special stamps. The current Egyptian Stamps have been surcharged 'SOUDAN' and were to come into use on March 1st.

- 1m. black and brown.
- 3m. " and yellow.
- 5m. " and carmine.
- 7p. " and ultramarine.

France. The 50c. Pneumatic Envelope has received the words 'REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.'

P.E. 50c. rose on bluish.

Greece. We have seen a horizontal pair perforated all round but imperf. between of the three first mentioned stamps. We take the other two from the *Timbre Poste*.

- 1st type sl. green on buff.
- " 30l. brown "
- 30l. milky blue on buff.
- 1879 sl. yellow-green on white without figures at back.
- 1891 20l. red on straw. local print. imperf.

Hawaii. A set of stamps inscribed 'Dept. of Foreign Affairs,' with head of Mr. L. A. Thurston in centre, has been issued, perforated 12.

- Off. 2c. yellow-green.
- 5c. dark-brown.
- 6c. deep ultramarine.
- 10c. rose.
- 12c. orange.
- 25c. purple.

Holland *Curaçao*. The following value of the new Postage Due has been issued.

- P.D. 40c. black and green.
- Suriname*. The same for this Colony.
- P.D. 40c. black and lilac.

Mexico. There are two varieties of the current Letter Card, in one there is no stop after 'MEXICANO,' and in the other the date reads, 2-6-9.

Messrs. A. Smith & Co. have a copy of the current 10c. printed in the colour of the 3c.

10c. brown (error).

Monaco. Besides the 1c. the following have been changed in shade.

- 50c. bistre on yellow.
- 5f. bright rose on greenish.

Morocco. *Alcazar — Ouazzan*. With camel in centre, dated 1896, perforated 11 1/2.

- 5c. red
- 10c. blue
- 20c. orange.
- 25c. green.
- 40c. violet.
- 50c. yellow.
- 1f. brown.

Fez—Mequinez. Addition to the value mentioned last month.

- 10c. carmine, value in blue.
- 15c. blue, " yellow.
- 20c. yellow, " violet.
- 25c. violet, " green.
- 35c. brown, " carmine.
- 50c. vermilion, " brown.
- 1f. deep green, " brown.

Telouan—Chechouan. Six pointed star with circle in centre, dated 1896, perforated 11 1/2.

- 5c. blue.
- 10c. green.
- 20c. rose
- 25c. orange.
- 40c. violet.
- 50c. red.
- 1f. brown.

Nicaragua. The Seebeck stamps for 1897 are the same designs as 1896, but the date is changed and the colours of the Postage Due Stamps.

- 1c. mauve.
- 2c. green.
- 5c. rose.
- 10c. blue.
- 20c. brown.
- 50c. blue-grey.
- 1p. slate.
- 2p. claret.
- 5p. blue.

- P.D. 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50c. purple.
- E. 5c. red on blue wove, size 159 x 92mm.
- 10c. orange " " " "
- 20c. purple " " 231 x 103mm.
- W. 1c. red on straw, size 170 x 252mm.
- 2c. dark blue on straw, size "
- 4c. purple " " "
- P.C. 2c. dark blue on rose. " "

- 2 + 2c. " " "
- 3c. " " "
- 3 + 3c. " " "

Orange Free State. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King the following of the current design.

1/2d. orange.

Paraguay. The 10c. has been printed in blue, and issued without the punched hole.

10c. blue, perforated.

Peru. We hear that the current 5c. will shortly be changed in colour.

Portugal. *Lourenço—Marques*. The 300r. has been surcharged '50 reis' in two varieties, one in one line, and the other in two lines.

50r. in black on 300r. blue on buff, 2 varieties.

Roumania. The *Record* chronicles the following postmarked '6 (7) Feb. 92'

- 1891 1 1/2b. lake, printed both sides.
- 10b. vermilion "

Salvador. The *A.J.P.* chronicle the first two and we have the other of the following.

- 1895 3c. brown, horizontal pair, imperf. vertically.
- " P.D. 10c. olive-green, vertical pair, imperf. between.
- 15c. " " "

The stamps for 1897 are ready and consist of the same designs as the 1896 issue. The *A.J.P.* illustrating the set of various designs inscribed 'DE EL.' The Postage Dues are simply changed in colour. While the envelopes, etc., have various heads of no doubt important people, one of which should be Col. Seebeck.

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

- P.D. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50c. dark blue.
- Reg. 10c. dark-blue
- R.R.R. 5c. dark green.
- 10c. carmine-brown.

- E. 1c. rose on white wove, size 150 x 90 mm.
- 2c. blue-green " " "
- 5c. orange-yellow " " "
- 12c. blue " " "
- 15c. black " " "
- W. 2c. grey-green on straw, size 170 x 253mm.
- 3c. brown " " "
- 4c. dark blue " " "
- 6c. carmine " " "
- P.C. 1c. dark blue on white.

- 1 + 1c. " " "
- 2c. " bluish
- 2 + 2c. " " "
- 3c. " rose
- 3 + 3c. " " "

Siam. We have the following surcharges all in black on the 64a.

- 1 Att. small type, surcharge on back inverted.
- 1 Att. " '1' close to 'Att'
- 2 Atts. " surcharge inverted.
- 2 Att. " " "
- 1 At t- larger type, space between 't' and 't'
- 2 Att.s " " "

Switzerland. We have the 1c., completing the Postage Due set.

P.D. 1c. yellow-green and carmine.

Turkey. Messrs. Whitfield King sends us a copy of the surcharged mentioned last month and also of another n black with a Turkish word in addition between the Turkish numerals in the upper part of the stamp. This stamp is for journals.

The *T.P.* gives the following varieties of the surcharges both red and black :—

- head of 1st 's' broken.
- head of 2nd 's' broken.
- Journals 5 pa. in black on top, green.

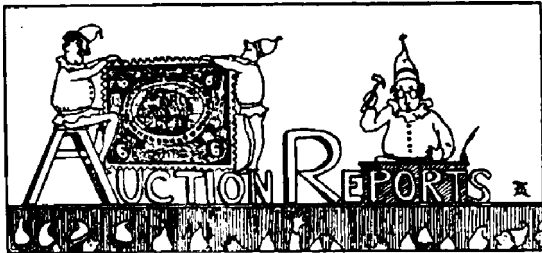
United States. The *A.J.P.* chronicles a fresh variety of the Adams Express Co. local, with head to right in octagon instead of oval.

The *Philatelic Monthly* notes a new die of the 1897 2c. Envelope, head larger and nearer the frame.

- Local Adams. 25c. black on white.
- E. 2c. green on white, new die.

Uruguay. The three Suarez Commemoration Stamps have been surcharged 'PROVISORIO 1897,' the two lower values in a horseshoe, and the higher value with date below the base of the monument.

- 1c. carmine, violet and black.
- 5c. " blue
- 10c. " carmine "



* Unused. † On entire.

The following sales have been held since last month.

- Messrs. BUHL & Co., March 9th and 10th.
- " CHEVELEY & Co., March 11th.
- " PUTTICK & SIMPSON, March 16th and 17th.
- " CHEVELEY & Co., March 22nd.

Mr. W. HADLOW, March 26th.

67	Ceylon, 5 on 32c. sheet of 60*	...	10	0	0
92	Gt. Britain, anchor, £1, pair	...	3	6	0
130	Lagos, C.A., 2/6 olive*	...	3	15	0
131	" 5/- blue*	...	7	5	0
145	Mauritius, 4d. black on green†	...	3	0	0
277	Zululand, 5/-†	...	2	12	0

- Messrs. BUHL & Co., March 26th.
- " SMITH & RITCHIE (Edinburgh), March 27th.
- " VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, March 30th and 31st.
- Messrs. SMITH & RITCHIE (Edinburgh), April 3rd.
- " PUTTICK & SIMPSON, April 5th and 6th.
- " BUHL & Co., April 6th and 7th.
- " VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, April 8th and 9th.

Wheels within Wheels.

LIVERPOOL.

That ancient libel, perpetrated, I think, by Sydney Smith, on the Scotch, might well be applied to some *English* stamp folk. The most skilful surgeon would be quite useless, and we should have to fall back upon dynamite to get the feeblest joke into some philatelists.

The Liverpool Philatelic Society met on March 8th, when a very interesting and instructive paper was read on France.

Probably more arguments can be advanced in favour of stamp collecting than any other hobby, and yet in the face of this, the scribes of the daily press rarely refer to Philately without a covert sneer.

I suppose there is a fashion in these matters. Thus, the *Liverpool Daily Post* of March 3rd (the italics are mine) :—

"Here is one of the curious little phenomena of human nature . . . which crops up in many a branch of human activity from Philately to matrimony—the *most frivolous* and the most serious of the occupations that engage man's attention.

The intrinsic value of one cancelled postage stamp is exactly that of any other, since the difference of the weight of paper cannot be expressed in commercial terms. Yet when a specimen turns up of which there is reason to believe that no other like it exists, purchasers appear willing to pay hundreds of pounds to possess it. . . . Often it is said of a man and his wife, "What could so and so have seen in that woman to make him marry her?" Such cavillers forget that a woman is a *unique copy*, and that men are always prepared to pay heavily for exclusive possession." Until now I had always imagined bringing out an evening paper during an Eastern Crisis was the most frivolous occupation that engaged man's attention.

This libel on our pursuit sounds the more strange as the writer employs the phraseology of a stamp man. Indeed, I have never heard even the most philatelic philatelist describe his wife as "a unique copy," although a good many men (not philatelists!) consider their better half as their exclusive possession—judging from police court proceedings.

Mr. Wm. Hall, of Seaforth, will have held

the first regular auction sale of stamps in Liverpool, by the time this appears.

The performance is billed for the 12th of April, at the Alexandra Hotel, the headquarters of the Philatelic Society.

I trust success will attend Mr. Hall's venture.

The philatelic "drummer" is perhaps more American than British; Liverpool, however, can boast of a member of the fair sex who comes under this head.

Trade is, if anything, a little better here, and local dealers are hoping for an extension of the season, to make up for the exceptional dulness in the earlier months.

DICKY SAM.

EDINBURGH.

Three Auction Sales and two meetings of the Philatelic Society to report for the month—not bad for Edinburgh.

The Sale at Dowell's was well attended, considering that that firm had not before taken up the sale of stamps. Those disposed of on the 20th of March were surplus duplicates from the magnificent collection of C. M. Pelham Burn, Esq., Prestonfield House. There were large lots of British, and some very fine British Colonials. The wonder is that prices were not much better than those realized, for the Capes and Ceylons were in very fine condition. But dealers must have their innings sometimes, and a myrtle green 5d. C.C. for 4/- gives a chance for good profit in future dealing.

On the 27th of March, Mr. Ritchie, in little more than his usual two hours' limit, disposed of about 440 lots. The following were among the prices obtained:—Great Britain, 1884, £5 orange, used postally, 32s; do., 5s Inland Revenue Official, 34s; Mauritius 1d red, post paid, with large margins, 38s; Nevis, 1861, 4d rose, blued paper, 42s; do., 1861, 6d grey lilac, 48s; do., 1861, 6d brown bronze, 36s; do., 1861, 1s deep green, 30s; do., 1861, 1s pale green, 42s; New South Wales, Sydney 1d carmine, lightly post-marked (two), 36s; do., Sydney 1d carmine, lightly post-marked (two), 52s; do., Sydney 2d blue, with light postmark, 38s; Great Britain, £1 green Inland Revenue Official, postally used, 32s; and U.S.A., 1869, 90c black and carmine, with light postmark, 38s.

At Smith's Auction Rooms on the 3rd of April, Mr. Ritchie was again at work with a collection of British, British Colonial and United States Stamps, the property of an Edinburgh Collector. The lots were most carefully arranged, and were got up in quite an artistic manner, even the catalogue showing that the Pelham Burn Sale had had its effect. The following are some of the best prices:—Great Britain—10s grey, Wmk. Maltese Cross, 11s; Asia—Ceylon—2s; blue, Wmk. Star, perf., £1, 2s; Africa—Cape of Good Hope—1d, bright red, Wood Block Triangular, 12s; 5s

orange yellow, Wmk. C.A., 16s; Gold Coast—5s red violet, perf., 15½ by 15, 12s; West Indies—Antigua—1s lilac, Wmk. C.A., 10s; Bahamas—£1, venetian red, Wmk. C.A., 12s; Barbadoes—1d blue, Wmk. Large Star 10s; 6d bright yellow, Wmk. C.C., perf., 12½ unused full O.G. in mint condition, £1, 12s 6d; Montserrat—2½d, red brown, Wmk. C.A., 11s; St. Christopher—1d lilac, Wmk. C.A., 13s; St. Lucia—1d lake, Wmk. C.C., perf., 12½, 10s; St. Vincent—1s indigo blue, no Wmk., 12s; 4d deep blue, no Wmk., £1, 1s; 4d deep yellow, no Wmk., £1 1s; 1s vermilion, Wmk. Star, perf. 11 by 12½, £1, 4d; dull blue, Wmk. C.A., perf., 12 the rare shade, 18s; North America—Canada—7½d, green, fine margins, £2; United States—5 Cents mustard, 17s; Oceania—New South Wales—Sydney View, 2d blue, Plate 3, Pearl in Fan, £1, 6s; Sydney View, 2d blue, Plate 3, first retouch, 10s; Queensland—1d rose, Wmk., large Star, 1860, imperf., £1, 2s; Victoria—4d, no Wmk., imperf., Laid Paper, 11s; 6d orange, Beaded Oval, fine colour, £1, 11s; Heligoland, 3 Pf., catalogued at 80s, used, £1 1s; Great Britain, 1854-57, 1d red brown, Wmk. Small Crown, perf. 14., unused with gum, 11s; Canada 10d blue, with wide margins, lightly postmarked, £1 1s.

The Edinburgh and Leith Philatelic Society have decided on making their subscription for the year 5s for town members and 3s for country members. No particular paper may now be considered their official organ, as each member is at liberty to choose what magazine he likes. The surplus funds are to be utilised in procuring books of reference, &c., for the library.

At the meeting on Monday, the 5th of April, Mr. Kerr showed a good collection of British Registration Envelopes, and pointed out their chief differences.

Owing to the spring holiday falling on the 19th of April, the next meeting of the Society will not take place till the first Monday in May.

Meanwhile, we are looking forward to another sale at Smith and Ritchie's, on the 17th of April, when another Edinburgh collector has some very good things to bring under the hammer.

MANCHESTER.

Philately in Cottonopolis still pursues the even tenour of its way, and although the local Society is not inflicting its doings (or mis-doings) upon the public, yet many of its members are quietly at work in various ways, preparing to leave behind them "footprints on the philatelic sands of time." Always foremost to call in the aid of science, the Society indulged in another lantern display. Through the kindness of Mr. Bert Beckton, who prepared the slides and manipulated the lantern, the Secretary (Mr. A. H. Harrison) was enabled to shew on the screen some unique blocks, in an unused state, of the third issue of the stamps of Norway, magnified about 2,000 times. An interesting evening was spent in studying and fixing the four types of each value, the results of which will, no doubt, appear later. Lately Mr. E. Petri has been

expounding to the members some of the retouches on the plates of the Sicilian stamps based on the work of Dr. Diena.

On the 11th March Messrs. Cheveley & Co. held their Second Manchester Auction Sale. The attendance was entirely local, and prices ruled fairly good, many of the stamps not being in best condition. A Nova Scotia 1s. mauve, cut very close, realised the highest price £8, being closely followed by a Nevis 6d. green unused and Newfoundland 6½d. carmine unused at £6 15s each.

Local philatelists have been greatly amused lately at the "storm in a teacup" that has been raised by Dicky Sam's jocular criticism of the Liverpool Society, and the amount of "twaddle" that has been written about it. Dicky Sam, as a member, has a perfect right to criticise the Society if he thinks it is not working on the best lines, and no attempt has been made to deny that his remarks are true, whence, therefore, the alleged "vilifying" of the Society. However, the "official organ of the Society" has rushed in to defend the weak, and when it speaks "let no dog bark." I do not know whether "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery" always, but I would commend to Dicky Sam as a model the delightfully urbane system of criticism indulged in by the aforesaid official organ, which in a recent number, referring to a certain moribund society, speaks of the "utter fatuity of that senile body." There is a well-known proverb about "people who live in glass houses, &c." Personally, I hope it will not occur again, that is, making an apology for an entirely legitimate criticism, always remembering that "Qui s'excuse s'accuse."

FREE LANCE.

Forgeries.

SAXONY 1854 ISSUE.

Lately we have seen a very clever though unmistakable forgery of the 2 ngr. black on blue. It seems that the forger has first bleached the stamp, i.e., he has taken the blue colour of the paper and then dyed the stamp in the colour of the 1 ngr. rose, thus producing a 2 ngr. stamp black on rose. The colour which is identical with the 1 ngr. rose, is no doubt caused by the chemical action of the acid used to bleach the stamp in the first instance, the paper feels greasy to the touch, is nearly pelure, whereas the original stamps are printed on medium thick wove opaque paper. We understand this stamp has been offered as an error at a stiff figure.

SERVIA 1866 ISSUE.

From the *Austria Philatelist* we take the following note: "Again and again the old forgery of the 1 & 2 Para Servia 1866 issue appears. Though we believe it has already been described we will just give the principal points these forgeries can be detected by.

The beard is very badly drawn and makes the face look smaller and thinner. The figures of value in the bottom label are the same size

as the work PARA in the forgeries, whereas they are larger in the genuine stamps and fill the whole width of the bottom label. The paper these forgeries are printed on is also too thin. The colours are too light and the height a little too large.

Both values exist forged perforate and imperforate.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

The same paper describes a good forgery of the 4 cents green 1872 issue of this island. The colour and general appearance is practically identical with that of the originals.

The principal points of difference are as follows:

1. The words POSTAGE and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND in the top label are not clearly defined, the letters seem to run together, whereas there is a defined line of background in the originals.

2. The figures of value in the corners are all different in the forgery, especially in the length and termination of the horizontal line.

3. The ornamental frame surrounding the head of the Queen cuts into the lower label containing the value in the forgeries.

ROMAGNA.

Lately a very good forgery of the 20 Baj. stamp of this country has been put upon the market. This forgery seems to have been done by lithography, and can easily deceive even good and experienced collectors. The genuine stamps are typographed.

In the first instance we would point out that all the letters in the forgeries are too thin, thus giving the stamp a cleaner appearance. This can be specially noticed in the figure 20, which from the same cause looks too long. One of the best tests, however, is the final E in POSTALE, which reaches over the horizontal line of the inner frame in the forgery, whereas it should not do so. The paper is very little thicker than the originals, and the colour nearly identical.

Discoveries.

SICILY. 20 GRANA BLUE, 1859 ISSUE.

Mr. E. Petri writes us: I submit for your inspection a specimen of the "20 grana Sicily" in a dull peacock blue or very greenish blue colour. The shade is very similar to the one occasionally met with in the later printings of the "2 grana" value. The stamp, as you will see, is in perfect condition, postally used and shows no signs of having been tampered with, the shading of the head being of a very delicate colour.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. 3d on 4d BLUE, 1879 ISSUE.

Mr. W. D. Beckton notifies us of a minor variety on the 1879 issue "THREE PENCE" in red on the four pence blue. The variety consists as one will at once suppose in the surcharge. Two principal varieties of this stamp are the well known errors "THREE PENCE" and "THREE PENCEB." The minor

variety in question consists in the letters R and E of THREE being spaced, there being $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. between them. The spacing is similar to that which is to be seen in the "THEEF" error, and as it occurs in the same place, can it be that the error was rectified by the substitution of the letter R for E and the position of the other letters not interfered with? If this should be case, this minor variety would be an extremely interesting stamp.

SWEDEN. 5 ORE GREEN, 1858 ISSUE.

Looking through a quantity of Swedish stamps of the 1858 issue, we found a specimen of the 5 ore green with the value reading FFM instead of FEM. The second F is quite distinct, though undoubtedly it owes its existence only to bad printing. The stamp in question is unused.

France. 5 centimes green, 1870.

Learning from the article on "The Stamps of France, 1870" appearing in this number, that two drawings were made for the 5 centimes green, we examined the copies in our collection to see whether we could find out any differences. To a certain extent we have succeeded in doing so, though we cannot trace such distinct differences as in the 20 centimes value of the same issue. The only really noticeable difference we can trace is, however, a very marked one, and consists of a distinct line behind the head, running along the hair and between the hair and the background. This line is formed by a distinct curved streak of white, and is caused through the shading of the hair apparently not having been started far enough back.

We shall be glad if our readers will examine their specimens of this stamp and point out any other differences they may find.

Abbreviations found on Stamps.

By the EDITOR.

Antioquia.

Es Us de Colombia—Estados Unidos de Colombia.

E. S. de Antioquia—Estado Soberano de Antioquia.

Argentine Confederation.

1858-61. Confed^{on} Argentina—Confederacion de Argentina.

Austria.

1850. K. K. Post Stempel—Kaiserlicher Koeniglicher Post Stempel (Imperial and Royal Postage Stamp).

Bangkok.

(See *Straits Settlements.*)

Bergedorf.

L.H.P.A.—Lübeck Hamburg Post Amt.

Bolivar.

EE. UU. de Colombia—Estados Unidos de Colombia.

Brazil.

1890. E. U. do Brazil—Estado Unidos do Brazil.

Bremen.

Sgr—Silbergroschen.

British Central Africa.

B.C.A. (s)—British Central Africa.

British Guiana.

1850. E.T.E.D. (s)—E. T. E. Dalton, Deputy Postmaster General.

E. D. W. (s)—E. D. Wright, Colonial Department.

J. B. S. (s)—J. B. Smith, Imperial Department.

H. A. K. (s)—H. A. Kilkelly, Clerk in the Post Office.

Brunswick.

Silbergr Silbergroschen.

Silber Pf.—Silber Pfennig.

Gutegr—Gutegroschen.

Buenos Ayres.

Ps.—Pesos.

Canada.

1851-66. Crown and V.R.—Victoria Regina.

6d. stg.—7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. cy.—6d. sterling, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. currency.

10d. cy—8d. stg—10d. currency, 8d. sterling.

Ceylon.

1885-8. 1. R. 12c. (s)—1 Rupee 12 cents.

Colombia.

E. U. de Colombia

Estados

Es. Us. de "

Unidos de

E.E. U.U. de "

Colombia.

Large A—Anotado, insured.

Large R—Registro, registered.

Correos Nale—Correos Nacionales.

Cauca.

1879-82. S. & P. in monogram—Salmon Posso (name).

Confederate States.

C. S. A. Postage—Confederate States of America.

Congo State.

1886. Etat. Ind. du Congo—Etat Indépendant du Congo.

Corrientes.

1856. 1 real M. C.—1 Real Moneta Corriente.

Costa Rica.

1882. U. P. U. (s)—Union Postale Universelle. Cuba.

1855-66. Pl. Plata F.—Real Plata Fuerte.

Y $\frac{1}{4}$ (s)—Interior $\frac{1}{4}$

1868. C-O-R-R (in the corners)—Correos.

Cundinamarca.

1877. Eo. So. de Cundinamarca—Estado Soberano de Cundinamarca.

Denmark.

1851-64. KGL. POST FRM.—Kongeligt Post Frimaerke.

Dutch Indies.

NED. INDIE—Nederlandsch Indies.

Fernando Po.

1868. C-O-R-R (in the corners)—Correos.

Fiji Islands.

1871-2. C. R.—Cacobau Rex.

1873. V. R.—Victoria Regina.

France.

Rep. Franc—République Française.

Empire Franc—Empire Français.

1852. B. (under the Head—Barre (name).
 1876. J. B. Sage, inv.—J. B. Sage, Inventeur.
 French Colonies.
 A. & T. (s)—Annam & Tonkin.
 C. CH. (s)—Cochin China.
 DJ. (s)—Djibouti.
 GAB. (s)—Gabon.
 Guy. France. (s)—Guyane Française.
 GPE. (s)—Guadeloupe.
 MQE. (s)—Martinique.
 N.C.E. (s)—New Caledonia.
 NSB. (s)—Nossi-Bé.
 R. (s)—Réunion.
 S.P.M. (s)—St. Pierre & Miquelon.
 Great Britain.
 1840. V.R.—Victoria Regina.
 1882 & c. I.R.—Inland Revenue.
 1883 & c. Govt. Parcels—Government Parcels.
 1896. O.W. (s)—Office of Works.
 Griqualand.
 1877. G.W. (s)—Griqualand West.
 1877 & c. G. (s)—Griqualand.
 Hanover.
 1850-1. Gutengr—Gutengroschen.
 Hawaiian Islands.
 1852. H.I. & U.S. Postage—Hawaiian Islands
 and United States Postage.
 Holland.
 1872. 2 GL. 50c.—2 Gulden 50 cents.
 India.
 O.H.M.S. (s)—On Her Majesty's Service.
 C.W. (s) Court of Wards.
 O.L.F.S. (s)—On Local Funds Service.
 BN.G.D. WR. (s)—Bengal and North
 General District Western Railway.
 Luxemburg.
 G. D. de Luxembourg—Grand Duché de
 Luxembourg.
 S.P. (s)—Service Public.
 A.M. (Initials)—A. Marc (name).
 Madagascar.
 1887. B.C.M.—British Consular Mail.
 Mauritius.
 1878. 2 Rs. 50c. (s)—2 Rupees, 50 cents.
 Modena.
 1853. B.G.—Bollo Gazette.
 Natal.
 1857. V.R.—Victoria Regina.

- New South Wales.
 1849. Sig. Nov. Camb. Aust.—Sigillum noove
 Cambriae Australis (Seal of New South
 Wales).
 O.S. (s)—On Service.
 Norway.
 1877 & c. Postfrim—Postfrimaerke.
 1878. Frim.—Frimaerke.
 Oldenburg.
 1851. Silbergr—Silbergroschen.
 Panama.
 1878. Eo. So. de Panama—Estado Soberano
 de Panama.

(To be continued).

(s) Signifies "Surcharge."

Dealers' Stalls.

As we expected more tenders for stalls were received than space was available. A plan of the stalls was printed, together with the minimum letting prices, and this circular sent out to all dealers. A committee consisting of collectors was appointed to open the tenders and allot the stalls. We are happy to be able to give our readers a full list of the successful applicants as follows.

No. 1	stall	T. H. Thompson, London
" 2	"	Whitfield, King & Co., Ipswich
" 3	"	William Hadlow, London
" 4	"	Bright & Son, Bournemouth
" 5	"	Buhl & Co., London
" 6	"	WILLIAM BROWN, SALISBURY
" 7	"	W. H. Peckitt, London
" 8	"	Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London
" 9	"	H. L'Estrange Ewen, Norwood
" 10	"	William Morley, London
" 11	"	M. Giwelb, London
" 12	"	Calf & Co., Seaford
" 13	"	G. Hamilton Smith & Co., London
" 14	"	W. T. Wilson, Birmingham

We are sorry to see that foreign dealers have not been successful enough to obtain stalls; of course we do not know whether their tenders were too low or whether they did not tender at all.





APRIL 15, 1897

Philately at Home.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST, *February*.
NEW ZEALAND.

Australia is very much to the fore this month, in fact both articles deal with this continent. The first by *Charles H. Mottram* is *On the First Locally Printed Stamps of New Zealand*. A lot of useful information has been compiled by its author, and he gives November 5th, 1855, as the date when the local printer, Mr. Richardson, commenced printing for the Colonial Government. This date is later than has been generally accepted, and all stamps dated before this date must, therefore, have formed part of the 275 sheets printed in London in 1854 by Perkins, Bacon & Co.

Mr. Richardson printed between November 5th and December 13th, 29,016 perfect labels of the One Penny value which cost the Government 4s. per thousand. The first contract price was 3s. per thousand, but the *expense of production in printing the postage stamps* was found to be *greater than anticipated*. The writer furthermore states, that in his opinion the locally printed Twopence could not have been issued earlier than the beginning of 1856. The earliest known postally used specimen of the locally-printed stamps is on official blue wove foolscap paper dated April 30th, 1856.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The second article is on the *O.S. Stamps of New South Wales*, and as such appeals only to collectors of such stamps, and the writer promises in the near future to give a reference list of the adhesive O.S. stamps.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD—*London*.

The April number contains what promises to be an excellent article on Greece, by W. D. Beckton. This month the reading is rather dry as it only contains the various decrees authorizing the first issue.

The rest of the number contains much interesting matter, and we think will give the readers plenty to think about.

ALSO RECEIVED—*The English Specialist Journal, Norwood; The Stamp Collectors' Journal, Bury St. Edmunds; The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, London; St. Martin's-Le-Grand, London.*

Continental Philately.

DER PHILATELIST.—*Dresden*.

The March number is undoubtedly a splendid production, but we do not altogether agree with the Editor in omitting the cover simply on account of cost. In our opinion a cover protects the contents and keeps the inner pages clean for binding and the extra cost could easily be covered by ads. However, this is a matter in which the members of the Dresden Society are the best judges.

ROMAN STATES AND ROMAGNA.

After the usual monthly chat by Dr. Moschkaw, we find a very interesting article by *H. Fellmann* of the stamps of the *Roman States and Romagna*.

The decree for the first stamps of the Roman States was dated December 19th, 1851, and inland letters could be either prepaid or not, letters for foreign parts, however, had to be prepaid. The senders had to put their stamps on the front of the letters, whereas the postal officials had to put the stamps on the back of the unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters. The Roman States were divided into three zones and the postal rates varied in accordance with the distance, from 1 the 5 baj. Letters to Great Britain and Ireland were 15 baj., Spain, Portugal and Colonies, India and China, 27 baj.; to all other countries, 5 baj. (*In our opinion a very curious way of charging. The Ed.*) The writer further mentions a tête-bêche ½ baj., which has not been chronicled before. The perforated issue of 1868 shows one curiosity, and that is, that the marginal sides of the stamps were not perforated, in consequence stamps exist, that have only been perforated on 2 or 3 sides. Reminders of this issue with the exception of 3 and 80 cent. are still on hand.

The only interesting point in Romagna is the size (18½ x 22mm) of the originals, which the writer of the article says is the surest test. None of the reprints measure the same.

THURN AND TAXIS.

The next article by *P. Waltrain* gives a short historical sketch of the stamps of *Thurn and Taxis*. The final decree dated January 28th, 1867 contains the transfer of this postal service to Prussia in the following countries for a sum of £450,000: Hohenzollern, Hesse, Nassau, Hesse-Homburg, Frankfort, the Grand Duchy of Saxony, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Reuss (both lines), Schwarzburg-

Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen Lippe, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lübeck, Bremen and Hamburg.

TURKEY.

Ed v. Neulinger has a further instalment on the stamps and obliterations of this country, and bringing them up to the January 1871 issue.

UNITED STATES.

The next article by *M. L. Schumacher* based on a paper read by *J. N. Luff* is profusely illustrated, and treats very exhaustively with the types of the 1861 issue of United States.

The plate numbers for the two types are as follows :

I TYPE. Colours.

1 ct.	plate 1	-	indigo.
3 cts.	" 2	-	brown red.
5 "	" 3	-	yellow brown
10 "	" 4	-	dk. yellow green
12 "	" 5	-	grey black
24 "	" 6	-	violet
30 "	" 7	-	red orange
90 "	" 8	-	dark blue

II TYPE.

1 ct.	plates	{ 9, 10, 22, } blue, pale blue,
		{ 25, 27, 56 } dk. blue
3 cts.	"	{ 11—14, 19, } red, rose
5 "	"	{ 20—55, 57 }
		17, 58 brown, red bro',
		black brown
10 "	"	15, 26, 59 yellow green, blue
		green
12 "	"	16, 60 bluish black
24 "	"	— - grey, lilac, red lilac
30 "	"	— - yellow, orange
90 "	"	18 - blue, ultramarine

From the foregoing it will be seen that there are either no differences in the 24 and 30 cent values, or they are so infinitesimal as to be of no value to a collector.

LE TIMBRE POSTE.—Brussels.

Russian Leont.

This month is rather short of papers, the novelty list having taken up too much space. *M. Moens*, defends an attack on the genuineness of the 7 on 10 Kop. thin figures black and blue of the Russian Levant. He prints a letter from the "*Chef de l'Office Postal de Russe*" at *Constantinople*, stating that the stamps in question are undoubtedly genuine, and that the thicker or thinner figures of the surcharge were caused by the use of such figures at the office.

A further instalment on the post cards of Heligoland brings their date up to August 10th, 1879, 10pf. on 5pf. green on buff.

MITTELDEUTSCHE PHILATELISTEN ZEITUNG.—Goessnitz.

S.S.S.S.

From time to time we do hear of a few good words being spoken in favour of speculative stamps, and now nobody less than *Mr. V. Suppantchitsch*, a name less known in England than on the Continent as a good and proved philatelist, steps into the arena and throws his glove down. As we can expect it from such a well-known writer, he give good proofs of his assertion.

He says : Under Philately we understand the study and collecting of stamps, &c. A collection of stamps is therefore intended to show systematically the stamps of all countries, or of a certain number of countries, or of only one country. A collection to be systematical must be arranged historically and chronologically, and to leave out such stamps as the S.S.S.S. decrees, stamps that in almost all cases have been legally decreed and issued, no matter for what reason, means simply to spoil such an arrangement. Such stamps have been used to frank letters, and are therefore in every sense of the word real postal issues. To omit them from a collection would rob the same of all historical truthfulness, spoil the completeness, and cancel its scientific character.

SPAIN, DON CARLOS.

The same paper has an interesting article on the 2 types of the Don Carlos stamp, 1874-76, ½ real rose, dull red, as follows :

I. TYPE.

(a) The band containing the words *Espana Valencia* nearly touches the frame.

(b) The value ½ is in the middle between the words *CORREOS* and *REAL*.

(c) On the right of the head are 30 lines and on the left 31.

II. TYPE.

(a) This band is ½ mm. from the frame, and the lines of the back ground can be seen clearly.

(b) The value ½ is nearer to the word *REAL*.

(c) On the right of the head are 32 lines, and on the left 34.

MADRID FIATELICO.—CUBA, Madrid.

The only interesting article this month is on the various types of surcharges on the Cuban stamps of 1883 on those 1882. These are generally collected in the 5 types repeated on the sheets. Minor varieties, however, can be found as follows, and do doubt will interest the specialist :

We only give the 3 principal varieties.

Stanley Gibbons. Type 1038.

(a) 5 with full stop on the right.

(b) 5 without full stop.

(c) 5 with comma on the right.

Type 1040.

(d) 5 with full stop on the right.

(e) 5 " " " left.

(f) 5 with comma on the right.

(g) 5 without full stop.

Type 1041.

(h) 5 with full stop on the right.

(i) 5 without full stop.

(k) with 2 dots in the lower part of the surcharge.

Type 1042.

(l) 5 with full stop on the right.

(m) 5 " " " left.

(n) 5 with comma on the right.

(o) 5 with full stop on the left.

(p) with 3 dots in the design of the surcharge.

(q) with 15 instead of 5.

DEUTSCHE BRIEFMARKEN ZEITUNG.—Leipzig, JAPAN.

The leading article this month, is an extract from the official work on the stamps of Japan, by *Mr. W. T. P. Ohrt*. Only 300 copies were

printed, and these were presented by the Government to very high personages.

It is not quite the size of this Journal, bound in yellow silk with the title: "*Tai Nippon Teikoku Jubinkitte Jenkakuschi*," meaning Large Nippon (Japan) Empire. History of Stamps. The work is profusely illustrated, partly by genuine stamps and partly by reprints.

Issued.	No longer issued but still used.	No longer admissible for postage.
1 March, 1871	February, 1872	30 November, 1889
" "	" "	" "
" "	" "	" "
February, 1872	31 May, 1873	" "
" "	" "	" "
" "	" "	" "
20 July, 1872	4 February, 1875	" "
" "	5 June, 1873	" "
1 September, 1872	4 February, 1875	" "
" "	" "	" "
" "	" "	" "
1 April, 1873	" "	" "
5 June, 1873	17 May, 1876	" "
" "	4 February, 1875	" "
1 January, 1874	29 June, 1877	" "
(S) 1 January, 1875	" "	" "
" "	18 August, 1877	" "
" "	17 May, 1876	" "
(S) 4 February, 1875	" "	" "
(S) 18 August, 1877	" "	" "
(S) 17 May, 1876	" "	" "
(S) 23 June, 1876	" "	" "
(S) 29 June, 1877	" "	" "
(S) 18 August, 1877	" "	" "
(no S) 19 March, 1876	23 June, 1876	" "

The numbers after the S (syllabic) signifies the numbers of the plates of the stamps used for illustrating the work.

ANUNCIATORAL MARCIOR—*Jassy*.—This a new monthly appearing in *Jassy*. We hope our confrère has a longer life than other philatelic journals that have existed in Roumania, and we wish him every success. There is yet a lot to be learned by the study of Roumanian stamps and we hope to see some very good results in the paper.

MARKA—*Kiew*.—We have received No. 14 of this journal, as we could expect it deals largely with Russian stamps. This month the local stamps of Alatyr, Aleksandria, Ananieff, Ardatoff, and Arzmass are described, rather too much in catalogue form to our liking. More description would be very acceptable to collectors.

ALSO RECEIVED—*Die Post, Leipzig*; *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung, Berlin*; *Austria Philatelist, Prague*; *Welt-Post, Vienna*; *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal, Leipzig*; *Allgemeiner Anzeiger, Apolda*; *Briefmarken Offertenblatt, Poessneck*; *L'Annonce Philatèlique, Geneva*, *Bulletin Mensuel, Lyons*; *Le Courrier des Timbres-Poste, St. Elienne*; *Revue Philatèlique Belge, Brussels*; *Revue Philatèlique Française, Paris*; *L'Etoile Philatèlique, Padova*; *Corriere dei Francobolli, Turin*; *Roma Filatelica, Rome*; *Jh. Francobollo, Milan*.

Philately in the States.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.
—New York.

The March number of this Journal is a splendid production, and contains a great deal of interesting matter. The following two articles are well worth of being reproduced, as they undoubtedly will interest every reader.

History of the Belgian Stamps for Postal Packets.

BY JULES BOUVEZ.

It was not until long after the prepayment of correspondence by means of postage stamps was adopted that the postal administration thought of applying the same measure to postal packets.

Belgium was one of the first countries in Europe where this system was put into practice. On February 21st, 1861, in a report to the King, Mr. Jules Vanderstichelen, then minister of Public Works of Belgium, pointed out the necessity of reorganizing the postal relay service so as to make it a useful auxiliary to the railroads by entrusting to it, with certain advantages, the different services to be performed within a given radius.

The horseman post, as it existed then, was governed by laws which dated from the last century. In consequence of the evolution in the means of communication, brought about by the establishment of railroads, this institution of postal relays was drooping and did not answer the new requirements. After this report, a royal order of February 25th, 1861, suppressed a large number of postal relays and decreed, on the other hand, that new ones should be established at all the stations and post offices where the need for them was recognised.

The owners of these relays were charged with the regular transportation of the mails and postal packets at a price to be fixed by the administration, according to the extent and class of service, and had to conform to a general rule regarding the means of transport outside of the railroads.

On July 29th, 1866, the postal administration regulated the conditions and formalities of transportations of postal packets by these means, which took the name "affluents." Until that time, the rates on packets had been paid in cash and their payment or non payment had been indicated by "Port perçu" or "à percevoir" on the administrative documents. It was decided that from August 1st, 1866, prepayment should be made by means of postage stamps which the senders themselves were to affix to a corner of the address or of the way bill. For this purpose, use was made of the postage stamps of the issue of 1865, of the following values, with the portrait of King Leopold I: 10c slate, 20c blue, 30c brown, 40c rose, 1fr lilac. Of these there were three printings at the Postage Stamp Factory at Malines, which had just been fitted up for this purpose, but the perforation was intrusted to private industry until 1867, and this explains the differences and the imperfections which are met with in the often irregular perforations of certain classes of these stamps. It will not be inopportune to mention here that on March 1st, 1866, a shipment of imperforate sheets of the three first values (10, 20 and 30c) was made to several

post offices. A certain number of these sheets were sold; the others were returned to the stamp warehouse. This is the only circumstance which can justify the existence of imperforate stamps of the issue of 1865. It must also be observed that the first stamps of the issue in question were perforated 14 vertically and $14\frac{1}{2}$ horizontally, and were printed on thin paper. They were used until September, 1866, and were replaced from October 1st of the same year by other stamps of the same type, perforated 15 and printed on thick yellowish paper. Very few of the former were used for the prepayment of postal packets; the others were not of so clear an impression or of so bright a color, especially the 20c blue and 40c carmine, which were the most used. All the differences of perforation, impression and color gave rise to the supposition that, as in the case of the preceding issue, the stamps had been made in London, which led to their being catalogued as London print and Malines print.

The prepayment of postal packets by means of the stamps which we have just mentioned continued until January 1st, 1878, on which date it was decreed that the transportation of small packets and money parcels effected by the "affluent" services for account of the State should be handed over to the contractors for this service. The post offices therefore ceased to intervene in the transportation of these objects from that date until May 1st, 1879, when a new order came into force.

After the suppression of the "affluent" services, the Minister of Public Works issued the following order which gave rise to the special stamps for postal packets:

"The Minister of Public Works.

"In view of Art. 1 of the law of April 20th, 1835, orders:

"Art. 1. Packages of the weight of 5 kilogrammes and under are taxed on the State Railways at the uniform rate of 80 centimes or 50 centimes, according as they are accepted, carried and delivered under the conditions of Tariff No. 1 (Express) or tariff No. 2 (Fast Trains).

"These rates are applicable package by package.

"Art. 2. The advanced rate to be paid in case of declaration of value, under which the sender expects to be indemnified for the loss of or damage to his goods, is reduced to 10 centimes when this value does not exceed 200 francs.

Art. 3. The additional rate to be charged on packages delivered at a house address C. O. D. is reduced to 20 centimes when the amount to be collected is not over 200 francs.

"Art. 4. Each package is to be accompanied by a despatch bill of the form prescribed by the Administration.

"Art. 5. Prepayment is obligatory for the rates specified in articles 1, 2 and 3 of the present order.

"Prepayment is to be made either by the payment of the amount at the despatching office or by affixing stamps to the despatch bill.

"Art. 6. Stamps will be issued of the values of 10, 20, 50 and 80 centimes. They will be on sale at all the stations of the State Railways.

"Art. 7. Packages not prepaid or not accompanied by a despatch bill will be taxed at the rates and under the conditions of the schedules in force for packages weighing from 6 to 10 kilogrammes each.

The same will apply to packages on which a declaration of value above 200 francs is made or C. O. D. packages of more than 200 francs.

"Art. 8. The regulations approved on December 26th, 1878, which are not abrogated by the present order will remain in force.

"Art. 9. The present order will be put in force on May 1st, 1879.

BRUSSELS, April 15th, 1879.

(signed) "SAINTELETTE."

The first series of special stamps for postal packets comprises, therefore, the following values: 10 centimes brown red, 20 centimes blue, 50 centimes carmine, and 80 centimes yellow. - They measured 34×24 mm., and were perforated 14.

Eleven months after this issue, March 1st, 1880, this series was completed by two new values: 25 centimes green and 1fr. gray. They were issued like the preceding ones, in sheets of 25 stamps, and were of the same design, the crowned lion in the centre forming the Belgian coat of arms in an elliptical medallion surrounded by wings and wheels, symbolical of the railway and post office, at the four corners of the stamp the indication of the value in figures and, in the labels forming the borders between the corners, the inscription "CHEMIN DE FER," "BELGIQUE" and the value in words.

On September 1st, 1882, a ministerial order gave rise to a new series of stamps comprising the six following values: 10 centimes brown, 20 centimes blue, 25 centimes green, 50 centimes carmine, 80 centimes orange and 1 franc lavender.

These also were issued in sheets of 25; their size was 34×24 mm., and they were perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$. Moreover, they were printed on paper watermarked with the Belgian coat of arms.

On January 12th, 1894, in consequence of the extension given to the postal packet service, by which some packets were rated at over 2 francs, and also by reason of the introduction into the service of insurance premiums, the minimum for which was often fixed at 15 centimes, it was found necessary to use too large a number of stamps. To remedy this inconvenience, the Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs decided to issue two new adhesive stamps of the value of 2 franc and 15 centimes respectively. The 2 francs stamp was printed in orange yellow, and the 15 centime stamp in gray. The same order changed to pale yellow the orange of the 80 centime stamps which were used exclusively for the prepayment of express postal packets, and for these three values the paper watermarked with the Belgian coat of arms continued to be used.

The third series saw the light on March 1st, 1895. It comprises eight stamps of the following values: 10 centimes brown and black, 15 centimes green and black, 20 centimes blue and black, 25 centimes green and black, 50 centimes carmine and black, 60 centimes violet and black, 80 centimes yellow and black, 1 franc brown.

As will be seen, this issue differs from the second one in the figure of value being given in black and in the inscriptions being in French and Flemish.

MEKEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS—*St. Louis. No. 11.*

To our great regret we find in this number the announcement of the death of John Keer

Tiffany, which event took place on March 3rd in that city. In the deceased we lose a very good philatelist. Several good works have been written by him; his collections of Afghanistan, St. Helena and South Australia were classified long before any book or catalogue attempted to do so. He was one of the first philatelist to measure and classify the short and long bars of St. Helena stamps.

His philatelic library is the most complete in the world, and is said to contain 97 per cent. of all philatelic papers ever known to have existed.

ALSO RECEIVED—*The Weekly Philatelic Era, Portland, Me., The Metropolitan Philatelist, New York, The Evergreen State Philatelist, The Dalles, Or., The Herald Exchange, New York, The Pennsylvania Philatelist, Reading, Pa., The Monthly Bulletin, Baltimore, Md., The Rocky Mountain Stamp, Denver, Col., The Philatelic West, Superior, Neb., New York Philatelist, New York, Perforator, Hartford, Conn., The Columbian Philatelist, New Oxford, Pa., The Philatelic Monthly, New York, The Boston Stamp Book, Boston, Philatelic Facts and Fallacies, San Francisco.*

Philately in other Countries.

PUERTO RICO FILATELICO.

From this journal we learn that the Committee elected to arrange and regulate the festivities of the coming centenary of the siege of Puerto Rico by the British, and the heroic defence of the place by the then Governor, have decided on the issue of a special commemorative stamp to be in use only during the festivities. They have petitioned the Governor accordingly, using as their mouthpiece Messrs. Coll Perez & Co., the Editors of the above paper.

LA PHILATELIE PORTUGAISE—Rio de Janeiro.

No. 9 of this Journal has an excellent article on the stamps of Brazil. It appears from reading the same that the government of Brazil was in advance of the Geneva and Zürich, and following close upon the heels of England to issue stamps. The first decree was dated 29th November, 1842 and the first stamps were issued in July, 1843. On the 1st July, 1844, the slanting figure issue commenced with the following 3 values, 30, 60 and 90 Reis, and this issue was not completed until September, 1845, when stamps of the value of 10, 180, 300 and 600 Reis were introduced. The straight figure issue came into use on January, 1850. In February, 1854, the 10 and 30 Reis stamps were printed in blue, and in June, 1861, the 280 Reis in red, and the 430 Reis in yellow. At the commencement of 1866, the whole straight figure set was per-

forated. The government perforation machine gauged 12: (S. G. Lim say 13½). This perforation has been imitated, and collectors must be very careful.

ALSO RECEIVED—*O. Colleccionador de Sellos-Sorocaba, Revista Philatelica do Brasil, Rio de Janeiro.*

Stamps go up in Smoke.

Mr. Geo. Roenitz sends us the following clipping from the *Honolulu Evening Bulletin*, of January 28th.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL OAT HAS NO MORE
STAMPS TO BURN.

INTERESTING SCENE AT THE ELECTRIC LIGHT
STATION THIS MORNING—
COSTLY FUEL FOR FURNACES.

Postmaster-General Oat, with his usual thoughtfulness, extended an invitation to the *Bulletin* to send a representative to witness the burning of the stamps authorized to be destroyed by the last legislature. The method adopted for their destruction was fire and the scene the furnaces of the Electric Light Works. The stamps, envelopes and postal cards doomed to destruction were enclosed in new white canvas mail sacks, tied and sealed, and were taken from the post office in an ordinary express waggon, being however carefully watched by two or three postal employes.

Gathered in front of the furnaces in the boiler room of the Electric Light Station were Messrs. F. L. Stolz, W. M. Giffard and J. H. Soper, a special committee of three appointed by Minister Damon to attend to and verify the work of destruction. Minister Damon and Postmaster General Oat were present in their official capacities. Superintendent Hoffmann attended to the fires while Louis Kenake threw the packages into the four mouths of the big furnace, as rapidly as careful incineration would admit. Another interested spectator was Stanley Gibbons, Esq., the head of the great London philatelic firm of Stanley Gibbons Co., Limited, the largest dealer of stamps in the world, who is in Honolulu on his second tour of the world.

It was curious to watch through the open doors of the furnaces how the different packages acted when thrown on the bed of red-hot coals. The envelopes seemed to give up without a struggle, the forced draught drawing them apart and scattering them all over the furnace. The postal cards being heavier did not succumb so rapidly. Now and again the draught would pick up a bunch and scatter them to their fate but as a rule they stayed where they were thrown until there was a sudden upheaval of feathery ashes in their places. The stamps fought bravely for their existence. They refused to be separated and died locked in a gummy embrace. The heat melted the mucilage on the stamps and the bundles soon looked like partly charred pieces of wood. They had to give up, after repeated stirring and raking, and soon there was not a vestige of the lot to be seen among the live coals.

The operation took about half an hour and was quite interesting. The stamps were destroyed under authority conferred by the following Joint Resolution of the Last Legislature, approved May 27, 1896:

"Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that on and after December 31, 1896, the sale of postage stamps, postal cards and stamped envelopes, issued previous to the present issue, shall cease at the Post Office, after which date all, if any, that may remain will be destroyed, and the President shall appoint a committee of three disinterested persons, who shall serve without pay, to act with the Minister of Finance and Postmaster-General, for the purpose of checking off all remaining stock on that date, and see that the part of this Resolution relating to the destroying of same is strictly carried out."

The stamps authorized to be sold or destroyed by the above resolution were the following :

- 2 cent Violet, 9,400 sheets.
- 5 cent Light Blue, 6,375 sheets.
- 10 cent Chocolate, 1765 sheets.
- 12 cent Black, 2,122 sheets.
- 18 cent Lake, 1,840 sheets.

- 18 cent Lake, 619 40-50 sheets ; unsurcharged.
- 50 cent Red, 474 sheets.
- 100 cent Red, 872 sheets.

Each of the above sheets containing 50 stamps.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

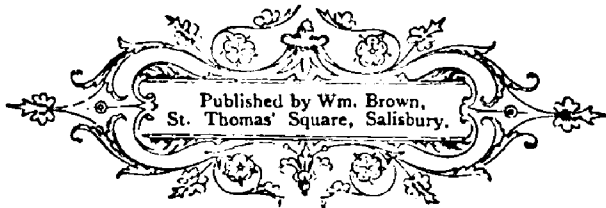
- 5 cent Envelopes, 12,334 ; 10 cent Envelopes, 11,928.

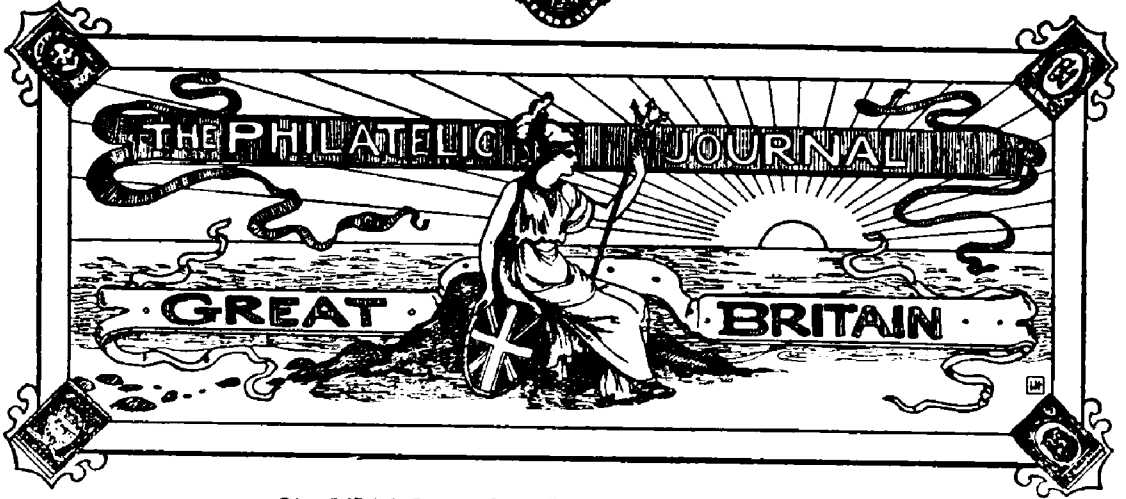
OBSOLETE STAMPS.

- 2 cent Reprint, 1,067 sheets ; 5 cent Reprint, 55 sheets ; 5 cent Specimen, 710 sheets ; 13 cent Specimen, 850 sheets ; 13 cent Reprint, 445 sheets.

Of the above the 2 cent reprints contained 15 stamps to the sheet, and the others 20.

The total value of the stamps authorized to be sold and destroyed as above was about \$147,000, if the writer's memory serves correctly. The value of those destroyed to-day was close to \$100,000, showing that about \$50,000 of the now obsolete stamps have been purchased by speculators since the passage of the Joint Resolution.





The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

VOL. 7.

MAY 15, 1897.

[PRICE 3D.]

No. 77.



EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

MAY 15th, 1897.

It has been discovered in Vienna that envelopes covered with bronze inside are impervious to the Röntgen rays. This means of course, that the secret of letters is inviolable even under the strong light of the X rays.

As soon as the present supply of fourpenny stamps has been exhausted in Gambia this value will disappear from the series.

Everybody knows, that quarter stamps could be used at one time in Mexico, but that Belgium would tolerate such an abuse is the latest. But truth is stranger than fiction and we hear of the 20 centime stamp cut in four and used as 5 centime on a newspaper obliterated Antwerp.

In our February number we unintentionally wrote that a new monthly magazine called *Stamp Gossip* was issued by Mr. W. S. Lincoln. We hasten to correct this error and to say that it is published by Messrs. T. Graves and Co., of Bury St. Edmund's.

The postage for town letters in Argentina has been raised from 3 centavos to 5 centavos since the 15th of January. In consequence the 3 centavo stamp orange will be withdrawn. All inland letters therefore will cost 5 centavos up to 15 grammes.

Although China is said to have entered the Postal Union and intends to establish post offices in most towns, Russia has opened post offices at Shanghai, Canton, Cheefoo, Tientsin, Peking, Urga, and Kolgan, on the 1st of December last.

From a paper published in Constantinople we learn that the Boris stamps have taken the fancy neither of the collectors nor of the public. In order to reduce the big remainders the government has decreed that they had to be used until the 1st (13th) of January. The public however have still great quantities in hand and want them changed for ordinary stamps.

The Jubilee stamps of Labuan have not been the success the government expected them to be. About nine-tenths have been sold to a dealer on the understanding that the surcharging die be destroyed. We should have preferred if the authorities had done this themselves.

Two mortgages, given by the Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company to creditors, have been filed. The first is for \$13,282, to W. B. Bechtold, as trustee for the Bechtold Printing and Publishing Company and others for whom he acts as trustee. These are made preferred creditors. The second mortgage is for \$27,050. W. B. Bechtold and W. A. Frank are named as trustees for creditors, who number eighty-two.

Both mortgages cover the Mekeel company's stock of stamps and other property.

Geo. D. Mekeel, vice-president of the company, says: "The assets of the company represent over \$200,000. We have no debts but those mentioned in the mortgages."

All the stock will be offered and the sale will be continued until a sufficient sum has been realised to clear off the two mortgages. After that the stamp business will be carried on separately from the publishing business by Mr. C. H. Mekeel.

Another secession from the S.S.S., this time it is Messrs. Alfred Smith and Co., late of Bath.

Dr. von Stephon, Secretary of State for the German Imperial Post Office, died on the 8th inst. As early as 1864 he wrote a pamphlet advocating the International Postal Union and he lived to see his project adopted and flourish, embracing all countries.

The opposition members of the Nova Scotia legislature are plying the government with questions about "those old postage stamps." Some of them seem to have got it into their heads that there has been some underhand work in connection with the sale. It would be rather curious if this matter were made one of the planks in the next election.

Philately must be progressing. According to a French paper there exists in New York a philatelic pawnshop, where money is only advanced on stamps.

The sale of stamps, postcards, envelopes, and money orders in Germany exclusive of Bavaria and Württemberg for 1895, amounted to £9,337,000 in round figures, an increase of £472,450 on the previous year.

In Lyons a *bourse* for stamps has been initiated and will be held on the *Place Bellecour*, near the *Maison Dorée*, every Sunday from 9 to 12. In bad weather the band stand is available.

The Stamps of Spain.

By J. M. ANDREINI.

(From the *American Journal of Philately*).

Spain furnishes over 600 varieties to students of infinitesimal detail, and the 27th Standard Catalogue lists some 350. I have collated from Duro, Moens and the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors some data which may interest the average collector, leaving fuller extended geographical, historical, political and heraldic research for the curious in such matters.

The study of stamps to prepay postage was recommended by the Spanish Government on Aug. 17th, 1843, and the first series was

announced on Oct. 24th, 1849 to be issued in Jan. 1850, and consisting of five values. The bust of Isabella II. appears in all the issues from 1850 to 1869 excepting that for 1854, which bore the arms of Spain, and it is a singular fact that the stamps of 1869 were distributed after her dethronement. Various allegorical pictures have appeared on the stamps since 1870, when the figure of Liberty with the mural crown proclaimed the rule of the Provisional Government and the overthrow of the hated Bourbon dynasty, the arms and crown of which were restored by decree of Jan. 6th, 1875.

The four series from 1870 to 1874 designate the various changes of Government which Spain underwent through the transition: from the overthrow to the restoration of the Bourbons.

From 1875 five series were issued, four with the bust of Alfonso XII and the last, that of 1889, consisting of 13 values with the bust of his posthumous child Alfonso XIII.

With the exception of the 1876 issue, which was manufactured in London and has a watermark, all the Spanish stamps have been designed under the direction of the Treasury by three artists: Coromina, Perez Varela and Juliá, the latter's work being generally labelled with his name or initials in various positions on the stamps.

By Government decree of Oct. 24th, 1849, stamps were to be placed on the left corner of the letter and the first series was to be sold to the public through the Revenue offices as decreed on Dec. 14th, 1849. When towns had no Revenue office then the Mayor was to have the stamps for sale, by decree of June 9th, 1856.

On Sept. 10th, 1858, orders were given that postage stamps should be sold exclusively by the tobacco monopoly agents, who are in Spain revenue officers. These tobacco shops are generally kept by women. On Nov. 18th, 1860, stamps were declared contraband goods and their resale absolutely prohibited. I have especially dwelt on the above decrees because ignorance of them has recently given rise to many a joke in English philatelic papers, and because they account for the strange fact that no postage stamps are sold at any Spanish post office.

Yearly issues have been the rule in Spain, supposedly to avoid counterfeiting.

The first counterfeit appeared in Granada in May, 1853, and the Spanish Treasury has frequently been defrauded by counterfeiters and evil designed persons. Numerous imitations and washed stamps have been known, and of the former 83 known varieties have passed through the post, as recorded by Moens. To avoid the washing of specimens, regulations have been issued by the authorities. On April 17th, 1852, black printing ink with enough oil was recommended to postmasters, so as to make obliterations effective. Since then special inks and special cancellation stamps have been devised to make obliteration fatal to the beauty

of stamps, until Oct. 7th, 1858, when date cancellations were ordered to be used.

The perforating of stamps was decreed on April 10th, 1865, while the punching of telegraph stamps, which do service for unobtainable postage specimens in many an album, was decreed on May 22nd, 1864.

On September 30th, 1868, the Revolutionary Committee in Madrid ordered all the stamped paper, and all postage, telegraph and revenue stamps to be surcharged "Habilitado por la Nacion." The Revenue Dept. surcharged all stamped paper, but no postage or telegraph stamps were ever surcharged at the principal office, Madrid. The Government had two dies of said surcharge made in brass and copper, from which transfers were sent to all the provincial revenue offices, and these two surcharges are known by philatelists as the Cadiz and Vizcaya types described by Moens. It is said that many of the provincial officers, hating the dethroned queen and anxious to comply with the Revolutionary Committee's order, had in the meantime prepared themselves with surcharge stamps of their own, and these were used on stamped paper, but not on telegraph stamps, and to a very limited extent on postage stamps. Mr. Garcia Mauriño says that this statement is in express contradiction with the large quantity of surcharged stamps in unused condition known to philatelists, but he explains the anomaly by affirming, with some show of truth, that those surcharged stamps, or a large majority of them, were not surcharged during the months of October, November and December, 1868, or during the year of 1869, but they were surcharged subsequently by some obliging officer when the stamps had become obsolete. The hand stamps with the genuine surcharge existed in the possession of Revenue officers up to a late date, but they were not used legitimately on the postage stamps during 1868-69, because the officers expected every day a new issue which would render the work of surcharging unnecessary. The learned Dr. Thebussem acknowledged the above-mentioned two as the only official types, while Duro, to whom individual opinions on the subject are wrongly attributed, expresses no opinion whatever, but apparently endorses both Thebussem's and Mauriño's conclusions.

The equivalent of early Spanish money should be correctly stated to be as follows: 5c. U. S. = 1 real = $8\frac{1}{2}$ cuartos, which make 2 cuartos the equivalent of 1c. and a fraction. The values of 12 and 19 cuartos of 1860-61 were especially designed to meet the requirements of certain postal conventions with France and Belgium. The former agreement was dated Aug. 5th, 1859, and the 12 cuartos stamp was issued on Jan. 17th, 1860. There was no 12 cuartos value between 1854 and 1860 and the so-called 12 cuartos of 1857 is simply an essay. The Belgian convention was signed on Feb. 20th, 1861, and the 19 cuartos stamp was issued on Sept. 14th, 1861.

On September 12th, 1873, a War Tax was imposed on letters mailed after January, 1874, except on those mailed for foreign points. No letter could be forwarded without the 5c. war stamp, so the extra rate became simply an additional postage. It seems to me, therefore, that such stamps, when used, are a little more than fiscal stamps, and in my collection I have shown how and in what combinations they were used to prepay letter postage. The use of Revenue stamps for postal purposes had been prohibited on March 18th, 1862.

The 3 cuartos Madrid stamp was announced on November 3rd, 1852, as a trial for local purposes, and it was in use from Jan. 1st to Oct. 14th, 1853. The 1cto., equal to 2ctos., free delivery, was in use from Oct. 15th, 1853, to Oct. 31st, 1854, when it was superseded by the 2ctos. of general issue. The local rate for free delivery was reduced to 2ctos., and it was found that the 1cto. stamp created much inconvenience from the necessity of collecting the carrier's fee. These stamps are the only ones bearing the arms of any particular city in Spain, the reason being that the stamps were issued for local convenience and the expense of issue was shared by the Government and by the municipality.

The official stamps issued on March 16th, 1854, were abolished on July 5th, 1866, and present the peculiar feature of franking certain weights. The Congressional privilege of free use of the mails was granted on June 16th, 1857, and was shown on letters by various designs of hand stamps until very recently when official stamps were specially issued for members of Congress.

Philately in Spain was quite advanced in 1862, and Duro's book gives us a graphic description of the ways and means used at that time by collectors, not altogether different from the ways and means used since and up to this very day among us. I quote a few paragraphs:

"The search for old stamps of Spain began by various persons, and especially by distinguished ladies who established benevolent societies, with the object, it was said, of providing a dowry for a poor young lady, to whom an English Lord was to present a large gift, if a room in his palace was papered with postage stamps; others said that if a million of stamps were gathered a slave would be freed or a heretic would be converted and other similar stories which were believed in by the credulous and were considered by many as articles of faith.

"The credulous looked for stamps through philanthropic motives; the incredulous did their best to get them in order to oblige such and such a friend of either sex; some suspected an evil motive, and our Government became so alarmed at the anxiety of people to collect such a useless thing as a dirty piece of paper that a decree was issued on May 27th, 1862, directing postmasters to open suspicious registered packages, as it was believed by the authorities that the remittance of used stamps was thus made for the purpose of washing and using the stamps again."

P.F.C.B. Advertiser Advertising Rates.

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1-12 page or 1/4 col.	6	9	6	0	5	0	4	6
1-16 page... ..	6	0	5	6	4	6	4	0
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Advertisements smaller than this must be inserted in the EXCHANGE COLUMN, which in future will be reduced to the rate of SIX WORDS A PENNY, irrespective of length. They will be inserted in small type and no display whatever allowed.

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And the P.F.C.B. Advertiser.

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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	"

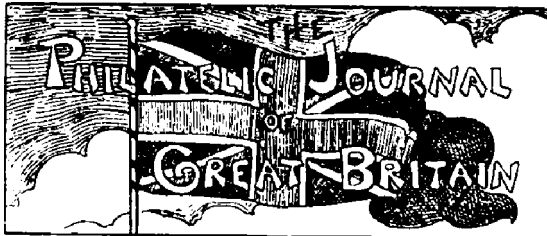
Tout abonnement est daté du Janvier.

BEZUGSPREIS :—

Per Jahr	M. 2.50	post frei.
Jede nummer	0.25	"

Alle Abonnements fangen in Januar an.

NOTICE. — Publishers of Philatelic Magazines exchanging with this *Journal* are requested, in future, to send one copy to the Editor, Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester; and a second copy to the publisher, William Brown, Salisbury, England.



MAY 15TH, 1897.

Austrian Mercuries. The controversy concerning the late large finds of these rare stamps, commented upon some time ago in this paper, has at last been closed. We will shortly recapitulate the various phases, as they are of very considerable interest and importance.

Mr. Friedl of Vienna from time to time during the last few years has had the "luck" of finding

some of these Austrian Mercuries in yellow, pink and red, and sold them at high prices to collectors. They were, of course, examined by experts, some of whom expressed their opinion, in no undecided manner, that the stamps were forgeries; others were just as positive in asserting that they were genuine. Possessors of these rare stamps were asked to forward their specimens to Vienna for comparison with the "Friedl Mercuries," as they were called. All were photographed and enlarged, and still opinions differed, and the war of words continued to be waged. Mr. Friedl in the meantime offered to take all those Mercuries back that could be clearly proved to have been sold by him, but he still persisted in affirming they were genuine and found amongst old papers in a small town in Austria. He would not, however, disclose the exact source from where they emanated.

The Austrian Philatelic Society naturally took the greatest interest in this question, and we have to thank some of their indefatigable members, who have neither spared trouble nor expense to elucidate the matter. They have finally come to the conclusion that the stamps are forgeries. At the same time they admit, that they are such clever imitations, that even experts could be easily deceived.

Excellent and convincing to Philatelists as was the report of the Vienna Philatelic Society upon these forgeries, yet the last link in the chain was wanting, to wit, something in the nature of an official condemnation. This has now been supplied in the form of a circular coming from the Imperial and Royal State Printing Works at Vienna, setting forth that the stamps in question did not emanate from their works, and are imitations done either by photo-lithography or by photo-zincography. Friedl's Mercuries differ from the first die as well as from the retouched die of the originals, and the only genuine stamp on the sheet submitted to the officials of the Printing Works was a blue Mercury, a stamp everybody possesses.

This opinion by the official printers clinches the matter, and we hope we have heard the last of Friedl's Mercuries.

One of the consequences of the above to commemorate the Jubilee Year.

the exposure of the renowned "Friedl Museum," the proprietor having decided to retire from the stamp business. No Philatelist has ever sojourned in Vienna without paying a visit to this collection. In its way it was unsurpassed, and we regret the Postal Authorities of some State have not come forward to buy it in its entirety. Such a collection of historical rarities, some of them quite unique, will never be brought together again, and we fear the chance of picking them up as bargains has long since passed by.

About the complete sheet of 3pf. Saxony we have already had occasion to speak. Another gem is the collection of United States Proofs and Essays, said to be more complete than the official collection at Washington. But what concerns us most is the priceless collection of English proofs, essays and envelopes, some of them bearing Sir Rowland Hill's autograph. Early printings, trial obliterations, and other postal matters bearing upon and connected with the very earliest times of our Post Office form part of this collection; some of these are simply unique in their way, and form the very best illustration of the initial history of our reformed postal system. In consequence the collection will always be of the highest importance historically as well as scientifically to all students of Philately. It consists of 286 stamps and envelopes (10 of these bear Sir Rowland Hill's autograph) and several other items, such as Chalmer's Original Essay, the original drawing of a stamp design by Ch. Whittings, the decree authorizing the introduction of postage stamps and a document by Pearson Hill attesting the handwriting of his father, Sir Rowland Hill. The whole collection is offered for £1000.

Now to our mind the dedication of this collection to the nation by the Philatelists of Great Britain and all English speaking countries would be a fitting object to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of our Most Gracious Sovereign. Such an opportunity as this will never occur again, and a committee formed for this purpose would undoubtedly succeed in raising such a sum. It would prove to the world at large, that Philately is not only a hobby, but also a science, and that her followers can also venerate historical documents and are quite willing to see, that they find a suitable resting place.

The dedication of this collection to the nation in 1897 by the Philatelists of the British Empire would be a fitting "Philatelic Memorial" in honour of this memorable reign, demonstrating, as it would do, the tremendous advance made by the postal system during the last 60 years. It behoves all to put their shoulder to the wheel in order to preserve such a collection for their descendants.

We have not the slightest doubt that arrangements could be made to obtain for a limited time the right of the first refusal to purchase in case this scheme were taken up, which we trust will appeal to all loyal hearts throughout the wide realm of our Sovereign.

We are quite willing to receive any promises towards this memorial, and trust every reader of the *P.J.G.B.* will help, and also that our contemporaries will co-operate and open their columns for subscriptions.

The Budget. It is not often that the Budget is of interest to philatelists, but this year we cannot omit to say a few words about it.

As far as we are concerned philatelically, income tax, excise duties, or other taxes have nothing to do with us. All we are interested in are the stamps themselves and, to some extent, the rates of postage. The Postmaster General now proposes to reduce the latter to one penny for letters up to four ounces weight. This means that all our sheets for exchange packets and small books from dealers and collectors will be forwarded for the small sum of one penny or a reduction of 50 per cent. A penny saved per letter is not much in itself, but still in the course of a year these pennies will make shillings, and in the case of dealers may even mean pounds.

The reduction in the parcel post rate is not of very great amount. The Chancellor's speech on this point not being very explicit we will reserve our opinion until we are more fully posted.

Brazil 1881 and 1882 Issue.

From the *Revista Philatelica do Brasil*, by B. A. PINHEIRO.

100 & 200 Reis, I., II. and III. Type. Decree.

General Administration of the Post.

By order of H. E., the Director, it is announced that from the 15th inst., new stamps of the value of 50, 100 and 200 reis printed at the Mint, can be had.

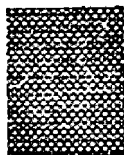
The Treasurer,

Joaquim A. da Costa Ferreira.

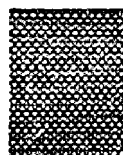
Rio de Janeiro, 6th of July, 1881.

From the foregoing decree it will be seen that on this date the first stamps with the likeness of the Emperor printed at the mint (all with small head) were issued. This type was afterwards retouched and we have two new types, which we call types II. and III. To make it easier for our readers we reproduce the backgrounds as follows:

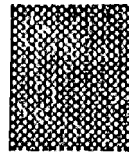
I. 100 Reis. II. III.



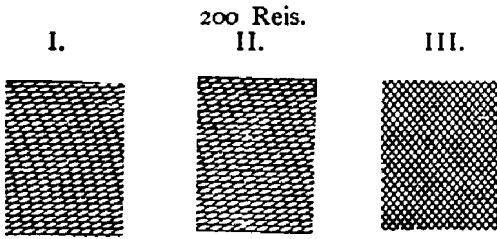
small head olive green 1881.



large head green 1882.



large head retouched dark green 1882.



I. small head red brown 1881.
 II. large head red brown 1882.
 III. small head pink 1882.

Of all these types there exist stamps printed in lighter or darker colours, the III. type of the 200 Reis even exists in red brown.

The III. type of the 200 Reis appeared only in small numbers and was used at the same time as the II type. Of the 50 Reis value of the same issue exist two varieties, one with small head and one with large head.

The Boys' Columns.

A.L.—B.—Yes, it is quite possible to have pairs consisting of 2 values in the *Unpaid letter stamps* of Chile. All the values from 1 Centavo to 1 Peso are on the same sheet as follows :

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	40	40	40	40	40	40
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
50	50	50	60	60	60	80	80	1P.	1P.	1P.

C.L.—L.—It is impossible for us to tell you whether the stamp you describe is genuine without seeing the same. Forward the stamp with a stamped addressed envelope, and we shall give you our opinion.

A.E.—D.—Heligoland stamps are very difficult for even an expert, and it is quite possible for any dealer to sell you a reprint for an original. When it is however proved to him that the stamp is a reprint he should return the money, and we believe all good firms will do so under the circumstances. We always insist on the initials of the dealer being put on the backs of all Heligoland stamps we buy. If this is refused we decline.

G.B.—G.—Yes, the stamps are used both postally and fiscally. You should only collect them unused or postally obliterated.

E.R.—C.—Apply to our publisher and ask him to send you a few samples of his hinges. We always use them and find them answer all purposes.

W.G.—B.—No doubt new rules for Exchange packets will be framed by secretaries in consequence of the action, the report of which appeared in our last number. If such rules are

sent to us, we shall be glad to publish them, and open our columns for a discussion.

Fred?—S.—You cannot do better than state your wants in our "Advertiser." Several thousand copies are despatched every month to all Continents, and we have no hesitation in saying you will get plenty of answers. At least such has been the experience of a good many of our advertisers.

Decrees.

JAMAICA.

From "Stamps" we take the following decree having reference to the bisected 1d. stamp of this island :

Appendix p. 113.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

General Post Office,
 20th November, 1891.*

"For the greater convenience of persons availing themselves of the facilities afforded by the book post, and also for the prepayment of newspapers forwarded within the Colony, his Excellency the Governor, in executive committee, has been pleased to authorise the recognition of the one-half of the present postage label in prepayment of the half-penny rate of postage.

The label must be divided diagonally so as to render the ½ penny label triangular—the only shape in which it will be recognised in payment of postage.

ALEX. J. BRYMER,

Postmaster for Jamaica."

This decree was found by Mr. C. J. M. Lehner.

*This date should be 1861.—The Editor.

EGYPT.

From Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News we take the following notices concerning special war stamps in the Soudan.

A special series of provisional "war stamps" has resulted from the recent advance into the Soudan. The following newspaper clippings will show the nature and limitations of the stamps in question :

"There is no intention, we believe, of issuing special postage stamps for use in the Soudan. The ordinary Egyptian stamps will be utilized for the present with the word 'Soudan' printed across the face."—*Egyptian Gazette*, February 22nd, 1897.

"From 1st March instant, correspondence posted at the camp Post-Office, Wadi Halfa, and at places south of Halfa, will be prepaid by postage stamps of the present issue bearing the surcharge 'Soudan.' These stamps will be receivable for postage only at the places indicated above."—*Journal Officiel*, March 8th, 1897.

Our correspondent informs us that five of the current Egyptian stamps have been treated with this overprint, but does not indicate the color of the surcharge in any case (given as black).

The Stamps of Cyprus.

By
J. C. NORTH.

(Continued from Page 82.)

The colour of the half piastre stamp could easily be changed by acids into blue, the colour of the two piastre stamp, and in order to avoid the revenue to suffer any loss all the remaining sheets of half piastre stamps were surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ in black. This surcharge exists in two types as follows :

	Height of figures.	Distance apart.
Type I.	7½mm.	13—13½mm.
Type II.	12½mm.	11—12mm.
(16)	½ piastre black on emerald green.	Type I.
(17)	½ piastre black on emerald green.	Type II.

This latter stamp is very rare, especially in an unused state.

About the same time it must have dawned on the official mind, that the new set did not contain a 30 para stamp, and as such a value was required and could not be made up out of existing values, surcharging was again resorted to, and this time the one piastre stamp was surcharged 30 PARAS. The length of this surcharge is 16¼·16¼mm., the height of the 30 is 3mm., and of PARAS 2mm.

(18) 30 PARAS on one piastre black on carmine.

This stamp also exists twice surcharged, once inverted.

This surcharge has been well imitated, but all such forgeries that have come under my notice are on the one piastre stamp of the next issue on paper watermarked Crown and CA.

ISSUE OF 1882.

A new supply coming to hand from London was found to be on paper watermarked Crown and CA. In all other respects identical with the last issue, but this time the 30 para value was added uniform with the others. The ½ piastre stamp was again surcharged in black $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$, 7mm. high and 13-13½mm. apart. Perf. 14.

- (19) Half piastre dull green.
- (20) 30 paras mauve.
- (21) One piastre carmine.
- (22) Two piastres blue, ultramarine.
- (23) Four piastres, pale olive green.
- (24) Six piastres, grey black.
- (25) $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ on half piastre, black on dull green.

In 1884 a new value, 12 piastres, was added, identical with last issue. Perf. 14.

(26) 12 piastres, brown orange.

About June, 1886, the size of the surcharge on the half piastre stamp was changed to 12½-13mm. high and 9mm. apart.

(27) $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ on half-piastre, dull green.

There are many varieties of this surcharge, thick, thin, and broken figures.

In 1886 or 1887 the die was re-touched. Stamps printed from such re-touched plates are easily recognised by the following points :

DIE I.

(a) The seventh and eighth lines from the top in the background almost join, where they touch the head, and all the lines generally are not quite parallel.

(b) There is a small coloured line in the second or centre diamond in the band of the crown.

(c) There is a white space in the coil of hair at the back almost triangular in shape.

Printed on white wove paper watermarked Crown and CA. Perf. 14.

- (28) Half Piastre, dull green.
- (29) 30 paras, mauve.
- (30) One piastre, carmine.
- (31) Two piastres, ultramine.

DIE II.

(a) All the lines are quite parallel and none join.

(b) There is no coloured line in the diamond.

(c) This space is oblong in shape and divided at the left end by a coloured line.

- (32) Four piastres, olive-green.
 (33) Six piastres, grey-black.
 (34) 12 piastres, brown-orange.

In 1894 three more values were added and printed like other colonial stamps at this time in two colours. Watermarked Crown and CA. Perf. 14.

- (35) 9 piastres, carmine Cyprus and value, brown
 (36) 18 piastres, brown " " slate
 (37) 45 piastres, ultramine " " purple

In 1896 the remainder of the issue was also printed in 2 colours on paper watermarked Crown and CA. Perf. 14.

- (38) Half piastre, green Cyprus and value, carmine.
 (39) 30 paras, violet " " green.
 (40) One piastre, carmine " " ultramarine.
 (41) Two piastres, blue " " chocolate.
 (42) Four piastres, sage green " " marone.
 (43) Six piastres, grey black " " green.
 (44) 12 piastres, brown orange " " black.

BRITISH FISCALS USED POSTALLY.

The stamps always bear the Postmaster's initials J.A.B., and are very scarce. I have found the following values:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| (45) 1d., lilac and black, surcharge | } small rectangular. |
| (46) 2d., lilac and blue " " | |
| (47) 1s., green and black, surcharge | } long rectangular |
| (48) 2s., green and blue " " | |
| (49) 5s., green and mauve " " | |
| (50) 10s., green and carmine " " | |

1 piastre inscribed *Cyprus Revenue* was also used postally.

- (51) One piastre carmine not surcharged.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

ISSUE OF 1878-79.

For these stamps the *British Fiscals Unappropriated Dies* were used and surcharged *Postal Surcharge* in 2 lines in black. The word *Cyprus* was surcharged in the second colour.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| (52) 1d. lilac | Cyprus black |
| (53) 2d. " | " blue |
| (54) 3d. " | " brown |
| (55) 6d. " | " green |
| (56) 1s. green | " black |
| (57) 1s. 6d. green | " blue |
| (58) 2s. " | " " |
| (59) 2s. 6d. " | " brown |
| (60) 5d. " | " mauve |
| (61) 10d. " | " carmine |

ISSUE OF 1882.

Printed on paper watermarked Crown and CC. Head of Queen in a circle, above "Cyprus" beneath "Revenue." The inscription in a label at the top is value in English, and at the bottom in a similar label in Greek and Turkish.

- (62) 1 piastre, lilac
 (63) 2 piastres, lilac

ISSUE OF 1883.

Same as last, but printed on paper watermarked Crown and CA. Perf. 14.

- (64) ½ piastre, lilac
 (65) 1 piastre lilac
 (66) 2 " "
 (67) 3 " brown and lilac
 (68) 4 " "
 (69) 6 " "

I also possess in the same type the Revenue stamp of 4½ piastres, light yellow, postally used.

The remainders of the British stamps surcharged *Cyprus* were sold by the authorities to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, at very much below face value. There existed at the time a very great number of sheets, from memory the pile at Gower Street (their old shop) was between 2ft. 6in. and 3ft. high.

Peruvian Reminders.

From the *Metropolitan Philatelist*.

BASIS FOR PUBLIC AUCTION OF THE OBSOLETE PERUVIAN STAMPS.

The postal authorities have resolved to hold a public sale of all stamps and other forms of postal stationery which have not been in circulation for the space of four months on the following basis.

(1.) The total quantity of the different kinds which are offered for sale is 4,356,093, of the face value of \$421,410,83 Peruvian soles, as detailed in the enclosed catalogue.

(2.) The basis under which the proposals will be considered is to be 1,000 pounds sterling.

(3.) The interested parties have the privilege of making their bids for one or more lots which they may form and select at their volition, bearing in mind, however, that the amount offered is to be on the basis £1,000 which is stipulated in the above clause.

(4.) The proposals will be received sealed in the Postal Department up to May 31, at 12 noon, and the final bidding will take place at 3 P.M. of the same day in the presence of the Board appointed.

(5.) The proposals should be accompanied by a Certificate of the Auditor General, or from the Consul General of the Republic, showing that there has been a deposit of ten per cent. on the amount bid as a guarantee of good faith. Proposals not accompanied by said Certificate will not be considered.

(6.) The Consul General of Peru, in New York, is fully authorised to receive sealed proposals and the corresponding deposit. The proposals will then be forwarded to the General Post Office with the advanced money so that they may receive due attention and consideration on May 31.

(7.) The amount deposited by bidders who are not favored will be returned without delay to the depositors, whilst the deposit made by the individual who is adjudged the best bidder will be retained as in account for the proper and accepted price.

(8.) The purchaser will remit the amount resulting from the bidding to the General Post Office in negotiable draft as soon as they are advised by the Consulate, who will be duly informed by cable of the name of the successful bidder by the postal authorities.

(9.) If, at the indicated time, the corresponding amount due is not remitted forthwith the Government will indemnify itself for the injury, losses and damages it has sustained by retaining the deposit which is stipulated in the fifth clause. The Post Office may then, at its option, announce another sale without the interference or grievance of the disposer.

CONSULATE GENERAL DEL PERU,
Room 70, Kemble Building,
19 Whitehall street,
New York.

CATALOGUE.

Catalogue of postage stamps, cards, and envelopes retired from circulation and now in stock in the post office:

	Stamps.	\$	C.
1 centavo denomination.			
Yellow, uncharged	15	15	
black tria.	39,560	395	60
“ “ “Correos Lima”	10	10	
black tria., Correos due, U.P. U.	10	10	
Chilian arms	219,100	2,191	00
Morales Bermudez	340	3	40
Green, uncharged	5,530	55	30
Chilian arms	151,800	1,518	00
red triangle	420	4	20
black tria. and red “Correos Lima” circle	170	1	70
black “Correos Lima” and red circ. “Lima Correos” red oval U. P. U. “Plata Lima”	16	16	
Rose, uncharged	4,124	41	24
Gray, uncharged	1,650	16	50
Green, Morales Berm.	4,000	40	00
2 centavos.			
Rose, uncharged	8,000	160	00
Chilian arms	31,640	632	80
blue oval U. P. U. “Plata Lima”	18	36	
black “Correos Lima”	10	20	
Red, U. P. U. black tr.	16,000	320	00
Lilac, uncharged	180	3	60
Chilian arms	194,800	3,896	00
black “Franco” romboïd	6,700	134	00
Morales Bermudez	658,000	13,160	00
Rose, do	292,200	5,844	00
Red, do	317,416	6,348	32
Green, uncharged	630	12	60
Blue do	36,680	733	60
5 centavos			
Blue, uncharged	2,180	109	00
U. P. U.	290,300	14,515	00
U. P. U. black tria.	10,800	540	00
red U. P. U. black triangle “Plata Lima”	2,100	105	00
Chilian arms	261,100	13,055	00
black cir. “Chala”	90	4	50
“Alerta”	100	5	00
“Franca”	140	7	00
“Correos Lima” black	115	5	75
red oval U. P. U. “Plata Lima”	110	5	50
romboïd “Franca”	20	1	00
Orange, uncharged	33,200	1,660	00
Blue, Morales Bermudez	32	1	60
U. P. U. do	50,900	2,545	00
Brick-red, llamas unsur.	580	29	00
10 centavos.			
Green, uncharged	149,900	14,990	00
red oval U. P. U. “Plata Lima”	37,760	3,776	00
Chilian arms	312,570	31,257	00
black triangle	34,058	3,405	80
“Correos Lima” in red	20	2	00
Morales Bermudez	134,860	13,486	00
Dark gray, unsur.	30,000	3,000	00
Orange, llamas unsur.	571,200	57,120	00
20 centavos.			
Rose uncharged	1,250	250	00
Chilian arms	420	84	00
Blue, uncharged	64	12	80
llamas do	10,920	2,184	00
50 centavos			

Rose, sun U. P. U. unsur.	4	2 00
Chilian arms in blue	36,745	18,372 50
same in black	49,400	24,700 00
Green, uncharged	70	35 00
black triangle	910	455 00
Morales Bermudez	67,760	33,880 00
Rose, do	10	5 00
unsurcharged	9,500	4,750 00
1 sol		
Blue, Chilian arms	42,200	42,400 00
Rose, black triangle	10	10 00
Light rose, uncharged	91,060	91,060 00

AREQUIPA.

10 centavos.		
Gray, National arms un-		
charged	10,100	1,010 00
black circ. "Puno" M	35	3 50
do "Arequipa"	220	22 00
Bronze, Bolognesi's bust un-		
charged	5,355	535 50
do "Puno"	830	83 00
do "Arequipa"	220	22 00
Red, arms. unurch.	7,350	735 00
blue circ. "Arequipa"	220	22 00
black oval "Cuzco"	870	87 00

OLD ISSUES.

5c. red, engine	35	1 75
10c. rose, llamas	210	21 00
green and white arms	130	13 00
blue and white	12	1 20
red and white	15	3 00

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1c. bistre, red circ. "Correos Lima	11	11
red oval U. P. U. "Plata Lima"		
black triangle	2	2
blue, do do do	2	2
5c. red, "Lima Correos" in red	20	1 00
red, "Lima Correos" red		
"Correos Lima" in black	90	4 50
red oval U. P. U. "Plata Lima"	20	1 00
blue, do do	220	11 00
"Correos Lima," sun, black	45	2 25
10c. yellow, red circ. "Lima		
Correos"	40	4 00
red circ. "Lima Correos,"		
"Correos Lima" in black	20	2 00
red circ. "Lima Correos"		
black triangle	15	1 50
"Correos Lima" sun, black	10	1 00
red oval U.P.U. "Plata Lima"	8	80
blue do do do	540	54 00
20c. blue, "Correos Lima"		
sun, black	3	60
red circ. "Lima Correos"	80	16 00
red circ., black tria.	6	1 20
red circ. "Lima Correos" and		
"Correos Lima" black	15	3 00
blue oval U.P.U. "Plata Lima"	15	3 00
red oval U.P.U. "Plata Lima"	1,075	215 00
50c. brown, red circle "Lima		
Correos" and "Correos		
Lima" black	14	7 00
"Correos Lima" sun, black	10	5 00
red circ. "Lima Correos" black		
triangle	4	2 00
red oval U.P.U. "Plata Lima"	10	5 00
blue do do do	260	130 00
same, black triangle	5	2 50
	2,540	S.473 50

POSTAL CARDS.

5c. single, lilac "Peru Correos"		
sun	176	8 80
same with 5c.	96	4 80
5 x 5 reply, rose "Peru Correos"		
sun	49	4 90
same with 5c.	872	87 20

1,193 S.105 70

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

2c. yellow, arms blue	17,610	352 20
5c. white, green arms	1,544	77 20
10c. white, arms rose	5,510	551 00
arms rose, habilitado	25	2 50
20c. white, arms lilac	16,855	3,371 00
arms lilac, habilitado	747	149 40

42,291 S.4,503 30

RECAPITULATION.

Postage stamps	4,310,069	S.416,328 33
Postage dues	2,540	473 50
Postal cards	1,193	105 70
Stamped envelopes	42,291	4,503 30

S.421,410 83

Lima, December 31, 1896.

Signed

J. B. COLFER,

Contaduria General P.O. Department.



MAY, 1897, REPORT.

President—

His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

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

VERNON ROBERTS, Manchester.

REV. W. BELL, Cork.

Vice-Presidents—

H. R. OLDFIELD, London.

W. DORNING BECKTON, Manchester.

H. L. HAYMAN, London.

Committee—

F. EMPSON, Birmingham.

W. HADLOW, London.

W. G. HAWKINS, London.

J. E. JOSELIN, London.

W. B. KIRKPATRICK, Bournemouth.

W. MATTHEWS, London.

S. C. SKIPTON, Salisbury.

B. W. NEAVE, London.

C. T. REED, London.

W. SILK, London.

H. THOMPSON, London.

B. W. WARHURST, London.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—

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

Exchange Superintendent—

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

Hon. Librarian—

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

Hon. Counterfeit Detector.

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

Hon. Solicitors—

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

Membership.

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

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

Robert McCann, 3, Granville Terrace, Princetown Road, Bangor, Co. Down, Ireland, proposed by Rev. W. Bell, seconded by T. H. Hinton.

New Member.

Jules Petit Sadler, 20, Alkerden Road, Chiswick, W.

New Addresses.

W. Y. B. Beddek, c/o The Standard Bank of South Africa, Cape Town.

Library.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks:—
The Stamp Collectors' Journal, April, from Mr. Nunn.

The Home Worker, January, February, March, April, from Knoxville, U.S.A.

L'Echo de Timbrologie, from Messrs. Yvert and Tellier, Amiens.

Revista Philatelica de Brazil, from A. Bruck, Rio de Janeiro.

L'Etoile Philatelique, from M. A. Ravazzelo, Padua, Italy.

Stamps No. 4, from F. L. Heygate, Rushden, R.S.O.
Any donations to the Library gladly received and duly acknowledged.

Annual General Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers will be held at Messrs. Oldfield's Offices, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph-street, Moorgate-street, E.C., on Wednesday, May 26th, at 8 p.m. All members who can possibly do so are urgently requested to attend.

On the conclusion of the formal business, Mr. H. R. Oldfield will read a paper on 'The Advantages of Stamp Collecting.'

The Committee will meet on the same evening at 7.15 p.m.

Subscriptions.

The attention of Members who have not yet forwarded their Subscriptions, is requested to the notice they will find enclosed in the present number.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
5, Paultons Square,

Chelsea, London, S.W.

May 6th, 1897.

Report of Exchange Superintendent.

Packets amounted to £46 7s. 6d. Accounts for the latter month are now being sent out.

For the April packets 24 members sent 48 sheets, value £363 12s 5d. The March packets have just returned, and sheets are being sent back to members with balances due to them. The takings from the March packets amounted to £22 17s. 11d.

Many members were kind enough to send me letters and cards expressive of their satisfaction at the working of the Exchange Section. Will they kindly accept my thanks through this medium and excuse personal replies, as I am rather busy just now.

Rolandseck School, Ealing, W.,

6th May, 1897.

E. F. MARX.



THE PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President—Major G. H. W. Stockdale, R.E.

The thirteenth ordinary meeting of the sixth session of the Society was held at No. 9a, Princess-square, on Wednesday, March 23rd, 1897, at 7.30 p.m. The President in the chair, supported by nine members.

The Rev. E. A. Donaldson, of Stoke, Devonport, was ballotted for and duly elected a member of the Society.

The subject of study, the stamps of "Schleswig-Holstein" was introduced by the President. He dealt very fully with the whole of the issues, illustrating his remarks by the exhibition of his collection. He pointed out the different shades of color he had found, and gave the members some very interesting information as to the many different currencies used. He also gave full information of the dates of issues and numbers printed of each value, whereby members could estimate the relative scarcity of the different values.

A very interesting discussion followed, and by the comparison of the different collections present some useful information was obtained; and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the President for his instructive remarks.

Towards the close of the meeting the Vice-President passed round for inspection by the members a curiosity he had recently found, viz., a 3d. Victoria beaded oval of 1862, with the watermark reading "TRHEE" pence instead of "THREE".

The fourteenth ordinary meeting of the Society was held at No. 9a, Princess-square, on Wednesday, April 7th, at 7.30 p.m.

Mr. H. W. Mayne in the chair, supported by eight members and one visitor.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, and Mr. Monk, of Tavistock, was balloted for and duly elected a corresponding member.

The subject for study, the stamps of "British South Africa," was introduced by Mr. Walker. He gave a most interesting and exhaustive paper, dealing with the country from the date the Chartered Co. were given control to the present time. Each of the issues was dealt with very minutely, the alteration in design, paper, and perforation being given. The so-called "Bulawayo Provisionals" were dealt with at some length, particulars of the numbers stated to have been printed and the errors to be found being given. His remarks were illustrated throughout with the exhibition of his own collection, and in addition, he had obtained, through the kindness of the Secretary of the Sheffield Society, three complete unused sheets of the 1d., 6d., and 1/- of Issue I., and four sheets of the ½d., 3d., and 8d. of Issue III., by which the members were shewn the position of the watermarks, and also the number of stamps showing the watermark and the number unwatermarked.

At the close of an interesting discussion, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer, the members expressing their keen appreciation of Mr. Walker's efforts in securing the sheets of unused stamps for their inspection.

The fifteenth ordinary meeting of the Society was held at No. 9a., Princess-square, on Wednesday, April 21st, 1897, at 7.30 p.m.

The Vice-President (Mr. R. Tyeth Stevens) in the chair, supported by nine members and one visitor.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The evening was devoted to a discussion on "What to Collect."

In a most interesting introduction the Vice-President gave the members what, in his opinion, he considered an English collector should collect. His remarks produced an interesting discussion, and in conclusion he summarised the opinions expressed by the members and gave his opinion on them.

An instructive evening was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the Vice-President for his introduction and remarks.—W. J. W. Miller, Hon. Sec., 5, Athenæum-terrace, Plymouth.

THE SUBURBAN STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—Although many members were away from home during Easter, a sufficient number of sheets were contributed to make up two "A" and one "B" packet, the aggregate value of which was £1761 14s. 10d. January packets are expected back this week from their supplementary rounds. December accounts have been submitted and paid. The quality of contributions continually improves, and in consequence the percentage of sales is higher. A revised code of rules, for the better protection of members, will shortly be drawn up and sent round for signature. Fresh supplies of stationery are to hand, and will be distributed on request. Advanced or medium collectors sending satisfactory references are welcomed, and full information, rules, etc., will be forwarded on application to the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Tudor House, St. Albans.

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

The fourteenth meeting of the session was held at the Grand Hotel, on Wednesday, April 14th, 1897. The President in the chair, supported by ten members. In the absence of the Hon. Secretary, through illness, the Assist.-Hon. Secretary read the minutes, which were then confirmed.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. G. B. Duerst on the "Stamps of Parma." He stated that the Postal Issue of this State was the outcome of a convention concluded between Austria and Parma in 1850. The first issue being in June, 1852, engraved by Domino Pintelli, and consisted of five values, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 40 centesimi. In 1857, a new Design was approved of, and the new stamps made their appearance as soon as the old stock was used up. This design was engraved by Paolo Formenti. A Newspaper stamp of the value of 9 centesimi was issued on February 1st, 1853, and another on April 1st, 1853. On November 1st, 1857, the rate on newspapers was reduced from 9 to 6 centesimi; a fresh stamp was issued, design as last only value altered.

On July 9th, 1859, the Bourbon rule came forcibly to an end, and the Italian Government decided to issue their own Sardinian stamp, at least Mr. Moens says, and adds that only a very small quantity were forwarded from Turin. These stamps were only in use from July 25th to the end of August, 1859, and can only be told by the postmark.

In September, 1859, a new issue was brought out for Parma; they were, however, only in use for about three months, the Sardinian stamp being again brought into issue. Mr. Petri showed a number of the stamps of Parma, all of which were fine copies, and on the original letter sheets.—C. H. Coote, Assistant Hon. Secretary, Holmefield Sale, near Manchester.

Wheels within Wheels.

EDINBURGH.

The fame of our Auction Sales has now crossed the Borders, for we notice as far South as Carlisle a firm of Stamp Dealers advertising that Catalogues of Sales in Edinburgh may be had from them on application.

It may therefore interest Philatelists in that part of Great Britain which is joined on to Scotland towards the South to know on what lines surplus duplicates and discarded collections may be disposed of in Modern Athens.

Messrs. Smith and Ritchie have for long had almost a monopoly of the sale of stamps by auction in Edinburgh, and the salesman is usually Mr. Ritchie. He openly professes to have no knowledge of stamps, and when he wishes on behalf of a client to know whether any particular lot is up to its description in the Catalogue, he not unfrequently asks for the opinion of the buyers present at the sale. As often as not there is no guarantee given of the genuineness of the stamps; and then they are said to be sold "on their own merits." Buyers are understood to have examined the lots on the previous day, or on the morning of the sale.

There is usually no reserve price allowed to any lot; and so good bargains are not uncommon. The last two sales had many instances of lots going at bargain prices. Several went for a penny, and others for threepence; while

sixpenny, a shilling, and eighteenpenny lots were quite the order of the day. Seldom do bids rise to half-catalogue. Yet there are good stamps disposed of, and occasionally competition for their acquisition is very keen.

Bidding begins in reply to Mr. Ritchie's question: How much for lot —? It then proceeds by a climbing scale at a phenomenally rapid rate—there is no time for thought and no chance for calculation—till there is heard from the auctioneer a G. or M., a K. or a Dr. So-and-so pronounced, with the last sum reached; this is for the clerk to record the purchase. When bids come slowly and in dribbles, Mr. Ritchie says he is "wading." When bids are rising by leaps and bounds he is in his glory, and says to someone of those keeping up the bids, "Eh, mon, ye're in fine fettle the day!"

In the Conditions of Sale the Auctioneer has the option of reserving the right of withdrawing, consolidating, or dividing any lot or lots. Very seldom is there any withdrawing, and only occasionally is there any dividing; but Mr. Ritchie often uses his privilege of consolidating. The sale on the 17th of April was a marked example of this. The lots numbered over five hundred, and yet they were all disposed of in the remarkably short space of within one hour-and-a-half. A marked catalogue after the sale showed a series of continuous brackets, enclosing generally four to six lots of good Colonials which went for prices proportional to the speed of disposal. On such occasions as that it is merely the seller who may have cause to complain. The terms of sale are a minimum charge of sixpence per lot, no matter what the consolidated lots may realise. How the penny and threepenny lots at the sale of May the 1st, would ever "stand" the commission rate was a puzzle, as he said, to Mr. Ritchie himself.

The Catalogues are drawn up by evidently different hands. Occasionally there is an attempt at classification; but more frequently the lots are served as the national dish of "hotch-potch." Great Britain may be found anywhere, Canada may come after Mauritius, Africa may be divided amongst the nations at large, and Turkey, Naples, Wurtemberg, Bamra, Alwar, is a specimen of the order maintained, and the wonder is, it seems to give satisfaction.

At the Sale on the 1st inst. the following were the best prices realised:—Japan 1876, 45 sen red, 13s; Ceylon 1862, 5d brown, 13s; Victoria 1854, 2d brown, 16s; Ceylon 1861, 4d rose, 17s; Ceylon 1857, 2d yellow green, 12s; do. 1862, 1d blue, 10s; Cape of Good Hope, 1d brick red, 17s; St. Helena, first issue, 6d blue, 1863, 1d lake, 11s; do., 4d carmine, 9s; Canada, 7½d green, £1 14s; do., 10d blue, a pair, £1 15s; do., 7½d green, cut, 19s; Newfoundland, 6d orange vermilion, £1 6s; do., 2d lake, 16s; do., 1s lake, used, £1 2s 6d; New Zealand, rouletted, 1d vermilion, 12s; do., 3d lilac, 17s; do., 1864, 1s green, 12s; Western Australia, first issue, 2d brown on red, £1 8s; do., first issue, 6d black-bronze, £1 4s; do., a similar lot, £1; New South Wales 1860, 3d yellow green, 11s;

Montserrat 1884-85, 2½d red brown, 15s; Nevis 1867, 4d orange, 16s; Sierra Leone 1872, 2d mauve, 13s; Queensland, first issue, 1d carmine rose, £1 2s; Western Australia, first issue, 6d black bronze, 16s; Western Australia 1857, 6d black bronze, £1; do., do., 13s; Western Australia, 6d black bronze laid paper, 19s; do. 1854, 1s red brown, £1 1s; do. 1860, 6d green, 11s; Tuscany 1853, 9 crazie, £2 6s; South Australia 1870-71, 4d purple, 12s; Newfoundland 1866, 5c brown, 9s; Ceylon 1862, 9d brown, £1 1s; do. 1861, 9d brown, 11s; British East Africa 1890, 1 rupee grey, 11s; Gambia 1866, 6d blue, 12s; collection, including Canada, 7½d green, imperf.; Cape of Good Hope, 1s emerald green triangular; Ceylon 1861, 9d brown; Newfoundland 1857, 6d vermilion; New Zealand 1856, 6d chestnut; rare West Indies; Queensland, South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, old Europeans, &c., £4 15s.—*Scotsman*.

LIVERPOOL.

There was a good attendance at Mr. Hall's sale, and if there had been a better lot of stamps it would probably have been more successful. The reserves placed on some of the lots were simply ridiculous and it is not surprising they had to be withdrawn.

Stamps that were sold brought fair prices. Although the sale was not an unqualified success, Mr. Hall intends holding another on the 24th inst., at the Alexandra Hotel, as before, but arrangements have been made for the lots to be on view in daylight, 4 to 6 p.m., sale at 6.30.

Quite a number of Sierra Leone fiscals surcharged for postage have been about here. Of pennies there seems to be a fairly good supply; in fact, a lady who had received a quantity of this value as a remittance experienced some difficulty in getting them cashed. Unfortunately she did not call on the writer.

The 2½d. on 1/- is the latest and seems very scarce.

Niger Coast 1d. are now coming watermarked Crown and CA., no doubt other values will follow.

The 6d. Gambia is coming in quite a new shade, and the depression at the N.E. corner of the sheet is gone.

This scarcely looks like a new issue, and yet the ½d. seems to be unobtainable unused for love or money.

In a recent article on the Stamps of the U.S. in the *Philatelic Record*, Mr. G. R. Francis expresses considerable doubt as to the existence of the Type III. of the 1c. Imperf. 1851.

A Liverpool collector has an unsevered pair of this rare variety, which would, I think, convince Mr. Francis.

Some little time ago a very fine lot of the perforated 1c. unused of the 1st and 2nd type were shown at the Liverpool Philatelic Society's meeting, consisting of over 70, including 16 of Type I. (Scott \$15).

Messrs. Taylor Bros. have closed their shop in Leece-street and in future will transact their stamp business at their Offices, 87, Lord-street, only.

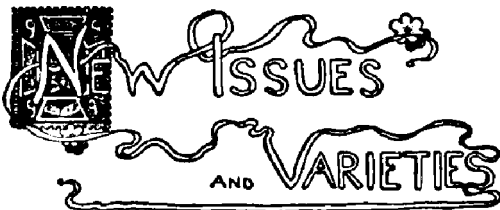
It must indeed be mortifying for the S.C.F. to make the humiliating confession that an apparently spontaneous criticism directed against "Dicky Sam," was really inspired by the writer.

A letter published in the number for April 3 announced this, but it appears to have taken these "quaint old world" editors nearly a month to realise the fact.

In an amusingly hysterical paragraph the S.C.F. poses as a model of literary style, and as an authority on good taste. I always thought this paper devoid of humour, but last number disproves this.

Trade is very fair here considering the sunny weather.

DICKY SAM.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Bechuanaland. Messrs. Whitfield King send us a copy of the current Cape of Good stamp surcharged in small capitals at top and bottom of the stamp (Gibbons' illustration 3). They inform us also that they have received letters bearing the old stamps.

½d. black and green.

Canada. The ½c. has been printed on thicker paper and the Envelope is now in ultramarine.

½c. black on thick paper.

E. 1c. ultramarine on white laid, size 138 x 80mm.

India. Bhopal. The *Monthly Journal* describes three stamps and asks for information.

Bundi. The *M.J.* chronicles the ½a. on white laid paper and apparently from a fresh plate.

½a. grey on white laid, imperf.

Charkari. The *Phil. Journal of India* chronicles a set of stamps for this State.

½a. rose.

½a. purp e.

1a. green.

2a. green.

4a. green.

E. ½a. rose.

½a. purple.

Duttia. The same paper also mentions a set of stamps for use here. The design (which we intend to give next month) has the god Ganesh in centre with inscription. The Envelope has a type set stamp consisting of three lines in Hindi, both this and the Post Card are

stamped with the Maharajah's seal before becoming available for postage.

½a. black on orange-red.

½a. " pale blue-green.

1a. red on white.

2a. black on yellow.

4a. " rose.

E. ½a. black on white laid, size 120 x 68mm.

P.C. ½a. " thick white wove.

Gwalior. The same paper also reports that on the current official stamps one stamp on each sheet has the word 'SEKVICE' in Sanscrit characters spelt 'sersiv' instead of 'servis.' Messrs. Whitfield King inform us that it occurs on the first stamp of the bottom row but one of the sheet, and occurs on all the values.

Off. ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8a, error in Sanscrit inscription 'sersiv.'

Nabha. The Indian wrapper has been surcharged with the name of the State in two lines and the arms below.

W. ½a. black and green on buff.

Puttiala. The *M.J.* notes on the authority of a correspondent the following, with name spelt 'Patiaia' and with 'SERVICE' upside down.

Off. ½a. black and green, 'SERVICE' inverted.

1a. " brown " "

2a. " blue " "

Sirmoor. Messrs. Whitfield King send us

On

copies of the Head series surcharged S. S. in S.

very large type.

6p. black and green.

1a. " blue.

2a. " rose.

The same with comma ', ' instead of stop '.' after the first 'S.'

Mauritius. The following has appeared with stamp of the arms type.

P.C. 2c. brown on buff.

New South Wales. A fresh supply of the 10d. and the 9d. on 10d. has been printed. The paper is now watermarked Crown N.S.W., and the surcharge on the 9d. is now 13½mm. instead of 14½mm.

9d. in black on 10d. red-brown, perf. 12.

10d. mauve, perf. 12 x 12.

Niger Coast. We have received the 1d. printed on paper watermarked Crown C.A. The other values will probably follow when a fresh printing is required.

1d. vermillion, Crown C.A.

Queensland. The 2½d. has appeared with the head on white ground. The *M.J.* chronicles a stamp cut from an envelope, no doubt printed to order, and *The London Philatelist's* wrapper, the stamp of which has the figure of value in all the four corners.

2½d. rose.

E. 1d. red on thick white wove.

W. 1d. red on manila.

Sierra Leone. Mr. Duerst informs us that new stamps of 1½d. and 5d. have appeared of the Seynells type, the label on the 1½d. being lined and on the 5d. plain. He does not mention if they are in two colours. The 1/- Fiscal has been surcharged '2½d.' like the 3d. and 6d. mentioned last month.

2½d. in black on 1/- lilac and green, 3 types.

1½d. lilac.

5d. lilac.

South Australia. The 2/- is reported with 'O.S.' in fancy type.

Off. 2s. black and crimson.

Uganda. The *M.J.* mentions a fresh set of stamps, the typewriter having been superseded by the Government printer who has produced a type set issue with 'UGANDA' at top, 'PROTECTORATE' at bottom, and '*VR*' in centre, and with 'POSTAGE' and value above and below 'V.R.' The letters 'V.R.' are separated on the 1a. by a '†', on the 2 and 3a. by '‡', the 4 and 8a. by '‡', and the 1r. by a '*'. The '*' at the sides vary in position in each value.

- 1a. black on white wove.
- 2a. " " "
- 3a. " " "
- 4a. " " "
- 8a. " " " on thin yellowish wove, ruled with faint lines.
- 1r. " " " " "

Zanzibar. In addition to the stationery mentioned in March there are

- E. 21a. ultramarine on white laid, sizes 140 x 78mm. and 120 x 93mm.
- R.E. 2a. brown-carmine and blue, size 255 x 105mm.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Argentina. The *A.J.P.* has discovered the 1891 20p. green both engraved and lithographed, the engraved stamps being perforated 11½, and the lithographed 16½. Though they are chronicled by such an authority, we look on the lithographs with some suspicion.

Austria. An error in the Post Cards is mentioned in Continental papers. The 1890 card with stamp of 2k. has been found with a 5k. stamp.
P.C. 5k. brown on buff, error.

Bulgaria. The *Briefmarken Journal* notes the 1884 Postage Due Stamp of 25s. with the large wavy perforation at sides and perf. 11½ at top and bottom.

China. Messrs. Whitfield King send us what they say is a full set of the Chinese surcharged stamps. To those we have mentioned in March and April we can add the following.

- 10c. on 9c. green, pair, one stamp unsurcharged.
- 2c. on 3c. (Fiscal) 's' of cents. inverted.
- 4c. in black on 3c. vermilion (Fiscal), small figure. Surcharged of figures of value larger.
- 4c. in black on 3c. yellow.
- 1c. " 1c. red.
- 2c. " 2c. green.
- 4c. " 4c. rose.
- 4c. " 3c. vermilion (Fiscal).
- 5c. " 5c. yellow.
- 8c. " 6c. brown.
- 10c. " 9c. green.
- 10c. " 12c. orange.
- 30c. " 24c. carmine.

Only 200 of the 4c. (small) on 3c. Fiscal are said to have been issued. The New Permanent issue will shortly be ready.

Wuhu. The *A.J.P.* chronicle the set surcharged in red, 'P.P.C.' in heavy capitals, and suggests that this is the final flutter on the suppression of the post 'Pour Prendre Congé.'

Colombia. Antioquia. The *T.P.* notes the following
3c. olive, imperf. horizontally.

Tolima The *A.J.P.* notes the following.

- 1884. 10p. rose-lilac, on thin wide laid paper.
- Costa Rica.** *Philatelic Monthly* mentions 1889. 50c. error surcharged 'GUAGACASTE.'

Denmark. The following are chronicled in the *A.J.P.* with the new perforation.

- 36. slate and olive, perf. 14½.
- 40. blue and slate "
- 80. rose "
- 100. grey and yellow "

Ecuador. In addition to the values mentioned in March with surcharge '1897-1898' there are following

- 50c. orange, 1894 issue.
- 1s. carmine "
- 5s. blue "
- 2c. brown, 1895 issue.

France. Guyane An Envelope of the large size has been issued to this Colony.

- E. 5c. green on buff.
- St. Pierre Miquelon.* The *Ami des Timbres* announces that the current 10c. has been surcharged in black 'Colis Postaux.'
- P.P. 10c. black and blue on lavender.

Italy. The Letter Card now has the stamp of the new type.

- L.C. 5c. green on grey.

Mexico. The following have been seen on the new watermarked paper 'R M' but only a very small supply was so printed. Some of the values with the new watermark have been surcharged 'OFICIAL.'

- 5s. vermilion.
- 10s. deep blue.
- The following uncatalogued varieties are from *Mekeel's Weekly*.
- 1868. 6c. black on brown, thin figures, no stop, square perforation.
- 1895. 20c. brown-lilac, pin-perf.
- 50c. violet "
- E. 188c. 5c. ultramarine on white laid.
- 1894. 10c. scarlet on blue laid (printed to order).
- 10c. " on marbled "

Orange Free State. Messrs. Whitfield King send us copies of the following, the Post Card having the arms surcharge over the stamp.

- 1d. orange.
- P.C. 1d. orange and black on white.

Paraguay. The following is from the *A.J.P.*
1881. 2c. rose, imperforate horizontally.

Peru. The *M.J.* notes a copy of the 1c. green with head of Bermudez inverted and surcharged 'GOBIERNO' also inverted.

Russia. Finland. Mr. Hayman is reported to have a copy of the 3½r. printed in the colours of the 7r.
3½r. black and yellow, error.

San Marino. A set of Postage Due Stamps has been issued here. The design consists of figure of value in oval band inscribed with name above and 'SEGNATASSE' below.

- P.D. 5, 10, 30, 50, 60c green.
- 5, 5, 10l. rose.

Salvador. Some of the 2c. 1883 cards have been discovered with the letters 'T' 'S' (inverted), 'H' on the stamp at right.

- The *A.J.P.* notes 1894. 2c. pair, imperf. horizontally between.

Turkey. One stamp on each sheet of 150 of the lately issued surcharges has the word 'Cinq' spelt 'Cniq.'

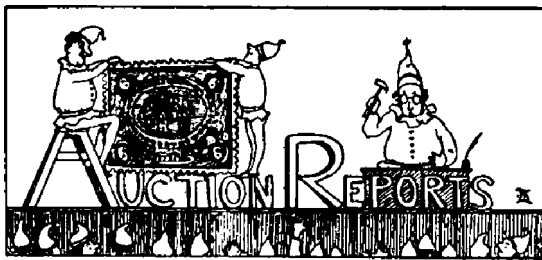
- 5p. in red on top, green, error 'Cniq.'
- 5p. in black on top, " " "

Uruguay. According to *Mekeel's Weekly* the following exist surcharged 'OFICIAL.'

- 1894. Off. 25c. black and vermilion.
- 50c. " li'ac.

Venezuela. The *T.P.* says that the Commemorative Stamps of 10 and 50c. exist tête-bêche. If so they must occur in the upper left-hand part of the sheet.

- 10c. blue, tête-bêche.
- 50c. rose "



* Unused. † On entire.

The following have held Sales since last report :—
Mr. W. Hadlow, April 12th and 13th.

		£	s.	d.
11	Barbados, 5s rose*	...	2	8 0
12	,, ditto	...	1	14 0
86-7	Canada, 7½d.	£1 10s od and	1	13 0
150	Gt. Britain, S.E. Railway Telegraph, 9d., without control No.*	...	1	10 0
159	Gt. Britain, medium garter, 4d. on white* nicked	...	3	5 0
233	Nevis, C.C., 4d. blue*	...	1	15 0
356	St. Lucia, C.C., 12½, blue, used	...	1	16 0
357	,, ,, orange*	...	1	18 0
359	,, star, blue	...	1	18 0
368	St. Vincent, star, 6d. yellow-green, perf. 11½ x 15*	...	2	5 0
370	St. Vincent, ditto 1s.	...	3	17 0
372	,, C.A., perf. 12, 4d.*	...	3	0 0
435	Turks Isles, ½d. on 4d.	...	2	8 0
440	Tuscany, 2s.	...	4	4 0
462	Virgin Isles, 1s., single lined border*	...	2	10 0
463	,, ditto, used	...	2	10 0
	Messrs. Cheveley & Co., April 14th.			
	,, Buhl & Co., April 22nd.			
	,, Cheveley & Co., April 26th.			
	,, Puttick & Simpson, April 27th and 28th.			
	,, Ventom, Bull & Cooper, April 29th & 30th.			
	,, Cheveley & Co., May 10th.			
	,, Puttick & Simpson, May 11th.			

Issues of 1891.

By S. C. SKIPTON and W. BROWN.

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

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Various Portraits with frames inscribed 'CORREOS AND TELEGRAFOS,' and name and value. On Wove Paper, perforated 11½.

- 1 8c. Carmine.
- 2 1p. Dark Blue.
- 3 5p. Light Blue.
- 4 20p. Green.

AUSTRIA.

Head of Emperor to left. Figures of value surcharged in black on white hexagons in each corner. On White paper containing coloured silk

threads, Watermarked 'K. K. BRIEFMARKEN' in the Sheet. Perforated variously.

- 1 20k. Black and Olive-Green.
- 2 24k. Light Blue.
- 3 30k. Brown.
- 4 50k. Violet.

Varieties.

(A) Perf.	9	.	.	30.	.	k.
(B)	9½	.	.	30	.	k.
(C)	10	.	20	24	30	50 k.
(D)	10½	20	24	30	50	k.
(E)	13½			30		k.
(F)	14 ?			30 ?		k.
(G)	10½ x 10	20	24	30	50	k.
(H)	11½ x 10½	20				

N.B.—The Perf. 14 is given on the authority of Moens. We have never seen it, and think it was probably 13½. Other perforations probably exist.

NEWSPAPER TAX STAMPS.

Eagle in horse-shoe band, inscribed 'KAIS KONIGE ZEITUNGS-STEMPEL,' value on a tablet below. On Wove paper. Imperforate.

- 5 1k. Brown.
- 6 2k. Green.

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.

The Austrian Stamps with new value in lower corners. On Similar paper. Perforated variously.

- 1 2pi on 20K. Black on Olive-Green.
- 2 5pi on 50K. ,, Violet.

Varieties.

(A) Perf.	9	2	—pi.
(B)	,, 10	2	—pi.
(C)	,, 10½	2	5pi.
(D)	,, 11½	2	5pi.

BAMRA.

January—Type set in Sheets, each stamp slightly differing. On Coloured Wove paper. Imperforate.

- 1 ¼a. Black on Red, 16 varieties (4 rows of 4.)
- 2 ½a. ,, Green, ,, ,,
- 3 1a. ,, Yellow, ,, ,,
- 4 2a. ,, Red, ,, ,,
- 5 4a. ,, Red, ,, ,,
- 6 8a. ,, Lilac-Rose ,, ,,
- 7 1r. ,, Lilac-Rose ,, ,,

Varieties.

- (a) 'Postage' ¼, ½, 1, 2, 4a. Types 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16.
- (b) 'postage' ¼, ½, 1, 2, 4a. Types 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.
- (c) 'Foudatory' 'Postage' 8a. Type 2.
- (d) 'Postage' 1r. Type 2.
- (e) 'BAMBA' 8a. 1r. Type 5.

The ¼, ½, 1, 2, and 4a. are from the same setting up with the value changed, and the 8a. and 1r. are from another setting, differing from the lower values in position and drawing of the State crest (Elephant's trunk holding a tusk) in the centre.

September.—The setting of the 4a. of January with the value altered. On Coloured Wove paper. Imperforate.

- 8 8a. Black on Red, 16 varieties, (4 rows of 4).
- 9 1r. ,, Red, ,, ,,

Varieties.

- (a) Postage. 8a., 1r. Types 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16.
 (b) postage. 8a. 1r. Types 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.
 (c) 'Eightannas' 8a. Type (?)

BAVARIA.

Arms embossed in centre. Watermark Vertical Wavy Lines. Perforated 11½.

- 1 2m. Orange.

BELGIUM.

Head of King to left in circle. On Wove paper. Perforated 13½ × 14.

- 1 35c. Violet-Brown.

BHOPAL.

April.—Inscription in an octagonal frame, centre embossed with Indian characters. Large Square size. Lithographed in sheets of 32 varieties (8 rows of 4.) On Wove paper.

- 1 ½a. Red.

Varieties.

- (A) Imperforate.
 (B) Perf. about 7.

Error.

- (a) Without embossing.

Inscription in oval surrounding inscription in Indian Characters, angles solid with 'B,' 'L,' 'C,' 'I' in corners. Rectangular shape, Lithographed in sheets of 32 varieties (8 rows of 4.) All the stamps have the inscription reading 'NWAB' for 'NAWAB.'

On Wove paper.

- 2 ½a. Red.

Varieties.

- (A) Imperforate.
 (B) Perf. about 7.

September —Inscription in circle, similar to the 1890 issue, but redrawn. Lithographed in sheets of 10 varieties, (5 rows of 2).

On Laid paper.

- 3 8a. Dark Greenish-Blue.

Varieties.

- (A) Imperforate.
 (B) Perf. about 7.

Errors.

- (a) 'JABAN' Type?
 (b) 'HAH'

BOLIVAR.

Head of Bolivar to left in circle. On White Wove paper. Perforated 14.

- 1 1c. Black.
 2 5c. Orange.
 3 10c. Red.
 4 20c. Blue.
 5 50c. Green.
 6 1p. Violet.

Variety.

On Yellowish paper.

- 7 1c. Black.

BOLIVIA.

Arms and 11 Stars in circle, value below. On Wove paper. Perforated 12.

- 1 1c. Lake.
 2 2c. Violet.
 3 5c. Blue.
 4 10c. Orange.
 5 20c. Dark Green.
 6 50c. Red.
 7 100c. Yellow.

BRAZIL.

Head of Liberty in Octagonal frame. On Wove paper. Perforated.

- 1 100r. Blue and Rose.
 2 100r. Ultramarine and Rose.

Errors.

- (a) Tête-Bêche. Blue and Rose.
 (b) Head inverted. Ultramarine and Blue.
 (c) Flaw in die. Small break in hair on shoulder.
 (d) Flaw in die. Large break in hair on shoulder.
 (e) Flaw in die. Octagon Frame broken at lower left.
 (f) Flaw in die. Octagon Frame broken at bottom.
 (g) Flaw in die. Small Roman 'I' at top.
 (h) Blue colour shows through at back.
 (i) Rose " " "

Varieties—Perforations.

- (A) 11, (B) 11½, (C) 12½, (D) 13, (E) 13½, (F) 14.
 11 × 11½, 13, 13½.
 13 × 12½, 13½.
 13½ × 13, 14.
 14 × 13½.

The above are the varieties we have found, but other combinations doubtless exist as 11 × 12½, and 11 × 14.

PAPER.

- (A) White Wove paper.
 (B) Yellowish Wove paper.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

The Cape Stamps surcharged vertically 'British'—'Bechuanaland' reading upwards. Watermark Anchor. Perforated 14.

- 1 1d. Black on Carmine.
 2 2d. " Brown.

Errors.

- (a) Broken 'i' in 'British,' 1d., 2d.
 (b) Broken 'h' in 'Bechuanaland,' 1d., 2d.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

The Stamps of the British South Africa Company surcharged in black 'B.C.A.' On

Wove paper. Watermark, Maker's name in Sheet. Perforated 14.

1	1d.	Black on Grey-Black.
2	2d.	Red and Blue.
3	4d.	Brown.
4	6d.	Ultramarine.
5	8d.	Blue and Rose.
6	1/-	Brown.
7	2/-	Red.
8	2/6	Lilac.
9	5/-	Yellow.
10	10/-	Green.
11	£1	Blue
12	£2	Rose-Red.
13	£5	Olive-Green.
14	£10	Bright-Brown.

Varieties.

Large stop after 'A,' all values to 10/-.
 Very small stop after 'A,' "
 Very tall stop after 'A,' "
 Stop close to 'A,' 1d. (? other values.)

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Arms of Company in centre. Wove paper. Watermark, Maker's name in the Sheet. Perforated 14.

1	2½a.	Black on Yellow.
2	3 a.	Brown on Red.
3	4½a.	Violet.

Errors.

- (A) Imperforate, 2½, 3, 4½a.
 (B) Imperforate vertically, 2½, 3, 4½a.
 (C) " horizontally, 2½, 3, 4½a.

The current stamps hand-stamped '½ anna,' '1 anna,' and the original value cancelled by a bar and the initials 'A D' or 'A B' in Ms. in black ink.

4	½a.	in violet on 2a. vermilion. 'A D' in black.
5	1a.	" 4a. brown. 'A B' in black.
The same stamps but the surcharge is entirely in Ms.		
6	½a.	in black on 2a. vermilion. 'A D.'
7	1a.	" 4a. brown. 'A B.'

Will any of our readers kindly send us any additions that they may have to the above list. Every care will be taken of the stamps so sent.

Stanley Gibbons' Price Catalogue.*

PART II.

We have received the second part of Stanley Gibbons' catalogue, dealing with Foreign Countries outside the British Empire.

It is handsomely bound in blue cloth with silver lettering, and contains no less than 412 pages of catalogue.

It would be difficult for us to sufficiently praise this really splendid work, and the publishers have reason to be justly proud of their production. It is true that the illustrations, or rather the very great majority of them are atrocious,

but the publishers, themselves, are aware of this fact which they mention in the preface, where they state that special attention would be given to this work during the coming year, and every effort will be made to produce artistic and really accurate illustrations in the next edition of the Catalogue!!

Barring the illustrations, however, nothing is left to be desired in the general get up of the book. The paper is fine, and its printing admirable.

We would draw our readers' attention to the following paragraph in the preface, which we consider very important, namely:—

"The prices are those at which we can actually supply the stamps at the moment of going to press."

This we believe to be absolutely correct, and judging from the number of stamps that are priced in this catalogue, or rather the very few stamps that are not priced, Messrs. Gibbons still hold the field as "the largest stamp dealers in the world," and whose stock we venture to believe can be equalled by none other

A new departure has been made in the arrangement of the countries, which we think an immense improvement upon the hitherto nondescript arrangement in publications of this character. All countries have been arranged in groups, instead of *alphabetically as before* (the italics are ours:—the alphabetical arrangement was not altogether followed in the last edition). Thus part I rightly contained the British Empire, and took up a whole volume to itself. In this volume all countries owning the same head are put together, thus France and its Colonies, Germany and old German States are respectively grouped together, which is an immense advantage to specialists.

The catalogue throughout contains a great many very useful footnotes, though it is to be regretted that when the publishers inform us that such and such a stamp has been reprinted they do not at the same time inform us how to distinguish the reprints from the originals as has been done in many cases in Scott's new catalogue.

It reviewing this work more minutely, it may interest some of our readers to mention a few interesting facts.

In Afghanistan, for instance, out of a total of 186 stamps only 49 are not priced, and, moreover, in the note at the end of this country, Messrs. Gibbons say: "We have nearly all the varieties of this country in stock, both used and unused!"

In the Argentine Republic the names of all the various portraits are given. Whether the publishers are poking fun or not in labelling the 20 peso, 1891, "W. Brown" or not we cannot say. At any rate they could not choose a stamp of a higher denomination in this country, though the likeness is not flattering.

In Buenos Aires we find 41 stamps priced, which collectors of this interesting country can procure for the modest sum of £180 15s.

In Austria 1867 5kr. the three types of this value are illustrated and three sets of perforation given, and in the 1890-91 two sets are given.

Austrian Italy, 1850.—Two types of the 15 and 45 cents. are illustrated.

Bosnia.—Two types of the 15 kr. are given. This variety was discovered by Mr. W. Brown and duly chronicled in the P.J.G.B. some time ago.

Hungary 1874 and 1881.—Two sets of perforation are given.

In Belgium the publishers remark that the 1851 issue exists on ribbed paper. We think these might be catalogued, as they are quite as interesting as those of the first issue Austria. Thin and thick papers are given in the 1885 issue, whilst the 1881 issue in aniline colours is now catalogued for the first time. The railway packet stamps are still omitted.

Brazil.—The difference in the types of the 50, 100 and 200 reies, 1882 to 1888 issues is tersely described in footnotes. The introduction of these footnotes will, we feel certain, prove one of the most useful features of this catalogue, and will help to elucidate many difficult points to the beginner.

1890 issue, three sets of perforation are given though we find the list rather incorrect. We have met with full sets of stamps, a and b, as well as compounds; the same remark applies to the 1894 issue, which is also found with thick and thin paper.

Bulgaria, 1893.—The 5s. perforated 10½-11½ is catalogued. Have any of our readers ever seen this stamp? We have gone through thousands and never come across a single copy. Why is it so scarce? This perforation is common enough in the other values.

Chili.—A great alteration has been made here, no fewer than 19 varieties of the unperforated issue being given, mostly varieties with size of the watermarks.

Colombia.—The 1883 re-engraved issue is now inserted, and three sets of perforations are given for the 1883 and 1892 issues, and two sets for 1886.

Bolivar.—Both sets of perforation are now catalogued.

Panama.—Six varieties of surcharges are inserted for the 1894 issue surcharged though it is a pity, we think, when there are other varieties quite as prominent, not to give all of them. Surely No. 36, 5c. in red on 20c, should read 10c.

Tolima has now been re-arranged. The lithographed and engraved issues of 1886 and 1887 being properly divided.

Costa Rica.—Official and Guanacaste surcharges have now been entirely re-written, we

find, however, that although a great many fresh varieties are given, there are still some omissions, '04' exists also on the 1c. and 2c., 37 official stamps and 49 Guanacaste are now catalogued.

Denmark.—The imperf. varieties are now catalogued, and for the most part priced. The 1882 issue is now divided into three sets, viz., 1882, 1885, 1896.

Iceland.—Two sets of perforation are given in early issues. Does not the 3sk. exist perf. 14x13½, and the 2 and 8 perf. 12½? We think so.

Ecuador has been entirely re-written, collectors of postal fiscals will now find varieties catalogued.

France.—A great number of shades have been now introduced, the 1fr. of 1849 having no less than six, and the 20c., 1853, no less than nine, whilst nearly every value has at least two shades to itself.

French Colonies.—Of this group of countries too much cannot be said. All the countries are most admirably catalogued, and nearly every variety of surcharge illustrated. Collectors of these countries will find this portion of the catalogue most useful. In Senegal, for instance, no less than 24 varieties of surcharge are illustrated.

Bavaria.—We are sorry not to see the 1867 issue divided into laid and wove paper. The same remark applies also to the 1870 issue.

Hamburg.—Three columns are devoted to the pricing of these stamps; unused *with* gum. Ditto without gum and used.

Oldenburg.—The varieties of type of the 1-30 and 1-15 thaler are now described and priced.

Greece has now been entirely re-written, and is certainly made as plain as possible. The differences in the engraving being explained—not including the Postage Due Stamps—166 stamps are now listed.

Hayti.—The various perforations are now given, whilst many varieties of perforation are now catalogued in Holland and its colonies.

Italy.—The three varieties of the 1865 issue surcharged now appear, as well as the varieties of the Estero stamps.

Sweden, 1855.—This issue is now divided into thick and thin paper, 1872. Two perforations are now given. This remark also applies to the unpaid and official stamps.

Paraguay.—No. 234 also exists with type of surcharge No. 59.

Persia.—This country has been nearly re-written, the early issues being much amplified. In the 1876 issue three different perforations are given.

Peru.—This country has been carefully re-written, and the various types of surcharge described and illustrated.

Portugal.—The various types of the 1853 and 1855 issues are fully described, and in the later issues the various perforations are given.

Portugese Colonials.—The various perforations are given, and in Portugese Indies nearly all the rarest varieties are priced, out of 198 stamps, only some 26 not being priced.

Finland.—The Catalogue of early issues has been re-written and very much extended, no fewer than 52 varieties being catalogued of the 1860 and 1866 issues.

Russian Locals take up a large amount of room, 64pp. being devoted to them.

Siam.—Nearly all the various varieties of the later surcharges are now illustrated, and priced for the first time. To shew on what an extensive scale this has been done, we may mention that Siam now possesses 36 illustrations.

Turkey.—This country has at last been thoroughly revised and re-written. The puzzling surcharges being illustrated several times their natural size.

United States.—New photographic blocks have been made for this country throughout from unused copies. All the minor varieties are now given and illustrated though we notice that only mention is made of the ribbed paper varieties of the 1873. The issue formerly catalogued as 1870 is now fully described in all varieties of die and paper, due to the several Companies by whom these stamps were printed.

The above are some of the most notable changes that have been made. With regard to pricing, we are unable to say more at present but may recur to this in a future article. From a cursory glance through the catalogue, however, we can say that we do not think prices have been unduly forced up and in many cases they have been materially reduced.

In conclusion, we can only say that we hope all our readers will purchase a copy of this splendid catalogue, which together with the previous part already issued, renders it at once by far and away the largest, best and most complete catalogue existing. It is certainly an admirable work, and amply repays the publishers for all the time, trouble, and expense they must have bestowed upon it.

*Published by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391, Strand, post free 2/6, of the publishers of this Journal.

The Exhibition.

We have very great pleasure in announcing the following additional medals:—

H. R. H. the Duke of York has placed at the disposal of the Committee one gold and one silver medal for the two best collections shown in Class IV. formed and owned by ladies.

Mr. W. S. Lincoln offers one gold and one silver medal for the two best collections of the postage stamps of the Transvaal.

We are furthermore informed, that the Committee have secured another large room in addition to those previously engaged. This is no doubt owing to the very large number of entries anticipated.

Too Slow.

From *The Weekly Philatelic Era*.

A good story is told of a postmaster in a small Ontario town. At the time when the 8c. Registration stamp was withdrawn from use in Canada this postmaster, knowing something of the pecuniary value of stamps to collectors, instead of returning his supply to Ottawa neglected to do so. Not feeling confident that these stamps would increase very much in value he did not set them apart for himself but left them with the rest of his stock in the post office vault, intending, if the stamps increased in value, to purchase them himself, while if they did not do so he could send them into the department. He held the lot of about 200 until about two years ago. He was just completing negotiations for the sale of the entire lot at something over \$1.00 each, when one day he received a visit from the inspector of his division, Inspector Spry of Barrie. In looking over the post office stock Mr. Spry saw the 8 cent Registers among the other postal supplies, and upon inspecting the books of the office saw that they had been charged up periodically for a number of years as Government stock. Now Mr. Spry had a son, so I am told, who was a collector, and from him he had evidently got some points. Anyway he took every 8 cent Registration stamp, paying the postmaster face value for them, the latter being of course unable to complain as they were the property of the Crown and should have been returned to the department long before this time.

Forgeries.

MEXICO 1866 ISSUE.

A splendid imitation of the 50 centavo green 1866 issue with head of Maximilian has lately been put on the market. This forgery is exceedingly well executed and so far has only been met with unused.

The whole appearance of the stamp is rather deeper than in the originals, thus giving the head a larger look. Besides this the beard is too long and the hair at the top of the head nearly touches the inner oval.

The letters in the inscriptions are however too thin, especially the two R's in Correos.

The colour is very well done and will easily deceive even the expert.

ROUMANIAN LEVANTE, 1896.

These stamps have scarcely been withdrawn by the Government in consequence of the ob-

jections of the Turkish Post Office when the market is already flooded by spurious surcharges. These emanate from Bucharest and sold in sets used and unused, surcharged in lilac and black. They are done in a similar manner as the originals namely, with an indiarubber stamp. The principal points are as follows: The two A's in PARAS are too wide, the P in PIASTRE is also too wide and the figures of value are too long.

FRANCE UNPAID LETTER STAMP, 1859 ISSUE.

Very good forgeries of this rare stamp have lately been met with. They are lithographed like the originals and differ only little from them.

The letters in the words *à percevoir* are a too thin, the first S of POSTES on the left hand side is much larger than the second. The up stroke of the I in 10 is too short and the opening of the o is too large. The ornamentation in the right hand top corner is larger than the three other corners in the originals, whereas all the four corners are uniform in the forgeries. The paper is yellowish white instead of white.—From the *Austrian Philatelist*.

PERU, 1873 ISSUE, 2 CENT BLUE.

The second R in the word "CORREOS" is slanting, the lines are too thick, all the letters in the words "DOS CENTAVOS" are irregular in the forgeries. The llama is also baldly drawn, it looks patchy, whereas it is nicely and clearly printed in the originals.—From the *Filatelist Sud-Americano*.

New Leaves to Cut.

Mekeel's Stamp Dealers' and Collectors' Address Book. By the Rev. J. de Q. Donehoo, St. Louis.

We are in receipt of a copy of this work and confess it must have been a very large labour to compile the addresses of some 9,000 collectors and dealers not only from the States, but from all parts of the Globe. We regret very much to find, however, that several well-known English collectors are left out, and the addresses of others retained that have ceased to collect, or in several instances have passed away. We can hardly understand this, and must come to the conclusion that the work has been compiled some two or three years ago, but was only printed now.

We have also received a small catalogue of U.S. Adhesive and Envelope Stamps from E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

This is a small catalogue with columns to check the used and unused specimens contained in one's collection. It is in a very handy form, and we hope to see other countries or groups of countries treated in the same way. They would be a boon for the specialist. The size is only $5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the price 10 cents.

INDICATEUR PHILATELIQUE.—*Brussels and Paris*.

This little volume, just to hand, is an address book of stamp collectors and dealers. As usual

it is very faulty, and we miss especially in this country a great many of our foremost collectors. Only 117 names are given in Great Britain, and some of these are disguised. Who, for instance, knows S. Gibbons, 39, Strand? And why is the portion dealing with German collectors printed on inferior paper?

We always understood Troppau was in Prussia, but by some means it appears in Switzerland.

Taking it all round it is a good first attempt, and if the compiler would take more trouble in getting reliable information, and especially improve the spelling of foreign names, we have no doubt that in a few years a first-rate address book would be the result. The printing is clear, and the space at the sides for notes, &c., a very good idea.

Discoveries.

BULGARIA, 1887 ISSUE.

We thank Mr. Mörbitz to point out to us a novelty in perforation. It is to be found on the sheets of Bulgarian Unpaid letter stamps of 25 stotinki dark carmine, which are printed in 6 rows of 10 stamps.

All the vertical and the top and bottom horizontal rows are perforated 5 instead of $6\frac{1}{2}$, all the remaining horizontal rows however $11\frac{1}{2}$.

There exist in consequence 10 stamps on the sheet perf. 5, on the left, the top and the right, but perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ at the bottom; 10 stamps perf. 5 on the left the bottom and the right and perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ at the top, and 40 stamps perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ at the top and bottom, and 5 on the left and right hand side.

SEYCHELLES, 1896 ISSUE.

Mr. Bickel has found an error in the surcharge of the 18 cents black on 45 cents brown and carmine. It reads S 18 CENT instead of 18 CENTS, and is caused by the surcharge being printed too much to the right.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. North has shown us a used pair 1d. red plate 146 imperforate. Also a single used specimen of plate 93. We do not think these 2 plates have been chronicled yet amongst those from which imperf. sheets have been sold to the public.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA, 1893 ISSUE.

Two types exist in the surcharge of the 25 Pesa on 50 pf. brown. The first type is $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, the figures being quite close to the word PESA, and the second type is $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the figure value being further away from the word PESA.

LIBERIA, 1892 ISSUE.

Amongst the 3 cent. post cards with the head of the Postmaster General Wilkes, we have found specimens with the word POSTAL in the first line of inscription instead of POSTALE. We believe the whole first issue contained this error, and was used up before a second issue with corrected inscription was printed.



Published by Wm. Brown,
St. Thomas' Square, Salisbury.



MAY 15, 1897.

Notice.

Publishers of Philatelic Literature are requested to forward one copy direct to the Editor, Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, and one copy to the Publisher, William Brown, Salisbury, England.

M.M. les Editeurs des Journaux Philatéliques sont priés d'adresser un exemplaire directement au Rédacteur, M. Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, et un exemplaire à l'Editeur, M. William Brown, Salisbury, Angleterre.

Herausgeber Philatelistischer Zeitschriften werden gebeten ein Exemplar direct an den Redacteur, Geo. B. Duerst, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, und ein Exemplar an den Verleger, William Brown, England zu senden.

S'e suplica à los Sres Redactores de los Diarios filatelicos se sirvan enviar un ejemplar directamente al Redactor, Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, y un otro ejemplar al Editor, William Brown, Salisbury, Gran Bretaña.

Supplica se os Snrs Redactores dos Jornaes philatelicos un exemplar directamente ao Redactor, Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, e outro exemplar ao Editor William Brown, Salisbury, Grã-Bretanha.

J Signori Redattori dei Giornali Filatelici son pregiati di voler indirizzò un esempio direttamente al Redattore, Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, e un altro esempio al Editor, William Brown, Salisbury.

Uitgevers van Maandschriften worden verzocht een exemplar regtstruksaan den Editeur, Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, te zenden, alsook een exemplar aan den Uitgever, William Brown, Salisbury, Engeland.

Philately at Home.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST—*London.*
NEW ZEALAND.

The principal article is on the New Zealand Stamps "Local Posts" of 1856. It is well written and gives evidence of the great care

bestowed upon it by the writer, Mr. C. H. Mottram. Official notices are quoted at great length dealing with the local post offices at Auckland, Canterbury, Lyttelton and Christchurch, and Kaiapoi and Christchurch. A list of such used stamps is appended as follows:—

One Penny, vermilion.

1,	Blue wove Paper, Port Victoria, Aug. 21, 1857
2,	" " " " 25 "
3,	" " " " 25 "
4,	" " " " 31 "
5,	" " " " Sept. 2 "
6,	" " " " Oct. 14 "
7,	" " " " Nov. 3 "
8,	" " " " April 26, 1858

The original date-stamp of the Post Office at Lyttelton was inscribed "Port Victoria, New Zealand."

Twopence, blue.

1,	Blue wove paper, Wellington, Aug. 25, 1857
	Port Victoria, Sept. 1 "
2,	" " Wellington, Feb. 3, 1858
	Port Victoria " 8 "

All these stamps are on original letters.

THE PHILATELISTS' SUPPLEMENT—*London.*

No. 5 contains short articles on the stamps of Belgium, the Plate numbers on English stamps, some notes on the United States and Trinidad, and a reference list of errors of the adhesive postage stamps of North and South America. But why the well-known errors of names and numbers of towns on the Mexican stamps, the REPULICA error in Columbia, and the errors in the 1881 issue of British Guiana are not mentioned we do not know. Taken throughout, the paper contains a great deal of useful information, and it is well worth a careful perusal.

ALSO RECEIVED :

<i>The London Philatelist</i>	London.
<i>The Monthly Journal</i>	"
<i>Monthly Circular</i> (A. Smith & Son) ...	"
<i>Stamp Gossip</i>	Bury St. Edmunds.
<i>The Collector Dealer</i>	Southsea.
<i>Philatelists' Supplement to the Bazaar</i> ...	London.
<i>Bric-à-Brac Chronicle</i>	"
<i>The Philatelic Chronicle</i>	Birmingham.
<i>Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly</i>	London.

Continental Philately.

LE TIMBRE-POSTE—*Brussels.*

BELGIUM.

The last number contains a very interesting article on the dimensions of the stamps of Belgium dealing very fully and clearly with the sizes of the various values. We shall give them in the same order as we find them:—

	<i>Size of stamp.</i>	<i>Size of oval.</i>
1863, 10 cent.	17½ x 21¾	14½ x 17¾
1861, 10 "	17¾ x 21¾	14¾ x 17¾
" 1 "	" "	14¾ x 18
1863, 1 "	" "	" "
" 10 "	" "	" "
" 20 "	" "	" "
1861, 20 "	17¾ x 22	" "
1850, 20 "	18 x 21	15 x 17½
" 20 "	18 x 21¾	" "
1849, 40 "	" "	15 x 17½
1850, 10 "	" "	" "
" 20 "	" "	" "
1851, 10 "	" "	" "
" 20 "	" "	" "
" 40 "	" "	" "
1861, 40 "	18 x 21¾	14¾ x 17¾
" 1 "	18 x 21¾	14¾ x 18
1863, 20 "	" "	15 x 17¾
1861, 10 "	" "	15½ x 17½
" 40 "	" "	" "
1863, 40 "	" "	14¾ x 17¾
" 10 "	18¼ x 21¾	15¼ x 17¾
" 40 "	" "	" "

The article then goes on to show that these differences exist side by side on the proof sheets, which M. Moens received from the engraver.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1883.

The next article gives two varieties in the surcharges of 1 real on the 2c. de peso rose, and the 5c. de peso pale blue as follows:

I. Type. The oval measures 11 mm., the horizontal line of the inscription measures 16, the word *DE* is 1½ mm. from the word *PA* (Para), the *S* of *CORREOS* is open, and the last letter of the word *HABILITADO* is slanting.

II. Type. The oval measures only 10 mm., the word *DE* is only 1 mm. from the word *PA*, the *S* of *CORREOS* is closed, and the letter *O* of *HABILITADO* is horizontal.

The remainder of this number is taken up by a very complete list of novelties, and an article on the Stamps of Venezuela, which will be found on another page.

REVUE PHILATELIQUE FRANCAISE—*Paris.*

CUBA, 1855-57.

From a short but interesting article on the Y ¼ surcharge, by Mr. J. Boursey, we quote the following:

"The Puerto Rico Philatelist brought an article on this surcharge by Mr. E. J. Power, from which it would be seen that this surcharge never existed officially. (We have not seen this article, the Editor). This statement is rather curious, as this surcharge is to be found in every catalogue on the stamps of 1855, 1856, and 1857."

On the 15th of November, 1855, the following decree appeared in the Official Journal of Havana:

"General Administration of the Post of this Island. It is decreed by H. E., the Captain-General, that on this day, the 19th of this month, in celebration of the birthday of our well-beloved Queen, Isabella II., a postal service be instituted for this city and the suburbs outside the walls.

The General Administration has the pleasure to inform the public that the new service will begin on this day and will be facilitated by the low price. All correspondence must be prepaid by stamps of ¼ real specially made for this service. These stamps can be had at all post offices in the town. There is no limit to weight for such letters, which will be franked by only one stamp of ¼ real.

(signed) Narciso de Torre Marin."

From this decree it will be seen that special stamps were intended to be printed, but according to the writer the authorities did not think it necessary to wait for a supply from Spain and ordered the 2 reales stamps, which were not much used to be surcharged. The consequence is that we find this surcharge on stamps printed on paper watermarked with loops and cross lines and on wove paper, *i.e.*, on the 1855, 1856 and 1857 issues. The rarest of these is the 1856 issue (crossed lines), because only a small number of stamps of this issue was surcharged. NEDERLANDSCH TIJDSCHRIFT—THE HAGUE.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

The principal item of interest in this month is a short notice on speculative and forged surcharges on the stamps of the Orange Free State. A further and more detailed account is promised for next month.

To put our readers on guard we will give the following:

A gentleman belonging to a firm in the Transvaal has had several sheets surcharged HALF PENNY in two horizontal lines again surcharged with the original die vertically, the new surcharge thus crossing the old one. The government has not issued these stamps, but it is quite possible that some of them will pass through the post or if necessary will be obliterated by favour.

In Bloenfontein some of the ½d. on Drie-Pence blue has also had the surcharge added in letters and being done at the same place and with the same type as the originals we cannot state any differences, we can only warn collectors and tell them that all such surcharges are forgeries.

LE MONITEUR PHILATELIQUE.—*Ghent.*

We have received a copy of this new publication. It is very well got up, printed in clear type on good paper, and we wish our contemporary success.

The principal article deals with the stamps of Belgium but there is nothing new advanced. The list of novelties with illustrations is pretty

complete and well arranged. The rest of the paper is filled with short notices and a translation of the prospectus of the London Exhibition.

ALSO RECEIVED :

<i>Le Timbrophile Poitevin</i>	Poitiers.
<i>L'Annonce Timbrologique</i>	Brussels.
<i>L'Intermédiaire de la Timbrologie</i>	Paris.
<i>L'Echo de la Timbrologie</i>	Amiens.
<i>Revue Philatèlique Belge</i>	Brussels.
<i>Le Bulletin Mensuel</i>	Lyons.
<i>Revue Philatèlique Française</i>	Paris.
<i>Allgemeiner Anzeiger</i>	Apolda.
<i>Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal</i>	Leipzig.
<i>Allgemeine Sammler Zeitung</i>	Göttingen.
<i>Austria Philatelist</i>	Prague.
<i>Die Post</i>	Leipzig.
<i>Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten Zeitung</i> ...	Gössnitz.
<i>Die Weltpost</i>	Vienna.
<i>Die Briefmarke</i>	Esslingen.
<i>Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift</i>	Christiania.
<i>Madrid Filatelico</i>	Madrid.
<i>L'Fraucobollo</i>	Milan.
<i>L'Etoile Philatèlique</i>	Padova.
<i>Corriere dei Fraucobolli</i>	Turin.
<i>Roma Filatelica</i>	Rome.

Philately in the States.

THE EASTERN PHILATELIST.—*New Market, N.H.*—The following two short articles will, no doubt, interest our readers. We therefore give them in full.

IS THE CANCELLATION A BLEMISH?

By C. E. JENNEY.

In an article in a recent number of a paper devoted to the interests of beginners in philately, appeared the statement that a cancellation, however light, is a blemish. From the standpoint of a philatelist I wish to demur. Not only is this statement untrue when the real interest of stamp-collecting is considered, but it is most evident it is the last idea that should be placed before beginners whom we are trying to interest in our hobby. It was the unused stamp in the shape of Seebecks, speculative commemorative issues, French Colonials and Central African Companies, that did much to destroy the interest of a great many collectors in the past few years. A blemish is a fault, yet is there one collector in a hundred that will not take his Central Americans with the blemish in preference to the clean, uncanceled stamps? For Central Americans, even the Seebecks, must be given a place in the general collection, and general collections have always been, are now and always will be the rule, the specialists are the exceptions.

I have been somewhat at a loss to see where the interest is in collecting for those who buy at the post office the new issues of each country as they come out. So far as that goes, perhaps we can never feel the interest the early collectors must have felt in the days before chronicles and catalogues were invented; when each new stamp coming to hand was a hitherto unknown

and unheard-of specimen, except such few as had occasionally been seen in the collection of a friend. Now the well posted collector knows all about the appearance and history of every stamp before he gets it for his album. In those days he had to learn all the facts afterwards, and each new design was an unalloyed pleasure in the viewing.

UNITED STATES UNCATALOGUED MINOR VARIETIES BY E. B. HORN.

If "variety is the spice of life," you can certainly find plenty of "spice" in philately. Varieties and errors exist almost *ad infinitum, sans fin*, etc.; and such minorities are ever productive of interest. I believe in telling of a variety when you see it, hence this article. Only such varieties are herein treated as are not generally known to exist, and are uncatalogued, and only such as are fully recognized as genuine, authentic oddities. Every specimen herein mentioned has been recognized by competent authorities as authentic.

ISSUE OF 1851.

Provisional. 12c. cut in halves diagonally, and used as 6c. stamp. It is on the original cover and has a good cancellation (the specimen I saw).

Same Issue. 3c., red. "Shifted die" variety showing a line extending through "Three Cents." This is rather scarce.

Same. 1c., type II. I have seen this in the following varieties: (1). Retouched line at the top of the stamp. (2). With a split line under the lower label. (3). An unsevered strip of three, of which two have the broken circle variety. This strip is curious as showing the different conditions of the plate. This strip was sold recently for \$3.00.

ISSUE OF 1857.

I have noticed the 10c. in two different minor varieties. (1). With a complete "outer line" at the top. (2). With a double set of perforations extending all around the specimen.

ISSUE OF 1861-6.

Of this issue the 3c., rose, comes in various forms. Those I have especially noticed are: (1). Various errors in perforation. (2). Imperforate specimens with good margins are occasionally found. (3). On experimental die-cut paper on back. (4). I have seen genuine copies surcharged "3" and "10." (5). I have also noticed a beautiful block of eight with the rare error "THREB CENTS." Very plain on every stamp.

Same issue, 5c. I recently came across a copy showing an interesting colour which might be termed "fire-red" brown.

ISSUE OF 1868.

There is an error of grille in the 2c, black. I saw an unused, o.g., copy which plainly showed a double grille.

Same issue, 3c., rose. Embraces many varieties of grille, mostly errors, viz.: (1). Imperforate pair with grille measuring 9 x 13. (2). A series of grilles from the top to bottom. (3). Triple grille. (4). Four grilles. (5). Large double grille. (6). Grille measuring 11 x 14 mm.



ISSUE OF 1869.

Imperforate varieties of the 2c., 1869, are once in a while met with ; usually, if genuine, it has large margins.

Same issue, 10c., orange, with double grille. The specimen I inspected was very clear and distinct.

1862, 15c, orange, exists in the same variety.

ISSUE OF 1870.

1870, 2c, with a double grille, showing 3 x 24 on one side.

1870, 3c., unused copies with double grille.

These errors of grille were quite common among the stamps when the government first began to use the grille, perhaps, owing to the lack of sufficient experience.

ISSUE OF 1872.

The 1c. is sometimes found imperforate. Likewise the three cent denomination. I have also seen a copy of the three cent printed very faintly, owing to the worn condition of the plate.

1873, 2c., Continental print, is found imperforate, with wide margins. Same issue, 3c., green, Continental, is found imperforate. Likewise the 6c., pink, in a similar condition.

I have in addition seen the following 1872 issue on ribbed paper : 1c, 2c., 3c., 7c., and 15c., and the 10c. denomination on chemical paper. I have been shown, also, another oddity in the 3c. stamp. It has an inverted extra impression on the back of the specimen. Also, I have seen the 6c. carmine, in an imperforate condition.

ISSUE OF 1875.

The 5c. Taylor, is noted as being found imperforate. I saw a copy not long since which had fair margins, and the owner, who is quite an authority, states it is genuine, being pronounced so by the counterfeit detector of one of our societies.

ISSUE OF 1879.

American print, 1c, blue, is found imperforate, I lately saw a fine unused copy. I have also seen the following in a similar state : 2c, vermilion ; 3c, 5c and 10c.

ISSUE OF 1883.

A 2c, claret, pair in a curious state recently came to my attention. It was re-impressed on the back, both specimens alike.

I have noticed the 5c, Garfield, imperforate.

ISSUE OF 1890.

There are two sizes of the 1c. stamp.

The 2c. I have observed without perforations and capped on the right "2" only.

The 9c is found in two colors, orange and vermilion.

ISSUE OF 1894.

2c., block of four, with an error in gumming. The back of this block, which is unused, is entirely devoid of gum, but the face has been gummed one-half on each stamp.

ISSUE OF 1896.

The 2c. present issue is occasionally found with an extra perforation extending part way up the stamp in the middle. I saw a strip of four, all alike, unused.

DUE STAMPS.

Yellow-brown, 1c., surcharged "Due 3."
Red-brown, 2c. and 3c., imperforate pairs, unused.

This, I believe, completes the list of minor varieties that I have seen. Every specimen is genuine, as I have stated before, and almost all command good prices.

MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.—*St. Louis.*

NORWAY.

A short article by W. H. Plank on the stamps of Norway is well worth reproducing, and we herewith give the salient points.

Dame Fashion seems to have laid her hand on stamp collecting as well as on other things. One year we find it the "correct thing" to collect Australians, another year West Indians, and another Africans. So in time we have seen many countries' stamp in favour, collected on all sides, and boomed to prices unheard of.

The stamps of the Scandinavian countries of Europe seemed to have been overlooked until recently. Here are three countries that have been above such petty tricks as surcharges, speculative or jubilee issues, in order to increase their postal revenue. We venture to say that the time is not far when these stamps will be as eagerly sought for as those of the Leeward Islands.

The stamps of Norway are probably the most interesting of this group. Here is a country which has issued stamps for 43 years and the sum total of its emissions (adhesives) are but 108, including many varieties of shades, while a ten dollar bill will be more than sufficient to pay for the complete used issue at full catalogue rates. Truly, there has been no effort to boom or corner these stamps, and yet many of them are underpriced. Among all the advances in the new catalogue there has been no country whose stamps of the older issues have made such a marked increase in value as the unused stamps of Norway. While perhaps some of them are priced a little too high in the 57th catalogue, they were certainly too low in the 56th. Let us look a little while at these stamps.

The first and only stamp in use from 1854 to 1856 was the 4 skilling blue, lithographed, and watermarked with a lion upholding a battle-axe—from the coat of arms. If there ever was a stamp that looks old or rare, it is certainly this one, and it has always been a mystery to me why some shrewd speculator has not quietly bought up all the used copies of this stamp for an investment. He certainly wouldn't lose anything on them. Here is a stamp that has been priced at 10 cents from Scott's 28th catalogue to the 56th. If you have any doubts as to the scarcity of this stamp, keep a watch for the next year and notice how many copies you see offered on sheets either of a dealer or the exchange sheets of our philatelic societies. In an unused condition this stamp is the rarest stamp (barring errors) of Norway. There exists an error of this stamp which is exceedingly rare, and many a Nor-

wegian collector heaves a vainless sigh for it. The error is in the lion having *two* feet on the right hind leg.

In 1856 a new series of four varieties appeared, bearing the head of King Oscar I. These stamps are engraved and are perforated 13. These stamps in an unused condition have made great advances in price in the last catalogue, probably from the great demand for unused Europeans.

Another new issue was printed in 1863. This time the stamps were lithographed and bore the coat of arms with the lion and battle-axe. The 24s. was added to the set, making five varieties.

Owing to the great quantities printed of the 4s., the plate had to be often retouched, and many minute varieties may be noticed.

In 1867 another new issue appeared, very similar to the above, but with the figure of value after the "Skill," as well as before it. In this issue the 24s. was dropped and the 1s. added. In price the 3s. and 8s. unused have advanced from 60c. each to \$4.00 and \$6.00 respectively. The 8s. as most collectors know, has long been underpriced, and is probably worth a little more than now quoted.

In 1872 stamps of an entirely new design appeared. The figure of value in posthorn, perforated the same as the last, $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. The series consisting of six stamps, the 8s. being dropped and two new values—the 6s. and 7s. added. An error of the 1 skilling exists. It seems in the spelling of the word "EEN," a few were issued with period between the two E's, thus, "E.E.N." The 4s. exists in many shades from a mauve to a violet, lilac and reddish brown.

The value of the money was changed in 1877, causing a new issue of ten regular varieties, while shades exist of nearly all of them. This set as well as the last is watermarked with a posthorn. The only error in this series is found in the 5 öre ultramarine—without a period after Postfrim.

In 1879 three higher values were added to the set; 1 krona green, 1.50 kr. blue and 2 kr. rose and purple. This handsome set exists with large and small figures of value, making really six varieties. The issue of 1883 is similar to the above, except that the *ring* of the posthorn is *unshaded*. Each of the six values have numerous shades. All the values except the 12 and 20 öre exist in two sizes, or a large die 21 mm. high and a small die 20 mm. high. The large die is the scarcer of the two and can be distinguished without measurement by the figures of value being thicker and somewhat blurred.

The first and only surcharges Norway has ever been guilty of appeared in 1888. A stamp of 2 öre denomination was needed and the 12 öre stamps were overprinted to supply the need for the stamps.

In 1890 1 and 2 öre stamps appeared. Two shades of each exist, as well as the 20. on 120.

In 1894 the lettering of the word "Norge" was changed from plain to ornamental Roman capitals. Seven varieties comprise this set,

which so far has been without shade. Two sizes of perforation are noticeable— $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

Unpaid or due stamps consisting of five varieties appeared in 1889.

The return letter stamps consist of three varieties, one being an error.

The envelopes consist of five varieties, same type as the 1872 issue. They have never been in much favour, consequently there is little demand for them.

I will but mention the local stamps, of which there are about 250 varieties. They are collected by many European collectors as well as most of the collectors of Norway. They are considered more collectible than the rural stamps of Russia. A collection of these labels make a very handsome addition to any collection.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PHILATELIST—*Reading Penn.*

COCHIN CHINA.

Mr. George Carion of San Francisco has had some correspondence with the Postmasters of Baclieu and Tayninh in Cochin China regarding the genuineness of some Colonial surcharged unpaid letter stamps, which were very much doubted.

The French Colony of Cochin China one of the most important ones of France, and which adjoins Cambodia, Anam and Tonquin forming what is now known as the Indo China has issued only few provisional stamps compared to its large population of about eighteen and a half millions inhabitants.

In 1894 a series of unpaid letter stamps was provided by surcharging the regular unpaid letter stamps of French Colonies "COCHIN-CHINE" diagonally in black, the values are 5 centimes black, 10 centimes black, 15 centimes black, 20 centimes black, 30 centimes black, 40 centimes black, 60 centimes black, 1 franc brown, 2 francs brown, 5 francs brown.

There were issued 400 each of the 5 and 10 centimes; 150 each of the 15 and 60 centimes, 200 each of the 20, 30 and 40 centimes and 100 each of the 1, 2 and 5 francs brown.

They were in use only for a short time in the first part of 1894, the dates of cancellation running from January to June, 1894, and are to be found with the cancellations of the following post offices which have used them:

Saigon Central, large postmark. Saigon Central, small postmark. Thudaumont, Gocong, Singapor-Saigon, Rachgia, Mytho, Cholon, Hongkong-Saigon, Baclieu, Tayninh, Saigon Corps Escpeditiormaire, Saigon Corr. d' Armces, Rectangular postmark used for registered mail.

From the small number issued it can be seen that these stamps are destined to become very scarce and their value will be easily fixed by collectors when they will know that of the 5c C. H. on 25c yellow of Cochin China priced 15 cents were 50,000 issued.

In the advance sheets of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., 57th edition catalogue we read :

"The unpaid letter stamps surcharged COCHINCHINE are probably revenue stamps and were never intended for postal use."

It is useless to call the attention to the funny side of the assertion, that due stamps are not intended to prepay postage, everybody knows that to the contrary, such stamps indicate that postage is to be collected.

Below are given translations to the letter of inquiry sent to two Postmasters and their answers which prove conclusively not only that they are genuine unpaid letter stamps but also that if even there were some of them left in the Cochinchina Post Offices they could still be legally used by Postmasters in INDO CHINA which is the new name under which this colony is now known and administered.

These stamps were issued accordingly to the French Colonial Department circular of 1891, which enjoin all Colonial Postmasters to overprint with their Colony name all Postage Stamps, Unpaid letter stamps, Postal Cards, Letter Cards remaining in stock.

1ST—LETTER OF INQUIRY SENT TO THE POSTMASTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24th, 1896.

Mr. the Postmaster at Baclieu, Cochin China :

Mr. the Postmaster: I have the honour to submit to you herewith different unpaid letter stamps about which a contention has been raised, and I have recourse to your kindness to beg of you to let me know if these stamps have really been in use at your office, as the cancellations seem to show it.

Please return me these stamps by registered letter in the enclosed stamped envelope.

Please accept Mr. the Postmaster, with my anticipated thanks, the assurance of my perfect consideration.

GEO. CARION.

2ND—ANSWER FROM THE POSTMASTER AT BACLIEU, COCHIN CHINA.

The two unpaid letter stamps in the margin cancelled at Baclieu (Cochin China) on the 12th of March, 1894, are perfectly genuine in all respects.

BACLIEU, May 11th, 1896.

The Postmaster at Baclieu, J. MILLAVET.

3RD—ANSWER FROM THE POSTMASTER AT TAYNINH, COCHIN CHINA.

TAYNINH, May 28th, 1896.

Sir: In answer to your favor of March 24th, I have the honour to let you know that the four unpaid letter stamps annexed are absolutely genuine, and that they have yet legal circulation in Indo China. Receive, Sir, my salutations.

PRAMS.

ALSO RECEIVED :

- The Post Office*New York.
- " *American Collector*.....Piney Creek, Md.
- Meekel's Weekly Stamp News* ...St. Louis, Mo.
- The Boston Stamp Book*.....Boston.
- " *Philatelic Monthly*New York
- " *American Stamp*Laconia, N.H.
- " *Weekly Philatelic Era*Portland, M.E.
- " *Rocky Mountain Stamp*Denver, Colo.
- " *New York Philatelist*New York.
- " *Philatelic Newsletter* ...Minneapolis, Minn.
- " *Herald Exchange*New York.
- " *Columbian Philatelist*.....New Oxford, Pa.
- " *Philatelic Puck Literaturist*...Muscatine, Iowa.

- O Coleccionador de Sellos*Sorocaba.
- El Puerto-Rico Filatélico*San Juan.
- El Filatelista Sud-Americano* ...Buenos Aires.
- El Monitor Filatélico*Mexico.
- The Australian Philatelist*Sydney.
- " *Canadian Philatelic Magazine* ...Toronto.
- " *Philatelic World*Calcutta.

Philately in the Colonies.

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF INDIA.—
Calcutta.

For the benefit of our readers we publish the following excellent paper in extenso.

THE ADHESIVE STAMPS OF BRITISH INDIA.

SURCHARGED FOR USE IN CERTAIN NATIVE STATES.

BY C. STEWART-WILSON.

V. GWALIOR.

Gwalior, the largest of the Central Indian Native States, has an area of 25,846 $\frac{2}{3}$ square miles (nearly as large as Scotland), and a population of 3,482,351. It consists of two main portions, Gwalior proper and Malwa, but portions of State are scattered all about Central India. Gwalior is the fortunate possessor of an unusually efficient postal system with its headquarters at the capital city of Lashkar, and managed by Pundit Sheo Charan, Postmaster-General of the State, on the same principles as the Imperial British Indian Post Office.

In dealing with the stamps of this State, the first thing that strikes one is the fact that the surcharge is quite different from that of any other of the "convention" States. Instead of a surcharge "Gwalior State," Scindia's Government has always preferred the one word "Gwalior" in English and in Hindi. It introduced service stamps in 1895 only, and, remembering that most of the officials who would use these stamps would be ignorant of English, it asked for a purely Hindi surcharge. The other point which differentiates it from the two States which we have hitherto considered is that there are four distinct varieties of surcharge in the ordinary stamps, and that three of them are obsolete. We have therefore the advantage of finality in these issues.

We have:—

1. The issue with the surcharge in Hindi at the top of the stamp, and that in English at the bottom, both in black. This issue occurs with the Hindi surcharge printed in large and in small letters, both varieties occurring in the same sheet in the proportion of about one of the former to three of the latter. The measurements of these surcharges are:—

GWALIOR	...	14 × 2	millimètres.
"Short" Hindi	...	13½—14 × 2	"
"Long" Hindi	...	15—15½ × 2½	"

The interval between the surcharges in the "Star" watermarked stamps varies from 16 to 17 millimètres, and in these watermarked with

(To be continued).



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

VOL. 7.

JUNE 15, 1897.

[PRICE 3D.]

No. 78.



EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

JUNE 15th, 1897.

The ninth German Philatelic Congress will take place in Hamburg from the 24th to the 27th of July. Unfortunately the days clash with our own Exhibition, and this, no doubt, will be the reason of a very small English attendance.

The current 5 centavo Peru will shortly appear in another colour.

Private post cards can shortly be used in the United States.

The principle questions submitted to the Postal Congress assembled at Washington this year are as follows :

The weight of single letters to be 20 grammes instead of 15 grammes i.e., $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The maximum transmission of money orders to be £40 instead of £20, with a reduction in the rates. The reduction for foreign letters from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 2d for $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. (15 grammes).

The maximum weight of patterns to be 350 grammes 12 oz., instead of 250 grammes 9 oz.

The Suppression of the use of jubilee or commemorative issues for franking letters outside the country of origin.

The creation of a universal postage stamp.

The Ayer collection is said to have been amassed in about three years.

Fitzsimmons says Corbett can't lick a Columbian stamp.

It is reported that Newfoundland is to have a new issue.

Has not the time come that the S.S.S.S. ought to remove the embargo laid on the Olympian stamps ?

The new Governor of New Zealand, Lord Ranfurly is an ardent philatelist.

Messrs. Senf Brothers of Leipzig, celebrated lately the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of their well known firm. Our hearty congratulations to them, and we trust the next 25 years will see even a larger expansion of their business than they can show in the first.

Bermuda is following in the wake of the Leeward Islands, and will shortly issue a set in this well known type.

Spitzbergen is going in for a post office, and the reason given is the yearly increasing number of tourists. A steam ship Company with regular sailing has been established already.

One of the German dealers in advertising his stock of Indian Native stamps adds ; *Received before the beginning of the Plague.* We hope his ingenuity will bring him success.

From the *Diario Official* (Rio.) we learn that the following stamps can be had from the Administration of the post at Rio de Janeiro either used or unused :

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

10	Reis,	1881-85, orange
10	"	1894, rose and blue
20	"	1884-88, olive
20	"	1890-92, green
20	"	1894, orange and blue
50	"	1890-92, sage
80	"	1878-79, rose
100	"	1893, crimson
100	"	1894, black and rose
200	"	1890-92, violet
300	"	" grey-purple
500	"	" olive-green
700	"	1884-88, lilac
700	"	1890-92, chocolate
1000	"	" orange

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

10	Reis,	1891-93, blue
20	"	1890, green
20	"	1891-93, green
50	"	1889, orange
50	"	1890, buff
50	"	1891-93, green
100	"	1889, orange
100	"	1890, violet
100	"	1891, red-violet
200	"	1889, orange
200	"	1890, black
300	"	1889, orange
300	"	1890, carmine
500	"	1889, orange
500	"	1890, green
700	"	1889, orange
700	"	1890, blue
1000	"	1889, orange
1000	"	1890, chocolate

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

10	Reis,	1890, rose
20	"	1891, dark blue

Of No. 18 of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* 30,000 copies were printed.

A new dodge to use the same stamp several times has just been found out in Brussels. It consisted by pasting a very thin transparent piece of paper over the stamp, this of course prevented the stamp from being obliterated. By simply taking it off afterwards the stamp was again ready for use. This procedure was mostly used for the higher values and is said to have been done extensively.

Reply-Lettercards have been submitted to the French postal authorities.

The late Dr. Stephen's chair at the Postal Congress in Washington has remained unoccupied and draped in honour of the deceased.

The Record reign has brought us the Record price for the V.R., namely £17 a piece.

Jubilee Hospital Stamps.

The following official document has been sent to us, and we ask our readers to peruse the same and trust all will give their hearty support to the scheme.

Although being more in the form of a receipt than a postage stamp, yet the time may come when no collection of English stamps will be considered complete without these two stamps being present, in the same way as no collection of English stamps is now considered complete without a V.R., which as everybody knows is only an essay. And taking in addition the praiseworthy intention of the scheme into consideration, it will behove every philatelist to purchase at least one set.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOSPITAL FUND STAMPS.

The Jubilee Stamps issued for the benefit of this Fund will be on sale to the public on Tuesday next, May 18th, and can be bought then at all stationers and booksellers with the exception of the railway bookstalls. They are issued to give small subscribers a handy and convenient form of receipt, and one which they can retain as a memento of the Diamond Jubilee and of that increasing interest in hospital support and management shown during Her Majesty's reign, not only by the Royal Family, but by all classes throughout the country, and culminating in this effort to set the hospitals of London on a sound financial basis. It is also evident that stamp collectors are largely interested, and spaces for these stamps are being made in many new albums, in addition to the issue of specially prepared pages for insertion in existing albums, as in that by Messrs. Lincoln. It is impossible to say exactly to whom the initiation of the idea can be credited, but to Mr. Burdett will be due the success of the scheme. The basis of the design selected by the Prince of Wales is taken from no less an authority in art than Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose well known picture of "Charity" executed for one of the Virtues in New College Chapel, Oxford, is the most appropriate design that could have been selected, embodying as it does a beautiful picture with Mrs. Sheridan as the chief figure.

Valuable assistance has been rendered by Mr. De la Rue and by Mr. Purcell, C.B., the Controller of Stamps at Somerset House, who have taken the greatest interest in the undertaking from its commencement.

After His Royal Highness had approved of the design the engraving was begun, and proved a very much more serious affair than any one unversed in these details would have anticipated. Such an engraving could only be executed by the most skilled hand. After the matrix had been produced and hardened, it had to be rolled into the steel plate under a pressure of 20 tons given by a lever set in motion by the foot of the operator, and each impression had to be rolled in separately, the greatest care being taken to adjust the proper distances and a magnifying

glass being constantly in use. Each plate contains a double sheet of 80, in which one false impression would spoil the whole, and great liability of cracking arises from the weight of the pressure. Every sheet has to be accounted for as carefully as a bank note, and this again entails still greater surveillance.

It is needless to say that the fact of H.R.H. the Duke of York being President of the Philatelic Society insures the greatest interest being taken in these stamps by collectors in all portions of the globe, and as a work of art there will be nothing wanting in them. A large quantity of the issue has already been secured for insertion in the "Queen's Commemoration Bible" and also in the "Queen's Commemoration Prayer and Hymn Book," which are to be published as soon as the stamps are ready, and each of which will contain a stamp; and we are informed by the publisher that the greatest interest has been shown all over the country, enquiries having arrived from many places abroad, and telegraphic orders having been received even from South Africa.

H.R.H. the President of the Fund has graciously signified that he will if possible personally witness the destruction of the plates from which the stamps are printed; but in any case they will be destroyed, as soon as the printing of the limited number of the issue is completed, in the presence of the official representatives of the fund and of Mr. Purcell, C.B., controller of stamps, a certificate to this effect will be duly published in accordance with the usual regulations.

Our readers will remember that in the case of the Rowland Hill Post Card in 1890 so great was the demand that the value of the post card advanced no less than 2,500 per cent., and we should add that though the trade will be supplied by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd., Stationers Hall Court, London, E.C., the stamps can be bought at all stationers and booksellers with the exception of railway book-stalls.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON.

While in the City yesterday afternoon, the Prince and Princess of Wales the Princess Victoria visited the works of Messrs. De la Rue & Co., in Sunhill Row, to inspect the process of printing the Hospital Fund Stamps, the limited issue of which is now nearly completed. There were present the following members of the Organising Committee of the Fund:—Lord Rowton, Sir Savile Crossley, Mr. C. Stuart Wortley, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Henry C. Burdett, and Mr. J. G. Craggs. Mr. J. S. Purcell, C.B., Controller of Stamps was also present. Their Royal Highnesses were received by Mr. Thomas De la Rue and Mr. Ernest De la Rue, and were conducted to the floor upon which the stamps are being printed. Passing through one of the numerous departments the Royal party entered a small room at the end, in which are the three hand machines from which the hospital stamps are being printed. Their Royal Highnesses

evinced great interest, and closely inspected the operations connected with the production of some of the sheets, and the Prince afterwards signed a double sheet of the 1/- stamps, the printing of which he witnessed. It will be brought home to the public how slow this process is when we explain that the 2/6 stamps are printed on one machine only, while the 1/- stamps are printed from the other two machines, to each of which there is only one attendant, and the work is entirely done by hand. Mr. Thomas De la Rue, Mr. Purcell, and Mr. Burdett, the three gentlemen who have so closely devoted themselves to the production of the stamps, alternately explained the process of printing, &c. After the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria had signed Mr. De la Rue's autograph album, His Royal Highness presented Mr. Stuart Wortley and Mr. J. G. Craggs to the Princess. The Prince then said:—

"Before going I wish to say how very much I have been interested in seeing this process of printing the stamps, and I most earnestly hope that the working classes will buy as many of them as possible, because in doing so it will afford them an opportunity of giving 1/- to the Hospital Fund, and they will always have a souvenir of the Queen's Commemoration by obtaining one of these stamps."

Exhibition.

The following gentlemen have accepted the invitation of the Committee to act as Judges for the purposes of the awards in the several competitions.—Mr. E. D. Bacon, Mr. M. P. Castle, Major E. B. Evans, Dr. H. Fraenkel, and Lieut. V. H. Napier, R.N.

Two other representatives of foreign countries have been invited, and as soon as their replies have been received, the list of Judges will be completed.

It has been arranged that the Exhibition will be opened on Thursday, the 22nd July, at 3 p.m., by H.R.H. The Duke of York, K.G.

The prices of admission fixed by the Committee, are:

On the opening day (up to 6 p.m.), 10/-, *by Ticket only*, which must be obtained beforehand.

After 6 p.m. on the opening day, 2/6.

Admission on all other occasions, 1/-.

Season Tickets can be obtained for the whole period of the Exhibition, including admission to the opening, price 15/-.

Ditto for whole period, except opening, 7/6.

Tickets can now be booked, on application to the Secretary, J. A. Tilleard, 4, Lombard Court, E.C., and will be forwarded as soon as issued.

Postal Orders for the Tickets bespoke must accompany all orders.

Answers to Correspondents.

- * E. F. G., WAKEFIELD.—The catalogue price of the Jubilee Post-card is 1s. (worth about 7s. 6d.) and the Jubilee Envelope 2s. 6d. These latter, however, hardly fetch 1s. each.

P.F.C.B. Advertiser Advertising Rates.

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The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

And the P.F.C.B. Advertiser.

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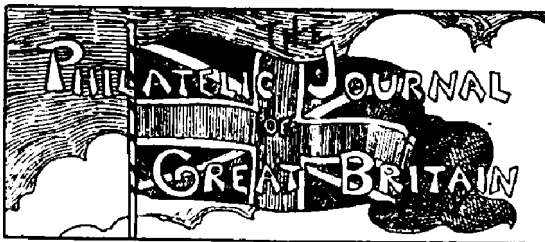
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Per Jahr	M. 2.50	post frei.
Jede nummer	0.25	"

Alle Abonements fangen in Januar an.

NOTICE.—Publishers of Philatelic Magazines exchanging with this *Journal* are requested, in future, to send one copy to the Editor, Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester; and a second copy to the publisher, William Brown, Salisbury, England.



JUNE 15TH, 1897.

The Record Reign.

“Long may she reign, God save our Queen!” We wonder how often this simple but well-known and forcible

sentence will be re-echoed throughout the British Empire this month. We give it as the key to the few observations we desire to make, knowing that Philatelists are as a body the most pronounced Imperialists and amongst the most loyal of Her Majesty's subjects.

We are in the midst of a month of rejoicing and thanksgiving and doubt whether our readers will look for or care to have any very serious thoughts placed before them—if they do—they have only to consider the position of affairs in 1837 and in 1897. It would be out of place here to deal with the great advance made in that period in all branches of science and art. We doubt not, but that the position from that point of view will be capably dealt with in the Daily Press. What does concern us, however, is the advance made in the Postal Service during that period especially in the improvements or changes made in the manufacture of postage stamps.

In 1837 the Postal Reforms, which were then so soon to work such wonderful changes for the better, were being discussed with considerable heat by their adherents and opponents, three years later Sir Rowland Hill and his friends had won, and the first adhesive postage stamp issued in the world came into use on May 1st, 1840. The beauties of this stamp have been sung so often, that we do not wish to repeat what has been said so many times in journals, philatelic or otherwise, and in all languages under the sun. It portrayed Our Queen in her youthful beauty, and the design was unaltered for a period of 40 years. The head of Our Sovereign as portrayed to-day on our stamps varies, but little from that on the first stamp. The only retrograde movement which we can point out was occasioned by the substitution of the surface-printed stamps for the beautiful examples of the *taille-douce* engravers' art as printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. However, the well-known profile remains and constitutes a Record, which will probably never be beaten in the Postal history of the world.

In other countries stamps with different heads may come and go, but ours pursues the even tenour of its way.

Take the British Colonial stamps as a class, and you will from them be able to make such a collection as will show Her Majesty as she appeared in Youth, in the Prime of Life and Now. Such a collection we have made for ourselves and had framed. A more pleasing memorial of this year we cannot recommend to any collector.

Let us now consider the increase in the British Empire during this period; it has been enormous. Surely this is of the greatest interest to Philatelists, and more especially to those who are content to collect British Colonials only.

Another thought and we have done. When visiting the Philatelic Exhibition in London next month (as we doubt not, every one of our readers resident in Great Britain will endeavour to do), and looking at the magnificent array of rare and costly exhibits, the thoughts of all serious people must at some such time go back and realise that this Exhibition differs from all other Exhibitions of any particular class, that could be held, inasmuch as it does not illustrate the improvements effected during the last 60 years upon that which existed before, but it

represents the growth and advances made from the very beginning, the subject matter having been conceived during that period.

Then and to some, then only may occur the thought, how manifold are the blessings of this Reign.

May our one penny be with us for many years to come, illustrating as it does, that our Queen and Empress never changes in that kindly disposition, in the many homely, moral, and womanly acts, which have endeared her so much to the millions of her loyal subjects.

**Philatelic Memorial
to Commemorate
the Jubilee Year.**

The few words we addressed to our readers on this subject last month seem to have gone straight to their hearts. This is shown

by the many approving letters we have received, some of them at this early stage promising subscriptions in case the idea should be taken up in earnest.

We may assure every one of our readers that we are seriously and earnestly endeavouring to put the project upon a firm and proper footing, and trust all our readers will help us to attain that end. We hope to publish in our July number our first list of subscribers. We do not ask for large sums, we should prefer that the memorial take the form of a general one, in which by the contributions of small sums a greater number of Philatelists may participate, and we shall be very surprised, if the stamp collectors of the Great British Empire, on which the sun never sets, cannot in small sums collect enough to have their Philatelic Memorial to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of our Gracious Sovereign.

The Stamps of Venezuela.

TRANSLATED FROM THE "TIMBRE-POSTE."

Cursorily examining a small lot of Venezuelan stamps of the January 1866 issue, we noticed that the design of the ½ real was not always the same. This induced us to make careful researches, which we even extended to the 1874 issue surcharged with an inscription. This long and troublesome labour has, however, resulted in a few discoveries, which we consider interesting enough to publish.

Since these stamps have been put into circulation nearly 31 years ago, through how many hands have they not passed, by how many eyes have they not been seen? However, not a single journal has ever mentioned anything abnormal as far as the design is concerned.

Since 1859 the stamps of this country have had different values in each issue conformable to the adopted design, but differing in detail, each value being separately engraved

This is also the case for the stamps of the 1866 issue. We do not know whether there have been any imitations of 1859 and 1861. All we

can state is that all the stamps of 1863 and 1866 have secret marks, more or less discernible. As we have now the opportunity to make these known, we will do so.

The ½ real, I. type, 1863, has a coloured dot in one of the pearls at the top, and a vertical line in another pearl on the left hand side of the circle.

The 1 real, 2 reales ½ and one centavo have only the vertical line on the left-hand side.

In the ½ real, II. type, 1865, we can only find the coloured dot in one of the pearls at the top.

In the 1866 issue we find in the knot of the scroll bearing the inscription, *Dios y Federacion* (if well printed).

In the ½ real ; a vertical line in the centre.

In the 1 real ; on the left two horizontal lines, in the centre one small and one thick vertical line, on the right one horizontal line, and in the cornucopia a G towards the left.

In the 2 reales ; three large dots.

In the ½ centavo ; the letter N in the middle, and a dot on the left hand side.

In the 1 centavo ; a large dot in the middle.

In the 2 centavos ; a dot in the centre and an oblique line on the right hand side.

Having only found differences of type in the ¼ real stamp, we do not intend to deal with the other values.

Issue 1866, January, ½ real. I. transfer.

We do not know how many stamps a sheet contained. We suppose there are 135 stamps similar to the 1870 issue in 15 rows of 9.

The cornucopia on the left hand side has four long lines.

The horse's tail is formed by a thick coloured dash, which nearly touches the shield on the left.

The laurel branches partly cover the flowers falling from the cornucopia.

The palm leaves on the right hand side are bent, especially the fourth (the fifth is very close to the scroll).

The inscription on the scroll : *Dios y Federacion* is composed of 3 distinct words, the letters are of a uniform size, and the ends of the scroll are split into two even parts.

The *s* of *los* is straight.

The stars before and after the value are evenly formed.

The gum is white and smooth.

The paper was at first more or less thin, slightly bluish, and the colour generally light ; in later printings the paper was white and the colour a little deeper.

½ real, pale brown violet.

½ real, dark brown violet.

½ real, bright brown violet.

No tête-bêche pairs exist in this transfer. The stamps were made at *Caracas* in the lithographic institute of *M. Felix Rusco*.

Issue July 1870, ½ real, II. transfer.

The necessity for a second printing arose in 1870, and the stamps were first issued about July of this year.

The sheets contain 135 stamps in 15 rows of 9. The third, sixth and ninth stamp of the

fourth, eighth, twelfth and fifteenth horizontal row are reversed, this shows, that the lithographer must have made transfers of 12 stamps (4 rows of 3) leaving the first row out in order to get his last three rows to complete the sheet.

They were printed on dull white paper, at first thick, but later on less thick and less white.

- ½ real, lilac rose
- ½ " " bright and dark
- ½ " brown rose
- ¼ " red brown, pale and dark
- ½ " carmine
- ½ " pale brown

All these shades exist tête bêche.

1870 ½ real (Forged).

If we remember rightly the shades of the stamps, the colour and thickness of the paper, the stamps of this issue must have appeared about the same time as the last issue. They can be recognised by the following points :

The cornucopia on the left hand side is heavily shaded by nearly vertical lines.

The horse is thicker and shorter, the tail is formed by a small coloured dash and ends ½mm. from the shield on the left hand side.

The laurel leaves are more bent and do not touch the flowers of the cornucopia.

The palm leaves on the right are stiffer, and not bent like those of the 1866 issue, and there is a space between the fifth leaf and the scroll.

The inscription on the scroll: *Dios y federacion* forms only one word. There is a white spot over the letter *y*, which letter seems to have been added afterwards seeing that it is different in every one of the 12 stamps of the transfer; the letters *cion* are larger than the others, especially the final letters *on*, the ends of the scroll are not evenly split, they are open on the left and closed on the right-hand side.

The *S* of *los* is large and thick-set.

The stars before and after the value are badly formed. The gum is yellowish-white and shows clearly brushmarks. This gum often is hardly perceptible. The plate has been formed exactly the same way as the one for the July, 1870, issue. There exist, therefore, 12 tête bêche pairs on each sheet.

- ½ real lilac rose.
- ½ " " bright.
- ½ " brown rose.
- ½ " red-brown, pale and dark.
- ½ " carmine.
- ½ " pale brown.

All these shades exist tête bêche.

We have only found these stamps obliterated *Caracas* and *La Guaira*. We suppose they were only put fraudulently into circulation in these two towns for the following reasons :

It seems impossible to us that the lithographer employed at the same time for each printing since 1870 (the different shades prove this) plates of different types. If more ½ real stamps than any of the other values were required, it was much easier to make one plate of 300 stamps instead of 135, as was done in the case

of the stamps of the 1874 issue. Common sense would have counselled to make 2 plates of one type instead of two types, of which one was an imitation of the other, if it was absolutely necessary to print with two plates.

When the surcharged stamps appeared in January, 1874, which type was employed? That of 1866. If the 1870 type had been genuine, is it not more reasonable to suppose that by preference the last plate had been taken, which being more recent had been less used?

This surcharge (an inscription in two lines) which has never been properly explained, was assuredly only a precaution taken by the postal authorities to guard against imitations, such as we have described. And who knows whether it was not the absence of the secret marks that first drew attention to this fraudulent issue.

We will now describe the means the postal authorities took in 1874 to guard against such imitations.

- (1) The sheets contain 300 stamps (in 20 rows of 15) instead of 135.
- (2) By the elimination of têtes bêches.
- (3) The paper commences to be very bluish.
- (4) By a surcharge consisting of an inscription in two lines.

This surcharge appears in different characters, the words are spelt various ways, there are also letters that are sometimes large, sometimes small, we have even found a stamp without this surcharge. Under these conditions, what guarantee did this famous surcharge offer?

We have carefully gone through our stock without however finding a single imitation. We do not know why the forgers did not pursue their work, whether they were caught or whether they had made enough money. The fact remains, that the government found in their possession forged stamps, and as proof we may add, that we got them from that source in whole sheets.

The Boys' Columns.

E.M.A. in L.—You are quite right in what you say, and we agree with your opinion.

Ella—D.—We should advise you to discard a general collection, and specialise one country or a group of countries, which may be connected either geographically or politically. We think it would be best under the circumstances.

G.S. in M.—We can only give you the same advice we have given to Ella. The best thing for you would be to wait for the Exhibition. You would then see which country or group of countries would suit you best.

L.P. in L.—We have not had the opportunity of examining the *Godet Philatelique*, we have only seen the advertisement. We cannot give you therefore our opinion, whether it is useful.

Name not readable in O.—You had better forward the stamps to us, we are sorry not to be able to form an opinion from your letter, although you have taken great trouble to explain your meaning.

The Stamps of Austria.

FIRST ISSUE 1st OF JUNE, 1850.

By

GEO. B. DUERST.

The early history of the Austrian Postal Service is a history of the postal service instituted by the Princes of Thurn and Taxis, who for several centuries acted as hereditary Postmasters for all the countries ruled by the House of Hapsburg and as the evolution of this service is of great interest to philatelists I will give a short sketch of it.

The first traces of a regular service can be found during the reign of the Emperor Frederic III. (1450-93). It was simply instituted for the use of the Emperor and its purport was to forward his decrees and orders to all parts of the empire and at the same time to carry all despatches from the viceroys and governors of the different provinces to the emperor, wherever he might be at the time. It must not be forgotten that the German Empire, at the time we speak of, comprised the largest part of Central Europe and considering that the Emperor was always travelling from one end of his empire to the other it took a very clever mind to keep such a system of relays of men and horses in order. We find that Roger of Taxis or Tassis established a regular service about the year 1451 throughout the Tyrol to Rome in order to hasten the imperial and papal despatches. The frequency of this service or the duration of the journey we do not know. The service is next mentioned during the reign of his successor Maximilian I. (1493-1519). This Emperor says in a letter: "Our beloved Joan of Tassis, Master of the Post at Innsbruck in Tyrol." Unfortunately there is no record of the exact roads this service was conducted on, but to judge from the offices and stables mentioned it is thought to have been as follows: Rome—Florence—Milan—Chur—Innsbruck to Vienna or Tuinbal—Worms—Cologne to Holland, then an important part of the empire.

In the year 1500 Philip le Bel, Grand Duke of Austria, Duke of Holland and Burgundy and his consort, the heiress to the Spanish throne (their son was the celebrated Emperor Charles V.) called Francis of Taxis "Capitaine et maistre de nos postes." When the said Philip le Bel succeeded to the throne of Spain an arrangement was made with Francis of Taxis, that he as Postmaster had to institute a regular postal service between the residences of the German emperor, the French king and the Spanish king, wherever they might be.

Francis of Taxis undertook to do this and guaranteed to deliver letters as follows:—

From Brussels to Innsbruck	in	5½ days.
"	"	" Paris
"	"	" 44 hours.
"	"	" Lyons
"	"	" 4 days.
"	"	" Toledo
"	"	" 12 "
"	"	" Granada
"	"	" 15 "

In the year 1516 Verona, Rome and Naples were included in this regular postal service and letters from Brussels to Rome took 10½ days.

Francis of Taxis died in the year 1517 and his nephew John Baptista of Taxis succeeded to the Postmastership. In the year 1520 we find, what we may call a decree signed by the Emperor Charles V. in which he appoints "John Baptista of Taxis a chief and general master of all his postal routes in all his kingdoms and lands." We might call him, therefore, Postmaster General of the Empire of Charles V., which at the time we speak of comprised Germany, Austria, Hungary, Moldo—Wallachia, Bohemia, Switzerland, all Italy with the exception of the Roman States and the Republic of Venice, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Tripolis, and practically the whole new world. The headquarters of the service were at Brussels and the despatch of letters was greatly facilitated and accelerated. For his services during the Turkish wars he was made a count. John Baptista died in 1541 and his son Francis succeeded as Postmaster General.

About this time we find, however, that the public to a limited extent made use of this service, being quicker than their own modes of conveyance. The letters of the reigning princes and the courts were, of course, still of paramount importance, but if the postal riders had time and room they were allowed to take private correspondence. Thus we find towards the end of the XVI century post offices in all the larger towns. Those at Innsbruck, Brussels, Antwerp, Augsburg, Prague, Vienna, Füssen, Trient, Venice, Milan, Rome, and Madrid were under the superintendence of a member of the House of Taxis.

The extent of the empire shows us that it was no easy matter in those days of bad roads to deliver all letters and orders quickly and safely, especially to keep open the communication between the Emperor and his armies fighting the Turks in Hungary and North Africa or the French on the Dutch frontiers.

When the Emperor Charles V. resigned he divided his possessions; Philip II. received Spain, Italy, and the new world, and Ferdinand I. Austria, Germany and Burgundy. As a natural consequence the postal service was also divided. The volume of the correspondence multiplied at such a rate, that mail riders were no longer sufficient, and mail coaches had to be introduced. These, of course, necessitated stopping places, and larger stables on all mail roads. The drivers were to the people then, what the newspapers are to us, the disseminators of all news, especially messengers coming from the seat of war were eagerly sought after to obtain the latest details.

Indeed, about this time the postal service had already become such a necessity for the people, that an interruption or discontinuation would have been worse than losing a few battles.

We at the end of the XIX century cannot have the slightest knowledge of the time it took to disseminate any news over such immense tracks of land. Many a pope was dead and buried before all the people knew he was elected. When we read the latest telegrams in the papers we are only too apt to forget the difficulties our forefathers had in obtaining any news at all or the time it took such news to get to the more remote parts of a country.

About the middle of the XVI century the Count of Taxis married the heiress of the great house of Torne or Tower (German Thurma) in North Italy and from that time the family name has been Thurn and Taxis.

The religious wars of the XVII century nearly extinguished the postal service, the insecurity on the high roads was such that only well-armed contingents dared to ride or drive through the country.

About the year 1680 the Austrian Government instituted their own postal service and the Emperor Leopold I. created the then reigning Duke Prince (Fürst) of Thurn of Taxis, a title his descendants have to this day.

The Austrian postal service suffered severely during the Napoleonic troubles at the beginning of this century, it was taken up again in 1813 and carried on growing and growing until 1850, when the first stamps were issued.

At this time the Austrian currency was :—

1 florin = 60 Kreuzer = 2/1, but it was changed in 1858 to

1 florin = 100 Kreuzer = 2/-

The decree for these stamps was dated the 26th of March, 1850, under No. 968—1132. It is a very lengthy document and would take too long to quote fully. As was the custom in the beginning of the postal service the stamps had to be affixed in the top left hand corner of the cover. The colours were given as they appeared on the 1st of June, 1850, with the exception of the 6 kreuzer value, which was issued in brown instead of red-brown.

The matrix or original die as well as the plates were made by Tautenheim of Vienna. They were set up in sheets of 240 stamps in 4 panes of 60 stamps. Each pane consisted of 8 rows of 8 blocks, but as only 60 stamps were required the last row contained 4 blocks with a St. Andrew's Cross upon them. These were of course printed in the same colours as the stamps. They were printed in the Kais. and Kön. Hof-und Staatsdruckerei in Vienna.

Two plates must have been made, as the distances between the stamps vary from $2\frac{1}{4}$ -3 mm., though never in the same strip.

The paper employed at first was machine-made, thin and greyish-white in colour, afterwards most likely through non-delivery of sufficient quantities hand-made paper was used. This paper varies in thickness and sometimes bears a watermark, most likely the maker's initials or trade mark (for a good many years it was believed to be the Austrian coat of arms). From the year 1855, however, a soft thick white wove machine-made paper was used. On the thin paper, both machine and hand-made specimens are found ribbed. This is caused by the rollers, when used after being freshly ground but wears speedily off, or by the wires of the bed of the frame. Very often the ribbed appearance is only on one side of the stamp whereas the other side, generally the one bearing the impression, is smooth. The finely ribbed envelopes so much in vogue years ago are very apt to give stamps this ribbed appearance. Specimens on "laid" paper excepting those on paper with watermark I have not seen.

The gum is yellowish and very thick, very hard to wash off, as it cannot be dissolved in cold water. Many a stamp on thick paper will prove to be one on thin paper when properly cleaned.

The colours employed were made of the following substances mixed with linseed oil :—

For the 1 Kreuzer value, chromic yellow.			
" " 2 " "	"	"	black soot.
" " 3 " "	"	"	cinnabar.
" " 6 " "	"	"	sepia and burned sienna.
" " 9 " "	"	"	prussian blue.

(To be Continued.)

The Charkhari State Post.

FROM NOTES SUPPLIED BY C. L. PIGOTT.

Charkhari is a State in Bundelkhund, and consists of two main portions at some distance from one another together with numerous scattered fragments of territory. The capital is between Jhansi and Bunda. The area of the State is 703 square miles, and its population 143,108. It is, therefore, rather smaller than Duttia. The State Post Office has existed since 1893. It was at first intended to convey official correspondence only, and it was not till 1894 that private postal articles and postage stamps were introduced.

The State has one head office at Charkhari, and a branch office at each of the sub-divisional capitals, viz. :—Chandla, Isanagar, and Ranipur. Charkhari has two postmen, Chandla, three, and Isanagar and Ranipur one each. The Postmaster of Charkhari manages the postal department and visits the offices occasionally, leaving his own office in charge of his head clerk.

The State Post Office deals with paid and unpaid letters, newspapers, packets, post-cards, registered articles, parcels, and money orders. The rates appear to be half those charged by the Imperial Post. Official articles are carried free. Only 12 to 15 private articles are posted daily.

The stamps are printed from a steel die kept in the Maharaja's personal custody. The design of the die is made clear by the accompanying illustration. The letters "P. O." in the top corners signify "Post Office" and "B. C. India" is meant for "Bundelkhund, Central India." The "S" at the end of "ANNAS"



and the figures are movable. The stamps are impressed with aniline dyes on thin white wove paper. Sometimes the value reads as "ANNA" and sometimes as "ANNAS," according as the letter "S" has been removed or not. The measurement of the stamp is 25 x 23 millimètres. The following are the values sent by Mr. Pigott :—

½ anna	...	rose, lilac rose ("ANNA").
¼ "	...	purple ("ANNA").
1 "	...	green (ANNAS).
2 annas	...	green ("ANNA" & "ANNAS").
4 "	...	green ("ANNAS").

The envelopes are of thin white laid paper 140 x 78 millimètres, and are impressed with the same stamp on the right-hand top corner :—

½ anna	...	purple ("ANNAS").
1 "	...	green ("ANNA" & "ANNAS").

The envelopes sent by Mr. Pigott show two varieties of tress.

The post-cards are of medium buff wove paper watermarked (in the sheet) "Lucknow Paper Mills." They have red edges, and measure 126 x 78 millimètres. They are sold in pairs for ¼ anna, but each card can be used

separately. They bear the same stamp on the right-hand top corner :—

¼ anna ... rose, lilac rose ("ANNA").
As in the case of Duttia, the stamps and information were collected with great difficulty.—
From the *Philatelic Journal* of India.

French Stamps of 1849 used in the Colonies.

Translated from the *Gazette Timbrologique*, by F. PIET-LATANDRIE.

The question has often been asked, how the correspondence in the French Colonies was franked from 1849, the date of issue of the first French stamps until 1860, when special stamps (the well known eagle type) came into use. It was believed that the postage of all letters had to be prepaid in cash, and in fact, this was the only way until the middle of 1851. But from the end of August or beginning of September, 1851, the public could frank letters by means of French postage stamps to places in France or such foreign countries for which France acted as intermediary.

We are certain on this point, as official documents have been found, which have been put at our disposal by *M. Langlois*.

It was on the 13th of June, 1851, that *M. de Chasseloup Laubat* sent a ministerial order to the governors of *Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique, Réunion, and French Indies*, that in future letters in the Colonies could be franked by means of French postage stamps.

In consequence of this order the Administration of the Post gave further information. One of the articles is as follows : "The privilege of the population of the Colonies to frank letters by French stamps does not apply only to letters to be delivered in France and sent by merchant vessels sailing to France, but extends also to British packets. Even letters for foreign countries can be franked by these stamps, but such letters must be sent by either of these means *via* France." The same notice gives the tariff of charges for all correspondence by merchantmen and by British packets.

We also find an article about the cancelling of such letters as follows : "As far as letters are concerned that are forwarded by merchantmen, they must be enclosed in bags and addressed to the Postmaster of the port of landing. The stamps will be cancelled only at the port of landing."

The Secretary of the *Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies* advised the governors of *Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Réunion*, that a parcel of stamps had been addressed to the Treasurer of each Colony by the Minister of Finances.

The following are the quantities sent to each Colony :

NUMBER OF STAMPS.

Colony.	10 cent.	25 cent.	1 Franc.	Value.
Martinique	2,500	9,000	5,000	Frs. 7,500
Guadeloupe	2,500	9,000	5,000	" 7,500
French Guiana	400	2,000	1,500	" 2,040
Réunion	2,500	3,500	6,000	" 7,125

A similar order was sent to the governor of the *French Indies* on the 14th of October, 1851, and the quantities forwarded are as follows :

1,000 stamps of 10 centimes	} In all Fracs. 4,050
1,500 " 25 "	
3,575 " 1 franc "	

No stamps however were used in the Indies. The governor wrote on the 8th of September to the Ministry, that the administrative Council did not see how they could comply with all the formalities connected with the despatch of bags addressed to the Administration of the Post at Paris ; that on the other hand the traders of the Colony had by arrangement with the English Postal Administration to prepay all letters to Alexandria, and that they did not intend to pay the full charges to destination.

The Minister in answer to this letter ordered the stamps to be sent to *Réunion*, and this Colony is therefore debited with the following quantities :

3,500 stamps of 10 centimes	} In all Fracs. 9,165
5,000 " 25 "	
9,575 " 1 franc "	

These are all the stamps that have been sent to the Colonies prior to the eagle issue.

A large number of letters from Guadeloupe franked with such stamps have lately been discovered amongst the papers of a merchant in the *Rue Saint-Denis*, and have been sold by public auction at the *Hôtel Drouot*. We have been enabled to examine a large number of these letters, and have found four different obliterations as follows :

(1) In rhomboid form by means of a roller. This letter was sent from *Poin'te à Pitre* on the 30th of December, 1852.

(2) Of large square dots also by means of a roller.

(3) In a lozenge formed of dots containing *P.C. 1. (Paris-Calais, Ambulant No. 1)*.

(4) In a lozenge formed of dots containing *P.C. 2. (Paris-Calais, Ambulant No. 2)*.

As we have seen before all letters had to be obliterated at the port of landing or in the postal vans, the stamps therefore arrived unused in France. The letters had only the name and date cancellation of the despatching office in the Colony, and in addition to this the letters P D surrounded by lines in black or red, meaning *Payé jusqu'à destination*.

All letters after 1854, which we have seen were not franked by means of stamps, this leads us to believe that the sending of stamps to the various Colonies on the 14th of August, 1851, was the only one.

United States.

From *The Philatelic Californian*.

NUMBER AND DENOMINATIONS.

Denomination	Executive.	State.	Treasury.	War.	Navy.	Post Office.	Interior.	Justice.	Agriculture.	Totals.
1 cent.	6,800	31,800	2,900,000	3,301,230	106,800	1,114,250	394,800	25,000	95,415	7,976,095
2 cent.	9,100	41,800	2,484,500	1,867,100	201,350	894,600	1,413,400	26,900	230,150	7,168,960
3 cent.	23,500	109,200	11,250,000	5,393,137	580,700	65,297,700	5,258,500	182,000	435,050	88,529,787
6 cent.	5,500	82,100	4,105,000	3,584,813	234,800	3,306,800	1,722,500	84,000	120,000	13,245,513
7 cent.	.....	37,850	200,000	55,728	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	329,528
10 cent.	5,150	64,900	1,291,500	342,753	55,210	182,430	284,350	20,500	95,265	2,342,078
12 cent.	.....	20,800	783,000	792,070	61,300	298,780	359,850	26,800	51,205	2,393,865
15 cent.	.....	22,800	663,000	285,960	37,500	109,285	247,100	12,800	54,050	1,432,495
24 cent.	.....	13,800	100,000	200,925	26,000	87,625	134,125	6,400	60,265	629,140
30 cent.	.....	20,100	456,500	336,641	29,600	133,255	138,300	8,600	82,265	1,205,261
90 cent.	.....	6,043	312,500	48,172	11,270	65,200	64,377	3,200	.....	511,362
\$ 2.00	.....	3,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,508
5.00	.....	303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303
10.00	.....	363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363
20.00	.....	303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303
Value.....	\$1,800.00	\$59,449.70	\$1,442,650.00	\$815,926.15	\$81,489.00	\$2,376,551.35	\$533,622.30	\$25,470.00	\$88,737.55	\$5,425,696.05

THE FOREGOING IS A STATEMENT OF THE AGGREGATE NUMBER OF OFFICIAL POSTAGE STAMPS FURNISHED THE SEVERAL EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS DURING THE WHOLE PERIOD OF THEIR ISSUE, FROM MAY 29, 1873, TO JUNE 16, 1884.

Post Office Department,
Office of
The Third Assistant Postmaster-General,
Stamp Division,
Washington, D.C., March 1, 1896.

Post Office Department,
Office Third Assistant Postmaster-General,
Washington, D.C., Jan. 14, 1885.

SIR,—The issue and use of official stamps was discontinued under the third section of the Act of July 5, 1884 (Gen. Stat., 1st Sess. 48th Congress), extending the use of penalty envelopes to all classes of official correspondence.

At that time the contractors for furnishing stamps, the American Bank-note Co., of New York, had and now have in their vaults at the manufactory, as shown by the weekly reports made to this office, the following numbers and denominations of official stamps, viz.

As it is not likely that these stamps will be needed for use by the government, to avoid any risk that may attend their custody, I would respectfully recommend that they be counted and destroyed under the supervision of a committee to be appointed by the Postmaster-General, and the facts certified under affidavit by the committee.

There are also in the vaults of the contractors certain other stamps of the regular series that have been rendered unserviceable by reason of changes at various times in the rates of postage, and as it is so improbable that these stamps will ever be required for issue, I would recommend that they also be counted and destroyed in like manner, and by the same committee suggested with regard to the official stamps.

REMAINDERS DESTROYED.

Denomination.	Ordinary.	Newspaper and Periodical.	Total.
3 cent.	...	223,750	223,750
7 cent.	545,600	...	545,600
9 cent.	...	101,240	101,240
12 cent.	503,750	...	503,750
24 cent.	364,950	...	304,950
Total ...	1,414,300	324,990	1,739,290

There were 135,800 of the ordinary 3 cent. saved from the holocaust, as there was some call for them.

I have excepted from this recommendation the three-cent. stamps of the ordinary series, of which there are 135,800 in the vault, for the reason that, though their general issue has been discontinued, occasional calls are made for them by some of the larger offices.

The total number of stamps in the foregoing lists, recommended to be destroyed, is 18,763,878, which, at the contract price of 9.19c per thousand, would amount to \$204.52.

In the event that this recommendation should meet with your approval, permit me to suggest that the work of counting and destruction be performed by the committee selected to supervise the cancellation of dies, etc., at the several places of manufacture

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
A. D. HAZEN,
3rd Asst. P. G.

HON. FRANK HATTON, P. G.

The committee reports Feb. 24, 1885:—We have counted and destroyed by burning, in accordance with instructions, the official and uncurrent stamps, numbering 18,438,888.

The schedule of denominations is herewith transmitted, marked H.

A. G. SHARP,
Chief Inspector.

GEORGE W. WELLS,
Chief, Division of Finance.

CHAS. M. B. HARRIS,

Pay Division, 6th Auditor's Office.—House Ex. Documents, 2d. Session 48th Congress, 1884-85, vol. 29, Ex. Doc. No. 264, p. p. 71-36.

The following table represents the number and denomination of the stamps above referred to.

REMAINDERS DESTROYED.

Denomination.	Executive.	State.	Treasury.	War.	Navy.	Interior.	Post Office.	Justice.	Agriculture.
1 cent.	3,500	13,500	1,292,950	37,170	421,200	56,000	2,888,750	24,300	149,585
2 cent.	1,900	4,000	1,921,500	75,340	381,150	13,700	449,400	21,000	55,150
3 cent.	1,100	11,900	534,000	104,463	454,800	40,500	203,100	79,700	37,950
6 cent.	4,700	10,600	169,000	2,787	355,300	37,800	559,700	47,500	101,000
7 cent.	4,950	7,500	201,200	161,772	276,900	32,050	144,250	19,400	84,935
10 cent.	...	8,000	13,300	231,947	267,290	99,450	321,220	17,500	91,735
12 cent.	...	24,300	444,000	25,130	236,199	52,200	146,715	20,200	87,350
15 cent.	...	22,300	610,400	108,540	216,000	10,175	259,875	13,600	112,615
24 cent.	...	31,500	279,500	103,675	219,800	48,700	209,045	13,100	90,535
30 cent.	...	24,700	20,600	6,159	217,300	20,523	254,600	6,300	...
90 cent.	...	35,257	37,000	167,728	233,830	...	...	...	...
\$ 2.00	472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.00	1,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.00	1,767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.00	1,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	16,150	199,280	552,3450	1,024,711	3,279,769	411,098	5,496,655	262,600	810,875

Grand Total, \$17,024,588.00



JUNE, 1897, REPORT.

President—

His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

E. HAWKINS, J.P., Bury St. Edmunds.
 VERNON ROBERTS, Manchester.
 REV. W. BELL, Cork.

Vice-Presidents—

H. R. OLDFIELD, London.
 W. DORNING BECKTON, Manchester.
 H. L. HAYMAN, London.

Committee—

F. EMPSON, Birmingham.
 W. HADLOW, London.
 W. G. HAWKINS, London.
 J. E. JOSELIN, London.
 W. B. KIRKPATRICK, Bournemouth.
 W. MATTHEWS, London.
 S. C. SKIPTON, Salisbury.
 B. W. NEAVE, London.
 C. T. REED, London.
 W. SILK, London.
 H. THOMPSON, London.
 B. W. WARHURST, London.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—

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

Exchange Superintendent—

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

Hon. Librarian—

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

Hon. Counterfeit Detector.

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

Hon. Solicitors—

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

Membership.

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

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

Captain the Hon. William Edwin Cavendish, Heatherside, Camberley, Surrey. Proposed by H. L. Churchill, seconded by Dr. Marx.

New Member.

Robert McCann, 3, Granville Terrace, Princetown Road, Bangor, Co. Down, Ireland.

New Addresses.

Captain J. de C. Laffan, R.E., Up Park Camp, Post Office, Jamaica.

Library.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks :—
The Philatelic Record, May and June, and 4 numbers London Philatelist, completing vols., purchased at auction from Messrs. Budl Co.
The Stamp Collectors' Journal, May, from Mr. Nunn.
The Home Worker, May, June, from Knoxville, U.S.A.
Revista Philatelica de Brazil, from A. Bruck, Rio de Janeiro.
 Price Catalogue pt. II. Foreign Countries, from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.
 Price Catalogue from Messrs. Bright and Son, Bournemouth.
 Any donations to the Library gladly received and duly acknowledged.

Annual General Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting was held at Messrs. Oldfield's Offices, on May 26th, Mr. H. R. Oldfield in the chair. The Hon. Sec. read the report and balance sheet for the year, which was received and adopted subject to audit, Messrs. J. E. Joselin and C. Forbes being elected Auditors. The Officers and Committee were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year, and a vote of thanks was accorded for their services during the past year. The balance sheet will be published after audit in next report. The attention of members is drawn to a letter from the committee following this report.

Subscriptions.

There are still some subscriptions outstanding, which the Hon. Sec. will be glad to receive without delay.

THOS. H. HINTON,
 Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
 5, Paultons Square,
 Chelsea, London, S.W.
 June 10th, 1897.

To the Members of the International Philatelic Union.

The attention of the Committee of the International Philatelic Union has been drawn to some adverse criticism contained in one of the minor Philatelic journals and as many of the members of the Union may not know the actual circumstances in connection with the recent litigation against one of the members of the Union, your Committee deemed it advisable to submit the following short statement of the facts:

When your present Committee took office it appeared that a substantial sum was due from the French Society to certain members of your Union and that the French Society had given notice of their intention no longer to pay cash for stamps removed, but to settle only by means of exchange.

This notice had been given in May, 1894, and Mr. Gardner, who was then managing the French Packet,

immediately gave notice to the English members concerned, and subsequently caused the following intimation to be inserted in the issue of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* of 10th August, 1894.

"*Re Société Timbrophile d'Exchange.*—Having been unable to arrange for cash settlements with the above Society, which is now one solely for exchange, I have decided to discontinue sending sheets, but members of the I.P.U. will still have French packets sent to them until all outstanding credits have been settled. If therefore any members have a credit balance for sheets returned from France they must not place it against the amounts they owe to the I.P.U. for stamps taken from sheets of English members as Mr. Skipton has to pay owners of latter in cash monthly. The members who have credit for stamps sold in France will be paid as stamps are taken from French packets either by themselves or other members of the I.P.U.—A. G. GARDNER."

After May, 1894, no sheets of English members were sent to the French Society and Mr. Gardner informed your Committee that he had made every effort to recall the sheets previously sent. Your Committee were advised that the notice of intention to cease cash payments could not relate back to the previous transactions and that the French Society were liable to pay in cash, but that in consequence of the technical points that might be raised and the risk and expense of litigation in a foreign country it was not desirable to commence proceedings without careful consideration. The whole matter was subsequently reported to a General Meeting of the members who supported the view of the Committee that it would not be wise for the Union as a Union to embark in litigation in this case.

Notwithstanding Mr. Gardner's notice and a similar notice subsequently inserted by your present Committee in the official organ, the member in question continued to remove stamps from the sheets of English members but declined to pay for them, with the result that the Exchange Superintendent had consequently no funds to pay for the stamps so removed, and consequently the members in question thereby shifted a portion of the loss on his transactions with the French Society to the shoulders of other members who had no dealings with such Society. It must be evident that the continued exercise of this claim would have rendered it impossible for the Exchange Branch of the Union to exist and your Committee felt it their duty in the interests of all the members to test the legality of the claim made.

Proceedings were accordingly instituted in the Watford County Court, in which the member concerned raised a counterclaim for negligence and at the hearing it was agreed that no objection should be taken by either party as to the constitution of the action, and that the case should be fought upon its merits, the Society endeavouring to substantiate its claim, and the member concerned endeavouring to substantiate his counterclaim.

Your Committee were prepared to meet the counterclaim and had witnesses in attendance to disprove the accusation of negligence, but as appears from the published report the member concerned elected in the end to withdraw his consent, and to avail himself of the technical defence that the Society, as a society, had no right of action, but only the member from whose sheets stamps had been removed. It is right to add that the Committee have recently received a letter from the member concerned, in which he now expresses his willingness to pay the amount claimed from him by your Committee in the recent proceedings.

Your Committee and officers have no anxiety to retain their positions as is hinted in the criticisms referred to, and are quite willing to meet in any way the wishes of the general body of members.

A very considerable amount of work and of anxiety has been cast upon those responsible for the affairs of the Union during the last two years, and it is much to be desired that the members generally should show a greater interest than they have done in the past. Arrangements were made during the past season for the reading of papers and exhibition of stamps at the monthly meetings. These will be continued during the ensuing season, and the Committee think that members who are able to attend, will be able to secure, not only a pleasant evening's amusement, but valuable information as well.

In conclusion, the Committee desire emphatically to testify their appreciation of the unwearied efforts of the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, to whose exertions any success the Union may attain will be very largely due.

By Order of the Committee.

Exchange Superintendent's Report.

For the May Packets 34 members sent 52 sheets, value £527 5s. 7d., and the French Club sent sheets to the nominal value of £19 4s. 1d. The takings ex April packets amounted to £24 10s. 11½d., being nearly seven per cent. of the total value. Balances due to members for April will be in their hands by the time they see this.

Rolandseck School, Ealing, W.,
June 3rd, 1897.

E. F. MARX.



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

May 6th.—Messrs. F. Neck (London), G. E. D. Morey (Tasmania), J. Esterelas y Carbonell (Spain), were unanimously elected members.

Mr. W. B. Avery then gave his display. The Stamps of Great Britain were taken first. They included a special official collection of Imperforates—one from every plate that has been printed from. They were specially interesting as showing the fine colours and beautiful engraving of the early stamps before the plates became worn. Many of the copies, although they had never been gummed, shewed very fine 'ivory heads,' showing most conclusively that the oft-repeated nonsense about the action of the gum causing this appearance is absolutely wrong. Then came the general collection of Great Britain containing all the rarities *unused*, among them being such trifles as a block of 23 V.R. 1d. black; 9d. wmk. 'emblems' plate 5; and the 2½d. error; complete frames

of 3d. with white dot (plate 3), 1/- with (plate 3) and most values on trial safety paper.

Africa was shewn next including several pages of shades of Cape wood-blocks—one page being devoted to the errors, singles and pairs; Boer Republic complete; several grand pages of Post Paid Mauritius followed by a profusive display of the rarities of the subsequent issues; Sierra Leone and Lagos was very fine. Indeed, in all countries it was noted that in almost every case the rarer the stamp the greater was the number shewn, the finer the range of shade and generally speaking the greater attention evidently paid to it.

British Asia followed with a very fine lot of Ceylons which included, with one or two exceptions, full range of shades in used and unused. The rarities of India and Straits had also been well looked after.

German States then received the attention of the members, and some who were endeavouring with difficulty to fill up spaces with unused were surprised to see such stamps as the early issues of Baden, etc., shewn by the half sheet (2 panes) of each value. With the exception of two of the rare Wurtemburgs, all varieties were shewn used and unused by shades.

Spain and her Colonies came next. In these again there were far more of the unused rarities of the early issues than the common varieties. The early issues of Spain and Philippines were exceptionally fine and can only have been obtained by patient search and waiting in addition to the other necessities for such a display. The inverted frames were shewn used and unused; the errors in the original blocks and used on part of original envelopes along with others. Many of the medium varieties were shewn in half sheets.

Then came two fine volumes of the Stamps of Greece—most carefully arranged and containing varieties of printing, misprints, etc., that were new to most of the members present.

South America followed. This included a grand lot of Buenos Ayres with a profusion of fine shades and many pairs. As the evening was now getting late, and carriages had long since been announced, there was only just time for a hasty glance at one of the divisions of West Indies—Nevis to Virgin Islands. If the members had seen nothing else, there were enough rarities displayed in this section to satisfy for many a day. In Nevis unused sheets were shewn of all varieties except 1/- yellow green, and 1/- on laid. Reconstructed sheets of used stamps were shewn of nearly all varieties. Altogether there were three complete sheets of the rare 6d. litho.

The early issues of St. Vincent with their fine range of shade occupied some time.

A very hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Avery for so kindly bringing his stamps and explaining them to the members. His very kind response terminated one of the most enjoyable and instructive meetings we have had.

May 20th—Messrs. W. T. Willett (Oxon), J. Siewert (Russia), H. Hawkins (Surrey), were unanimously elected members.

Votes of thanks were given to Messrs. Schreuders and Co. (for Postmarks of Holland), H. C. Beardsley (Address Book), E. F. Wurtz (a large number of U.S.A. Journals).

Mr. Lundblad then gave an interesting paper on the Stamps of Austria, carefully explaining the various settings, types, papers, and minor varieties.

Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*.—Subscriptions for these expire June 30th. All those who wish to renew at the reduced subscription of 1/6, according to the

agreement mentioned on page 12 of our Annual Report, must send in direct to me before that date.

Yours faithfully,

G. JOHNSON.

SUBURBAN STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—Taking the season into consideration, the selections received for inclusion in May packets were quite satisfactory, the aggregate value of the sheets being upwards of £1690. January accounts have been submitted and settled, and February packet has been despatched on a supplementary round. Four applications for membership were accepted, and two declined during the past month, total number of members is now nearly 300. The revised rules will be circulated for signature before next season. Please note that my address will be "Ingleside" on and after July 3rd. Collectors, proposing to join, should address the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Tudor House, St. Albans.

Wheels within Wheels.

EDINBURGH.

The Edinburgh and Leith Philatelic Society after a busy season, have gone holiday-making till October; and news is meanwhile—scarce.

We may, however, have stirring news soon from another quarter, if a threatened lawsuit means anything. A collector, who had some lots to dispose of, sent them to an Auction sale in Edinburgh in May. In order to safeguard his treasures he telegraphed to the Auctioneer to put a reserve of half-catalogue on his lots. The telegram arrived as the sale was about to begin; and, as the lots were not priced, and the auctioneer confesses to a want of all knowledge regarding prices, the said collector's lots went the way of all the others. Apparently that was not up to expectation, for the suit is said to be for recovery of the difference between receipts and half-catalogue. Verily, the life of an auctioneer is not a happy one!

In Smith's auction rooms, George Street, on Saturday, the 5th of June, several private collections of postage stamps were disposed of. Among the prices obtained were the following:—Nevis 1867, 4d. orange, 14s.; Canada, 7½d. green, imperf., 22s.; Newfoundland 1860, 6d. orange vermilion, 17s.; pair Tasmania 1855, wmk. star, imperf., 1d. dull carmine, 27s.; Nevis first issue, 1d. dull rose, bluish paper, unused, 10s.; Western Australia first issue, 6d. black bronze, 16s.; Newfoundland 1866, 5 cents. brown, unused, 12s.; Schleswig-Holstein 1848, 1 sch. blue, 11s.; New South Wales, Sydney, 1d. carmine, 12s.; Western Australia first issue, 2d. brown, on red, 10s.; do., first issue, 1s. brown, 10s.; Brunswick, 1 sgr., rose, no wmk., imperf., 10s.; Brunswick, 3 sgr., rose on white, *percé en arc*, 15s.; collection in album, containing upward of 2150, 42s. 6d.; Canada, 7½d. green, 30s.

The above sale would seem to be the close of open Philatelic work here for the year, as it was announced that the next sale would be in October, and buyers were informed that they would then be translated to a higher sphere. In case of being misunderstood, let us explain

that this refers to a change in the *locus* of sale. The next one is to be held in the higher regions, *i.e.*, in a room above the one so long, and so well known to frequenters of stamp sales here. There, we are told, the air will be purer, and the light brighter, so we have something pleasant to look forward to.

LIVERPOOL NOTES.

The advent of Gibbons part II. has had no appreciable effect on local trade. Critics here are almost unanimous in their praise of this fine volume. The only adverse comment I have heard is with reference to the inclusion of so many locals. As there are, however, people who collect these stamps, there seems to be no reason why they should not be catered for—just the same as other folk.

Close on the heels of "Gibbons" came the new Bright. It seems an excellent catalogue, and a great advance on its predecessor, but it would have had a greater sale, here at all events, had it appeared before, or some time after Gibbons'.

The much talked of Hospital Stamps have been very much in evidence. Booksellers and stationers have had entire sheets exposed for sale in the full glare of the sun. As a result, no doubt many curious shades will be found by the future specialist in Hospital Stamps. Whether these labels will prove "A colossal advertisement of Philately" (vide "London Philatelist") time will show. One thing is certain, many people refused to buy them because they had no postal significance.

Mr. Hall held his second sale, May 24th. No great rarities were offered, but bids came pretty briskly and on the whole the sale was a success.

I would like to suggest that when Mr. Hall next issues a catalogue he should correct the proofs himself

There are some ingenious Philatelists who could tell at a glance what was meant by Gracie 1 drachma.

But the least obtuse might be pardoned for coming a cropper over

India Scinde 6 *anuas provisional.*
or Clnada 1d. rose.

After these, Phillipins, Sierra Leon, Trimadad, are mere trifles.

DICKY SAM.

Australian New Hebrides Co. Mr. Bassett Hull has sent us copies of two stamps issued by this company. The stamps are strictly local in use, all letters between the Islands having to bear one, and those letters to other parts of the world, have to have a New South Wales stamp and are reposted at Sydney. The stamps are lithographed on thick white wove paper unwatermarked, by John Sands and Co. Sydney and are rouletted. They bear a view of Port Vila, Sandwich Island, New Hebrides, in the centre.

- 1d. magenta, black centre
- 2d. red, blue centre

Borneo. The *A. J. P.* chronicles.

1893, 8c., vertical pair, imperf. between

British Guiana. The *M. J.* chronicles second varieties of the surcharge '2' 'cents' and bars on the 3c Postcard. Two types have long been known, and were mentioned in some philatelic papers at the time. The variety with the small '2' is the scarcer. We have a copy post-marked 'Sept 21 93.'

Canada. The *A. J. P.* gives an illustration of the Jubilee stamp, with portraits of the Queen in ovals and dates '1837' '1897' below the respective portraits, between the ovals as a crown, and 'V R I' and a floral ornament. The value is on a straight tablet at bottom. From a cutting from a Canadian paper we quote the following paragraph. "There would be a limit to the quantity to be issued. The denominations of Jubilee stamps and the total numbers of such stamps to be issued are as follows :

½c.	150,000	15c.	100,000
1c.	8,000,000	20c.	100,000
2c.	2,500,000	50c.	100,000
3c.	20,000,000	1£.	25,000
5c.	750,000	2£.	25,000
6c.	75,000	3£.	25,000
8c.	200,000	4£.	25,000
10c.	150,000	5£.	25,000

Post Cards 1c. 7,000,000.

Total value of one stamp of each kind, \$16.

21½c. 33.

India. *Bundi.* The stamp mentioned last month should be on wove not laid paper.

Faridkot. The *A. J. P.* notes.

1888, 1 paisa green, vertical pair, imperf. between

Holkar. *La Revue Philatelique* announces the following of the current type

- 2a. green
- 4a. violet
- 8a. ultramarine

Mauritius. We have received from Mlle. E. Pitot copies of the new value of the arms type, usual watermark and perforation.

4c. mauve, value green

Queensland. The stamps here have again been redrawn and now are to have the figures of value in all four corners. The following has been issued while other values are in preparation.

2d. blue

Sierra Leone. The colour of the 1s. Fiscal stamp surcharged '2½' is 'lilac' not 'lilac and green' as mentioned last month.

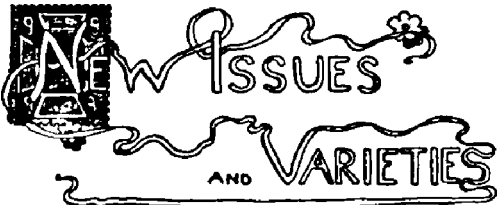
The *Moniteur Philatelique* chronicles a copy of the 1861 issue as follows :—

1861, 6d. violet on bluish, wmk. small star, perf. 14

We do not understand how this can occur on stamps printed by Messrs. De La Rue.

South Australia. The *L. P.* mentions the ½d in a new shade.

½d. venetian-red, perf. 13



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. *Levant.* In the official collection at Rome M. Diena has found vertical strip of three of the 40 paras on ¼d., the centre stamp having the surcharge inverted.

Westralia. The *M.J.* chronicles a card purchased by a correspondent last year with the surcharge '1½d.' in lilac not blue.
P.C. 1½d. in lilac on 3d. green

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Austria. The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift* notes that one or more sheets of the current 5k. have been printed on bluish paper.

5k. red on bluish

Hungary. *Mekeel's Weekly* points out that there are two types of 1k. Newspaper Tax Stamp. In one the second stroke of the 'K' is on a level with the top of the 'r,' in the other the stroke is longer and the letter is more like a capital 'K.'

Belgium. According to a decree the colour of the 50c. stamp is to be changed.

50c. grey

Congo. The set of cards is completed by the following.

P.C. 15c. yellow-brown on buff

A sheet of the current 10c. stamp has escaped from Messrs. Waterlow, with the central picture inverted, and is said to have been bought at the post office in the ordinary course.

10c. black and blue, centre inverted

Bolivia. Three values of a new series have appeared.

They are badly lithographed, and of large size, with various portraits in the centre.

The *T.P.* chronicles an error of the 1895 issue.

1895, 10c. dark blue on thick paper

2c. vermilion, perf. 12, (President Linarès)

10c. brown-violet, " (Gen. Monteagudo)

20c. carmine and black, perf. 12, (Gen. J. Ballivan)

Brazil. The *A.J.P.* has seen the

E. 1892, 100r., double impression, one without colour

Chili. Two letter cards have been issued similar to the current 2c., but with additional inscriptions.

The 2c. is for local use, and the 5c. for general use.

L.C. 2c. carmine on rose, size 130 x 80mm.

5c. " grey, " 138 x 89mm.

Colombia. The *A.J.P.* notes a copy of the 1883 issue, with 'DE LOS' in very small capitals.

The 10c has been issued of the same design as the current 5c. The 5c. is now printed on deep buff instead of straw.

1883, 2c. red on rose, 'DE LOS,' very small

5c. brown on deep buff

10c. brown on rose

Antioquia. The current 2½c. has been seen as follows:

2½c. red-brown, horizontal pair, imperf. between

Ecuador. The following are from sundry sources.

1892, 5s. violet, vertical pair, imperf. between

" 20c. brown, telegraph used postally, imperf.

2c. blue, jubilee stamp, surch. '18 1897-1898' in black

5c. green " " "

10c. ochre " " "

20c. red " " "

50c. lilac " " "

1s. orange " " "

The *T.P.* gives a long list of varieties of position of the surcharge '1897-1898' on the stamps of 1894 and 1895. There appears to be two sizes of this surcharge, and leaving out the various positions the surcharge occupies the list is the following:

Small surcharge on 1894, 1, 2, 10c.

" 1895, 2c.

Large surcharge on 1894, 1, 2, 10, 20, 50c., 1, 5s.

" 1895, 1, 10, 20c., 1s.

" 1894, telegraph, 10, 20, 40c.

France. The Pneumatic Post Card has been issued with the words 'REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE' at top.

P.P.C. 30c. black on buff

Morocco. The 10c. Post Card has now the date in left bottom corner.

Gautemala. The *A.J.P.* has seen the following:—
1895, 1c on 5c., (Scott type A 19) surch. inverted

Holland. *Dutch Indies.* The 12½c. has been issued with Queen's head and also a Postage Due stamp of the new type.

12½c. grey

P.D. 15c. carmine and black

Japan. The *T.P.* notes the

20c. orange, perf. 11

Mexico. The following have been seen. The wrappers have the formula reset, the Post Cards are of 1890 setting and the Letter Card has the inside sheet of paper like the 5c.

1874, 10c. black on wove, horizontal pair imperf. between.

20c. brown-lilac, pia perf.

50c. violet

Off. 1c. green and black, wmk. R.M.

4c. orange

W. 1c. green, formula red interior, on buff manilla.

1c. " " black exterior, size 350 by 85 m.m.

P.C. 2c. rose, " blue, local.

3c. brown " blue-green, V.P.V.

L.C. 4c. orange " blue.

Off. P.C.—black on greenish-grey, Central Observatory Mexico.

" black on yellow, " Vera Cruz.

" black on white, " Vera Cruz.

Morocco. *Fez-Meqinez.* We have the following:

10c. carmine and blue, horizontal pair, imperf. between.

Masagan-Marakish. We have received a set of stamps prepared for use here. The stamps are large oblong and have a view in centre and are printed on white wove paper, perforated 14 + 14½.

5 centesimi, blue

10c. " pink

25 " olive green

50 " green

75 " pale brown

1 peseta lilac

Maroc-Marrakesch. The *T.P.* chronicles a

set of Postage Due Stamps with figure of value and Dromedary in centre, CHIFFRE above,

'TAXE' below.

P.D. 5c. black and blue

10c. " yellow-green

20c. " blue-green

30c. " rose

40c. " bistre

50c. " lilac

1p. " violet

Portugal. *Angra.* The *T.P.* chronicles the following a journal franked by a 10r. stamp and ½ of 5r.

Portuguese Indies. *Der Philatelist* mentions a copy of the 1882 1¼r. with '1½ REIS' inverted in the upper tablet.

Salvador. We have omitted to mention that the 1897 issues both for this country and Nicaragua are dated '1896' and are printed from the 1896 plates in fresh colours.

We have received two stamps issued like the Guatemala to draw attention to the Central American Exhibition. They have the arms in a triangle in centre of an incised circle and are lithographed in gorgeous colours on white wove paper, perforated 12. Several errors, etc., we copy from the *A.J.P.*

1889, 1c. in black on 2c. vermilion, with black bar

1895, 3c. without surch., horizontal pair, imperf. between

1c. gold, blue, red and green

5c. " " " "

Spain. The 10c. Inland Post Card has been reset without stop after 'POSTAL,' and with the instruction at bottom measuring 53 mm. instead of 59 mm.

P.C. 10c. brown on yellow

Porto Rico. A new 3c. has been issued as it was confused with the 5c. It is now the same colour as the 2c. It may again be changed.

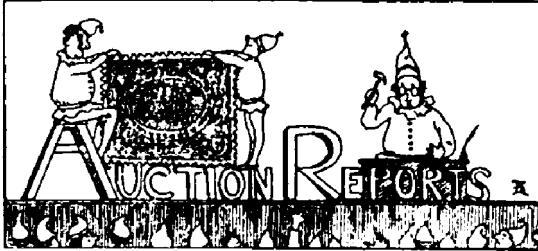
3c. claret-brown

United States. The new 2c. envelope die has been seen on amber paper. The watermark on both this and the white paper mentioned in April is 'USPOD 94,' and the size is 160 x 89 mm.

E. 2c. green on amber, new die

The *Philatelic Monthly* chronicles a newly discovered variety of the Harris City Despatch Post of Philadelphia with 'DESPATCH POST' at top, and 'PAID' in centre.

Local—black, G.S. Harris



* Unused. † On entire.

The following have held sales since last report:—
Messrs. Buhl and Co., May 4th and 5th.

13th. „ Ventom, Bull, and Cooper, May 12th and
Mr. Hadlow, May 14th.

		£	s.	d.
82	Cape, wood block, rd. deep red ...	2	8	0
209	St. Lucia, CA, 6d. blue* ...	2	2	0
212	St. Vincent, star, 4d. ultramarine* ...	2	10	0
213	„ CA, 4d. dull blue, perf. 12* ...	4	0	0
242	Tasmania, 2d., serrated perf. ...	2	12	0
Mr. Hadlow, May 19th and 20th.				
35	B. Columbia, 10c., imperf. ...	2	0	0
40	„ 1\$. perf. 12½ ...	2	0	0
83	Ceylon, imperf., 9d. ...	2	2	0
84	„ 2s. (tear) ...	2	17	6
105	Figi, V.R. on 2c., error γ for V ...	2	2	0
153	Natal, POSTAGE in tall thin caps, 1s. ...	4	8	0
261	St. Vincent, perf. 11½, 4d. orange* ...	2	0	0
269	„ star, 1d. drab* ...	2	4	0
287	S. Australia, perf. by roul., 9d. grey ...	3	5	0
293	Straits, perf. 12½, 96c. grey* ...	3	0	0
315	Trinidad, 1s. indigo, pair† ...	2	4	0
316	„ 6d. green† ...	2	15	0

Messrs. Cheveley & Co., May 21st.

„ Buhl & Co., May 24th.
„ Puttick & Simpson, May 25th and 26th.
„ Ventom, Bull & Cooper, May 27th & 28th.
„ Buhl & Co., June 1st and 2nd.
„ Cheveley & Co., June 3rd.



SPAIN 1874. 1, 4 AND 10 PESETAS.

Some very good forgeries of these three stamps have lately been offered, used as well as unused.

One original seems to have been made, as the figures of values have been put in afterwards.

The principal tests are as follows:—

The line over the N in Espana is too short.

The figures of value are not even.

The right foot shows all the toes.

The back of the chair ends in two points, one lower than the other.

The sword is too long.

The 7 in 1874 is too large.

The paper is much thicker, and the perforation irregular.

NAPLES. ½ TORNESE BLUE.

Both cross and arms have lately appeared again, splendidly imitated, used on letters and newspapers. The best test is that they have no watermark, otherwise execution and colour is exceedingly good.—From "*Die Post*."

U.S. 10c. NEWSPAPER STAMP OF 1865.

Within the last few days a finely centered copy of the above-named stamp came to hand in an exchange packet.

The only thing that attracted attention to the stamp and showed that something was not right was a general blurred and indistinct appearance.

The main features are correct. The fine lace-work surrounding the central medallion is poor; the lines are blotchy and seem to be full of knots, quite different from the fine sharp lines shown by the originals. The details of the head in the medallion, so clearly brought out in the originals, are almost entirely lost; there are a number of white spots specially at the top of the head that do not appear in the original.

The lines of the background of the medallion, as well as those of the panel containing the words "newspapers" and "periodicals," are rough and blurred, while in the genuine they are clear and sharp.

The inscription below, "Sec. 38, Act of Congress," etc., and also the imprint, are from three-fourths to one mm. too short.

This led to measuring the entire stamp at the fine hair line forming the outer border; the counterfeit proved to be one and one-half mm. shorter and one mm. narrower than the genuine.

The colour approaches that of the pelure paper 10c., but is a little more yellowish green.

Altogether it is a dangerous counterfeit, and will readily pass muster among collectors in general that are not fortunate enough to possess a genuine copy for comparison.

By A. H. Weber in the *Philatelic Californian*.
URUGUAY, 1859.

Some very dangerous counterfeits of the values of 100, 120 and 240 centesimos of the 1859 issue of Uruguay have recently been circulated. The principal distinguishing marks from the originals are the following:

100 c.—The stroke after 'CORREO' to the right is hardly visible, and the word "CORREO" is slightly larger than in the originals. The colour of the counterfeit is too brown, and there is a perceptible difference in the position of the rays. This is the most dangerous counterfeit of the three.

120 and 240 c.—The colours of these counterfeits are quite different from the originals. The blue is too much of an ultra-marine tint, and the red too much of an orange. The distance between the first "C" of the "CORREO" at the left and the outer line above the word Montevideo is fifteen millimeters on the counterfeits, while on the originals it never exceeds $14\frac{1}{4}$, but is usually nearer $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm. There is also a slight difference in measurement on the right side, but not so pronounced. In both these values the upper and lower lines of the "E" of "CORREO" are formed of two curved lines above and below, which in the original are perfectly straight.

From the *Philatelic Monthly*.

BRITISH GUIANA 2c. ORANGE, 1862.

This stamp is so well imitated, that the forgery can be found in the stocks of many a dealer and even in the collection of good and advanced collectors.

When the stamps have a good margin the forgeries can always be detected by the lines separating the stamps, which do not exist in the originals. In the forgeries the ship appears to be larger, the small sail on the right hand side has partly disappeared, the sea is too rough and the wind fills the sails too much. The letters in the inscriptions are too thick, especially the G of Guiana, and the letters of the value are too thin, also taller than in the originals. When obliterated it generally is (A O 3), but the cancellation is too narrow. The perforation is smaller.

From the *Austrian Philatelist*.

One of our friends have shown us a letter from Bordighera, containing 4 original envelopes with stamps of Parma and Sicily. The following passage occurs in the letter, and is one of the conditions: "I do not guarantee the authenticity of any stamp not being an expert," and well he might not, as every one is a forgery, not one of the following 12 stamps being genuine:

Parma: Bright No. 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 16.

Sicily: " " 18, 25 and 27.

All are nicely cancelled and in our opinion the obliterations are better executed than the stamps themselves. The only genuine thing about the lot is the letter paper (outside sheets of old letters), which is undoubtedly old and original.

We warn all our readers to have any dealings with this *philoutelist*.

In order to complete our compendium to be published shortly of all articles that have appeared in the *Philatelic press* during the first 6 months of this year, we request the publishers of the undermentioned Journals to send us the following numbers of their publication which have never reached us.

Ontario Philatelist, February and March.

Intermédiaire de la Timbrologie, January and April.

Detroit Philatelist, April.

Il Corriere dei Francobolli, January.

L'Annonce Timbrologique, January and April.

Pennsylvania Philatelist, March and April.

El Monitor Filatelico, January and April.

Die Post, February 1st.

Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal, March 6th.

Herald Exchange, February.

Philatelic West, February.

Philatelic Record, February.

Philatelic Messenger, February and March.

Mekeel's Weekly, January 2, February 4, 11, March 4, 18.

Philatelic Portugaise, March and April.

Echo de la Timbrologie, January 1, February 14, May 1.

Monthly Post, March and April.

Stamps, April.

Canadian Philatelic Magazine, March and April.

Scaldis Philatèlique, April.

Philatelic Californian, February and April.

Il Francobollo, January.

Philatelic Facts and Falacies, March.

Stamp Collector's Journal, January.

Philatelic News Letter, February and April.

Post Wertzeichen Kunde, every number issued from January 1st (in spite of sending 2 copies of this Journal we have never received one in exchange).

Philatelic World (Calcutta), January, March, and April.

Bay State Philatelist, January, February, March, and April.

Revista Philatelica do Brazil, April.

Philatelic Helvétique, January.

Philatelic Times, February, March, and April.

Evergreen State Philatelist, April.

Michigan Philatelist, January, March, and April.

Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung, January and February.



SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have received two curiosities from Mr. George Blockey, consisting of the 2d. in a deep orange-red colour, perf. 10, with surcharge "O.S." in the thin capitals. Mr. Blockey has only seen three copies of this stamp, which bore postmarks Nov. '93, Dec. '93, Jan. '94. Also a pair of the 1s., brown, 1874, first star watermark, with double surcharge "O.S." in the block capitals. The stamps have every appearance of being genuine, the surcharges agreeing in every respect.

From the *London Philatelist*.

GREAT BRITAIN, 6d. VIOLET, 1867.

Plate 10 of this value was approved of on the 1st of April 1869, but only a few sheets were

printed for registration, none of which were supposed to have been perforated and issued. A collector in Leipzig, however, has found a specimen printed on paper watermarked with spray perforated and used. The letters in the corners are AD—DA.

From the *Dresden Philatelist*.

PARMA, 1852.

A curious oddity comprises one of the lots in our fortieth sale. It is a Parma, 1852, 15c., pink paper, with an impression of the 5c. on the back. Apparently a sheet of the 15 cents was reversed and put under the 5c. die and made into the 5c. value. It is fortunately on part of the cover, and is used with the 15c. side up, being postmarked on that side.

From the *Herald Exchange*.

Bright's A.B.C. Catalogue.

The second edition of this catalogue has reached us, and as we expect is considerably enlarged. The entires have been separated from the adhesives, a plan we can only approve of.

As in the last edition the catalogue begins with the stamps of Great Britain then follow all the other countries in alphabetical order. It is well printed on good paper, but the illustrations are still sometimes bad, and we hope the publishers will succeed in doing these clearer in future editions. The footnotes are a distinct improvement, and we trust we shall see more of them.

Greece show a very decided improvement, 311 stamps being listed in the present edition to only 187 in the last.

In Montenegro we find a slight improvement, but hardly enough to satisfy us.

Norway is also improved by the addition of perforations and shades.

The drop in Nova Scotia prices was, of course, expected with the exception of the 5 cent blue, which is now valued at 27s 6d instead of 6s.

The prices in Prince Edward's Islands are stationery, though unused copies in mint state are worth more than quoted.

Roumania is also improved by the listing of additional varieties and printings.

Servia is now correctly listed by putting the 1866 issue with arms amongst the newspaper stamps.

The Transvaal, now catalogued under the heading of the South African Republic is very much improved, 281 stamps being listed instead of 155.

South Australia might be called a specialist's handbook instead of a catalogue, it is so well written up, all the varieties of perforation being listed and mostly priced. Especially the departmental stamps are magnificently done, filling 20 pages of close print.

We are glad to find that the 1872 issue of Sweden has been divided into 2 perforations, which was an absolute necessity on account of prices. The same remark applies to the unpaid letter stamps and the official stamps.

In Turks Islands enlarged illustrations of Die 1 and 2 of the Queen's head are added, the descriptions of which are very clear, and will enable collectors to distinguish the 2 varieties. Taking the prices all round we do not find such a rise as we expected, of course with the exception of some cases, where the old catalogue was decidedly underpriced. And we must admit we should gladly purchase a good many at the prices quoted.

In conclusion we may say that our readers will find it a very handy and at the same time reliable catalogue. It must have been a long and troublesome work to compile to, we hope the publishers will have the support of all collectors in their undertaking.





JUNE 15, 1897.

Notice.

Publishers of Philatelic Literature are requested to forward one copy direct to the Editor, Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, and one copy to the Publisher, William Brown, Salisbury, England.

M.M. les Editeurs des Journaux Philatéliques sont priés d'adresser un exemplaire directement au Rédacteur, M. Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, et un exemplaire à l'Editeur, M. William Brown, Salisbury, Angleterre.

Herausgeber Philatelistischer Zeitschriften werden gebeten ein Exemplar direct an den Redacteur, Geo. B. Duerst, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, und ein Exemplar au den Verleger, William Brown, Salisbury, England zu senden.

Se suplica à los Sres Redactores de los Diarios filatelicos se sirvan enviar un ejemplar directamente al Redactor, Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, y un otro ejemplar al Editor, William Brown, Salisbury, Gran Bretaña.

Supplica se os Snrs Redactores dos Jornaes philatelicos un exemplar directamente ao Redactor, Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, e outro exemplar ao Editor William Brown, Salisbury, Grã-Bretanha.

J Signori Redattori dei Giornali Filatelici son pregiati di voler indirizzo un esempio direttamente al Redattore, Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, en un altro esempio al Editore, William Brown, Salisbury.

Uitgevers van Maandschriften worden verzocht een exemplar regstruksaan den Editeur, Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester to zenden, alsook een exemplar aan den Uitgever, William Brown, Salisbury, England.

Philately at Home.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST—London.

The following highly interesting article from the facile pen of Dr. E. Diena appeared in the April number, and is well worth reproducing in full, as several matters which up to the present time had only been proved by circumstantial evidence,

have now been finally settled. The article runs as follows:—

THE DIES OF THE STAMPS OF NAPLES, 1858, AND PARMA, 1852-57, AND JOURNAL TAX, 1853-57.

The Postal Museum of Italy has just obtained possession of the steel dies of the postal stamps of the kingdom of Naples (1858), except the two grana, which latter has not been found. At the same time the plates, likewise in steel, of the 10 and 50 grana have been received by the Museum; they are constituted in two groups of 100 stamps, each composed of ten rows of ten specimens, with a space between the two groups of 7 mm. on the 10 grana, and 9 mm. on the 50 grana. The plates measure 452 x 256 mm. without counting the margins, and are 15 mm. in thickness. They show in several places hollows formed by rust, or projections caused by friction with some kind of metal. The plate of the 10 grana is more worn than that of the 50 which latter presents a very interesting particular; the reproduced die situate at the right lower angle shows that the Bourbon Arms had been partially effaced and the cross of Savoy substituted in a rough manner, without alteration of the value or legend. This clearly indicates that the well-known modification that had been effected on the plate of the $\frac{1}{2}$ grano had been temporary considered practicable as regards another denomination. The interesting fact has remained unknown until the present day.

It is much to be deplored that the plate of the $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese (cross) has not also been discovered. Everything seems to indicate that it has been destroyed a long time since, and we have therefore to fear that the relative order and arrangement of the varieties on the plate will long remain an unsolved problem. I believe, nevertheless, in conformity with the opinion I have expressed in the *Timbre-Post* (September, October, and December, 1893) that the two $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, blue, of 1860 existed in 200 varieties, although it has been asserted that the plate contained 120 or 150 types. It is hardly to be suggested that only one half or group of 100 stamps should have been re-engraved, as horizontal pairs of the Savoy cross are known showing the spacing existing ($8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.) between the two values or groups.

The Museum has also at the same time been fortunate enough to recover from the same source the steel die of the Parma stamps of the 1852 and 1854 type (bearing the value 25 centes.); the matrix (without value indicated) of the same type, in very bad state; and the steel die of the Newspaper Tax stamps of 1853—57, utilized in 1859 during the Provisional Government of the Parmense Province.

These several objects had all been sold in 1875, with other articles of an obsolete nature, by the Bureau of the Mint at Turin as old metal to a private person who had, it is said, vainly endeavoured to dispose of them. Persuaded of their interest, he could not, however, bring himself to destroy them, and he has hence had them for a number of years in his possession. It was only recently that, having endeavoured to dispose of them to a stamp dealer, he at length disposed of them to an amateur at Turin, from whom the Posts and Telegraphs Departments has been able to procure them.

It was at first supposed that these plates had been stolen, and the Director of Posts at Turin caused an inquiry to be instituted, the result of which has been to establish the fact that their sale took place in 1875, and was legally and properly carried out—a discovery which only shows what depth of folly officials are capable of.

It has been reported to me that the well-known Turin dealer, M. O., had been able to obtain the *loan* of two of these dies, and that he had profited thereby in making some reprints of the ½ and 50 grana on the original paper, this latter being obtained by discharging the colour of some of the stamps of the lower value. The shade of colour being, however, quite different, and certain defects on the die of the 50 grana, easily enable one to discover the fraud—which is not punishable in Italy!

It is indeed a veritable stroke of fortune, that after the various perambulations of these precious objects they have been reacquired by the Government, as otherwise there would doubtless have ensued a series of reprints on the largest possible scale.

We quite agree with the learned doctor in his concluding remarks, and trust he will persevere in his efforts, and succeed in obtaining many more plates for his museum. We are certain every earnest philatelist will wish him success.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD—London.

GREECE.

A continuation of the excellent paper by W. D. Beckton deals with the Paris issue, and is illustrated by a plate. On this plate we find a strip of three stamps showing the following impression on the margin, "*Typographie Ernest Meyer, Rue de Verneuil 22 à Paris.*" This clearly proves that the stamps were not printed at the *Hôtel de la Monnaie*, as hitherto had always been stated, but at a private establishment.

The writer goes on to describe the design, the paper and the gum, and finally divides the Paris

issue into 2 printings which we will give in full for the benefit of our readers:

FIRST PRINTING.

- 1 lepton, chocolate-brown, varying in shade to deep chocolate-brown; on cream paper.
- 2 lepta, olive-bistre, varying in shade to very light; on yellowish paper.
- 5 " pale emerald-green; on greenish paper. Practically no shades.
- 10 " bright orange-red; on greenish blue paper. These vary but slightly in shade.
- 20 " clear blue, varying in shade to deep; on faint bluish paper.
- 40 " bright violet; on greenish blue paper. These vary but slightly in shade; used specimens, however, are often very faded.
- 80 " rose; on creamish paper. Slight shades. The colour of this value is apt to run and impart a pink tone to the surface of the paper.

SECOND PRINTING.

- 1 lepton, reddish chocolate, varying in shade to very light; on cream paper.
- 2 lepta, ochre-bistre, varying to dark; on yellow paper.
- 5 " green; on greenish paper.
- 20 " blue (paler than in the first printing); on bluish paper, which is deeper than in the first printing.
- 40 " violet (which is deeper than in the first printing); on greenish blue paper.
- 80 " carmine (varying in shade); on cream-tinted paper.

To distinguish between the two printing there are three guiding stones. The colours, or rather the tones of colour, are different, especially marked being the 2 lep., 20 lep., and 80 lep. In the second place, what I have already mentioned—the gum; on the second printing you will remember it is the good old-fashioned sort. Thirdly, and this is a very important matter in view of the assertion I am going to make hereafter, the lines of shading on the neck and cheek are distinctly heavier, and are almost continuous lines, in lieu of being very much broken up into dots and dashes as in the first printing. The impression of the second printing is heavier than that of the first. It is to the very light printing of the first Paris that I attribute the shading on the face appearing in dots and dashes. The whole of the lines of shading were, I maintain, on the plate; but sufficient pressure was not applied, or the mode of printing was not adapted for bringing out these lines, especially on the glazed paper employed, and again the composition of the colours might not be suitable. On the second printing, when deeper colours were employed, we find these lines of shading showing up.

We also agree with the writer, that the 10 lepta Paris without figure on the back is a proof, the colour being decidedly different from the one with large figure on the back. If a few sheets

had been printed without figures on the back or had been omitted to be impressed with the figures, then the two shades would have been identical, we should also have used copies even if very rare. But genuinely used copies do not exist, and taking the different shades into consideration we cannot come to any other conclusion but that the 10lepta without figure on the back is a proof, especially as proofs of all the other values exist in slightly varying shades.

The drifting S.S.S.S. is very good, it reminds us of the fashionable picture puzzles, but we miss the list of prizes to be given for correct solutions.

ALSO RECEIVED :

The Monthly Journal London.

The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly London.

" " *Journal*... Bury St. Edmund's.

Stamp Gossip Bury St. Edmund's.

Monthly Circular (A. Smith & Sons)... London.

The English Specialists' Journal Norwood

The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser
Birmingham.

Continental Philately.

LE TIMBRE-POSTE—Brussels.

This month contains the beginning of an article on the stamps of Romagna by Dr. E. Diena, and as may be expected is written in the very best style. As we all know by experience from this writer, plenty of documentary evidence is always given to substantiate the various facts deduced, and the following extract may be of interest to our readers :

As soon as the Austrian troops retired from Bologna, the Director of the Post took steps to have a supply of stamps, and wrote to the provisional government to obtain a delivery of special paper in 10 different colours to make 10 values of the design approved of.

These stamps were not ready until the 1st of September, 1859, and in the meantime, *i.e.*, between the 12th of June and the 31st of August, the stamps of the Roman States were used for the franking of letters, &c., in the same way as they were used before the liberation of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna and Forli. Of some of these values, however, small quantities were only on hand, certain values had therefore to be cut to make up the requisite postage, the same had been done in Rome since 1852.

Dr. E. Diena has found the following cut stamps on letters during this period :

1 baj. Half of a 2 baj. stamp cut diagonally, obliterated, Bologna, 7, 12, 14, 16 July and 27th August.

" Half of a 2 baj. stamp cut vertically, obliterated, Massa Lombarda (Lugo), 22 and 26 August.

" One third of a 3 baj. stamp cut vertically, obliterated, Bologna, 14, 18, 19, 21 and 22 July.

2 baj. Half of a 4 baj. stamp cut diagonally, Bologna, 16 and 19 July.

" One-third of a 6 baj. stamp cut vertically and obliterated, Bologna, 22 July.

3 baj. Half of a 6 baj. stamp cut diagonally, and obliterated, Bologna, 16 and 19 July.

" Half of a 6 baj. stamp cut horizontally and obliterated, Ravenna, 14 and 28 July.

4 baj. Half of an 8 baj. stamp cut vertically, obliterated, Bologna, 6, 13 and 28 July.

5 baj. Half of an 8 baj. stamp cut diagonally and one third of a 3 baj. stamp cut vertically, obliterated, Bologna, 6, 13 and 28 July.

" Half of a 3 baj. stamp cut vertically and half a 7 baj. stamp cut vertically, obliterated, Bologna, 18 and 19 July.

All these were dated 1859 and could only have been permitted for a very short time. On the 29th of July, the Inspector Bianconcini wrote to the Director of the Treasury, that his efforts to obtain special paper from Turin had had no result and asks to be allowed to take the necessary steps to obtain a supply himself; at the same time he adds that he has ordered the matrix to be made. He received a favourable reply the same day signed by G. N. Pepoli, of the Treasury.

LE FRANCOBOLLO—MILAN.

FASHION IN STAMPS.

From an article on the stamps of Lübeck we take the following figures showing the numbers printed :

1859,	½ sch. lilac	with WM	...	40,000
1	" orange	"	...	20,000
2	" brown	"	...	135,828
2	" " error	"	...	2,772
2½	" rose	"	...	50,000
4	" green	"	...	149,900
1862,	½ " lilac	no WM	...	110,000
1	" orange	"	...	49,990

Of these 2 last values only about one fourth have been used.

1863,	½ sch. green	...	...	144,000
1	" orange	...	...	100,000
2	" rose	...	...	120,000
2½	" blue	...	...	50,000
4	" bistre	...	...	80,000
1864,	1½ " brown	...	...	104,200
1½	" violet	...	...	40,200

The article then goes on to show, that 60,000 each were printed of the Double Geneva and the Vaud 4cts., but that the prices are as follows :

	used	unused
Lübeck ¼sch.	with WM 30/-	40/-
1 "	" 35/-	35/-
Double Geneva	£40	£30
Vaud 4cts.	£40	£30

In our opinion the writer might have gone further and compare the Lübeck error with the 81 para Moldavia; of the first 2,772 were printed, of the latter 2,480. Yet the Moldavia finds eager purchasers at 50 times the price of the Lübeck.

NEDERLANDSCH TIJDSCHRIFT—

S'GRAVENHAGE.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

In the number under review we find another batch of letters regarding the forged surcharges

on the stamps of the Orange Free State. The writers reiterate what we have said in our last number, that the double surcharges, one inverted, are forgeries and were made to the order of a private firm by the same printer that surcharged the stamp for the state, but that such stamps were never sold by the Post office. In the same article it is also stated that revenue stamps were never authorized by the Post Office to be used as postage stamps, and that the Postmaster on enquiry replied that letters franked with such stamps are treated as not franked at all, of course it is quite possible, that such stamps have been obliterated by favour, but this would not make them collectable. South African collectors never see them and we think it would be best not to catalogue them any more.

ALSO RECEIVED.

- Le Collectionneur de Timbres—Poste*Paris.
- La Gazette Timbrologique*.....Paris.
- L'Ami des Timbres*.....Paris.
- Le Timbrophile Poitevin* Poitiers.
- Le Courrier des Timbres—Post*.....St. Etienne.
- Revue Philatelique Belge*.....Brussels.
- L'Annonce Timbrologique*Brussels.
- Scaldis Philatèlique*.....Antwerp.
- La Philatélie Helvétique*Geneva.
- L'Annonce Philatèlique*Geneva.
- Corriere dei Francobolli*Turin.
- Madrid Filatelico*Madrid.
- De Post—Zegelgido*.....Amsterdam.
- Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*Christiania.
- El Heraldo Timbrologico*Malaga.
- Der Philatelist*Dresden.
- „ *Briefmarken Sammler*Bremen.
- Die Weltpost*.....Vienna.
- Der Austria-Philatelist*Prague.
- Die Post*.....Leipzig.
- „ *Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten Zeitung* Gössnitz.
- Das Illustrierte Briefmarken Journal* ...Leipzig
- „ *Philatelistische Börsenblatt*Kottbus.
- „ *Postwertzeichen*Munich.
- Die Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*.....Berlin.
- Der Briefmarkenhändler* „
- Die Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung* ...Geneva.

Philately in the States.

THE PHILATELIC CALIFORNIAN — Oakland, Cal.

UNITED STATES.

The following article will be of interest to the specialists of the United States stamps. It is on the oft debated question, whether any Twenty-four cent. stamps were printed by the Continental Bank-note Company, or whether all the stamps sent out by the Government during the years 1873-1879 were the remainders handed over by the National Company when their contract lapsed. It runs as follows:—

In the continuation of the "Descriptive Catalogue of United States Postage-stamps" in the January *Post-office*, this question is answered in the negative, as the following extract will show:—

"The question could not be settled by simple reference to the reports of the Postmaster-General, where the quantity of each stamp issued is given but not their source. The claim was made that the stamps sent out by the Government during the years 1873 to 1879 were remainders of the stock delivered to the Government by the National Company when it gave up its contract. Correspondence with the Post Office Department elicited the following information:

"When the postage-stamp contract with the National Bank Note Company terminated in 1873, there were turned over to the Government, for issue by the succeeding contractor—the Continental Bank Note Company—317,775 twenty-four-cent. stamps, 379,890 thirty-cent. stamps, and 73,380 ninety-cent. stamps. The nineties were exhausted during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1874, the thirties in the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1874, and the twenty-fours in the quarter ending June 30, 1875."

The writer in the *Post-office* considers the information as definitely settling the question.

We beg to differ, and would respectfully call his attention to the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, A. D. Hazen, dated January 14, 1885, recommending the destruction of the then obsolete Department Stamps, as well as other uncurrent stamps of the regular series. He says: "There are also in the vaults of the contractors certain other stamps of the regular series that have been rendered unserviceable by reason of changes at various times in the rates of postage, and as it is improbable that these stamps will ever be required for issue, I would recommend that they also be counted and destroyed in like manner, and by the same committee suggested in regard to the official stamps.

"These stamps are in number and denomination as follows:—

- " 7c., 545,600;
- " 12c., 503,750;
- " 24c., 364,950.

"A. D. HAZEN."

The total quantity turned over to the Government in 1873, by the National Company, was 317,775 twenty-four cent stamps, and yet A. D. Hazen, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, reports 364,950 on hand in January, 1885.

The information contained in the letter published in the *Post-office* cannot be correct that the supply was exhausted during the quarter ending June 30, 1875. Either the quantity turned over to the Government in 1873 is wrongly stated, which is quite improbable, for the error would be so large and embrace every figure in the number that it scarcely could escape detection, or else the Continental Company printed a large quantity. Accepting the figures as correct, our question must be answered in the affirmative, for where else should such a large quantity, 364,950, come from in 1885, after the supply was exhausted in 1875!

The only possible way to account for all 364,950 24c stamps on hand in 1885 as national prints would be to say that they had been re-

turned by the post-offices throughout the country and exchanged for other stamps. But were none used during the twelve years from 1873 to 1885?

As we stated elsewhere in our article on the "Department Stamps," we must look to the weekly reports of the resident agent of the Government at the stamp manufactory to ascertain the income and outgo of the different stamps—for this will give us the only correct solution of the problem of what stamps were printed by the several bank-note companies.

The report quoted above will be found in House Executive Documents, 2d Session, 48th Congress, 1884-85, vol. 29, Ex. Doc. No. 264 pp. 71-86. A. H. WEBER.

ALSO RECEIVED :

<i>Meeke's Weekly Stamp News</i>	St. Louis, MO.
<i>The Eastern Philatelist</i>	Newmarket, N.H.
" <i>American Journal</i>	New York
" <i>Detroit Philatelist</i>	Detroit, Mich.
" <i>Evergreen State Philatelist</i>	The Dalles, Or.
" <i>Weekly Philatelic Era</i>	Portland, Me.
" <i>Boston Stamp Book</i>	Boston, Mass.
" <i>Post Card Society</i>	Springfield, Mass.
" <i>International Philatelist</i>	St. Joseph, Mo.
" <i>Herald Exchange</i>	New York
" <i>American Mountain Stamp</i> ...	Denver, Colo.
" <i>American Philatelic Magazine</i>	
	Omaha, Neb.
<i>Philatelic West</i>	Superior, Neb.
<i>Philatelic Facts and Fallacies</i>	San Francisco, Cal.
<i>The American Boys</i>	Lowell, Mass.
" <i>Post Office</i>	New York.
" <i>Metropolitan Philatelist</i>	"
<i>Revista Philatelic do Brazil</i>	Rio de Janeiro.
<i>Le Phare des Timbrophiles</i>	Alexandria.
<i>The Australian Philatelist</i>	Sydney.
<i>El Filatelic Americano</i>	La Plata.

Philately in the Colonies.

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF INDIA.—
Calcutta.

For the benefit of our readers we publish the following excellent paper in extenso.

THE ADHESIVE STAMPS OF BRITISH INDIA.

SURCHARGED FOR USE IN CERTAIN NATIVE STATES.

By C. STEWART-WILSON.

V. GWALIOR.

(Continued from Page 126).

The interval between the surcharges in the "Star" watermarked stamps varies from 16 to 17 millimètres, and in these watermarked with the "Elephant's Head" (*i.e.*, 4 and 6 annas), it measures 15 millimètres. I have also seen the ½ and 1 anna with an interval of only 13 millimètres between the lines. These are, however, to the best of my belief, reprints, of which about 300 were made in each of these two values. All these reprints are further heavily surcharged with the word "Specimen" between the lines.

2. The issue with red surcharge, with the

English over the Hindi, and both at the bottom of the stamp. This also contains the "long" and "short" Hindi surcharge on each sheet in about the same proportions as above.

3. The same in black. The measurement in stamps belonging to classes 2 and 3 are as above, except that the interval between the English and Hindi surcharges measures 2 millimètres.

4. The current issue with black surcharge; the Hindi overprint invariably measuring 15—15½ × 2½ millimètres, and the interval being as in the two last-mentioned varieties.

The first three varieties are all obsolete. It is an interesting and difficult task to endeavour to collect all the values of each of these issues in pairs showing the long and short vernacular surcharge.

Of the fourth issue the slate-coloured rupee stamp is obsolete, and I trust that the 2½ annas stamp will not be reprinted.

5. The measurements of the (vernacular) surcharges on the service stamps are:—

"SARVIS"	11 × 2½ millimètres.
"GWALIOR"	14 × 2 "
Interval between surcharges	10 "

The postal convention between the Government of India and H.H. the Maharaja Scindia was signed on 28th April, 1885.

In April, 1884, the first request was made by Scindia's Durbar for the preparation of overprinted postage stamps. It was asked that, in addition to the word "Gwalior," they should bear the arms of the State, *viz.*, the Sun and a Serpent. Proofs were printed in compliance with this request, but the impression of the arms had perforce to be so small that His Highness decided in September, 1884, to have the name of the State printed in bold letters in English and Hindi, and to omit the arms except in the case of post-cards and embossed envelopes.

Accordingly the first supply was made in May, 1885, and consisted of:—

½ anna	24,000
1 "	6,500
2 annas	12,500

This was immediately, in June, 1885, followed by a supplementary stock of:—

½ anna	74,100	6 annas	1,780
1½ annas	2,420	8 "	1,780
3 annas	2,100	1 rupee	1,780
4 "	1,940		

These are all of the rare "top and bottom" surcharge variety.

In September, 1885, the following were despatched:—

¼ anna	292,800	Red surcharge.
1 "	6,720	Black "
1½ annas	5,760	" "
2 "	7,680	Red "
3 "	4,800	Black "
4 " (green)	4,320	Red "
6 annas	3,840	Black surcharge.
8 "	3,840	" "
1 rupee (slate)	3,840	Red "

(To be continued.)

100

100

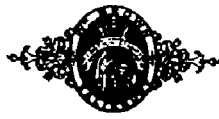


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FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. THOMSON.

H. R. H. the Duke of York, K. G.





The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

VOL. 7.

JULY 15, 1897.

[PRICE 3D.]

No. 79.



EDITOR: G. B. DUERST.

JULY 15th, 1897.

The additional headings in this number have been drawn by our Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, and we must congratulate him upon the clever way in which he has represented the various subjects.

The *Young Elephant* is a new philatelic journal making its appearance in London (Ontario). Why this name? What on earth has an elephant to do with stamps? We have also to announce the appearance of a paper called the *Perforator*. Very suggestive title that. We suppose the *Imperforator*, *Water-marker*, and *Obliterater* will follow.

The history of the German stamps, a book written by C. Diekmann has lately appeared, and undoubtedly adds very much to our knowledge of postal history. It is entirely based on official documents, and is a proof of the careful and painstaking labour bestowed on it by the author. It deals with the postal systems of the German States for a period of about 500 years, and elucidates many points

that up to now have remained dark. We can recommend the work to all philatelists.

The Dresden Philatelic Society has now 2100 members. It is 20 years since the society was constituted.

No. 2 of Notification, No. 22 of the Imperial Chinese Post reads as follows:

Correspondence marked to be sent to Russia by the Peking-Kiakhta line can be posted at the Imperial Post office franked with Russian stamps at the rate of 7 kopecs per half ounce for letters.

Is Great Britain to have the same privilege for letters addressed to England and forwarded by English vessels? Or is only the Russian Post office to reap the benefit of selling stamps?

According to a French contemporary, M. Deroulède has been reading history in stamps. "Look at the stamps of Germany" said he in his most declamatory style, "in 1871 the eagle is still lean. In 1872, after devouring our five milliards it is fat and arrogant."

A new contemporary the *America Filatelica* hailing from *Guayaquil* has been sent us. We wish the new paper every success and hope to find some good articles on the stamps of Ecuador in its columns.

The largest registered letter on record was lately despatched from New York to Pretoria, and cost \$187.

The "*Vertrauliche Korrespondenz Blatt*," communicates the bad news, that some of the plates of Naples have been stolen. The thief

must have been well up in the prices of the various values, as he took a whole plate of 120 clichés of the 50 Grane stamps, but only 5 clichés each of the ½, 1, 5, 10, and 20 grane stamps. We understand a buyer has been found for these clichés, and we shall have to look out for reprints.

Australian New Hebrides Stamps.

BY A. F. BASSET HULL.

The Australian New Hebrides Company was formed in 1887, and its operations, at first very small, have grown to an enormous extent.

During 1892-3 a steamer belonging to the Australian United Steam Navigation Co., ran through the New Hebrides group, carrying cargo, passengers, and mails. This service was subsidised by the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria, but the subsidies ceased in 1894. At this time the operations of the Australian New Hebrides Company had increased to such an extent that they purchased a steamer and inaugurated an inter-island service.

Subsequently a direct steam service to and from Sydney and Port Vila was added, and the steamer now leaves Sydney at intervals of three weeks, connecting with the inter-island steamer, which makes a tour of the group, occupying the three weeks between the visits of the direct steamer.

The New Hebrides are at present neutral ground, under joint control of England and France; but these powers as a rule only take action in criminal matters. The Australian New Hebrides Co., being the only British company in the group, and controlling almost the whole of the commercial operations, is looked to by the residents to push British interests in the Islands. There can be little doubt that the absolute control of the New Hebrides group will fall to the nation which makes the greater commercial progress within its limits.

This Company has just issued two stamps for prepayment of postage on letters carried between the Islands by their steamer. On and after the 1st June, they will require all letters from the Islands to Sydney to bear an Inter-island 1d. stamp, in addition to the 2½d. New South Wales stamp which carries the letter to any destination. Of course, all letters from one port in the Islands to another will be prepaid solely by the Company's stamps.

The following are the Inter-island rates of postage:—

Letters. For every ½oz. or fraction thereof	1d.
Packets and Magazines, not exceeding 4oz.	1d.
every additional 4oz.	
or fraction thereof	1d.
Parcels, every 8oz. or fraction thereof	1d.
Newspapers	1d.
Registration	2d.

The stamps bear a view of Port Vila, Sandwich Island, New Hebrides.

Lithographed by John Sands & Co., Sydney, white wove paper, no wmk., rouletted.

Some Reasons for the Changes in the United States Stamps.

BY FRED B. WOOLSTON.

From the *Eastern Philatelist*.

The issue of 1847 was an experimental part of an extensive postal reform inaugurated at that time. The issue of 1851-56 was the result of a still further improvement in the way of reduction of rates. The issue of 1857 is the same as the issue of 1851-56, with perforations added.

When the rebellion broke out there were large quantities of unused United States stamps in the hands of postmasters in the Southern states. It was evident that these could be brought North and used for postage, resulting in loss to the government. To prevent this the issue of 1861 was prepared and circulated and the previous issues declared obsolete.

The issue of 1869 seems to have been put forth with no particular object. A general complaint against the issue of 1869 gave us the issue of 1870. The principal difference between the issues of 1870 and 1873 are the secret marks on the latter, resulting from a change of printers. The desire for uniformity and a more convenient size brought out the issue of 1890. The World's Fair was responsible for the Columbians, and a change of printers for the triangles of 1894.

The one-cent value has been used to pay the single rate on newspapers since 1851; the single rate on letters from 1851 to 1863 and during late years the single rate on letters, printed matter and merchandise.

The two-cents value was originally issued in 1863 to pay the single rate on letters. Since 1883 it has been used for the single rate on ordinary letters.

The three-cents was first issued in 1851 for the single letter rate, in which use it continued until 1883. There is no three-cent rate at present, and as it cannot often be conveniently used on letters, it is generally met with on packages of printed matter or merchandise. Unused three-cents stamps were redeemed (in other stamps) from 1884 to 1895, the object being to relieve persons holding quantities of them when the letter rate was reduced to two cents in 1883.

The four cents has been issued since 1883, to cover double letter postage. The five cents was used from 1847 to 1851 for the single letter rate, from 1851 to 1856 for the single rate on unpaid letters, and from 1856 to 1863 for the registration fee. It was discontinued in 1863, there being no especial use for it. Since 1875 it has been issued to pay the single letter rate to foreign countries in the postal union. The six cents was first issued in 1869 to pay the double letter rate and the single letter rate to England. In 1871 the rate to Germany and several other countries was re-

duced to six cents, with the adoption of the postal union rate of five cents in 1875 it ceased to be of especial use for foreign postage. When the letter rate was reduced from three to two cents in 1883, its usefulness changed from double to triple rate. The seven cents was issued from 1870 to 1875 for the single letter rate to Denmark. The eight cents was first issued in 1893 for the registration fee, which was reduced from ten cents at that time. The ten cents has always been used for various single foreign letter rates and since 1875 for the double rate to all postal union countries. From 1847 to 1851 it was used for the double letter rate. Beginning with 1855 it was used for several years for the single letter rate to California. From 1870 to 1893 it was used for the registration fee. Since 1893 it has been largely used to pay the registration fee together with one single letter rate. The twelve cents was issued for several foreign rates from 1851 to 1875. The fifteen cents was first issued in 1875 for the registration fee. It now has no especial use except for the triple postal union rate. The twenty-four cents was first issued for the single rate to England. It was later used for single rates to several other countries. The thirty cents was first issued for the single rate to Germany. The fifty cents of 1893 took the place of the thirty cents for packages. The ninety cents was issued for the triple rate to Germany and large packages. The dollar values have taken the place of the ninety cents. At present there is no limit to the weight that can be sent as first-class matter at the rate of two cents an ounce. Second, third and fourth class matter cannot exceed four pounds in weight. Consequently the greatest amount that is ever paid upon them (except to some foreign countries) is sixteen, thirty-two and sixty-four cents respectively. The dollar values are therefore generally used on heavy packages of first class matter.

Some Notes on the Minor Varieties of the French Stamps.

BY PIERRE ROY.

Translated from the *Echo de la Timbrologie*.

20 CENTIMES BLACK, 1849.

Two very little known varieties exist in this value; they are, however, distinct enough to be collectable.

The difference is in the distance between the neck and the circle of pearls surrounding the head. In the one variety the neck nearly touches the circle, whereas in the other variety the distance is $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

20 CENTIMES BLUE, 1854.

Apart from the shades of this value, of which I possess 21, varying from the lightest grey-blue to the brightest navy; from the lightest azure to the deepest black-blue; there is for the specialist the question of execution and engraving

Whereas the stamps issued in 1854 are exceedingly well-executed, and resemble those of the Presidency, we find them in later years wanting all the fine details. It is, in fact, a similar difference as between the Greek stamps printed in Paris and in Athens.

These bad printings owe their origin undoubtedly to the wear and tear of the plates; perhaps also to less care being taken in the printing.

PRINTING A.

Perfect, even impression; very minute in all details; the shading, especially on the neck, is very clear and at the same time very fine.

PRINTING B.

The impression is less clear; the shading begins to run into lines, only a few dots being visible on the neck.

PRINTING C.

The impression is clear, but not deep enough; the shading is more marked, but on the other hand there is hardly any shading on the neck.

PRINTING D.

The impression is very defective and blotched. There is no shading on the nose, nor to the left of the ear, nor on the neck. This variety is the rarest.

The 20 centimes of the 1862 issue, perf., presents the same difference, with the exception of Printing D., which I have not found yet.

30 AND 40 CENTIMES BROWN AND ORANGE, 1863-70.

In the majority of the stamps of these two values the head of the Emperor is on a solid background, but I have found some where this background is composed of very fine lines, horizontally in the 30 centimes and vertically in the 40 centimes value. There are about three lines in the space of one millimetre. The reason for these lines I do not know, nor have I found any on the other values.

10 CENTIMES BISTRE ON ROSE, 1875, (large figures).

Instead of the letter C after the value in the bottom right-hand corner, there is a small e, the C being so badly formed.

5 CENTIMES GREEN (2ND TYPE), 1876.

This stamp I have found with the letters INV. after J. A. SAGE left out. The impression is quite clear and the horizontal line is not broken by the letters as it is generally.

15 CENTIMES (UNPAID LETTER STAMPS), 1882.

About the year 1892 this stamp appeared in light grey; there is no black in the composition of the colour—it is absolutely grey.

P.S.G.B. Advertiser Advertising Rates.

PRICE PER INSERTION:—

	Once.	3 times.	6 times.	12 times.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
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1/2 page	33 0	28 6	24 9	21 0
1/3 page or 1 col.	22 6	19 6	16 6	15 0
1/4 page	18 0	15 0	13 6	12 0
1/5 page or 1/2 col.	12 0	10 6	9 0	7 6
1/6 page	9 9	8 6	7 3	6 6
1/7 page or 1/3 col.	6 9	6 0	5 0	4 6
1/8 page	6 0	5 6	4 6	4 0
1/9 page or 1/4 col.	3 9	3 4	3 0	2 6

No smaller displayed advertisements will be taken than 1/2 of a column.

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

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„ numéro	„ 0.30 "

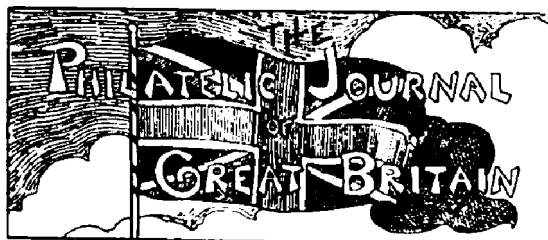
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Per Jahr	M. 2.50 post frei.
Jede nummer	„ 0.25 "

Alle Abonements fangen in Januar an.

NOTICE.—Publishers of Philatelic Magazines exchanging with this *Journal* are requested, in future, to send one copy to the Editor, Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester; and a second copy to the publisher, William Brown, Salisbury, England.



JULY 15TH, 1897.

The Exhibition.

Only a few days and the Philatelic Exhibition will be opened by H.R.H. the Duke of York, whose favourite likeness we have great pleasure in presenting to our readers with this number. We all know his Royal Highness takes a keen interest in all matters philatelic, is an ardent philatelist, and the proud possessor of a grand

collection. We are sure the President of our Premier Society will have the thanks of every philatelist, whether present or not at the opening ceremony on the 22nd of this month, for the honour he does us by identifying himself with us in our pursuit.

We are sure the Exhibition has our best wishes for success, and will repay a thousand-fold every visitor who takes the trouble to go carefully through the exhibits. Many things wonderful and also strange will be shown; stamps, that to the majority of collectors are unobtainable, will be exhibited in numbers, not only in single specimens; postal curiosities we are expecting to see, periodicals and literature. In short, we are promised a show that perhaps will never find its equal for years to come.

We trust all serious philatelists will endeavour to visit the Exhibition, go carefully through all the exhibits, and make their notes, and for this purpose we hope an interleaved catalogue will be issued, in which visitors will be able to make their remarks legible and clear. Such an annotated catalogue would be the source of very great pleasure in years to come. We trust the stamps will be well described on the sheets, as this is a *sine qua non* in any exhibition to enable visitors to see at a glance the importance of any particular variety. This is a matter we always have to find fault with in most blank albums. The descriptions are either absent or so short that they do not convey any meaning at all to the onlookers.

Medals are provided in plenty, although in our opinion more than two medals might have been offered in Classes 2 and 4 for members of provincial societies, as the bulk of the exhibits will fall into these two classes.

That the Exhibition will be a record one we have no fear, and hope that the attendance will also reach such a figure as to place the interest taken in philately beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Journalistic Prophecies.

When Dr. Moschkau, in the May number of the *Dresden Philatelist*, wrote about the coming *krach* of philately, we did not think it worth while to comment upon it, as we considered the article was intended to be more journalistic than philatelic. When he, however, in the June number, maintains, and even amplifies his prophecy, we cannot let it pass without replying.

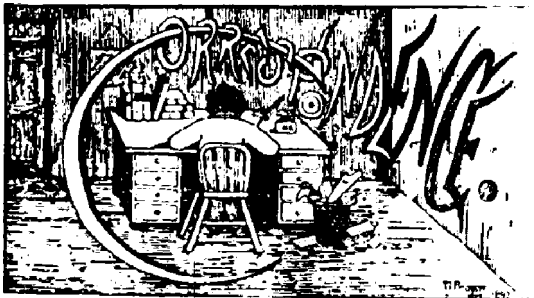
Dr. Moschkau, whose name is well-known to every philatelist, foretells the doom of philately on account of the rapid rise in prices, as shown by the latest editions of catalogues. We should just like to point out to the learned doctor that collecting during the last few years has undergone a complete change. The ever-increasing number of stamps, let them be new issues, greater or minor varieties of older stamps, or even obliterations, make it

practically impossible to the collector, whose means are limited, to form a general collection of any appreciable size or value. If he does so he simply fritters his means away without getting anything complete. The natural consequence is, that general collectors become specialists of one country or a group of countries, which may be united either geographically or politically. As numbers, however, still are an essential point to all collectors the specialist at once begins to collect shades, used and unused specimens, and all minor varieties. This, of course, lessens the visible supply, and as the demand remains the same prices of stamps are bound to go up. That, in a good many instances, prices have been raised artificially is undoubtedly true; but this can only last a short time, as the philatelic press very soon puts buyers on their guard.

With all due regard to Dr. Moschkau, we do not agree with him. Stamps in mint condition will command their price as long as collectors exist; damaged or dirty stamps will go down in price, and ere long will only be found in packets. What has puzzled us is, that so far no firm has published an album to commence, say, at 1880. We are sure such an album would have a good sale.

What we, however, regard as the gravest danger to philately is the daily, nay hourly, improvement in forgeries. This branch is carried on with the help of all the latest inventions, and becomes every day more perfect, and the products resemble more and more the originals. In many cases the best authorities have been deceived, so closely were the stamps imitated. Even the guarantee stamp of the dealer, or of the expert, does not protect the buyer altogether, or prove that the stamps are really genuine.

The only protection collectors have is the careful study of those journals that expose such forgeries, and if they cannot find their doubtful stamps described to send them to several experts, and not to rely upon the dictum of one man.



P. O. Box 230.

SALISBURY, RHODESIA,

April 19th. 1897.

DEAR SIR,—I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the official name of this country is now "RHODESIA," under which name should be placed all references to the stamps of the British

South Africa Company, instead of placing them under the latter name. This of course also applies equally to list prices and catalogues.

Trusting you will see your way to make the above alteration in all your future publications,

Yours faithfully,

S. MONTAGUE JACOBS.

As soon as the stamps of British South Africa bear the name "Rhodesia" we shall place them under that heading, until such time arrives we cannot do so. Ed. *P. J. G. B.*

O.R.T.—The date on the Finland postcard you have sent us would be end of December according to our calendar. It is, however, so close to the year 1871 given in our catalogues, that we do not see how we could alter it. In any case it is the earliest date we have seen and undoubtedly brings the date of issue into the last few days of 1870.

F.A.W. T.—The stamp you submit to us is undoubtedly genuine. The postmark, however, is very doubtful. The double circle is 2½mm. wider than we have ever seen and the figures of the day and the year do not belong to the same type. This in itself is already enough to condemn the obliteration.

E.H.G. in E.—Nos. 1, 2, 6-10 are forgeries, Nos. 3 and 4 not postally used and No. 5 a proof. Send stamped addressed envelope and we shall return them.

L.W. in B.—The firm you mention is alright and we have no doubt but that the stamps can only have been sold you as originals by mistake. They are undoubtedly reprints. Let us know whether you succeed in getting your money returned.

W.B. L.—The stamp you mention has never been issued officially. It is undoubtedly a reprint. At one time all the early stamps of this country were reprinted *officially* and the 1 kreuzer printed on paper with silk thread like the rest, you do not say whether your specimen is obliterated or not. If obliterated we should like to see it, as to our knowledge genuinely used specimens do not exist.

F.D.L. G.—If you write to our publishers they will do their best to supply you with copies of your lost numbers of the journal. Several numbers are sold out, but an advertisement in the *Advertiser* is nearly certain to have the desired result.

Carlos. B.—The stamp you send us has been used postally, but whether this special fiscal stamp was really admissible we cannot say.

The Editor *P. J. G. B.*

SIR,

As the member of the I.P.U. referred to in the statement of the Committee which appears in your issue of this month, I beg to make the following remarks on it.

My counterclaim was not based entirely on negligence, but on admitted liability, the facts being as follows. Mr. Gardner informed me, on 7th May, 1894, of the changes that the French Society had made in its rules, and I wrote to him immediately, declining to accede to the new arrangement, so far as the sheets then in circulation were concerned and saying that I should hold the I.P.U. responsible for the amounts taken from them. On the 28th June

and 4th July, 1894, I wrote to Mr. Skipton, the Exchange secretary, to the same effect and in neither case was the liability denied. In the August 1894 number of the Philatelic Journal, Mr. Gardner's notice appeared, but in spite of this, my debits on the I.P.U. sheets were placed against the amount due to me from the French Club for a whole year. At the end of this time Mr. Skipton informed me that the Committee had resolved that in future no takings from the I.P.U. sheets should be set off against the French amounts. I submit that the liability of the I.P.U. was admitted by their having allowed this set off for such a period. As to the proceedings in the Watford County Court, I was advised by my counsel that under the constitution of the action, I could not recover on my counterclaim which was the reason that objection was taken to it. My reason for paying the claim of the I.P.U. was that the report of the proceedings in the County Court, which appeared in Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*, was brought to the notice of the Philatelic Society of London and the council asked to deal with it. This Society wrote to me for my explanation which I gave and with which they declared themselves quite satisfied. The matter however having now become a public one, instead of a private one between the I.P.U. and myself, and the only information about it being derived from the *Monthly Journal*, when the facts of my counterclaim were not disclosed, I saw no other alternative than to pay the amount claimed.

Faithfully yours,
W. J. S. ORD.

Fornham House,
Bury St. Edmunds. 28th June, 1897.

[We have received the above letter from Capt. Ord, which we insert. The matter is one between Capt. Ord and the I.P.U., and in common fairness to Capt. Ord we publish the letter.

EDITOR P. J. G. B.]

New Leaves to Cut.

THE BRITISH STAMP DIRECTORY.—*Handsworth, Birmingham.*

We are in receipt of a copy of the second edition of this work and as is usual in lists of this kind it is only after a number of editions have been compiled that anything like completeness can be guaranteed.

One great fault we find with it is the trouble a collector is put to when looking for an address. One has to go through pages of names, in one instance through 6 pages of close print to find the address wanted. We hope to see all the names alphabetically arranged in the next edition. If this had been done in the present edition names would not have appeared twice in the list. Of these we have found quite a number. What amused us was, that neither our publisher nor our editor found a place in its columns, it may be that the compiler thought they were well known enough to be able to do without.

We have not the slightest doubt but that the Directory fills a want and has not appeared too soon and hope the next issue promised for December of this year will show a great improvement.

The price of 1/- considering the great labour involved is not too much. We should like to add, whether it would not be possible, for the compiler to get to know which are general collectors and which are specialists, especially if their special countries could be added. This would make the directory an extremely useful one by bringing specialists all over the country in touch with each other and we daresay would also lead to an increased sale.

Messrs. Alfred Smith and Co., of London, have sent us a sample of one of their latest packets called the 1897 South and Central American Packet. It contains 100 different stamps of Argentine Republic, Bolivar, Chili, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, &c., &c., for the low price of 4/-

We have carefully gone through the packet and must admit, we have never seen better value for the money. Roughly adding it up we find the catalogue value is about 20/-

We can recommend this packet to all parents who want to give their children a pleasing present at small cost.

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Further promises will be published next month. Only £1000 wanted and the Philatelists of Great Britain and her Colonies will have a memorial, that nobody need be ashamed of.

Roumania.

BY

GEO. B. DUERST.

In 1895, when the articles on Roumania appeared in this Journal, I had not succeeded in obtaining large blocks of the 3 and 4 bani values of the 1867-70 issue. My readers will remember I gave four varieties of these two values, at the same time I could not vouch for the order I described them in as being correct.

In the meantime I have obtained large blocks of these values and will now amplify my former remarks and put my further researches before my readers.

There is not the slightest doubt but that the 4 bani plate was used for the 3 bani value, appearing in 1870. All the 4's were taken out and the 3's put in by hand;—this is conclusively proved by the slight differences in the figures 3, even on the same stamp. The rest of the stamp is left undisturbed, with the exception of the thick blue line connecting the Croix-patté ornament in the left top hand corner, with the key



pattern, which was corrected. A trace of this thick line can, however, still be seen on the 3 bani stamp.

From the illustration my readers will be enabled to arrange these stamps very easily. They are set up in blocks of eight, every stamp differing slightly.

ISSUE OF 1ST OF FEBRUARY, 1868.

4 bani, light blue on white paper.

- I. *Variety*.—The ornament resembling a Croix-patté in the top left corner is connected with the Key pattern by a thick white line. In addition, this stamp has a thin blue line running vertically on the left hand, about one millimètre from the side. This line is not always visible, sometimes only a few dots or dashes can be seen.
- II. „ The line surrounding the head is broken over the N in BANI.
- III. „ There is a dot in the centre of the Key pattern in the right-hand top angle.
- IV. „ There is a hair line in the Key pattern in the right-hand top angle.
- V. „ There is a coloured dot between N and I in BANI.
- VI. „ There is a thin oblique line crossing the commencement of the Key pattern in the lower right-hand angle.
- VII. „ There is an additional line between the circle and the frame on the right-hand side.
- VIII. „ There is a small coloured dot close to the second 4 in the lower label.

In this issue exists also the variety with the space between the circle and the lower label on the right hand side filled in with dots instead of lines. This variety, however, was noticed and altered, unless it was only due to defective printing. I have not been able to localise it yet.

ISSUE OF 1868 END.

4 bani, dark blue on white and yellowish paper, all the varieties I.—VIII. exist in the same order in 2 rows of 4 stamps.

ISSUES OF MAY 1870 AND 1871.

3 bani, violet, lilac, bright mauve on white and yellowish paper.

I. *Variety*.—Part of the thick line connecting the Croix patté and the Key pattern is still visible.

II. „ Same as in the 4 bani.

III. „ „ „ „

IV. „ „ „ „

V. „ „ „ „

VI. „ „ „ „

VII. „ „ „ „

VIII. „ There is a small coloured dot under the first 3 in the bottom label.

On account of the new value (3) being inserted by hand, the following varieties in the figures may be collected:—

3 with a long thin down stroke.

3 „ short „ „

3 „ „ thick „

3 „ break in the centre in the curve at the bottom.

3 „ „ „ curve near the end.

3 „ slanting upstroke.

3 „ straight „

3 „ „ line instead of a curve at the bottom.

3 without an upstroke.

The Stamps of Austria.

FIRST ISSUE, 1st OF JUNE, 1850.

BY

GEO. B. DUERST.

(Continued from page 134.)

The decree does not mention the orange colour, but doubtless this colour, was found preferable to the light yellow intended especially during the process of printing in artificial light.

The crown over the shield is an exact reproduction of the crown which the Emperor Rudolphus II. ordered to be made in the year 1570.

The design consists of the Austrian two-headed eagle on a shield surmounted by an imperial crown between laurel branches on the left and oak branches on the right hand side. The inscription at the top reads K. K. Post-Stempel (Imperial and Royal Postage Stamp). The value at the bottom is expressed in figures and letters, the former of which were movable, this accounts for the varieties found in the distances of these figures from the frame. They are printed in colours and are imperforate.

In consequence of the light yellow colour of the 1 kreuzer value, which in gaslight is sometimes hardly perceptible, some sheets have been impressed on both sides. If such sheets were placed exactly in the machine, the second impression on the back covers the same space as the impression on the front; of course, it may be reversed. If, however, the sheet be not placed exactly in the machine, then we get the following varieties on the back, supposing we have a well centred impression on the front:—

Two half stamps horizontally.

„ „ vertically.

„ „ horizontally reversed.

„ „ vertically „

Four quarter stamps.

„ „ reversed.

Four blocks with St. Andrew's Cross being in the plate, we can also find a whole or portions of this cross on the back.

Further varieties are occasioned by broken letters. For instance, F instead of K, F instead of E, and I instead of L; sometimes letters are missing altogether. Though the plates were made of steel, they very quickly deteriorated in consequence of the dry printing process employed, especially those used for the 3 kreuzer value being printed in vermilion, which colour has a very searching effect on metal. At the same time, I must admit that I have seen copies with this "KF error," obliterated as early as January, 1851. It is hardly possible that the plates could have been defective by wear and tear at that early period; it seems to point rather to defects in the casts from one original matrix, and these errors being thus in the printing plate are worthy of the consideration of the specialist.

A.—On machine-made paper.

(a) on thin or thick rough paper,

1. 1 kreuzer, canary-yellow.
2. 1 " orange-yellow.
3. 2 " black, grey-black.
4. 3 " red, bright red.
5. 6 " brown.
6. 9 " blue, I. Var., 9 and kreuzer on the same level.
7. 9 " " II. Var., 9 below the level of kreuzer.

The two varieties in the 9 kreuzer value are very prominent, and although very slight variations in the positions of the figures of all the other values can be found, they are too infinitesimal to be specified.

(b) on thin or thick smooth paper.

8. 1 kreuzer, canary yellow.
9. 1 " orange-yellow.
10. 2 " black, grey-black.
11. 3 " red, deep red.
12. 6 " grey-brown.
13. 9 " dark blue, I. Var.
14. 9 " " II. Var.

B.—On hand-made paper.

(a) on thin to medium thick rough paper.

15. 1 kreuzer, canary-yellow.
16. 1 " orange-yellow.
17. 2 " black, grey-black.
18. 3 " red.
19. 6 " dark brown.
20. 9 " blue, I. Var.
21. 9 " " I. Var.

(b) on very thin paper, resembling pelure.

22. 1 kreuzer, canary-yellow.
23. 1 " orange-yellow.
24. 2 " grey-black, grey.
25. 3 " red, deep red, rose.
26. 6 " dark brown, brown.
27. 9 " blue, light to dark, I. Var.
28. 9 " " " " II. Var.

(c) on thin watermarked paper.

29. 1 kreuzer, canary-yellow.
30. 1 " orange-yellow.
31. 2 " black.
32. 3 " red, bright red.
33. 6 " brown.
34. 9 " blue, I. Var.
35. 9 " " II. Var.

Nearly all the values can be found on thin ribbed paper, vertically as well as horizontally, and specialists would do well to collect them; whether the ribbed appearance of the paper extends over the whole sheet I am not prepared to say.

Specialists should also collect this issue in pairs and strips to show the two plates, as the larger or smaller distances between the stamps show the different settings up.

ERRORS.

- 1 kreuzer, canary-yellow, printed on both sides, various ways (see remark in the introduction).
 3 " red, printed on both sides.
 1 " rose, instead of yellow.
 2 " red, instead of black.

The following two stamps have been found rouletted and obliterated *Tokay*.

- 3 kreuzer, red on thick paper.
 9 " blue " "

OFFICIAL REPRINTS.

I.—1865. On medium thick white smooth paper. Gum, light yellowish.

- 1 kreuzer, light yellow.
 2 " black.
 3 " bright red.
 6 " dark brown.
 9 " dark blue.

II.—1871. On thick white smooth paper, gum, light yellowish.

- 1 kreuzer, light yellow.
 2 " black.
 3 " dull red.
 6 " light brown.
 9 " blue.

III.—1884. On medium thick white smooth paper. Gum white.

- 1 kreuzer, orange.
 2 " black.
 3 " brick-red.
 6 " grey-brown.
 9 " dull blue.

IV.—1888. On medium thick white smooth paper. Gum white.

- 1 kreuzer, canary-yellow.
 1 " orange.

All these reprints can be easily recognised by their fresh appearance and bright colours. The Austrian stamps were used in Hungary until June, 1871. All the foregoing stamps can therefore be found with Hungarian obliterations.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.

FIRST ISSUE, 1ST OF JUNE, 1850.

Owing to the different currency, the Italian possessions of Austria had a separate issue of stamps. The design is exactly the same as for the Austrian stamps. The word Centes (*imi*) however, was substituted by the word Kreuzer.

A.—On machine-made paper.

(a) on thin or thick rough paper.

1. 5 centes, canary-yellow.
 2. 5 " orange-yellow.
 3. 10 " black.
 4. 15 " red, bright red, I. Var., 15 and centes on the same level.
 5. 15 " " " II. Var., the 15 higher than the word centes.
 6. 30 " brown.
 7. 45 " blue, I. Var., 45 and centes on the same level.
 8. 45 " " II. Var., " not "

(b) on thin or thick smooth paper.

9. 5 centes, canary-yellow.
 10. 5 " orange-yellow.
 11. 10 " black.
 12. 15 " red, bright red, I. Var.
 13. 15 " " " II. Var.
 14. 30 " brown.
 15. 45 " blue, I. Var.
 16. 45 " " II. Var.

B.—On hand-made paper.

(a) on thin to medium thick rough paper.

17.	5	centes,	canary-yellow.
18.	5	"	orange-yellow.
19.	10	"	black, grey-black.
20.	15	"	red, I. Var.
21.	15	"	" II. Var.
22.	30	"	brown.
23.	45	"	blue, I. Var.
24.	45	"	" I. Var.

(b) on very thin paper, resembling pelure.

25.	5	centes,	canary-yellow.
26.	5	"	orange-yellow.
27.	10	"	black, grey-black.
28.	15	"	bright red, dull red, I. Var.
29.	15	"	" " " II. Var.
30.	30	"	dark brown, red-brown.
31.	45	"	blue, light to deep, I. Var.
32.	45	"	" " " II. Var.

(c) on thin watermarked paper.

33.	5	centes,	canary-yellow.
34.	5	"	orange.
35.	10	"	black, grey-black.
36.	15	"	bright red, I. Var.
37.	15	"	" II. Var.
38.	30	"	brown, purple-brown.
39.	45	"	bright blue, I. Var.
40.	45	"	" II. Var.

As before, ribbed specimens, both horizontally and vertically, can be found in most values on thin paper, and are worthy of the notice of the Specialist. Two settings-up also exist in these stamps showing different distances between the stamps.

The 5 centes, canary yellow stamp exists printed on both sides in various combinations.

Letters addressed to places in the Levant were forwarded by steamers from Venice. Such letters bear a special cancellation: Col vapore da Venezia.

Sometimes, but very rarely, Lombardo-Venetian stamps have been used to frank letters in Austria. I possess a few of them, but they seem to be, rare Austrian stamps used in Austrian-Italy also exist.

OFFICIAL REPRINTS.

I.—1865. On medium thick white paper smooth paper. Gum light yellowish.
5 centes, canary yellow.

10	"	black.
15	"	bright red.
30	"	red brown.
45	"	blue.

II.—1871. On thick white smooth paper. Gum white.
5 centes, canary yellow.

10	"	black.
15	"	bright red.
30	"	light brown.
45	"	dark blue.

III.—1884. On medium thick white smooth paper. Gum white.
5 centes, dark orange.

10	"	black.
15	"	brick red.
30	"	dark brown.
45	"	dull blue.

IV.—1888. On medium thick white wove smooth paper. Gum white.
5 centes, light yellow.

The Jubilee Stamps.

A WORK OF DESTRUCTION.

The Duke and Duchess of York spent an hour or two at the Bank of England on Friday, July 9th, the primary object of their visit being to witness the destruction of the plates from which Jubilee stamps issued for the benefit of the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund were printed. It was an unpretentious and interesting little ceremony, and the visit was arranged so as not to cause any interference with the business of the City outside or of the Bank within. The work to do was a necessary formality, and it was executed throughout in a most practical manner. The stamps have not yet by any means had their day, but the time had arrived for destroying the plates from which they were printed. When the printing was completed these steel plates were consigned to the strong rooms of the Bank of England, and officially sealed by the Governor and Chief Cashier in a wooden box. As President of the London Philatelic Society, the Duke of York was naturally the proper person to see that this destruction was carried out.

The Duke and Duchess were received at the Lothbury entrance by Lord Rothschild (treasurer), Sir Savile Crossley and Mr. C. Stuart Wortley, M.P. (hon. secretaries), Mr. J. G. Craggs (assistant secretary), and Sir H. Burdett and Lord Rowton, forming the organizing committee of the Prince of Wales's Fund. As representing the Bank of England, there were present Mr. H. C. Smith (governor), Mr. Stewart Gladstone (deputy-governor); Mr. H. G. Bowen (chief cashier), and Mr. Kenneth Grahame (assistant secretary). Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied by Sir C. Cust and Lady Mary Lygon, and there were also of the company Mr. De La Rue and Mr. J. S. Purcell, the Controller of Stamps at Somerset House, who had greatly assisted Mr. Burdett in the earlier stages of the scheme. The Royal party were first taken to the printing department, where they were met by Mr. W. J. Coe, superintendent of the department, who some years ago succeeded his father, a well-remembered and much-respected supporter of many London charities. All the account books of the Bank and other documents are printed in the machine-room, through which their Royal Highnesses were conducted, and the operations were going on as usual behind the partition of glass.

The first machine from which the postal orders were printed is here, and also a fine Middleton gripper machine, which prints both sides of the paper at once. The immediate work of destruction, however, was to take place in quite a small room, at the end of a long narrow corridor, in which wheels were revolving, and the erratic hum of the machinery was not stopped for a moment. This

small chamber was the die sinking department, in charge of Mr. F. C. Smith, who has been in the service of the bank for over forty years. All the dies and watermarking plates are here designed, and made for the Bank Notes, Postal Orders, Indian Notes, Exchequer Bills, and other papers requiring a watermark. Before the business of the day was opened their Royal Highnesses were accordingly shown the apparatus, including a paper mould of fine Damascus pattern, the process for making which was patented by Mr. Smith's father in 1849, also two massive metal cubes used in the water-marking. The members of the Committee, and the heads of departments of the Bank of England were sufficient to fill this small mechanical department, where a vase of roses—the one decorative ornament—had been placed in honour of the occasion, though, it must be confessed, it was faced at the other end by a workmanlike grindstone fixed in a trough, and flanked by a long, strong bench, upon which were placed huge files and other tools, to be presently used. Quickly a porter came along the passage, pushing his truck through the clustering spectators, and carrying away from the strong rooms a wooden box officially sealed. The seals were removed by the Governor, and then the workmen at the benches, each armed with a Broddingnagian file two feet long, two inches square in the middle, and weighing 16lb, addressed themselves to the steel plates, which had just been brought into daylight once more to be screwed down to the benches, and deliberately and even ceremoniously defaced. These great rasping files which the strong men now ply, are in that particular kind of business what the course rip saw is to the timberman; it attacks the object in a fashion that admits of no argument. The expert workmen soon made an impression upon the hard surface of the three steel plates, and so marred the art work that in about a quarter of an hour every line of the delicate tracery of the design was obliterated. The plates being perished beyond hope, the original matrix and die were similarly dealt with. The big files would be of no use with these hard raised surfaces, and the grindstone facing the damask roses was therefore placed in touch with the machinery by connecting the strap which had been hitherto softly and aimlessly revolving; the designs were thus quickly ground out of sight and sound.

Before their tour of the printing department and other departments of the Bank, and an inspection of the wonders which are shown to distinguished visitors, their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the Governor's room, where the Duke was addressed by Mr. H. C. Smith, who on behalf of the Committee of the Prince of Wales's Fund, thanked their Royal Highnesses for coming to the Bank to see the plates destroyed, and assured them that they would add to their obligation if they would kindly certify to those present that no more stamps would be printed from them. The Duke of York, in complying

with this request, said: "I can assure you, Mr. Smith, that it has interested both the Duchess and myself very much to come here to-day to witness the destruction of the plates, matrix, and dies of the stamps which were issued in connection with the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund, and I trust that the remainder of the stamps will be soon sold, for I think there can be no more appropriate souvenir of her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee." The certificate, a plain document, written on a single sheet of Bath post, with the Bank of England heading, declared that the "undersigned" certified, that the whole of the dies and plates used in the production of the stamps were this day destroyed in their presence; and the "undersigned" were the Duke and Duchess of York, Mr. Purcell, Mr. H. C. Smith, Lord Rothschild, Lord Rowton, Mr. Stuart Wortley, M.P., Sir Savile Crossley, Sir H. Burdett, and Mr. J. G. Craggs.—From the *Daily News*.

Wheels within Wheels.

LIVERPOOL.

Dealers here have been well circularized by enterprising Canadians, anxious to foster loyalty and Philately (?) and earn a small commission, by supplying Jubilee stamps.

One man, whose modesty must be commended, asks \$10 per hundred for the $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢., only twenty times face. This gentleman has "been exceedingly fortunate in obtaining several thousand," presumably at face. He will be still more "exceedingly fortunate" if he can unload at a profit of nearly 2,000 per cent.

Fortunately (or perhaps unfortunately?) there is little probability of *Philatelists* crowding each other out in their desire to pay about £4 for a set of paper medals. For all that they are beautiful stamps, and will sell well to outsiders, and those who form the fringe of Philately.

What a pity they did not supersede the ordinary issue. The P.M.G. of Canada is evidently a wag. He is reported to have said "that the issue not being speculative, but simply to commemorate . . . the stamps would be sold to the public only." In proof of this he states he "returned all cheques, money orders, &c., sent to him." This reveals to us quite a new test as to whether an issue is "speculative" or not and should lead to the resuscitation of the S.S.S.S., if not too late, when it is in doubt whether to dub an issue "speculative" or not, let some of the members write to the Post Office and if their cheques, money orders, &c. are returned, the issue is quite unspeculative and only the "public" i.e., speculators on the spot and P.O. clerks, will be supplied.

During the summer months the local trade enters the chrysalis state. At its best 'tis but a dingy butterfly.

Will someone from the Great Boom Factory inform us poor provincials what has become

of the "boom in West Africans" of which we received so many premonitory warnings? Has the big Jubilee boom swallowed it up.

An answer to this and other questions we shall hope to obtain at the Great Exhibition.

EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh has lost her stamp auctioneer in rather a sad and tragic way.

On Thursday forenoon, the 17th of June, Mr. Robert Ritchie, of the firm of Smith and Ritchie, auctioneers, George-street, was found dead in his house in Polwarth Gardens, having apparently shot himself through the head with a revolver which was found lying by his side. Sir Henry Littlejohn afterwards made an examination of the body. The deceased's family were from home, and he entered the house on Wednesday, the 16th, when he is supposed to have committed the act. The discovery of the body was made by some of Mr. Ritchie's friends. The deceased was a comparatively young man—thirty-five years of age—and leaves a widow and two children. No reason can be assigned for the affair. The *post-mortem* examination made in the course of the day by Sir Henry Littlejohn revealed the fact that Mr. Ritchie had been suffering from chronic cerebral disease.

Stamp sales were inaugurated in Edinburgh by Mr. Ritchie eight or nine years ago. He was possessed of great vigour; and, under his sway, the hammer frequently fell more than four hundred times in the short space of an hour and a half—a record which we are not aware of having been broken.

Philatelists here sincerely mourn the loss they have thus sustained; and it is not easy to surmise who may be likely to fill the vacant place.

DICKY SAM.



JULY, 1897, REPORT.

President—

His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

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Hon. Solicitors—

MESSRS. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, Moor-gate Street, London, E.C.

ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1896.

1896.	<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	
Jan. 1.—To	Balance in hand	..	10	17	6
Jan.—Dec. ,,	Subscriptions and Entrance Fees	..	42	11	0
	Received from late Secretary on a/c of balance due	..	1	14	8

Audited & found correct,

J. E. JOSELIN, } *Auditors.* £55 3 2
 C. FORBES, }

Membership.

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

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

James H. Smyth, 14, Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W. (London Address: c/o J. A. Smallbones, 27, Milton Street, E.C.), proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by C. T. Reed.

New Member.

Captain the Hon. William Edwin Cavendish, Heatherside, Camberley, Surrey.

Library.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks:—
The Philatelic Record, July, from Messrs. Buhl & Co.
The Stamp Collector's Journal, June, from Mr. Nunn.

The Canadian Weekly Stamp News, H. L. Gregory, Toronto.

Revista Philatelica de Brazil, from A. Bruck, Rio de Janeiro.

Any donations to the Library gladly received and duly acknowledged.

1896.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.	
Jan.—Dec.—	Official Organ, 12 months	..	17	6	2
	Printing and Stationery	..	1	8	3
	Printing, Postage, etc., Statutes and Rules	..	7	19	0
	Postages, Hon. Sec.	..	2	1	2
	„ Assistant Sec.	..	1	5	3
	„ Hon. Solicitors	..	0	5	2
	Hire of Room for General Meeting	..	0	10	6
	Library Books and Binding	..	2	6	10
			33	2	4
	Balance to 1897 in hands of Treasurer	..	22	0	10
			£55	3	2

Subscriptions.

The attention of those Members who have not yet forwarded their Subscriptions for 1897, is requested to the notices which will be found in this number.

5, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.
 July 10th, 1897.

Report of Exchange Superintendent.

For the June Packets 26 members sent 51 sheets, value £295 8s. 3d. The May packets suffered some delay in consequence of the Jubilee celebrations, and have only just come back. The takings amount to £27 14s. 10d. or about 5 per cent.

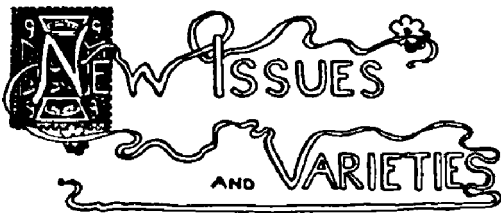
I am now returning all sheets *Registered*, unless otherwise directed, since one sheet returned to a member last April was lost and has not been recovered.

Rolandseck, Ealing, W. E. F. MARX.
 5th July, 1897.

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



MANCHESTER. — The Manchester Philatelic Society held their annual picnic on Saturday, July 3rd. Chester and Eaton Hall were visited, and altogether a most enjoyable day was spent.



NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES

BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. The *Monthly Journal* states that the 3d. Army Telegraph does exist. "It was not used in Ashantee, but should come between M40 and M41" (Gibbons' Catalogue).

M. Telegr. 3d. lilac and brown.

British Central Africa. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. informed us that the current stamps not giving satisfaction are to be changed and the entire stock on hand have been or will be burnt. The *I.B.J.* contains particulars of the new issue. The design is similar, but the 'niggers' are on a shield and the motto is omitted. The name is in a curved line at top. The value is at bottom and 'POSTAGE & REVENUE' at sides. The perforation is 14.

1d.	ultramarine, centre black, wmk. CA.
2d.	yellow " "
4d.	carmine " "
6d.	sea-green " "
1/-	lilac " "
2/6	ultramarine " wmk. CC.
3/-	sea-green " "
4/-	carmine " "
£1	lilac " "
£10	yellow " "

British East Africa. Several papers chronicle the 4a. Zanzibar, Head of Sultan, surcharged 'British'—'East'—'Africa' and '2½.'

2½ in red on 4a. black and green and red.

India. *Las Bela* This is a new native state to issue stamps. The stamp in question has the name at top, 'STATE' at bottom, and native inscription at sides. In the centre is a diamond inscribed with native characters. In the upper triangles between the diamond and the frame, is the value in native characters, and in the lower triangles 'HALF'—'ANNA.' Lithographed on white wove paper, badly perforated.

½a. black.

Sirmoor. The *M.J.* adds to the values we mentioned in May with the 'On S.S.S.' large the

Off. 3p. black and orange.

Mauritius. We have received from Mlle. Pitot the entires mentioned below, and Alfred Smith's *Monthly* mentions the adhesives. All the stamps are the New Arms type.

1c.	purple, value in blue.
2c.	" orange.
18c.	green, " blue.
E. 18c.	blue on white laid, size 141 x 79 mm.
36	red-brown " " 134 x 107 mm.
P.C. 8c.	rose on buff. " " 8 x 8c

Newfoundland. A new issue is in preparation here and will contain stamps of the following values: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, 35 and 60 cents. In the meanwhile the *M.J.* records a new shade of the 3c.

3c. purple-brown.

New Hebrides. Mr. Basset Hall sends us two Stamps issued by the New Hebrides Compy., together with a notice appearing, we believe, elsewhere. The stamps have a view of Port Vila (the principal port) of Sandwich Island, and are lithographed, on white wove paper, rouletted.

1d. magenta, centre black.
2d. brown " blue.

New South Wales. Jubilee Stamps of the values of 1d., 2d. and 2½d. are going to be issued here.

The Letter Card is now deep pink inside instead of pale pink.

Sierra Leone. The *M.J.* informs us that 240 copies of the 2/- Fiscal stamp were surcharged "2½d." but does not say how many types were used.

2½d. in black on 2/- lilac (Fiscal).

The two new stamps have the value in black, the 1½d. having the lined ground and the 5d. the plain tablet.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Argentine. A new value was issued in May of the same type as the current 'peso' values. Its use is primarily for parcels weighing between 2 and 5 kilos. Watermark Sun, perf. 11½.

1p. 20c. black.

Belgium. Alfred Smith's *Monthly* draws attention to the Envelope-Letter. This was first issued in 1888, but met with little success. The stock in hand has now had the Sunday label added below the stamp.

E. L. 10c. rose on blue-grey, with Sunday label.

Bolivia. More values of the new large stamps have appeared, with various heads in centre.

1c.	olive-green (Fiscal).
5c.	green (Pedro Murillo).
50c.	orange-yellow (Gen Sucre).

China. With reference to the 9c. tête bêche, Mr. Benjamin writes to us and says that when the error was brought to the notice of Sir R. Hart, he gave notice that the bottom row should not be printed, so that, first of all, the sheets consisted of 25 stamps with error, and afterwards of 20 stamps without error. When fresh stamps were wanted for surcharging, a re-issue was made and the error was then corrected; and the sheets of the 10c., large figures, on 9c., contain 25 stamps. It will be noticed that the shade of colour differs from the old unsurcharged 9c.

Colombia. The *M.J.* notes that the current 2c. exists in blue-green and perforated 12. This has been in use for some years. The same paper notes two Railway Envelopes that are possibly Nos. 702 and 703 in the Catalogue.

E. 5c. vermilion on white wove.
5c. rose on white laid.

Ecuador. The Commemoration 1c. has been surcharged '1897 1898,' and the Telegraph Stamp of 20c. has been surcharged '1897 1898'—'DIEZ'—'CENTAVOS.'

1c. black on carmine.
10c. in black on 20c. vermilion (Telegraph).

Egypt. *Soudan.* The 2m. stamp has been surcharged and copies have been received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. We hear also that the high values have also been surcharged and that the Unpaid stamps,

Envelopes, Letter Envelopes and Postcards have or will be surcharged.

2m.	black and green.
2p.	" orange-brown.
5p.	" grey.
10p.	" mauve.
P.D. 2m.	black and green.
4m.	" marone
1p.	" ultramarine
2p.	" orange
E 5m.	black and red on bluish.
1p.	" blue "
2p.	" orange "
L.E. 5m.	black and red on buff
1p.	" blue on bluish
P.C. 3m.	" puce on buff
5m.	" carmine on buff.
5x5m.	" " "

Germany. The current 10p. Postcard has been surcharged in a curve over the stamp, 'Nur für Marine—Schiffsposten.' (For the Marine only, Maritime post).

P.C. 10p. black and carmine on buff.

Greece. When the Turks overran Thessaly a large quantity of Stamps were found in the various offices. It is possible that either the Turks will use these with or without surcharge. The Greeks on the other hand, to prevent the stamps being used in their territory, may surcharge all the stamps they have in stock. The outlook for surcharges is therefore hopeful.

Hawaii. The following is chronicled in the *M.Y.*:
1893 2c. red and violet, with surch. inverted.

Italy. The Post Cards of 10c. and 7½+7½c. have now the date '97.'

Mexico. Mr. Chapman has sent us copies of the entires mentioned last month, and we find that there are three minor varieties of the 4c. Letter Card, as follows:

Mexicano	without stop	(2-6-96)	under eagle.
"	with stop	"	"
"	"	(2-6-9)	"

Persia. The *M.Y.* chronicles the 7ch. of 1891 with the perforation 11½.

Peru. In memory of the opening of the new Post Office at Lima, a set of three stamps will be issued, with various designs in centre.

1c.	blue (view of the bridge of Pancartambo).
2c.	green (view of the Post Office buildings)
5c.	red (portrait of the President).

Portugal. It is reported that a set of Postage Due Stamps is in preparation, and that a set will be issued to each of the Colonies.

Spain. Cuba. The following are announced of the current type.

40c.	red
80c.	bistre

Fernando Po. The 2c. has been surcharged '5'—'Cen' in an oval.

5c. in blue on 2c. rose.

Philippines. The colour of the 1c. has been changed and two new values have appeared.

1c.	carmine.
40c.	violet.
80c.	carmine.

Switzerland. The stamp on the 5c. wrapper has been altered the same as on the post card.

W. 5c. vermilion.

Issues of 1891.

By S. C. SKIPTON and W. BROWN.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Surcharged with value in cents and re-surcharged with fresh figure of value and bar. Watermark, Crown CA., perforated 14.

1	'Five' in Black on 3c.	in Black on 3d.	Brown.
2	6	" 10c.	" 4d. Violet.
3	6	in Red on 10c.	" on 4d. "
4	'6 CENTS' in Black on 3d.	Blue.	
5	15 in Red on 6c.	in Black on 3d.	Blue.

Errors.

Surcharge inverted.

(a) 6 in Black on 10c. on 4d. Violet.

(b) 6 in Red on 10c. on 4d. "

The bars are in some cases broken.

Small head of Queen in circle, with value in hexagon below. Watermark, Crown CA. Perforated 14.

8	2c.	Rose.
9	3c.	Brown.
10	6c.	Blue.
11	12c.	Violet, name and value, Green.
12	24c.	Yellow " " Blue.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

March—Surcharged '6' 'cents' on the 10c. of 1886, inscribed 'Postage' and on the 10c. of 1889, inscribed 'Postage & Revenue.' On Wove Paper. Perforated 14.

1	6c. in Black on 10c.	Blue (1886).
2	6c. " 10c. "	(1889).

Error.

Surcharge inverted.

(a) 6c. in Black on 10c. Blue (1886).

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

Surcharged in large figures of value and 'd.' On Wove Paper. Perforated 14.

1	½d. in Black on 6d.	Ultramarine.
2	2d.	" 6d. "
3	4d.	" 6d. "
4	8d.	" 1/- Brown.

Arms of the Company in Centre. Value below. On Wove Paper. Perforated 14.

5	½d. Blue, value Vermilion.
6	2d. Green " "
7	4d. Brown " Black.
8	8d. Lake-Rose, value Blue.

BOLIVAR.

Head of Bolivar to left without date. On Wove Paper. Perforated 14.

1	1c. Black.
2	5c. Orange.
3	10c. Red.
4	20c. Blue.
5	50c. Green.
6	1p. Violet.

Variety.

On Yellowish Paper.

(a) 1c. Black.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Surcharged '2½d.' on the Three Pence. Water-mark Anchor. Perforated 14.

1 2½d. in Black on 3d. Dark Claret.

Variety.

2 '1' of '½' with straight serif.

CEYLON.

Surcharged 'FIFTEEN'—'CENTS' Water-marked Crown CA. Perforated 14.

1 15c. in Black on 25c. Buff.

2 15c. " 28c. Slate.

COLOMBIA.

Arms in Centre. On coloured Wove Paper. Perforated 13 to 13½.

1 1c. Red on Orange.

CONGO.

Head of King Leopold to right. On Wove Paper. Perforated 15.

1 10fr. Orange.

CURACAO.

Surcharged '25'—'CENT.' On Wove Paper. Perforated 12 to 12½.

25c. in Black on 30c. Grey.

CUBA.

Head of Alfonso XIII. to right. On Wove Paper. Perforated 14.

¼m. Violet.

1m. "

2m. "

3m. "

4m. "

8m. "

1c. Grey-Green.

2c. Lilac-Rose.

2½c. Orange.

5c. Emerald.

10c. Violet Brown.

20c. Ultramarine.

DIEGO SUAREZ.

Lithographed. Warrior with Shield. On Wove Paper. Imperforate.

1 5c. Black.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

Lithographed. Figure of value in centre. On Wove Paper. Imperforate.

2 5c. Violet.

3 50c. Black.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Surcharged with a Cross and 'U P U,' and fresh value on the issues of 1879 and 1880 (without net), and 1881 (with net).

On 1879 issue. On Wove Paper. Perforated 13.

1 50c. in Blue on 1r. Carmine on Salmon.

2 90c. " 1r. Carmine.

3 80c. in Red on ½r. Violet.

4 80c. " ½r. Violet on Lilac.

5 1p. " ½r. Violet.

6 1p. " ½r. Violet on Lilac.

On 1880 issue, without net. On Wove Paper. Rouletted.

7 2c. in Blue on 20c. Brown.

8 2c. " 20c. Bistre.

9 2c. " 1f. in Black on 20c. Brown.

10 1c. in Red on 5c. Blue.

Error.

(a) 2c. in Blue on 20c., double surch.

On 1881 issue (with net). On Wove Paper. Rouletted.

11 2c. in Blue on 20c. Brown.

12 2c. " 1f. on Black on 27c. Brown.

13 1c. in Red on 5c. Blue.

Arms in centre. On Wove Paper. Perforated 12.

14 50c. Purple.

15 1p. Carmine.

16 2p. Brown.

ECUADOR.

Fiscal used Postally. Arms in centre. Dated '1891—1892' at bottom. On Wove Paper. Perforated 12.

1c. Green.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The 1d. stamp cut (usually diagonally) in half and each half used as ½d. Watermark Crown CA. Perforated 14.

1 ½ 1d. Claret = ½d.

The 1d. stamp cut diagonally and surcharged '½d.' Watermark Crown CA. Perforated 14.

2 ½d. in Black on ½ 1d. Claret, left upper half.

3 ½d. " ½ 1d. " right lower half.

4 ½d. " ½ 1d. " left lower half.

5 ½d. " ½ 1d. " right upper half.

Varieties.

(a) Double surcharge.

(b) Surcharge inverted.

(c) Without stop after 'd.'

(d) With stop after 'd.'

(e) Without or only portion of surcharge.

Head of Queen to right. Watermark Crown CA. Perforated 14.

6 ½d. Green.

7 1d. Orange-Brown.

8 2½d. Blue.

9 2½d. Ultramarine.

FIJI.

Surcharged '2½d.' On Wove Paper. Perf. 10.

1 2½d. Black on 2d. Green.

Variety.

(a) Space between '2' and '½d.'

V.R. and Crown in centre. On Wove Paper. Perforated 10.

2 2½d. Brown.

3 4d. Lilac.

FINLAND.

Similar to the Russian Stamps with small circles added in various places. On Laid Paper. Water-marked Wavy Lines. Perforated 14 × 14½.

1 1k. Orange.

2 2k. Yellow-Green.

3 3k. Rose.

4 4k. "

5 7k. Dark Blue.

6 10k. "

- 7 14k. Blue and Red.
 8 20k. "
 9 35k. Purple and Green.
 10 50k. "
 11 1r. Brown and Orange.
 12 3r. 50k. Black and Grey.
 13 7r. Black and Yellow.

FRANCE.—(MOROCCO).

The stamps of France surcharged with new value in two lines. On Wove Paper. Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

- 1 5 centimos in Carmine on 5c. Green.
 2 25 " " 25c. Black on Rose.
 3 50 " in Black on 50c. Carmine.
 4 1 peseta " 1f. Bronze.

FRENCH CONGO.

Stamps of the French Colonies surcharged 'Congo Française' and fresh value. On Wove Paper. Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

- 1 5c. in Black on 1c. Black on Blue.
 2 5c. " 15c. Blue.

Error.

- (a) Double surcharge, 5c. on 15c.

PARCEL POST.

Type set in an ornamental frame in three lines. 'Congo française' in fancy type, 'COLIS POSTAUX' in heavy capitals, '10 Centimes.' There are at least two settings up, side by side, differ in the ornament between the first two lines of inscription, '— x —' or '— . | . —'; possibly there are a larger number of types. On Coloured Wave Paper. Imperforate.

- 3 10c. Black on Blue.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Head of Queen. Watermark Three Crowns. Perforated 14.

- 1 £1 Green.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Surcharged 'I.R.'—'OFFICIAL' in two lines in block capitals. Watermark Crown (or Three Crowns). Perforate 14.

- 2 2½d. Black on Purple and Blue.
 3 £1 Black on Green.

Surcharged 'GOV'T'—'PARCELS' in two lines in block capitals. Watermark Crown. Perf. 14.

- 4 2d. Black on Green and Rose.
 5 1/- Black on Green.



The following have held sales since last report:—
 Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, June 15th and 16th.
 " Ventom, Bull & Cooper, June 16th and 17th.
 " Cheveley & Co., June 18th.
 " Buhl & Co., June 18th.
 " Puttick & Simpson, June 29th and 30th.
 " Ventom, Bull & Cooper, July 1st and 2nd.

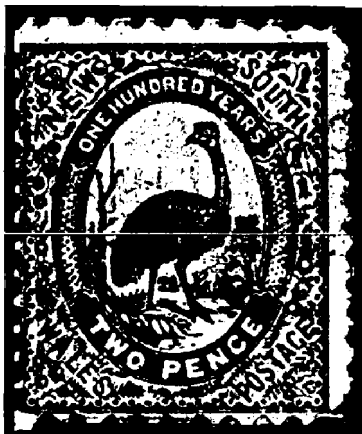


NEW SOUTH WALES, 2d. BLUE, 1888.

Mr. William Brown sends us an extremely well done forgery of this stamp. It cannot have been the price of this stamp, which has induced the forger to go to the trouble of making such an excellent forgery, it must have been used to defraud the Post Office. Of course to a collector having only the stamp to deal with, the decisive point is, that the forged stamp has no watermark. Seeing the stamp, however, on a letter, it undoubtedly will pass through the Post in hundreds, as, barring a very slight difference in colour, nothing points to its being a forgery.



FORGED.



GENUINE.

We have had two stamps, one genuine, the other this forgery enlarged, and illustrate them here, not only for the benefit of our readers, but also for the benefit of the Post Office.

Slight differences can be found in the following points:

The Emu is shaded too much, i.e., the feathers are not distinguishable in the forgery, the eye is not clear, the last upstroke of the letter W in NEW is too long, the two D's in HUNDRED are not square enough.

The second E in PENCE is too wide.

The S in Wales is leaning too much to the right. P and O in POSTAGE nearly touch in the forgery, whereas all the letters are evenly distanced in the originals. The Perforation is well imitated, the paper is very similar in texture, a little yellowish and has no watermark, the colour is too greenish, but the difference in the shade can scarcely be noticed in gaslight. Altogether it is the best forgery of a common stamp we have seen for years.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Among beautifully executed stamps none hold higher rank than the two Nova Scotia sets. They are engraved in *taille douce* and in every way are fine examples of the good work possible under that method. Compare the workmanship there found with a modern Nicaragua emission and how cheap and tawdry appears the Seebeck. "Philatelic Rambler" may well say these emissions sometimes cause him to wonder if copper-plate engraving is not a lost art.

The Nova Scotia Stamps furnished the sensation of the year 1896. The large remainders then discovered formed a topic of conversation for every philatelist. The publisher who failed to write an editorial on the large discovery, drawing a wise conclusion from the facts, missed the opportunity of a lifetime. Whether the remainders did harm or good for philately is ere this settled to the satisfaction of all. But one result produced by the great unearthing of the obsolete stamps is particularly noticeable. Nova Scotia emissions are now among the most popular of stamps. They are now as low in price as ever they can be, and as soon as the remainders are disposed of are certain to rise. In view of this fact, collectors everywhere are filling up the album blanks under Nova Scotia.

Their popularity has caused a careful study of them to be made. Interesting facts are encountered in great profusion in studying the Nova Scotia stamps. Almost every stamp was bisected and issued thus as a provisional.

Despite the fine engraving, the Nova Scotia labels have been largely counterfeited. Quite a number of these are very crude and would not deceive any but the least informed beginners. But of those likely to lead a well-informed collector amiss there are also a goodly number. Of these, the following have come to my notice:

One penny, 1853. A fine counterfeit of this stamp appeared several years ago, and although I have heard nothing of it lately, it had better be watched for in buying stamps from any but the best known dealers. In the original the apex of the square central frame around the portrait is nearer the "O" than the "N" of "Nova." The eyebrows are very faint. In the counterfeit the apex is nearest the "V," while the eyebrows are heavy.

Six pence. A fine counterfeit of this stamp is mentioned by the catalogue for advanced collectors. Even though the fake is litho-

graphed, to make the distinction between it and the original is by no means easy. In each corner of the stamp is a small square, containing the figure of value. In the originals these rectangles are squares, the sides being equal in length. In the counterfeit, the lozenge between "Nova" and Six pence" is not square, the side next to "Nova" being about $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. longer than the side next to "Six," and the opposite side is the same proportion. I recently found a specimen of this fraud in the album of a friend who is accounted well advanced in philatelic learning.

Only three or four years ago one of the most dangerous of Nova Scotia counterfeits appeared on the market. This imitation I have never seen, but it has been accurately described several times. The fake is a lithograph, while the original is steel engraved. The imitation paper is rougher and coarser than the genuine. To plainly see the difference between the two stamps a microscope is required. Under the glass many small variations are noticeable if the two stamps be placed side by side, but seen apart the distinction is hard to make. The colour is a very dark yellow-green, somewhat different from either of the genuine shades, but this distinction is valueless unless you are thoroughly familiar with the Nova Scotia issues. In the upper star is a rose. In the original the stem of this rose turns to the right. In the counterfeit it turns to the left. Through the main part of the design of this stamp runs a white curved line, forming a four-pointed ornament, one point in each corner. On each side of this line in the genuine stamp is a fine coloured line connecting the ends of the shading lines crossed by the white line, the inner one being the heavier. In the counterfeit no line is found on the outside and the inner one is very dim.

Another imitation is known which is even finer than the one just described. In paper, colour and printing, this stamp is almost a perfect duplicate, being engraved like the genuine issues. But in the left-hand star is found a distinguishable difference. One of the points of the eight-pointed star is directly above the I of "Six" in the counterfeit, while to be exact, it should be above a point between "I" and "X." That is all but enough to save several dollars if well remembered.

One cent. In purchasing old collections all copies of this stamp should be carefully examined, as about twenty years ago counterfeits were rather common. They were not good imitations, but because of their age have deceived many people—one of these old-time frauds. I found one a few months ago in the album of a friend who has been collecting since 1865. When I pointed it out to him as a bogus stamp he said it was impossible and told me he had removed it from the original cover before placing it in the album. Even after I had, with the aid of a glass, explained to him

the ways in which it differed from the genuine specimen in my album, and read to him a description of the fraud in a paper issued several years ago, he hardly believed me, so strongly had its age convinced him of the genuineness. The counterfeit is lithographed, and not very well done at that. In the original the bust of the queen appears to stand out from the background, the eye has the lid very clearly drawn, but without a pupil, the nose is considerably curved or aquiline and a large part of the ear shows below the hair. In the counterfeit the head is flat against the background, the eye has a pupil, the nose is absolutely straight and only a very small part of the ear can be seen. The originals are perforated 12, while the imitations have 12½ perforations within the space of two centimeters.

Two cents. A splendid engraved counterfeit of this stamp is known, but its maker was not acquainted with perforation varieties, as he made 13½ holes to every 20mm. of its edge, instead of the correct 12. The nose is straight, instead of curved, as in the genuine issue. Another forgery of this stamp exists, which was evidently made by the same person as the one cent I have described. The distinguishing differences are the same and it was probably printed from the same stone, with the value altered. This may also be said of a counterfeit of the five cent stamp, undoubtedly emanating from the same source. The genuine can be told by the eye, ear, etc., as already mentioned.

8½ cent. Counterfeit perforated 13½, genuine perforated 12. The entire genuine stamp measures 20½ × 26 mm. and the printed part is 16 × 20 mm., while the counterfeit is somewhat smaller. The difference is less than a millimeter in the specimen I own, but a careful use of the gauge will plainly show the difference. The oval containing the portrait is in the original composed of an inner broad white line, shaded at the top; outside of this is a heavy coloured line, which in turn is enclosed in a more narrow white line which is within still another coloured line, both considerably finer than the two inner ones. Outside of all this is a very minute white line hidden by the frame and ornaments at the top and bottom, absent on the right side and thus showing but a short distance in the left portion of the stamp. In the counterfeit this outer line is not found at all.

Ten cents. Two very plain facts are noticeable about this fraud. It is lithographed and perforated 12½. Genuine stamp shows Queen Victoria as possessing very light eyebrows, quite a distance apart, but the counterfeit evidently believed this untrue to

life and made these hirsute ornaments heavy and extended them so that they meet at a point above the nose. The bogus issue has no pupil in the one eye to be seen, although a genuine stamp plainly shows this necessary part of the sight organ. An imitation of the 12½ cents stamp exists which differs from the original in the same parts as the ten cents just described.

12½ cents. Original perforated 12, counterfeit perforated 13½. The broad white line forming the inner part of the central oval in the genuine stamp is shaded with two very fine parallel coloured lines. In the counterfeit we have only one line at the top of the oval, in which part they converge.

Great care should be used in purchasing the bisected stamps, as not only have they been bisected and a spurious cancellation applied, but much of this fraudulent work has been done on the original cover. Better have a favourable expert opinion given before you invest in any of these interesting issues.—From the *Eastern Philatelist*, by GORDON C. CORBALEY.

CAUTION TO COLLECTORS OF SURCHARGED CEYLON.

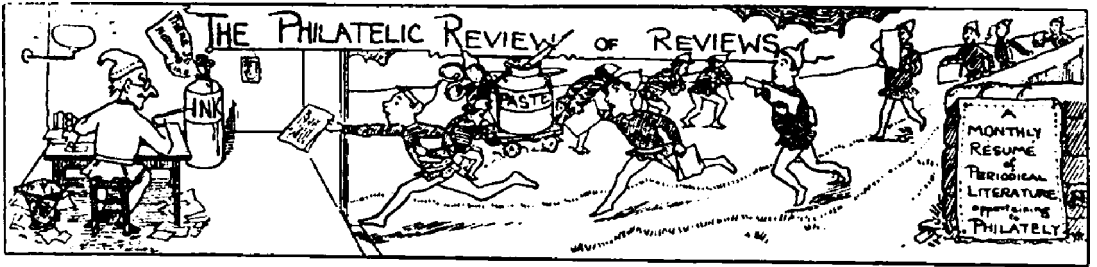
The attention of Collectors is hereby drawn to certain lots of surcharged Ceylon stamps now offered in considerable quantities in the Calcutta market. Several of these lots have reached us and the real character of their surcharges is undoubted. Among them are several distinct varieties of a 2 cents in 8 cents yellow, and many other possible and (officially) impossible combinations of surcharges all emanating from the same source. In some cases the stamps bear the original gum as well as the postmark, the latter being so lightly impressed as to touchingly betray the kindly consideration that the Ceylon postal authorities appear to possess for the feelings of philatelists who regard heavy cancellations with disfavour.

At present further comment is withheld, but we are glad to see that steps are being taken in influential quarters both in India and at home with reference to these labels which should produce results useful to collectors the world over.—From the *Philatelic World*.

The Tapling Collection.

Mr. Bacon informs us, that the following countries are now on view at the British Museum :
New Zealand.
First South African Republic, The Transvaal (part).





JULY 15, 1897.

Notice.

Publishers of Philatelic Literature are requested to forward one copy direct to the Editor, Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, and one copy to the Publisher, William Brown, Salisbury, England.

M.M. les Editeurs des Journaux Philatéliques sont priés d'adresser un exemplaire directement au Rédacteur, M. Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, et un exemplaire à l'Editeur, M. William Brown, Salisbury, Angleterre.

Herausgeber Philatelistischer Zeitschriften werden gebeten ein Exemplar direct an den Redacteur, Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, und ein Exemplar au den Verleger, William Brown, Salisbury, England zu senden.

S'e suplica á los Sres Redactores de los Diarios filatelicos se sirvan enviar un ejemplar directamente al Redactor, Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, y un otro ejemplar al Editor, William Brown, Salisbury, Gran Bretana.

Supplica se os Snrs Redactores dos Jornaes philatelicos un exemplar directamente ao Redactor, Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, e outro exemplar ao Editor William Brown, Salisbury, Gra-Bretanha.

I Signori Redattori dei Giornali Filatelici son pregiati di voler indirizo un esempio direttamente al Redattore, Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, en un altro esempio al Editorè, William Brown, Salisbury.

Uitgevers van Maandschriften worden verzocht een exemplar regstruksaan den Editeur, Geo. B. Duerst, 67, Princess Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester to zenden, alsook een exemplar aan den Uitgever, William Brown, Salisbury, England.

Philately at Home.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST—London.
BOLIVIA.

This month begins a very interesting paper on the stamps of Bolivia, by H. R. Oldfield,

which has been carefully compiled. All the varieties are illustrated, and give the reader a very clear picture of the differences.

To give our readers some idea of the differences in the various plates, we will give the following extract in full.

"For those, however, who may think the following descriptions too complicated or too troublesome to remember, there is an exceedingly easy way of distinguishing some five varieties of these five centavos stamps.

The globe upon which the eagle stands is crossed by other lines, some vertical, some diagonal, and some horizontal, and the presence, absence, or combination of these lines serves to distinguish one variety from another. To prevent confusion I will indicate these varieties by the letters A to E.

A. There are vertical and diagonal lines upon the globe. These are to be found on Plate I.—No. 42.

B. There are only diagonal lines in the globe. These may be found on Plate II. and in one stamp on Plate I.—No. 12.

C. There are diagonal lines and new horizontal counter lines to the right of the globe. These may be found on Plates III., IV., and (some few stamps) on V.

D. There are only the horizontal counter lines to the right of the globe. These may be found on Plates III. or IV. (some few only) and on V. and VI.

E. There are no lines at all other than the curved ones forming the globe itself. These may be found on Plates VI. and VIII., the latter being the plate from which the lilac-coloured stamps are printed."

Besides, the stamps on these seven plates vary in the smaller details.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD.—London.
GREECE.

A further instalment of the stamps of Greece by W. D. Beckton is the backbone of the present number and deals with the various printings of the Athens Issues of the 1 lepton.

The writer divides the different issues of this value into 22 printings, which he describes very minutely, but we are afraid even now the majority of collectors will be unable to distinguish the fine gradations of colour he

gives. Until we possess a standard colour chart it will be utterly impossible to decide by seeing one or more stamps in these shades of brown, whether a stamp belongs to printing I, J or K, of course in some instances the paper is a good guide, but in others we have only the tone of colour to go by, and as we all know hardly two people agree naming certain shades alike.

This is just one of the things that make the Greek stamp such a delightful study.

Since 1870 we find two flaws on the plates in stamps Nos. 44 and 55. Early in 1870 a German workman cleaned the plates and by some accident the plates got a little damaged and in consequence we find these two flaws on all subsequent printings.

Concerning the ribbed paper of the Greek stamps, the author gives it as his opinion, that there cannot be many of them. From a block in his possession he finds that the ribbing extends only over one and three-quarter vertical rows from the edge of the sheet. Undoubtedly the paper was therefore not ribbed before printing.

The Editorial interview deals this month with Mr. C. J. Phillips of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

The novelty list is very incomplete and does not in any way come up to its intentions, in fact, we are afraid the average collector will not be satisfied at all by it.

STANLEY GIBBONS' MONTHLY JOURNAL.—
London.

After a good novelty list and a further letter from E. Stanley Gibbons, describing his travelling experiences, we come to a second notice on the Ayer Collection, dealing with the stamps of the United States and British North America.

We will just give a short resumé of the gems that were in that collection, because we think such a list will interest our readers.

	Unused.	Used.	Pairs.
			Blocks.
NEW FOUNDLAND.			
4d. orange-vermilion ..	6	—	—
6d. " " ..	4	—	I
1/- " " ..	1	—	—
2d. carmine " ..	—	2	—
4d. " " ..	3	—	—
6d. " " ..	2	—	I
6½d. " " ..	4	4	—
1/- " " ..	6	4	—
8d. " " ..	20	—	—
8d. lake " ..	—	2	—
CANADA.			
12d. on laid black ..	2	4	I
6d. " purple ..	6	—	I
NOVA SCOTIA.			
1d. red-brown ..	11	37	—
3d. blue ..	—	of 12 & 8	—
6d. dark-green ..	3	35	of 4
6d. light-green ..	3		
1/- violet ..	3	14	—
NEW BRUNSWICK.			
3d. vermilion ..	9	—	—
6d. yellow ..	11	—	—
1/- violet ..	4	8	—
5c. Connell ..	3	1	—

VANCOUVER ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

5c. rose imperf. ..	2	4	—
2½d. pink " ..	—	5	—

ALSO RECEIVED :

<i>The Stamp Collectors' Journal</i> ...Bury St. Edmunds.
<i>The English Specialists' Journal</i> .....Norwood.
<i>The Collector-Dealer</i>.....Southsea.
<i>The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser</i> .....Birmingham.
<i>The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly</i> .....London.
<i>Stamps</i> .....Rushden.
<i>Monthly Circular</i> (A. Smith & Son) ...London.
<i>Stamp Gossip</i> .....Bury St. Edmunds.

Continental Philately.

REVUE PHILATELIQUE FRANÇAISE—Paris.

In our May number we reproduced an article from the *Pennsylvania Philatelist* on the surcharges of Cochín China, by George Carion.

In spite of the documentary evidence given, M. G. Grignard, in the above-named paper, does not agree with the writer of the article, and adduces the following reasons for his affirmation, that the surcharges in question are forged :

That only the surcharges are in doubt.

That, according to the letter of M. Carion, the postmasters of the different places in Cochín China were only asked to confirm the use of the stamps and of the obliterations, but not to confirm the surcharges.

The *Société Française de Timbrologie* instructed their secretary to write to the Minister of the Colonies and to ask by which official decree these stamps were authorized to be surcharged *Cochinchine*.

An answer, dated May 5th, 1897, and signed by the Minister, the Inspector-General, and the Secretary, says "that the unpaid letter stamps forwarded to the postmasters of Baclieu and Tay-Ninh did not have the surcharge Cochinchine, and that the post office there has never surcharged the unpaid letter stamps with the name of the Colony."

This seems to be very conclusive evidence and we await the reply of M. Carion with the greatest interest.

LE TIMBRE-POST.—Brussels.
ROMAGNA.

The last number contains a further instalment of the very interesting paper by Dr. E. Diena on the stamps of Romagna.

After giving a detailed list of the values of the different coins in circulation the writer cites the decree authorising the issue of the stamps, at the same time stating, that the stamps of the Papal States could not be used in future. This decree is dated August, 30th 1859. The new stamps were to be used from September 1st, of the same year, only one original matrix was made either in steel or brass, the figures of value being movable. The name of the engraver is unknown, but the

plates were made by Amoretti Bros., of Bologna. They were printed by Volpe e del Sassi in Bologna. The sheets measure 230 × 310mm. and contain 120 stamps in two panes of 60, in six rows of 10.

Although complete numbers, as to the quantities printed, cannot be given, the following figures from 13 official vouchers may be taken for granted.

½ baj	..	..	78,000
1 "	..	..	125,000
2 "	..	..	93,000
3 "	..	..	60,000
4 "	..	..	90,000
5 "	..	..	46,800
6 "	..	..	15,000
8 "	..	..	21,000
20 "	..	..	6,000

The writer does not believe in any error of colour, such are said to exist, but are simply changelings.

The rest of the paper contains a very good and complete list of new issues and a further instalment of the Stamps of Heligoland.

ALSO RECEIVED :

<i>Le Moniteur du Collectionneur</i>	Luxemburg.
<i>Les Petites Affiches du Timbrophile</i>	" "
<i>L'Intermédiaire de la Timbrologie</i>	Paris.
<i>Le Moniteur Philatélique</i>	Gand.
<i>L'Annonce Timbrologique</i>	Brussels.
<i>Le Timbrophile Poitevin</i>	Poitiers.
<i>La Gazette Timbrologique</i>	Paris.
<i>Le Courrier des Timbres-Poste</i>	St. Etienne.
<i>Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste</i>	Paris.
<i>L'Annonce Philatélique</i>	Genève.
<i>Il Francobollo</i>	Milan.
<i>Mitteleutsche Briefmarken Zeitung</i> ..	Gössnitz.
<i>Der Philatelist</i>	Dresden.
<i>Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal</i>	Leipzig.
<i>Algermeiner Anzeiger</i>	Apolda.
<i>Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung</i>	Berlin.
<i>Die Post</i>	Leipzig.
<i>Austria Philatelist</i>	Prague.
<i>Das Postwertzeichen</i>	München.
<i>Briefmarken</i>	Triest.
<i>Die Briefmarke</i>	Esslingen.
<i>Internationales Offertenblatt</i>	Sonneberg.
<i>Der Briefmarken Sammler</i>	Breimen.

Philately in the Colonies.

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF INDIA—*Calcutta.*

The April number contains a scientific article on the stamps of Afghanistan, by Major Day.

To the majority of collectors it, of course, presents too many difficulties; but we believe at the head of this article, containing as it does all the necessary explanations to read the stamps, that collectors will find it easy to arrange their treasures.

The article is fully illustrated with four plates, showing all the minor details, in order to enable collectors to plate them.

AUSTRALIA.

One of our Australian friends has sent us

the *Government Gazette*, and draws our attention to the Jubilee issue of New South Wales. It seems to be the idea of the Postmaster-General Cook, an old acquaintance of stamp collectors. The Government notice is as follows:

General Post Office,

Sydney,
10th April, 1897.

Design for New Post Postage Stamps.

Competitive designs will be received at this office until noon on Thursday, the 22nd instant, for three new postage stamps, of 1d., 2d., and 2½d. denominations, intended to be commemorative of the anniversary of Her Majesty's reign.

The designs must be drawn in black and white to a scale twice the diameter of the present 1d. postage stamp, and should contain a portrait of Her Majesty the Queen in profile, enclosed in a frame of artistic but simple construction, and without any unnecessary elaboration or ornament.

The value must be expressed in fairly prominent figures, and the inscriptions must be "New South Wales," "Postage."

A premium of £10 10s. will be given for the best design, and £3 3s. for the second best.

The designs for which premiums are given to become the property of the Government; those that have not obtained prizes will be returned to the owners.

The designs are to be addressed to the Acting Deputy Postmaster-General, General Post Office, Sydney, from whom any further information can be obtained.

Each design to be marked on the right-hand lower corner with some distinctive sign or motto, and the name and address of the tenderer enclosed in a sealed cover marked with the same sign or motto, to accompany the design, which cover will not be opened until the selections have been made.

"JOSEPH COOK."

From the *Australian Philatelist* we take the following item of interest bearing on the same question.

Preparations in anticipation of the receipt of designs have been made by appointing an advisory committee, consisting of Messrs. Julian Ashton, President of the Society of Artists, and W. Lister Lister, Vice President of the Art Society of New South Wales, as representative artists, Mr. James Dalgarno, Acting Deputy Postmaster General, on behalf of the Postal Department, and Mr. W. A. Gullick, Government Printer, who represents the Department to which he will be entrusted the details of engraving and printing.

This committee will examine the designs submitted, and advise the Postmaster General upon their artistic excellence and suitability for engraving.

The designs received were opened on Thursday, and comprised no less than 360, sent in by about 140 competitors. They

ranged from the crudest of pencil sketches to the most elaborate drawings, but, possibly owing to the somewhat restricted limits of the required design, showed singularly little originality. However, from this great mass of material, something sufficiently appropriate and practicable will be selected.

It is intended that the new stamps will entirely supersede the current types of the same denominations, and will form a permanent, not a temporary issue.

ALSO RECEIVED :

The Philatelic Messenger Oakhill, Can.
The Philatelic World Calcutta.
The Weekly Philatelic Era Portland, Me.
Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News St. Louis, Mo.
The New York Philatelist New York
The Perforator Hartford, Conn.
The Columbian Philatelist New Oxford, Pa.
The Post Office New York.
The Philatelic Monthly "
The Evergreen State Philatelist The Dalles, Or.

Philately in other Countries.

REVISTA DE LA SOCIEDAD FILATELICA ARGENTINE—Buenos Ayres.

PERU.

This excellent publication has a further notice on the provisional stamps of Peru dealing with those of Pisco and Yca and as all catalogues seem to vary in these stamps we will give the list as compiled by the Argentine Philatelic Society.

PISCO.

April-May, 1884. Surcharge in black in large letters between two ornamented lines in an oval.

1 cent, orange.
 5 " dark-blue.
 10 " slate.
 20 " carmine.

YCA.

April-May, 1884. The surcharge consists of an oval 21mm. long and 15mm. high, with the inscription YCA in letters 6½mm. high.

5 cent. blue, surch. black.
 5 " " " violet.
 5 " " " lilac.
 10 " slate " "

May, 1884. The surcharge consists of the word YCA in letters 5½ mm. high and the word VAPOR between two rosettes in a curved band.

5 cent blue, surch. black.
 20 " carmine " "

May-July, 1884. Surcharged with a small circle of 9½mm. in diameter, containing a T in white and solid background.

5 cent blue, surch. carmine.
 10 " slate " "
 20 " carmine " "
 50 " green " "

In addition to this small circle, also the word YCA in an oval, as before.

		YCA	J
5 cent blue	.. ..	black	carmine
5 " "	.. ..	lilac	"
5 " "	.. ..	violet	"
10 " slate	.. ..	lilac	"

Also in addition to the small circle, the surcharge YCA-VAPOR.

		YCA	J
5 cent blue	.. ..	black	carmine
5 " "	.. ..	"	vermilion
20 " carmine	.. ..	"	carmine

ALSO RECEIVED :

O Coleccionador de Sellos Sorocaba.
Jornal Philatelico S. Paulo.
Revista Philatelica do Brazil Rio.
O Philatelista Riograndense Uruguayana.
America Filatelica Guyaquil.

Notice.

In order to complete our compendium to be published shortly of all articles that have appeared in the Philatelic press during the first 6 months of the year, we request the publishers of the under mentioned Journals to send us the following numbers of their publications which have never reached us.

Ontario Philatelist, February and March.
Intermédiaire de la Timbrologie, January and April.
Detroit Philatelist, April.
Il Corriere dei Francobolli, January.
Pennsylvania Philatelist, March and April.
El Monitor Filatelico, January and April.
Die Post, February 1st.
Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal, March 6th.
Herald Exchange, February.
Philatelic West, February.
Philatelic Record, February.
Philatelic Messenger, February and March.
Mekeel's Weekly, January 2, February 4, 11, March 4, 18.
Philatelic Portugaise, March and April.
Echo de la Timbrologie, January 1, February 14, May 1.
Monthly Post, March and April.
Stamps, April.
Canadian Philatelic Magazine, March and April.
Scaldis Philatélique, April.
Philatelic Californian, February and April.
Il Francobollo, January.
Philatelic Facts and Falacies, March.
Stamp Collectors' Journal, January.
Philatelic News Letter, February and April.
Post Wertzeichen Kunde, every number issued from January 1st (in spite of sending 2 copies of this Journal we have never received one in exchange).
Philatelic World (Calcutta), Jan., Mar., & April.
Bay State Philatelist, January, February, March, and April.
Revista Philatelica do Brazil, April.
Philatelic Helvétique, January.
Philatelic Times, February, March, and April.
Evergreen State Philatelist, April.
Michigan Philatelist, January, March, and April.
Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung, January and February.



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

VOL. 7.

AUGUST 16, 1897.

[PRICE 3D.]

No. 80.



EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

AUGUST 16th, 1897.

Our Mr. W. Brown was as busy as a bee during the Exhibition. His genial face framed by all the paraphernalia of his stall was quite a pleasure to see after all the studious and austere faces of earnest philatelists making copious notes for future reference.

It was quite a business to shake hands with old friends at the show. They had come from all parts of the globe and brought the latest news to the centre of the stamp trade. At the same time they did not forget to pick up bargains where they could.

What about the Inland Revenue and unused I.R. Official and Government Parcel stamps at the show?

Nearly one hundred members and friends sat down to the annual dinner of the London Society and as far as we can hear spent a very enjoyable evening.

The dealers' stalls were splendidly arranged, well lighted, comfortable, easy of access, and

yet private; they left nothing to be wished for, and reflect great credit on the Committee.

Our best thanks are due to Mr. Tilleard, the indefatigable Secretary of the Exhibition. We never saw anybody work harder in a good cause. It seemed to us he tried to multiply himself in the endeavour to make matters smooth, and if he takes his holiday now, we trust he will have a good time of it. He deserves it.

Bravo Portugal. After burning all the remainders of the Jubilee stamps of Prince Henry and St. Anthony, it is to be hoped that the cure is permanent, and we shall not see any further issues of this kind. We now only hope that no more official reprints of earlier issues will appear, and Portugal will soon be an ideal country for the collector.

The *Philatelic Journal* of India says: The Indian Government lost its opportunity. If a "Hospital Stamp" then, why not a "Famine Relief Stamp?"

By a law promulgated on the 25th March, 1897, used stamps imported from foreign countries into Italy are to be considered as lithographic prints, and the duty will be £3 per cwt.

Stamps in the theatre. After the performance of the new opera *Oscar I.*, at Stockholm, where the actor, representing the King, had a large beard, an actor drew the attention of the manager, to the fact that King Oscar I. had no beard, only a moustache and imperial like Napoleon III. Upon being asked how he knew, he answered: From my collection of stamps.

Following the example of Germany and Italy, our Post-office authorities are forming a museum

illustrating the evolution and progress of the Post. A very good nucleus for an interesting collection has already been obtained, and a room set aside for it at St. Martin's-le-Grand. Here will be preserved the historic records relating to the early history of the Post-office, warrants, notices, old cables, official literature, and models of mail coaches of past days, uniforms, and a very valuable collection of postage stamps, which is to include an example of every stamp issued by the British Post-office. In order to make this collection as complete as possible, recourse has been had to Somerset House, where the old dies are kept, in those instances where no specimens of particular issues could be found at the General Post-office itself.

According to the *C. des T.P.*, the current four centimes of France has been printed on the paper of the 3 centimes stamp.

In order to assist the family of the late Dr. Stephan, some gentlemen have purchased his magnificent collection of stamps, coins, and other objects of interest. They intend to place them in a special building to be called the Stephan Museum.

Hardly a month passes without one or two new philatelic papers appearing. We now have to announce the *Ceará Philatêlico*, a new paper in the Portuguese language, also *Le Timbre* appearing at *Talence—Bordeaux*. Both have our cordial wishes.

From Mekeel's Weekly we take the following, which may be of interest to collectors possessing magic lanterns, giving them an inexpensive method to make stamp slides :

Some time ago a question was asked in regard to throwing stamp images on a screen by means of a magic lantern, without having the designs re-drawn on slides—an expensive and unsatisfactory method. The answer was given in a subsequent issue that this could be done from the stamps themselves by means of reflected light, a special apparatus known as the polyopticon being necessary for this purpose. A correspondent now sends us "a recipe for transferring stamps to glass plates which I find satisfactory." As it involves the complete extinction of every specimen shown, we cannot recommend it for stamps of any degree of rarity. For common stamps and counterfeits it will do very well though, and we present it herewith for such of our readers as may be interested in "side shows" of this kind.

"First coat the side of the glass slip on which you wish to transfer the stamp, with a thin, even coat of Demar varnish. Let it dry until it becomes very sticky, then soak the stamp to be transferred in soft water and place it face downwards on the varnished side of the glass. Press all air from under it (this may be done with a piece of damp blotter) and let all dry until the varnish is quite hard ; then dip the end of the

finger in water and rub briskly over the back of the stamp. In this manner nearly all the paper may be removed, and, as the ink adheres to the varnish, you will have a semi-transparent copy of your stamp on the glass. Let all dry again and then apply another coat of varnish, to make the small remaining particles of paper quite transparent. When this last coat has dried thoroughly, the plate is ready to use the same as any ordinary magic lantern slide."

New Leaves to Cut.

STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE, Part 3, Entires (Envelopes, Post Cards, &c.)*

We received this, the last part of Gibbons' Catalogue the day before the Exhibition opened, and consequently have not had a great deal of time to go through it carefully. The book is well bound in cream cloth, and its 280 pages are profusely illustrated, so that there should be no difficulty in distinguishing types, etc. Many of the countries have been entirely rewritten and others have been compressed, but are still perfectly clear. The same arrangements are adhered to as in the lists of Adhesives, Great Britain and Colonies coming first and then foreign countries.

With regard to the Envelopes, we know only just sufficient of the various varieties to be careful not to hazard any minute remarks, but from what we do know we think the lists are very complete.

In regard to the Post Cards in which we take much greater interest, we note with satisfaction that minute varieties, unless due to a really fresh issue, are in the majority of cases omitted, though mention is made that they exist. It is this looking for minor varieties, the majority of which are quite as common as the normal type, that gives in our eyes Post Card collecting so much interest, and enables the collector to work out for himself problems that among the Adhesives are all found demonstrated in full in every up-to-date catalogue. The prices seem reasonable, and we Post Card Collectors can only congratulate ourselves that we are not in the fashion, as there would be no knowing what the prices would be of very many cards if every one wanted them. The rarer cards are, as it is ; difficult enough to get, and many cards we paid pence for years ago are priced about the same number of shillings, if priced at all. We are glad to see that no attempt has been made to price everything as in some catalogues, for there is nothing that leads to more mistakes and disappointments than this putting a price to everything whether in stock or not.

*Post Free, 1/.



MOLDAVIA.

We are indebted to Mr. G. Pristian, of Bucarest, for sending us a copy of the *Adeverul*, dated the 27th day of June, and containing a report of a gang of forgers, which the Roumanian police have just captured. The stamps forged are the four Moldavians. A short time ago several of these stamps were offered to Mr. Birnbach by a certain *Zernoveanu*, a bank official of *R. Sarat*. Mr. Birnbach found them to be forgeries and notified the police. *Zernoveanu* was arrested, and in cross-examination admitted that the stamps were imitations, and also gave the names of his accomplices. These were also arrested, and in the possession of one about 200 Moldavians were found. All the prisoners hail from *Bucarest, R. Sarat, Focsani, Braila*. Their operations have extended over several years, and they seem to have done a considerable business. All the stamps are splendidly imitated.

FINLAND.

Although all the stamps of Finland 1866-75 issue with one exception are plentiful and cheap, forgeries come from time to time under our notice.

The serpentine perforation has been well imitated and can easily deceive a buyer, but on comparing the stamp, one will be struck by the bad execution of the letters, the coat of arms and the crown. The pearls are very uneven and there are too many vertical lines in the background.

From the *Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten Zeitung*.

SPAIN.

2 REALES 1851.

Genuine :

The colour is red orange or pale orange ; the *o* of *dos* is oval ; there are six diagonal lines of shading at the bottom of the bust, the twelve lower horizontal lines of shading in the neck are of about the same length ; the eye-brow is rather flat at the top.

Forgery :

The colour is bright orange ; the *o* of *dos* is round, there are five diagonal lines of shading at the bottom of the bust ; the lowest two lines of shading, on the neck, are shorter than those above them ; the eye-brow is quite curved.

6 REALES 1851.

Genuine :

The colour is bright blue or pale blue ; the vertical lines of shading in the band of hair are quite heavy and distinct ; there are six diagonal

lines of shading at the bottom of the bust, these lines are quite clear and easily counted ; in the central pearl of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th cluster of jewels from the left there is a crescent shaped dash ; between the 2nd and 3rd cluster of jewels there is a pearl which is perfectly round.

Forgery :

The colour is dull blue ; the vertical lines of shading in the band of hair are very light and indistinct ; the lines of shading at the bottom of the bust are so blurred and indistinct that they cannot be counted ; the crescent shaped dash in the central pearl in the 3rd and 4th cluster of jewels is so close to the border as to form almost part of it ; the pearl between the 2nd and 3rd cluster of jewels is oval and very flat at the top.

2 CUARTOS 1854.

Genuine :

The vertical inner frame line on the right does not touch the horizontal line below *CORREOS* ; the vertical line dividing the upper half of the shield does not touch the horizontal frame line at the top of the shield ; none of the vertical lines of shading in the upper left quarter of the shield touch the horizontal frame line above ; the *c* of *c^s* in the lower label is perfectly straight ; the *c* and *o* of *correos* are close together.

Forgery :

The vertical lower frame line on the right touches the horizontal line below *correos* ; the vertical line dividing the upper half of the shield almost touches the horizontal line above it ; two or three of the vertical lines of shading in the upper left quarter of the shield touch the horizontal frame line of the shield ; the *c* of *c^s* leans a trifle towards the right ; the *c* and *o* of *correos* are not close together.

1 REAL 1854.

Genuine :

The first jewel from the left in the band of the crown is the right half of a diamond >, the lower stroke of which is sometimes invisible, and the second is an open pearl ; the vertical line dividing the upper half of the shield does not touch the horizontal frame line of the shield ; the horizontal line dividing the shield does not touch the frame on its right, and forms an angle with the first vertical line of shading in the lower right quarter of the shield ; none of the vertical lines of shading in the upper left quarter of shield touch the horizontal line above ; the end of the tail of the lion in the lower left quarter of the shield is forked.

Forgery :

The two jewels from the left in the band of the crown are merely dots ; the vertical line dividing the upper half of the shield almost touches the horizontal line above it ; the horizontal line dividing the shield touches the right frame of the shield ; some of the vertical lines of shading in the upper left quarter of the shield touch the horizontal frame line of the shield ; the end of the tail of the lion in the lower left quarter of the shield is not forked.—From the *American Journal of Philately*.

P. S. G. B. Advertiser Advertising Rates.

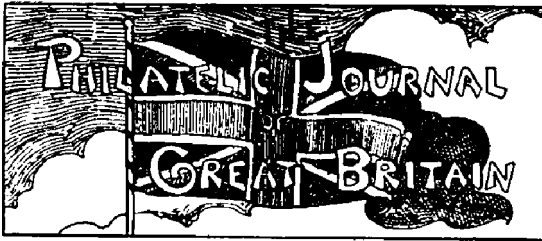
PRICE PER INSERTION :—

	Unce.		3 times.		6 times.		12 times	
	£.	d.	£.	d.	£.	d.	£.	d.
1 page	60	0	54	0	45	0	39	0
½ page	33	0	28	6	24	9	21	0
1-3 page or 1 col.	22	6	19	6	16	6	15	0
¼ page	18	0	15	0	13	6	12	0
1-6 page or ½ col.	12	0	10	6	9	0	7	6
⅓ page	9	9	8	6	7	3	6	6
1-12 page or ¼ col.	6	9	6	0	5	0	4	6
1-16 page... ..	6	0	5	6	4	6	4	0
1-24 page or ⅓ col.	3	9	3	4	3	0	2	6

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

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

CASH IN ADVANCE.



AUGUST 16th, 1897.

The
Philatelic
Exhibition.

The Great Philatelic Exhibition is a thing of the past. Opened on the 22nd July by H.R.H. The Duke of York, accompanied by H.R.H. The Duchess of York in the lofty galleries of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, it undoubtedly proved a great source of attraction, not only for the earnest philatelist, but also for outsiders. The gate was considerably better than anticipated for the time of the year, and we trust everybody went away satisfied, and in the proud consciousness, that a hobby, which could produce such a magnificent show, as the one we have just had the pleasure of inspecting, cannot possibly be child's play or the aberration of an unsound mind. Such a galaxy of rarities we may, perhaps, never have the opportunity of seeing together again, and we hope, that every collector, who could manage to visit the Exhibition has done so.

The place was capitally adapted for the purpose, the subdued light was an important factor as far as the preservation of the more delicate colours was concerned, the high roofs made a visit possible in spite of the tropical weather. The arrangement for showing the stamps was excellent, there was not a single exhibitor who could complain of being pushed into a dark corner.

The exhibition itself was marvellous. The greatest rarities were shown, some of them even in a number of specimens. Practically the stamps of the whole world were on view, and although the stamps of several countries were missing, their loss was not felt. As expected, special collections predominated, general collectors were in the minority. The hobby has become too expensive for general collectors. This was the reason, why Divisions 2 and 3 in Class IV. were much stronger than Division 1. It was the most successful Exhibition Philatelists have ever planned, and also carried through, and the thanks of everyone are due to the Members of the Committee, who so unhesitatingly and ungrudgingly offered their services for the advancement of Philately.

There is no doubt, but the Exhibition might have been advertised better. Even in London we found collectors, who had not heard that there was such an exhibition in progress. The philatelists, of course, knew of its existence, but was the Exhibition only conceived for philatelists? Is not an Exhibition of the magnitude of the present one, the surest way of demonstrating to the public the fallacy of their ideas on Stamp Collecting or as we prefer to call it Philately? It is true the opening ceremony did appear in most of the newspapers, but this was more by luck than good management, as no steps had been taken to admit the press. And even after the press did take the trouble to report the opening, nobody deemed it worth while to follow the matter up by writing a few short notices, the same as we are used to see about picture exhibitions. Short descriptive articles pointing out the best rarities with prices given appearing in the daily press, would have proved a great draw for the outside public, at the same time they could have been made educational as well as sensational, and, no doubt, would have been found beneficial in the long run. Surely we have writers in our midst, to whom such articles would have been a pleasure.

We were sorry to see the provinces, with the exception of Lancashire, did not respond better to the cordial invitation, the Committee of the Exhibition had extended to them by offering to award ten special medals for the best exhibits by members of Provincial Societies in the United Kingdom. There was so little competition for these medals, we understand, that they could not be awarded. It is quite possible that provincial exhibitors did not notify the committee, whether they were members of such societies or not. Furthermore, the absence of the towns, the exhibitors reside in, may have led the judges to believe a smaller number of such exhibits were shown than was really the case. Any-way, it would have been very interesting to know how many exhibits were sent in from the different societies.

Another oversight was that the way to the upper room was not indicated clearly. Many a hundred visitors went away without having any idea, that another large room existed, crammed full of interesting matter.

Of course, in all exhibitions there are bound to be defects, and to minimise them as much as possible is the desire of everyone. *Experientia docet*, and we hope the next exhibition will show a great improvement on the present one.

In our last number we expressed a hope that all exhibits would be described properly on the sheets. We are sorry to say our expectations have not been fulfilled. Many sheets were entirely void of any description, some not even being inscribed with the year of issue.

For the onlooker, not being well versed in every issue of a country, especially such, that have issued a large number of stamps, this is a very serious drawback. It throws considerable difficulties in his way to make notes, and in certain countries makes it practically impossible for him to learn anything.

We do not advocate to head each issue by a full description of design, &c., but we do sincerely advise all earnest collectors to head each issue at least with the date of issue, the values, the perforation, watermark, and kind of paper. If size of sheets can be given, all the better. By doing this, they will at the same time make their hobby educational, and to a certain extent scientific, besides adding to the beauty of their sheets.

For the specialist the era of printed albums is gone and blank albums to be filled according to the requirements of each collector are the rule. Each issue in printed albums is headed, why do not collectors do the same for their blank albums? Surely, when they go to the trouble of examining hundreds of stamps to find some minor variety it is not too much labour to put a line or two for the heading. Some of the exhibits were a pleasure to see, the whole get up was very creditable and in most cases added to the beauty, others, however, were melancholy specimens of the want of order and carelessness of the exhibitor. We trust the latter class have learnt how not to do for the future.

The Stamps of the Ionian Islands.

Translated from the *Moniteur du Collectionneur*.

The Ionian Islands, which were placed under British Protectorate by the Treaty of Paris, on the 5th of November, 1815, formed a republic and consisted of seven islands: Corfu, Paxo, Leucade, Ithaka, Cephalonia, Zante, and Cerigo. These islands belonged to the Republic of Venice from the XIV. century, until the time, when they became the property of France by the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797. From 1814—1863 they formed a Republican Confederation, under the name of the United States of the Ionian Islands.

Following the example of Greece and other countries of Europe, that had adopted the franking of letters by means of postage stamps, the Ionian Parliament decreed by a law passed on the 27th of July, 1857, the employment of stamps. This law came into force in the re-

public of the seven islands on the 1st of May, 1859, and as the money used at this time was still the Spanish Piaster equal 100 oboli or 50 pence an issue of three different values was ordered. These three values served to frank letters in each island, from one island to another, and from the seven islands to foreign parts, and in order to give the inhabitants an incentive to use the stamps it was decided, that letters addressed to any place in the islands and not weighing more than ½ ounce should only have to pay half the rate if prepaid. This concession however did not lead to any considerable increase during the first few years. According to official information the total numbers of letters despatched by the Ionian Post Offices were as follows:

In 1859	112,000
„ 1860	134,000
„ 1861	154,000
„ 1862	171,000
„ 1863	192,000
„ 1864	104,000

The Stamp, which does not bear any inscription of value is rectangular in shape and measures 25 x 19 mm. They are one of the best examples of stamps printed in 1859, and produced by tailedouze engraving on steel.

Three plates were made, each consisting of 150 stamps, and all the Ionian stamps were printed from these plates. The stamps bear the likeness of Queen Victoria, who was the protectress of the Republic at the time. The head of the Queen is to the left in an oval formed by a garter with the Greek inscription at the top:— Ionikon Kratos.

The first printing reached a total of 300,000 stamps as follows:

180,000 stamps of ½d.	= 1 obole, orange
75,000 „ „ 1d.	= 2 oboli, light blue
45,000 „ „ 2d.	= 4 „ carmine

These stamps were used from the beginning of the postal service on the 15th May, 1859, until the end of 1861, at which time a second printing was made with the same plates. This second printing can be distinguished by the paper and the change in the colours of the two higher values.

The second printing on the 15th of October, 1861, reached a total of 600,000 stamps as follows:—

450,000 stamps of 1 obole,	orange
120,000 „ „ 2 oboli,	dark blue
30,000 „ „ 4 „	vermilion

Another point to distinguish the two printings is, that the 1 obole of the first printing is printed on yellowish-white paper without watermark, and the 1 obole of the second printing on bluish paper like the 2 oboli value. It is also to be noted, that in both printings the 1 obole was printed on paper without watermark with the exception of about 150-200 sheets or about 25,000 stamps, which were printed on the paper of the 2 oboli value, having as watermark a large 2.

The 4 oboli value was printed on greyish-white paper watermarked 1 in the second printing.

All the values ceased to be used on the 1st of May, 1864, on account of the British Protecto-

rate being abolished, and the Ionian Islands being united with the Kingdom of Greece, by the treaty of London, on the 24th of March, 1864.

Nowadays the stamps of the Ionian Islands are found unused, penmarked, and obliterated with dies. Amongst the two former exist a good many reprints, but these can be easily detected by the shades, which are dull in the reprints, and the one obole is pale yellow, instead of orange.

The stamps with postal obliterations must be considered as rarities, especially those of 1 and 2 oboli of the first printing, very few of which seem to have been saved.

The Obliterations of the Stamps of the Ionian Islands.

BY J. MAUS.

Translated from the *Dresden Philatelist*.

Who thought 20 years ago to preserve stamps on entire envelopes? Only in rare cases stamps were even cut out in such a manner as to preserve the obliterations and then only, when these obliterations appeared curious. In this manner I especially kept 4 portions of letters with 8 stamps of the Ionian Islands (2 red, 3 blue and 3 orange), which had the following obliteration:—



This obliteration is impressed both in black and in blue, the town Sta Maura is the same in all, the date, however, different (15 Genaiò &c.)

When my name became known in philatelic circles, collectors from all parts of the world came to me and very often I had to hear criticisms regarding the genuineness of my treasures, especially my Ionian Islands obliterations were considered very doubtful. In order to prove their genuineness or otherwise I sent them travelling. More than a year they went from one large collector to another through many countries, but were always returned to me without any certificate. Nobody knew the obliteration. Most stamps were cancelled with pen and ink, the round obliterating die with name of town between two circles and date in the centre is much rarer, also the oval obliterating die with the word FRANCO is rare.

When I found I could not get any reliable information from collectors, I applied to the London Philatelic Society. The expert committee of this Society had two stamps photo-

graphed and sent copies to several experts. After about six weeks I received the following letter:

No. 409
October, 1896.
The Philatelic Society, London,
Expert Committee.

We have examined the Ionian Islands, yellow and blue used stamps sent by Herr J. Maus, of which a photograph is attached hereto, and are of opinion, after submitting them to the highest authority upon these stamps, that the postmarks are probably genuine but that it is not possible absolutely to certify them.

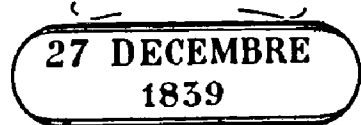
EDW. B. EVANS,
for Expert Committee.

Even by this large and important Society only the probability of the genuineness could be certified.

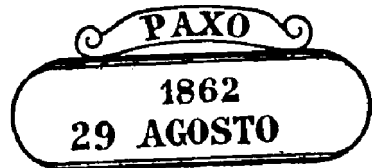
The matter became now of the highest interest to me.

I wrote to all my acquaintances in Greece, and asked them to make enquiries, and it was of the greatest advantage to me, that I had two exchanges in the islands themselves.

Gradually I received from various quarters entire letters, which had been sent either to or from the Ionian Islands, but without stamps; all of them show more or less legibly, similar obliterations to those on my stamps in shape, colour and lettering:



1. Despatch office; name illegible, 27 December, 1839 (possibly 1859).
Receiving office; Sta Maura, 29 December, 1839 (or 1859) as illustrated.



2. Despatch office; dull green, PAXO, 1862, 29 Agosto.



in same colour, small round die, between two circles: POSTA PAGATA.



Receiving office: in blue, small round die;

Leykas between two circles, in the centre of which is the date.

This letter was addressed to Sta Maura, but has the receiving office obliteration Leykas. All letters, that I have lately received from Sta Maura have this same obliteration provided they have not been obliterated before on the Austrian vessels carrying the mail.

3. Despatch office; dull blue, Sta Maura, 1860, 30 L'GJO (as illustrated).
Blue round die, POSTA PAGATA (as illustrated).



Receiving office: light blue, name of town and date.

4. Part of letter only, dull blue, Sta MAURA, 1856, 12 Agost as illustrated.

A friend of mine in Santa Maura wrote me that he had sold two entire letters with Ionian Stamps obliterated like mine to a gentleman, whose name was Charles C. Morley, London. Perhaps Mr. Morley may read this article and write to me.

I should be pleased, if other collectors possessing used Ionian Stamps would also communicate with me.

Note: We are greatly indebted to the Dresden Philatelic Society for the loan of the blocks used for illustrating this paper.—Ed. P.J.G.B.

The Advantages of Stamp Collecting.

By H. R. OLDFIELD.

Before attempting to write or to speak on this subject, it is desirable to consider the probable composition of your audience, and to use a due discrimination accordingly.

Until recently (and possibly to a considerable extent even at the present day), the general public regarded stamp collecting as an amusement for children, and looked upon a Collector of maturer age as a lunatic, harmless perhaps, but still, undoubtedly, insane. I have heard an amiable and able man distinguished in his own profession, discourse learnedly upon Fads and Crazer amongst the latter, of which he unhesitatingly included "Stamp Collecting," clearly indicating that in his opinion, any one indulging in such a pursuit, would probably come under the designation of Crazy.

My present audience I know would regard such criticism with good-humoured contempt, feeling merely an amused pity for a critic who displayed such a lamentable ignorance of a subject, upon which he had rashly presumed to express an opinion. *We* all know very well, that our Hobby is now firmly established upon too

sound a basis, to fear such pointless sarcasm, but, in addressing a wider public, it is wise not to take too much for granted, but patiently to grapple with the want of knowledge, and step by step to *prove* that the subject itself possesses, not only interest and amusement, but real solid practical advantages besides. Indeed, I am inclined to think that even with such an audience as I have to-night, it will not be altogether out of place to briefly indicate some of these advantages.

The principle stumbling block in the way of outsiders are first of all their own ignorance, of what is actually involved in stamp-collecting, and secondly, the misguided enthusiasm of some Collectors who would elevate what, after all, is only a Hobby into a Science. They assume *because* their Hobby demands a similar careful and accurate examination and study, to that which Science requires from its followers, *that therefore* Stamp Collecting *is* a Science, and in so doing they go some measurable distance towards justifying the ridicule and abuse which is so frequently showered upon Collectors. I daresay many of you read an amusing little article published in the issue of the *P.J. of G.B.* for June, 1894, in which a "Philistine" set himself to consider what there was in Philately to make it so attractive; he cursorily examined and rapidly concluded that there was no art in it, neither was there any science or literature, but that the real source of attraction was filthy lucre, because undoubtedly there seemed to be money in it. And it is curious how prejudiced outsiders when you have driven them from point to point and proved that there is amusement, instruction and education of valuable faculties, in that hobby — it is curious how they will seize upon some incidental allusion to the possibility of a collection proving a valuable investment and enlarge upon the disadvantages of a hobby which encourages the expenditure of large sums in useless bits of paper, and the absolute wickedness of so doing when the money might be otherwise and much better employed. One gentleman told me in all seriousness he would prefer to encourage his children to cultivate a knowledge of geology, botany, or natural history which he seemed to imagine they ought to acquire in the course of walks through Kensington Gardens.

Now this argument that it is *wicked* to encourage Stamp Collecting because of the enormous sums that are occasionally paid for certain of the rarer specimens is specious and sounds very noble and elevated, but in reality it is unsound and perilously approaches cant: — It is specious because it emphasises the folly of spending a large sum on something that is intrinsically of but little value, and it sounds noble because it implies that the speaker has far better purposes towards which *he* would apply *his* own surplus funds.

It is unsound because in the first place there is nothing to show that the money so expended would if not so spent be actually better employed, and also because it ignores the real explanation

of the high prices. That explanation is simply the universal Law of Supply and Demand which operates entirely without regard to the intrinsic value of the article affected. If the supply is less than the demand prices must rise, and to speak of the wickedness of spending £50 over a Reunion Stamp, £100 over a pair of Cape errors, or £700 over a 1d and 2d Post Office Mauritius, as compared with the comparatively venal offence of paying similar or larger sums for a piece of rare china or old lace is simply absurd. It assumes that the money so expended is lost while in reality it has merely changed hands, a matter which (however interesting to the parties concerned) does not affect the possibility of doing good inherent in the money itself.

The argument perilously approaches cant, because there is little doubt that most of those who make use of it have their own special outlets for surplus cash, the results of which in most cases would not compare favourably (to say the least of it) with those a stamp collector could show, and in few cases I venture to think would such outlets bear investigation if judged by the standard laid down by our critics for *other* people.

I trust you will pardon this digression, but it seems to me justifiable in the face of such feeble though specious criticism as this, not merely to remain on the defensive, but to carry the war into the enemy's country and teach them to exercise a little more discretion in their methods.

I wish to say a few words to-night upon the advantages of Stamp Collection as a *Recreation* and I desire to emphasise this latter word; no pursuit, so it seems to me, ought to be dignified with the appellation of science unless it directly contributes towards the advancement or well being of mankind, and this is a qualification which its most ardent votaries would hardly venture to claim for Philately. As a *Recreation* the full enjoyment of which calls for the development and exercise of scientific methods in its pursuit, our hobby may take a high if not the highest rank, but to claim more than this for it is to play into the hands of the Philistines.

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monetary value is actually an advantage, there are very few of us who can or who ought (as Society is now constituted) to rise above monetary considerations—it is impossible even to live without money and upon the possession of a moderate amount our future, and that of others for whom we are responsible depends. Many a Collector might, and possibly would, seriously consider whether he were justified in devoting any but a very limited portion of his time or surplus means to the hobby, notwithstanding the valuable training of his faculties which it involves (but of which for a considerable time he is probably not aware), were it not for the fact as he learns from experience that the time is not ill spent even in a pecuniary sense when the collection is undertaken in a proper way, and although once commenced and continued in a casual and careless manner will probably prove a source of loss, it will always represent and realise a certain appreciable proportion of its cost which is more than can be said for most hobbies.

One of the first lessons learnt in Collecting is the importance of little things, it is *not* a matter of indifference whether a stamp is pasted into an Album or affixed by means of a hinge, the absence or the presence of a watermark is a matter of more interest, the question of a margin, the gauge of a perforation, and the condition of a specimen are not matters unworthy of consideration. A bad or defective copy amongst a number of average and fine specimens not only spoils the appearance of a page, but often actually lowers its market value. Having regard to the universal law of Supply and Demand the Collector should have some general knowledge of the number of stamps manufactured for the various issues so that he himself may be able to form a rough estimate of their value. Then the processes of manufacture, the varieties of paper used have to be considered, and the design of the more valuable stamps must be studied for protection against Forgery. A Collector must be prepared to use his brain, his eyes, his sense of touch, and his Common Sense—he must be accurate, careful, painstaking, be ready and able to form a sound judgment, and to exercise a wise discretion and most certainly he will reap a satisfactory reward.

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And such an impression would be quite wrong—the field is large enough in all conscience to suit all tastes and to meet all purses. There are many countries still left in which collections can be made at an outlay of pence or of a few shillings at most, the unknown largely exceeds the known, the undiscovered or unnoticed varieties still largely exceed those that have been discovered or appreciated. My advice to the beginner would be to avoid the expensive countries; confine your attention largely to the cheap ones, don't *buy* stamps, or at any rate buy very sparingly, gifts from your friends or from older collectors will give you a fair start and judicious exchanges amongst other beginners will help you along.

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of the high prices. That explanation is simply the universal Law of Supply and Demand which operates entirely without regard to the intrinsic value of the article affected. If the supply is less than the demand prices must rise, and to speak of the wickedness of spending £50 over a Reunion Stamp, £100 over a pair of Cape errors, or £700 over a 1d and 2d Post Office Mauritius, as compared with the comparatively venal offence of paying similar or larger sums for a piece of rare china or old lace is simply absurd. It assumes that the money so expended is lost while in reality it has merely changed hands, a matter which (however interesting to the parties concerned) does not affect the possibility of doing good inherent in the money itself.

The argument perilously approaches cant, because there is little doubt that most of those who make use of it have their own special outlets for surplus cash, the results of which in most cases would not compare favourably (to say the least of it) with those a stamp collector could show, and in few cases I venture to think would such outlets bear investigation if judged by the standard laid down by our critics for other people.

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There are many countries in Europe of which *used* stamps are by no means difficult to obtain, in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, German Confederation and Empire, Belgium and Holland, there are hardly any expensive stamps, in France Italy, (not Italian States), Russia, Turkey, Greece, and Great Britain, the varieties *used* are by no means expensive, and in Switzerland, in which all things considered there are perhaps a greater number of expensive stamps than in any other country, these rarities are principally confined to the Cantonal stamps and in the Federal Issues much amusement, pleasure, and profit, may still be derived, and powers of observation receive an excellent training and reward.

While North America is pretty well sought after, South America and Central America are almost Virgin Fields, and a Collector taking up any South or Central American State at hazard will find ample scope for his energies, and little difficulty in securing a very fine and representative collection; how long this state of things will continue I should not like to prophesy—it is wonderful how the Southern half of this Continent has been neglected, and signs are not wanting that more Collectors at least are waking up at last to opportunities which may ere long be lost.

As regards Australia also there are now very fair opportunities—the stamps are full of interest and in some cases of difficulty also—used copies can be had for much less than they would have cost 2 or 3 years ago. Indeed there are still, as there always have been, and I suppose ever will be, ample opportunities for the Collector who will exercise his own individuality and find out a speciality for himself instead of joining in the prevalent fashion of the day.

Taking everything into account there is little to discourage, and much to encourage a would-be Collector in these days—from personal experience I can assure him that it will wile away delightfully, and all too quickly many an idle hour, it does not leave a nasty taste in the mouth and a sense of wasted time behind it, and pleasant companionship may be enjoyed, and genuine friendships formed amongst its adherents. If you have a leaning that way my last word to-night is the first half of Mr. Punch's well known word of wisdom "Do," and you won't regret it.

The London Philatelic Exhibition.

AWARDS.

The GRAND PRIZE (Special Gold Medal) H. J. White.

CLASS 1.—Great Britain.

DIVISION 1.—Adhesive Postage Stamps, unused. Gold Medal, H. J. White; Silver Medal, W. T. Willett; Bronze Medal, E. H. Selby.

DIVISION 2.—Adhesive Postage Stamps, used. Silver Medal, F. West.

DIVISION 3.—Telegraph Stamps. Silver Medal, Gordon Smith; Bronze Medal, W. Matthews.

CLASS 2.—British Empire.

SECTION A.—Gold Medal, W. W. Blest (New South Wales); Silver Medal, H. J. Duveen (British Guiana); Bronze Medal, Dr. F. Bowers, (New South Wales).

SECTION B.—Gold Medal, Baron A. de Worms (Ceylon); Silver Medal, W. W. Blest (New Zealand); Silver Medal, Gordon Smith (South Australia); Silver Medal, F. Ransom (Trinidad); Bronze Medal, W. Hadlow (Queensland).

SECTION C.—Silver Medal, W. T. Willett (Nevis); Silver Medal, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld (Turks Islands); Bronze Medal, Leslie L. R. Hausburg (Grenada); Bronze Medal, Dr. R. Stanley Taylor (Grenada); Bronze Medal, Vernon Roberts (St. Lucia).

SECTION D.—Silver Medal, Baron A. de Worms (Gambia, Gold Coast, etc.); Bronze Medal, J. N. Marsden (Gibraltar, Gold Coast, etc.); Bronze Medal, Eliot Levy (British South Africa, etc.).

DIVISION 2, SECTION A.—Europe. Gold Medal, R. Ehrenbach (Austria); Silver Medal, Adolf Rosenberg (Heligoland); Silver Medal, Geo. F. Jackson (Spain); Silver Medal, R. Dreyfus (Switzerland); Bronze Medal, Julius Lossau (Hamburg); Bronze Medal, Ernest Petri (Parma, Tuscany, etc.); Bronze Medal, Dr. Yersin (Switzerland).

SECTION B.—Gold Medal, W. Dorning Beckton (Greece); Silver Medal, Hubert Buckley (Norway); Silver Medal, R. Ehrenbach (Sweden); Bronze Medal, A. H. Harrison (Norway, etc.); Bronze Medal, J. N. Marsden (Portugal).

DIVISION 3, SECTION A.—Asia and Africa. Gold Medal, T. Wickham Jones (Japan); Silver Medal, Captain F. H. Hancock (Afghanistan); Silver Medal, R. Pearce (Transvaal); Bronze Medal, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld (Philippine Islands); Bronze Medal, Major R. Day (Afghanistan).

SECTION B.—Silver Medal, H. Cantel (Bey), (Egypt); Silver Medal, T. Wickham Jones (Shanghai); Bronze Medal, J. Hamish Wilson (Egypt); Bronze Medal, C. P. L. Van Kinschot (Dutch Indies and Orange Free State).

DIVISION 4, SECTION A.—America. Gold Medal, H. J. Duveen (United States); Silver Medal, F. K. Ginn (United States); Silver Medal, T. W. Hall (Colombia); Bronze Medal, Dr. G. Michelsen (Colombia).

SECTION B.—Gold Medal, H. R. Oldfield (Bolivia); Silver Medal, Alf. Brück (Brazil); Bronze Medal, T. W. Hall (Peru).

SECTION C.—Silver Medal, R. Meyer (Chili); Bronze Medal, E. S. Davidson (Cuba and Porto Rica).

CLASS 3.—Collections of Rare Stamps.

Gold Medal, W. Thorne; Silver Medal, M. Giwelb; Bronze Medal, H. R. Oldfield.

CLASS 4.

DIVISION 1.—Collections (without limit as to number). Gold Medal, W. D. Beckton (General); Silver Medal, Mrs. Hetley (West Indies, Japan, etc.); Bronze Medal, W. Cowland (General); Bronze Medal, A. H. Dingwell (British Stamps used abroad); Bronze Medal, H. L. Ilayman (General).

DIVISION 2.—Collections (not exceeding 4,000 in number). Silver Medal Eliot Levy (Great Britain); Silver Medal, S. M. Castle (United States of America); Silver Medal, F. Bang (European Stamps); Bronze Medal, Mrs. Potts (General).

DIVISION 3.—Collections (not exceeding 2,000 in number). Silver Medal, L. H. Walter (United States of America); Bronze Medal, G. J. Hynes

(Indian Stamps); Bronze Medal, G. B. Duerst (Roumania); Bronze Medal, B. P. Rodd (Heligoland).

CLASS 5.

DIVISION 1.—Entire Envelopes and Wrappers. Silver Medal, F. Ransom (Germany); Silver Medal, J. R. Hesketh (Mulready Envelopes and Letter Sheets).

DIVISION 2.—Silver Medal, B. Plashett Rodd (Australian Colonies).

CLASS 6.

DIVISION 1.—Post Cards, &c. Silver Medal T. Ridpath & Co; Bronze Medal, S. C. Skipton and W. Brown.

DIVISION 2.—Silver Medal, B. Plashett Rodd; Bronze Medal, R. Meyer.

CLASS 7.

Exhibits by Stamp Engravers and Manufacturers of Postage Stamps and Telegraph Stamps.

Gold Medal, Perkins Bacon & Co., Limited; Silver Medal, Thos. De La Rue & Co., Limited; Silver Medal, Waterlow & Sons, Limited; Silver Medal, Bradburv, Wilkinson and Co., Limited.

CLASS 8.

DIVISION 1.—Current Philatelic Journals. Silver Medal, Buhl & Co., Limited; Silver Medal, Stanley Gibbons, Limited; Bronze Medal, W. Brown.

DIVISION 2.—Silver Medal, Dr. Emilio Diena; Silver Medal, Hugo Krötzsch (for first and third items in Exhibit 223); Bronze Medal, L. Upcott Gill; Bronze Medal, Scott Stamp and Coin Company, Limited (for items 1 to 5 in Exhibit 211); Bronze Medal, V. Suppantchitsch.

The Philatelic Society's Medals awarded to Authors of Works in this Class.

Silver Medal, E. D. Bacon; Silver Medal, F. H. Napier.

CLASS 9.—Albums.

DIVISION 1.—Albums for Special Collections. Bronze Medal, H. L'Estrange Ewen; Bronze Medal, W. Brown.

DIVISION 2.—Albums for General Collections. Bronze Medal, Scott Stamp and Coin Company, Limited; Bronze Medal, R. W. Stevens; Bronze Medal, Stanley Gibbons, Limited; Bronze Medal, Dr. Emilio Diena; Bronze Medal, Whitfield King & Co.; Bronze Medal, C. F. Lücke; Bronze Medal, Hugo Krötzsch; Bronze Medal, W. S. Lincoln.

DIVISION 3.—No Award.

CLASS 10.

Accessories and Appliances for use by Collectors.

Bronze Medal, Stanley Gibbons, Limited; Bronze Medal, Hugo Krötzsch.

CLASS 11.—General.

Silver Medal, J. R. F. Turner; Silver Medal, W. Morley; Bronze Medal, S. C. Skipton and W. Brown; Bronze Medal, H. J. White; Bronze Medal, C. F. Dendy Marshall; Bronze Medal, W. Rutley; Bronze Medal, F. C. Smith.

SPECIAL AWARDS.

For Unused Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain.—Presented by W. H. Peckitt, Esq.

Gold Medal, H. J. White; Silver Medal, E. H. Selby.

For the best Exhibit by an amateur not a member of the Philatelic Society, London.—Presented by the Society.

Gold Medal, W. T. Willett.

For Collections of used British Colonial Stamps.—Presented by the City of London Philatelic Club.

Gold Medal, Baron A. de Worms; Silver Medal, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld; Bronze Medal, W. W. Blest.

For Collections of "Sydney Views," New South Wales.—Presented by Messrs. G. Callf & Co.

Silver Medal, Dr. F. Howers.

For the most complete Collection of Queensland.—Presented by W. Hadlow, Esq.

Silver Medal, W. W. Blest.

For Departmental Stamps of South Australia.—Presented by Gordon Smith, Esq.

Silver Medal, W. Harrison.

For Collection of Straits Settlements (including Native States).—Presented by W. Brown, Esq. and S. C. Skipton, Esq.

Silver Medal, W. Dorning Beckton.

For Exhibits of European Stamps.—Presented by M. P. Castle, Esq.

Gold Medal, R. Ehrenbach; Silver Medal, W. Dorning Becton.

For Exhibits by Continental Collectors.—Presented by R. Ehrenbach, Esq.

Silver Medal, Adolf Rosenberg; Bronze Medal, R. Dreyfus.

For Collection of Tranvaal.—Presented by W. S. Lincoln, Esq.

Gold Medal, R. Pearce.

For Collection of Shanghai.—Presented by David Benjamin, Esq.

Gold Medal, T. Wickham Jones

For Collection of Colombia and States.—Presented by M. Giwelb, Esq.

Gold Medal, T. W. Hall.

For Collection of Mexico.—Presented by W. T. Wilson, Esq.

Gold Medal, R. Frenzel.

For Collection of Peru.—Presented by Buhl & Co., Limited.

Gold Medal, T. W. Hall.

For Collections of Rare Stamps.—Presented by W. H. Peckitt, Esq.

Gold Medal, Harvey R. G. Clarke; Silver Medal, A. S. Tomson.

For Collections exhibited by Ladies.—Presented by H. R. H. Duke of York.

Gold Medal, Mrs. Hetley (West Indies, Japan, etc.); Silver Medal, Mrs. Baynes (Greece).

For Collections not exceeding 2,000 varieties, exhibited in Albums of English manufacture, by collectors under 16 years of age.—Presented by Messrs Butler Bros.

Bronze Medal, C. Steele-Perkins (General).

For Collections in Albums of British manufacture.—Presented by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, (a) containing over 8,000 varieties.

Gold Medal, H. L. Hayman (General); Silver Medal, Mrs. H. L. Hayman (General).

(b) containing less than 8,000 varieties.

Gold Medal, F. Reichenheim; Silver Medal, Mrs. Davidson, of Tulloch (General).

For Exhibits by Members of the Manchester Philatelic Society.—Presented by W. Dorning Beckton, Esq.

Silver Medal, G. B. DUERST (Roumania); Bronze Medal, Vernon Roberts (St. Lucia).

N.B.—The Judges have found themselves unable to award certain of the Special Medals.

Notes on the London Exhibition.

CLASS I.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Undoubtedly the best exhibit in this class is the magnificent collection shown by Mr. H. J. White. Practically complete unused, it is a wonder how any collector can possibly amass such a valuable collection. In addition to the regular issues, we find a complete set of all values and plates from the *imprimatur* sheets, many colour trials and imperforate varieties, die proofs (in black), also many interesting varieties of surcharged stamps, which were proposed, but never issued. Of course, such things never come into the market, and are, therefore, quite unattainable to the ordinary collector.

Amongst the *Official* stamps we find the following :

- ½d rose-red : a pair of plate 9, and many blocks of the other plates, showing numbers at the margin.
- 1d red : all plate numbers, perf and imperf.
- 1d orange : a pair, perf 14, but the colour is hardly orange enough.
- 1½d : A strip of three of the rare plate 1, one stamp, showing the error $\frac{p}{c}$ in the lettering.
- 1½d rose red : a block of 12, also showing the same error in the lettering.
- 2d blue without lines : 2 pairs and a strip of three.
- small crown perf 14 : blocks of 6 and 10 and six single specimens.
- large crown perf 16 : 3 single specimens.
: a strip of three plate 7.
- 2½d lilac rose : pairs or blocks of all plates, except plate 9.
- blue : pairs or blocks of all plates.
- 3d small letters : Blocks of 9 and 4 and two pairs.
- large letters : Pairs or larger blocks of all plates except 7 and 8.
Plate 4 spray, a complete pane of twenty.
Plates 5, 6, 11, 18, 19 and 20, also panes.
- 4d small garter : a pair and two singles.
- medium " on bluish : 3 singles.
- " " white : 2 strips of three.
- large " : 2 blocks of four and one of eight.
- small letters : Blocks and pairs of each plate, including a pair of plate 3 with marginal number.
- large letters : Pairs or blocks of all plates except No. 8, many with marginal numbers.
- 6d : Pairs or blocks of all plates (including No. 6 spray), and complete panes of plates 5, 9 and 12 (grey).
- 8d both colours : rose lilac and orange.
- 9d : Pairs of all plates, and also one specimen of plate 5.
- 10d : Pairs and block, also one copy of plate 2.

1/- : Block and pairs of all plates, panes of plates 4, 7, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

2/- blue : pairs and blocks in shades.

brown : a pane of twenty.

2/6

5/- } many shades, pairs and a number of
10/- } single specimens.

£1 Maltese cross : 3.

Anchor : 2.

£5 on bluish paper.

The I.R. Official and Government Parcels are completely represented. We noticed a copy with Official *over* I.R., but missed a specimen with I.R. without Official.

Amongst other stamps we found :

6d octagonal : thirty-one, including four pairs and a block of six.

10d " : twenty-six, including one without die number, two pairs and two blocks of four.

1/- " : twenty including a block of eight.

6d lilac and 1/- green on safety paper imperf.

1d black V.R. : a block of four with margin showing A.

1d on Dickenson paper : one block of four, two pairs and one single specimen.

1d Archer Roulette : one pair.

To mention all the various imperforate varieties would serve no good purpose, because the stamps were not officially issued in that state. Amongst the 1d lilac (the present one penny), we noticed specimens from every plate, a thing, which is impossible for the ordinary collector to arrange.

It is by far the best collection of British stamps ever shown, and the owner well deserves the special Gold Medal awarded him.

Mr. W. T. Willett also has a brave show of British stamps, and we noticed amongst his treasures a pair of V.R., with marginal letter A a pair of plate 116, 1 penny (so called Cardiff penny), a pair and a single specimen 1d orange, but in a good colour. Twopence, large crown, small perf, a strip of three ; small crown, large perf, a pair ; Octagonals, 6d ; a block of eight and a pair ; 10d, a block of 8, a pair and a strip of three ; 1/- blocks of 6 and 4. The 2/6, 5/-, 10/- and 20/- are shown in both watermarks, and there is also a £5 on bluish paper. Mr. Willett's collection is the second best in the Exhibition, and received the Silver Medal.

Mr. W. Morley's exhibit consists of fiscal stamps available for postage, and contains the following : 1860 embossed, imperf 2d, 9d, 1/-, and perforated 1/- and 2/6. All the surface-printed stamps, including the various watermarks of the 3d and 6d, as well as the small 1d, showing all the alterations of the die ; all varieties of the large receipt stamps in blue and brown, together with a set of imperforate specimens. Being only part of a collection of British stamps no medal was awarded.

Mr. E. H. Selby, the winner of the bronze medal, showed a block of four V.R., the Archer Roulette in one specimen, a block of four on Dickenson paper, a block of six 2d no lines, a

pair 3d plate 3 with secret dot perf., a block of eight of the 10d octagonal, three specimens of the 5/- rose, plate 4 on bluish paper, and one on white paper, two copies of the £1 anchor.

In the division for used British stamps only one exhibit was shown. This belongs to Mr. F. West, and was awarded the silver medal. All plate numbers are shown, and mostly in a good range of shades. In the octagonals we find 36 of the 6d, 16 of the 10d, and 36 of the 1/- . Among the 6d plate 12 in dark brown and plate 13 in brown are noticeable, also 2½d. plate 2 error of lettering.

Division three for telegraph stamps attracted 5 exhibitors, thus showing that great interest is also taken in these stamps.

Mr. Gordon Smith received the silver, and Mr. W. Matthews the bronze medal.

CLASS II.—BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Guiana.—Mr. Avery's exhibit of the 1850-1862 issue contains 13 specimens of the circular issue including one copy of the 2 cents rose, and one of the 4 cents on pelure paper. The 1852 and 1853 issues are shown unused and used, and the 1862 issue in complete sheets. Amongst the many rarities we found 8 copies of the 4 cents 1856 (two of them on blue surfaced paper); an unused copy of the 4 cents 1853 with line round the figures of the date.

Mr. Duveen's exhibit contained 9 circular stamps, including a pair of the 2 cents rose on original letter and one 12 cents blue on sugar paper; in the 1852 issue we find one unused copy of the 1 cent magenta; in the 1856 issue three 4 cents magenta, and two 4 cents blue. From 1862 downwards all varieties including the surcharges are shown unused. In the 1882 provisional issue, we miss several of the settings up.

Capt. Hancock had a fine show of the stamps of Cashmere. Most of the rare stamps were shown, but, we are afraid to say, proved of little attraction.

Mr. Blest's New South Wales were a magnificent lot. Unused stamps were the feature of the Sydneys, 37 being shown. In the registered stamps a block of 10 imperf. with red centre were shown.

Mr. Avery was, of course, quite at home in New South Wales. Reconstructed sheets were the feature of this exhibit, and we were astonished to find how few were still wanted to complete. We noticed on the 1d. red on ribbed paper, Plate 1, No. 11, 17, 18 short, on the 6d. Plate 2, No. 25.

Dr. Bower's exhibit of the same country is also pretty strong in re-constructed plates, although he is by far not so complete as Mr. Avery. We must also say his stamps are not nicely mounted, especially seeing them after the beautifully mounted sheets of Mr. Avery, they present a marked contrast.

Mr. Avery's Mauritius undoubtedly induced more people to come to the Exhibition than any other object in the show. The "Post Office" were enquired for many a time by visitors. We are delighted to see Mr. Avery hopes to com-

plete the two rows by leaving plenty of room for other stamps of this class. The "Post Paid" in both values on the various papers and in different stages of the Plate are found, including a number of unused copies of each value, "Large Fillet," "Small Fillet" "Greek Borders," are shown in abundance. In the "Britannias" there are three unused copies of the surcharged 4d. and 1s. green perforated. Later issues complete in shades and varieties.

Mr. Duveen's Canada is fairly well shown. We particularly noted a pair of the 5 cents red Beaver, one of them showing the double lines on the left hand side of the Crown. In the 1857 issue on laid paper we found a pair of the 3d, a pair and four singles of the 6d, and a used specimen of the 12d. In Prince Edward Island we noticed a curious golden yellow 1 cent. 1872 issue, also bisected 2d and 6d used on original covers.

Baron de Worms showed a magnificent lot of Ceylons. Amongst the unused stamps we noticed: First issue 1d block of 12, 5d, 10d, 1s, 9d, a pair of each, several 6d, 1s and 2s, and two each of the 4d, 8d, and 9d. Perforated (watermark star) a pair each of the 4d, 8d (brown and mustard) and 6d, a block of four of the 1s, and two copies of the 9d, no watermark pairs of the 1d, 5d, 6d, and 1s. Watermark C.A. 16 cents. (2), 24 cents. plum (1), the 32 cents. perf. 14 x 12½ and the 2r., 50c., perf. 12½. We however missed the 2 and 4 cents. perf 12½ C.C. unused.

Mr. Pimm's exhibit is not very strong and the coloured lines surrounding the stamps spoil the effect.

Mr. Hynes exhibit of India is very strong in the first issues. A complete uncut sheet of the ½ anna red with 9½ arches (the error) is shown; also three sheets of the ½ anna blue with different dates of printing; two sheets of the 1 anna; two sheets of the 2 annas; proof sheets in black and in red of the ½ anna with eight arches and reprints of two of the 4 anna sheets. All the De la Rue issues were shown, all the provisionals and some Scinde Dawk.

Mr. Avery showed the first issue of Natal, amongst which we noticed a number of 9d blue.

Mr. Avery and Mr. Duveen divided the honours of showing New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. The rare 1s stamps were shown in abundance. Three unused and one used Connell stamp were also shown. The scarlet vermilion Newfoundland seemed to be quite common.

Mr. Blest's exhibits of New Zealand and Queensland were excellent. In the former country we found ten specimens of the first issue (printed in London) unused and 16 used. In Queensland we found only one copy of the QOE error.

Mr. Gordon Smith's exhibit of South Australia was grand. We were especially struck with the wonderful variety of perforation and shades. Unused stamps abound. We noticed a 2d stamp perf 11½ on three sides and 12½ on the

remaining side, also a 10d blue on yellow 11½ by roulette printed on both sides.

Mr. W. Harrison's exhibit of the Departmental stamps of South Australia was simply bewildering in the variety of the surcharges. It was the strongest exhibit we have ever seen of the kind.

Mr. Ransom's exhibit of Trinidad was principally strong in the earlier issues, which were shown used and unused. The lithographed stamps included a block of fifty-four of the 1d red, and twenty specimens of the 2d blue and grey-blue. We also noticed two "Lady McLeod."

Mr. Avery's Western Australia contained the 4d with inverted swan. We also counted seven copies of the 2d, and three of the 6d first issue unused, also a block of fifty of the 1s used.

Mr. Chambers had a good show of Barbados, mostly used. We noticed an unused copy of the 4d compound perf. the 1d on half of 5s unused (with comma).

Mr. Avery's Cape of Good Hope were very strong. We saw numerous blocks of the 1d, 4d, and 6d, and a pair of the 1s dark green unused. Both the wood block error were shown, amongst which we saw the 1d *se tenant* with a 4d in blue.

Mr. Avery's Fiji contained the "Fiji Times Express" on both papers and many varieties of the VR surcharged, both in Gothic and Roman type.

Issues of 1891.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Railway Letter Stamps '2d' on a shield in centre. Name of railway at top and bottom.

On wove paper.

The following is a list from Morley's Catalogue, with one or two additions. It is possible that all the railways mentioned have not issued stamps.

GREAT BRITAIN.

—	—	Aylesbury and Buckingham.
—	—	Ayrshire and Wigtonshire.
—	—	Barry Dock.
—	—	Brecon and Merthyr Tydvil Junction.
GREEN, perf, 12		Caledonian.
GREEN, ,, 12½		Cambrian.
		Central Wales and Carmarthen Junction.
GREEN, ?		Cheshire Lines Committee.
—	—	City of Glasgow Union.
—	—	Cleator and Workington Junction.
GREEN, ,, 12½		Cockermouth, Keswick and Penrith.
—	—	Colne Valley, and Halstead.
—	—	East and West Junction.
—	—	Eastern and Midlands.
GREEN, roul on col. lines.		Furness.
—	—	Garstang and Knot End.
—	—	Glasgow and South Western.
GREEN, perf 11½		Great Eastern.
,, ,, 12.		,, ,,
,, ,, 14½		,, ,,
,, ,, 12.		,, ,,
		On thin paper, no stop after "Railway."

—	—	Great North of Scotland.
GREEN, ,, 11½		Great Northern.
GREEN, ,, 12.		Great Western.
		Two types "Railway" 14 mm., and 15 mm.
GREEN, ,, 12.		Highland.
—	—	Hull, Barnsley and West Riding.
GREEN, ,, 12.		Lancashire and Yorkshire.
—	—	Liverpool, Southport and Preston.
GREEN, roul.		London and North Western.
GREEN, perf. 11½		London and South Western.
,, ,, 12.		,, ,, "
,, ,, 14½		,, ,, "
GREEN, ,, 11½		London, Brighton and South Coast.
GREEN, imperf.		London, Chatham and Dover.
,, perf. 11½		,, ,, "
GREEN, ,, 11½		London, Tilbury and Southend.
—	—	Macclesfield Committee.
—	—	Manchester and Milford.
GREEN, ,, 12.		Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire.
—	—	Manchester South Junction.
—	—	Maryport and Carlisle.
GREEN, ,, 10.		Midland.
,, ,, 11.		,, ,, "
,, ,, 11.		Midland and Great Western (1895).
—	—	Midland and South Western Junction.
—	—	Neath and Brecon.
—	—	Northampton and Banbury Junction.
GREEN, ,, 12.		North Staffordshire.
GREEN, ,, 12.		North British.
RED, ,, 12.		North Eastern.
,, ,, 11½x12		,, ,, "
GREEN, ,, 12.		,, ,, "
—	—	North London.
—	—	North Staffordshire.
—	—	Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne and Guide Ridge Junction.
—	—	Pembroke and Tenby.
—	—	Portpatrick and Wigtonshire.
—	—	Rhondda and Swansea.
—	—	Rhymney.
—	—	Seacombe, Hoylake and Dee-side.
GREEN, ,, 11½		Severn and Wye and Severn Bridge.
GREEN, ,, 11½		Sheffield and Midland.
GREEN, ,, 11.		South Eastern, Type i.
,, ,, 11½		,, ,, " ii., letters smaller.
,, roul.		South Eastern.
—	—	Southwold.
—	—	Taff Vale.
—	—	West Lancashire.
—	—	Wrexham, Mold and Connah's Quay.
		IRELAND.
—	—	Athenry and Ennis Junction.
—	—	Athenry and Tuam.
—	—	Ballycastle.
GREEN, perf. 11.		Belfast and County Down.
,, ,, 11½		,, ,, "
GREEN, ,, 11.		Belfast and Northern Counties.
GREEN, ,, 12.		Cavan, Leitrim and Roscommon.
—	—	Clare and Banagher.
—	—	Clogher Valley Tramway Co.
GREEN, ,, 12.		Cork, Bandon and South Coast.

GREEN, ,, 12.	Cork, Blackrock and Passage.
BLUE, ,, 12.	Cork and Macroom Direct.
— — —	Derry Central.
GREEN, ,, 10.	Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford.
— — —	Dundald, Newry and Greenore.
— — —	Enniskillen, Bundoran and Sligo.
— — —	Fermoy and Lismore.
— — —	Finn Valley.
GREEN, ,, 11.	Great Northern.
,, ,, 11.	Great Southern and Western.
,, ,, 10.	Kanturk and Newmarket.
— — —	Kilkenny Junction.
— — —	Limerick and Kerry.
GREEN, ,, 10.	Midland Great Western.
— — —	Rathkeale and Newcastle Junction.
GREEN, ,, 11.	Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties.
— — —	Southern.
— — —	Tralee and Fenit.
— — —	Waterford and Central Ireland.
GREEN, ,, 12.	Waterford and Limerick.
,, ,, 11.	Waterford and Tramore.
RED, ,, 12.	Waterford, Dungaroon and Lismore.
GREEN, ,, 11.	West Clare.
— — —	West Donegal.

N.B.—Where no colour is given it is presumedly 'Green.'

GREECE.

Head of Mercury, 1st type. Printed at Athens on Cream Wove paper. Perforated 11½.

- 1 1l. Brown.
- 2 1l. Red-brown.
- 3 2l. Bistre
- 4 10l. Orange.

Errors.

- (a) Horizontal pair imperf. between 1l.
- (b) Vertical pair imperf. between 1l.

Head of Mercury, 2nd type. Printed at Brussels on Wove paper. Perforated 11½.

- 5 1l. Pale Brown.
- 6 40l. Violet.
- 7 50l. Green.
- 8 1d. Grey.

Printed at Athens on Wove paper. Imperforate.

- 11. Brown.
- 11. Black-brown.
- 40l. Violet.

Perforated 11½.

- 11. Brown.
- 5l. Green.
- 10l. Orange.
- 20l. Carmine.
- 25l. Blue.
- 40l. Violet.

Perforated 13½.

- 11. Brown.
- 2l. Bistre.
- 40l. Violet.

N.B.—Some of the sheets on which these stamps are printed on are watermarked in the sheet with the Government Mint mark.

GRENADA.

Surcharged 'POSTAGE'—'AND'—'REVENUE'—'1d.' Watermark Star. Perforated 14.

- 1 1d. in black on 2/- green on orange.
- Watermark Crown C.A. Perforated 14.
- 2 1d. in black on 8d. brown.

Variety.

- (a) Vertical pairs are tête-bêche.

Errors.

- (b) Surcharge inverted.
- (c) vertical pairs tête-bêche. Surcharged '2½d.' There are two varieties in the shape of the '2' of '½'. The sheet consists of 60 stamps in 10 rows of 6, the five top rows have a slanting '2' and curly head and the five bottom rows a more upright '2' and head not curly.

- 2 2½d. in black on 8d. brown, type i.
- 3 2½d. ,, 8d. ,, ii.

Varieties.

- (a) Vertical Pairs Tête-bêche. Type i.
- (b) ,, ,, ,, ,, ii.
- (c) Stroke under '½' of '2½d.' ,, ii.

Errors.

- (d) Double Surcharge. Type i.
- (e) ,, ,, ,, ii.
- (f) Triple Surcharge. ,, i.
- (g) ,, ,, ,, ii.
- (h) Tête-Bêche Pairs exist of these.

GAUELOUPE.

Stamps of the French Colonies surcharged '5c.'—'GPE.'

- On Wove paper. Perforated 14 x 13½.
- 1 5c. in black on 10c. black on lilac.

N.B.—The line under 5c. varies in thickness.

Surcharged 'GAUELOUPE.' Type Head of Liberty.

- On Wove paper. Imperforate.
- 2 30c. Black on brown.
- 3 80c. ,, rose.

Type Commerce.

On Wove paper. Perforated 14 x 13½.

- 4 1c. Black on brown on lilac.
- 5 2c. ,, brown on buff.
- 6 4c. ,, purple on grey.
- 7 5c. ,, green on greenish.
- 8 10c. ,, black on lilac.
- 9 15c. ,, blue.
- 10 20c. ,, red on green.
- 11 25c. ,, black on rose.
- 12 30c. ,, brown on brownish.
- 13 35c. ,, black on orange.
- 14 40c. ,, red on yellow.
- 15 75c. ,, carmine on rose.
- 16 1f. ,, blue on greenish.

Errors.

- (a) 'GAUELOUPE' all values.
- (b) 'GNAUELOUPE' ,,
- (c) 'GUADELOUPE' ,,
- (d) 'GUADELOUPE' ,,
- (e) 'GUADELOUPE' ,,
- (f) 'GUADELOUPE' ,,
- (g) 'GUADELOUPE' ,,
- (h) Double Surcharge, 2c. 15c.

GUATEMALA.

Bird on Scroll. Engraved. On Wove paper. Perforated 13.

- 1. 10c. Red.

GWALIOR.

Surcharged on India 'GWALIOR' and native inscription below.

Watermark Star. Perforated 14.

- 1 9p. Black and carmine.
- 2 12a. Black and brown on red.

N.B.—The length of the native surcharge varies.

HAITI.

Palm Tree in centre. On Wove paper. Perforated 13.

- 1. 1c. Purple.

2. 2c. Blue.
3. 3c. Lilac.
4. 3c. Grey-Lilac.
5. 5c. Orange.
6. 7c. Vermilion.

There are varieties in the size and positions of the figures of value in the upper corners.

HOLLAND.

- Head of Queen to right.
On Wove paper. Perforated 12 × 12½.
- 5c. Blue.
 - 10c. Rose.
 - 12½c. Grey.
 - 15c. Orange.
 - 22½c. Green.
 - 25c. Violet.
 - 50c. Drab.

HONDURAS.

- Head of Gen. Bogran.
On Wove paper. Perforated 12.
- 1 1c. Deep blue.
 - 2 2c. Yellow-brown.
 - 3 5c. Green.
 - 4 10c. Vermilion.
 - 5 20c. Carmine.
 - 6 25c. Redish-purple.
 - 7 30c. Grey.
 - 8 40c. Green.
 - 9 50c. Brown.
 - 10 75c. Violet.
 - 11 1p. Brown.
 - 12 2p. Black and brown.
 - 13 5p. " violet.
 - 14 10p. " green.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Same designed surcharged 'OFICIAL.' On wove paper. Perforated 12.

- 15—25c., 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c., 1p., red and yellow.

HYDERABAD.

- Inscription in centre.
On Wove paper. Perforated 12½.
- 1 ½a. Rose.
- Re-issue of the 1866 and 1871 (skeleton) types.
On Wove Paper. Perforated 12½.
- 2 ½a. Red-brown, 135 types to the sheet.
 - 3 1a. Sage-green.
 - 4 2a. Bright-green, 240 types to the sheet.

Official Stamps.

The above stamps surcharged in various colours.

- On Wove paper. Perforated 12½.
- Surcharged in red.
- 5 ½a. Rose.
 - 6 ½a. Red-brown, 135 types.
 - 7 1a. Sage-green.
 - 8 2a. Bright-green, 240 types.

Varieties.

- (a) Surcharge reading upwards.
- (b) " " downwards.
- (c) " " horizontally.

Surcharged in black.

- 9 ½a. Red-brown, 135 types.
- 10 1a. Sage-green.
- 11 2a. Bright-green, 240 types.

Varieties.

- (a) Surcharge reading upwards.
- (b) " " downwards.

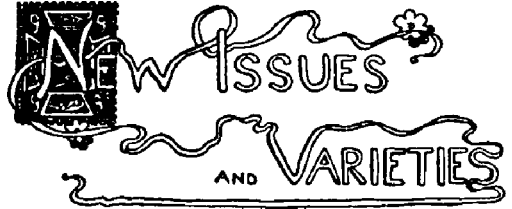
Surcharged in violet.

- 12 ½a. Red-brown, 135 types.
- 13 1a. Sage-green.
- 14 2a. Bright-green, 240 types.

Varieties.

- (a) Surcharge reading upwards.
- (b) " " downwards.

Unsevered pairs exist with the surcharge on each stamp in different colours or positions. The 2a. occurs doubly perforated.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. The current 1d. has been over-printed 'GOVT PARCELS.'

Off. 1d. black and lilac.

British Bechuanaland. *Alfred Smith's Monthly* notes two settings up of the surcharge on the ½d green Cape stamp differing in the distance between the two words.

British Honduras. The *A.J.P.* chronicles a variety of the 2c. on 6d. rose. The '2' is slanting, and has a curved tail. It was purchased from Messrs. Winch Bros., who state that it was received when they were first issued and obtained by them direct from the officials at face value.

2c. in black on 6d. rose, C.C., perf. 14, variety.

Cape of Good Hope. *Alfred Smith's Monthly* chronicles the current 1½d. Post Card surcharged 'ONE PENNY' in block capitals and with two or three curved bars over the original value.

P.C. 1d. in black on 1½d. grey, 2 varieties.

Canada. The new Jubilee set has appeared. The authorities have made a most disgraceful job of the affair the ½c. and 6c. only being obtainable by buying complete sets. No doubt some one inside has been making a good thing out of these values as only 25,000 sets are available and 75,000 6c. were printed and 150,000 ½c. For a country like Canada to perpetrate such a job, no condemnation can be too strong. The only thing that can place them right in the eyes of all collectors, and dealers are as much interested in the hitherto good standing of important British Colonies, is to make the issue either a permanent one or to print off and dispose to all comers any quantity of any value that is asked for.

We gave a list of the values and colours.

½c. black.	15c. grey-black.
1c. orange.	20c. vermilion.
2c. green.	50c. bright blue.
3c. rose.	1 dollar carmine.
5c. deep blue.	2 dollars mauve.
6c. brown.	3 " yellow-brown.
8c. dull violet.	4 " pale mauve.
10c. reddish purple.	5 " moss-green.

P.C. 1c. black on buff, size 140 × 86mm.

Leeward Isles. The *A.J.P.* inform us that on July 22nd the current stamps were surcharged 'V.R.' in a circle. The stamps were to be in use for one week, and in limited quantities only.

Malta. A sheet of the 4d. has escaped perforation, and has been on sale at the post office as we gather from a used and an unused pair that have been offered at auction.

4d. brown, imperf.

Newfoundland. The new set has appeared each stamp of a different design and very pretty. Each stamp is described on a label below. This is a permanent and not a Jubilee set.

1c. green, 'Our Queen.'

2c. carmine, 'Cabot, Hym that found the New Isle.'

3c. ultramarine, 'Cape Bonavista.'

4c. olive-green, 'Caribou Hunting—Newfoundland Sport.'

5c. mauve, 'Mining—One of the Colony's resources.'

6c. red-brown, 'Logging—One of the Colony's resources.'

8c. orange, 'Fishing—One of the Colony's resources.'

10c. deep brown, 'Cabot's ship, the Matthew, leaving the Avon.'

12c. deep blue, 'Ptarmigan—Newfoundland Sport.'

15c. vermilion, 'One of the Colony's resources.' (Seals).

24c. violet, 'Salmon Fishing—One of the Colony's resources.'

30c. grey-black, 'Fishermen bringing gifts to Britannia.' (Colonial Seal).

35c. brick-red, 'Coast Scenery—An Iceberg off St. Johns.'

60c. Sepia, 'Henry VII. who granted Charter to Cabot to discover New Lands.'

New South Wales. A number of Correspondents have sent us copies of three new stamps (permanent issue) to commemorate the Jubilee. The 1d. has the arms of the Colony in a shield with name below and value at each side. The 2d. has the portrait of the Queen in an ornamented frame with name above and value below, while the 2½d. is oblong with a portrait of the Queen at right in white, and inscription at left in white on solid colour, and is anything but handsome in our opinion. The above are watermarked Crown N.S.W. and are perforated 11 x 11½.

In addition we have a re-issue of the old 5s. stamp with the Gothic Head of the Queen, and this is watermarked 5/-, and perforated 11.

Two charity stamps are also being used. The 1s. or 1d. one we have seen, the other 2/6 or 2½d., will be ready soon. The stamps are sold at 1s. and 2/6 each, and are available for postage as 1d. and 2½d. the difference going towards a fund for a Hospital for Consumptives. The stamps are four times the size of the current stamps and are lithographed, on paper watermarked Crown N.S.W. The 1/- has a central vignette showing an exhausted female being succored by an angel, enclosed in a frame inscribed 'CONSUMPTIVES HOME' above '1837'—'1897' at sides, and 'BUT THE GREATEST OF THESE' 'IS CHARITY'—'N.S.W. POSTAGE'—'ONE PENNY' below, and '1/-' in each lower corner. The 2/6 shows two figures, the strong leading the weak, while she points to the motto 'REDIFICO' in a diamond frame in a golden circle, on which are the waratah and flannel flower. 'CONSUMPTIVE HOME' above and 'N.S.W. POSTAGE' and value as on the 1d. 40,000 of the 1/- and 10,000 of the 2/6 are to be issued.

1d. red.

2d. blue.

2½d. violet.

5/- purple.

1d. (1/-) dark green and sepia.

2½d. (2/6) blue, gold, rose and carmine.

St. Vincent. Mr. Proudfoot has sent us the new 2½d. and 5d. stamps, both of the current type to supersede the surcharged stamps. Watermark Crown C.A., perforated 14.

2½d. milky-blue.

5d. grey-brown.

Seychelles. The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift* announces more values of the new issue.

2c. yellow and green.

3c. violet and orange.

4c. pale green.

8c. carmine and green.

10c. blue and black.

12c. olive-brown and green.

16c. red-brown and blue.

Sierra Leone. The *D.B.Z.* announces more values of the new issue.

4d. lilac and green

4d. lilac and carmine.

6d. lilac.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received a letter from the Sierra Leone G.P.O. regarding the 1/- stamp surcharged '5/-' about which there has been some doubt for years past. It appears that they were issued in May, 1884. Few, probably, were ever used, and the remainders were cancelled. One pane of 60 had the surcharge inverted.

South Australia. The 3d. has appeared perforated 13.

3d. deep grey-green, perf. 13.

Straits Settlements. *Pahang.* The 5c. has appeared.

5c. lilac and ochre.

Tasmania. Of the current type two French papers announce the following:—

5/- violet and red.

£1 green and yellow.

Tonga. Messrs. Waterlow have prepared a very handsome set of stamps for this island. They were on view during the Exhibition and we have received some from Captain Herrold. In the copies we have received, the perforation measures 14, but it probably varies. The watermark consists of turtles swimming about all over the sheet, two or three, and pieces of others appearing on each stamp.

4d. dark blue. Arms.

1d. red and black. Tree.

2d. bistre and black. Portrait of King George II.

2½d. blue and black. " "

3d. emerald and black. Prehistoric Monument.

4d. lilac and green. Bread fruit.

5d. orange and black. Portrait of King George II.

6d. vermilion. Coral.

7½d. green and black. Portrait of King George II.

10d. carmine and black. " "

1/- brown and black. " "

2/- blue and black. View of Haabai and yacht.

2 6 purple. Parrot and foliage.

5/- orange-red and black. View of Vavau and foliage.

Uganda. The *M.J.* adds some values of various issues.

Of the series dated '96,' there are stamps value 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 cowries, and possibly others. 200 cowries equal 1 rupee.

Of the type set stamps there is a 5r. on yellowish to be added.

Of varieties there is one with 'PoSTAGE,' which has been seen on the 2a and 4a, and probably exists on all values.

A vertical tête bêche pair of the 4a. has been seen, showing that two impressions of the setting are printed on the same sheet.

Westrailia. A Local Bicycle Service was started in April, between Coolgardie and Lake Lefroy. A stamp was issued with a swan in centre in an oval inscribed 'CYCLE MAIL' above and 'WESTERN AUSTRALIA' below, above the oval is 'LAKE LEFROY'—'GOLD-FIELD' and below '6d. POSTAGE 6d.' The stamp is perforated 12.

6d. red on pale green.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Bolivia. Two more values of the new issue are said to have been issued, perforated 11½.

- 1b. violet on bluish.
2b. black.

Brazil. The *I.B.J.* chronicles the following with 'REIS' on each side of the figure of value.

- 100r. carmine and black.
1000r. green and violet.

China. In the first printings of the ½c. on 3c. (small size), the *P.J.A.* informs us that the stamp in the upper left corner is without the fraction line and the figure '2' and the surcharge thus reads '1c.'

1000 sets of the 1886 issue were received back after the large surcharge had come into use and were duly overprinted.

- 1c. in black on 3c. orange (small surch.) error.
1c. " " 3c. green, 1886 issue, large surcharge.
2c. " " 2c. lilac " "
5c. " " 5c. olive " "

Ecuador. *A.P.J.* chronicles the Jubilee issue of last year surcharged with '1897-1898' in small type, and the same surcharged with a circle containing the Arms and 'CORREOS'—'PROVISIONALES.'

One value of a new issue has appeared with arms in oval 'UPU' on either side, 'CORREOS DEL ECUADOR' at top, and value below.

- 1892 5s. violet vertical pair, imperf. between.
10c. ochre, surcharged 1897-1898 in black.
2c. blue, surcharged arms in black.
5c. green. " " "
10c. ochre. " " "
5c. lake, perf. 15½. " " "

France. *Zanzibar.* The *Echo* chronicles the 5f. with surcharge 'ZANZIBAR' in taller letters which is probably the first of a new set as the present stock is used up.

- 50a. in black on 5frs. violet.

Japan. The following has been seen by Mr. E. S. Gibbons:—

- 1874 1c. blue on wove paper, plate 15.
2cs. violet on laid paper, plate 1.

Liberia. We have seen a new design for 3c. Inland Postage stamp. It is inscribed 'REPUBLIC LIBERIA'—'3' 'CENTS'—'INLAND POSTAGE' all in a key pattern frame. The stamp is printed in red on a netted back ground printed in green.

- 3c. red and green.

Madagascar. A Postal Service has been organised by the Norwegian Missionaries in some part of the Island, and they have been issued two type set stamps 'N.M.S.'s' at top, 'post' at bottom and value in centre all in a plain frame of printers' ornaments.

- 5v. black on yellowish.
1l. 5v. " white.

Mexico. Mr. Chapman has the following:—

- 5c. blue 'wmk. RM' horizontal pair, pin perf. top, bottom and left only.

- P.C. 2+2c. carmine and blue on white.
3+3c. brown and green " "

Wells Fargo

- E. 5c. stamp, 10c. vignette, 15 grammes for Mexico and United States, on plain white wove, not coloured blue inside.

25 of these were printed to make up the 10,000 ordered.

Nicaragua. From the *A.J.P.*

Off. 1893 1c. with double surcharge.

Salvador. Surcharged 'FRANQUEO OFICIAL' in an oval.

Off. 15c. black and grey-black.

Servia: The 1p. exists perf. 11½ and perf. 13×13½.

Spain. *Fernando Po.* Several papers chronicle a new colour of the 10c, but the descriptions vary. The *M.J.* gives it as follows:—

- 10c. orange-bistre.

Porto Rico. Two commemoration stamps have been issued. The *M.J.* describes them as of a large size with an impression of the current stamp in centre and at the top 'CENTENARIO' and at bottom, 'Situ de los Ingleses' (Siege by the English), at left '1797' and '1897' at right.

- 3c. carmine on white laid.
3c. deep blue " "

Uruguay. We have received three values of the current stamps in fresh colours.

- 1c. grey-black.
2c. lilac.
5c. green.



* Unused. † On entire.

The following have held sales since last report:—

Mr. HADLOW, July 7th.

		£	s.	d.	
2	Newfoundland, 4d., carmine...	...	7	0	0
3	" 6d., " *	...	30	0	0
5	" 6d., " ...	...	9	15	0
6	" 6d., " †	...	14	14	0
9	" 1/-, " *	...	19	0	0
10	" 1/-, " ...	...	15	0	0
15	" 4d. orange*	...	16	0	0
17	" 6l. " *	...	12	0	0
19	" 1/-, " ...	...	20	0	0
42	N. Brunswick, 1/-, ...	...	6	0	0
54	Nova Scotia, 1/-, ...	...	20	0	0
66	Canada, 6d. perf. ...	...	4	10	0
67	" 7½d.* ...	...	9	5	0
69	" 10d., strip of 3 on thin paper*	...	33	10	0
113	B. Columbia, 18s., perf. 14* ...	...	8	8	0
132	B. Honduras, 3c. on 3d., perf. 12½	...	8	10	0
152A	Barbadoes, pin perf., 1d. blue*	...	13	0	0
194	Grenda, 1/- error, 'SHLLING' ...	...	10	10	0
216	St. Vincent, perf, 11½-12, 1/- carmine*	...	5	0	0
217	St. Vincent, 4d. on 1/* ...	...	12	0	0
218	" " " ...	...	12	12	0

Messrs. CHEVELEY AND CO., July 9th.

" BUHL & Co., July 15th.

" " July 20th and 21st.

" CHEVELEY & Co., July 22nd and 23rd.

" VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, July 26th, 27th, 29th and 30th.

" PUTTICK & SIMPSON, July 27th and 28th.



AUGUST, 1897, REPORT.

President—

His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

E. HAWKINS, J.P., Bury St. Edmunds.
 VERNON ROBERTS, Manchester.
 REV. W. BELL, Cork.

Vice-Presidents—

H. R. OLDFIELD, London.
 W. DORNING BECKTON, Manchester.
 H. L. HAYMAN, London.

Committee—

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 W. HADLOW, London.
 W. G. HAWKINS, London.
 J. E. JOSEPH, London.
 W. B. KIRKPATRICK, Bournemouth.
 W. MATTHEWS, London.
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 B. W. NEAVE, London.
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 W. SILK, London.
 H. THOMPSON, London.
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Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—

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

Exchange Superintendent—

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

Hon. Librarian—

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

Hon. Counterfeit Detector.

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

Hon. Solicitors—

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

Membership.

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

New Member.

James H. Smyth, 14, Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W. (London address, c/o J. A. Smallbones, 27, Milton Street, E.C.)

Library.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks :—
The Philatelic Record, August, from Messrs. Buhl and Co.
The Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal, July, from Mr. Nunn.
 Price Catalogue, Part III., from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited.
 Any donations to the Library gladly received and duly acknowledged.

Subscriptions.

Members not having forwarded their subscriptions for 1897 are again requested to do so without further delay.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
 5, Paultons Square,
 Chelsea, London, S.W.
 August 10th, 1897.



THE PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Although somewhat late in the season, the Plymouth Philatelic Society wound up their season on Saturday, June 12, with a fine exhibition of stamps, this being the second held this year. As on previous occasions the exhibition was held at the Society's Rooms, No. 9a, Princess-square, (kindly lent by Mr. W. Earl), and attracted a goodly number of visitors both during the afternoon and evening. A novel feature was introduced on this occasion in the shape of three prizes—presented by the president, Major G. H. W. Stockdale, R.E.; the vice-president, Mr R. Tyeth Stevens; and Mr. H. W. Mayne, who is one of the original founders of the Society—for collections of any country exhibited by members, points being awarded for—(a) The completeness of the collection; (b), the condition of the stamps; (c), the philatelic knowledge displayed; and (d), the neatness and skill shewn in the mounting and arrangement of the stamps. The judges consisted of the prize donors before mentioned, and Colonel A. Ely, A.S.C, and they commenced their work directly after the opening of the exhibition. Each judge (neither of whom, of course, competed), recorded his own ideas of the merits of the exhibits, these were afterwards combined, the result being that the hon. secretary (Mr. W. J. W. Miller), obtained the first place with 92¾ per cent. of the points for his very fine and skillfully arranged collection of the stamps of Greece, the Rev. E. A. Donaldson second with 67½ points for a collection of Spanish stamps that comprised most of the rarities of the earlier issues, and included several used copies of the Don Carlos stamps, one of them being an unrecorded variety; and Rev. E. E. Hudson, third place with 64¾ points for his fine show of the stamps of Newfoundland, which comprised, among others, good copies of the early 6½d and 1s stamps. The other exhibitors were the president, Major Stockdale, who shewed a magnificent array of stamps of the following countries :—Spain, complete,

with the exception of the 1851, 2 reales, and including a complete copy of the 12 cuartos of 1865 with inverted frame, the City of Madrid three cuartos &c, all issues subsequent to 1860, being in an unused condition; France, almost all unused, and including many shades and rarities in pairs; Thurn and Taxis, unused; German Empire, unused; Oldenburg, mostly unused; Lubeck, complete, including the scarce error, "zwei ein halb" on two sch; Schleswig-Holstein, complete, unused; Turkey, including all the 25 piastres, unused; Luxemburg and Holland, both nearly complete, unused; Norway, a fair show, unused; Iceland and Sweden, good unused collections, the first issue of the latter country, complete; Sicily and Naples, complete; Malta, complete, unused; Gibraltar, complete, unused, with the exception of the errors of the 1889 issue; Lagos, complete, with the exception of the 5s and 10s, 1885; and a magnificent collection of the stamps of Ceylon, complete, with the exception of one or two varieties of perforation, and inclusive of unused copies of the imperforate 9d, 10d, and ½d on bluish paper. The vice-president's display consisted of the stamps of St. Vincent, being a good representative collection, and included scarce surcharges of 1880 and 1871. The stamps of Seychelles and Zululand were shewn by Mr. H. W. Mayne, as well as those of Cook's Island complete. In addition to the prize winning collection, the Rev. E. A. Donaldson had a fine display of the Swiss cantonal stamps, including single and double copies of the rare Geneva, and a complete little collection of the stamps of Russia, among them being all the early watermarked stamps. The Rev. Hudson also displayed collections of the stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the 1s value of both countries being shewn. British South African stamps, including the Buluwayo provisionals, were shewn by Mr. W. A. Walker, a fine collection of the stamps of Shanghai, by Mrs. D. A. Livingstone, and a collection of Victorian stamps, including the rare 5s blue on yellow paper by Mr. W. E. Ussher. The smallest collection exhibited was Mr. F. E. Remfrey's Scinde Dawk stamps, which was complete, although it only numbered three varieties. These stamps were issued in 1851 for use in the Scinde district by authority of Sir Bartle Frere, and were the first postage stamps of India. They were suppressed in 1854, when the regular issues for British-India came into use. The annual meeting of the Society takes place on Wednesday next, when the prizes will be presented, officers and committee for the coming year elected, and the business of the session generally wound up. The past session has been a most successful one, many interesting and instructive papers having been given upon philatelic subjects, and the membership having increased over fifty per cent. The hon. secretary's address is 5, Athenæum-terrace, Plymouth, from whom all particulars may be obtained by collectors in the West of England who may be desirous of joining the Society.

Wheels within Wheels.

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upon. Americans, in particular, 'are cute'; and they generally 'unloaded' some of their duplicates not by way of a gift, 'Oh! no'; nor by way of exchange, 'Not for Joe!'; but for sale on commission.

It is the custom proverbially in Scotland to answer one question by asking another one. A well-known dealer in stamps and other things was recently approached in his sanctum by the shadow and the voice of a Baderker laden visitor. The voice said, "Could you tell me the way to the 'store' of Brown, Bristo?" The dealer's reply was characteristic. It was "Do you think I'm paid for advertising the road to Brown's shop?" How this interesting conversation ended history saith not; but shadow, the voice, the substantial individual and his stamps did gravitate to Brown's, which was not very far off, and business philatelic ensued.

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By the way, we understand that one of the dealers here has made arrangements for carrying on the sale of stamps by auction. He himself is to be the auctioneer, one of our large public halls is likely to be the place of sale, and the beginning of October the time for opening the work of the coming session. We shall try to give you more definite information in our next.

LIVERPOOL NOTES.

There seems to be a faint revival of trade here.

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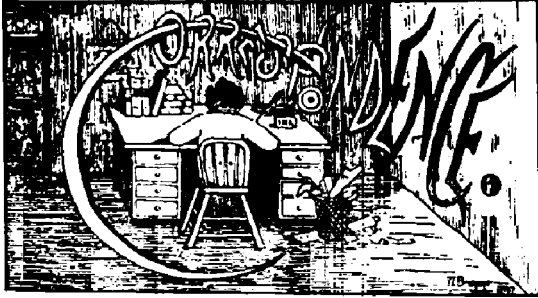
The demand for unused Scandinavians was forcibly brought home to local dealers by the visit of Mr. Buckley of Christiania accompanied by Mr. Harrison the secretary of the Manchester Society. I see those gentleman are collaborating in a history of the postal issues of Norway for the "Record." The Manchester School is going strong.

The Newfoundland Cabot—Jubilee—Colony advertising—issue are now coming over in small quantities. As the objectional features of the Canadian issue seem to be absent in this case, a big demand for these stamps maybe predicted. Even the Canadians are very scarce—at present—What price the old 24c Newfoundland now?

Writing about Newfoundland reminds me that several sheets of the 3d triangular have been offered here lately.

Liverpool was but poorly represented at the Exhibition. Mr. Ridpath carried off the Silver Medal for post-cards.

DICKY SAM.



A. de J.—P.—Section 7 of the Post Office Protection Act, 1884 (47 and 48 Vic. 67) reads as follows:—A person shall not (a) make, knowingly utter, delate in or sell any fictitious stamps or knowingly use for any postal purpose any fictitious stamp, or (b) have in his possession, unless he shows a lawful excuse, any fictitious stamp.

Any person who acts in contravention of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £20.

From this extract you will exactly see the position you are in and can be placed in, if the authorities should enforce the law.

Milly.—O.—We are pleased to hear you were able to persuade your father to take you to the London Exhibition. No doubt it has been very instructive to you and will induce you to persevere in your hobby.

FL.—B.—We quite agree with your remarks, yet the judges had no other choice.

F.C.V.—L. Yes, the stamp you send us is a changeling, red being easily changed into dark-brown.

A.N.—M. Write for samples of hinges to our publishers and try them, and we think you will find them answering all purposes. We always use them.

F.L.C.—R. J. Thanks for your kind letter. We are pleased to hear from our advertisers that their advertisements have realised their expectations.

P.B.—S. No. 4, 5, 8, 11, and 12 are forgeries, 7, 2, 3, 6, and 10 genuine, and 7 and 9 fiscal stamps. Were returned on July 29th.

May.—Thanks for your flattering remarks. If we were not so modest we should publish your letter in full. We hope still to improve the paper and you may rest assured we have still many a good thing up our sleeve.

M.L.B.—O. Some collectors do make a difference in this stamp, and as the matter may interest many of our readers, we will explain it fully.

The Danish Government sent in 1855 a parcel of 3 cent. stamps out, but in consequence of dampness the sheets were all found stuck together on opening. The largest part were sent to a Mr. Riise, this gentleman being a chemist separated and dried the sheets, and gummied them with *white* gum. Another chemist named Beuzon got the remainder, but he used a *brown* gum. Hence the difference and as the smallest portion was treated in this way it is only natural that stamps with brown gum are the rarest.

C.H.T.—L. We are always obliged to our friends to give us hints regarding our paper, but in this case it will be impossible to follow your advice. We fear it would materially decrease the sale of our paper instead of increasing it.

Decreets.

BELGIUM.

Express-postage-stamps were created by law in Belgium on the 29th of April, 1868. Art. 3 of the law referred to, provides as follows on this subject:

"The term "Express" applies to letters and other means of correspondence in cases of urgency, when the sender desires to have immediate delivery made at any place of residence.

"Said articles and letters should bear, in addition to the ordinary postage to which they are subjected by reason of their nature, a special distribution tax, the rate for which, as well as the conditions of payment, will be determined by the Government."

Subsequent to this decree, two other royal decrees, dated the 25th and 26th of October, 1868, and to come into effect on the first of November of the same year, provided as follows with reference to expressage:

"In addition to the ordinary tax, there will be a special distribution tax charged on the articles to be transmitted by express, in conformity with the law. The latter tax is payable in advance by the sender, and the rate is as follows for each article;

a)—30c for such articles as are sent to any commune in the kingdom which contains a post-office.

b)—1 fr. 50c for articles sent to other communes.

"Such articles must contain on the address, either written or printed, the word "A remettre par exprès," or "Buitengewone bestelling," or their equivalent in French or Flemish."

They are to be also impressed on the address side with the following stamp

EXPRES.

This first organization of the express service was modified by the decree of the 12th of February, 1878, which decree is here produced.

"Léopold 2nd, King of Belgians, to all present and to come, Greeting.

In view of the provisions contained in Art. 7 of our decree of the 25th of October, 1868.

In view also of the express charge fixed by Art. 18 of the decree of the 25th October above mentioned,

And on the proposition of our Minister of Public Works,

We have decreed and do decree:

That the tax on articles expressed through the post to any place of residence, is fixed, for the interior of the kingdom,

At 25 centimes where the destination of the article expressed is a commune containing a post-office,

with the exception of the 1851, 2 reales, and including a complete copy of the 12 cuartos of 1865 with inverted frame, the City of Madrid three cuartos &c, all issues subsequent to 1860, being in an unused condition; France, almost all unused, and including many shades and rarities in pairs; Thurn and Taxis, unused; German Empire, unused; Oldenburg, mostly unused; Lubeck, complete, including the scarce error, "zwei ein halb" on two sch; Schleswig-Holstein, complete, unused; Turkey, including all the 25 piastres, unused; Luxemburg and Holland, both nearly complete, unused; Norway, a fair show, unused; Iceland and Sweden, good unused collections, the first issue of the latter country, complete; Sicily and Naples, complete; Malta, complete, unused; Gibraltar, complete, unused, with the exception of the errors of the 1889 issue; Lagos, complete, with the exception of the 5s and 10s, 1885; and a magnificent collection of the stamps of Ceylon, complete, with the exception of one or two varieties of perforation, and inclusive of unused copies of the imperforate 9d, 10d, and 1/2d on bluish paper. The vice-president's display consisted of the stamps of St. Vincent, being a good representative collection, and included scarce surcharges of 1880 and 1871. The stamps of Seychelles and Zululand were shewn by Mr. H. W. Mayne, as well as those of Cook's Island complete. In addition to the prize winning collection, the Rev. E. A. Donaldson had a fine display of the Swiss cantonal stamps, including single and double copies of the rare Geneva, and a complete little collection of the stamps of Russia, among them being all the early watermarked stamps. The Rev. Hudson also displayed collections of the stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the 1s value of both countries being shewn. British South African stamps, including the Buluwayo provisionals, were shewn by Mr. W. A. Walker, a fine collection of the stamps of Shanghai, by Mrs D. A. Livingstone, and a collection of Victorian stamps, including the rare 5s blue on yellow paper by Mr. W. E. Ussher. The smallest collection exhibited was Mr. F. J. E. Remfrey's Scinde Dawk stamps, which was complete, although it only numbered three varieties. These stamps were issued in 1851 for use in the Scinde district by authority of Sir Bartle Frere, and were the first postage stamps of India. They were suppressed in 1854, when the regular issues for British-India came into use. The annual meeting of the Society takes place on Wednesday next, when the prizes will be presented, officers and committee for the coming year elected, and the business of the session generally wound up. The past session has been a most successful one, many interesting and instructive papers having been given upon philatelic subjects, and the membership having increased over fifty per cent. The hon. secretary's address is 5, Athenæum-terrace, Plymouth, from whom all particulars may be obtained by collectors in the West of England who may be desirous of joining the Society.

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There seems to be a faint revival of trade here. A few years ago the summer trade was considerably helped by American visitors, en route for various places. Now they are whirled right away to London from the Riverside Station, and spend neither time nor money in Liverpool. It is their loss as well as ours.

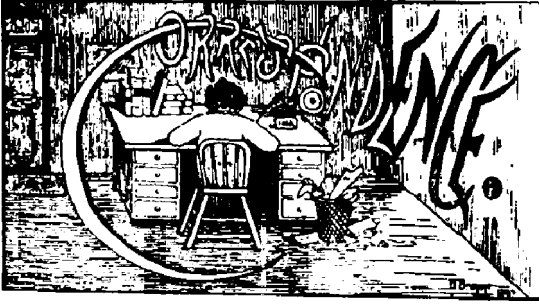
The demand for unused Scandinavians was forcibly brought home to local dealers by the visit of Mr. Buckley of Christiania accompanied by Mr. Harrison the secretary of the Manchester Society. I see those gentleman are collaborating in a history of the postal issues of Norway for the "Record." The Manchester School is going strong.

The Newfoundland Cabot—Jubilee—Colony advertising—issue are now coming over in small quantities. As the objectional features of the Canadian issue seem to be absent in this case, a big demand for these stamps may be predicted. Even the Canadians are very scarce—at present—What price the old 24c Newfoundland now?

Writing about Newfoundland reminds me that several sheets of the 3d triangular have been offered here lately.

Liverpool was but poorly represented at the Exhibition. Mr. Ridpath carried off the Silver Medal for post-cards.

DICKY SAM.



A. de J.—P.—Section 7 of the Post Office Protection Act, 1884 (47 and 48 Vic. 67) reads as follows :—A person shall not (a) make, knowingly utter, delate in or sell any fictitious stamps or knowingly use for any postal purpose any fictitious stamp, or (b) have in his possession, unless he shows a lawful excuse, any fictitious stamp.

Any person who acts in contravention of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £20.

From this extract you will exactly see the position you are in and can be placed in, if the authorities should enforce the law.

Milly.—O.—We are pleased to hear you were able to persuade your father to take you to the London Exhibition. No doubt it has been very instructive to you and will induce you to persevere in your hobby.

FL.—B.—We quite agree with your remarks, yet the judges had no other choice.

F.C.V.—L. Yes, the stamp you send us is a changeling, red being easily changed into dark-brown.

A.N.—M. Write for samples of hinges to our publishers and try them, and we think you will find them answering all purposes. We always use them.

F.L.C.—R. J. Thanks for your kind letter. We are pleased to hear from our advertisers that their advertisements have realised their expectations.

P.B.—S. No. 4, 5, 8, 11, and 12 are forgeries, 7, 2, 3, 6, and 10 genuine, and 7 and 9 fiscal stamps. Were returned on July 29th.

May.—Thanks for your flattering remarks. If we were not so modest we should publish your letter in full. We hope still to improve the paper and you may rest assured we have still many a good thing up our sleeve.

M.L.B.—O. Some collectors do make a difference in this stamp, and as the matter may interest many of our readers, we will explain it fully.

The Danish Government sent in 1855 a parcel of 3 cent. stamps out, but in consequence of dampness the sheets were all found stuck together on opening. The largest part were sent to a Mr. Riise, this gentleman being a chemist separated and dried the sheets, and gummel them with *white* gum. Another chemist named Beuzon got the remainder, but he used a *brown* gum. Hence the difference and as the smallest portion was treated in this way it is only natural that stamps with brown gum are the rarest.

C.H.T.—L. We are always obliged to our friends to give us hints regarding our paper, but in this case it will be impossible to follow your advice. We fear it would materially decrease the sale of our paper instead of increasing it.

Decreets.

BELGIUM.

Express-postage-stamps were created by law in Belgium on the 29th of April, 1868. Art. 3 of the law referred to, provides as follows on this subject :

"The term "Express" applies to letters and other means of correspondence in cases of urgency, when the sender desires to have immediate delivery made at any place of residence.

"Said articles and letters should bear, in addition to the ordinary postage to which they are subjected by reason of their nature, a special distribution tax, the rate for which, as well as the conditions of payment, will be determined by the Government."

Subsequent to this decree, two other royal decrees, dated the 25th and 26th of October, 1868, and to come into effect on the first of November of the same year, provided as follows with reference to expressage :

"In addition to the ordinary tax, there will be a special distribution tax charged on the articles to be transmitted by express, in conformity with the law. The latter tax is payable in advance by the sender, and the rate is as follows for each article ;

a)—30c for such articles as are sent to any commune in the kingdom which contains a post-office.

b)—1 fr. 50c for articles sent to other communes.

"Such articles must contain on the address, either written or printed, the word "A remettre par exprès," or "Buitengewone bestelling," or their equivalent in French or Flemish."

They are to be also impressed on the address side with the following stamp

EXPRES.

This first organization of the express service was modified by the decree of the 12th of February, 1878, which decree is here produced.

"Léopold 2nd, King of Belgians, to all present and to come, Greeting.

In view of the provisions contained in Art. 7 of our decree of the 25th of October, 1868.

In view also of the express charge fixed by Art. 18 of the decree of the 25th October above mentioned,

And on the proposition of our Minister of Public Works,

We have decree and do decree :

That the tax on articles expressed through the post to any place of residence, is fixed, for the interior of the kingdom,

At 25 centimes where the destination of the article expressed is a commune containing a post-office,

At 1 franc for other communes.

This charge is payable in advance by the sender.

The above provisions will come into effect on the first of next March.

Our Minister of Public Works is entrusted with the execution of the present decree.

Given at Brussels, the 12th of February, 1878, by the King,

(S.) LEOPOLD.

The Minister of Public Works,

(S.) A. BEERNAERT.

Then in place of the 30c stamp, substitution was made, for the payment of expressage, of the 25c yellow stamp of the first issue which was

succeeded from 1880 by the olive yellow stamp of the second issue.

This situation was maintained until 1883, when, on the 27th of February, a royal decree provided that the expressage on correspondence that was to be distributed in localities having a telegraph service, could be paid, after the 1st of March, 1883, either by means of a postage stamp, or by a telegraph stamp of 25c.

On the 19th of November, 1887, a royal decree which came into effect on the first of the same year, introduced new and important reforms into the express service, in order to secure to the public all the advantages that might be legitimately expected from such service.

From the *American Journal of Philately*.

The Adhesive Stamps of British India.

SURCHARGED FOR USE IN CERTAIN NATIVE STATES.

By

C. STEWART-WILSON.

JHIND.

Jhind is like Faridkot, one of the smaller Cis-Sutlej Sikh States. It has an area of 1,268 square miles with a population of 284,560, *i.e.*, it is about twice the size of Faridkot. Its capital is at Sangrove, a town with about 9,000 inhabitants.

The Raja entered into a postal convention with the Government of India in 1885.

There is a regular postal system in the State, and the rules of the Jhind Post Office are modelled on those of the Imperial Post. It had stamps of its own for some years before it entered into the convention. These stamps are not now available for postal purposes.

There are five varieties of surcharge in the stamps of Jhind. They are:—

- (1) Vertical curved surcharge in black "JHIND STATE."
- (2) Horizontal surcharge in red "JEEND STATE."
- (3) Ditto ditto in black "JEEND STATE."
- (4) Ditto ditto in red "JHIND STATE."
- (5) Ditto ditto in black "JHIND STATE."

Each of these five varieties is also found with the "SERVICE" surcharge.

The nature of surcharges (2) to (5) is similar to that in the stamps of Chamba, and Faridkot already described. Surcharge (1) is of a different kind. The word "JHIND" is printed in a rough arc of a circle having its convex side towards the left edge of the stamp. It is printed from bottom to top. The word "STATE" is similarly printed, and has its convex edge towards the right side of the stamp. It is also printed from bottom to top. The Service series of this issue has the word "SERVICE" printed horizontally between the two words of the original surcharge.

A precisely similar device was used in surcharging the first issues of Nabha and Patiala.

The measurements of the surcharges are as follows:—

(1)

JHIND	...	...	9	to	9½	millimètres	×	1¼	millimètres.
STATE	...	...	9½	to	10½	millimètres	×	1¼	millimètres.
SERVICE	...	...	8½			millimètres	×	1¼	millimètres.

The measurements of "JHIND" and "STATE" are taken in a straight line from the furthest distant points of each word. Owing to slight differences in curve and in spacing of letters, there are slight variations in the length of these words.

(2) & (3).

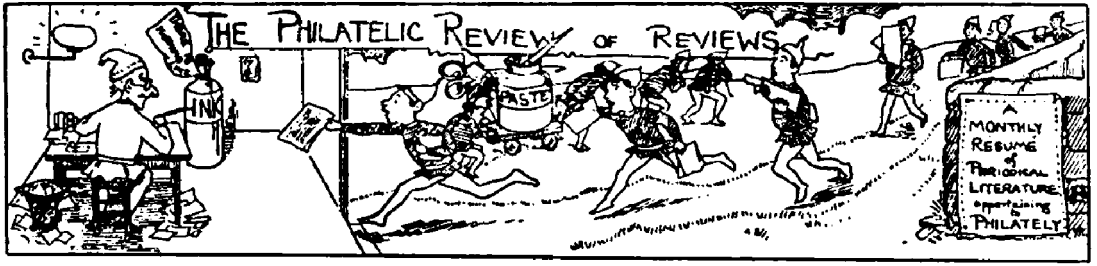
JEEND	...	...	10½	millimètres	×	2	millimètres.
STATE	...	...	7¾	millimètres	×	2	millimètres.
SERVICE	...	...	10½	millimètres	×	2	millimètres.
Interval between "JEEND" and "STATE"	1 millimètre.						

(4) & (5).

JHIND	...	...	10	millimètres	×	2	millimètres.
STATE	...	...	7¾	millimètres	×	2	millimètres.
SERVICE	...	...	10½	millimètres	×	2	millimètres.
Interval between "JHIND" and "STATE"	1 millimètre.						

The original intention of the Jhind Durbar was to have their stamps over-printed with the State arms as well as with the name of the State. This was, however, abandoned on the score of expense and because it cramped the design.

(To be Continued).



AUGUST 16, 1897.

Philately at Home.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST.—*London.*

With the June number an excellent photograph of Her Majesty in robes of State is presented to the readers. This photograph is taken from a picture painted by A. E. Chalon, R.A., and depicts Her Majesty in the robes of state, that she wore at the prorogation of Parliament on July 17, 1837.

Mr. Oldfield continues his valuable paper of the Stamps of Bolivia dealing principally with the various plates of the 5 centavos.

The yearly report of the London Philatelic Society tells us that the number of members is the same as last year, viz., 296.

The next item of interest is by Mr. W. Morley, on the perforations of the stamps of the NIGER COAST, and this we give in full for the benefit of all collectors since 1890.

1893 Issue.

Perf. 14.
 ½d., vermilion.
 2d., green.
 2½d., carmine.
 5d., grey-lilac.
 1/-, black thin paper.

Perf. 15.
 ½d., vermilion.
 1d., pale blue.
 1d., dark "
 2d., green.
 2½d., carmine.
 5d., grey-lilac.
 5d., bright lilac.
 1/-, black, thick white paper.
 1/-, black, thin paper.

Perf. 12 x 14.
 1d., pale blue.
 2d., green.
 1/-, black, thin paper.

Perf. 12 x 15.
 1/-, black, thick paper.

Perf. 12½ x 13 x 14.
 1d., pale blue.

Perf. 12 x 12½.
 2d., green.

Perf. 12 on one side, perf. 14 other three sides.
 1/-, black, thin paper.

Perf. 12.
 2d., green.

Perf. 12½.
 2½d., carmine.

Perf. 14½.
 1d., pale blue.
 1d., dark "
 2½d., carmine.
 5d., bright lilac.
 1/-, black, thin paper.
 1/-, " thick white paper.

Perf. 14½ x 15.
 ½d., vermilion.
 1d., pale blue.
 1d., dark "
 2½d., carmine.
 1/-, black, thick paper.

Perf. 12½ x 14.
 1d., pale blue.
 1d., dark "
 2d., green.
 2½d., carmine.
 1/-, black, thin paper.

1894 Issue.

Perf. 14.
 ½d., green, white paper.
 1d., vermilion " "
 2d., lake " "
 1/-, black " "

Perf. 15.
 ½d., pale green, white paper.
 ½d., dark green on grey paper.

Perf. 15.
 1d., vermilion, white paper.
 1d., vermilion, greyish paper.
 2d., pale lake, white paper.
 2d., deep lake, greyish paper.
 2½d., deep blue, white paper.
 2½d., pale blue, white paper.
 2½d., blue, greyish paper.
 5d., bright purple, white paper.
 5d., deep purple white paper.
 5d., purple, greyish paper.
 1/-, black, white paper.

Perf. 14½.
 ½d., green.

1d., vermilion.
 2d., pale lake.
 2d., dark "
 2½d., dark blue.
 2½d., pale "
 5d., bright purple.
 5d., dark "
 1/-, black.

Perf. 14 x 15.
 ½d., green.

Perf. 13 x 14.
 ½d., green.

Perf. 14½ x 15.
 ½d., pale green.
 1d., vermilion.
 1d., carmine.
 2d., pale lake.
 2d., deep "
 2½d., dark blue.
 2½d., pale "
 5d., bright purple.
 5d., dark "
 1/-, black.

Perf. 12 x 14.
 ½d., green.
 1d., vermilion.
 1/-, black.

Perf. 12½ x 14.
 ½d., green.

Perf. 12½ top and sides; 14 at bottom.
 ½d., green.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD.—*London.*
 GREECE.

The only article in the last number is a continuation of Mr. Beckton's paper on the Stamps of Greece, and deals with 2—80 lepta values. The writer classifies the various printings as before, and we find.

10 printings for the 2 lepta	
8 " " " 5 "	
10 " " " 10 "	
13 " " " 20 "	
13 " " " 40 "	
9 " " " 80 "	

In the 40 lepta value two minor varieties are listed, one with the right hand top corner of the stamp missing, this variety is the nineteenth

stamp on the sheet, being the ninth stamp in the second row. The other variety consists in the line which forms the nostril; this in the ordinary specimens is curved, whereas in the variety it is straight, and extends almost to the point of the nostril, giving the nose a pointed appearance. This variety is No. 107 on the sheet, being the seventh stamp in the eleventh row.

In the 80 lepta value we quite agree with the writer, when he describes as the earliest Athens printing this value with vermilion figures on the back, and not as an error.

ALSO RECEIVED :

The English Specialist's Journal.....Norwood.
Monthly Circular (A. Smith & Son's)...London.
The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly....."
Stanley Gibbon's Monthly....."
StampsRushden.
The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser
 Handsworth.
St. Martin's-Le-GrandLondon.
Stamp Gossip.....Bury St. Edmunds.
Philatelic Circular(Smyth & Co's),Bournemouth.
The Philatelic Journal of IndiaCalcutta.
The Australian Philatelist.....Sydney.

Continental Philately.

LE TIMBRE-POSTE.—Brussels. ROMAGNA.

M. Diena continues in the July number his admirable article on the stamps of Romagna. After giving translations of various decrees, especially of the one dealing with the rates he proceeds to enumerate the bisected stamps, and as these seem to us deserving of more than a passing observation we give his remarks in full.

- 1 cent : The $\frac{1}{2}$ baj. stamp cut vertically (on wrapper) sent from Bologna, Dec. 6th to Cesena (Forli).
 3 cent. : The $\frac{1}{2}$ baj. stamp cut diagonally, and one $\frac{1}{2}$ baj. stamp. Dated Bologna, Nov. 18th.
 5 cent. : One $\frac{1}{2}$ baj. stamp cut diagonally and two $\frac{1}{2}$ baj. stamps. Dated Bologna, Nov. 18th, and Argenta (Ferrara) Nov. 15th.
 6 cent. (?) : One $\frac{1}{2}$ baj. stamp cut diagonally and one stamp of the $\frac{1}{2}$ baj. Dated Bologna Jan. 30th.
 1 Caj : The 2 baj stamp cut diagonally. Dated Ferrara, Nov. 2nd to Cento (Ferrara); Bologna, Nov. 5th to Castel S. Giorgio; Lugo (Ravenna), Nov. 8 to Conselice (Ravenna); Argenta (Ferrara), Nov. 9th and Dec. 29th to Ferrara; Bologna, Dec. 31st to Baricella; Rimini (Forli), Jan. 18th to Coriano.
 1 Baj : The 2 baj stamp cut vertically. Dated Codigoro (Ferrara), Nov. 3rd to Ferrara; Budrio (Bologna), Nov. 7th to S. Pietro in Casale (Bologna); Saludecio (Forli), Dec. 22nd to S. Giovanni in Marignano (Forli); Budrio (Bologna), Dec. 31st to Minerbio (Bologna); Rimini (Forli), Jan. 7th to Saludecio (Forli).

- 2 baj : The 4 baj stamp cut diagonally. Dated Cento (Ferrara), Dec. 1st to Bologna.
 3 baj : Strip of three 2 baj. stamps cut horizontally. Dated Rimini (Forli), Jan. 13th 1860 to Forli.

One 2 baj stamp cut vertically and one 2 baj stamp.

One 2 baj. stamp cut diagonally and one 2 baj. stamp, dated Rimini (Forli), Jan. 12th to Forli. The 6 baj. stamp cut vertically, dated Sant Arcangelo (Rimini) to Bologna; Rimini Jan. 15th to Forli.

- 4 baj. : The 8 baj. stamp cut vertically. Dated Bologna, Jan. 11th to Padova. Pontelagoscuro (Ferrara), March 1st to Padova. One 5 baj. stamp cut vertically, and three $\frac{1}{2}$ baj. stamps.

According to M. Diena the value of used stamps is according to the following list :—

6, 20, 8, 5, $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 2, 4, 1 baj.

By a decree dated Jan. 12th, 1860, the Governor Farini placed the Post under the Ministry of Public Works. This decree came into force on the 1st of February. From this date Italian stamps were to be used and these were at first obliterated with the lozenge shaped cancellation of Romagna. For some weeks, however, stamps of Romagna could be used.

MARKA—Kieff.

Further instalments bring the catalogue of the Russian Local stamps up to Busuluk. Of Bogorodsk no fewer than 130 stamps are listed. The following are also ably treated: Bobrow, Borowitchi, Bronnitski, Bugulma and Busuluk.

NORDISK FILATELISTISK TIDSKRIFT— Christiania.

The last number contains a valuable contribution to our knowledge on the stamps of Norway by Henrik Dethloff. The article deals with the 3 high values, 1,00, 1,50, and 2,00 Krona. The frame work for all the three values is the same, but the variations are to be found in the value each of which is separately inserted. Of the 1,50 Krona 5 types exists in this way. All of these are well illustrated by big blocks. The rest of the paper is taken up with a continuation of Glasewald's article on the stamps of Greece.

ALSO RECEIVED :

Die Weltpost.....Vienna.
 „ *Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung*...Geneva.
 „ *Berliner* „ „ ..Berlin.
 „ *Deutsche* „ „ ..Leipzig.
Der Allgemeine AnzeigerApolda.
Das PostwertzeichenMunich.
Die Post.....Leipzig.
Philatelas.....Lubeck.
Der Austria PhilatelistPrague.
Das Illustrierte Briefmarken Journal ...Leipzig.
Der BriefmarkenhaendlerBerlin.
Scaldis PhilateligueAntwerp.
Nederlandsch Tijdschrift.....The Hague.
Le Timbre.....Bordeaux.
La Revue Philateligue BelgeBrussels.
 „ „ „ *Française*.....Paris.

<i>Le Courrier des Timbres-Poste</i>	St. Etienne.
" <i>Timbrophile Poitevin</i>	Poitiers.
" <i>Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste</i>	Paris.
<i>L'Etoile</i>	Padova.
<i>L'Annonce Philatèliques</i>	Geneva.
<i>L'Echo de la Timbrologie</i>	Amiens.
<i>L'Annonce Timbrologique</i>	Brussels.
<i>Le Marseille-Poste</i>	Marseilles.
<i>Le Moniteur du Collectionneur</i>	Luxemburg.
<i>Il Couriere dei Francobolli</i>	Torino.
<i>Il Francobollo</i>	Milan.
<i>Madrid Filatelico</i>	Madrid.
<i>El Heraldo Timbrologico</i>	Malaga.
<i>Le Phare des Timbrophiles</i>	Alexandria.

Philately in Other Countries.

O.COLLECCIONADOR DE SELLOS—*Sorocaba.*

No. 6 of this contemporary consists of 60 pages of interesting and well written matter. Amongst items of interest we find a concise list of the *official* stamps of

URUGUAY.

which we translate for the benefit of our readers. 1880, 20 August.

BLACK SURCHARGE.

- 1 centesimo, brown
- 5 centesimos, green
- 20 " bistre

BLUE SURCHARGE.

- 10 centesimos, red
- 15 " yellow

CARMINE SURCHARGE.

- 50 centesimos, black
- 1 peso, blue

1881, 18 February, lithographed.

BLACK SURCHARGE.

- 1 centesimo, chocolate
- 1881, 24 September, Bust of Suarez.

BLACK SURCHARGE.

- 7 centesimos, blue
- 1882, 11 August.

BLACK SURCHARGE.

- 1 peso, blue
- 1883, 1 January.

BLACK SURCHARGE.

- 1 centesimo, green (scales)
- 2 centesimos, carmine (mount)
- 1883, 12 April, Bust of Santos.

CARMINE SURCHARGE.

- 5 centesimos, blue
- 1883, 3 August, Bust of Artigas.

BLUE SURCHARGE.

- 10 centesimos, brown
- 1884, 1 February, surcharged "Franco."

BLACK SURCHARGE.

- 1 centesimo, green
- 1884, 12 April.

BLACK SURCHARGE.

- 2 centesimos, carmine
- 1 centesimo, red } Provisional
- 2 " carmine } issue.
- 1884, 30 July.

BLACK SURCHARGE.

- 5 centesimos, light blue, thick paper
 - 5 " " thin "
 - 1 centesimo, green
 - 2 centesimos, vermilion
 - 5 " blue
 - 7 " brown
 - 10 " bistre
 - 20 " violet
 - 25 " purple
- } engraved
- 1887, 29 October.

BLACK SURCHARGE.

- 50 centesimos, black
- 1888, 1 February.

BLACK SURCHARGE.

- 1 centesimo, green
 - 2 centesimos, carmine
 - 5 " blue
 - 7 " orange
 - 10 " lilac
 - 20 " brown
 - 25 " vermilion
- 1890, 12 August.

BLACK SURCHARGE.

- 1 centesimo, green
 - 2 centesimos, carmine
 - 5 " blue
 - 7 " brown
 - 10 " green
 - 20 " orange
 - 25 " vermilion
 - 50 " blue
 - 1 peso, lilac
- 1891, 8 September, Provisional.

BLACK SURCHARGE.

- 5 centesimos, violet
- 1895, 10 October.

BLACK SURCHARGE.

- 1 centesimo, blue
- 2 centesimos, brown-red
- 5 " carmine (locomotive)
- 1895, 1 November.

BLACK SURCHARGE.

- 50 centesimos, violet
- 1895, 15 December.

BLACK SURCHARGE.

- 2 centesimos, blue
- 1895, 18 December.

- 7 centesimos, green
- 10 " brown
- 20 " black and green
- 25 " black and brown
- 1896, 31 March.

BLACK SURCHARGE.

- 1 centesimo, bistre
- 50 centesimos, blue and black
- 1 peso, brown and black

ALSO RECEIVED :

<i>Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina</i>	Buenos Ayres.
<i>America Filatelica</i>	Guayaquil.
<i>El Monitor Filatelico</i>	Mexico.
<i>La Vida en el Hogar</i>	Buenos Ayres.
<i>El Jornal Philatelico</i>	S. Paulo.

Philately in the States.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY—
New York.
BELGIUM.

From an interesting article on the Belgian Express Stamps, by *Jules Bouvez*, we take the following :

It was in 1891, that the Belgian postal administration introduced into its service the postage stamp of the value of 35 centimes, which was to be used especially for registered and express consignments. A comparative statistical statement of the postal operations in the Belgian service during the years 1888 to 1890, had shown that, exclusive of registered consignments bearing a single tax for the interior of the country, amounting to 35c., more than 500,000 express letters had, up to that time, required the use of two postage stamps, representing the fixed and proportional taxes combined. This state of affairs came to an end on the appearance of the decree which we reproduce herewith :

Decree : A new postage stamp of 0.35c., colour, brown red on chocolate, will be issued on the 1st of July, 1891.

BRUSSELS, June 20th, 1891.

(Signed) J. VANDENPEEREBOOM."

There were at first issued 5,000 sheets of this value, or 1,500,000 stamps, colour, brown red on chocolate. Then, on the 1st of October, 1892, there was a second supply of the same value, consisting of 3,000 sheets, or 900,000 stamps, the shade of which was slightly modified, being changed from brown red to lilac brown, and the impression being made on rose coloured paper.

The first supply did not present anything peculiar, but on many stamps of the first sheets of the second supply, defects or irregularities were noticed in the impression, the result either of an incomplete reproduction of the engraving, or of the used condition of the galvano-plate of the first supply, which had to be again resorted to, and which had to undergo repair. About 1,600 sheets were printed by means of the old plate, and these were supplied to a certain number of post offices on the 1st of November, 1892. The principal errors on these sheets are always reproduced in the same order, but with certain variations. We have deemed it of interest to indicate the places which these errors occupy on each sheet, and to explain the nature of each one in numerical order :

1° Nos. 5, 25, 91, 114, and 297, we find BELGIOUF instead of BELGIQUE.

2° Nos. 9, 59, 139, 228 and 264, the head of T in POSTES is cut at the right.

3° Nos. 38, 83 and 164, the white circle surrounding the medallion is stained near the bottom between the letter E of BELGIE and the letter P of POSTERIJEN.

4° Nos. 53, 219 and 283, we find BELGIEUE instead of BELGIQUE.

5° Nos. 68 and 173, we find BELGIOUE instead of BELGIQUE.

6° Nos. 147, 194 and 242, the star above the border surrounding the medallion is defective.

7° Nos. 19, 122 and 272, we find POSTEPIJEN instead of POSTERIJEN.

The plate having been inspected and repaired after the supply of the 1,600 sheets above mentioned, the sheets which were subsequently printed showed only one error, on the stamp corresponding to No. 122. This error is the same as 7° above.

The first issue of the stamp of 0.35c was but of short duration, as the decree of the 15th of March, 1893, creating the Sabbath stamps, gave rise also to a stamp of 0.35c with label. The same shade was preserved in this stamp, but it was printed on a white instead of a rose coloured background.

ALSO RECEIVED :

<i>The Philatelic Monthly</i>	New York.
" <i>Post Office</i>	"
" <i>New York Philatelist</i>	"
" <i>Weekly Philatelist</i>	Portland, Me.
" <i>Pennsylvania Philatelist</i>	Reading, Pa.
" <i>Columbian</i>	New Oxford, Pa.
" <i>Home Worker</i>	Knoxville, Tenn.
" <i>Evergreen State Philatelist</i> ...	The Dallas, Ore.
" <i>Lone Star State</i>	Abilene, Texas.
" <i>Philatelic West</i>	Superior, Neb.
" <i>Boston Stamp Book</i>	Boston.
<i>Philatelic Facts and Fallacies</i> ...	San Francisco Cal.
<i>Philatelic Literature</i>	Taunton, Mass.
<i>The Omaha Philatelist</i>	Omaha, Neb.
<i>The Eastern Philatelist</i>	Newmarket, N.H.

Philately in the Colonies.

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF INDIA—
Calcutta.

THE ADHESIVE STAMPS OF BRITISH
INDIA.

SURCHARGED FOR USE IN CERTAIN STATES.
BY C. STEWART WILSON.

GWALIOR.

(Continued from Page 150.)

The next supply made in December 1885 consisted of :

1 anna	25,000	Black surcharge.
2 annas	10,000	" "

After this date, all surcharges were in black.

In June 1886 :—

1 anna	5,040
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were sent, and were followed in July by :—

2 annas	4,500
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In October 1888, the following supply was made :

1 anna	24,000
2 annas	12,000
3 "	6,000

The next despatch was made about December 1889 and consisted of :—

½ anna	3,600	2 annas	4,800
1 "	4,800	3 "	720
1½ annas	3,600	4 "	960

The following supply was made early in 1890 :—

½ anna ...	24,500	3 annas ...	4,800
1 " ...	10,100	1 rupee (slate)	500
2 annas ...	4,800		

About the end of 1890, the following were sent :—

½ anna ...	96,000	2 annas ...	48,000
1 " ...	48,000	3 " ...	6,000
1½ annas ...	12,000	4 " ...	6,000

The next indent was complied with in June 1891 :—

½ anna ...	24,000	1 anna ...	24,000
9 pies ...	1,700	12 annas ...	960

From this date all stamps bear the long vernacular surcharge only.

In December 1891, the following were sent:—

½ anna ...	48,000	3 annas ...	12,000
1 " ...	48,000	4 " ...	24,000
1½ annas ...	12,000	6 " ...	8,500
2 " ...	24,000	12 " ...	6,500

The next supply as under was despatched in July 1892 :—

½ anna ...	...	...	96,000
1 " ...	...	...	24,000
1 rupee (slate) ...	...	...	24,000

About the end of 1893, the following supply was made :—

½ anna ...	...	...	96,000
2 annas ...	...	...	24,000
3 " ...	...	...	24,000

In May 1894 the following were despatched:—

½ anna ...	148,000	2 annas ...	24,000
1 " ...	24,000	3 " ...	24,000

The first supply of service stamps was made in April 1895, and consisted of :—

½ anna ...	96,000	4 annas ...	6,000
1 " ...	48,000	8 " ...	6,000
2 annas ...	12,000		

The next consignment consisted of the following ordinary stamps :—

½ anna ...	...	...	24,000
12 annas ...	...	...	6,000

These were followed in March 1896 by the following service stamps :—

1 anna	48,000
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In May 1896 the following were supplied :—

ORDINARY.			
¾ anna	144,240
2½ annas	6,240
1 rupee (current type) ...	...	...	6,240
2 rupees ...	...	...	1,020
3 " ...	...	...	1,020
5 " ...	...	...	576

SERVICE.

½ anna ...	...	...	384,480
1 " ...	...	...	192,480
2 annas ...	...	...	24,480
4 " ...	...	...	12,480
8 " ...	...	...	6,480
1 rupee (current type) ...	...	...	2,880

The indent for the 3 highest value stamps was made out with the idea that they were in sheets of 240. After ascertaining that the sheets contained only 96, the following additional supply was asked for :—

2 rupees ...	...	...	1,440
3 " ...	...	...	1,440
5 " ...	...	...	672

The last supply up to date was made in November, 1896, and consisted of the following ordinary stamps :—

½ anna ...	24,240	2 annas ...	24,240
1 " ...	48,240	4 " ...	6,240

Summing up, the following is a list of all the stamps printed with top and bottom surcharge, with the date of the first issue of each value :—

May 1885	½ anna, green	Wmk. star	98,100
" "	1 " plum	" "	6,500
June "	1½ annas, brown	" "	2,420
May "	2 " blue	" "	12,500
June "	3 " orange	" "	2,100
" "	4 " green	El. head	1,940
" "	6 " bistre	" "	1,780
" "	8 " mauve	star	1,780
" "	1 rupee, slate	" "	1,780

Total ... 128,900

The long surcharges, being only about one fourth of the above figures, are stamps of very great rarity except in the case of the ½ anna value-

The following is a similar list of the second, or red surcharge, variety :—

Sept. 1885	½ anna, green	Wmk. star	292,800
" "	2 annas, blue	" "	7,680
" "	4 " green	El. head	4,320
" "	1 rupee, slate	star	3,840

Total ... 308,640

To the long surcharges of this issue, the same remarks apply as to those of the first issue.

The numbers printed of the black mixed surcharges were :—

1889,	½ anna, green	Wmk. star	148,100
June 1891,	9 pies, carmine	" "	1,700
Sept. 1885,	1 anna, plum	" "	147,660
" "	1½ annas, brown	" "	21,360
Dec. "	2 " blue	" "	84,100
Sept. "	3 " orange	" "	22,320
" 1889	4 " olive	" "	6,960
Sept. 1885,	6 annas, bistre	El. head	3,840
" "	8 " mauve	star	3,840
June 1891,	12 " brown		
	on red	" "	960
" 1890,	1 rupee, slate	" "	500

Total 441,340

Of these, all but the 9 pies value have since been issued in the current "all long surcharge" type. This value is obsolete and will not be re-issued. It is, therefore, scarce in both varieties of surcharge, though specially so in the "long" variety. Though the total number of each denomination of stamps bearing the black "short" surcharge is indicated by taking about ¼ths of the above figures, it must be remembered that the total number of the "long" surcharge is about ¼th of the above figures plus all the issues up to date. It, therefore, follows that in all values except 9 pies the "short" surcharge is much the rarer of the two. As a matter of fact, the number of short surcharges in the mixed issues on "star" watermarked paper is 114 on the upper, and 52 on the lower pane, or a total of 166 out of 240. In the "Elephant's head" watermarked paper, the number is 79 on each upper, and 41 on each lower pane, or a total of 240 out of 320. In this respect the catalogues issued by dealers are very misleading. That issued by Messrs.

Stanley Gibbons, for instance, prices the "short" surcharges at from one-third to one-tenth of the "long" variety. The 12-anna stamp, "short" surcharge existed only in 664 copies, and has been obsolete for six years. The "long" variety of the same stamp is still current, and up to date over 12,500 copies have been printed. Yet this catalogue prices the former at 3/6 and the latter at 10/-.

The rarest stamps of the Gwalior State are the 1 rupee slate "short" surcharge, 9 pies "long" surcharge, and 12 annas "short" surcharge.

The following is a list of the values containing black surcharges of uniform length :—

Dec. 1891,	½anna,	green	Wmk. star	...	580,480
" "	1 "	"	plum "	" "	120,240
" "	1 ½annas,	brown	" "	" "	12,000
" "	2 "	"	blue "	" "	96,240
1896,	2 ½ "	"	green "	" "	6,240
Dec. 1891,	3 "	"	orange "	" "	60,000
" "	4 "	"	olive "	" "	30,740
" "	6 "	"	bistre "	El. head	8,500
1892,	8 "	"	mauve "	star	24,000
Dec. 1891,	12 "	"	brown or red "	" "	12,500
1892,	1 rupee,	slate	" "	" "	24,000
1896,	1 "	"	newtype "	" "	6,240
" "	2 rupees	" "	" "	" "	2,420
" "	3 "	" "	" "	" "	2,420
" "	5 "	" "	" "	" "	1,248
				Total	987,268

It now remains only to summarise the Service issues. They are, up to date, as follows :—

1895	½ anna,	green	Wmk. star	...	480,480
" "	1 "	"	plum "	" "	288,480
" "	2 annas,	blue	" "	" "	36,480
" "	4 "	"	olive "	" "	18,480
" "	8 "	"	mauve "	" "	12,480
1896	1 rupee	new type	" "	" "	2,880
				Total	839,280

The total number of adhesive stamps issued to Gwalior since 1885 is, therefore, not quite 2¼ millions. Unfortunately, I have no figures available of the literate population of this State, but the following comparison between Gwalior and the two States which we have already discussed is instructive :—

Chamba	has had	4.3	adhesive to each inhabitant
Faridkot	"	2.1	" "
Gwalior	"	.8	" "

No doubt this very great discrepancy is partly due to the fact that, till 1895, service articles travelled free by post; but, allowing for this by doubling or even trebling the figure, it is quite plain that there is very little room in the issues of this State for "made for collectors" stamps. The fact is that the speculative-stamp bogie which has so long frightened collectors off these States only requires a little research to make him disappear. His element is darkness, and he has thrived hitherto on a diet of false statements unsavoury by facts. He dies the moment light is thrown on him, and wholesome facts are forced down his throat.

In compiling a list of errors in Gwalior, I have again avoided all cases of mere broken type, which are very common in the stamps of

this State, as also cases of stray letters slipping above or below the line.

I have found—

I. "A" in "GWALIOR" from a smaller fount in the following black *short* surcharges :—

9 pies.	6 annas.
1 ½ annas.	12 "
2 "	1 rupee (slate).

and in the following black *long* surcharges :—

½ anna.	4 annas.
1 "	8 "
2 annas.	12 "
2 ½ "	1 rupee (slate)
3 "	1 " (new type).

I have no doubt that it exists here in the 1 ½ anna value too.

II. "C" is substituted for "O" in "GWALIOR" once in each sheet of the lower values of the May 1896 printing. The number of copies of this error printed is therefore—

½ anna	...	601 copies.
2 annas	½...	26 "
1 rupee (new type)		26 "

III. The interval between the English and Hindi surcharges is 2 ½—3 millimetres, to my knowledge in the following black *short* vernacular surcharges :—

9 pies.	6 annas.
1 ½ annas.	12 "
2 "	1 rupee (slate).

and in the following black *long* surcharges :—

½ anna	3 annas.
9 pies.	4 "
1 anna.	8 "
1 ½ annas.	12 "
2 "	1 rupee (slate).
2 ½ "	1 " (new type).

IV. An interval of 1 ½ millimetres I have found in the following black *long* surcharges only :—

2 annas.	8 annas.
3 "	12 "
4 "	1 rupee (slate).

It no doubt exists in the ½, 1, and 1 ½ annas values also with black *long* surcharges.

A curious fatality seems to have attended the issue of May 1895, for, once in each sheet of the Service stamps issued then, the Hindi inscription for "Service" reads :—

V. SARSIV instead of SARVIS. The number of copies of this error was therefore :—

½ anna	...	1,602 copies.
1 "	...	802 "
2 annas	...	102 "
4 "	...	52 "
8 "	...	27 "
1 rupee	...	12 "

VI. Major Maxwell has shown me a 3-anna stamp in which apparently the Hindi (or W) in GWALIOR is printed (or T). The shape of the letter does not lend itself to the supposition that the type has been broken. I have, however, failed to find the variety in any of the sheets which I have examined, and prefer to look upon it as a doubtful "error" till I have more information. I shall be glad of assistance in the matter. It is probably of the 1893 or 1894 issue, in which case it should occur in the ½ and 2 annas value as well, and possibly also in the 1 anna.





The Dealers' Stalls at the London Philatelic Exhibition, 1897.

September 10, 1897.



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EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1897.

Austria is said to be issuing a new set of postage and fiscal stamps on the 1st of January, 1898.

Only members of the Philatelic Society of Leipzig are permitted to exhibit at the forthcoming Exhibition in that town.

A limited company has been established at Triest for the sale of stamps, the share capital being fixed at 50,000 Kronen in 500 shares.

Only one post-office has been opened by the Turks in Thessaly namely at Larissa. Letters from Volo have to be forwarded either via *Keos* on the Island of Euboea or by the Austrian Lloyd.

Sarawak joined the Universal Postal Union on the 1st of July.

One sheet of 4d. brown Malta has been sold over the counter imperforate.

Can we call stamps that are not well centred *eccentric*?

A large quantity of the rarer Spanish stamps have lately been sold to several dealers at Tangiers. Unfortunately for the buyers they have proved to be excellent forgeries.

For a long time postcards franked with one German and one Bavarian 3pf., one Wurtemberg 2pf., one Austrian 2 kr., and one Swiss 2 centimes stamps, the whole making about 10pf. could be used and were very much sought after. These cards were posted on board the steamers plying on the Lake of Constance. Austria, Bavaria and Germany are now refusing these postcards to the great sorrow of curio hunters.

The following are the quantities sold of the St. Anthony Stamps of Portugal:—

2½	Reis	765,788	Stamps =	Reis	2,414,470
5	"	513,073	"	"	1,565,365
10	"	117,075	"	"	1,170,750
15	"	64,864	"	"	972,900
20	"	73,572	"	"	1,571,440
25	"	540,025	"	"	13,500,900
50	"	67,550	"	"	3,377,500
75	"	213,772	"	"	1,782,800
80	"	17,106	"	"	1,368,580
100	"	40,278	"	"	4,027,800
150	"	12,923	"	"	1,938,450
200	"	15,257	"	"	3,151,400
300	"	9,604	"	"	2,881,200
500	"	8,423	"	"	4,211,500
1000	"	8,044	"	"	8,044,000
Postcards,		246,373	"	"	2,464,730

Reis 54,443,785

And that in spite of the S.S.S.S.

Dr. Diena wrote the "Ned Tja" that he found in the Postal Museum at Rome a strip of three 40 Paras on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. vermilion, the surcharge of the middle stamp being reversed. This error is very feasible, as the surcharge was done with a handstamp.

According to a letter from the Postmaster in Sierra Leone, the 5s with black surcharge on 1s. green was issued for Postal use on May, 1894. St. G. M. J. adds, that about 2,000 stamps were surcharged, but only few issued.

The *Philatelic Monthly* has recently seen an envelope used in Tonga in 1896 bearing a piece of the margin of a sheet of stamps with $\frac{1}{2}$ d. written on in ink and duly postmarked. What next?

It takes 400 $\frac{1}{2}$ millesima stamps to make one shilling.

It is always said "imitation is the truest flattery." This, not to put a too fine point on it is no doubt the reason, why Wilcox Smith & Co., of Dunedin, have copied Whitfield King & Co.'s arrangement of their retail department. They have gone so far, if we can believe the illustration on their price list, as to find facsimiles of the English firm's girls, and we specially noticed one, that is a splendid understudy, the whole figure, make up and pose being identical.

In some of the larger post offices in Germany cancellation dies in the shape of hammers have been introduced. These are said to facilitate the work and not to tire the officials so soon.

France has still one of the highest inland letter rates: 15 centimes per 15 grammes or nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per half ounce.

Still they come. Three new papers have reached us this month: *L'Echo du Collectionneur* from Brussels, *Stamps* from Calcutta and the *Filatlico Matritense* from Madrid. We wish them all success and trust that, to bring good articles will be their aim.

Hospital Stamps.

A new issue of stamps is now foisting themselves on philatelists. We commenced by asking the public to contribute to our Hospital in commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee and receiving in return a memento in the design of a stamp with the signature of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales. Now our colonies have followed us and gone a step farther. New South Wales has issued 40,000 1d. stamps and 10,000 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to be sold at 1/- and $2/6$ each respectively. Such stamps bear postal value and the amount of such postal value goes to the Revenue and the balance of the proceeds is to be devoted to the funds of a Consumptive Home.

The Charitable Institutions of Victoria have now requested the Postal Department of that colony to make a like issue for their benefit which they have consented to do but the charitable institution or hospital to benefit by the issue has not yet been decided and is left for the Governor in Council to choose. If this is to become a means of taxing philatelists to contribute to charitable institutions, it may become a serious question as I fear that philatelists, who are not at present the most uncharitable class of people, will curtail the present donations in view of this new tax or else stringent measures will have to be taken by philatelists generally to nip this evil in the bud. The Philatelic Society of Victoria have not taken means to oppose the issue as charity covers a multitude of sins, but they will rise to the occasion if a further attempt is made on behalf of any other institution.

The Import Stamp Duty in India.

When I was asked to write an article on any philatelic matter, I thought writing on the above subject would doubtless be very interesting to the collectors in general and to dealers in particular, specially as the financial year is coming near. The Government of India should be approached again in a united body and asked for the repeal of duty on stamps. On the Act becoming law, collectors were agreeably surprised to find that the custom authorities levied a duty of 5 per cent. on stamps received from foreign countries. The authorities themselves were evidently puzzled to know why stamps should come under the list of "Printed Paper." When complaints were made, the authorities here simply said that orders came from the Supreme Government, and that they were to carry them out. Even if they allowed a refund on the returns to foreign countries, the burden would have been much less, but they attend to no reasons and refuse to refund. In my humble opinion, this is one of the most unjust duties ever levied in India, as the remarks below will show you; the removal of which, the earlier the better, will prove a great blessing to the collectors in India and dealers in foreign countries. Several registered letters and parcels containing stamps are refused here, and hence are returned to senders as the addressees consider it very unfair and unjust to be made to pay duty on the whole lot, whether they keep them or not. I here copy an article that appeared a few months ago in the *Bombay Gazette*.

"Since the Act imposing customs duties on imports was passed two and a half years ago, efforts have been made by the authorities at Simla to remove the anomalies which are more or less inevitable in the introduction of a new tariff. But the grievances of one patient and long-suffering class of importers in regard to the customs duty remain unredressed, and the Government of India continue to turn a deaf

ear to their complaints. Coming under the heading of 'Printed Paper,' stamps are held to be dutiable. Ardent collectors—and their name is legion in India—do not complain of this *per se*, but they do find fault with the way in which the impost is levied. All philatelists are aware that it is customary to send out sheets of stamps on approval, and that no dealer is surprised if nine-tenths of the sheets he forwards in any particular instance are returned. It often happens that a collector in Bombay receives, say, Rs. 200 worth of stamps, and perhaps selects ten rupees worth from them. He has, however, paid the import duty on the whole amount (examination of the registered packet prior to acceptance being refused by the Post Office), but he is not given a single anna in the shape of a refund for the stamps he returns. He is informed at the custom office that as the stamps went into his own custody no refund can be given. Thus in a case such as we have quoted the cost of the addition to a collection or a stock is actually doubled. The same thing applies in the case of dealers here, who send to England, or any part of Europe, Indian stamps on approval. When the unaccepted stamps (frequently the larger part of the parcel) are returned, he has to pay five per cent. duty upon them, and no notice is taken of any affidavit he may sign as to the stamps not being his own property. Of course it is the dealers and those who are well known as philatelists who are always mulcted of the duty. People who collect in a small way receive the stamps in registered envelopes, and the delivery of the parcel is seldom accompanied by an enquiry as to its contents and a consequent demand for payment of duty. It is clear that some steps should be taken to remove these anomalies or that the duty on the harmless craze of the philatelists should be abolished. The latter course has been adopted in the United States, where it was deemed advisable to save the trouble involved in dealing with anomalies, such as those we have pointed out by taking the duty off altogether."

The old and obnoxious custom of stitching receipts for registered letters on to the envelopes by thread and needle ought to be dispensed with. It invariably pierces several valuable stamps enclosed in them and damages them entirely and so lowers their value as they will be considered to be in bad condition. All letters that come from Europe and America have the receipts gummed to the envelopes which is the right thing to do. A strong deputation should wait on the Postmaster-General, Calcutta, and explain to him by examples how the thing is so shabbily done at the Post Offices all over India. I myself had several good stamps damaged in the above manner. No compensation was given for this wanton destruction. The worst is that though several complaints were made to the authorities, no one seems to take any serious notice of it.—From the Annual Report of the N.W.P. Philatelic Club.

J. M. MOSES.

New Leaves to Cut.

THE ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS OF EUROPE. By W. A. S. Westoby. Published by L. Upcott Gill, London. Price 1/-.

Part I.

We are in receipt of the first part of a new work on the Adhesive Stamps of Europe, by W. A. S. Westoby, a name that commands attention everywhere in the philatelic world. The work is well printed on good paper and deals with the matter fully, and yet at the same time within a short compass, in some cases too short for our liking. For instance, in Alsace and Lorraine only seven stamps are chronicled, and the reversed net issue simply treated as a minor variety. We are afraid the author stands quite alone in this respect, all catalogues or handbooks giving 14 stamps apart from shades. Amongst the foreign postmarks on the Levante Stamps we also miss a few towns. The introduction to the work contains the following chapters:—

Modes of Printing Stamps.

Paper.

Impression.

Perforation.

Gum.

Used and Unused.

Reprints.

These different matters are ably and concisely treated and are quite sufficient to give every collector the necessary elementary knowledge which, unfortunately, so many lack.

The whole is a reprint of the articles that have appeared in the *Bazaar*, but put up in a handy form. We can strongly recommend all collectors, and especially beginners, to get the first part and are certain the money is not ill spent.

SPECIALIST'S ALBUM FOR BRAZIL. By Alph Bruck, Rio de Janeiro.

We have much pleasure in recommending the above album to our readers. At the London Exhibition we have had the advantage of seeing the author's Brazilian collection, for which he has been awarded a silver medal, and it is on the basis of this collection that the album has been compiled.

We notice that spaces are provided for all shades, papers and perforations, not a slight task considering the numberless varieties of this country. The only fault we have to find is in the first issue, for which more room ought to have been provided. In a specialist's album we should also like to have seen the number of stamps per sheet given. Not less than 911 stamps, etc., are listed and spaces provided for the same, the whole being put up in a handy form with descriptions and illustrations. No doubt specialists of Brazil will find the album quite sufficient for their wants.—*The London Philatelist*—London.

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

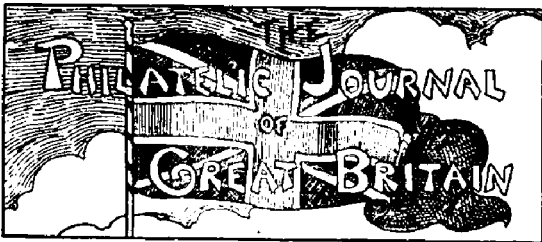
PRICE PER INSERTION :—

	Once.		3 times.		6 times.		12 times.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 page	60	0	54	0	45	0	39	0
½ page	33	0	28	6	24	9	21	0
1-3 page or 1 col.	22	6	19	6	16	6	15	0
¼ page	18	0	15	0	13	6	12	0
1-6 page or ½ col.	12	0	10	6	9	0	7	6
⅓ page	9	9	8	6	7	3	6	6
1-12 page or ¼ col.	6	9	6	0	5	0	4	6
1-16 page... ..	6	0	5	6	4	6	4	0
1-24 page or ⅓ col.	3	9	3	4	3	0	2	6

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

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

CASH IN ADVANCE.



SEPTEMBER 15th, 1897.

The P.J.G.B. Advertiser.

The P.J.G.B. Advertiser completes the first year with this number, and if there were any proof want-

ing as to its usefulness as an advertising medium we could refer to the large circulation, which during the first year of its existence has gone up by leaps and bounds. As a matter of fact so many copies have been demanded, that several months we could not execute all orders.

Further proofs of the popularity of the Advertiser are the letters we have received from our numerous clients stating that their advertisements have surpassed their hopes and that by their means they have done a larger business than they reaped from advertisements in other papers. This is no doubt explained by the fact that the Advertiser has a larger circulation than any stamp paper in England, and is besides posted every month to philatelists in all parts of the world, in fact there is not a single country that does not receive its regular share. It must not be forgotten, that although the paper has had such a phenomenal success the rates remain the same, and as the paper is larger than any German or American publication our advertisers get the benefit of the size, and consequently our rates are cheaper in comparison.

We thank all our friends who have supported us during our first year, and have no fear but that they will also support us in future.

The 1897 Congress.

The Postal Congress held recently at Washington is now of the past, and although no official paper, regarding alterations has been published, yet we have heard enough to warrant us to give our readers a full resumé of the deliberations and resolutions of the delegates.

The limit of weight for samples of merchandise is to be raised from 250 grammes (8 ounces) to 350 grammes (12 ounces). This will be of especial interest to England in regard to trade relations with Germany and all those countries, where the mail routes have to pass through that country.

The fees for all money orders over Fcs100 or £4, are to be reduced to about half the present charges.

Typewritten circulars are to be admitted and treated as printed matter, if not posted in smaller quantities than 20 of the same tenor at the same time.

The use of any kind of commemorative stamp in the international postal service is not to be allowed in future. For internal use, of course, any country can issue these stamps as usual.

Negatived were the following proposals :

To raise the weight of single letters to 20 grammes. This weight could not be expressed in ounces, and was therefore not acceptable to those countries, that use pounds and ounces.

To reduce the international postage on single letters to 2d per ½ ounce or 15 grammes.

The creation of a universal postage stamp. This proposal was defeated by a nearly unanimous vote. It is, however, quite possible to circumvent this idea by the creation of reply envelopes, which could be worked on the same plan, as reply post cards.

• It was furthermore agreed, that a universal colour for postage stamps of the same value be adopted and that the cancellation in the coming century be expressed as follows. 00 to mean 1900, 01 to mean 1901 and so on.

The Orange Free State has entered the Postal Union and China will join, as soon as the new imperial postal service is in working order.

The next postal congress is to be held in Rome in 1903.

From the foregoing can be seen, that no very startling innovations will be introduced. It was hardly to be expected, that an international stamp would be decided upon. The differences in exchanges of the silver using countries are too great to admit such a stamp.

The New Collector.

New issues are booming and although some of them seem to be rather unnecessary, there is not the slightest doubt that these issues sell and sell well. To most collectors it is a matter of indifference, whether a certain issue is absolutely necessary or not. They exist and have to be collected, as a rule they are nicely executed and make quite ornamental pages in

our albums. We should, however, advise all our friends to collect 2 sets of those issues, one used and one unused, they are cheap enough.

As we have pointed out before, the end of the nineteenth century is the era of the specialist, and in our opinion no special collection of any country is complete, unless every stamp, be it a regular or an irregular issue is represented. A collection, in order to be complete must contain every stamp issued in chronological order, the slightest deviation from this rule would spoil the intention of a collection, which is to represent all stamps that have been decreed and have been used for the purpose of franking letters. To omit a single issue, be it regular or jubilee would simply spoil the completeness of the whole collection. The field is big enough for all, why therefore all these bickerings? We cannot all possess, Post Office Mauritius, Moldavians Swiss Cantonal, Reunions, &c., we have to be satisfied with stamps of less value at present, whether extremely rare stamps will not be found amongst current issues time will only show. We would advise our readers not to heed those croakers, that predict the doom of philately, because a few commemorative sets have been issued, but to go and collect what they please, and what their means allow them.

Our Jubilee Stamps.

No one can find fault with the Postmaster General for issuing a set of stamps to express the loyal devotion which we cherish to our beloved Sovereign and to celebrate the unexampled length and prosperity of her reign. Canada has been using the same stamps now for twenty-seven years, while other countries have been issuing new sets almost yearly. It is time for us to have some new stamps, and no time could be more opportune than the present joyful occasion.

The stamps themselves are beautiful to look at, and will add very much to the attractiveness of the many albums in which they will be placed. The colours are well chosen, but not sufficiently varied, considering the vast field of colour-shades to be drawn upon.

But while the idea of the Postmaster-General, if it originated with him, is a good one, and the stamps themselves are satisfactory, the manner in which they have been sold to the public is open to the severest criticism.

In the first place, there was no excuse for the issue of the \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5 values. The postal service does not require them, and their issue was a transparent and petty artifice to draw money from the pockets of wealthy stamp collectors.

But this pleasant little artifice of the P.G. has defeated itself. He could never have consulted with philatelists or he would not have supposed that there were only 25,000 stamp collectors in the world. By a little enquiry he might have elicited the fact that where one set would sell at \$16.22, a hundred would sell at

\$2.25, the face value of a complete set of the Newfoundland jubilee issue. The P.G. of Newfoundland knew what he was about, as the sales will prove.

Let us see what the P.G. of Canada expects to realize from his little game :

150,000 ½c.	\$750 00
8,000,000 1c.	80,000 00
2,500,000 2c.	50,000 00
20,000,000 3c.	600,000 00
750,000 5c.	37,500 00
200,000 8c.	16,000 00
150,000 10c.	15,000 00
100,000 15c.	15,000 00
100,000 20c.	20,000 00
100,000 50c.	50,000 00
25,000 \$1.00	25,000 00
25,000 2.00	50,000 00
25,000 3.00	75,000 00
25,000 4.00	100,000 00
25,000 5.00	125,000 00

\$1,259,250 00

Now if the P.G. had consulted the veriest tyro in philately, he would have assured him that 500,000 sets at say \$5.00 would sell more easily than 25,000 at \$16.00.

Suppose the P.G. had issued 16 stamps of the following values : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 75c. and \$1.00. The set would cost \$3.83. Suppose he had issued 500,000 of these sets, and the needed supply of 1, 2, 3, and 5c. besides. He would have as follows :—

500,000 sets at \$3.83,	1,915,000 00
8,000,000 1c.	80,000 00
2,500,000 2c.	50,000 00
20,000,000 3c.	600,000 00
750,000 5c.	37,500 00

\$2,682,000 00

Instead of \$1,259,250, the sale of the stamps would bring in \$2,682,000, the people would be better pleased, the treasury bags would be considerably heavier, the government would be clear from the reproach of foisting high value stamps upon the public, the P.G. would sit more securely in his easy chair, and a disgraceful page of Canadian history would be unwritten.

But now that the stamps have been issued in certain given numbers and in the P.G.'s peculiar way, *where are they?* That is what a great many want to know and that is a question that *must be answered*. I know where some of them are. I had a letter from a postmaster's son at a small office in Quebec, asking me what I would give for 45 8c. jubilee stamps. I had a letter from an office in P. E. Island, asking my prices for ½, 6 and 8c. jubilee stamps. Collectors in the principal cities of the Dominion have seen whole sheets of ½c. stamps in the possession of post office employes. These little incidents may give one some idea where the stamps are.

I also have a pretty good idea where the stamps are not. A prominent Toronto dealer laid \$100.00 on the stamp counter the first day of sale, and was tendered two specimens of the

½c. and 6c. stamps. At Montreal, Toronto, St. John, Halifax and all the principal cities, not more than two specimens of the ½, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20 and 50c. stamps were sold to the same person, that is, of course, outside of the post office staff. I have it on good authority that there is not a stamp dealer in Canada who has 100 of the ½c. value, unless he happens to be a post office employé also. The stamps are not in the dealers' stock books then, for they have not been able to get them. I wrote to Fredericton the other day for a few 10, 15, 20 and 50c. stamps and the postmaster returned the money, and said they could be supplied only in complete sets. One meets with the same reception at nearly every office. What were the stamps made for if not to be sold to the public as the public wants them? What would be thought of a furniture store where one could not purchase a table or a chair, but must take a whole set? The thing is ridiculous.

If all post offices had been supplied with some of every value, there would not be so much to complain of. But numbers of offices in this county of Charlotte applied again and again when the stamps were first issued, for ½, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20 and 50c. stamps, and received none but 1, 2, 3 and 5c. The postmaster at St. Stephen, one of the most important offices in New Brunswick, informs me that, although he sent orders to Ottawa some time before the stamps were issued, that important office never received a single specimen of the ½, 6, 15, 20 and 50c. stamps except in complete sets of ½c. to \$5.00.

In addition to 25,000 of the ½, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20 and 50c. required to work off the high values, there were the following quantities printed:—

125,000	½c.
50,000	6c.
175,000	8c.
125,000	10c.
75,000	15c.
75,000	20c.
75,000	50c.

Where are they? Stamp dealers did not get them. Comparatively few were sold over the stamp counters. Where are the rest of them? That is what the public want to know. Is the P. G. reserving most of them until he has compelled an unwilling public to purchase 25,000 \$5.00 stamps? Or have they been cornered by the post office employes.

The way in which the issue and sale of the stamps have been managed is very discreditable to the Postmaster General, and may have the effect of lessening the interest in them. But this effect will be only temporary, and very few collectors will want to be without at least a partial set of these beautiful stamps.

I understand that New York dealers who tried hard to corner some of the values, are condemning the issue as speculative. Remember the fox and the grapes. No doubt the issue was speculative in part, but not as much so as the U.S. Columbian issue, and that is responsible for the pernicious example of containing the

high value stamps. The present \$5.00 United States stamp is purely speculative. The postal service has no use for it. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

Perhaps, after all this gentle criticism, it will be of no use for me to make any suggestions to the P.G. I understand from the parliamentary reports that he does not take criticism very well. At any rate, when he gives us another issue I hope there will be no stamps of a higher denomination than the postal service requires.

I suppose the jubilee plates are now destroyed, and the P.G. cannot have another edition run off. But he can do the public the justice of letting the \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 stamps sell themselves (and the P.G.), and selling the balance of the stamps now on hand in sets of ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20 and 50c. and card, at \$1.22 per set. There are lots of Canadians who would like to be loyal and get a few sets, but who are too poor to pay so high for them.

I expect to have more to say about these stamps in next *Messenger* and shall be thankful for fresh information.—From the *Philatelic Messenger*, New Brunswick.



* Unused. † On entire.

The following have held sales since last report:—

Messrs. BUHL & Co., July 28th and 31st.

Mr. HADLOW, August 12th and 13th.

		£	s.	d.
53	Naples, ½t. Arms ...	8	15	0
54	„ ½t. cross ...	2	15	0
79	Spain, 1853, 2r. ...	2	12	0
100	Tuscany, 2s. ...	5	5	0
101	„ 60c. ...	7	15	0
144	Ceylon, imperf., 8d., damaged ...	3	6	0
155	Hong Kong, 96c., yellow* ...	4	15	0
203	Barbados, 1d. on ½ 5/- ...	5	0	0
252	Nevis, perf. 13, 1/-* ...	2	14	0
263	„ 6d. green* ...	6	0	0
272	N. Brunswick, 1/- ...	4	12	6
353	N.S.W. laureated, 1d., on la d* ...	5	0	0
409	Westralia, 1st issue, 4d., roul.* ...	3	0	0
411	„ „ 6d. ...	4	15	0

Messrs. CHEVELEY & Co., August 20th.

„ BUHL & Co., August 24th and 25th.

The following lists summarise the values found with each surcharge, the numbers issued of each, and the date of the first issue of each variety. The numbers, like those detailed above, include the stamps printed for distribution to the countries of the Postal Service (Union, ? Ed.) and, as in the case of the States discussed in former issues, it is very clear that the total issues for 12 years have been very small indeed. In compiling these figures, I have received very great assistance for Babu Narain Kissen Sen, Storekeeper of the Stamp and Stationery Office.

CURVED SURCHARGE.

ORDINARY STAMPS.						
Nov. 1894	...	½	anna green	Wmk.	Star	... 24,000
"	"	1	" plum	"	"	... 3,120
"	"	2	annas blue	"	"	... 6,000
"	"	4	" green	"	El. Head	... 960
"	"	8	" mauve	"	Star	... 240
"	"	1	rupee gray	"	"	... 240
SERVICE STAMPS.						
Nov. 1884	...	½	anna green	Wmk.	Star	... 96,000
"	"	1	" plum	"	"	... 240,000
"	"	2	" blue	"	"	... 2,880
Total						... 373,440

"JEEND" SURCHARGE.

In this issue, the ½ anna, 2 annas, 4 annas, and 1 rupee value were surcharged in red, and the 1 anna and 8 annas values in black.

ORDINARY STAMPS.						
May 1886	...	½	anna green	Wmk.	Star	... 32,000
"	"	1	" plum	"	"	... 24,000
"	"	2	annas blue	"	"	... 8,000
"	"	4	" green	"	El. Head	... 8,000
"	"	8	" mauve	"	Star	... 2,000
"	"	1	rupee gray	"	"	... 1,000
SERVICE STAMPS.						
May 1886	...	½	anna green	Wmk.	Star	... 32,000
"	"	1	" "	"	"	... 1,200 (?)
"	"	2	annas blue	"	"	... 16,000
Total						... 124,200
"JHIND" surcharged in red ink.						
ORDINARY STAMPS.						
Jan. 1888	...	½	anna green	Wmk.	Star	... 96,000
SERVICE STAMPS.						
Jan. 1888	...	½	anna green	Wmk.	Star	... 64,000
Total						... 160,000
"JHIND" surcharge in black ink.						
ORDINARY STAMPS.						

ORDINARY STAMPS.						
Aug. 1891	...	½	anna green	Wmk.	Star.	... 16,080
"	"	1	" plum	"	"	... 24,240
July 1896	...	1½	annas brown	"	"	... 2,640
Aug. 1891	...	2	" blue	"	"	... 12,480
"	"	3	" orange	"	"	... 6,980
"	"	4	" olive	"	"	... 6,240
"	"	6	" bistre	"	El. Head	... 4,340
"	"	8	" mauve	"	Star.	... 3,360
July 1896	...	12	" brown or red	"	"	... 1,440
Aug. 1891	...	1	rupee gray	"	"	... 2,400
July 1896	...	2	rupees	"	"	... 288
"	"	3	"	"	"	... 192
"	"	5	"	"	"	... 192
SERVICE STAMPS.						
Dec. 1893	...	½	anna green	Wmk.	Star.	... 56,160
"	"	2	annas blue	"	"	... 1,920
July 1892	...	4	" olive	"	"	... 12,500
"	"	8	" mauve	"	"	... 4,100
July 1896	...	1	anna (new type)	"	"	... 720
Total						... 155,462

(To be Continued).

A Present to H.R.H. the Duke of York.

From *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*.

A very unique and handsome piece of work is the postal portfolio which is to be presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Dominion Government, and which is on exhibition in the window of Kyrie Brothers, jewellers, Toronto. The portfolio is in the form of an album, the cover of which is of royal blue morocco leather, handsomely decorated in gold. In the centre of the front cover is a raised shield in white on which are the words in gold letters, "Dominion of Canada, Diamond Jubilee Postage Stamps, 22nd June, 1897." The corners of the portfolio are decorated with guards of Canadian gold made from British Columbia and the Ramey district ore. The right hand upper corner decoration is a design of maple leaves, and the lower corner of English oak leaves and acorns. The portfolio is fastened with a clasp of Canadian gold in the form of oak leaves, while the bracket on the front holding the clasps in position is entwined with maple leaves with the monogram of H.R.H. the Duke of York—G. F. E. A.—George Frederick Ernest Albert. On the third page is the inscription, "This collection of postage stamps issued at Ottawa by the Dominion of Canada in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria is presented to H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G., by the Government of Canada, 1897." The last page of this unique stamp album will contain the certificate of the destruction of the dies and plates in the presence of Hon. Wm. Mulock, Postmaster-General of Canada. The book is a product of the jewellers and bookbinders' skill of Toronto and will be transmitted to its Royal owner encased in a portfolio of high royal blue morocco. It is expected to reach the Duke of York about the middle of July. This is probably the dearest stamp album in the world and contains only a single specimen of each denomination of the jubilee issue.

Notes on the London Exhibition.

II.

Mr. Leslie L. R. Hausburg's exhibit of Grenada and Jamaica is exceedingly strong, and the stamps are nicely mounted. Amongst the unused stamps of Grenada we noticed: First issue, 1d. block of four; 6d., six, small star watermark, the three colours of the 6d. in various shades; large star, 6d., seven; the errors of the 1s. and ½d., with watermark broad pointed star, several of each value, including the 2½d. claret and a block of six 4d. In the provisional 1888 issue we noticed the 4d. with upright "d" in a strip of three; in the 1891 issue 1d. on 2s. without "Postage and" used; also three unused sheets of some of the other surcharged values.

In Jamaica we found in the first issue (watermarked pineapple) pairs, blocks and single specimens unused, including two of the 1s. yellow-brown.

Dr. R. Stanley Taylor's exhibit of the same two islands is also very strong. In Grenada the earlier issues of the 1d. and 6d. are represented in blocks of four. With watermark broad-pointed star we noticed the 2½d. plum (one), claret (one), 4d. block of four and a single unused. The strength of this exhibit is in the fiscal stamps surcharged for postage. We specially noticed an unused pair of the 4d. on 2s. with upright d and with italic d, and a used strip of three with the script surcharge, two of which are in black and one in red. Six unused sheets are shown in this exhibit. In Jamaica we found the first issue unused in pairs, also several bisected 1d. on original, and the fiscal 1s. in similar condition.

Both these exhibits are practically complete. Baron A de Reuterskiold's exhibit of Nevis is very fine. Issue 1 contains reconstructed plates of the 1d., 4d., 6d. and 1s. used and unused. In the 1867 issued engraved we noticed the 1d., 4d. and 1s. used and unused, the 1s. in yellow-green complete used and 10 varieties of the types unused. The lithographed issue of 1874 includes the 1d., 4d., 6d. and 1/- unused, the 1d. and 4d. complete used, nine types of the 6d., ten of the 1s. light green and seven of the 1s. dark green. The 1d. perf. 11½ is also shown used and unused, and the same value imperforate in 8 varieties of type, besides two used copies. The latter issues are complete showing all the varieties and many bisected stamps. We, however, missed the 1s. yellow-green on laid paper.

Mr. W. T. Willett's exhibit of the same island shows these fine stamps up to perfection consequent upon the picked copies used to reconstruct the plates. The first issue on bluish paper includes two copies of the 1s., also reconstructed plates and shades of each value unused. In the second issue (perf. 15) we saw entire sheets of the 4d. and 1s. (many shades of each value), eight unused copies of the 1s. yellow-green and one specimen of the rare 1s. yellow-green on laid paper used. In the lithographed issue (perf. 15) we saw an entire sheet of the 1d., showing type 1 retouched, an entire sheet of the 4d., a reconstructed sheet of 6d. and entire sheets of the 1s in light and dark shades unused, we counted in all 13 sheets, 7 entire and 6 re-constructed. Mr. W. Pimms's exhibit of St. Vincent suffers in the same way as we remarked before by the thick red lines surrounding the stamps. The stamps were representative, especially the various perforations. We noticed seven copies of the 4d. blue, a pair of the provisional 1d. on 6d. dark green, 4d. on 6d. yellow-green and "ONE PENNY" on 6d. bright green.

Mr. Vernon Roberts showed a fine collection of St. Lucia. In the first issue (star) we noticed 1d. fourteen single specimens and three blocks of four, 2d. five singles and four blocks of four, 6d. six singles and three blocks of four; in the second issue we noticed eight singles

of the 1d, six singles and two blocks of six of the 2d, and eight singles and one block of six of the 6d. We were particularly struck with one specimen in a beautiful emerald-green. In the 1883-4 issue we counted eight unused and four used specimens of the 1s orange, and in the 1885 issue Crown and C.A., 3 used and 3 unused copies of the same value. Both the varieties of the die are found fully represented. Most of the Fiscal stamps available for postage were also shown.

Mr. W. D. Beckton's Straits Settlements were extremely fine and practically complete. The first issue, which included the 3 half cents altered in manuscript to 2 cents, was shown unused and used and unused blocks of the three half cents (fifteen), 3c. 8c. (six), and 32c. (eight), the 1868 issue all values in shades unused. The provisional stamps of 1879-81 in blocks showing the different varieties of surcharge amongst them we notice a strip of three five cents on 8c. from the right side of the pane, the first stamp in the strip being without stop after cents, and a pair of the seven cents on 32c., showing the same variety and the five cents on 8c. with *Fi* spaced. The large unused blocks of the 10 on 32c. are especially interesting as showing the many varieties of type. Of the 5 cents on 4c (1881) we notice a pair and eight unused in addition to a used specimen and of the 10 cents on 6c. lilac, a specimen showing cents imprinted twice. The various provisionals of 1883 are fully shown, likewise those of 1884, where the 4c. on 5c. red surcharge is shown impressed twice. It is, however, in the stamps surcharged for use in the Native Protected States that the collection stands out so prominently. Almost everything is shown in those stamps including the different settings up of the triplet surcharges in blocks and entire sheets. The arrangement of the complicated varieties is admirably done for the first time to our knowledge upon a truly philatelic principle. The stamps being arranged according to the different settings up of the surcharge which is a step further than has been attempted hitherto in these stamps.

Among the recognised varieties we notice Bangkok the 32 cents on 2s, 96 cents and 24 cents CA. Johor which is fully represented, the 2 cents 1884 is shown in five settings up. In Sungei Ujong the 1878 issues unused S.U. with stops, a block of nine, 2c. rose with Ujong surcharged twice. Also the UNJOG error. In Perak first issue used, and a strong lot of the different varieties of the 2c. brown CC, 2c. rose FERAK error corrected in manuscript, one of a pair, two varieties of the PREAK errors. The 2 cents on 4c. and one cent on 2c. are very strong, as likewise the different varieties in the Service Stamps. The different settings of the 1c. provisionals are shown in complete panes.

Selangor, the CC and CA issues of the 2c. brown are shown, and the 2c. rose in their different triplets and entire panes. In the single rarities we observe the 2c. rose, all letters wide $20 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ m.m., 2c. surcharged in Italic Capitals

$15\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$, also the 2c. rose vertically surcharged in Italic Capitals reversed (unchronicle). In the various settings up of the different states we notice many minor varieties which are not given in Mr. Brown's work. We trust Mr. Beckton will write a paper on the additions and corrections to the above work, which we feel sure would be read with interest by our readers.

Baron A de Reuterskiöld's exhibit of Turks Islands showed these fine stamps to perfection. We especially noticed a specimen of the 1s value in prune. The different setting and types of the surcharges of $\frac{1}{2}$ d, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, and 4d, values are shown, including copies of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d on the 6d black with small fraction and also with the large square based "2" in the three types; ten varieties of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d on 1s blue, a block of thirteen $2\frac{1}{2}$ d on the 1d red and fifteen of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d on the 1s prune, a block of six of the 4d on 6d black and the $\frac{1}{2}$ d on the higher values in blocks of six and fifteen. In the 1893 issue twenty varieties of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d on 4d grey in strips show the different settings up.

Mr. C. P. L. Van Kinschot showed the stamps of British Bechuanaland, Gold Coast, Lagos, Leeward, and Virgin Islands, and Zululand.

Mr. Le Cronier exhibited an entire sheet of the half penny (on three pence) British Bechuanaland showing the whole arrangement of the setting of the surcharge.

Mr. T. Jordan's exhibit of Falkland and Leeward Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Oil Rivers, and Niger Coast, St. Helena, and Seychelles, calls for no comment.

Baron A de Worms' stamps of Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, St. Helena, and Sierra Leone. We principally noticed a block of six 4d St. Helena, imperf, but we missed the unsurcharged variety in red. The Gambias were poor and in several instances we could not see, whether all the varieties of watermark sideways or otherwise were represented. The St. Helena were strong, amongst these we found blocks of 6d and 1d imperf, also a block of the 1d showing different lengths of the surcharge.

Mr. I. N. Marsden's exhibit of Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Lagos, Sierra Leone, Tobago, and British Consular Mail, Madagascar, consisted, as a rule, of one specimen of each value only, sometimes used, sometimes unused. The strongest part were the British Consular Mail stamps, mostly cancelled with a blue pencil. Amongst the rarer stamps we found Gold Coast 20/-, both varieties unused; Lagos, first issue, 2/6, 5/-, and 10/- unused, Tobago, first issue (Crown and C.C.) 5/- used and £1 unused, and two specimens of the 1d provisional on half of 6d orange.

Mrs. H. S. Adamson showed Antigua, St. Christopher, and Leeward Islands. The former were shown mostly in used copies, the Leeward Islands unused.

Mr. J. Bramah's exhibit consisted almost entirely of British South Africa, mostly in sheets illustrating the varieties of paper, including two of the 2d, and one of the 4d perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ on thick wove paper, as well as two of the 1d on thick unwatermarked paper.

Mr. Eliot Levy's exhibit consisted of British South, Central, and East Africa. In British South Africa first issue we noticed all the values up to the £10 unused, and the £5 postally used, the provisionals of 1896 unused and used; in British Central Africa the first issue up to £2 used and unused, later issues complete; British East Africa complete, including imperforate pairs unused and used. Amongst the 1891 and 1895 provisionals with surcharge in manuscript and also with hand stamp may be noticed the 1a on 4a used and unused, the ½a on 2a in both varieties used. We found all the 1896 provisionals unused in pairs, including the 2½a. on 1a. 6 pies; also many varieties of the 1897 surcharges on the Zanzibar stamps.

CLASS II.—DIVISION 2.
EUROPE.

Mr. R. Ehrenbach showed a very good collection of Austria and Austrian Italy. The first issue of 1850 in both countries was shown unused on thick and thin paper, including the 1 kreuzer and 5 centes printed on both sides. We missed, however, a set on watermarked paper, also the various values that exist on ribbed paper. The 1858 and 1867 small perforation were also shown in full sets unused, although we could not find the watermarked stamps in the latter. A set of Mercuries attracted much notice. The Levant stamps included three 3 para local surcharge. In Hungary full unused ranges of shades of the lithographed issue were shown, although the 3 kreuzer dark green was only represented by a used specimen.

Mr. C. P. L van Kinschot's exhibit of Bavaria, German Confederation and Empire and Hanover was nearly complete, but does not call for any special remark, neither does Mr. Hunt's exhibit of Baden, Bavaria, Brunswick, German Confederation, Hamburg, Hanover, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Strelitz, Oldenburg, Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, Thurn and Taxis and Württemberg. The countries were nearly complete, but neither the stamps nor the arrangement attracted much notice.

Mr. J. Lossau's Hamburg, were completely shown used and unused including a pair of imperforate 4 schilling on original. Practically all varieties and combinations of obliterations were shown, the whole exhibit making a fine study for the specialist.

Mr. A. Rosenberg's exhibit of Heligoland was the best we have ever seen of this little island. Only the adhesive were shown comprising all issues used and unused, the former including the various local obliterations Hamburg, Geestermünde, Cuxhaven, &c. All the various printings were shown in singles specimens, blocks and sheets unused. We particularly noticed amongst these blocks of four of the first issue rouletted of the ½ and 1 sch. In the perforated issue we noticed blocks of the ¼ sch. light green and carmine of the ¼ sch. red and the same with colours reversed and of the ¾ sch. We also found the five mark value perforated 11½ used and unused. Specially

attractive to specialists were specimens of the Hamburg stamps 2 sch. red and 3 sch. blue on original letters having paid the postage from Heligoland before the issue of separate stamps.

The remainder of the collection, consisting of the various Berlin, Leipzig and Hamburg reprints, forgeries and false postmarks, etc., for purpose of comparison was shown in one volume in class iv. and was therefore not open to inspection by the public.

The whole collection was very tastefully arranged and besides being instructive presented a very pleasing appearance.

Mr. M. P. Castle's exhibit of unused Hanover, Thurn and Taxis and Württemberg fully bears out the renown of his European collection. The principal stamps to be noted in Hanover were four copies of the 1ggr. blue of 1851, three of the one-tenth of 1856, ten single and one pair of the 10gr. green, the deep shades of the head issue of 1859-1863, also a full set of the 1859 issue on ribbed paper. The most noticeable feature of the Thurn and Taxis was the large number of unused copies of the first issue on coloured paper, these included shades of all values and pairs and blocks of most, viz., a block of six of the 3 kreuzer grey blue, a pair of the dark blue, a pair of the 1sg., and a block of the 6kr. The subsequent issues were shown in a similar manner and included a pair of the 9kr. yellow on white, specimens of the 1862 series on toned paper, and a block of the 3 kreuzer rose rouletted, both in plain and in coloured lines. The first issue of Württemberg was divided into three as follows:—

Upper inscript'n 18mm. long. 1. 3. both shades, 6 9kr.
" 18½ " 1. 3. " 18 "
" 19 " 1. 3 6. 9. 18 "

Mr. Castle showed three 9kr., seven 6kr., and two 3kr. orange. The second issue with silk thread included the 1 and 6kr. in pale shades. The third issue without threads included the 6kr. in pale and in yellow green on thick paper, imperforate, and later (perf. 13½) comprises shades of all four values, twenty-two in all. The 1kr. and 6kr. are shown on medium thick paper followed by the issue on thin paper with blocks. All the subsequent issues are shown in shades, inclusive of the two official series and the reprints of 1864.

Mr. E. Petri's exhibit of Parma, Sicily, and Tuscany was very fine, picked specimens only being shown in good ranges of shades. The following stamps we specially noticed:—One 60 crazie, two pairs of the 2 soldi, six of 1 soldo. In Sicily we noticed the error ½ grana in blue instead of orange. All values in this country were shown in blocks. The stamps were nicely arranged and presented a pretty appearance, showing that great care had been taken in the arrangement.

Mr. M. P. Castle's exhibit of Naples, Tuscany and Parma was exceedingly fine, and included all the rarest stamps, mostly used and unused. The 1858 issue of Naples, was completely shown in shades by pairs and blocks unused, The provisional ½ Tornese of November 1860, was

shown by two unused and seven used specimens including a pair on a newspaper dated November 16th, 1860. The issue of the following month with Savoy Cross included nine unused and forty-one used specimens showing the variations of the types and the occasionally defective erasure of the Arms. We hope Mr. Castle will persevere, and at the next exhibition show us a reconstructed pane. In Tuscany we saw the 1851 issue on paper varying from blue to almost white in pairs and single copies unused including three copies of the 2 soldi and two of the 60 crazie. The 1853 issue contained four copies of the 2 crazie, and several blocks of the other values. The provisional issue of 1860 contained blocks and strips, and one unused and two used copies of the 3 lire. In Parma was shown the first issue unused including two entire sheets showing the later stages of printing. The provisional issue of 1854 was displayed used and unused, there being thirty-eight of the latter illustrating marked variations in the impressions. We specially noticed a used specimen of the 15 centes. red on white, which seemed to have been printed with a broken cliché.

Mr. J. H. Chapman's exhibit of Roumania consisted entirely of used stamps, and those mostly of the later issues in which a good many of the varieties of perforation were shown. Being hung rather high a detailed inspection was out of the question.

Mr. W. B. Avery's Moldo Wallachians were superb. We saw two used and two unused 81 paras, five used and three unused 108 paras, three singles and one pair, 27 paras and six 54 paras. Some of these were on original letters. We were particularly charmed with the pair of 27 paras, as it was the first pair of these rare stamps we had ever seen.

Mr. M. P. Castle's exhibit of Russia, Finland, Russian Levante, and Poland, was practically complete, and showed complete ranges of shades and papers including the rare vertically laid stamps. All unused.

Mr. Geo. F. Jackson's exhibit of Spain was very fine, nearly all the values being shown used and unused. We specially noted a strip of three used 10 reales green 1850, a pair used and one unused copy of the 2 reales, red 1850, a pair used and one unused copy of the 2 reales red 1851, one unused copy of the 2 reales, 1853, one copy of the 2 reales blue error 1855 in a block of four, the other three being 1 real stamps, the 1865 12 cuartos blue and rose with inverted head used, both imperforate and perforate, all the 19 cuartos, also the Madrid 3 cuartos bronze, used and unused. In the "Don Carlos" we only found one copy, undoubtedly officially obliterated with the Carlist cancellation die.

To be continued.

Round the Dealers' Stalls.

BY A STROLLER.

One of the attractions of the Exhibition was undoubtedly the room allotted to the dealers. It was quite a pleasure to walk round and inspect the good

things that were for sale at all sorts of prices to suit all pockets. The entrance of a likely buyer stirred the hearts of all the stall-holders, and many a good deal has been done at the Exhibition. Not only the greatest rarities with very few exceptions were on sale, but even the boy collector was catered for, by cheap packets even degenerating to Seebecks and Chiriese Locals.

At stall No. 5 I encountered our genial publisher and had a look at his stock. I specially noticed a 4d. Tasmania on wide laid paper, a U. S. 5 cent. 1894 on ribbed paper, a fine lot of Canadians, nearly all the various British East Africans and Zanzibars, the 5 bani blue error Roumania, &c.

I next paid a visit to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., and found there a block of 42 Strait Settlements 32 cents. *rose*; several specimens of the 10d. red-brown English, plate 2; an unused copy of the 6d. purple Canada on wove paper, and a fine lot of shilling New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In their stock-books I found a fine lot of African Colonies. In British East, South and Central Africa nearly every variety was shown, most of them in pairs and blocks.

At Mr. W. Hadlow's stall I saw two extremely interesting sheets of Queensland proofs of the 1879 issue, an extremely fine lot of used English and such varieties as 6d. litho Nevis, etc., by the ½ dozen. His books of English Colonials also form a very fine series, the Australians being exceptionally fine. I noticed a page of about 20, 10d. slate Victoria, he also shewed large blocks of 1d. red imperf. English, and tells me his last transaction was the purchase of a block of four of 1d. Queensland imperf of the 1st issue which is he believes unique.

Mr. F. H. Thompson was very proud of his almost complete set of Prince Edward Island errors, and I must say I never saw a larger lot of them. He furthermore showed me Newfoundland 6½d. vermilion, a block of four 8d. vermilion, pairs of Ceylon *Service*, a complete set of United States Periodicals 1 cent to 60 dollars, Cape of Good Hope 1/- emerald unused, West Indians and African galore.

Mr. Peckitt had the following rarities on sale: Zurich 4 rappen, Geneva, Vaud 4 cent unused, Mauritius pair large fillet on envelope, 2d. Newfoundland carmine unused, Tuscany 3 lire unused, United States, 1869, 30 cents with inverted centre unused, blue error Cape, very fine Spain 1851, 1 real unused, Moldavia 27 paras used, 54 paras unused, nearly a dozen each 4d. and 8d. Ceylons imperf.; six each Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 1s; first issue Sandwich Island and British Guiana on entires.

Messrs. G. Hamilton-Smith & Co., showed me:—*Transvaal*, sheet of 1d. on 6d., sheet of ½d. on 6d., and sheet of 1/- green 2 shafts all unused. *Antioquia*, set of first issue. *British Guiana*, 1850, the circular blue, 1852, strip of 4 one cent black on magenta, 1862, provl. one cent rose. *Nova Scotia*, 1/-, *Newfoundland*, 1/-, *Newfoundland*, 1/- orange. *British South Africa*, 1896, 8d. pair of imperf. *Victoria*, 1852, 2d. reddish-brown an unused block of 10, and many other varieties of all countries too numerous to mention.

Messrs. Bright & Son had a fine stock of unused Scandinavians principally of Norway, also fine West Africans, West Indians, and British Colonials. I also found a special display of their A B C Catalogue.

Mr. Walter Morley showed every stamp quoted in his new catalogue, which by a superhuman effort was got ready for the Exhibition. He also showed me a unique English stamp, namely the 2½d. plate 2 on bluish paper unused. Interesting were also the first three post office circulars with stamp affixed and sent

as specimens to Postmasters 1840—1841, and a block of fourteen octagonal 1s, which I believe is the largest known. He also had a good show of British Colonials and foreign postage stamps. Unfortunately I was too late to see an unchronicled variety in Denmark a zsk. blue and grey perf. 12½ unused, it was sold at once. Mr. Morley assured me he sold more fiscal and telegraph stamps during the Exhibition, than postage stamps.

Mr. W. T. Wilson had a grand lot on show and with his usual amiable nature allowed me to go through his stock and make notes. The following are some of the good things:—*Afghanistan*, many of the great rarities *Vancouver's Island*, 5c. rose, imperf. used. *British Guiana*, entire sheet of 1862, 1c. provisional, 4c. 1865, on entire letter. *Canada*, 6d grey lilac, 1857 perf., used and unused. *India*, pair ½a. red 1854-55. *Labuan*, a very fine and complete lot of the early issues, including the first used. *Labuan*, 6 on 16c. in red, 8 on 12c. without original value obliterated, and five other varieties of same. \$1 on 16c. M. S. S., 2c. on 8c. in capitals diagonal, and the same on 16c. horizontal. *Mauritius*, 1s. yellow envelope used, (two specimens). *Cape Verde*, 40r. blue pair with Mozambique error, unused. *New Brunswick*, pair of 3d. unused, and a good range of 6d. and 1s. used with a split 1s., and 3d. on part original. *Newfoundland*, fine range of the scarlet and orange shades. *New South Wales*, four specimens of the extremely rare proofs of Sydneys 1d. and 3d. Block of 9, 6d. grey imperf., Mint condition. Block of 25 1d. orange diadem imperf. with counterfoil margins, mint, made up plates of several of the Laureated issue. One with very rare and curious counterfoil margin. *Nova Scotia*, 3d. and 6d. unused in shades, and a good range of the 6d. and 1s. used. *Moldavia*, 54p. used, and 5p. black on blue used, and a fine range of the subsequent issues used and unused. *Spain*, used pair 2r. 1852. *Tuscany*, 60c. used. *Naples*, 50g. lake used and unused, Trinacria used and cross (blue), unused and used.

Messrs. T. Buhl Ltd. had a large stock of sets and packets, and made a special feature of their publications. Amongst the chief stamps were entire sheets of nearly all the values of St. Christopher, including the rare 6d. olive and the 1/-; and a large number of entire sheets of Virgin Islands and other West Indian stamps. They also had a large quantity of British South and Central Africans, including scarce and high values, and several entire collections.

Last, but not least, I visited the magnificent show of Stanley Gibbons Limited. A show of this description required time to go through, and in his usual genial manner Mr. Phillips gave me a chair to sit on, as otherwise I might have fainted. As it was I had to disappear, and enquire the state of the weather outside before I had finished.

As one of the chief attractions on this stall I might mention a collection consisting mostly of unused stamps, and mounted in two Imperial Albums, valued at £19,300. With few exceptions all the spaces were filled. In addition I saw a small pocket book with rarities amounting to the modest sum of £22,000.

Amongst the chief rarities I specially noticed an unsevered and remarkably fine pair of the British Guiana 2c. round rose on the original envelope, a block of 4 Cape of Good Hope 1d., wood-blocks unused, and with original gum. Sandwich Isles, 1st issue, one 2c., 2-5c. and five 13c., comprising some of both varieties; Canada, an unsevered horizontal pair of 12d., and a single copy on the envelope, used, also single copies used and unused. British Guiana, the 1856 issue large oblong 4c. blue on sugar paper, an extremely rare stamp, also about 60 of the provisional

issue with type-set borders of '62, comprising all the prominent varieties. Great Britain, the 4d. small garter and middle garter on white and on blue paper unused; also the 10/- and £1 wmk., cross, and the 10/- and £1 wmk., anchor, all unused. Spain, a nearly complete all unused and in fine condition, also pairs of rarities used. Switzerland, all the Cantonals mostly used and unused. Ceylon, imperf., wmk. star, the 4d., 8d., 9d., 1/- and 2/- unused and extremely fine, also a number of all of these stamps used in various shades. Newfoundland, carmine vermilion, 2d, 4d, 6d, and 1/- unused. Orange vermilion, 4d, 6d, and 1/- unused, as well as numbers of used copies in all shades. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 1/- used and unused in various shades. Natal all the embossed stamps in fine condition, including two magnificent specimens of the 9d; in the later surcharge issue I saw also all the rare types with the word "Postage" on the 1/- green. Cape of Good Hope, pair of blue wood-blocks one being the 1d error and the other the ordinary 4d blue; also three of the 4d red errors, and a number of wood-blocks including some fine dark blues. Mauritius, an unsevered horizontal pair of the 2d large fillet, single specimens and a large number of the native printed stamps in early and fine condition. India 4 anna first issue with the head inverted. Western Australia 4d blue, with the Swan inverted used and in fine condition. In Sydney views I saw 23 unused 1d, 2d, and 3d, several hundreds used in fine condition. Buenos Ayres several specimens each of the 4p red and the 5p orange used and unused. United States of America a very fine lot, comprising large blocks of the 1869 issue, 15c., 24c., and 90c. unused. The inverted centres of this issue I saw the 15c. and 24c. both unused and extremely rare and the 15c., 24c. and 30c. used. In the early Postmaster stamps I saw the Milbury, Brattleboro', and Buchanan and all the carrier stamps. In the confederate locals amongst others I saw the 3c. Madison, the 2 and 5c. Union Town, 5c. red Athens and many others.

After I had gone through all this I thought I had done enough for one day. So I collected my notes, and also my wits, which had gone rather astray amongst all the treasures, and as my friends were rather afraid of hearing me start a lecture on the iniquity of showing such treasures and inciting people to break several of the commandments in thought if not in deed, they removed me bodily to a place, where they gave me a postcard headed "menu" to read.

Issues of 1891.

Continued from last month.

HONG KONG.

Surcharged '7' (14)—'cents.'

Watermark Crown C.A. or C.C.. Perforated 14.
1 7c. in Black on 10c. Green (C.A.)
2 14c. " 30c. Mauve (C.C.)

Error.

(a) Double surcharge, 7c.
Surcharged '1842'—'Hong Kong'—'JUBILEE'
—'1891.'

Watermark Crown C.A. Perforated 14.
3 2c. Black and Rose.

Varieties.

(a) Long thin 'K.'
(b) Short 'U.'
(c) Short 'J.'

OFFICIAL STAMP.

Surcharged at top 'S.D.' and two Chinese characters at bottom.

Watermark Crown C.A. Perforated 14.

4 2c. Black and Rose.

HUNGARY.

Crowned and wreathed envelope in centre, with figure of value in black.

Watermarked K R in circles. Perforated.

1 5k. Black and Carmine.

INDIA.

Surcharged '2½ A s.'

Watermark Star. Perforated 14.

1 2½a. in Black on 4½a. Green.

INDO-CHINE.

Surcharged 'INDO CHINE' — 'TIMBRE' — 'COLIS POSTAUX.'

On wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½.

10c. Carmine and Black on Lilac.

ITALY.

Arms in centre and figures of value and inscription in colour on white for the 5c.

Head of King Humbert for the 5l.

Watermark Crown. Perforated 14.

1 5c. Green.

2 5l. Carmine and Blue.

The 5c. Head of King surcharged

'Gmi 2'

Watermark Crown. Perforated 14.

3 2c. in Black on 5c. Green.

Variety.

(a) Thin foot to '2.'

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

The ordinary 'SEGNA TASSE' stamps surcharged with new value in an oval.

Watermark Crown. Perforated 14.

4 10 in Black on 2c. Magenta and Buff.

5 20 " 1c. " "

6 30 " 2c. " "

Errors.

(a) Surcharge inverted, 20, 30.

JAMAICA.

Small Head of Queen in circle.

Watermark Crown CA. Perforated 14.

1 2½d. Lilac and Blue.

OFFICIAL STAMP.

Surcharged 'OFFICIAL' in thick block capitals.

Watermark Crown CA. Perforated 14.

2 ½d. Black and Green.

LABUAN.

Surcharged '6'—'Cents.'

Watermark Crown CA. Perforated 14.

1 6c. in Black on 8c. Mauve.

2 6c. " 8c. Purple.

3 6c. " 16c. Blue.

4 6c. " 40c. Amber.

5 6c. in Red on 8c. Purple.

Errors.

(a) Surcharge inverted.

6c. in Black on 8c. Mauve.

6c. " 8c. Purple.

6c. " 16c. Blue.

6c. " 40c. Amber.

6c. in Red on 8c. Purple.

(b) Double surcharge.

6c. in Black on 8c. Purple.

(c) 'Cents.' omitted.

6 in Black on 8c. Purple.

There are numerous other varieties due to broken or missing letters, &c.

LAGOS.

Head of Queen.

Watermark Crown C.A. Perforated 14.

1 2½d. Blue.

2 3d. Lilac, value Orange.

LUXEMBURG.

Head of Grand Duke Adolph.

On Wove paper. Perforated 11½.

1 10c. Carmine.

2 25c. Blue.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

The same surcharged 'S. P.'

3 10c. Carmine and Black.

4 25c. Blue and Black.

MADAGASCAR.

The stamps of French Colonies surcharged with new value. (? Handstamped).

On Wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½.

1 05 in Black on 40c. Red on Yellow.

2 5 " 10c. Black on Lilac.

3 5 " 25c. " Rose.

4 15 " 25c. " "

Type set with figures of value in centre, inscribed 'POSTE' — 'FRANCAISES' above, and name at bottom all in frame formed of fancy ornaments. Printed in sheets of 10 types in two rows of ten.

On coloured Wove paper. Imperforate.

5 5c. Black on Green.

6 10c. " " Blue.

7 15c. Blue on Blue.

8 25c. Brown on Buff.

9 1f. Black on Yellow, Red net-work.

10 5f. Black and Lilac on Lilac "

MARTINIQUE.

The Stamps of French Colonies surcharged with name and fresh value.

On Wove Paper. Perforated 14 × 13½

1 05c. in Black on 10c. Black on Lilac.

2 05c. " 30c. Brown.

3 05c. " 35c. Black on Yellow.

4 05c. " 35c. " Orange.

5 05c. " 40c. Red on Yellow.

6 15c. " 25c. Black on Rose.

7 15c. " 75c. Rose.

Varieties.

(a) '05c.' with stop after 'C' at top of letter.

(b) '05c.' '5' leaning over to right.

(c) '05c.' ball of '5' broken.

(d) '05c.' ball of '5' joined to bend at centre of ball.

(e) '05c.' break in upper part of 'O' at right.

(f) '05c.' break in lower part of 'O.'

(g) '05c.' lower part of '05' broken.

(h) '05c.' stop further away from 'C.'

(i) 'M' of 'MARTINIQUE' broken.

(j) 'T' of 'MARTINIQUE' broken.

N.B.—The above varieties occur on all values.

Error.

(k) Surcharge inverted, 05c. Black on Orange.
15c. Black on Rose.

Postage Due Stamps surcharged 'TIMBRE-POSTE' new value and 'MARTINIQUE.'

On wove paper Imperforated.

8 05c. in Black on 15c. Black.

9 15c. " 30c. "

10 15c. " 30c. "

11 05c. in Red on 10c. "

12 05c. " 15c. "

13 15c. " 20c. "

Varieties.

- (a) '5' Slanting on Nos. 8, 9, 10.
- (b) No stop after 'C' on Nos. 8, 9, 10.
- (c) 'M' of 'MARTINIQUE' broken, all values.
- (d) 'POSUE' for 'POSTE' 15c. in black on 20 (? other values).
- (e) 'TIM RE-POST', Nos. 11, 12.
- (f) 'TIMBRE' No. 11.
- (g) 'C' Nos. 11, 12, 13.
- (h) 'MBRE' Nos. 11, 12, 13.
- (i) 'IMBRE' Nos. 8, 10, 11, 12 (? 9, 13).
- (j) 'ARTINIQUE' No. 10 (? others).
- (k) 'C.' all values
- (l) 'MARTINIQUE' at top, Nos. 9, 13.
- (m) " '5' slanting, Nos. 9, 13.
- (n) Without 'TIMBRE' No. 9.
- (o) 'M' of 'MARTINIQUE' slanting, Nos. 8, 10.

Errors.

- (p) Surcharge inverted, Nos. 9, 10, 13.
- Postage stamp of 2c. surcharged 'TIMBRE—
PO-TE'—'OIC.'—'MARTINIQUE.'
On Wove paper. Perforated 14 x 13½.
14 otc. in Black on 2c. Brown.

Varieties.

- (a) 'C.'
- (b) Bottom of '1' broken.
- (c) 'o' broken at bottom.

MAURITIUS.

Surcharged 'TWO CENTS' or 'TWO CENTS' and two bars.

Watermark Crown C.C. or C.A. Perforated 14.

- 1 2c. in Black on 4c. Rose (C.A.)
- 2 2c. " 17c. " (C.C.)
- 3 2c. " 38c. Lilac (C.C.)
- 4 2c. " 38c. in Black on 9d Lilac (C.C.)

Varieties.

- (a) Small 'T' to 'TWO,' Nos. 1, 2, 3 (?4).
- (b) 'CENT S,' Nos. 1, 2, 3, (?4).
- (c) 'T' above 'WO,' No. 4.
- (d) 'S' below 'CENT,' Nos. 1, 2, 3 (?4).
- (e) 'T' below 'WO,' Nos. 1, 2, 3 (?4).
- (f) 'S' above 'CENT,' Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.
- (g) 'T' of 'CENTS' broken, Nos. 1, 2, 3 (?4).
- (h) 'T' of 'TWO' broken, No. 4.

Errors.

- (i) Double Surcharge, No. 3.
- (j) Double Surcharge, one inverted, Nos. 1, 3, 4.
- (k) Surcharge inverted, Nos. 1, 2, 4.

MEXICO.

Figure of value in centre.

On laid Paper. Perforated 12.

- 1 5c. blue.

On wove paper Watermark, CORREOSEUM on each row across the sheet. Perforated 12.

- 2 1c. Yellow-Green.
- 3 2c. Carmine.
- 4 3c. Vermillion.
- 5 4c. "
- 6 5c. Blue.
- 7 6c. Vermillion.
- 8 10c. "
- 9 20c. "
- 10 25c. "

On Laid Paper same Watermark. Perforated 12.

- 11 1c. Yellow-Green.
- 12 2c. Carmine.
- 13 3c. Vermillion.
- 14 4c. "
- 15 5c. Blue.
- 16 6c. Vermillion.
- 17 10c. "
- 18 20c. "
- 19 25c. "

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

Inscribed at top 'FALTA DE PORTE' in centre 'T' and value below. All in various frames.

On Wove paper. Perforated 11.

- 20 20c. Red 'T' on lined ground.
- 21 20c. Red on Bluish. Frame formed of *
- 22 20c. " " Fancy 'T'
- 23 20c. Red, Green ground work.

N.B.—These stamps were issued by various Post-masters and hence the designs differ.

No. 20 was issued by the P.M. of Celaya, and was also used at Mexico.

No. 21 " P.M. of Trapuato, and was also used at Vera Cruz.

No. 22 " P.M. of Mexico.

No. 23 " P.M. of Vera Cruz.

OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMPS.

Large oblong inscribed at top on a white tablet 'ADMINISTRACION LOCAL DE CORREOS' in centre 'CERRADO (eagle) SELLADO' 'POR LA (in oval) OFICINA' and at bottom 'MEXICO D.F.' Lithographed.

On Wove paper. Imperforate.

24 — Mauve

25 — " MEXICO D.F. erased



SEPTEMBER, 1897, REPORT.

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Membership.

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

Library.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks:—*The Philatelic Record* Sept., from Messrs Buhl & Co. *Revista Philatelica de Brazil*, Mr. A. Bruck.

Notice of Meetings.

Notice is hereby given, that a Committee Meeting will be held at Messrs. Oldfield's Offices, St. Stephens Chambers, Telegraph Street, E.C., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 22, at 7 p.m. for the consideration of general business, followed by a general meeting of Members at 8 p.m., to discuss and arrange a programme for the ensuing season. All members, and more especially those residing in or near London, are invited to attend, and any suggestion from those unable to do so, will be gladly received by the Secretary, and put before the meeting. The Secretary will also be glad to hear from members willing to read papers, or assist in any way.

Subscriptions.

Several Subscriptions still remain unpaid, and the Secretary will be glad to hear from those in arrears.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
5, Paultons Square,

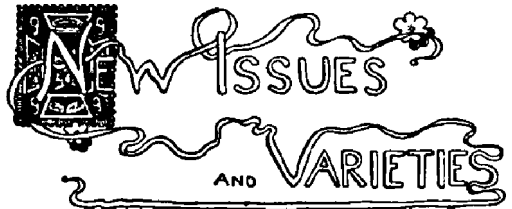
Chelsea, London, S.W.

September 10th, 1897.



Mr. Charles J Endle, of Kingsburgh Cottage, Boscombe, Hants, has started an Exchange Club for specialists in the British African Colonies. He was induced to do so by the increasing number of collectors confining themselves to these Colonies, and as in the ordinary Exchange Clubs these countries are more or less neglected he thinks there is scope for a special club, which he calls the "British African Stamp Exchange Society." We wish him every success in his undertaking, and hope he will succeed in obtaining the support he desires.

THE SUBURBAN STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB—In spite of the holiday season there has been but little falling off in the contributions to the Club packets. On August 21, three packets of the aggregate value of £1,771 14s 2d were made up and circulated. March packets have come back from their supplementary rounds, and accounts have been settled. During the past month seven applications for membership have been received. The revised code of rules is being printed and will be submitted for signature very shortly; these have been framed for the better protection of members. Collectors, advanced or otherwise, are welcomed to the Club on receipt of satisfactory references.—For rules and full information, apply to the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Borneo. It is reported by Mr. Benjamin that the new 18c. and 24c. are to be withdrawn. The former bears the inscription 'Postal Revenue,' and the latter is without 'Postage and Revenue.'

British South Africa. The 1d. and 6d. have been chronicled on thick paper, perforated 14, the 2d. and 4d. perf. 12½, and now Messrs. Whitfield King report the following as having been issued. These are of the old type not the new issue.

4d.	blue and red,	thick paper,	perf. 14.
2d.	green and red	"	"
3d.	grey and green	"	"
8d.	rose and blue	"	"
3/-	brown and green	"	"

India. *Bundi.* The *Timbre Poste* chronicles another value and informs us that the number of stamps on the sheets, is for the 1, 2 and 4a. 120 in 3 rows of 15, and of the 8a. 104 in 13 rows of 8. The Rupee is probably the same.

1r. yellow on bluish laid paper.

Duttia. The *P.J. of India* and the *T.P.* are responsible for the following:—The stamps on the Envelopes are of two types both with the God Ganesch in centre. In the first type the corner ornaments in three corners differ from the ornaments forming the rest of the frame, and in the second type all four corner ornaments differ. There are also other differences in the visage of the God.

The Post Card is inscribed 'DATIA STATE POST CARD' with a line of Indian characters below, and the stamp is formed of a frame of printer trefoil ornaments, inclosing two lines of Indian characters.

1a. black on thin white wove.

E. 4a. black on white wove, size 137 x 80mm. blue seal below stamp, and *pattic* on flap of a bunch of roses in a circle. Two type.

P.C. 4a black, blue seal, on thick yellowish white paper.

Labuan. The same remarks apply here as under Borneo.

Leeward Islands. The Jubilee surcharge on these is illustrated by the *A.J.P.* and consists of the 'V.R.I.' monogram on a garter inscribed 'SEXAGENARY 1897.'

- ½d. mauve and green, surcharged in black.
- 1d. " " carmine " "
- 2½d. " " blue " "
- 4d. " " orange " "
- 6d. " " brown " "
- 7d. " " slate " "
- 1/- green and rose " "
- 5/- " " blue " "

Mauritius. Messrs. De La Rue & Co. had the new high values in their exhibit at the London Exhibition.

- 1r. green and black.
- 2,50c. lilac and carmine.
- 5r. green or blue.

A jubilee issue is promised here, the stamps, 300,000 in number, are expected from England.

Newfoundland. When the new set of stamps were issued we understood they were to be a permanent set. We find, however, that the plates have been destroyed after printing the following numbers :—

- 1, 2, 4, 5, 9c. 400,000
- 3c. 1,000,000
- 8, 10, 12, 15c. 200,000
- 24, 30, 35, 60c. 100,000
- and 100 sets.

Niger Coast. More values have appeared with the Crown C.A. watermark, and all values have or will shortly appear.

- ½d. green, wmk., Crown C.A.
- 2d. lake, " "
- 2½d. blue, " "
- 5d. purple, " "
- 1/- black, " "

Tonga. When we mentioned Messrs. Waterlow as the printers of the new stamps last month we had no idea that it was possible for Messrs. De La Rue to produce such beautiful designs. They (Messrs. De La Rue) are, however, the printers, and our remark *re* the perforations should be omitted. We can only congratulate the firm on having at last supplied something better than the everlasting run of Queens' heads.

Victoria. This colony is contemplating issuing two hospital stamps of 1/- and 2/6 to pass as 1d. and 2½d. We hope that the example of New South Wales will not be followed. Charity is a very good thing but Philatelists are not the only class that should be appealed to.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Afghanistan. We copy the following cutting from the *Madras Mail* of June 24th, out of the *M.F.* NEW STAMPS FOR AFGHANISTAN.

'Simla, 23rd June—The Amir of Afghanistan is about to introduce some new kinds of postage stamps in Afghanistan. The stamps of each province are to be coloured differently. The Postmasters will be instructed to remove all defaced stamps from the covers before delivery and send them to Kabul, whence they will be sent to India for sale.'

Chili. The Return Receipt Stamp is said to have been changed. It is said to bear in the centre the inscription 'AVIS DE PAIEMENT,' and to be printed in black. Why this inscription was chosen we cannot understand.

It is announced that a stock of obsolete telegraph stamps are to be surcharged for official use and new value, so we must look out for a regular deluge of surcharges. This is a pity as Chili has so far been not only one of the most respectable countries of South America but of the whole world.

Colombia. The following is reported :—
20c. pale brown on pale green.

Dominican Republic. According to the *A.J.P.* the 2c. has appeared in a new shade instead of rose. 2c. vermilion.

Ecuador. The following are mentioned in various Journals :—

- 1c. rose (Jubilee) surch. with circle in black.
- 1c. green. (New issue).
- 2c. orange.
- 10c. brown.
- 20c. yellow.
- 50c. ultramarine.
- 1s. bistre.
- 5s. lilac.
- E. 5c. green on white, surcharged '1897-98' in black.
- 10c. carmine on amber " '1895-96' "

France. The *A.J.P.* chronicles a new Pneumatic Card inscribed 'CARTE PNEUMATIQUE FERMEE.'

P. 50c. black on blue.

Zanzibar. Not only has the 50a. on 5f. been issued surcharged with the name 'ZANZIBAR,' but all other values as well.

- 4a. in red on 5c. green.
- 1a. in blue on 10c. black on lilac.
- 1½a. in red on 15c. blue.
- 2a. in blue on 20c. red on green.
- 2½a. " 25c. black on rose.
- 3a. " 30c. brown.
- 4a. " 40c. red.
- 5a. " 50c. rose.
- 7½a. " 75c. black on orange.
- 10a. in red on 1f. olive-green.

We have in addition to chronicle a number of provisionals some of which through the kindness of Messrs. Whitfield King we have seen. The old stamps are surcharged '2½'—'25c.' in two lines, or '5'—'50c.' and 'ZANZIBAR' reading downwards on the right. There are a number of varieties, so far we have seen 'ZANZIBAR' all letters same size. 'ZANZIBAR,' 1st 'Z' larger than other letters. '2½' '2' with curly tail, '2½' '2' with straight tail, and probably others exist.

Not only were the stamps surcharged, but the spaces between the panes and the top and bottom margins of the sheets were used, having the overprint.

Poste France
2½
Annas
25c.
ZANZIBAR

There are also varieties of the setting up of this surcharge. We have seen '2½,' '2' with curly tail. '2½,' '2' with straight tail. '25c.' in thin figures. '25c.' in thick figures.

The 1st and 4th, and 2nd and 3rd being together.

Students of minute varieties can make the following differences :—

- 1st on white with pale colour at bottom, from top of sheet, imperf. at top.
- 2nd ditto with colour at top, from bottom of sheet, imperf. at bottom.
- 3rd pale colour above and below, with a band of deeper colour in centre, perforated all round.

Messrs. Whitfield King give 1600 as the total number printed, but the *Collectionneur* gives the following as the numbers of each:—

2½	on 5c.	700
2½	on 10c.	150
2½	on 15c.	200
5	on 30c.	200
5	on 40c.	150

1400.

The other 200 are possibly the stamps formed by the margins.

The reason for the surcharge was the breakdown of a vessel conveying a fresh supply of stamps, and the consequent running short of the stock in hand. None of the stamps were sold over the counter, but only placed on letters.

2½	25c. in black on ¼a. in red on 5c. green.
2½	25c. " " 1a. in blue on 10c. black.
2½	25c. " " 1¼a. in red on 15c. blue.
5	50c. " " 3a. in black on 30c. brown.
5	50c. " " 4a. in black on 40c. red.
2½a.	25c. in black on margins of 5c. greenish, or green and greenish.
2½a.	25c. " " " 10c. lilac, or black and lilac.
2½a.	25c. " " " 15c. bluish, or blue and bluish.
5a.	50c. " " " 30c. brownish or brown and brownish.
5a.	50c. " " " 40c. yellowish on red and yellowish.

Italy. Eritrea. The new 5c. has been surcharged for use here.

5c. green and black (fresh die).

Liberia. The *I.B.J.* announces the Registered Envelope in a new shade.

R.E. 10c. grey-green on white, size 130 x 80mm.

Mexico. Mr. Chapman sends us the new Wrappers with stamp of the current type similar to the 1c. chronicled in June. They are printed on highly-glazed manilla paper and truncated at the ends.

The *T.P.* chronicles the Telegraph Cards with suitable inscriptions at top and five paragraphs of instructions below. The stamp is in the left hand corner. The 1896-97 card has a 1c. brown stamp similar to the fiscal issue of the same date with the head of the Republic, and the 1897-98 has a stamp similar to fresh fiscal issue with the eagle.

W. 2c. red, inscriptions red. Interior, size 250 x 85mm.

2c. " " green, exterior " " inscriptions black on thick

T.C. 1896-97 1c. brown + 10c. } bluish paper with blue
1897-98 1c. orange + 10c. } silk threads.

Nicaragua. The *A.J.P.* chronicles the following errors of the 1890 issue.

Imperforate, 2, 5, 10, 50c., 1, 2, 10p.
vertically, 5, 10c.

Off. Without surcharge, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c., 1, 2, 5, 10p.

" imperf. 2, 5, 20, 50c., 5p.

" vertically, 5c.

Paraguay. The 10c., according to the *A.J.P.* without the punched hole exists in two shades, steel-blue and ultramarine.

Salvador. The rate for foreign letters has been increased to 13c. The following have consequently appeared surcharged 'TRECE' 'centavos' in two lines.

13c. in red on 24c. yellow.

13c. in black on 50c. rose.

13c. " 50c. purple.

13c. " 100c. carmine-brown.

E. 13c. in red on 15c. black, size 151 x 91mm.

Shanghai. The *M.J.* chronicles the following belonging to Mr. W. Thorne.

1889 80c. green, imperf. vertically.

Spain. The *M.J.* notes a copy of the 1870 50m. printed apparently from a damaged cast. The large dot after '50' is replaced by two small

dots '·' and the 'I' of 'MIL' is broken, forming 'i'; the dash under the 's' has become two dots '..' and the 'o' of 'Eo' is broken at the top, looking like a 'c' on its back.

Philippines. Sundry values having run out, some of the old issues have been brought into use, being surcharged in a rectangle 'HABILITADO' at left, 'PARA' at top, 'CORREOS' at right, '1897' at bottom and value in centre.

5c. ? 1894

15c. rose, "

20c. violet, "

15c. red-brown, 1892

20c. brown, "

20c. on 25c. yellow-brown, 1890.

United States. The U.S. papers chronicle some stamps of the current 2c. printed on experimental papers. In one case the paper is double and the other on a blue safety paper.

2c. pink on double paper, wmk.

2c. crimson on safety paper, no wmk.

Wheels within Wheels.

EDINBURGH.

What a lively time we are to have here among our stamps this season!

Already three announcements have been made of coming sales. Mr. Robert S. Gray leads off with Glasgow's first auction sale on the 18th of September. Glasgow, of course, is not Edinburgh; but it is not "a far cry" from the one place to the other; and, as we in Edinburgh have grown quite familiar with Mr. Gray, and have often admired his pluck in bidding up lots, we wished to get half the price he gave, we wish him much success in his new rôle. May Glasgow flourish.

Edinburgh's auctioneer is to be Mr. James Mackay, of the Stamp Bureau, 24, Frederick-street. He has had a long connection with stamps and stamp sales; and he is the secretary to the Edinburgh and Leith Philatelic Society, so, in such a "mutual admiration" community as ours, he is certain to receive all the support that can be given to him. His first sale takes place on Saturday, the 2nd of October.

After that Glasgow comes to Edinburgh in the person of Mr. A. McAustan of 93, Bath-street. He is to hold his first sale in the New Waverley Hotel, on Saturday, the 9th of October. Mr. McAustan has been "in the swim" for a number of years. His stamp business title for week after week in the "Bazaar" has been that of Manager of the Colonial and Foreign Stamp Company, and one attractive "draw" in his advertisement has been that stamps could be had from him for a farthing and upwards. He is not known to many in Edinburgh, and how his bid for success may go it would be difficult just now to tell.

How the humble collector with limited means is to survive all these attacks upon his weak points looks puzzling to us now; but we may at least be able to let you know something of their doings in our next.

Gems are occasionally discovered here. Recently we have had offered to us by means of our daily newspapers "Penny red also blue," and "Strips of penny reds in blocks." You will search your Gibbons', your Browns', your Morleys', and your Evan's in vain for these, and yet they can be had here cheap.



MEXICO.

A set of stamps, that used to be years ago on every dealer's list but which of late years seems to have become a trifle less common, are the Port de Mar Stamps of Mexico, 1889, six values in different colours. As we found our own stock of these cheap, but much desired sets diminishing, we embraced the opportunity when a lot was offered in a recent auction sale, to make a bid for the same and promptly secured them. When these stamps, together with some other lots arrived, we commenced to place these stamps in stock and at once noticed a peculiar shade on some of the 100 centavos stamps. This shade made us suspicious and on careful examination we found that the larger part of the lot consisted of counterfeits. After perusal of Collin and Calman's Catalogue for Advanced Collectors, as well as Anheisser's various interesting treatises on Mexican stamps in "Grosses Handbuch der Philatelie," we found that aside from one bogus set of these stamps, with a star above the value, nothing was mentioned of any counterfeits of this issue, and we therefore think that it might be well to call special attention to these counterfeits; so much the more dangerous as generally a collector is apt to place a set of these cheap stamps in his album without examining the same carefully. The original issue is printed in sheets of one hundred, and shows a very faint watermark, in arch, "Administration General," and below in straight line "De Correos" Mexico. The peculiarity of this watermark is that benzine will not bring it out any better and as only part of the stamps are hit by the various letters, the absence of a watermark on single stamps will not prove anything. Even in a large stock of what we consider doubtless genuine 25c. stamps, we have not been able to distinguish the least trace of the watermark. The difference between the genuine and the counterfeits is mainly in the print. The genuine ones show, as far as our limited stock enables us to detect, always a somewhat blurred appearance, and especially the letters in the word "centavos" are not well defined. The counterfeits are much cleaner printed. The parallel horizontal lines in the oval containing the value are very clear and never cross the white border, while on the genuine ones if not generally, they often do so in one place or more. The number of lines in the genuine ones is about eighty, in the

counterfeits about eighty-eight. Perhaps we may be one or two lines off as it is by no means an easy task to count these fine lines. The upper part of the 2 on the 2 and 25 centavos stamp is much heavier in the counterfeit than in the originals. The distance at the left side between the upper and lower part of the number 5 in 5, 25 and 50 centavos stamps is a good deal larger in the counterfeit than on the original. The 1 in the 10 and 100 is clearer on the counterfeits. The lower part of this number on the 100 is much heavier on the originals than on the counterfeits. We believe that the original sets exist in quite a few shades of colour and therefore will not enumerate the differences between the counterfeits and originals that are before us in this respect. All differ materially and the counterfeits are generally of a brighter tint. The 50c. are yellowish green while the few originals that we have are blue-green. Most pronounced are the 100. The originals are of a pale violet, while the counterfeits show a reddish tint. We would call it a pale lilac. We hope that these few points will be sufficient for our readers to distinguish the difference between any of these sets.—From *Filatelie Facts and Fallacies*.

MOLDAVIA.

In addition to our short notice in our last number we are now enabled to give the principal points of difference between the genuine stamps and these forgeries.

27 paras. Pinkish paper not laid. The figures of value are too small, the foot of 7 leans too much to the left and the post horn is too small and too thick.

54 paras. Printed on very thick paper in an emerald green shade. The figures of value are too large.

Most of these forgeries are on pieces of old letters and obliterated in black, which of course is wrong.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

O.R.T. (Finland). Most English stamps are known with inverted watermark, the value of the 2d. is about 1/- The watermark on the 8d. N.S.W. is a portion of the words 'NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE' which surrounds the ordinary crown N.S.W. watermark on the sheet. The stamp you send was in the bottom row of the sheet. The paper was not meant originally to be used for these large stamps and the watermarks do not fit the stamps, the plates of the 5d. and 8d. being larger than the plates of the 1d. and other values.

J.K.—P. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5, are undoubtedly forgeries. No. 4 is a very bad specimen, though it may be genuine, we are however very doubtful about its genuineness. It is by now quite a legend that stamps like yours have been taken off genuine letters, we have heard so hundreds of times. Still it does not alter the fact that they are forgeries. Were returned August 30th.

J. Mc. E.—C. The Stamp you submit to us may have been used postally, though this is rather doubtful, as the official notice only stated that 1d. and 3d. telegraph stamps could be used for letters. We should hesitate to include the stamp in question amongst postage stamps, until we saw one genuinely used on a letter. Returned August 30th.

A.F.D.—L. The bars across Spanish stamps signify that the stamps are remainders and were sold as such to dealers. They have no philatelic value and should not be found in any decent collection.

F.A.—M. The current United States stamps are printed on sheets of either 2 or 4 panes of 100 stamps each according to the value. They are perforated all round, but not between the panes, stamps imperforate on one side can therefore be met with.

A.B.M.—G. *Fuera de Hora* on stamps of Uruguay denotes "Too Late." Letters arriving after the closing of the mail can be sent by payment of an additional fee. Hence the surcharge.

Philatelist (E.C. 39). We are afraid that the lists you ask for would take up too much room. Bright's and Gibbons' catalogues have very fair lists and we shall probably give a list of the minor varieties of the B.E.A. some day.

C.F.—Y. The Norwegian Bypost and the Russian Semstwo Stamps are at least semi-official, whereas the German Locals are absolutely of a private nature. The former have therefore much more right to be collected. Of course there is no reason why you should not collect the German Locals. They are cheap enough and afford a great variety of colour and design.

The Philatelic Society of Victoria.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Society was held at its Rooms, 272, Flinders Street, Melbourne, on July 14th, 1897, when Mr. J. Davis presided, and delivered his Retiring Address to an attendance of 19 members. After elaborating upon the work done by the Society during the year, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. D. S. Abraham, read the Annual Report and Balance Sheet (which is forwarded herewith) which was unanimously adopted.

Then the Election for Office Bearers for 1897—8 proceeded, and the following were duly elected:—

Life Hon. President, Mr. D. Hill; President, Mr. A. J. Derrick; Vice-President, Mr. W. R. Rundell; Hon. Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent, Mr. D. S. Abraham; Librarian, A. W. L. Paul; Committee, Mr. J. Davis, Mr. A. S. A. Whelan, Mr. W. Rosenham, and Mr. A. McDonald.

Several alterations were made in the existing Rules, after which the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Retiring Office Bearers.

Annual Report submitted and adopted at Annual General Meeting held at the Rooms of

the Society, 272, Flinders Street, Melbourne, on 14th July, 1897.

Your Committee begs to submit to you the Fifth Annual Report and Balance Sheet.

The number of Members now on the roll is 67, comprising 47 town, 19 corresponding, and one honorary member. Twelve new members were elected during the year, and six resigned.

One special and 12 monthly general meetings were held, at which the attendance averaged 11 members.

The balance at the Society's credit is £33 5s 9d.

At the special Meeting held during the year Rule 3 was altered to read—"Ladies and Gentlemen over 18 years of age interested in the aforesaid objects may be elected as members or *honorary* members of the Society," and consequent upon such alteration, Mr. James Smibert, then Deputy Postmaster-General, was elected the first honorary member of the Society.

The Committee has to tender the thanks of the Society to Mr. James Smibert, Ex-Deputy Postmaster-General, for his courtesy in allowing all new issues of the countries comprised in the Postal Union received by him to be exhibited at the meetings, and also to Major Outtrim, the present Deputy Postmaster-General, who has kindly promised to continue the privilege.

During the year Mr. A. J. Derrick read an interesting paper on the Sidney View Stamps, written by Mr. A. F. Bassett Hull, and illustrated with lantern slides, which was greatly appreciated, and the thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Bassett Hull for the loan of his manuscript, and also to the Sydney Philatelic Club, and Mr. F. C. Krickauff, of Adelaide, for the lantern slides.

The Committee has inaugurated a system of exhibition of Stamp Collections at the meetings of the Society, and a ballot has been held to decide the order in which the City and Suburban members will be asked to exhibit their collections or 50 stamps of the catalogue value of at least £10. The Committee trust every member will comply with the request, and thus popularize the monthly meetings.

The Committee is pleased to report that the alteration which has been made in the system of Exchange Circuit is found to be working satisfactorily.

The Committee regrets that it had been considered inadvisable to hold a second Philatelic Exhibition owing to the insufficient support promised by the members, and trusts that the coming year will not pass without one being held.

Through the representations made to the Postal Department by the Committee, the reprinting of obsolete stamps has been successfully stopped, and they are now able to inform the Members and Philatelists generally that all the remainders are destroyed. Your Committee was also instrumental in assisting the Department in the discovery that used fiscal stamps were being cleaned and sold as unused, the offender being brought to justice.

Eleven Committee meetings were held during the year, at which the attendance was as follows :—Mr. J. Davis, 9 ; Mr. D. H. Hill, 8 ; Mr. A. S. A. Whelan, 8 ; Mr. H. G. Swindells, 8 ; Mr. S. E. Innes, 5 ; Mr. W. R. Rundell (elected November, 1896), 5 ; Mr. A. J. Derrick, 3 ; Mr. B. Marks (resigned), 1 ; Mr. W. Davies (left the colony), 0 ; Mr. W. Bretschneider (Hon. Secretary, resigned March, 1897), 7 ; Mr. D. S. Abraham (Hon. Secretary, elected March, 1897), 3.

Twelve Exchange Books were circulated amongst members, containing 637 sheets, valued at £764 6s 9d., and 11 books were returned during the year, from which stamps to the value of £270 14s. were taken. On this amount your Society earned a commission of £13 9s. 2d.

The Library has been steadily added to by donations from members and other purchases by the Committee, and it now contains 82 bound volumes and numerous unbound periodicals, and a catalogue is appended hereto.

During the year it was found desirable to remove to more suitable premises, and the thanks of the Society in connection therewith are due to Mr. Bretschneider who resigned the offices of Hon. Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent, during the year, owing to his departure for Europe.

In conclusion, the Committee trust that the Society will continue to prosper in the future as it has done in the past.

D. S. ABRAHAM, *Hon. Sec.*

Decreets.

IMPERIAL CHINESE POST.

NOTIFICATION NO. 20.

Mails.—On and after the 20th February, 1897 (Kuang Hsii, 23rd year, 1st moon, 19th day), the procedure of the Imperial Post Office will be as follows :—

Mails will be exchanged by every opportunity between the Post Offices now opened at the under-mentioned places in China.

Amoy	Ichang	Shanghai
Canton	Kiukiang	Shasi
Chefoo	Kimngchow	Soochow
Chinkai(Ningpo)	Sungchow	Swatow
Chinkiang	Mengtsz	Szema
Chunkiang	Nanking	Taku(Tientsin)
Foochow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hangchow	Ningpo	Wenchow
	Pagoda	
Hankow	Anchorage	Whampoa
	(Foochow)	

Hoihow (Kiungchow) Pakhoi Woosung

Hokow Peking Wuhu
Also with Hong Kong, Macao, and Formosa.

Supplementary Mails, duly advertised, will be made up at the different Post Offices to suit the Local requirements.

The Tariff to Union Countries is as follows :

MAILS.				
British.	German.	French.	United States, Canada & Mexico.	Japan.
Cents.	Pfennige.	Centimes.	Gold Cents.	Sen.
10	20	25	5	5
2	5	5	1	1
2 for 2oz.	10 for 100gr.*	10 for 100gr.	1 for 2oz.†	2 for 50gr.
10	20 for 200gr.*	25 for 250gr.	1 for 2oz.†	5 for 50gr.
10	20	25	8	10

Letters up to ½oz. or 15 grammes
Printed Matter, Books etc., up to 2oz. or 50 grammes
Patterns
Commercial Papers
Registration

Interport Rates of Postage.—The Domestic Rates of Postage in dollar currency are as follows :—

Letters.—For each ¼oz. or fraction thereof, 2c.

* 5 pfennige for every additional 50 grammes.

† 5 centimes for every additional 50 grammes.

Newspapers.—Posted singly, Chinese, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. each; Foreign, 1c. each. When sent in packets, 1c. per 2oz., or fraction thereof.

Books, Circulars, Samples.—2c. per 2oz., Patterns or Samples not to exceed 8oz. in weight.

Parcels—10c. for first lb., and 5c. for each succeeding lb.

Registration.—4c., return receipt, 4c.

Prepayment is compulsory. One dollar = 1,000 copper cash, postal currency.

Inland Rates.—Mail Matter from the Post Offices above named to inland places will be forwarded through Registered Chinese Postal Agencies, the recipients paying the Agency's Inland Rate of Postage. From places inland to the Post Offices enumerated above, correspondence is also transmitted through these agencies, the sender prepaying the postage. The Tariff of Inland Rates will be published locally at each Imperial Post Office.

**Foreign Postage.*—Correspondence for Foreign Countries must be prepaid in Chinese stamps of the value equal to the Foreign postage, and covers, etc., should specify the mail by which it is to be transmitted, and for the present will be forwarded, postage paid, to the Foreign Post Offices so indicated at Tientsin and Shanghai, or to Hong Kong.

5 pfennige = about 2c., 5 centimes = about 1½ cents, 1 gold cent = about 2 cents; subject to fluctuations in exchange.

Mail Matter arriving from Foreign Countries delivered by a Foreign Post Office to an Imperial Post Office will be distributed without further charge, but if sent into the interior is subject to Inland rates, and to Domestic Postage when conveyed North by the Winter Overland Courier Service, the charge in both cases being payable by the recipient.

Chinese Registered Postal Hongs.—Chinese Mail Matter collected by Registered Postal Agencies at any Treaty Port and transmitted through the Imperial Post Office to another Port will be dealt with accordingly to the procedure notified locally.

Private Boxes.—Private Boxes may be rented at any Post Office. The fee is \$10 per annum, payable in advance. Boxholders will be provided gratis, with an account book, and a special account may be opened for the transmission to Chinese ports of certain unstamped printed matter of uniform size and weight, such as Market Reports, Circulars, Invitations, Cards,

Bills, etc., each not exceeding 20z. in weight, and in packets of not less than 10, the postage—at the rate of 1c. each—being either payable in cash or charged to the sender's (account, which must be settled monthly, and, as a rule, no information can be given as to particulars of matter or charge made in the account.

Business Hours.—The Imperial Post Offices are open for the transaction of public business on week-days from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.; on Sundays and holidays, from 8 to 9 a.m. (according to port circumstances).

Deliveries.—Delivery of Mail Matter will take place as follows:—8 a.m.; 10 a.m.; noon; 2 p.m.; 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. (or at other hours to suit local requirements of the different ports). The correspondence for vessels in port will, as a rule, be sent to the agents, but, if desired, will be delivered on board at 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., subject to alteration.

Inquiries.—Inquiries concerning postal business must be made to the Post Office (Custom House).

Complaints.—All complaints and representations which cannot be adjusted by the Postal Officer should be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,
H. HOPSECK,
Postal Secretary.

Inspectorate General of Customs,
Statistical Department

BELGIUM.

The Minister of the Railway the Post and Telegraphs,

Article 2 of the Royal decree dated the 9th of June 1894, states that the Minister of Public Works (in fact of the railways, the Post and Telegrams), be authorised to determine the values, the colours and the dates of the issue of stamps to frank postal stationery.

Also by the decree of the 15th of May 1893, which determines specially the colour of the postage stamps.

It be decreed:

The only article. The postage stamp of 50 centimes at present of a buff colour to be printed hence in grey.

Brussels, the 31st of March, 1897.

J. VANDENPEEREBOOS.
From *Le Timbre-Poste*, Brussels.



SEPTEMBER 15, 1897.

Philately at Home.

ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND.—*London.*

From this excellently conducted paper we take the following summary of the Post-office in the reign of the Queen from the beginning to the present time written by an official. Short and graphic as it is we do not doubt but that it will interest our readers.

THE POST OFFICE IN THE REIGN OF THE QUEEN.

It was on the 21st June, 1837, that we received the order of the Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council "that the Postmaster-General do give the necessary directions for conveying the letters signed by the Privy Council to the Sheriffs and Magistrates of the several Counties, Cities, and Corporations, &c., with all the care and speed that conveniently maybe upon the present occasion." The "letters" were the proclamation of the accession of Queen Victoria.

Strangely unfamiliar to us is the Post Office which received that order, but it is not without a link with our own times. Less than a year before had died Sir Francis Freeling—the old secretary—who had entered the service in 1785, within a year of the starting of the first mail coach, but already John Tilley, who is still among us, was a clerk in the secretary's office of eight years' standing; no railways carried the mails from London, but since 11th November, 1830, the mails had been carried by railway between Liverpool and Manchester; it was doubted whether steam packets could cross the Atlantic, but they were running in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

From London to Holyhead the night mail coach took 27 hours; to Falmouth, 29 hours; to Edinburgh, 43 hours; and to Thurso, 108 hours. At Falmouth stood Her Majesty's packets, paid for by the Admiralty, and prepared to sail at varying intervals on their tedious voyages, but Lieutenant Waghorn, regarded for about a decade as a crank and a bore, had at last persuaded the Government that the natural road to India was by the Mediterranean, the Isthmus of Suez, and the Red Sea.

The rate for a single inland letter was 4d. for 15 miles, 6d. for 30 miles, 7d. for 50 miles, and so on up to 1s. for 300 miles, and another penny

for each additional hundred miles; in certain places only was there a local penny post, and in London there were twopenny and threepenny posts.

The postage rates to foreign parts were amazing; it cost 10d. to send a letter to France, 1s. 8d. to Germany, and so on until we reach 3s. 6d. to South America.

Need we wonder that letters were few? Newspapers went free by post to the extent of 44½ millions a year, franks were 7 millions, and ordinary letters only reached 77½ millions.

The gross revenue of the Post Office was £2,339,738 and the expenses were £698,632, leaving a paltry profit of £1,641,106, for the Exchequer, and each person in the kingdom received on an average only five packets a year by post.

Money Orders were issued as a private business by some of the Staff, but the number was certainly less than 60,000 a year; Post Office Savings Bank there was none, but the Trustee Savings Banks held deposits of between nineteen and twenty millions sterling.

But the great changes were coming fast. On the 3rd July, 1837—in the second week of Her Majesty's reign—a mail was conveyed from London to Liverpool and Manchester in 16½ hours, and a highly placed Official—then at Liverpool—burst into a hymn of praise. "This is the first time in Europe so long a journey was performed in so short a time, and if some very few years ago it had been said a letter could be answered by return of post from London the idea would have been treated as chimerical, and yet at eight last evening was I in London and this letter will reach there to-morrow morning." The secret was this: the mail was carried by coach from London to Birmingham, and there put on the railway which was open, to Liverpool and Manchester.

In little more than fifteen months a travelling Post Office was running, and the line was open to London, and on the 1st October, 1838, the first mail went through from London to Liverpool. To finish the struggle between the mail coach and the railway I look forward to 1846, and see the last of the old London mail coaches arrive—from Norwich and Newmarket—on the 6th January, and then leave the road for ever.

Going back to 1838, and passing from the railway to the steamship, we find the "Sirius" starting for the first steam-driven voyage across the Atlantic on the 31st March. Her mail was not a heavy one; it consisted of 352 letters and 97 papers, but it deserves to live in history.

The next epoch-making sea-borne mail was that of the 1st October, 1845, from Bombay, under the care of Lieutenant Waghorn; it reached Suez on the 19th October, and London on the 31st October, at 4.30 in the morning, and the "overland route" had made its position secure.

I must not dwell too long on the changes in the Inland Service between 1838 and 1845. Those were the days of Rowland Hill. In December, 1838, the Postmaster-General took over the Money Order business, and charged 6d. for the smallest orders, and in 1839 the number of orders rose to 188 thousand.

In 1839 passed the Act of Parliament under which were made the famous reductions of postage, and the modern Post Office began. On the 5th December the rate went down to 4d. the half-ounce, and on the 10th January, 1840, to 1d. the half-ounce; the number of letters rose to 169 millions a year, and the old historic "franking" system was abolished.

Postage stamps, Mulready envelopes, and adhesive labels, came into being, and the angels must have wept over the frauds and follies yet to be in the days of collectors and their attendant forgers.

In 1841, on the 6th January, came in the Registration of letters, at the moderate fee of 1s.; and no fewer than 60 registered letters a day left London in that year.

In 1848 started the Book Post,—for the benefit of Education and Literature, as Sir Rowland Hill said,—at a rate of 6d a pound, to be reduced seven years later to 1d. for four ounces and then, out of the Crimean War, sprang up the system of Foreign and Colonial Money Orders.

Time would fail me to tell of the extension of the Posts, at home and abroad, during all these busy years. Statistics are for the Postmaster-General's report, not for this magazine, and I say as little as I can of the piling up of millions of everything.

But in 1861 began the epoch of the Savings Bank, and the star of Rowland Hill began to pale before the rising sun of Scudamore. This is not the place to trace the history of that wondrous bank, with its far-reaching effects upon national wealth and national character. But I may note how it began to shift the centre of gravity of the Post Office, and to displace the mails from their place of pride. For I think there can be no doubt that the Scudamore period is the "great divide." Before it were the Mails, but behind it were new creations—the Savings Bank, and the Telegraphs—with all the future they implied.

In 1863 began the old Sample Post, at the rate of 3d. for four ounces, but this post, after vicissitudes, died out in 1871, and was not

re-established until October, 1887, and now, on Jubilee Day, it dies again.

In 1865 began the Post Office Annuities and Insurances, and then history takes a jump to the great days of the "seventies."

The Telegraphs are the work of the Queen's Reign. In her first year the first experimental telegraph was erected in the North of London, and from that time forth one year has certified another of new inventions. The Electricians have nearly abolished time and space; they have created the modern newspaper, and—alas!—the modern nerves; they have ordained for man the endless torture of the telephone, and the excitement of betting on the tape; above all, for my present purpose, they have revolutionized the Post Office. From 1870 dates the dualism of the perfect Post Office Servant, who has taken away one hand from the primeval mail bag to clutch at the wire of the new era.

But the Telegraph did not monopolize the "seventies." Postcards started on their way in October, 1870, the book post went down to its present rates, the new newspaper post started, and, in 1871, Money Orders were sold for a penny. On the 9th October, 1874, the signature of the Postal Union Treaty at Berne marked the beginning of a new conception of international communication. From that time to this the nations of the world have sought for their idea of a single and universal postal territory, and they have nearly found it. Mother Country and Colony, Continent and Island, New Civilizations and Old Empires have joined in the postal pact, and the equivalent of 25 centimes has become the standard postage rate of the world.

I have but to chronicle that in 1878 Registration Fees fell to 2d., and then began the "eighties." If the "seventies" tell of Scudamore, the "eighties" tell of Fawcett. "Thrift" and its developments are too long a story, but I may speak of Postal Orders, which started in 1881, and now reach 67 millions a year; and then I come to the Parcel Post, which started inland in August, 1883, and crossed the seas in 1885. Everybody knows the parcel post; its history is summed up in three words, "bulk, baskets, and Baines." It crowded out the Offices, and it restored the Mail Coaches; it made Christmas a nightmare, and it helps to make the village shop a desert, and now, on Jubilee Day, it makes a new departure—and good luck go with it.

Telephones, Telegraph Money Orders, and Letters go to complete the tale. I bristle with figures and dates like Haydn's Dictionary, and Whitaker's Almanac, and behold the half is not told.

Where in my story are the Postal Train and the Cunarder, the Wheatstone Automatic and Signor Marconi? These are the work of the Queen's Reign, and we may look around,—like John P. Robinson on the world—and say, we make them go. To ourselves, we are a discontented phenomenon; and to others, an indispensable nuisance; we despise the little work

our fathers did just sixty years ago, but we covet the idleness with which they did it; we spend our time in marvelling at an age of progress, and we forget how we have been told that "an age of progress" is but "an age of prigs."

STANLEY GIBBONS' MONTHLY JOURNAL.—
London.

As a society paper giving a full account of all the festivities, especially of the dinners and other gastronomic features of the exhibition the last number would undoubtedly rank very high, and we trust all the guests have survived. Simply from reading the accounts one is struck with the thought that it must have been really hard work to get through the mountains of good things provided, and we are not surprised to hear that the signatures of some of the guests were rather illegible.

Full lists of the awards and new issues complete this number.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD.—*London.*

A further instalment of the Stamps of Greece by W. D. Beckton deals with the issues from 1875—1882, and with the errors. For the interest of our readers we give the following extracts.

GREECE.

After dealing with the Paris and the Athens Prints of 30 and 60 lepta the writer proceeds to enumerate the printings of the third period, usually those stamps, that are printed on cream to buff paper.

In the 5 lepta we find 4 printings.

" "	10	" "	3	" "
" "	20	" "	6	" "
" "	40	" "	3	" "

All these have figures on the back $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm in height. We then come to the fourth period or to those issues, that are printed on cream to buff paper, but without figures of value on the back.

Here we find
in the 5 lepta, 6 printings.

" "	10	" "	3	" "
" "	20	" ultramarine	2	" "
" "	40	" "	2	" "
" "	20	" carmine	3	" "
" "	30	" blue	2	" "

The Errors we will give in full :—

5 Lepta.
All of these are bogus.
10 lepta, Second period.

- "o" Instead of "10" in 3 printings
- "o1" " " "10" " 4 "
- "1" " " "10" " 1 "
- "o1" on the face "10" on the back
- "o1" on face and back in 1 printing
- "10" printed twice
- "110" instead of "10"
- "o1" " " "10" the "o" being at one edge and "1" on the other edge of the stamp, caused through misplacing the sheet when printing.
- "10" lepta. Third period
- "oo" instead of "10"
- "o" " " "10"
- "110" " " "10"
- "1" " " "10"

- "o1" " " "10"
- "o1" " " "10"
- 20 lepta. Second period.
- "8o" instead of "20"
- "2" " " "20"
- "o" " " "20"
- "o2" " " "20"
- "o2" " " "20"
- "20" twice
- "no" figures on the back.
- 20 lepta. Third period.
- "o" instead of "20"
- "o2" " " "20"
- "o2" " " "20"
- "20" twice
- "2o" instead of "20"
- "2 o" spaced
- "o2" " "
- "20" the numeral "o" being higher than the "2"
- "20" curiously shaped "o" resembling a key-hole
- "20" same as last but inverted
- "20" numeral 2 with broken loop at the top
- "o" smaller than the "2"
- "o" broken, only one side showing.
- 40 lepta. Second period.
- "20" instead of "40"
- "20" " " "40" with the "2" over-printed "4"
- "4" instead of "40"
- "o" " " "40"
- "o4" " " "40"
- "o4" " " "40"
- 80 lepta. Second period.
- "8" instead of "80"
- "8o" with "8" inverted
- "o" instead of "8"
- "o8" " " "80"

The rest of the paper is taken up with a short description of the exhibition and with a list of the awards.

- ALSO RECEIVED :
- The London Philatelist*London.
 - Stamp Gossip*.....Bury St. Edmund.
 - Stamps*Rushden.
 - The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*London.
 - Alfred Smith and Son's Monthly* "
 - The Stamp Collector's Journal*..Bury St.Edmunds.
 - Bric-à-Brac*London.
 - The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*
Handsworth.

Philately on the Continent.

LE TIMBRE-POSTE, *Brussels.*
ROMAGNA.

A continuation of the very interesting paper on the Stamps of Romagna, by Dr. E. Diena, deals with the remainders, which were still in stock when Italian Stamps had to be used.

Amongst others the author cites a letter, dated Bologna, May 28, 1862, which states, that the following were forwarded to Turin :—

(1) A parcel containing 599,400 stamps of various values made by the late Government

of Romagna at present not in use. Weight 22½ kilos.

(2) A box containing 1,056 metal clichés, which have been used in the manufacture of the said stamps. Weight 140 kilos.

599,400 stamps are equal to 4,995 sheets, and these, no doubt, gradually found their way into the hands of dealers. Mr. Diena points out that only 1,056 clichés were sent to Turin, whereas 1,080 must have been used in the manufacture, this would leave 24 (not 23) to be accounted for. A good many of the clichés have been lost since as the following figures will show :—

½ baj.	68 clichés
1 "	65 "
2 "	76 "
3 "	63 "
4 "	70 "
5 "	56 "
6 "	67 "
8 "	65 "
20 "	64 "

594 clichés,

which are at present in the Postal Museum. The remaining 462 clichés have therefore disappeared. 9 plates also must have existed, but only 7 were forwarded to Turin and now only one is in the Postal Museum.

A very extensive novelty list and the awards of the London Exhibition fill the remainder of a very good number.

MARKA—Kiew.

The last number contains an article on the reprints of the first issue of Austria and Austrian Italy. There is, however, one addition to the list published in the July number of *P.J.G.B.*, and namely, that the 2 kr. and 10 centes black were also reprinted in 1886. We must say we have never heard of this reprint, of course, it may exist, but we doubt it very much.

LE COURRIER DES TIMBRES-POSTE. — *St. Etienne.*

When Greek Meets Turk.

Speaking of recent events in the Orient, the *Courrier des Timbres-Poste* mentions an occurrence, which, if true, certainly speaks volumes in favour of Philately. The event occurred on April 21st, in the vicinity of Ellassona, about four o'clock in the afternoon. Since early morning the battle had raged furiously with the honours about even, and on the left wing of the Turks alone they had gained some advantage at the point of bayonets. In the yard of a farmhouse the dead and dying covered the ground, and only one Greek evzone and a Turkish redif remained unhurt. Their ammunition gone they tried to get at each other with the fixed bayonet, when in trying to get a better point of vantage the Turk lost a small book. It was—a stamp catalogue! The Greek seeing the book stopped his sally while the Turk

stooped to pick up his book, and the following conversation ensued :—

Greek—"Are you a stamp collector?"

Turk—"Why, certainly, are you?"

Greek—"Most decidedly, but you ought to have said so before. Have you the full set of the Olympian issue?"

Turk—"No, there are some I have not; but I have my book of duplicates with me and if you have some, we might make an exchange."

Some moments later they were seated side by side behind a wall, unconscious of the noise of the guns and of the roar of the battle, and the adversaries of but a few moments ago lent themselves with enthusiasm to the sweetness of exchanging rare specimens at catalogue prices. It is said that music civilizes; but philately will perhaps ultimately solve the problem of universal peace.

ALSO RECEIVED :—

<i>Der Philatelist</i>	Dresden.
" <i>Briefmarkenhandler</i>	Berlin.
" <i>Austria Philatelist</i>	Prague.
" <i>Algemeine Anzeiger</i>	Apolda.
" <i>Briefmarken Sammler</i>	Bremen.
<i>Die Post</i>	Leipzig.
" <i>Briefmarke</i>	Esslingen.
" <i>Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten Zeitung</i>	Görsnitz.
" <i>Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung</i>	Berlin.
<i>Philatelas</i>	Lubeck.
<i>Das Illustrierte Briefmarken Journal</i> ...	Leipzig.
" <i>Postwertzeichen</i>	Munich.
<i>Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste</i>	Paris.
" <i>Timbrophile Poitevin</i>	Poitiers.
" <i>Timbre</i>	Bordeaux.
<i>L'Etoile Philatélique</i>	Padova.
<i>L'Echo de la Timbrologie</i>	Amiens.
<i>La Revue Philatélique Belge</i>	Brussels.
<i>Le Moniteur du Collectionneur</i>	Luxenburg.
<i>Les Petites Affiches</i>	"
<i>L'Annonce Philatélique</i>	Geneve.
<i>Madrid Filatelic</i>	Madrid.
<i>La Philatilie Helvétique</i>	Geneve.
<i>Filatelic</i>	Malaga.
<i>El Heraldo Timbrologico</i>	Malaga.
<i>Il Francobollo</i>	Milano.
<i>El Correo Ilustrado</i>	Madrid.

Philately in the States.

THE PHILATELIC CALIFORNIAN. — *San Francisco, Cal.*

The following very interesting article we think well worth reproducing dealing as it does with the beginning of the postal service in the United States, and forming at the time the only link between the East and the West.

REMINISCENCES OF THE PONY EXPRESS SERVICE.

The Pony Express was the forerunner of the mail coach and railroad.

In 1859 there was not a foot of railroad west of the Missouri River, the most western terminus being St. Joseph, Mo., and the only means of transportation from the manufacturing and

money centres of the Atlantic Coast was by rail to St. Joseph and thence by mule, horse, or ox team across the plains some 1,300 miles to the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and thence through mountain passes and over dangerous, precipitous mountains 700 miles further to Sacramento. Between California and the Missouri River is 2,000 miles, 1,700 miles of which was at that time through an arid region inhabited by great bands of war-like, roving Indians, and millions of buffalo. The trail was marked for hundreds of miles by the mounds above the bodies of people who had been killed by the savages or died in illness along the way. The average time spent in going from St. Joseph to California was two months and a half.

At the time referred to there were several stage lines across the plains.

In the winter of 1859-60 Senator W. M. Gwin, Alexander Majors—the pioneer freighter of the plains—and Daniel E. Phelps, who had been manager of one of the stage lines for several years with profit, met at Washington, and, receiving assurance from business men in New York and Boston, and the United States Government officials, that a fast express line from the Missouri River to California would be patronized by them, decided upon a Pony Express. A company was incorporated, in spite of the ridicule that many a plainsman cast upon the enterprise for its lack of practical sense. In May, Senator Gwin and Alexander Majors furnished the capital, and issued orders to start the enterprise at once. Agents were sent out to buy along the frontier and in Texas 600 bronchos, combining fleetness, toughness, and endurance, and the animals were ready by the September following. Seventy-five men were engaged as riders, none of them weighing over 110 pounds, and a few not over 100 pounds. The riders were selected from the young men on the plains, on account of their bravery, capacity to suffer long privations from food and drink, and ability to ride in the saddle for 150 and 200 miles at a stretch without rest if necessary. They were also chosen for their shooting abilities, and knowledge of the craft and mode of attack of Indians. The pay was fixed at \$125 per month, but a few riders, like Wm. F. Cody—now famous as Buffalo Bill—and Dan Westcott, who were assigned to ride through regions infested by Comanches and Cheyennes, the worst savages on the plains of Nebraska and Colorado, received \$150 for their extra hard riding and taking their lives in their hands almost daily.

Relay stations were established along the 2,000 miles' trail from the Missouri River, and bronchos and several men equipped with rifles and pistols, were stationed at each. Between Salt Lake City and Sacramento, where the trails were even more lonely than on the staked plains, and where hostile savages were numerous, relay stations were established every forty miles.

On the first Monday in April—3rd of the month—1860, the Fast Pony Express was opened for business. At noon on that day Henry

Wallace set out from St. Joseph, carrying a message of congratulation from President Buchanan to the Governor of California, the words being telegraphed that morning from Washington, D. C., to St. Joseph. A bundle of the last Chicago and New York papers, a packet of bank drafts and important business letters to miners and business men in San Francisco, filled the first rider's leather pouch. The whole population of St. Joseph turned out to witness Wallace's departure. At exactly noon a gun was fired as a signal to start, and amid cheers of the people he leaped into his saddle and set off toward the setting sun. Every twenty miles he had a relay of horses; two minutes were allowed him to change horses at the station and provide himself with refreshment. It was 100 miles to the end of his stretch. The packet with which Wallace left St. Jo arrived at Sacramento April 13, at 9 a. m., ten days in transit.

On the same day, April 3, 1860, the first Pony Express rider set out towards the east, from Sacramento, at that time a good-sized village. John Roff was the first rider. He was considered one of the best rough riders in the state. Sacramento made a gala day of the event, cannon firing salutes, while the local orators indulged in speeches to large audiences, the people from the surrounding country having flocked to town.

Promptly at noon Roff received the signal to start, and, with the leather pouch of mail and light packages across his back, went flying out of town. He covered the first twenty miles in fifty-one minutes, changed horses and was off again in ten seconds more. At Placerville, sixty-seven miles east of Sacramento, he finished his stretch in two hours and forty-nine minutes. At Placerville another rider took the pouch for a ride of seventy-two miles up the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas. The pouch leaving Sacramento in the hands of Roff reached St. Jo in eleven and one-half days. The riders through the Sierras usually had to battle with great snow banks and wind their way along narrow mountain trails, along great precipices, but their average time was ten miles per hour. From Placerville the stretch was seventy-two miles from Fort Churchill, then another stretch of 120 miles to Smith's Creek, and it was made by six relays of horses, and generally in from nine to ten hours.

Every day except Sunday for two years a rider left St. Jo at noon, and Sacramento at 8 a. m. On Oct. 24, 1861, the first transcontinental telegraph went into operation, and the Pony Express service came to an end. The enterprise was a success after the first few months, and showed Congress and the capitalists clearly the extraordinary demand there was for quick communication between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard. The business men of both coasts were liberal patrons of the Pony Express. By the use of the telegraph to St. Jo a message could be placed in Sacramento in from 11 to 12 days, and when the trail was in

fairly good condition, in nine and a half days. The fastest time ever made was in December, 1860, when President Buchanan's last message to Congress reached Sacramento in eight and a half days from Washington. The news of the attack upon Fort Sumter came through in eight days and fourteen hours, and from that time on the California business men and public officers paid a bonus to the Pony Express Company to be distributed among the riders for carrying war news as fast as possible.

The Pony Express Company received \$300 extra for its riders for bringing a bundle of Chicago papers containing the news of the battle of Antietam a day earlier than usual to Sacramento in 1861. A gold watch was given to the rider in the mountains (California Division of the Pony Express line) who made the best time in carrying Lincoln's inaugural speech over his stretch. The charge for transporting messages and papers from St. Jo to Sacramento were \$5.00 an ounce. No more than ten pounds was carried by a rider. I can give but a partial list of pony riders, it being impossible at this date to remember all those true men, some of whom are living, and some beneath the dust of the trail: Henry Wallace, John Roff, W. A. Oates, I. G. Kelley, T. R. Miller, Frank Low, Erastus Eagan, James White, John Fisher, Sam Gilson, William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), Dan Westcott, Bob Ellison, Peter Vincent, Robert Hesketh (Pony Bob).

The original incorporators of the Pony Express were laughed at whenever their business was mentioned, and among those who lacked faith in the enterprise it is said was Mr. C. P. Huntington, now President of the Southern Pacific. A writer, who is probably one of the few men now living who had much to do with the establishment and management of the Pony Express line, has stated (N. Y. Sun, November 8, 1896) that "he," Mr. Huntington, "called me into his hardware store at Sacramento in the spring of 1859, and asked me how I had lost my wits, and he added that it was constructive murder to send out lone horsemen to ride through the 2,000 miles to the Missouri River, because not one in five could get away from the Indians. When the express line was open, however, the hardware firm of Huntington and Hopkins used to pay us from \$250 to \$300 a month for doing business for them." The same writer is reported to have also stated as follows: "It took \$27,000 to build relay stations and lay out and construct trails across the mountains. No one knows what hard work we had to perform to make the passes in the mountains 7,000 feet above sea level, passable for our riders. We had to haul lumber through snow and ice on the backs of donkeys five or six miles for our relay stations. We were constantly worrying at news our riders brought us of devilry by the Utes and Piutes to our stations and riders. We had horses stolen and shot at night many a time, and twice in Nevada we had the men at the relay stations killed and the places robbed of everything. As I look back on that day, I wonder how we ever managed to induce anyone to take the awful risks our riders

did day and night in that country. It is a wonder that they were not all killed, as Mr. Huntington predicted. I believe we lost but five riders altogether by Indian attacks on the western part of the Pony Express line, during the two years of its operation. Two more men lost their lives by exposure in the snow banks and ice in the upper mountains."

Referring to the dangers and hardship of the men it is stated that the most remarkable pony rider was William F. Cody, who has since become famous as Buffalo Bill. He was a stripling when a rider for the Pony Express, not weighing over 105 pounds. He was known all over the plains even then as the toughest rough rider in the west. His regular ride was 112 miles every other day through Nebraska. One day when he had dashed over his stretch, he found that the relay station had been attacked by the Cheyennes, and the two station men dead. Bill saw indications that the Indians were some forty miles ahead, but that did not deter him a moment. He mounted a fresh broncho and rode on for another night and part of that day. He rode 284 miles without stopping to rest for more than the regular two minutes at a change of horses. He averaged sixteen miles an hour from first to last. Bill received a watch from the Pony Co. for his services.

The most exciting experiences during those days was in the fall of 1861, when the Piute Indians, the most tractable and yet most cruel savages in the West, went on the war-path on account of some grievance against the Government Indian Agents. They were out for the blood of any white man they could murder secretly. Half the experienced broncho riders in Nevada and Utah quit work immediately after the men at one of the relay stations had been killed and scalped, but they either soon returned to duty or their places were filled by willing men, so that the service suffered but little interruption.

ALSO RECEIVED :

- Meekel's Weekly Stamp News*.....St. Louis, Mo.
The Postal Card Society.....Springfield, Mass.
 " *Herald Exchange*.....New York.
 " *Evergreen State Philatelist* The Dalles, Or.
 " *New York Philatelist*.....New York.
 " *Philatelic Monthly*....."
 " *Pensylvania Philatelist*Reading, Pa.
 " *Young Collector*.....Red Lion, Pa.
 " *International Philatelist* ...St. Joseph, Mo.
 " *Home Worker*Knoxville, Tenn.
 " *Boston Stamp Book*Boston, Mass.
 " *Weekly Philatelic Era*Portland, Ma.
 " *Eastern Philatelist*Newmarket, N.H.
 " *Post Office*.....New York.
 " *Metropolitan Philatelist*....."
 " *Filatelic Facts and Fallacies* San Francisco, Cal.
O Coleccionador de SellosSorocaba.
O Philatelistas Rio-GrandenseUruguayana.
Revista Filatelica do Brasil ...Rio de Janeiro.
America FilatelicaGuyaquil.
Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina
 Buenos Ayres.
Le Phare des TimbrophilesAlexandria.
The Halifax Philatelic Magazine Halifax, N.S.



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EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1897.

We have very great pleasure in announcing to our numerous friends that our William Brown intends to undertake his usual yearly trip, in order to visit the principal towns, and that he will bring with him a very large and fine stock of stamps of all descriptions. He will be pleased to see all his friends, old as well as new, at the undermentioned places, and will be glad if intending visitors will leave their cards in case he should not be there on the exact dates. He will then communicate with them on his arrival.

London, Oct. 25-30	Royal Hotel, Blackfriars
Plymouth, Nov. 6	Grand Hotel
Birmingham, about Nov. 9	" "
Liverpool, " "	15 Adelphi Hotel
Manchester, " "	19 Grand Hotel
Glasgow, " "	23 St. Enoch's Station Hotel
Edinburgh, " "	26 Windsor Hotel
Sheffield, " "	30 Victoria Station Hotel

Of the 1 sen blue Japan so far only 12 plate numbers have been chronicled. Mr. Davies in Tokio possesses this value however with plate number 15.

The first letter box that is mentioned seems to have existed in Darkest Africa and not in

Europe. Adam Olearius records in 1658 to have found at the Cape of Good Hope (Caput bonae spei) a stone letter box, where mariners deposited letters, giving later arrivals news of their travels and experiences.

Gambia is to have a new set of stamps in the well-known colonial bi-coloured type.

A Bavarian daily paper speaks of tests with a new cancelling machine, in which a glowing platinum wire is to singe the stamp in such a way that it is impossible ever to use it again. The platinum wire can be bent to represent any desired shape of the cancelling stamp, and the operation is to be performed by pressing a button, which completes the electric circuit, presses the wire against the stamp and singes it in the fraction of a second too small to estimate. The prospect of stamps singed and partly turned to ashes is anything but pleasant to philatelists, and it is sincerely hoped that this invention will not be generally introduced.

No end of catalogues, Senfs' catalogue, which, by the way, we have not seen yet, is scarcely out when Scott's 58th edition is announced for November.

"Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News" states, according to reports from Washington, that the Post-Office Department is contemplating the issuing of special linen-lined envelopes for registered letters similar to those issued by the British Government. This may possibly mean that they will be issued with 8 cent stamps impressed on them.

Eight 1d and nine 2d Mauritius "Post Office" are known.

Sweden is coming to the fore. A new paper called the "Frimarkssamlaren" appeared for the first time in August. We hope the new journal is successful. There is plenty of scope in Sweden.

The last meeting of the S.S.S.S. will be held on October 15th. It will be the last meeting of the original society. Whether a new society will be formed remains to be seen.

Trust the Yankees to pick up the good things. We are therefore not at all surprised at the reproduction of our July frontispiece, the portrait of H.R.H. the Duke of York by Mekeels in their journal.

The successor of the late Postmaster General of Germany, Dr. von Stephan, is a retired General of Cavalry, von Podbielski.

A postal service through the Sahara via Timbuctoo is now in full swing.

The Government of India has been defrauded by the use of forged 1 rupee stamps by nearly one million rupees.

Portugal feels the want of Unpaid Letter Stamps. A set of 10 values is said to be issued shortly for Portugal as well as for every colony.

Belgian 5 franc stamps are not going to be issued any longer, the original die has been destroyed.

Philately is very badly represented at the Brussels Exhibition. Besides the Belgian Government only Messrs. Waterlow and Sons are exhibiting.

People in glass houses should not throw stones. Messrs. Senf and Mr. Bickel are at loggerheads. San Marino and Montenegro versus Facsimile.

We greatly regret that we have to announce the sudden death of Mr. Hastings E. Wright, a prominent member of the London Society, and one of the best known experts on the stamps of Great Britain. His collection of this country was undoubtedly the best of its kind, especially in the perfect condition of every specimen. We feel sure our readers will share our regret, and mourn the great loss Philately has sustained by his death.

We also have to announce the death of our friend Mr. Henry Gremmel, the well known stamp dealer of Nassau-street, New York, and Editor of the "Post Office," one of the best American journals.

Two big collections have been sold to dealers, and no doubt will be dispersed. We refer to the renowned collection of Dr. Legend, better known in Philatelic circles as

Dr. Magnus. The following are some of the plums: Post Office Mauritius, first issues of Moldavia; British Guiana and Hawaii; Tuncany 3 lire; Cantonal complete, including seventeen 4 rappen Zurich; Japan complete in sheets, Austrian Mercuries, Cape errors, Wurtemberg, 70 kreuzer in sheets, etc., Mr. Th. Lemaire is the buyer.

The other prominent collection is that of Mr. W. W. Blest, containing the stamps of New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland, which has been sold to Mr. Peckitt. Mr. Blest exhibited his collection at the last Exhibition, and was awarded 1 gold, 2 silver, and 1 bronze medal.

We understand the reason that no more ladies attended the Philatelic Exhibition in London was, that the dealers had not provided a bargain counter.

New Leaves to Cut.

We are in receipt of a new Postage Stamp Album called the "Empire," by T. H. Hinton. This album is arranged on the following plan: The whole of the British Empire is placed at the commencement, and is followed by the other European Powers with their respective Colonial possessions in alphabetical order. The obsolete issues of the smaller States now comprised in the German Empire and the Kingdom of Italy will be found following those countries.

By this arrangement the Colonial possessions of every Power are shown at a glance. The album is printed on good paper, plentifully illustrated, and has room for upwards of 8,000 stamps on over 250 pages. The binding is strong and neat, and the cost 5s, 7s 6d, and 10s 6d, according to the binding very reasonable.

It is the first album that has taken the Hospital Stamps of Great Britain as collectable stamps by providing spaces for them. We can strongly recommend this album to parents, who want to make a highly acceptable present to their children at Christmas. Maps and short notices under each country make it a very instructive as well as a pleasing gift.

Messrs. Yvert and Teller, of Amiens, have sent us the second part of their catalogue dealing with all countries with the exception of France and Colonies, which have a catalogue of their own. (This first part we have not received. Ed. P.J.G.B.). It is arranged alphabetically, and put up in a very handy size, 7¼ x 5. It is plentifully illustrated, and the printing is clearer than in the English catalogues by reason of being in larger type and printed across the full page instead of in columns.

Some of the explanatory notes and illustrations are very good, but we should have liked to have seen more of them. Minor varieties are practically absent, especially of perfora-

tions are not listed at all. This, of course, is a very grave defect, and no catalogue that omits these can be held to fulfil its primary object, which is to be a really reliable guide.

The catalogue contains more than 650 pages, and all stamps with exception of a few recent issues are priced. It will prove to be of much use to the medium collector, though we are afraid the specialist will not be satisfied.

The price of this part is 2 francs.

Wheels within Wheels.

LIVERPOOL NOTES.

A very interesting discussion took place at the September meeting of the Liverpool Philatelic Society, on the merits and demerits of certain stamp journals. The following is a resumé of what the Society (does not) intend accomplishing during the ensuing months.

1. Experiences of a veteran Philatelist.
A. M. Goates.
2. Why I never buy stamps.
O. H. Salisbury.
3. The Decline and Fall of the Speculator.
J. G. Treddle.
4. The Apotheosis of the Damaged Stamp.
T. Humorworth.
5. *The approaching widening of Renshaw-street. What compensation shall I get?
J. G. Ootbirdson.
6. Cuban Republic, Clipperton Island and Tierra del Fuego.
A. W. Porter.
7. What things are coming to.
D. R. Cass Andruel.
8. The London Dealer. By one who knows him.
Bert Ramallan.
9. My Old Dutch.
J. Thouds.
10. Why I like Russian.
H. Baineayer.
11. If Spain loses her Colonies — ?
12. The true significance of Hair Lines.
G. Lend.

*Is this Philately?

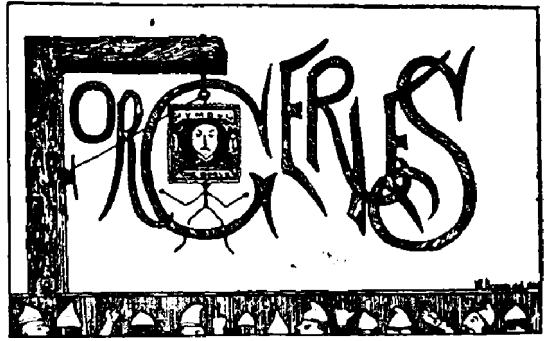
Despite the almost unanimous consideration of the Canadian and Newfoundland Jubilee Stamps, the demand for used copies is very brisk. Apropos of the later set, "Mekee's Weekly" prefaces the announcement of the objectionable feature of this issue, i.e., its transient nature, by the following original remark: "This (the Newfoundland set) has been received with general acclaim, and justly so, as recent developments have proved the straightforwardness and perfect legitimacy of this issue." Is this sarcasm, or merely American humour?

The 6 c. Hoggin (vide London Philatelist) I presume is a rare error. Not satisfied with the brave show made at the London Exhibition, Manchester has been having a show all "on their own." I was unfortunately unable to attend, but no doubt it was a success.

To adapt the words of that great man who so effectually aroused Philatelists to the need of a London Exhibition.

Why does Liverpool wait?

Dicky Sam.



Bavaria 12 kreuzer violet pert.

This rare stamp has been found lately on an exchange sheet, and seems to have been manufactured out of the 12 kreuzer money order. The paper was quite thin, no doubt done by rubbing, a watermark, which was, however indistinct, impressed with some oily substance, gum and perforation completed the work.

The principal point is that the colour is too bluish and not reddish like the original, furthermore the perforation is too rough, the letters, etc., too broad.

From the "Austria Philatelist."

Argentina 20 Pesos green.

The principal difference between the forged and the genuine stamp consists in the printing, which is from a lithograph in the former and from a steel engraving in the latter. As a consequence of this difference the ornaments, letters, and lines are finer and neater in the original's.

The row of seven pearls below the bust is irregular in the forgery, but quite regular and well-formed in the original.

The measurement of the forgery is $18\frac{3}{4}$ x 31mm., while that of the original is $18\frac{1}{4}$ x 30.

This difference in size can be observed in all the details; for instance, the rectangles enclosing the words Republica and Argentina are $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long instead of 16mm. as in the originals.

All the letters forming the words Republica and Argentina touch each other, except the I and the C, while in the forged stamp every letter stands by itself owing to the fact that the horizontal end lines, both at the top and bottom are shorter than in the originals.

In the latter the u of Republica is accented while it is unaccented in the forgery.

The paper is thin and unglazed in the originals while thick and glazed in the forgery.

The colour is bluish green in the former and dark yellow-green in the latter.

The perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$ in both.

From the "Revista Argentina."

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

PRICE PER INSERTION :—

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	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 page	60 0	54 0	45 0	39 0				
½ page	33 0	28 6	24 9	21 0				
1-3 page or 1 col.	22 6	19 6	16 6	15 0				
¼ page	18 0	15 0	13 6	12 0				
1-6 page or ½ col.	12 0	10 6	9 0	7 6				
⅛ page	9 9	8 6	7 3	6 6				
1-12 page or ¼ col.	6 9	6 0	5 0	4 6				
1-16 page... ..	6 0	5 6	4 6	4 0				
1-24 page or ⅛ col.	3 9	3 4	3 0	2 6				

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

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

CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS :—

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

All subscriptions commence with January.

L'ABONNEMENT :—

Par an ... ..	..	Fcs 3.15 franco.
„ numéro ... ..	..	„ 0.30 "

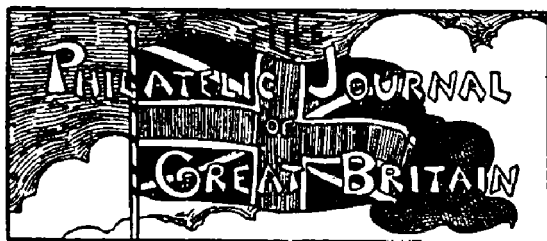
Tout abonnement est daté du Janvier.

BEZUGSPREIS :—

Per Jahr ... ..	..	M. 2.50 post frei.
Jede Nummer ... ..	..	„ 0.25 "

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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



OCTOBER 15th, 1897.

It behoves us this month to say a few words about the pending action of the Post Office authorities in regard to the Illustrations of Postage Stamps. Section 7 of the Post Office Protection Act 1884 (47 and 48 Vic. 67) reads as follows: A person shall not

(A) make, knowingly utter, deal in or sell any fictitious stamps or knowingly use for any postal purpose any fictitious stamp or (B) have in his possession, unless he shows a lawful excuse, any fictitious stamp.

And it is upon this section that they base their present action. Now to our mind the draughtsmen of this section had only in view the suppression of blocks made for the purpose of printing forgeries therefrom to defraud the revenue, and did not contemplate the suppression of blocks made and used for illustrating magazines. Had the latter been intended it is only reasonable to suppose that the section would have been more emphatic or the preamble of the Act would have dealt with it.

It is, however, not within our province to argue the matter, as the case is still sub judice, but rather to point out some of the evils which would follow as a matter of course should the Post Office be correct in their interpretation and be permitted to enforce that, which they are at present apparently desirous of doing.

Space forbids us from urging all the various facts that could be adduced in favour of illustrations being permitted as heretofore. We therefore propose to lay three of the principal points before our readers, which, in our opinion are deserving of serious consideration.

(1). The loss occasioned to the printing industry by the transfer of all Philatelic printing (magazines, catalogues, albums, etc.) to another country, most probably Germany. This, we think, would inevitably follow, and thus through the kindness of the Post Office Officials the people of this Great Empire will be made still more familiar with the little but significant motto: "Made in Germany." For the information of such of our readers who are not aware of it, we may say that whatever the true construction may be of the section in question, there is no doubt, that the act does not prohibit the importation or the possession, when imported, of illustrations in magazines, etc., of postage stamps.

(2). The consideration, which should be due to Philatelists by the Post Office Authorities for the hearty co-operation of the former in calling the attention of the latter to the many forgeries executed for the purpose of defrauding the Revenue. We cannot but think, that the officials themselves are totally oblivious of this; indeed we have it on the very highest authority that the help so freely extended by Philatelists in this direction has been of the utmost assistance to the Post Office.

(3). The question of the loss of Postage. This we have placed last, though it probably will not occupy the same position in the mind of the Postal Authorities. As a necessary corollary of the magazines, etc. being printed in Germany they would also be posted there; Germany would thus receive the Postal Revenue, which is at present derived by this country from Philatelic publications, although the greater work of distribution would fall

upon the British Post Office by reason of the greatest number of subscribers being residents in the United Kingdom. We may point out the cost of postage on the magazines would be practically the same.

We cannot but think that this loss to the Revenue can have presented itself to the Postal Authorities, who, as a rule, are very chary in points of this kind.

Turning to the other side, we conjure up in our mind the rush there would be for and the increased circulation of a paper printed in Monaco, San Marino, or Andorra by reason of the genuinely used copies, which would be given away each month on the wrapper.

But apart from any considerations raised under the above heads, weighty as they seem to us, we do not see that it has ever been proved or even suggested that stamps have been printed from blocks used to illustrate magazines to defraud the Revenue. Nobody outside a lunatic asylum, and we think not even a misguided Post Office Official could be deceived by any such prints even if executed in correct colours from such-like blocks. That this was the view of the Post Office prior to 1896 seems to be beyond question, as they appeared to be then too enlightened to make use of any power they might have thought to possess in an arbitrary manner.

In conclusion we most sincerely trust that the enlightenment, which existed then, will again dawn upon and influence those in authority.

We have no doubt that if the Post Office be so disposed a *modus vivendi* could be suggested whereby the Post Office would be amply safeguarded and the Philatelic printer would be allowed to pursue the even tenour of his way.

Stamp Exhibition in Manchester.

By QUIS.

Being on a visit to this country I was very much gratified by the graceful invitation which was extended to me as a foreigner by the Secretary of the Manchester Philatelic Society, who had heard of my staying in the neighbourhood. I did not think for one moment that the little name I had made for myself in Philatelic circles on the other side of the globe had penetrated so far as Cottonopolis, but staying here for a week I found, that there were not many things they did not know.

Punctuality is the thief of time, and when I arrived the opening ceremony had already taken place. At the door a Mandarin of the Red Button insisted on having my invitation card; this was entirely against my wishes, as I intended to keep the same in remembrance of a philatelic evening spent amongst what we call barbarians. A heated discussion arose, but the janitor being of a higher rank than myself no less than a Companion of the Order of

the Red Button, which he flashed conspicuously before my eyes, I had to give way, and parted ruefully with my little treasure. Later on, however, when one of the members took me to view the front room of the Hotel labelled "Smoke Room," I received a little card inscribed with the mystic letters M.P.S., and ornamented with an original red English penny. I at once retired to a quiet corner to examine my treasure, but found my hopes once more dashed to the ground, for it was not plate 225. This led to another heated discussion with the Mandarin at the entrance, who told me not to be cross, as there were two already, one in each of the top corners of the stamp.

My spirits being revived I renewed my acquaintance with the exhibits, as least as far as the strains of the band, not a German one, permitted I went very carefully through the exhibits, and found many a specimen which any philatelist however advanced might covet.

The triangular Capes exhibited by W. Dorn- ing Beckton did not seem to be such rarities here as with us, at least plenty and to spare were shown. I find these to be a very good idea, and shall on my return advise my chief the Postmaster General to have our new Imperial issue printed in this shape, as half the paper can always be saved by printing them thus. At the same time, being so popular with the ladies and boy collectors I anticipate a good sale and consequently an increase in salary.

Funny people these English are; close by the first British envelope, called the "Mulready" was pointed out to me; so called undoubtedly by being an envelope it was always "ready" stamped, and to "mull" it in the folding was a frequent occurrence. An English letter at that time must have assumed an enormous size, as the envelope measured about 2ft. 6in. square.*

Mr. J. H. Abbott went in largely for Hayti, but I thought it rather too bad of him to spoil entire sheets by cutting one or two stamps out; probably as gifts to friends or brother-philatelists, when he had so many single specimens to give away. On inquiry, however, I learnt that nobody was more wroth than Mr. Abbott, that these few stamps had been detached before the sheets came into his possession, and that he has hitherto been vainly looking out, but still hopes some day to meet the man who did it.

Close to I saw 2 postcards which had circled the globe. Finding the obliteration Shanghai on one I at once thought of my native land and the marvellous array of unique sets, which of late years have gladdened the hearts of collectors, and of which my country is so justly proud. This thought kindled the desire of seeing our stamps once more. I then looked

*Our correspondent we think must be wrong here. We believe, what he saw was one of the two entire sheets of Mulready envelopes shown by Mr. Hesketh, E.D. P.J.G.B.

for my friend the Mandarin of the Red Button, but when I got to the door a fresh face and I suppose a fresh button confronted me. I made him understand my wants, and he told me in no undecided manner that in Manchester they did not collect such rubbish. Heart-broken I turned round, and was addressed by a benign-looking gentleman, to judge from his dress a Bonze, who enquired the cause of my distress. I told him that I wanted to see the stamps of my country, and after some few minutes of deep thought, he was evidently not a philatelist, he led me to a table in the corner of the room, pointed out several frames and disappeared. In the distance by the variety of colours and designs I recognised my friends, but on closer inspection I found I was not familiar with the language in which the stamps were inscribed. Upon further enquiries I could not find anybody who could read them. There seemed to be however an unanimous opinion that they were Russian Locals. On further consideration I came to the same conclusion, the stamps evidently emanating from a cold country, most of them having a Koff. For variety of design and colour however I must admit they run my own stamps very close. I could have inspected them all night, because they would have been very instructive to me in my career, being on a tour of inspection for the purpose of preparing myself to undertake the designing of the monthly issues contemplated by my chief on my return. Apparently seeing me very interested in these stamps, their owner, Mr. Duerst, insisted on giving me the history of every issue, which proved too much for me, and compelled my withdrawal.

I found on the same table some exquisitely printed stamps of the United States, exhibited by Mr. Munn. Each of these stamps had a berth of its own, which amused me very much. I was told these were "sunk mounts." Here I also saw a nice collection of postcards exhibited by Mr. William Brown de Salisbury. I had my doubts as to the correctness of this name, but all the collectors in Manchester assured me it was quite right. I studied these with great interest, as it is quite an oversight we have not had them already.

Mr. Ernest Petri showed a good many frames, the most conspicuous of these were those containing Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and Sicily; the three first used and the last named country mostly unused. Here again Western collectors do not come up to our standard; they insist upon having used copies with the cancellation just across one corner; in this way the beauties of the obliterations are entirely lost. We manage it very much better, always having our obliteration well centred. I argued the matter with the owner, also a Mandarin of the Red Button, who was shocked at my ideas, and assured me no such obliterated copies would be accepted in Manchester. This being an easy matter to rectify,

I shall be most happy to comply with the wish of the Manchester collectors on my return.

Mr. D. Ostara's exhibit was principally noticeable by high and really, to my mind, unnecessary values; for instance I saw there 10, 20, 50, and 100 dollar stamps of the United States, 25 and 50 franc stamps of Obock. I do not know, whether collectors have to pay full face value for these stamps at the Post Office, we cannot get at the most more than 1s each for ours. Of course the cost of making them is the same. I have made a note of these values with a view of issuing them, and will allow a discount if necessary.

Seeing a number of gold, silver, and bronze coins in one of the show cases I enquired what connexion they had with Philately. I was informed, they were medals, or as we should call them decorations awarded to members of the Manchester Philatelic Society at the recent Exhibition in London. Here again we find Western ideas clash with our own. We should have pinned them in prominent positions on our coats, here they put them in a show case.

Mr. Grunewald's exhibit of France also furnished me with matter that might be of great use to our revenue in future. I refer now to what they call in Manchester tête-bêche varieties. I also heard that these are very much sought after by specialists, and command high prices. I am led to understand only one stamp per sheet exists tête-bêche in France; of course this short supply could soon be rectified in our stamps, especially if there be money in it.

The exhibit of Mr. Harrison, Norway, was also very instructive, and that in the way by showing clearly how not to do it. The owner tried to point the different types out to me, but failed to do so on account of the infinitesimal variations. Now if the Norwegian Post Office wanted collectors to buy four stamps of each value instead of only one, they should have made the differences quite plain, or still better have new designs, and these often. At least this I shall advise my chief to do, if it is only to enable collectors to preserve their eyesight.

Having spent a most delightful evening, and at the same time gained so much knowledge, which will be of immense benefit to me, pecuniary and otherwise on my return, I felt the least I could do, when wishing the officers good-bye, was to assure them that they should have the first refusal of any new issues of my country, especially of the errors, the advantage of which they did not to me seem to appreciate.

Old Stamp Plates Destroyed.

THE ACCUMULATION OF FIFTY YEARS MELTED DOWN.

The last 15,000 pounds of plates from which in years gone by the postage stamps of the United States were printed, were destroyed at the Navy Yard on Thursday. For half a cen-

tury these plates had been accumulating until the time came when the Post Office Department desired to get rid of them all at once, so Postmaster General Gary appointed a commission to superintend the operation, and the plates were melted up in a furnace and cast into pig iron.

"It would make the heart of a thorough philatelist sick," said Major J. H. Reeves, chief of the stamp division, "to see all these

stamps go to waste. If a stamp collector could take but one impression from each one of these plates it would make him independently rich."—"Philadelphia Record," August 9, 1897.

The plates destroyed were all the plates from which the postage, periodical, and department stamps were printed from 1847 to 1893. The original dies, however, were not destroyed.

From the "Philatelic Monthly and World."

San Marino.

By

W. W. MUNN.

San Marino in many ways occupies an almost unique position amongst the republics of the world. It is the sole survivor of the many ancient republics of Italy, and has an area of only sixteen square miles with a population under eight thousand. It was founded early in the fourth century by a Dalmatian stonemason, after whom it was named, who lived as a hermit on the rock. Saint Marinus has been duly canonized, and there are many legendary stories of the miracles wrought by him. At first San Marino was termed the community of San Marino, but in 1543 it assumed the title of, and was duly recognised as the Republic of San Marino. Though nominally independent, San Marino accepts a subsidy from Italy whose protection it claims. Supreme power is vested in a Council of sixty (composed of twenty nobles, twenty citizens, and twenty country people or landowners), but the people have no voice in the election of the Council. The office of Councillor is hereditary in a family, and when a family becomes extinct the Council meet and choose another in its place. Taxation is voluntary; when funds are needed the drummer is sent round to invite contributions. The Republic has a military force of about 2,000, all able-bodied males having to serve in it.

The town of San Marino is situated about twelve miles inland from the Port of Rimini on the Adriatic Sea, with which it is connected by a single stage coach road. The *Diligencia di San Marino, grande vitesse* (?) runs daily between the two towns, doing the journey in 3½ to 4 hours. The principal part of the town or *citta* is built upon a volcanic rock rising about 1,100 feet high, known as Monte Titano, the base of which is used as a quarry. This rock is aptly described by the Italians as "a mole on the cheek of a fair lady." There are only two Post Offices, one in the *citta* or central portion of the town, and one in the *Borgho* or suburb situated at the foot of the rock. These contain the only two letter-boxes in the republic. In the central Post Office the stamps are cancelled with a round die 26mm in diameter, with "REPUBBLICA DI S. MARINO" and hexagon star in a circle, with date in centre. In the suburb below, the same die is used, but the star is replaced by the word "BORGHO." There is no charge for postage on letters within the limits of the Republic, and no postman. Anyone who expects a letter calls or sends to the Post Office for it. For this reason used postage stamps are much scarcer in San Marino than outside.

Prior to 1877 Italian stamps were used in the Republic, but are very rare. Letters have been found, posted in San Marino in 1863, the stamps on which are postmarked with a die 32mm long by 6½mm wide, containing the words San Marino bordered with one thick and one thin line. About 1868 another obliteration came into use, the stamps being cancelled with an oblong die 23mm long and 18mm broad formed of the letters S.M^{NO} surrounded with a ground work of large and small dots, the dating stamps being applied at the side. This cancelling die must have been continued for a short time after the introduction of the San Marino stamps, as the 10 centesimi ultramarine is often found with this cancellation.

The San Marino stamps are printed at the Royal Italian Printing Office, Turin, on paper watermarked with a "Crown" sideways (same as present stamps of Italy) in sheets of 400 stamps, consisting of four panes of 100 each. The watermark is sometimes met with reversed.

The rock of Monte Titano terminates in three sharp peaks each with a tower on which are weathercocks in the shape of long plumes. These three towers have been adopted to the arms of

San Marino, and form the central design on all the San Marino stamps, except the 2c. and the celebration issue.

1st August, 1877.

Typographed on wove paper, watermarked crown sideways, perforated 14.

2c. dark green to yellow green.	30c. brown.
10c. ultramarine.	40c. violet.
20c. vermilion.	

In 1889 the colour of the 10 centesimi was changed.

10c. Prussian blue.

The quantities of these stamps printed are said to have been 2c., 100,000; 10c., 50,000; 20c., 300,000; 30c., 25,000; 40c., 25,000.

April, 1890.

Two more values were added, printing, paper, watermark and perforation as before.

5c. orange.	25c. violet-brown.
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Between March-July, 1892, owing to the 5c. running short, the 2c. green was cut diagonally across, and allowed to be used in conjunction with two 2c. values as a 5c. stamp. The 10c. ultramarine and Prussian blue were also cut in half as a substitute for the 5c. stamp. Half of 2c. green, 2c. x 2c. x half of 2c., used as 5c. Half of 10c. Prussian blue, used as 5c. Half of 10c. ultramarine, used as 5c.

A new issue of stamps was announced for 1st July, 1892. By the 13th June all the 5c. were sold out, and the new stamps not having arrived the council ordered 10,000 of the 30c. brown to be surcharged with C^{mi} 5. Owing to the limited resources of the local printing office only 50 stamps were overprinted at once resulting in about 10 varieties of type in the surcharge, and the same number inverted.

C^{mi} 5 on 30c. brown, black surcharge.

These were issued on the 14th June, and sold out in about 10 days owing to the presence of a local dealer in the republic. There being no more 30c. the council then had 20,000 of the 10c. ultramarine and Prussian blue impressed with the same surcharge as last with the same varieties of type.

25th June, 1892.

C^{mi} 5 on 10c. ultramarine, black surcharge.

C^{mi} on 10c. Prussian-blue, black surcharge.

The 10c. blue having been now used up, and a large quantity of the 20c. remaining, 40,000 of the latter were overprinted with C^{mi} 10, with about the same number of varieties of type as before.

6th July, 1892.

C^{mi} 10 on 30c. vermilion, black surcharge.

9th July, 1892.

Type, printing, paper, watermark, etc., as April, 1890.

5c. grey green.	45c. dull green.
30c. orange.	1 lira, red and yellow.
40c. brown.	

As there was still a large number of the 20c. vermilion in stock, 40,000 more were converted into 10c. provisionals by over printing each stamp with the figure 10 twice.

9th September, 1892.

10 10 on 20c. vermilion, black surcharge, no varieties.

March, 1894.

Same as preceding regular issues.

2c. blue.	65c. red brown.
10c. blue green.	2 lire brown and yellow.
15c. lake.	5 lire lake and blue green.

September 20th, 1894.

Lithographed in 2 colours on white wove paper, perforated 15½ × 11.

25c. blue and dark brown.	1 lira green and dark brown.
50c. red and dark brown.	

These stamps were only in use until 9th October, to celebrate the inauguration of a new palace, and are of a speculative nature.

• End of 1894.

Same as preceding regular issues.

2c. rose.	1 lira sky blue.
20c. lilac.	

Victoria.**OFFICIAL NOTICE.**

Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.
General Post Office, Sydney, 14th June, 1897.

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 Vic., No. 4, been pleased to approve of the issue, on the 22nd instant, in commemoration of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign, of three new postage stamps of the representative values of one penny, twopence, and twopence halfpenny, and the re-issue of the five shilling postage stamp of 1861, such stamps to be substituted for the stamps of similar denominations now current.

A description of the new stamps is given below, and in connection with their issue it is hereby notified that the stamps to be superseded will only be recognised as valid for the prepayment of postage up to the 31st December, 1897, and that from the 1st January, 1898, any of such stamps still remaining in the hands of the public may be exchanged at face value for stamps of the new design.

DESCRIPTION OF ONE PENNY STAMP.

The central device is a shield bearing a cross charged with four stars, one on each arm, and a lion *passant regardant* in the centre. A royal crown is placed above the shield, and the name of the colony and "Postage" below. A figure denoting the value, enclosed in an oval, is in each angle formed by the base of the shield and the inscription. Ornamental scroll work completes the design. Colour, carmine.

DESCRIPTION OF TWO PENNY STAMP.

A profile portrait of Her Majesty the Queen is enclosed in a rectangular frame resting upon a waratah flower, and sprays of native rose spring up at each side. The name of the colony and "Postage" are placed above the portrait, and a figure representing the value is placed upon the waratah flower. These details are enclosed in an ornamental frame superimposed upon a cross, the end of each arm, charged with a star, projecting beyond the frame. The whole is enclosed in a triple-lined rectangular frame. Colour, blue.

DESCRIPTION OF TWO PENCE HALF-PENNY STAMP.

Upon a transverse oblong, enclosed in a double lined frame, is a large profile of Her Majesty the Queen in outline, occupying the right hand half of the stamp. On the left is placed the name of the colony and "Postage" in four lines in white on a background of solid colour, and the value in figures is beneath the

inscription. The stars of the Southern Cross are disposed about the profile. Colour, royal purple.

JOSEPH COOK.

From the "Australian Philatelist."

Notes on the London Exhibition.**III.**

Dr. Yersin's exhibit of Switzerland consisted of used stamps only, and included Geneva 10 cent in three varieties, Vaud 4 and 5 cents, three Neuchatel 5 cents, ten Zurich 4 and 6 rappen, three Winterthur, and two Basle. Seven made up plates comprising the stamps of the Federal Administration of 1850, of the 2½ rappen Orts Post and Post Locale, and of the higher values, a specimen of the latter with framed cross and a practically complete collection of the subsequent issues were also shown. Mr. W. B. Avery only exhibited the Cantonal stamps of Geneva, and the first Federal issue. Amongst the unused block of six and three halves with part of the top marginal inscription; also nine used pairs, two being on envelopes, and three used half stamps. The 5 cent. large eagle of 1847 were represented by an unused block of twenty stamps, forming the two top rows of the sheet with full top marginal inscription (no doubt unique); a used pair on letter of the 4 cent. Local Post of 1849 (Vaud). The first Federal issue was shown by 14 reconstructed sheets, including two of the 2½ rappen Orts Post, one without frame to the cross.

Mr. M. P. Castle's Cantonals were extremely fine, all being unused. We noticed two 4 rappen and four 6 rappen Zurich with vertical lines; four 4 rappen and nineteen 6 rappen Zurich with horizontal lines including two strips of five showing all the types unsevered, one of which being the retouched variety; five 2½ rappen Winterthur; 10 cent. Geneva three shades and one specimen wrongly divided; 5 cent. blocks of all varieties; two 4 cent., and fourteen 5 cent. Vaud; six Neuchatel; seven Basle. The 15 rappen with small figure, and the 15 cent. red are both shown unused. Mr. R. Dreyfuss showed three 10 cent. Geneva on original letters, one cut wrong way and two halves, and 2 specimens of the envelope used as adhesive; four 4 cent Vaud, two being postmarked on the same letter; Winterthur in pairs; Zurich 4 rappen, the five types horizontal and vertical lines mostly on letters, and a good number of the 6 rappen; several Basle, including a pair on letter. Plates of Orts Post, with and without border, and the Poste Locale with border, and a reconstructed plate of the 5 rappen blue on white unused. Plates of all the other varieties were shown, as also a strip of three of the 10 rappen with cross framed on original letter. This exhibit was also rich in obliterations, both in these and the succeeding issues. Amongst the stamps of the issue with coloured silk thread we noticed quite a num-

ber of bisected stamps. The Unpaid Letter Stamps included complete sets of the blue and blue green stamps on granite paper. Not of the least interest in this exhibit was the large number of specimens on entire letters.

Mr. R. Ehrenbach's well-known unused Belgian collection was practically complete, and undoubtedly attracted much attention. The first issue was represented by blocks and pairs in shades, we specially noticed a 20 cent. in a very light blue shade. The 1850 issue, LL. in frame was shown on thick and thin paper, the 1851 LL. without frame in full ranges on various papers. All the perforations were shown, but with the exception of the first issue very few blocks. We also noted the 2nd issue 1850 imperf on ribbed paper, and the 3rd issue 1861 on thin transparent paper.

Mr. G. H. Hunt's French Republic and Empire were shown principally in used condition.

Miss Feyt de Pfeil showed a nice all round collection of France used and unused. We noticed 1849 15 cent. green and the franc vermilion, 1853 1 franc carmine, and 1873 10 and 15 cent (error) "se tenant" unused.

Mr. Anton van Hoek showed unused blocks of the 1849 issue, with the exception of the 1 franc vermilion, also of the Presidency and the Empire imperforate; all the subsequent issues including the French Levant and Unpaid Letter Stamps were also well represented.

Mr. M. P. Castle may well be proud of his unused French collection. We have never seen a better show, especially in the 1849 issue. In this issue we noticed one pair, 6 unused and 2 used specimens of the 1 franc vermilion, furthermore tête-bêche pairs of 10, 20, and 25 centimes, and 1 franc carmine, a strip and a block of six of the 15 centimes. The Presidency and 1853 Empire were similarly represented, and included 80 centimes, dark and light, pink tête-bêche. In the 1870 issue we noticed 4 specimens of the 20 cent. 1 Type unused, and in the 1871 issue perf. tête-bêche pairs of the 10, 15, and 25 centimes.

Mr. W. Dorning Beckton's exhibit of Greece was magnificent, and shows what can be made of a country by careful study and hard work. The extent and variety has no doubt come as a great surprise to many visitors.

In the Paris Prints we were struck with the numerous blocks, practically every shade being represented by pairs, strips or blocks. In the 1 L. we noticed a magnificent block of 13 with corner margins, in the 2 L. we found a double row from the top of the sheet with full margins, in addition to blocks of 15 (three), 12 (one), 10 (two), 9 (four), etc., in the 5 L. a block of 9, also in the single specimens one on very stout paper. In the 10 L. without figures a pair and two singles, with large numerals, a strip of three, a pair with corner margins, and 6 singles. In the 20 L. we particularly noticed a strip of three from the bottom of the sheet, bearing the marginal inscription: "Typographie, Ernest Meyer, Rue de Verneuil 22 à Paris," this, we believe, to be unique (this

shows quite clearly that the first issue of Greece, though resembling to such an extent the French stamps of the same period, were not printed at the "Hôtel de la Monnaie"). In the 40 L. a block of eight, and a strip of five of the 80 L., and a double row from the bottom of the sheet with full margin in the deep carmine shade, two blocks of 9 and blocks of 6, 5, and 4 stamps. All the stamps enumerated are unused.

The "Paris Prints" being so very interesting we append the following table of those shown in this exhibit:

	Unused.	Used.
1 lepton	22	13
2 lepta	196	18
5 "	19	22
10 " without numerals	4	—
10 " with "	11	28
20 "	14	23
40 "	24	12
80 "	70	18
	360	134

All the subsequent "Athens prints" were shown in profusion unused, the different values were subdivided and classed according to the various printings given by the owner in his extensive paper, from which we have largely quoted from time to time. Amongst these we principally noticed: 1 L. first Athens (three), second Athens a block of fifteen, the stamps in the last vertical row all being distinctly ribbed, and those in the next vertical row ribbed to the centre; 10 L. without small numerals on the back, 10 L. orange on azure unused; 20 L. without numerals on the back, and the 20 L. on greenish and blue paper, and deep indigo on semi-pelure paper all unused; 40 L. Solferino, green or greenish a block of thirty-one unused; 80 L. in pale rose on white paper, three unused, and with vermilion figures six unused; 30 L. Paris 7 unused and 60 L. Athens 7 unused. In addition there were two entire sheets of 1 L., and one sheet each of the 2, 40, and 80 L. All the subsequent issues of the first type of head were shown in the various printings, and in large blocks and entire sheets of the 5 lepta in both shades. The errors were practically complete, and included such rarities as the 10 on the face; the 40 double figures, the 40 with 40 and 20 on the back (two), the 20 with 80 on the back, and 80 with 8 on the back, in all 73 errors or minor varieties in the numerals. The Unpaid Letter Stamps were represented in their numerous perforations, and the following imperf: 1, 2, 10 (pair), 40 (strip of three), and 80 lepta.

Mr. C. P. L. van Kinschot's Holland and Luxemburg were an average lot, and included shades and varieties of most values, all used.

Mr. Gordon Smith's Luxemburg were practically complete in all issues including the "Official" series. In the first issue we noticed a pair and six singles of the black and eight of the red, the latter in three shades all unused. The second issue, imperf. contained pairs of all values with the exception of the 40 cent.,

including a strip of three of the 1 franc on 37½ cent.; the centre one showing the error "Franc." All the later issues are fully shown in all varieties of perforation. The official series include both sets of the "Official" and the "S.P." in the various types, and contain the slanting type on the 5 francs. All the stamps were in very fine condition.

What fashion can do for stamps the next six exhibits of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden will show.

Mr. H. F. W. Deane's Denmark's were his strongest point, most of the values being shown unused including the 2 r.b.s blue and the 4 r.b.s yellow-brown, the subsequent issues were shown in shades. His Iceland were represented in all shades and perforations used and unused, amongst these we specially noticed the 5 öre blue imperf at the bottom." His Sweden included the 7 values of the first issue, the 17 öre grey of 1866 and the "Tretio" error red unused. His Norway's included the 4 sk. of 1854 unused, pairs, blocks, and single specimens unused of the 1856, 1863, and subsequent issues.

Mr. Hubert Buckley's exhibit was principally strong in Norway. It included 2 unused copies of the 4 sk. of 1854 (one probably cleaned), one of them showing the variety "double-footed lion." The next two issues were represented by blocks and single specimens unused, including a block of four of the 4 sk. 1863 (only one more known); whole sheets of some and blocks of others of the 1867 issue, also a whole sheet of the first printing of the 1 sk. dark green. The imperforate specimen of the 7 sk. brown is a proof. Five sheets of the 10 öre rose were displayed, showing a very fine range of shades, two sheets of different printings of the 5 öre, a block of twenty-five of the 25 öre of 1877, a pair of the 10 öre and a block of ten of the 20 öre blue imperforate. A small collection of Denmark chiefly unused, and including blocks of four of 2, 8, and 16 sk., and Iceland in blocks and pairs, including a pair of the 4 sk. green 1873 perf, 14 completed a meritorious exhibit.

Mr. A. H. Harrison's strength also consisted of a highly representative collection of Norway. The first issue included pairs used, the second and third issues were shown unused and used, mostly in blocks showing all the types. All the subsequent issues are represented by many shades, both unused and used, in many instances large blocks and half sheets being shown. The 12 öre green 1883 issue we noticed was represented by a pair and 2 single specimens, the 20 öre brown by a block of six, and the 25 öre by a large block. Denmark was mostly represented in the older issues by used copies, and the later issues in both perforations by unused specimens and blocks.

Mr. R. Ehrenbach's Sweden were practically complete, and made a fine show. The first issue consisted of nine 3 skill, fourteen 4 skill, eleven 6 skill, sixteen 8 skill and eight 24 skill, both papers, thick and thin, being

shown; seven copies of the 17 öre grey were shown in shades, as also shades of the 6 öre grey 1872, two copies of the error "Tretio," one copy of the 1 rigsdaler perf 13, 2 copies of the 1 Krona dark colour, and the 10 öre blue with reversed surcharge. Mr. Hubert Buckley had a one specimen collection of this country, all unused, the first issue, however, consisted of reprints.

Mr. Johan Matinheiki's Sweden was not well arranged, and presented great difficulties to the onlooker. In the first issue the 3, 4, 8, and 24 skill were shown unused, though one or two of these were reprints. The 1 rigsdaler perf, 13, the "Tretio" error, the 12 öre ultramarine 1858 issue and the 24 öre Lösen violet perf 14 were shown unused.

Mr. J. N. Marsden exhibited a fine collection of Portugal, both used and unused. The first issue included two specimens of 50 reis, and three of 100 reis unused, and blocks of six, and eight of the 100 reis used. One unused copy of the 5 reis 1855 with "straight hair," and the five types of this stamp used were shown. All the subsequent issues were shown complete, used and unused.

ASIA AND AFRICA.

Afghanistan.—Four exhibitors showed very good collections of this country, especially Captain F. H. Hancock and Major R. Day. We do not know whether a slump is expected in Afghanistans or not, but three out of the four collections were for sale.

Hancock, Captain F. H.—Made-up sheets of the four plates of 1288, including many pairs and blocks, nine specimens of the 1289 issue, of which seven are used; 1293 "Tablet" issue, made-up plate, complete with the exception of two types of the 1 shahi, the order having been carefully worked out by Captain Hancock; 1293 (second issue), a large number of the higher values in various colours; the later issues were also fully represented.

Day, Major J.—1288, reconstructed sheets of the four plates, wanting only two types of Plate A, and two of the shahi, Plate D; the four types of 1289; reconstructed sheet, in purple, of 1292; twenty copies of the "Tablet" issue of 1292; reconstructed sheets of 1293 (second issue), and sets of various colours; and most of the varieties of the 1294 and 1295 issues.

Chamberlain, Col. Neville.—A few rarities consisting of unused portions of sheets of some of the postage stamps of Ameer Sher Ali Khan.

Lincoln, William S.—A collection of complete sheets, blocks, pairs, etc., of the issues of 1288 (1871) to 1295 (1878), including the 1, 2, and 4 shahi black of 1288 without inner circle of dots; pairs of each of the 8 and 16 shahi purple of 1289, and sheets of the stamps of 1293 and 1295, showing the setting up of the various values on the same sheet, also the stamps of the issues of 1881.

Mr. J. N. Marsden's exhibit of the Azores and Madeira was very complete, and showed

good philatelic know'edge, the stamps were mostly used and single specimens. Amongst the better stamps we noticed an imperforate 5 reis I issue Azores. A further exhibit included the other Portuguese Colonies.

Mr. G. H. Hunt's exhibit of the French Colonies and possessions, partly used and partly unused, was pretty complete, but we fear these stamps will never appeal to the sympathies of any but the French. There is too much sameness about them to attract collectors.

Mr. W. D. Beckton's Japan were arranged on a truly philatelic basis, and yet presented a nice appearance. Sheets were seen plentifully, especially in the earlier issues; we counted 25 in all. The first issue included single specimens in shades and six entire sheets, one of which on wove paper; in the second issue we found entire sheet of $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, and 5 sens, specimens of nearly every syllabic character known for the issues of 1874 and 1875 were shown, as well as all the varieties of paper and perforations found amongst these stamps. The subsequent issues were also fully shown.

Mr. T. Wickham Jones had an exceedingly fine show of Japan. The principal strength of this exhibit consisted in the 6 sen 1874 issue on thin native paper, where all the syllabic plate numbers were shown in shades and by blocks; plates 1, 2, 4, and 12 being shown unused. The exhibit included an entire sheet of the first issue 500 mons green on wove paper, and nine entire sheets of the various values on laid paper with a block of twenty-five of the 500 mons in the rare pale yellow-green shade. The $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, second issue, on wove paper, was shown in an entire sheet, and there were four sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 sen on laid paper. Of the 6 sen 1874 there were 58 specimens, several plate numbers unused and a used block of nine of plate 7, and a used strip of eight of plate 9. The various plate numbers of the other values and issues were practically complete, mostly used, but at least one unused specimen was shown of each plate number. We specially noticed an unused copy of the 20 sen on laid paper plate 3, and also one of the 10 sen blue 1875 issue plate 5. We were, however, sorry to see so many of the stamps surcharged "specimen" included in this exhibit. If these are collected at all they should not be mixed up with the used and unused specimens, but put separate and marked as such.

Baron A. de Reuterskiöld's Philippine Islands were very fine, and showed a very high know'edge of philately. In the first issue we noticed some fully reconstructed, and some partially completed plates of all the types, both with the fine and coarse lined background, composed of many blocks and strips, both used and unused, and totalling up to over 270 specimens. The types of the lithographed 5 cuartos red of 1855 were also shown. A block of thirty-two of 1859 calls for special notice. The *Habilitado* issue as well as

the subsequent issues comprising the numerous surcharges were also fully represented.

Mr. J. N. Marsden's exhibit of Portuguese Indies was very complete. In the first issue the 10, 20, 40, and 200 reis were shown used on thin paper, the 10, 20, 200, and 300 reis on thick paper. The 900 reis type 1 of 1873 we noticed with double numerals of value, and the 20 reis type 1 of 1875 with small figures. The numerous varieties of the subsequent surcharged issues were fully represented, amongst the later issues we specially noticed three specimens of the 6 reis, one of them without numeral of value.

Mr. R. Pearce had an extremely strong show of Transvaals, including the issues of the First Republic, the period of the British occupations and of the second Republic. Being such a large and at the same time such a difficult country it is impossible to do full justice to this collection, and we can only give a list of some of the rarities. First Republic tête-bêche pairs of the 6d and 1s values of the first local printing in good shades, and of the later 6d with dark brown gum; wide roulettes of the 1d on pelure, on thick, soft, and on hard surfaced paper. The period of the British occupation included the variety "V.R." and "Transvaal" printed wider apart in all the four values. Of the same issue, the 3d, with double surcharge, black and red; and the 1s, black surcharge, with fine roulette, unused, and also used, with inverted surcharge. There was also a pair of the same 1s, tête-bêche, unused, rouletted $6\frac{1}{2}$ on one side. Copies of the 6d, blue on rose, with overprint omitted, and of the 3d, lilac on buff, with overprint inverted. The error "Transval," 1d, red on blue, unused, believed to be unique; the 6d, blue on blue, with the surcharge omitted, with fine roulette. Numerous other varieties of roulettes and variations of printing in the several issues. Among the entire sheets was one of the 1d, on hard-surfaced paper, and one of the 3d, violet on green, the latter with the variety small T to Transvaal. The 1d red on coarse paper with surcharge omitted. The stamps of the second Republic include an unused pair of the 1s of 1883 perf 12, one being tête-bêche and unused block of four of the same value, surcharged "Halve Penny," one stamp, tête-bêche, the 2d provisional of 1887 on the type of the 1885 and the 1d provisional of 1893 with double surcharge.

Although Mr. Nankivell's exhibit of the same country was described in the catalogue the same arrived too late to be shown.

Mr. J. Hamish Wilson's Egypt and Suez Canal was a very complete collection of a variety of watermarks, perforations, and postmarks, and included essays, proofs, fiscals, etc. The 1879 issue was shown imperforate. The stamps of the Suez Canal were shown unused, and the 1 and 5 centimes used.

Mr. Henri Cantel's exhibit of the same country was exceedingly fine, and we do not remember having seen a better one. The first

issue (1866) included all values in shades and varieties of perforation, as well as imperforate specimens and varieties of obliteration. To be noted also were used and unused copies of the 5 piastres, rose, with the surcharge of the 10 p., as also the 2 p. bisected. In the 1867 issue, varieties and errors of perforation in addition to the four types of each value. The 1872 issue on thick and thin paper, including also tête-bêche and inverted surcharges. The later issues were also fully represented in pairs and blocks of all shades. Essays, proofs, etc., are shown throughout. The Suez Canal stamps are shown used, unused, and in blocks. The second part of this collection embracing stamps on original covers including quite a number of bisected stamps of the earlier issues was also shown, as well as envelopes and post-cards in albums. This exhibit was for sale, and we hope it will be preserved in its entirety.

Mr. T. Wickham Jones exhibited his fine collection of Shanghai and China. The large sized stamps of the first issue of Shanghai were shown in all the varieties of paper, and the numerous types were practically complete. There were nine specimens of the 4 cand. with the error "mace," two of which were used, and five examples of the 8 can. with the same error. The various surcharged stamps of 1873 to 1877 were strongly represented, and included the 1 cand. and 3 cand. on 16 cents; the 1 cand. on 3 cand., yellow; the 1 cand. on 3 cand., rose on rose; the 1 can. on 12 cand., grey-brown; and the 6, 9, and 12 cand. of 1876 with the same surcharge. There was an imperforate, and also a perforate specimen of the 1 cand., rose (error), of 1876, and the subsequent issues included all the varieties of perforation and shade, some of the provisionals of 1893 being in blocks and entire sheets. China was shown complete. Mr. C. P. L. van Kinschot exhibited the stamps of the Dutch Indies and of the Orange Free State. We specially noticed the Unpaid Letter Stamps of the former, which included all the values in the four types. The surcharges of the Orange Free State were well represented, but whether complete or not is very difficult to say.

AMERICA.

Dr. G. Michelsen's stamps of the Columbian Republic included blocks of the 10c unused, of the 1859, and of the 5c of the 1860 issue, besides shades of all the other values. In 1861 we noticed a pair and a strip of the 1 peso unused and numerous shades of the other values. In 1862 were shown 10c (eleven), 20c (seven), 50c (twenty-seven), 1 peso (thirteen). In 1863 the 50c red error, in 1864 a sheet and blocks of the 50c, and peso, in 1865, a sheet of the 50c. and blocks of all the other values, in 1867 sheets of the 20c, 50c (two shades), and 1 peso, also of the 10c, 20c, 50c. (in several shades), and of the 5 pesos. All the subsequent issues were represented in a similar manner. Antioquia first issues 2½c. (one unused,

two used) 5c (three used), 10c (two), and 1 peso (five); Bolivar 10c four copies used; Cundimarca, Panama, Santander were also fully shown. Tolima was well represented, 5c on blue laid, three sheets of ten; 5 c on white, four blocks of six; 5 c on blue wove, two sheets of ten, all unused. Two reconstructed sheets of the 5 c on blue, and three of the 5c on buff were also shown, as well as full ranges of all the subsequent issues unused, mostly in blocks and pairs.

Mr. T. W. Hall's exhibit showed true philatelic knowledge, and also contained a great many of the rarities, especially the earlier issues were very strong. A series of shades of the issues of 1859 to 1864, including the original 50 c., slate, error, of 1860 (5 c altered), and a pair of the 20 c., red, of 1862. In the 1876-84 issues various coloured papers were shown, as also errors of the 1881 issue and a pair of the 1890, unpaid, on laid batonné. Amongst the States the noticeable stamps were: Antioquia, first issue, complete set, with duplicates of most values, and 1889-90 provisionals, in entire sheets. Bolivar, most issues complete. Tolima, seventy copies of the type-set issues of 1868, including entire plates of the 5 c., black or buff, on white, and on "quadrillé" paper. Panama, a very fine lot of the 1894 surcharges.

Mr. W. B. Avery's Confederate States were simply marvellous. We do not think that there is another collection in existence, showing all the various stamps as we had the pleasure of seeing them here. The locally issued stamps of these States included Athens, 5 c., five and a pair; Baton Rouge, 2 c.; green Columbia (envelope), 5 c., three; Charleston, 5 c., two, and envelope; Canton, two; Danville, three; Fredericksburg, 5 c., three; 10 c., one; Goliad, 10 c.; Knoxville, 5 c., black; 5 c., red, in blocks and shades; Lynchburg, 5 c., blue, three; 10 c., black; 5 c. (oval), black; Lenoir, 5 c., two; Marion, 2 c.; Madison, 3 c.; Montgomery, 5 c.; Livingstone, 5 c.; Macon, 5 c., green; 5 c., yellow, three; Memphis, 5 c., two; 2 c., block of 46; Mobile, 2 c., 5 c.; New Orleans, Nashville, Petersburg, Ringgold, Rheatown, Pleasant Shade, pair; Tellico Plains, two pairs; Raleigh and Salem. Many of the specimens were on the original covers, and included shades and varieties of impression. The general issue was also shown in all shades and varieties, used and unused.

Mr. W. B. Avery's Hawaii, first issue were also very fine, and included one 5 c. and the two types of the 13 c., and the 1853 issue the 5 c. and the 13 c. on thick paper, used.

Mr. R. Frenzel's Mexicans were very representative. The following were the more noticeable copies we found: First issue, 1856, used and unused, with and without surcharge, also some "Habilitados" and other varieties. The 1861 issue contained errors of the ½ real and 1 real. The 1863 issue contained, besides several surcharged, two stamps postally used.

The Eagle issues were shown in great variety, a large number unused, including 3 centavos (two) and one used copy of the same stamp. The Maximilian series and the issue of 1868 comprised most of the varieties. In the 1872 issue many "watermarked" specimens, as also three stamps on laid paper. The 1874-77 and 1878-83 issues were fully represented, also some uncatalogued surcharges. In the 1879 issue were many "Habilitados." The later issues were all fully represented in used and unused specimens. Only a small portion of the exhibitor's extensive collection was displayed in the cases, owing to want of space.

Mr. F. R. Ginn's United States were exceedingly fine, and we have seldom seen better ranges of shades. The specimens included Government issues from 1847 to 1895, an exception being made in the case of the 5 c., black, of New York, of 1842, specimens of which were displayed showing varieties on the plate. The issue of 1847 included numerous copies of the 5 c., in pairs, etc., and five of the 10 c. In the 1851 issue of three types of the 1 c., five copies of the 5 c., the three varieties of the 10 c. and the 12 c., inclusive of three pairs, were to be found. In the 1853 issue the three types of the 1 c. were shown in blocks with other specimens; two copies of the 5 c., brick-red, and all subsequent varieties thereof; a block of four of the 24 c., with numerous shades; as also of the 30 c. and 90 c. The "Premières Gravures," of the 1, 3, 10, 24, and 30, and the Government reprints were also exhibited. The 1861 issue included shades of the 5 c., yellow-brown, and 24 c., purple all values with grille and the reprints. The 189 issues included all shades with and without grille. The 1870 and subsequent issues emanating from the various printers, and also with the various grilles, were exhibited in numerous shades. The departmental stamps included the high values of State, and all the subsequent issues were represented by numerous specimens. All stamps in this exhibit were unused. The used portion of the collection also included practically all the foregoing, inclusive of many blocks, strips, varieties of postmark, and the 15 c. and 24 c. of 1869, with centres inverted, and used.

Mr. H. J. Duveen's United States were in every respect as good as the preceding exhibit, and included a few of the rarer stamps unused, that were missing in Mr. Ginn's collection, hence no doubt the decision of the Judges in awarding the Gold Medal to Mr. Duveen.

Commencing with the Postmasters' stamps there were two of the 5 c., Baltimore, on blue and on white; Brattleboro', on the original envelope; Millbury and St. Louis, two reconstructed sheets, one of the first issue on greyish paper, and the other showing the plate altered by the substitution of "20" for "5" in the two upper 5 c. stamps on grey-lilac paper, two single 10 c., one 5 c., another 5 c. on original, and a 10 c. on pelure. In general issues, three

blocks of four of the 5 c. and a strip of four of the 10 c. of the 1847 issue. In the 1851 issue were blocks of four of all values (except the 24 c., of which there was a single specimen), and in the same set perforated of 1855 were similar or larger blocks of all values, the prominent varieties of engraving or shade being shown. In the 1861 set were six of the "Première Gravure," and blocks of four of all values (except the 12 c.), including the 3 c., pink, and 5 c. ochre. A specimen of the 3 c., scarlet, was also shown here. In the same types with grille were unused copies of the 3 c. with grille all over, and grilles 13 x 16 mm. and 12 x 14 mm.; also the 2 c. with the latter. All values with the 11 x 13 mm. were found in blocks of four (or larger), except the 2 c., of which there was one pair. Blocks of six represented the 1869 issue, but the 15 c. with frame was in a block of four. There were also used specimens of the three values with inverted centres, and the original set without grille only wanted the 6 c. In the printing of the National Company was one 24 c. with grille used, most of the other values being represented in blocks of four at least. In the Continental Company's reissue of 1875 was a complete set of the four values, and the American Company's re-issued set of four of 1880 was also complete. Sets on the experimental papers, namely, lilac laid, chemically-toned, and double or split paper completed this exhibit.

Mr. H. R. Oldfield's Bolivians are well known to be a collection of these difficult stamps of the first rank, and the show we had of these fully deserved the name they have got. The principal feature of this exhibit was the large number of stamps of the Eagle issue; in the 5 centavos value, various blocks in the yellow-green shade, complete sheets of all the plates, including an unused sheet and one made up of the lilac stamp, as well as single specimens showing the varieties peculiar to each plate and those to be found on the different plates, with strips and single stamp; occupying the same position on each, showing the retouches and alterations. There was also a made-up plate of the 10 centavos value, complete except for one stamp; two complete plates of the 50 and 100 centavos; used and unused copies of the 50 centavos, blue, and of the 100 centavos, green, including a partially reconstructed plate of the latter. In the 1857 and 1871 issue were several used and unused copies of the 500 centavos, nine stars and eleven stars, with complete sets of the later issues, used and unused, and a set of the Interior stamps, used, on original envelopes.

Mr. Alph Bruck's exhibit of Brazil was splendid, and undoubtedly formed the basis for the album just issued by the owner. The first issue included fourteen copies of the 90 r., and others in blocks and on letters. In the issue of 1844, with slanting figures, we found 180 r., nine; 300 r., fourteen, including a block of six unused; and 600 r., five; and used specimens showing shades and varieties

of paper. The perforations of the succeeding issues, as well as the variations of shade, p. p. r., etc., were fully illustrated by numerous specimens, used and unused. A practically complete collection on "entires" was also shown, as well as all the earlier issues on letters. This collection was also for sale.

Mr. R. Ehrenbach's Brazil, the earlier issues only were shown all unused. We specially noticed the 1843 issue in various states of the plates on both greyish and yellowish paper; 30 reis, twenty-two unused copies; including block of four and a pair; 60 reis, twenty-one; 90 reis, fifteen; and the 1844 issue in various states of the plates on various papers, including 180 reis, four; 300 reis, four; 600 reis, seven, including a strip of four.

The next exhibit, however, came in for almost as much attention as any. We refer here to Mr. R. Ehrenbach's magnificent fleet. It amounted to upwards of 125 "Ships," as follows: Dos Pesos, eighteen; Tres Pesos, eleven; Cuato Pesos, red, five; Cinco Pesos, five; Cuato Pesos, brown, twenty-two; In Pesos brown thirteen; To Pesos, blue, fourteen, including a pair; In Pesos, blue, nine. Of this value there were also forty-eight stamps, of which more than half were unused, which represented the varieties on the sheet. The issue was also exhibited in used specimens, one hundred and sixty, among which were two copies of the To Pesos, blue, with the word "Cuato" un erased or only very faintly. The Head issues included fine and coarse printings, used and unused in numerous shades.

We specially noticed an unused 5 pesos in olive yellow, a double impression each of the 1 peso brown and the 1 peso blue; an unused pair of the 1 peso blue. The only thing we could not find was the 1 peso blue printed on both sides.

Mr. H. R. Oldfield's stamps of Buenos Ayres we found two used copies of each of the 3, 4, and 5 pesos in shades, the other issues both used and unused, and also two sets of the proofs (Horsemen).

Mr. T. W. Hall's exhibit of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., and Peru, was very strong, considering the difficult nature of the stamp. We noticed: Six postmarked copies of the 1 real, blue, inclusive of two used by the Company, three at Lima and one at Callao; also postmarked specimen of 2 reals, red. The 1858 issues, used and unused, including a pair and seven singles of the medio peso, yellow (two unused), and two of the medio peso, rose, were shown. Originals and re-engravings of 1 peseta and 1 dinero of 1850. Pair and two singles of 1 dinero 1860, with Arms reversed. The series of Chilian stamps with Peruvian postmarks included the 1, 2, and 5 c. of 1878. The various triangular and oval surcharges of 1883-4 and nearly all the town surcharges, as well as many curious varieties, including forgeries, etc., for comparison, were well represented.

Mr. R. Ehrenbach's Uruguays early issues were fully shown, especially the "Diligencias," which included the second type of the 60 centes. Among the block letters there was a block of the 240 cent, with a white space in the centre in place of a stamp, and likewise the 120 cent in a tête-bêche pair. The issues of 1859 and 1860, with thin and thick figures, were represented by very full ranges of shades.

Mr. R. Meyer's exhibit of Chili was only middling. The first issue included shades of the 5 and 10 c. on blue paper, unused, also all other values, showing the large and small watermarks, in many cases in pairs, etc., unsevered, unused and used. A block of the 5 c. on rough paper, with watermark "Chilian Arms" in the centre of the sheet, was also exhibited. The succeeding issues included both used and unused, in many shades, and several specimens of the 10 c. of Issue 1 bisected on the original covers.

Mr. E. S. Davidson's stamps of Cuba and Portorico were not very representative. We missed some of the issues since 1881, which can be easily recognised by the hair. The stamps were shown both used and unused, and contained several copies of the surcharge "Y ¼."

Mr. C. P. L. van Kinschot exhibited Curacao and Suriname. The stamps of both islands were shown used and unused in shades. A few sheets of the Unpaid Letter Stamp, were also exhibited.

General Observations on the Manufacture of Stamps and other Postal Values.

BY JULES BOUVEZ.

From the "American Journal of Philately."

About the year 1850, when the majority of postal administrations adopted the use of postage stamps to represent the taxes collected on correspondence, they had recourse, for the most part, to thoroughly equipped business houses, having renowned engravers at their disposal. However, in those countries in which the postal service developed considerably in a few years, the authorities soon realized that this state of affairs involved serious inconveniences, and, in some cases, gave rise to innumerable difficulties, especially whenever it was desired to introduce a reduction in the tax, or to adopt new rates. The delays which then occurred in the manufacture of new values compelled the postal authorities to have recourse to the application of surcharges on the existing values, thus creating complete sets of surcharged stamps. This was done even from the very beginning, when the postage stamp first made its appearance, and was continued for a considerable period, ceasing only about the year 1860, when typographical plates were introduced for the first time, by means of the cold striking system.

Let us add further, that economy had a great deal to do with the application of surcharges up to this time, as the cost of engravings and reproductions had hitherto been enormous.

To-day, the majority of the postal administrations possess special shops for the manufacture of their stamps, these shops being governed by special regulations, thereby permitting the exercise of an active and direct control, and constituting an adequate guaranty, such as could not possibly be secured where the manufacture was farmed out.

As the shops which produce these little labels which are the delight of stamp lovers, are not accessible to the public, we thought it would be of interest to impart to collectors some information in regard to this manufacture.

The special shops where the postage stamps are manufactured, resemble large printing establishments, very well managed.

Immense store-rooms, in which order and perfect cleanliness prevail, contain the paper which is intended for manufacture. Before this paper is used, it is made to undergo a certain preparation and glazing by means of a mechanical press. This process consists in coating, with a colourless matter (the composition of which is kept secret), the side of the paper which is to receive the impression, thereby rendering counterfeits impossible. This coating not only glazes the paper and gives very great delicacy to the impression, but also, on account of the extreme tenacity of the varnish, prevents all possibility of detaching the imprint from the paper by any chemical process whatsoever, and this is an additional safeguard against counterfeits.

The paper being thus prepared, the sheets are very carefully counted and stored away, to be delivered to the shop according as they are required.

Before they are handed over to the printer, the sheets are entrusted to numberers, whose duty it is to print on the border and on the upper right hand corner, the kind of stamp to be manufactured, the value, and the

TIMBRES "BRUXELLES" à 5Cmes
No. 049,186

numerical order, running from 0 to the last sheet to be printed. When this has been done, the paper is replaced in the warehouse, where the sheets are again counted.

The employe charged with the superintendence of the warehouse must review and count all the papers, classify them by ream, by category, by origin, and by date of reception. He must make an entry in a journal according as they are received and withdrawn, and he is personally responsible to the chief of the establishment.

Connected with every shop there is an engraver, especially charged, generally by contract, with the composition and engraving of the dies necessary for the construction of the printing plates. He also directs the construction of these plates, superintends their use and renewal, and rejects such proofs as leave any-

thing to be desired from an artistic point of view.

Whenever a postal administration, in possession of a service for the manufacture of stamps, decides upon a new issue, an order is given to the manager of the shop to prepare dies or engravings for the reproduction of the plates necessary for printing. The process for the reproduction of these plates varies in the different countries, some using dies engraved on wood, others on stone or in relief on steel. These dies serve to reproduce a limited number of copper stamps which compose the plates intended for the impression. These stamps, which must possess a perfect identity, are either struck separately under a press between matrices of tempered steel, or reproduced by the electrotype process. They are then placed in juxtaposition and welded on to a copper plate. The first system, inaugurated in Europe in 1859, and applied especially to the French and Greek stamps of 1859 and 1861, produces plates of a fine finish and of great resistance. It gives rise to less defects in the reproduction of the engraving than the electrotype system does. Here, the work is of longer duration, and requires more attention and care. The first thing to be done is to go through the various operations of moulding the engravings and leading the imprints, putting them in a bath, and watching carefully the chemical operation which takes place, and continuing the bath so as to obtain a good metallic deposit. When this deposit is sufficient and complete, then begins the work of cleaning, tinning, filling, arranging and adjusting the clichés which are to enter into the composition of the plate. It is at this point that the work demands the most careful attention, as any appearance of uncleanness in the engraving, or the least defect in the levelling or arranging, would produce defects in the impression.

When two plates, each composed of a definite number of cuts, are finished, and have passed under the hands of the engraver, they are joined side by side in a frame, having been previously cleaned with benzine, in order to remove any substance which might stain them. They are then ready for the printing of the sheets of stamps. This work, as well as the preceding, requires special attention, more particularly as to whether the paper intended for the impression is sufficiently glazed, and if it is not, the sheets are passed under the rollers; also as to whether the presses are provided with rollers in good condition, and whether the inks which are to be used are at the temperature required for obtaining good impressions. Then everything is put in readiness, and the proofs are produced. These proof sheets are printed with an ink, the colour of which is different from that of the ink used for the value of the stamps on the plate, and they are submitted to the manager, whose duty it is to decide as to whether or not they are satisfactory, and as to whether the levelling is

such as to obviate any defect in the engravings. The proof sheets are ordinarily gummed, and perforated in such a manner as to render it possible to determine as to whether the adjustment of the cuts is sufficiently exact to produce a good perforation of the stamps. In case the plate should not be entirely satisfactory, it is handed in to the electrotyping department for correction.

When the printed sheets are dry, they are transferred to the gumming department. Each sheet, as soon as it has been gummed by means of the brush, is put in a drying-room on large hurdles, the air circulating from all sides so as to promote desiccation. This operation is the one which requires the most time, as a good workman can only gum about a thousand sheets in a day. When the gum is dry, the sheets are transferred to the perforating department. This work, which, as all know, consists in surrounding each stamp with small holes, allowing separation to be made without danger of tearing, is done by means of a special apparatus. The sheets, marked off exactly five by five on iron frames, are fastened down. They then pass over a large comb, composed of a series of squares, mounted with aluminium puncheons on each of the sides which correspond exactly to the sides of the postage stamp. The comb rises and sinks automatically, while the frame is drawn along by a mechanical movement, and in less than a minute the five sheets are properly perforated.

It sometimes happens that, unnoticed by the perforators, some of the needles of the apparatus are broken, and others are dulled, thus producing irregularities or frets in the perforations of a certain number of sheets. These defects, which were found especially during the first years that the apparatus was used, and before the recent improvements were introduced, are very rare at the present day, and we may say that out of 10,000 sheets of postage stamps, hardly ten are rejected on account of irregularity or imperfection in the perforation.

The operation that we have just described, is the last one to which the postage stamps are subjected before they are put up for sale.

After having made a careful examination in order to ascertain whether all the sheets have been printed in accordance with the indications inscribed on the border, the manager of the store-room applies to each sheet the control mark, containing the word or mark agreed upon, followed by the date of the manufacture.

The values, joined together in packets of 25 sheets, are then counted and verified anew, and placed in the safe, until such time as they are sent to the post-offices which have charge of the sale.



OCTOBER, 1897, REPORT.

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VERNON ROBERTS, Manchester.

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Hon. Counterfeit Detector.

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

Hon. Solicitors—

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

Membership.

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

New Addresses.

C. Forbes, 42, Chester Road, East Ham, Essex.

C. H. Mekeel, 4516, Cook Ave, St. Louis, Mo, U.S.A.

A. Monteith, 49, Forester Street, Derby.

Library.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks, *The Philatelic Record*, October, from Messrs. Buhl & Co., *Revista Philatelico de Brazil*, Mr. A. Bruck, *Weekly Circular* Mr. H. L. Estrange Ewen, *Stamp Collectors' Journal*, August, Mr. Nunn, *Home Worker*, August and September, from Knoxville, Tenn, U.S.A. *Philatelic Chronicle*, September, J. W. Walton, Birmingham.

Notices.

The general meeting announced for September 22 was postponed owing to insufficient attendance of members. It is again pointed out that without the support of members generally, it is impossible for the committee to arrange meetings for reading papers, &c., and members are again invited to communicate with the Hon. Secretary, who will gladly receive offers to read papers or suggestions to be considered at a future general meeting.

Subscriptions.

Personal applications have been sent to all members in arrears, and replies are requested at once, in order that the annual list of members may be completed for publication forthwith.

Exchange Superintendent's Report.

During the months of July, August and September, only one packet was sent out each month.

For July, 21 members sent 31 sheets, value £314 4s 8d.

For August, 20 members sent 29 sheets, value £340 9s. 10d.

For September, 23 members sent 31 sheets, value £394 11s 5d.

The circulation suffered some delay on account of the travelling season, but it is hoped that the packets will go regularly again during the autumn and winter months.

The amount of stamps taken from the June packets was £20 3s. 1d., or about seven per cent., and from the July packet £11 18s 9d., or about four per cent.

Rolandseck, Ealing, W.

5th October, 1897.

S. F. MARX,

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
5, Paultons Square,

Chelsea, London, S.W.

October 10th, 1897.



MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: W. Dorning Beckton.

Hon. Sec.: A. H. Harrison.

The opening meeting of the session was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday, September 24th, 1897. The general business included the election of the following gentlemen to

membership of the Society. Mr. W. L. Chew, Mr. G. J. Newman, Mr. E. T. Roberts, and Mr. H. Buckley (corresponding member). After the general business was concluded a conversazione and exhibition by members was held, at which over 100 members and friends were present. The exhibits were of an interesting and varied character, amongst them we noticed Mr. Vernon Roberts' St. Lucia (which attracted attention at the recent London Exhibition), these having been so fully described in the Philatelic Press call for no further comment.

Mr. J. H. Abbott showed a large and varied exhibit, which included Hayti (all unused), 1 c. imperf, 180 specimens, including a reconstructed sheet, 2 c. 100 specimens showing 3 printings, 3 c. half sheet and large blocks, also 3 printings, 5 c., 7 c., and 20 c. in large blocks and pairs. Suez Canal 20 c. entire sheet (originals), and large blocks of other values, in which was 1 c. (block) on very deep buff paper (? toned by the gum). Brazil first issue in pairs and strips, and the slanting figures complete. Entire sheets of Virgin Islands and St. Helena.

Mr. Beazley exhibited St. Vincent fairly complete in single specimens, including all the 4d and 1s values. St. Lucia a fine collection used with the 2d blue of the 2nd issue in this state. Virgin Islands including the shilling. Nevis the engraved, used and unused.

Mr. W. Dorning Beckton's Capes; triangular issue, were one of the great attractions.

Mr. Brown (Salisbury) sent a very interesting exhibit of postcards, also frame containing reconstructed sheet of the 2 plates of the 2d blue no lines Great Britain.

Mr. C. H. Coote, a strip of six 80 c. France 1854 issue, the last stamp tête-bêche and other good things.

Mr. G. B. Duerst's exhibit consisted of Roumania, with which he was so successful in London, and a small portion of his large collection of Russian Locals, and Spain Habilitaos, the three rarest stamps of the latter being shown.

Mr. E. Fildes, two sheets of minor varieties.

Mr. O. Gmett, a nice collection of Modena and one entire envelope of Tuscany, on which were a pair and a single specimen of 1 soldo and 2 soldi.

Mr. W. Grunewald showed the 1st issue France unused in blocks and pairs, 2nd issue in similar condition, an extremely fine lot of the Bordeaux Lithographs. In this exhibit there were 16 tête-bêche varieties. The reprints of each value were shown for comparison.

Mr. Heginbottom's general collection consisting of used single specimens, 15,000 in which were a very large number of rare stamps, including Turks Island 1s prune, St. Vincent 5s, star, and all the provisionals; Barbadoes 1d on half of 5s (3), Virgin Island, 6d perf 16, and all the shillings, Nevis 6d litho, and 90 c. U.S. Justice.

Mr. R. F. V. Harrisson a varied lot of British Africans in large blocks, unused.

Mr. J. R. Hesketh upwards of 200 Mulready envelopes and wrappers.

Mr. A. H. Harrison, part of his collection of Norway and Iceland as shown in London.

Mr. M. W. Jones, the 1893 Columbus Issue of U.S., unused and complete.

Mr. F. W. Lake, 24 c. and 30 c. U.S. Government reprints. Lagos 2s 6d, 5s, and 10s puce, unused. Ceylon, several of the pence issue in blocks, unused. Great Britain one penny, with a terations of control letters. British Guiana 1853 issue, vertical pair, showing small o in one.

Mr. W. W. Munn, cardboard proofs of U.S., New York, and 1847 issue, 5 c and 10 c in a large number of shades, 1851 and 1855 issues, various varieties in each value, a very interesting lot.

Mr. J. C. North, Cyprus ½d plate 19, 1d plate 174, strip of three unused, with margin and plate numbers plate 220, ½d medium surcharge plate, 216, a pair unused, long surcharge. Plates 174, 181, 218, and 220, used double and treble, small surcharge. 30 paras on 1 piastre double surcharge, used and unused, the higher values were fully represented, used and unused, as were also the fiscals available for postage with the postmaster's signature, including the 10s.

Mr. Oxley, Confederate States, used on entires.

Mr. D. Ostara 2 frames of varieties, the most noticeable being Nevis block of six 6d engraved unused with full margin. Mauritius large fillet, and the U.S. periodicals up to 100 dollars.

Mr. P. L. Pemberton, a sheet out of the "Fentonia" collection, illustrating the care with which this lady even in the olden days mounted her stamps so as not to destroy the o.g.

Mr. E. Petri, a fine lot of Italian states used, all in superb condition, the mounting displayed to advantage the beauties of 2 so. di Tuscany in pairs. 60 crazia 9 crazia on white paper, and upwards of 20 specimens of 1 soldo. Greece (paris), Gibraltar, and Portugal, all unused.

Mr. H. Ranck, a frame of the most interesting of the Mexican stamps, including Guadaluajara perforated.

Mr. N. Wanstall, a representative collection of Bulgaria.

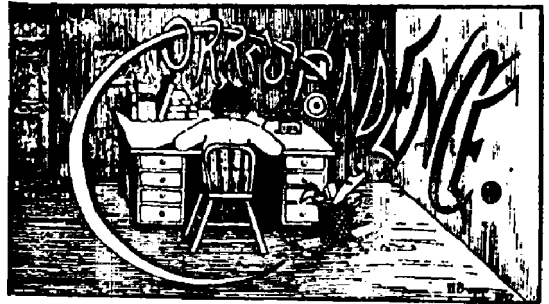
The proceedings were enlivened by a string band, and a thoroughly enjoyable, and from a Society point of view successful, evening was spent.

ARTHUR H. HARRISON, Hon. Sec.,
Grasmere, Whitefield, Nr. Manchester.

The West Indian and British American Specialists' Club The September packet, valued at £206 10s, was sent out on the 1st of September. Considering the Club has on'y been

in existence 9 months it is to be congratulated on its success. With a membership of 32 and a packet worth over £200 for a slack month it is quite within the range of possibility that a £300 packet will be forthcoming in the near future. Limited to 40 members, a few vacancies only. Particulars from the Secretary, W. E. Daniels, Monkton Combe School, Combe Down, Bath.

The Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.—Four very good packets were made up and despatched on the September circuit, old Europeans being specially well represented; in all 227 sheets were received to the aggregate value of £1,818 4s 2d. The total membership of the Club on September 25th was 309, several applications being held over. The new rules, which seem to be generally approved, have been distributed, and will certainly afford greater protection to contributors. April accounts have been submitted and settled, and the return of the May packets from the supplementary rounds is expected within a fortnight. Collectors of all grades are welcomed on receipt of satisfactory references, and application for information, rules, etc., is invited to the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.



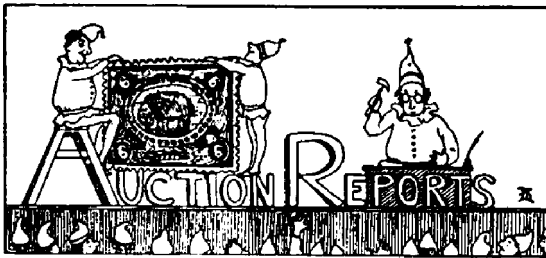
W.G.—C. Only the following stamps of France have been reprinted:

1 Republic, 20 black, 1 franc carmine, 10 bistre, 15 green, 20 and 25 blue, 40 orange. Presidency, 10 bistre, 25 b'ue. All of them were sold at face value, and could in consequence be used for postage.

F.A.B.—L. The stamp you describe is an Italian bill stamp. MARCA DA BOLLIO means fiscal stamp.

F.G.F.—M. Your description is really too vague. The stamp may be genuine as it is a common variety, but we cannot recognise the obliteration from your letter. Send us the stamp with stamped addressed envelope for return.

M.C.—E. The difference in the shape of the flap makes often a very great difference in the price. If you specialise envelopes you must go in for these differences as well as for sizes.



* Unused. † On entire.

The following have held sales since our last report :—

Mr. W. HADLOW, 103rd sale Sept. 9th.

	£	s.	d.
80 Ceylon, 8d. imperf.	2	0	0
162 Mauritius, 1/- green, imperf., block of 4*	3	5	0
164 Mauritius, ditto, block of 6*	4	0	0
170 Natal, no wmk., 6d. grey, block of 4*	2	0	0
173 " ditto, block of 6*	3	15	0
299 N. Brunswick, 3d. + 3d. + ½ 3d. = 7½d.†	2	17	6
333 U.S. 1869, 90c. no grill	3	5	0

Messrs. T. BUHL, 33rd sale, Sept. 14th and 15th.

†Mr. R. S. GREY, 1st sale, Sept. 18th.

48 Gt. Britain, 2/- brown	2	7	6
89 Tuscany, 1853, 9c.†	2	14	0
139 B.E.A. 2½ large on 4½a.	2	0	0
144 " complete set surcharged on Company's stamps	15	0	0
246 Tobago, 1/- orange, pair*	2	2	6
291 U.S., Columbus, set*	3	12	6

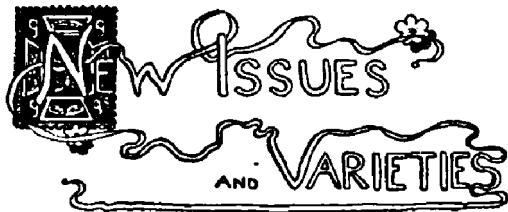
Messrs. CHEVELY, 115th sale, Sept. 27th.

" T. BUHL, 34th sale, Sept. 28th and 29th.

" VENTOM, BULL. & COOPER, 97th sale,
Sept. 30th and 31st.

Mr. J. MACKAY, 1st sale, Oct. 2nd.

†These sales were held in Scotland at Glasgow and Edinburgh respectively.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Borneo. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have shown us copies of the 18c. and 24c. with 'Postage and Revenue' added. On the 18c. 'Postage &' is in the frame on the right, and 'Revenue' on the left. On the 24c. the words are below the Arms. The old type 18c. and 24c. have been withdrawn from use, and no more will be forwarded from London.

18c. black and green.

24c. blue and lake.

Canada. The *Monthly Journal* notes the current 2c. Post Card in a new shade.

P.C. 2c. carmine-red on buff.

India. *Bundi.* The 1r. mentioned last month appears to be only one of a set on laid paper. They appear also to be a fresh printing from new types. All the stamps on the sheet are different.

1a. red, 120 in the sheet (8 rows of 15).

2a. green " "

4a. " " "

8a. red, 104 in the sheet (3 rows of 8).

Charkari. Some fresh varieties have been issued here similar to the ½a. issued a short time ago and with the value in the plural.

¼ annas purple.

1 annas green.

2 annas "

4 annas "

E. ¼ annas purple on thin white laid, size 140 x 78mm.

1 annas green " " " "

1 annas " " " "

P.C. ¼a. rose-lilac on buff laid, size 126 x 78mm.

Cochin. The ½p. and 2p. are now printed on thin wove paper with a watermark. The stamps otherwise are the same as usual.

¼p. orange, wmk.

2p. purple "

Duttia. It appears that there are two types of these stamps. 1st, without English inscriptions of which all values are said to exist. 2nd, with English inscriptions. The stamp of 1a. mentioned last month is in the second type and is a fresh colour being changed from red to black. Other values have also been issued, but with the name spelt 'DATIA.' These are apparently handstamped separately and exist tête-bêche.

The *Timbre-Poste* mentions some fresh Post Cards with the name spelt 'DUTTIA' or 'DUTIA.'

1a. black on white thick paper, blue surch. (Duttia).

¼a. " green thin " " (2 varieties.) (Datia).

12. " white thick " " (Datia).

12. " yellow thin " " "

4a. " red " " "

2a. and 4a. tête-bêche. " "

P.C. ¼a. black, blue surch. (Duttia).

¼a. " no surch. " "

¼a. " blue surch. (Duttia).

¼a. " no surch. " "

¼a. grey, blue surch. " "

The paper of the post cards is white or yellowish-white, and varies from thin to thick. The cards with Duttia are badly printed some have the impression at the bottom or sideways.

Labuan. The 18c. and 24c. have been re-issued as under Borneo.

18c. black and olive.

24c. " blue and lilac.

Natal. The *M.J.* chronicles the 6d. in a redder shade than formerly.

6d. magenta.

Queensland. It has been decided to alter the following according to the *Australian Philatelist*.

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

" 3d. same d-sign as 1d (1897), figures in each corner, colour medium brown.

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

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

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

" It is contemplated to alter the colour of the 2/- red-brown, as it was often mistaken for the 3d. of same issue.

"All stamps will have the white background."

Rhodesia. (British South Africa). To commemorate the opening of the Railway from Cape Town to Bulawayo a special stamp is to be issued. The *London Philatelist* prints a long letter from Capt. Norris-Newman, who is one of the Committee for arranging the affair. There are to be two values 25,000 4l., and 50,000 6d.

"The design can best be described as containing a map of Africa in the centre, in an octagon frame, which will be printed in black in both values, whilst in each corner will appear the Arms of Gt. Britain and the Arms of the British South Africa Company alternately. On the top is a railway engine; on the bottom, rose, shamrock and thistle; whilst on labels at the sides will be 'Rhodesia' on the left, and '4 Nov., 1897' on the right; with 'Postage,' 'Fourpence,' or 'Sixpence,' as the case may be, at the bottom in two lines; and at each corner (placed anglewise above the Arms) will be a small shield bearing the figure of value—the whole of this surrounded and worked in with scrolls. All to be in dark blue in the 6d. and orange in that of the 4d. The size will be the same as the *L1* of the first issue, and the paper, perforation, and gum the same; no watermark.

"The stamps will only be on sale at Bulawayo on the 3rd and 4th November, and will only be available for postage during the festivities, and no person will be allowed to purchase more than 10 sheets (500) of each value.

"After the festivities the plates and remainders will be destroyed, while the profits will be divided between the Post Office and the Festivities Committee."

Straits Settlements. *Negri Sembilan.* The following Cards are mentioned by the *D.B.Z.*

P.C. 1c. green.
1+1c.

Perak. The *M.J.* chronicles a copy of the 1887 Postcard with a pale inverted impression of the surcharge 'PERAK' in addition to the ordinary one.

Zanzibar. The *I.B.J.* announces the Envelope in three sizes.

E. 25a. ultramarine on yellowish-white laid sizes 120 x 124, 140 x 79, 225 x 107mm.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Argentina. *M.J.* has seen a 2c. Letter Card of 1892 without perforation.

The *A.J.P.* chronicles a fresh value somewhat similar in design to the 5c. of 1890.

25c. carmine, perf. 11½

Austria. The *I.B.J.* chronicles the current Post Card with inscriptions in German, Polish and Ruthenian.

P.C. 2k. brown, inscriptions in three languages.

Belgium. The *T.P.* has seen a copy of the 1849 10c. with double lined figures in the upper corners and at top a band which does not exist on ordinary copies.

A Special Return Receipt Card for parcels has been issued. The card is handed in with the parcel and is returned to the sender signed by the receiver of the parcel. The stamp is the type of the Parcel Stamps, with suitable inscriptions.

1840. 10c. brown, variety.
R.R. P.C. 10c. green on buff.

Bolivia. According to the *T.P.* the new 2b. stamp is printed in colours; not plain back.

2b. black, red, yellow, and green.

Brazil. The Wrapper is now printed in dark brown instead of bistre, and the paper is not surfaced.

The *Moniteur* chronicles a new Postage Due Stamp, perforated 10½, but does not mention the type.

P.D. 200r. violet.

W. 60r. dark brown.

Chili. The highest value of the Postage Due Stamps is now inscribed '100 centavos' instead of '1 peso.' The present set is about to be replaced so report says.

P.D. 100c. red on yellow, perf. 12.

China. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have kindly sent us copies of some errors on the lately issued stamps, and also the new set up to 50c. which will be issued as soon as supplies are received from the printers in Japan.

2c. in black on 3c. red, fiscal, surch. inverted.

4c. " 4c. rose, large surch. "

10c. " 9c. green " "

4c. maroon, perf., Dragon in centre. "

1c. yellow, " " "

2c. orange, " " "

4c. brown, " " "

5c. rose " " "

10c. dark green, perf., " " "

20c. brownish-red, perf., Carp in centre.

30c. red, " " "

50c. light green, " " "

France. *Madagascar.* We have received copies of the values to complete the sets in current use here, and also the 1f. with the name in red, as in the other colonies, instead of blue.

1c. black on bluish, name in red.

2c. brown on buff, name in blue.

4c. purple on grey, " " "

20c. red on green, " " "

30c. brown on buff " " "

1f. olive on greenish, name in red.

Germany. *Wurtemberg.* The *D.B.Z.* reports that the large sized Official Envelopes of 5p being very little used, the stock on hand has been converted into 10p. by the addition of another impression of the 5p. stamp.

O.E. 5 + 5p. green on buff, size 355 x 142mm.

Mexico. The *M.J.* records the following of the current type for use in the interior:—

P.C. 3 + 3c. brown, formula in carmine.

Monaco. According to the *T.P.* the 75c. has not been suppressed but has been changed in shade and now appears as

75c. bright-red brown.

Morocco. *Maagan, Azemour, and Morocco.* Mr. Cansino has sent us a set of stamps for use in this post. The stamps are large oblong with a view in left and centre, and a shield with value at left. 'CORREOS' at top right and name at bottom. On wove paper, perforated 11.

5c. black and green.

10c. " red.

15c. " brown-lake.

25c. " blue.

Telouan and El-Ksar. Writing without our files we are not certain if we have mentioned these before, if not, they have a horseman in centre with 'POSTE MAROCAINES' in arched label above and name in a straight label in upper centre, value in upper corners and at bottom, perforated 11½.

5c. vermilion.

10c. yellow-green.

20c. blue.

25c. violet.

50c. ochre.

1p. grey.

2p. rose.

P.C. 3c. red.

Orange Free State. The 1/- has changed colour and is now

1/- brown.

Peru. Messrs. Williams & Co. inform us that a sheet of the 1c. has been printed in the shade of blue that the 2c. is printed in. The Unpaid Letter Stamps of 5c. and 10c. of 1874 have been surcharged 'DEFICIT' like the 50c. ordinary, and the stamp on the 5c. envelope is now printed in purple instead of indigo.

They also send us the current 5c. printed in green which supercedes the 5c. dark blue.

1c. bright blue, error.

5c. green.

P.D. 5c. black and red.

10c. " orange.

E. 5c. purple.

Spain. *Fernando Po.* We have seen the ½c. surcharged '5cen' as lately mentioned on the 2c. 5c. in black on ½c. green-grey.

Philippines. The colour of the 5c. queried in last month is green, and in addition to the surcharges mentioned, which were in black, the *T.P.* chronicles the following:—

5c. green, surch. in black, 1894 issue.

5c. " " blue " "

5c. " " red " "

15c. red brown, surch. in blue, 1892 issue.

20c. brown " blue " "

Sweden. The *London Philatelist* announces the 3c. in a new colour.

The *T.P.* illustrates a special Post Card issued in commemoration of King Oscar's Jubilee.

30c. yellow.

P.C. 5c. yellow-green on buff.

Issues of 1891.

Continued from last month.

MONACO.

Head of Prince Albert to left.

On Wove Paper. Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

1 1c. Pale Olive-Green.

2 2c. Purple.

3 5c. Blue.

4 10c. Brown on Straw.

5 15c. Rose.

6 25c. Green.

7 50c. Violet on Orange.

8 1f. Black on Lemon.

9 5f. Rose on Green.

MONTENEGRO.

Head of Prince Nicolas to right.

On Wove Paper. Perforated.

1 7n. Rose.

Varieties.

(A) Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

(B) " 13.

(C) " $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.

MOROCCO.

MAZAGAN—MAROC.

Figure of value in centre on lined ground.

On Wove Paper. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

1 25c. Red.

Surcharged with new value '10 cents.'

2 10c. in Black on 25c. Red.

3 10c. in Blue on 25c. Red.

NANDGAM.

Inscription in a plain oval. Rectangular frame with value in words at bottom. Large size.

On Wove Paper. Imperforate.

1 ½a. Blue.

2 2a. Red.

On Yellowish Wove Paper. Imperforate.

3 ½a. Blue.

Variety.

(a) Accent on first 'A' of 'NANDGAM.' |

NATAL.

April. The 4d. Head of Queen surcharged 'TWO-PENCE'—'HALFPENNY' in two lines of small capitals.

Watermark Crown CA. Perforated 14.

1 2½d. in Black on 4d. Brown.

Errors.

(a) 'TWOPE'NGE'

(b) 'HALPPENN'

(c) Surcharge inverted.

(d) Double surcharge.

June. Small Head of Queen in oval. Value on tablet at bottom.

Watermark Crown CA. Perforated 14.

2 2½d. Blue.

NEW CALEDONIA.

French Colonial Stamps of 1877 issue surcharged 'N.—C. E.' '10c.' in a frame formed of printers' ornaments.

On Wove Paper. Imperforate.

1 10c. in Black on 40c. Red on Straw.

Same Surcharge on the Issue of 1881.

On Wove Paper. Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

2 10c. in Black on 40c. Red on Straw.

Varieties.

(a) Surcharge inverted, 1877 issue.

(b) " " " 1881 " "

N.B. The surcharge was set up to print a pane of 25 stamps, and there are varieties in the positions and shapes of the printers' ornaments used to form the frame. The sheet of stamps consisted of six panes of 25 stamps, the panes being arranged two and two. The three left hand panes were first surcharged the right way up, and then the sheet was turned and the three right hand panes received the surcharge inverted.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Small Head of Queen in a circle.

On Wove Paper. Perforated 12.

1 3c. Slate (shades).

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The stamps with Head of Queen printed in fresh colours and surcharged with new value 'Halfpenny'; 'SEVEN-PENCE'—'HALFPENNY' or 'TWELVE-PENCE'—'HALFPENNY.'

Watermark Crown N S W. Perforated.

1 ½d. in Black on 1d. Grey.

2 7½d. " 6d. Brown.

3 12½d. " 1/- Vermilion.

Varieties.

(A) Perforated 10.

(B) " $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

(C) " $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

(D) Imperforate? 1d.

(a) Flaw in Die over 'N' of 'NEW.' 1d.

(b) 2nd 'E' of 'SEVEN' and 1st 'N' of 'PENNY' broken.

The 3d. Diademed Head of Queen printed on paper.

Watermark 10. Perforated 10.

4 3d. Green.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

The ordinary stamps surcharged 'O S' in Black.

Watermark Crown N S W. Perforated.

5 ½d. Black on 1d. Grey.

6 2½d. Blue.

PHILIPPINES.

Head of Alfonso XIII. to right.
 On Wove Paper. Perforated 14.
 1 5c. Olive-Brown.
 2 10c. Claret.
 3 20c. Salmon.
 4 25c. Blue.

PORTO RICO.

Head of Alfonso XIII. to right.
 On Wove Paper. Perforated 14.
 1 1c. Green.
 2 5c. Green.

PUTTIALLA.

Indian Stamps surcharged 'PUTTIALLA'—
 'STATE.'
 Watermark Star. Perforated 14
 ½a. Black and Green.
 4a. " Olive.
 1r. " Grey.

Errors.

(a) 'AUTTIALLA' ½, 4a., 1r. ()
 OFFICIAL STAMPS.
 Surcharge 'SERVICE' in addition.
 Watermark Star. Perforated 14.
 4 ½a. Black and Green.

Error.

(a) 'AUTTIALLA.' ½a.

QUEENSLAND.

Head of Queen.
 Watermark Q and Crown. Perforated 12½.
 1 ½d. Green.
 2 2½d. Pink.

Varieties.

(a) White dot above nose and behind head ½d.
 (b) Flaw on 'I' of left '½.'
 N.B.—There are probably other minor varieties
 During this year the stamp on the Wrapper was
 authorised to be cut and used as Adhesive.
 On Wove Paper. Imperforate.
 3 ½d. Green on Manilla.

The Adhesive Stamps of British India.

SURCHARGED FOR USE IN CERTAIN NATIVE STATES.

By

C. STEWART-WILSON.

JHIND.

Continued from page 210.

The total number of Jhind adhesives issued up to date is therefore only 813,102, or (presuming that a year's supply is still in hand) only 62,546 per annum.

The study of Jhind stamps is rendered a little difficult by the fact that one sheet each (*i.e.*, 220 of the 4 annas and 240 of the other values) of the curved surcharge variety has been *reprinted* for supply of specimens to other countries in the Postal Union. These are, however, easily distinguished by the fact that the measurements of "JHIND" and "STATE" are from 1 to 1½ millimetres less than in the originals.

The three highest values of this issue are of the greatest rarity, and have been extensively forged. The figures are, however, all very easy of detection, the type used being very different, and the measurements quite wrong. They are usually forged on the top of the postmark on used stamps which often tell their own tale. If a stamp used at Tuticorin purports to be a Jhind stamp, it need not be further considered.

I have also found the following stamps which appear to owe their existence in quantities of one sheet each to the ignorance of the officer deputed by the Director-General of the Post Office of India to supply specimens of stamps to countries of the Postal Union, who probably thought that the set of stamps he had to deal with was not complete. They cannot be called reprints even, and are therefore of no philatelic value.

They are the following stamps with "JHIND STATE" surcharged in red ink:—

2 annas, blue	...	...	...	...	Wmk. Star.
4 " green	...	...	...	...	" El. Head.
1 rupee, gray	...	...	...	...	" Star.

Of these the 2 annas value is also found surcharged "SERVICE" in red.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons catalogue all these, and also the 1 anna value surcharged in red, but I am convinced that such a surcharge was never made. The only other matter which deserves mention here is that I have seen a sheet of 1 anna "JHIND STATE" stamps surcharged "SERVICE" by mistake, and so, as it were, anticipating an issue which has not yet appeared. Jhind has been fairly fortunate in escaping "errors." Those I have been able to find hitherto are noted below, and here again I must add that broken "I"s and "D"s with deficient ink, which look a little like "C"s have *not* been chronicled.

(1.) In the curved surcharge issue, one stamp on each sheet has the surcharge reversed, so that it reads "STATE" "JHIND." I may mention that this error is *not* found in the reprints above referred to. The number of copies of each of these errors is therefore:—

		ORDINARY STAMPS.			
½ anna	...	100	4 annas	...	4
1 "	...	13	8 "	...	1
2 annas	...	25	1 rupee	...	1
		SERVICE STAMPS.			
½ anna	...	400	1 anna	...	1,000
			2 annas	...	12

(2.) In this issue I have also seen the "C" in "SERVICE" apparently inverted, but whether this is merely owing to bad type and defective inking I cannot yet tell.

(To be Continued).



OCTOBER 15, 1897.

Philately at Home.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST, *London*.—After a very good paper on the Post Cards of New South Wales by A. Basset Hull we come to a short descriptive article on the stamps of

BRITISH EAST AFRICA,

by Cyril Hugh Bowden, which in the interest of our readers we publish as fully as possible.

Reports having been circulated, which have found expression in certain journals connected with Philately, casting doubts on the necessity for the frequent overprinting and surcharging of Zanzibar and British East Africa stamps—and even imputing interested motives on the part of Mr. T. Remington, who holds the dual position of Postmaster-General of Zanzibar and of the British East Africa Protectorate—I, to satisfy myself and other Philatelists, addressed a letter on the subject to the Postmaster-General.

In response to Mr. Remington's most courteous offer, I visited him at his office, and was there shown books and other data bearing on the subject, and afforded all the information one could have possibly desired.

Of Mr. Remington's *bona fides*, and of the strict regularity in the conduct of his department no vestige of doubt can now remain in my mind, and the explanations which he unhesitatingly gave me concerning the question at issue were both convincing and conclusive, backed up as they were by indisputable documentary evidence.

At the date when the transfer was effected of the Imperial British East Africa territories to the Imperial Government, namely, July 1st, 1895 no arrangements had been made regarding a fresh issue of stamps, etc.; consequently, those of the old Company had to be overprinted. Of these there existed but a limited supply at Mombasa, the directors, for reasons of their own, which have since become abundantly clear to collectors, having refused to despatch a fresh consignment which had been indented for shortly before the transfer.

Not wishing to trespass too much on your valuable space, I beg leave to enclose separately the particulars kindly furnished by Mr. Remington of the stamps at his disposal at the commencement of the new *regime*, and I think you will agree with me that no surprise need be felt that surcharges should have so speedily followed

under the Imperial Administration especially when it is stated that nearly 11 months elapsed before the first instalment of the present regular issue was received at Mombasa. So much delay was there in the execution of the order after it had been given to the engravers, that the emergency had to be met by the importation of Indian adhesives, which were in due course overprinted.

The transfer of the Indian Post Office at Zanzibar to the Sultan's Government took place on the 10th November, 1895, and the Indian stamps then in stock were handed over to the Government printing establishment to be overprinted "Zanzibar"; but, owing to an insufficiency of the requisite type, and to the employment of more or less ignorant native workmen, several small errors resulted during the process. These mistakes have been regarded in some quarters as deliberately intentional, or at least avoidable, whereas the reverse was the case.

To the simple and but partially educated African, there appears little difference between a small *b* and an inverted *g*, and it is not surprising that he should regard the substitution of the one letter for the other as a stroke of ingenuity, in the event of the supply of type representing either character failing. That *d* should in a few instances have been substituted for *b* appears somewhat less pardonable; but doubtless His Highness's subjects reason with regard to letters much as did Juliet, when she asked herself, "What's in a name?"

The Zanzibar Government Post Office having been established, orders were promptly sent to Messrs De La Rue for a supply of adhesives of the design now current. The firm in question promised to carry out the order within six months. As a matter of fact nearly a year elapsed before delivery of a portion of this order, and, with regard to the remainder, a still further delay ensued, owing to the case containing the stamps having been over-carried. As a result of these delays the issue of fresh provisionals was rendered unavoidable; but I have proofs that in no instances were said provisionals issued on the sole responsibility of the Postmaster-General, who never failed to consult Her Majesty's representative and Sir Lloyd Matthews before acting, and who has throughout proved himself most zealous in

maintaining the dignity of his department, and has ever regretted the necessity for a proceeding which was bound to be open to misconstruction and misrepresentation, especially at the hands of certain classes of dealers who affect a virtuous indignation upon occasion when they are unable to satisfy the requirements of their customers, yet, on the other hand, display a sweet and gentle resignation when such demands can be met by shady or even illegitimate methods.

INDIA.

Indian stamps supplied to Zanzibar to be overprinted.

	Nov. 10th.	Dec. 14th.
½a. ...	5,457	24,000
1a. ...	5,014	24,000
1½a. ...	13,851	12,000
2a. ...	4,285	18,000
2½a. ...	3,354	30,000
3a. ...	7,876	—
4a. ...	7,381	2,400
6a. ...	4,321	1,600
8a. ...	4,546	1,200
12a. ...	3,073	—
1r. ...	5,897	—
2r. ...	942	192
3r. ...	940	192
5r. ...	945	192

Stamps transferred from the Zanzibar stock to British East Africa and overprinted.

	Nov. 23 & Dec. 18.	Feb. 17.
½a. ...	7,440	3,600
1a. ...	7,680	3,600
1½a. ...	9,800	2,400
2a. ...	6,800	2,400
2½a. ...	9,600	3,600
3a. ...	1,000	1,560
4a. ...	1,000	2,400
6a. ...	1,000	960
8a. ...	1,000	960
12a. ...	1,000	—
1r. ...	2,000	1,200
2r. ...	200	192
3r. ...	200	192
5r. ...	200	192

INDIAN STAMPS SUPPLIED TO ZANZIBAR.

Indian stamps taken over from Consulate.

½a. ...	29,457
1a. ...	29,014
1½a. ...	25,851
2a. ...	22,285
2½a. ...	33,354
3a. ...	7,896
4a. ...	9,781
6a. ...	5,921
8a. ...	5,746
12a. ...	3,073
1r. ...	5,897
2r. ...	1,134
3r. ...	1,132
5r. ...	1,137

TRANSFERRED FROM ZANZIBAR TO BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Supplied to Mombasa. Balance used in Zanzibar.

½a. ...	11,040	18,417
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1a. ...	11,280	17,734
1½a. ...	12,200	13,650
2a. ...	9,200	13,085
2½a. ...	13,200	20,154
3a. ...	2,560	5,336
4a. ...	3,400	6,381
6a. ...	1,960	3,961
8a. ...	1,960	3,786
12a. ...	1,000	2,073
1r. ...	3,200	2,697
2r. ...	392	742
3r. ...	392	740
5r. ...	392	745

COMPANY'S STAMPS OVERPRINTED "BRITISH EAST AFRICA."

Balance of Stamps on hand on June 30, 1895.

	r.	a.
4980 at ½ anna ...	155	10
1040 " 1 " ...	65	0
180 " 2 " ...	22	8
4020 " 2½ " ...	628	2
2230 " 3 " ...	418	2
3240 " 4 " ...	810	0
3780 " 4½ " ...	1063	2
780 " 5 " ...	243	12
1140 " 7½ " ...	534	6
1900 " 8 " ...	950	0
2349 " 1 Rs. ...	2349	0
520 " 2 " ...	1040	0
719 " 3 " ...	2157	0
868 " 4 " ...	3472	0
568 " 5 " ...	2840	0
1400 2½a. Envelopes ...	218	12
200 Large Reg. Envelopes ...	25	0
125 Small " " ...	15	10
1500 1a. Post Cards ...	93	12
1200 ½a. " " ...	37	8

Total Rs. 17,139 4

The date of receipt of the present issue of B.E.A. stamp was May 19th, 1896, and only 5040 of ½a. 1a., 2a., and 5280 of 2½a. were received.

STANLEY GIBBONS'.—London.

After a very exhaustive list of novelties we find an article on the proposed issue of stamped envelopes in Italy in 1863 by Dr. Diena giving full documentary evidence. Then we are treated to a further chapter on the never ending stamps of Heligoland and some notes by C. J. Phillips on "Illustrations of Postage Stamps," and the pending action of the Inland Revenue Authorities.

THE JUNIOR STAMP COLLECTOR.—

Birmingham.

A lively little paper published solely for the interests of beginners, and containing a good many hints, what and how to collect. Sold at the moderate price of one penny, we trust the enterprising editor will have the success he deserves for his plucky attempt.

ALSO RECEIVED :

Stamp Gossip	Bury St. Edmunds.
The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly	London.
Stamps	Rushden.
Alfred Smith and Son's Monthly Circular	London.

Continental Philately.

La Revue Philatélique, Paris.

FRANCE.

When we last had the pleasure of seeing our friend M. Grignard we asked him whether he could tell us the distinctive points of difference between the 5 centimes stamps of the 1870 Bordeaux issue, for which value 2 plates were made.

In our April number we said that the only really noticeable difference we could trace was a very marked white line behind the head running along the hair and between the hair and the background. We, however, did not say that this line really did constitute the difference in the plate. M. Grignard could not at the time give us any information on this point, he has, however, investigated the matter since, and gives us the result of his investigation in his usual lucid manner in the above paper.

He quite agrees with us that specimens with this white line behind the head are to be found, and adds that supposing it is a variety, it is also found in the 1, 2, 3, 20, 1st and 2nd type, 30 and 40 centimes. In the 3rd type of the 20 c. and the 80 c., however, he has not found this line. The writer has, however, seen one 5 c. stamp, in which the 5 on the left hand side is larger than the 5 on right hand side, of course from one specimen it is very difficult to say whether it is simply a fault or a retouch. It may be a fault in the same way, as one stamp in 25 of the laureated issue of 20 c. blue has a kind of enlarged nose.

The writer then goes on to say that all discoveries of this kind enlarge the field of study of the stamps of France, and gives a few of his observations on the 4 c. and 75 c. of 1877-92.

The 4 centimes.

1891 and 1892, paper slightly tinted grey; 1891, dull impression; 1892, bright dark impression.

1893, paper very light greenish grey, nice dark impression.

1894, similar to 1893, but with greyish gum, which is dull and broken.

1895-96, as in 1893.

75 centimes.

1891, thick paper, very dark orange.

1892, paper medium orange, impression very dark.

1894, paper yellowish.

1895-96, paper yellow orange.

He gives also some details about the other values, but we think we have extracted enough from his valuable article to show specialists that even in current stamps many things are still undiscovered.

Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung, Berlin.

JAPAN.

A further instalment gives all the numbers printed of the different values.

According to the writer, the following quantities were printed :

	TIME	STAMPS
1871	March—December	3,440,000
1872	January—December	9,450,000
1873	" — "	2,520,000
1874	" — "	20,142,102
1875	January—June	17,768,051
1875	July—1876 June	29,472,040
1876	" —1877 "	29,755,400
1877	" —1878 "	37,023,960
1878	" —1879 "	42,646,160
1879	" —1880 "	5,959,400
1880	" —1881 "	70,919,040
1881	" —1882 "	75,156,960
1882	" —1883 "	93,338,000
1883	" —1884 "	64,414,747
1884	" —1885 "	68,673,685
1884	July—1886 March	45,402,000
1886	April—1887 March	98,344,000
1887	" —1888 "	80,098,000
1888	" —1889 "	91,063,000
1889	" —1890 "	88,780,000
1890	" —1891 "	141,038,000
1891	" —1892 "	189,800,000
1892	" —1893 "	96,465,000
1893	" —1894 "	196,310,000

Total ... 1,600,979,545

Of these were sold 1,534,575,454 stamps, the remainders can therefore be easily estimated.

The next article is by Mr. Fraenkel, one of the judges of the London Exhibition, and gives a short description of the exhibits.

We are sure all readers of his article will thank him for the decisive manner in which he declares that no jealousy was the cause that so few medals have gone to the Continent, but that the fault rests entirely with Continental collectors, who did not think it worth their while to exhibit in London. On the contrary, he says, that wherever possible exhibitors from other countries received the preference in the awards. As a matter of fact, Mr. Rosenberg received a silver medal, although he had not complied with the rules, and exhibited only one country instead of three.

In view of this open declaration by one of the inner circle, some spiteful remarks which we have read in other journals can only be dictated by jealousy and spite.

ALSO RECEIVED:—

<i>Die Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung</i>	Berlin.
<i>Der Philatelist</i>	Dresden.
" <i>Austria Philatelist</i>	Prague.
<i>Das Postwertzeichen</i>	Munich.
<i>Der Allgemeine Anzeiger</i>	Apolda.
<i>Das Illustrierte Briefmarken Journal</i> ...	Leipzig.
<i>Die Post</i>	"
" <i>Briefmarken</i>	Esslingen.
<i>Der Briefmarken Sammler</i>	Bremen.
<i>Le Courrier des Timbres-Poste</i>	Paris.
" <i>Collectionneur Timbres-Poste</i>	Paris.
<i>La Revue Philatélique</i>	Brussels.
<i>L'Echo de la Timbrologie</i>	Amiens.
" <i>Timbre</i>	Bordeaux.
<i>L'Annonce Philatélique</i>	Geneva.
<i>L'Intermédiaire de la Timbrologie</i>	Paris.
<i>L'Annonce Timbrologique</i>	Brussels.

<i>La Gazette Timbrologique</i>	Paris.
<i>Le Timbre-Poste</i>	Brussels.
<i>Nordisk Filatelistisk Fidskrift</i>	Christiania.
<i>Ilustracion Filatèlica</i>	Barcelona.
<i>Madrid Filatèlico</i>	Madrid.
<i>Filatèlico Matritense</i>.....	.....
<i>Il Francobollo</i>	Milan.
<i>Corriere dei Francobollo</i>	Turin.

Philately in the Colonies.

"The Philatelic Journal of India," Calcutta.

In the last number we find a very interesting article on the stamps of Bhopal by G. A. Anderson.

It is impossible to give a full resumé of this article, but with regard to the errors we will let the author speak for himself as follows:

Having lately taken a good deal of trouble in endeavouring to make up entire plates of the issues of "Bhopal" and the process having exacted a close scrutiny of many plates, it occurred to me that tabular statements of the numerous freaks and errors which occur in these stamps, with some notes to assist in distinguishing the different issues, might be useful. The question as to what is an "error" and what a "freak" in these stamps—which being lithographed, and each stamp drawn separately naturally abound in vagaries—must be left for each one to determine for him or herself. I have not attempted to distinguish between them, but what I have tried to be careful in doing is to avoid recording any vagary (whether recorded in catalogues or not) which my examination of plates has led me to judge as due to an excess or deficiency of printer's ink, and not to peculiarity in the original draft of the stamps. Thus, I have not entered the frequently recorded "error" "BECAM" because in my judgment the C and G in these roughly drawn letters are practically indistinguishable.

At the same time I have my own opinion as to what should be called a legitimate error in stamps of Bhopal, and that is that taking the normal inscription to be "H. H. NAWAB SHAH JAHAN BEGAM," any mistake whether of omission or commission in the spelling of that inscription and also letters reversed in it are lawful errors. Reversed embossing is also a true error allied to reversed watermarking, and the occurrence or absence of brackets to value in issues where the majority of the stamps are without or with these brackets is, I think, a legitimate error, but uncrossed As and Hs variety in the method of punctuating H. H. inverted Ws for Ms and vice versa, and such vagaries I regard as freaks, interesting only as forming guides to the construction of entire plates, and it is for this reason that I have entered them in the tables.

Before passing on to the tables I should like to say a word in favour of this country from a collector's point of view. It is not a favourite,

and yet it has all the qualities which make stamps interesting. Every stamp in a sheet differs from its neighbour, and the list of errors is long enough to satisfy any specialist. Nor is there any symptom of these errors having been made for collectors. An examination of the plates will show that they occurred naturally and not more frequently than might be expected from workmen dealing with foreign characters. Lately I own, Bhopal has been by no means free from the sin of making for collectors, so common to Native States, but up to 1891 the State seems to me to have been very free from this fault. It is true the stamps are but locals, as are those of Cashmere and Hyderabad; but the stamps of a local area of some 6,800 square miles, holding a population of something over a million, are surely entitled to some respect. Finally, specializing in this country has the advantage of comparative cheapness—a consideration to most of us.

The East of the Samoa Express.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY. AT BIRTH AND BURIAL.

From the "Australian Philatelist."

In accordance with a request conveyed to Mr. Fred. Hagen, of Sydney, by letter from Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co., of Ipswich, England (the purchasers of the lithographic stones for printing, and the right to reprint the Samoa Express stamps), arrangements were made by Mr. Hagen to formally witness the defacing of the stones at the offices of Messrs. S. T. Leigh and Co., Clarence-street, Sydney.

No special reason was assigned by Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co., for their action, but that it will meet with the approval of philatelists generally there can be no manner of doubt.

Mr. H. A. Scott, the senior partner in the firm of S. T. Leigh and Co., was interviewed, and the 1st instant was fixed as the date for the formal ceremony of defacing the stones, which have served to produce so many thousands of the well-known Samoa Express stamps. In order that the details should be carried out in the presence of witnesses on behalf of the philatelic community, Messrs. A. F. Basset Hull, editor of the "Australian Philatelist," and H. I. Himmelhoch, the well-known collector and exchange superintendent of the Sydney Philatelic Club, were asked to be present.

At 5 o'clock p.m., on the 1st of June, these gentlemen met Mr. Hagen at Messrs. Leigh and Co.'s office, and Mr. Scott at once led the way to the workroom, where the eight stones were arranged in order ready for the defacing acid, which was to eat the Samoa Express stamps out of existence.

Each stone contained 40 impressions, in five horizontal rows of eight, and a cursory glance

showed to the practised eye that even on the stone itself several minor varieties of type, due to "touching up," were to be seen in each value. However, little time for minute examination was allowed, for an assistant at once came forward with two jars, one containing "turps," and the other nitric acid. With a sponge dipped in the turps, rapidly rubbed over each stone, the "serried ranks" of Samoa soon became an indistinguishable smudge. Then an application of the acid set up a sibilant hissing, accompanied by a most unpleasant smell, and the black, pasty surface was cleaned to a soft yellowish whiteness, and all trace of the impressions were gone!

In order to convince the witnesses that the destruction was complete, an ink roller was brought and vigorously applied to the stones, but no amount of pressure could bring up a "sing e line" of the original impression.

A formal certificate was then drawn up and duly signed by the witnesses and the printing firm, and a copy is hereto appended:

"We hereby certify that we did this day attend at the offices of Messrs. S. T. Leigh and Co., Clarence-street, Sydney, and did there witness the defacing of the lithographic stones used for printing 'Samoa Express' stamps of the following values, viz.: 1d, 2d, 3d, 6d, 9d, 1s, 2s, and 5s—eight stones in all. And we also certify that we were informed, and believe, that there are no other lithographic stones, dies, plates, prints or transfers which have been, or could be used in the production of the said "Samoa Express" stamps, in the possession of the said Messrs. S. T. Leigh and Co., or of any of their agents or workmen.

A. F. BASSET HULL

(Editor "Australian Philatelist," Sydney).

H. I. HIMMELHOCH.

FRED HAGEN."

"Sydney, New South Wales,

June 1, 1897.

"We hereby certify that we have this day defaced the lithographic stones used for printing 'Samoa Express' stamps, and that there are no other lithographic stones, dies, plates, prints, or transfers in our possession which have been, or could be used in the production of such stamps.

"S. T. LEIGH & CO.

"Sydney, New South Wales,

June 1, 1897."

During the process of defacing the stones Mr. Hagen gave those assembled some interesting reminiscences and particulars about the once celebrated Samoa Express stamps.

It appears that he was engaged in the office of Messrs. S. T. Leigh and Co. in 1876, learning the business of a lithographic artist, and actually witnessed and assisted in the production of the original stamps. Quite a lad at the time, and only a beginner in matters philatelic, he took no more than a professional interest in the production of the stamps, and little deemed that more than 20 years afterwards he would be present in quite a different capacity to witness the formal destruction of his handiwork.

Mr. Hagen said: "The sketch, or original design, was made by Mr. H. H. Glover, the principal artist and manager of Messrs. S. T. Leigh and Co., in 1876. It was this gentleman who also designed the now rare Telegraph stamp of New South Wales, the original sketch of which is in my possession. The design, upon being accepted, was placed in the hands of Mr. Bonny, another artist of the above firm, who drew it on stone by the gamboge process. The design being white on a solid background, necessitated, to ensure a sharp outline, that the usual procedure should be reversed, and a solution of gamboge was used for drawing the white portion. When finished, the other portion was filled in with grease ink, and then tested in the usual litho printing manner. Thereupon the portions covered by gamboge came up white and sharp.

"One label only was drawn, either the 1d or 6d., I forget which (probably the penny, being most in demand), the additional values being lithographed as above in the small semi-circular tablets in the design.

"When required for use transfers were taken off the design by Lawson, the head printer, sufficient to make a sheet of 24 of the penny ones, and were made up by affixing the transfers to a ruled piece of paper, attached to a portion of an old window or glass door, this being for the purpose of allowing the light to come through, so that each label could be put in its proper place. When another value was required 12 labels comprised the sheet, as the higher values were not so much required. The alteration of the value was effected in the same manner as fixing up the sheet, viz., by drawing transfers from each little value label, and affixing it on to the transfer over the original value. Then they were transferred to the litho stone and treated in the manner usual to the process by Malone and Twomey. But very often these transfers would turn out defective through various causes, and to prevent the extra expense of cleaning the stone and making fresh transfers we younger artists used to, what was called 'touch up' the designs and make them perfect. I recollect well that I did this on three different occasions, I having entered the firm in May, 1875, and leaving in September, 1881, for the Islands. The stamps would be made up each time an order was received, and when completed the cliché or design would be destroyed, leaving always the original label for stock purposes, the quantities required each time being only small. These were printed by hand-power, whereas I noticed that the reprints now destroyed were so laid on the stone that they could only be printed by machine, and, besides, came in much larger sheets; and Mr. Scott also informed us that the last printing was also by machine, and in sheets double that size.

"Referring again to the manner of making up the sheets, it can be easily seen that each printing will show a different setting up, as shown by the two half sheets in my possession since 1879 the stamps in one being much wider apart than in the other.

"I well remember these stamps being in use, as my brother, who was down at Samoa in the seventies, occasionally sent letters and newspapers franked with them, the letters always being franked with stamps at the value of 6d., and the newspapers with a 1d stamp. No extra charge was made here by the authorities, so that evidently these stamps were used in a legitimate way, although I cannot say what arrangement Mr. Griffiths may have made with the postal authorities here. The stamps, more often than not, used to come to hand with a pen cancellation, in the shape of a short cross, or occasionally, a date stamp similar to the one now in use, which is also at times used on the reprints by Mr. Davis when required by applicants."

And so ends the history of the Samoa Express stamps.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Below we have much pleasure in giving full details as to the numbers of the various values surcharged in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee. The surcharge consists of a circular garter with the monogram "V.R.I." in the centre and the outer inscription "SEXAGENARY 1897."

The stamps were to be issued during one week only from the 22nd of July, but it is said were sold out in a little over an hour.

The decree for this issue was dated July 8th, 1897, and runs as follows:—

"It is hereby notified for general information that it is proposed to issue a certain number of Leeward Island postage stamps in commemoration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

"The stamps will be overprinted with a circle bearing the word 'Sexagenary,' and the figures '1897,' and in the centre of the circle the letters 'V.R.I.'"

"The stamps will be for sale at the several Post Offices throughout the Leeward Islands from Thursday the 22nd instant, and the sales will continue for *one week* from that date.

"LESLIE JARVIS,

"*Clerk Executive Council.*"

On the 19th August a question was asked in the Legislative Council, whether the die used for this surcharge had been destroyed. The Colonial Secretary in reply said that the die was in his own possession, and would be destroyed with some ceremony later on, but that it would not again be used, and further that *any surplus stamps would be retained until their market value was ascertained.*

Very kind of the Colonial Secretary, but we are afraid the remainders will not give him much trouble.

The official figures are as follows:—

FOR ANTIGUA.

		£	s.	d.
35 sheets	½	8	15	—
35 "	1	17	10	—
30 "	2½	37	10	—
18 "	4	36	—	—
12 "	6	36	—	—

12 sheets	7	42	—	—
6 " and 60 stamps	1/-	39	—	—
2 " and 80 stamps	5/-	80	—	—

151 sheets and 20 stamps
= 18,140 stamps

FOR ST. KITTS AND NEVIS.

		£	s.	d.
50 "	½	12	10	—
50 "	1	25	—	—
50 "	2½	62	10	—
20 "	4	40	—	—
13 "	6	39	—	—
13 "	7	45	10	—
6 " and 6 stamps	1/-	39	—	—
4 " and 20 stamps	5/-	125	—	—

206 sheets and 80 stamps
= 24,800 stamps

FOR DOMINICA.

		£	s.	d.
20 "	½	5	—	—
20 "	1	10	—	—
20 "	2½	25	—	—
5 "	4	10	—	—
2 "	6	6	—	—
2 "	7	7	—	—
1 "	1/-	6	—	—
- " 50 stamps	5/-	12	10	—

70 sheets and 50 stamps
= 8,450 stamps

FOR MONTSERRAT.

		£	s.	d.
15 sheets	½	3	15	—
15 "	1	7	10	—
15 "	2½	18	15	—
5 "	4	10	—	—
1 "	6	3	—	—
1 "	7	3	10	—
60 stamps	1/-	3	—	—
20 "	5/-	5	—	—

52 sheets and 80 stamps
= 6,320 stamps

FOR VIRGIN ISLANDS.

		£	s.	d.
10 sheets	½	2	10	—
10 "	1	5	—	—
10 "	2½	12	10	—
2 "	4	4	—	—
1 "	6	3	—	—
1 "	7	3	10	—
60 stamps	1/-	3	—	—
10 "	5/-	2	10	—

TOTAL FOR THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

		£	s.	d.
15,600 stamps at	½	32	10	—
15,600 " " "	1	65	—	—
15,000 " " "	2½	156	5	—
6,000 " " "	4	100	—	—
3,480 " " "	6	87	—	—
3,480 " " "	7	101	10	—
1,800 " " "	1/-	90	—	—
900 " " "	5/-	225	—	—
61,860 stamps		£857	5	—



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

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EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

NOVEMBER 15th, 1897.

The business of the late Mr. Gremmel is to be continued by an incorporated collectors' co-operative stock company under the management of Mr. Crawford Capen. It will be known under the name of the American Collector Company with a share capital of \$100,000 in shares of one dollar each.

A letter posted at Warsaw on the 12th of January, 1888, was happily delivered on the 22nd August, 1897, in Kiew. No reason for the delay was given by the Post Office. Meanwhile both the writer and the addressee have died.

Obock and Djibouti have been united, and these French colonies will be known in future under the name of Côte française des Somalis.

It is said that £12,000 has been paid for Dr. Legrand's collection.

The two Post Office Mauritius have already changed hands for Frs 48,000.

The Chilian government will shortly publish a competition for the designs of new postage stamps, in which both inland and foreign artists can participate.

Canadian Whisper: The old saying that a burnt child dreads the fire is proved true once more. American collectors after their experience with the Columbian stamps leave those of the Canadian Jubilee issue severely alone.

From the American Journal of Philately: The 15 bani red of the 1869 issue of Roumania has been found on laid paper.

Claude Johnson, chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing recently recommended to Secretary Gage and Postmaster-General Gage to change the colour of the 2 cent stamp from red to green. The reasons advanced are that the red is too flashy for Government documents, and that the green colour would save the Government between £1,600 and £2,000 per year.

Our readers no doubt have read extracts from the report just issued by the Postmaster-General in the daily press. One sentence, however, seems to have escaped being noticed. It reads as follows: "It is not right that the ordinary correspondence of the country should be delayed, while the staff of the department are endeavouring to solve the puzzles which are set them by careless and eccentric persons." We quite agree with the Postmaster-General in his laudable endeavour to stop his clerks solving puzzles in business hours and thus delay the despatch of correspondence.

If they want to go in for the prizes promised by the various papers they should do so at home.

Cissie: Is it correct that you are going to marry Charlie Smythe, Lucy?

Lucy: Yes; I have accepted him.

Cissie: But I thought you hated him.

Lucy: So I do, but then he has got most of the stamps I am short of, and what a fine collection we shall have.

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

Mr. E. D. Bacon informs us, that the stamps at the British Museum are again changed, and that the following countries are now on view:

Transvaal (remainder)

Second South African Republic

Cape of Good Hope

Griqualand

British Bechuanaland

These should make a very good show, and repay every philatelist for the trouble of looking them up.

Some Notes on the Stamps of the United States of Colombia.

BY DR. MICHELSEN.

It has always been said that the first issue took place in 1859. This is, however, an error. According to a decree passed by the Congress in 1858 the first stamps were already issued in the same year. The stamps of this issue were inscribed: "Confed. Granadina."

In consequence of a revolution the Government was upset in July, 1861, and new stamps were already issued in August bearing the inscription "Estados Unidos de Nueva Granadina." Next year the inscription was again changed, and we read "Estados Unidos de Colombia" until 1886, when the title was changed to "Republica de Colombia." It had been proposed to follow the example of Spain, and annually to issue a fresh set, happily the proposal was rejected.

The 10 cent. of 1858 and the 5 and 20 cent of 1860 exist tête-bêche. The 5 cent. value of the first issue in 1858 was re-issued in 1859, but on laid paper, the colour is always rose-lilac. The 1 peso rose on blue paper was never used officially; it seems to be an essay.

The 5 and 20 cent and the 1 peso of the 1861 issue were printed from a cliché of the 2½ centavos, by erasing the 2½ and inserting the figures of the new values. Especially in the 1 peso stamps portions of the old value can be clearly seen.

The 10 cent. blue on bluish 1862 has never existed; the 1 peso is the only value issued on this paper. It has always been a puzzle to me why the 20 cent. red of this issue is so rare, as exactly the same number of stamps was printed of this value as of the 10 cent.

The next issue 1863 includes the rarest Columbian stamps, the error 50 cent. red instead of green. A pair consisting of a 20 cent se tenant, with a 50 cent red is not known, it is therefore hard to say whether this error exists on the plate of the 20 cent or whether one or more sheets of the 50 cent. have been printed in the wrong colour. I may add most of the copies I have seen of this error are forgeries. The error 20 cent. in green instead of in red has never existed. Only the 50 cent. of this issue was printed on bluish paper, although it has been said to exist on white paper.

All the stamps from 1858-1868 were printed in the lithographic works of Daniel Ayala in Bogota, and the clichés were destroyed at the end of every year. From the year 1868 the stamps were printed by two firms, Daniel Ayala and Demetrio Paredes. They not only divided the work, but each had to deliver equal quantities of each value. For every value, therefore, 2 plates, varying slightly were made, which explains the number and the variety of the types, of the paper and of the shades.

Paper of all sorts and of various manufactures was used. Europe was 3 months distant from Bogota, and when their stock of white paper was exhausted recourse was taken at different times to common laid writing paper, and even to blue and green paper.

I have never seen the 5 cent. orange 1867 issue on bluish paper, although catalogued by Moens; the 10 cent 1867 and the 5 cent 1870, however, exist on bluish paper, and are very rare.

In 1867 stamps of 5 and 10 pesos were issued. It has been said these high values served no real postal purpose, and were only made for collectors. Neither in those days nor to-day existed a money order service in Colombia, and if money had to be remitted from one part of the country to another hard cash had to be sent. The postage for such parcels was 80 cent. per Kilo, and these high value stamps were used. They were pasted in a special book, and afterwards cancelled either with a die or with the pen. In spite of the order to destroy these books plenty were "saved" by the officials, who made a nice income out of them. Now-a-days of course bills, cheques, etc., are used, but in some mining districts such high value stamps are still the order of the day for franking parcels of ready money or gold dust.

In 1876 a whole new series was intended, but only the 5 cent. (eagle) and 10 and 20 cent. (head of liberty) were issued, as a certain number of 50 cent, 1, 5, and 10 pesos had been stolen. During the civil war of 1876 some "provisional" stamps were issued. These are very often called "Locals," but this description is not justified. To these "provisional" stamps belong those of Cauca, Cali, and Buga, the former having the inscription

"No hay estampillas," of the latter exist four plates. They were only in use for two months.

The Unpaid Letter Stamps of 25 cent. on yellow and on pink paper were printed by Paredes, and had a very short existence. Those printed on blue and on green paper were printed by Ayala as well as by Paredes. These stamps were not used on inland letters insufficiently franked, but only on letters coming from foreign countries not having any postal treaty with Colombia, and being insufficiently franked.

The clichés of the 50 cent. and the 1 peso were retouched in 1879. The heads of the flagstaves are thinner, and the impression is more carefully and clearly executed. The 50 cent. plate was again retouched in 1881, specimens printed from this plate are very rare. They are very badly executed.

Amongst the stamps used for the inland postal service, viz., 1, 2, and 5 cent of the 1881 issue the following errors can be found:

1 cent.	on lilac	and on rose	instead of green
2 "	" "	green "	lilac " rose
5 "	" "	" "	rose " lilac

Some of these may be essays.

It is an error, when catalogues include the large registration stamps with the entires. They have never been employed in such a manner, but have always been put on the back of letters, and served as a seal, and at the same time as a proof of the postage having been paid. The reason of their being included amongst the entires is undoubtedly their size. There exist two different inscriptions: "sin contenido," simply meaning that the letter is registered, and "con contenido," that the contents of the letter are insured up to the full value that was declared. All such letters had to be taken open to the post office to enable the officials to convince themselves that the declared value was really contained in the letter. The addressee had to sign the receipt on the stamp and return the envelope to the postal authorities.



QUEENSLAND.

Mr A. S. Russell informs us that he possesses the 1d 1896 issue with the inscription "ONF PENNY."

ROUMANIA.

Mr. A. Krassa has informed the "A.J.P." that he has discovered the 15 bani red of the 1869 issue on laid paper.

VICTORIA.

Mr. Fred Hagen has found a new variety which will add a few grey hairs to the heads of earnest searchers after all the distressing errors of watermarks to be found on the Victorian stamps. It is the 2d "Emblems" type of 1863, in brown lilac, perf., with the watermark single-line 6. This stamp was discovered amongst an unsorted lot in the late Dr. Ellison's collection. It was submitted to Mr. David H. Hill, of Melbourne, who kindly writes as follows:

"Many thanks for your letter of the 23rd inst., enclosing Victoria, Emblems (type VII.), watermark single line 6, for my inspection. This is as much a novelty to collectors as the 6d blue watermark double line 2, you unearthed some time ago. Comparing the watermark on the stamp you send with others bearing the same numeral, it looks a bit thin; but, coming from such a source, I have no reason to doubt its genuineness, as I find it corresponds in size with other specimens.

The only explanation I can offer to account for this 'error' is that a sheet of single line 6 paper may accidentally have been placed with the single line 2 paper by the storekeeper, and issued for the 2d stamps. The single line 6 paper was first received in March, 1863, and between that date and March, 1864, when the 2d of type VIII. became obsolete, only four printings were made, the last being on 17th February, 1864. The stamp must, therefore, have been printed between those dates. As the supply of single line 2d paper was not exhausted during this period, there would be no reason for using any other paper than the 2d stamps, and the occurrence of the watermark 6 can only be looked upon as accidental. With paper in stock bearing so many different watermarks, it would no doubt be difficult to prevent a stray sheet or two being placed on the wrong bundle, especially where the paper was in the custody of the storekeeper, who might not see the necessity of keeping each watermark separate, so long as he could account for the aggregate quantity."

The stamp is used, and although not a first class copy so far as impression is concerned, the watermark is eminently satisfactory, being beautifully centred, and distinct in every detail.

QUEENSLAND.

Mr. D'Orban has sent us a specimen of the current 1d adhesive, figures in four corners, printed from a damaged cliché. The inner rim of the oval has been battered between the second E and second N of "Queensland," producing a broad smudge of colour in place of a clear outline.

From the Australian Philatelist.

P. F. G. B. Advertiser Advertising Rates.

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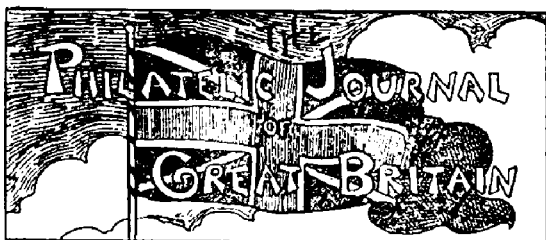
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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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



NOVEMBER 15th, 1897.

The last meeting of the S.S.S.S. The New S.S.S.S. was held in London on the 15th of October as announced in our last number.—

The Hon. Secretary fully explained the reasons for the inactivity of the Society to the few members present (it is stated only nine attended), and we sincerely hope that these rea-

sons will also be made known to other people, because the more publicity is given to the work of the Society, especially to the results of their recommendations the better it will be for the cause the Society advocates.

It is two and a half years since the Society was established, and experience has shown that it has been practically powerless to effect the object its promoters had in view. Both dealers and collectors assisted at the formation, and one of the reasons advanced for the non-success is that a full and uniform understanding between these two classes is impossible. It has accordingly been decided to dissolve the Society and to entrust to a Committee, entirely composed of collectors the task of stemming the never ending stream of new postal issues said to be speculative and superfluous.

The following resolutions were unanimously carried:

"That in order to carry out the objects for which the S.S.S.S. was formed, and to actively carry on the crusade against speculative and unnecessary issues, inaugurated by the Society, the time has now arrived when the work can be more effectively promoted by a committee composed of collectors only.

"That the special committee of the London Philatelic Society for the time being appointed for dealing with speculative and unnecessary issues be requested to undertake the consideration of all speculative and unnecessary issues and to announce their decisions in the London Philatelist and other Philatelic journals."

The following were then nominated and elected officers for the Society: M. P. Castle, president; Major E. B. Evans, vice-president; H. R. Oldfield, hon. treasurer and secretary; committee: R. Pearce, E. J. Nankiwel, J. A. Tilleard, R. Ehrenbach, and Gordon Smith.

A better selection of first-class collectors could not possibly be made, and yet we fear that even their recommendations will fall upon deaf ears, because they have absolutely no sympathy with the young struggling collector of current issues, whose means will never permit him to go in for the rare old stamps, and a junior collector cannot conceive a greater horror, than one or two spaces not filled on every page. Hence the reason that so many only collect the stamps issued since 1890, because the chances to complete are much better.

The philatelists of the future are amongst the collectors of to-day, and if our boys cannot find the beginning of their collections in the waste paper basket then adieu to our hobby.

One more question and we have done. How many collect for pleasure, and how many with the ulterior motive of profit upon realization? We are afraid the S.S.S.S. looks far too much at the latter point to the great and irreparable loss of the former, and this in our opinion is a graver danger to philately than the one put forward by the Society. Let it once be fully understood that in stamp collecting the motive power must always be "profit upon realiza-

tion," and the charm of our hobby will be irretrievably lost. All those, and we believe they are in the majority, who consider stamp collecting a hobby and collect simply for their pleasure will never be guided by the decision of any Society, especially not by one of such a one-sided character.

The Leipsic Philatelic Exhibition.

As a side show to the Industrial Exhibition held this summer at Leipsic the Philatelic Exhibition has been a decided success. Opened on the 20th of September for a fortnight 7,325 visitors paid for admission.

The large hall put at the disposal of the exhibitors was about 280 feet long by 120 wide, and was lit from above. The arrangement was about the same as that in our London Exhibition. The insurance against fire would have cost about £600 and was considered to be unnecessary. A good service of firemen, detectives, and four special watchmen was arranged for both day and night, and has had the very best results. Not a single stamp has been stolen or damaged.

With exception of the two Post Office Mauritius everything was exhibited, and shows what a small section of true philatelists can do. Only members of the Leipsic section of the Dresden Philatelic Society could exhibit, and to be able to show over £50,000 in value is not so bad for a Society of about 90 members.

The most noticeable exhibits were:

Consul von Mutzenbecher: Mo'davia three 27, one 81, three 108, and several 54 paras; three Tuscany 3 lire; Cantonals in profusion; Spain inverted head perf and imperf on letter; five New Brunswick 1s; four Nova Scotia 1s; Peru twelve medio peso yellow, two of the error medio peso in rose, one on a letter *se tenant* with the 1 peseta; Nevis, eight sheets, including the 6d lithographed; United States 15, 24, and 30 cents with inverted centre; Cape of Good Hope, both errors; Hawaii first issue; Mauritius block of four large fillet; Natal, many copies of both the first two issues, and the 3d blue third issue with star; British Guiana first issue 4 cents yellow and 8 cents green single specimens and on letter, issue of 1856 4 cents carmine and 4 cents blue; two Great Britain 8d brown red; one Brattleboro', a sheet of Providence 5 and 10 cents, St. Louis; New Brunswick Connell stamp used on letter.

A. Fischer Brill: A special collection of Great Britain consisting of about 200,000 stamps, practically all the plates reconstructed. One copy of the error 8d in brown red, Zurich twenty 4 rappen, thirty-six 6 rappen; 3 double Geneva; Vaud 4c.; six Basle; six reconstructed sheets of 2½, 5, and 10 rappen; Wurtemberg a block of six 18 kr. 1 issue and a

sheet (6) of 70 kr. violet; all the two reales and 19 cuartos of Spain, also the inverted head imperf; Naples both ½ tornese, Tuscany 3 lire; Brasil issue 1866 perf complete; Guatemala 2, 5, and 20c. with inverted centre; St. Louis 5c.; two Providence 2c., four 5c.; six Memphis 5c.; several New Orleans; two Charleston, one Knoxville; two Mobile; one Petersburg, and one Nashville.

Dr. P. Kloss: Saxony only, including 1 unused and 9 used copies of the 3pf; the error ½ ngr blue and the error 5 ngr dark brown.

G. Beilcke: A practically complete collection of postcards on 1,220 sheets.

B. Blauhuth, Bolivia, on 18 sheets several plates reconstructed; Saxony 3pf three copies unused, several Saxon essays.

H. Schwaneberger: Germany complete including a used pair of 3pf Saxony. Specially interesting was a collection of about 80 balloon letters and postcards, and including one enclosed in a hollow tin ball, and sent to Paris on December 30th, 1870, but not found and delivered until June 25th, 1873.

P. Köster: Error ½ ngr blue, seventeen 3 pf Saxony; four 4-4 sch. Mecklenburg-Schwerein rouletted on letters, double Geneva, etc.

Dr. A. Schmidt: Seventeen 3 pf Saxony; Oldenburg complete on letters; Bremen 7 grote perf on letter; two double Geneva, five single and four cut envelope stamps used as adhesives; one 4c. Vaud, eight 5c.; Basle used and unused; seventeen Zurich 6 rappen, five 4 rappen.

P. Kohl: 12 Moldavians, one 27, five 54, three 108 paras, and a letter franked with two 108, one 81, and one 27 paras; of the second issue 293 stamps were shown, including four 5 paras black on letter, also the blue error 5 bani *se tenant* with a 10 bani.

R. Senf: Germany complete; Bulgaria error; Naples two ½ tornese; two 3 lire Tuscany; Cantonals complete; Spain all the 2 reales unused; four sheets of Nevis; Ceylon, Buenos Ayres, St. Vincent complete.

H. Mühlmann; Cape wood block 4d. light blue unused; Baden unused pair of the rare 3 kr rose small perforation; Bavaria 6 kr brown 1 type unused; Lubeck error used; Mecklenburg 4-4 sch rouletted, Oldenburg ½ sgr, Prusia 1 and 2 sgr on solid ground, Saxony error ½ ngr blue, Wurtemberg all 18kr, Spain all the 2 reales, Finland error, all unused; Lagos 2s 6d, 5s, and 10s.

Space forbids us to mention all exhibits, we will only add that good shows were also exhibited by G. Graudner, P. Schiffner, K. M. Richter, H. A. Heynold, B. Koehler, and J. R. Gessner. The trade was represented by Gebrüder Senf, C. F. Lücke, H. Kröttsch, E. Petritz, and Baumbach and Co. From the "Dresden Philatelist," "Deutschen Briefmarken Zeitung," "Briefmarken Journal," and the "Philatelic Monthly."

Newfoundland.

THE CABOT ISSUE.

The following particulars taken from the "Montreal Gazette" with regard to the commemorative issue of this British Colony are perhaps of interest to our readers:—

The designs for the whole issue were chosen by the Hon. Robert Bond, colonial secretary, and he has shown excellent taste and skill in the selection, and good judgment in having a different design for each stamp. Further, he has acted fairly with the public by confining the issues to values previously issued which are likely to be used in business, and did not attempt to rig the market by issuing stamps of high value, which are rarely used, and are only designed to levy heavily on collectors who must have them at any price. The execution was entrusted to the American Bank Note Company of New York, who have left nothing to be desired.

The set comprises 14 stamps, the cost, at face value, being \$2 15. for each set. Their values are as follows:—

1-cent.....Green.	10-cent.....Drab brown.
2-cent.....Cherry.	12-cent.....Dark blue.
3-cent.....Bright blue.	15-cent.....Dark blue.
4-cent.....Olive.	24-cent.....Corn blue.
5-cent.....Purple.	30-cent.....Gray
6-cent.....Red brown.	35-cent.....Red
8-cent.....Orange.	60-cent.....Black

The following figures show the total issues, the number sold from June 24th to September 10th and the number in stock at the latter date:—

Denomina- tion.	Total Issue.	Sold, Sept. 10.	In Stock, Sept. 10
1 cent.	400,000	385,000	15,000
2 cent.	400,000	430,000	70,000
3 cent.	1,000,000	350,000	650,000
4 cent.	400,000	140,000	260,000
5 cent.	400,000	150,000	250,000
6 cent.	400,000	100,000	300,000
8 cent.	200,000	80,000	120,000
10 cent.	200,000	90,000	110,000
12 cent.	200,000	60,000	140,000
15 cent.	200,000	50,000	150,000
24 cent.	100,000	40,000	60,000
30 cent.	100,000	45,000	55,000
35 cent.	100,000	45,000	55,000
60 cent.	100,000	45,000	55,000

The two and three cent stamps are commemorative of Cabot's discovery and his supposed landfall. Here comes in the irony of fate. The likeness on the two cent stamp is that of Sebastian Cabot, the son of John Cabot, the father. No portrait is extant and hardly anything is known about him.

He was the real discoverer, but in the absence of any likeness, the well-known portrait of Sebastian, painted originally by Holbein for Edward VI. has very properly been introduced. In this pretty cherry coloured stamp we have the grave, solid countenance, pointed beard and familiar cap of Sebastian

Cabot. His memory has of late been assailed by Mr. HARRISSE, with unmerited severity, as I think; and in my jubilee book on Newfoundland I have endeavoured to say a good word on his behalf. It may be regarded as some compensation for the assault made on his good name, that 400,000 likenesses of him are struck off in this Cabot series, and will be distributed all over America and Europe, and will figure in every good collection of stamps for many a year to come. Things come about oddly at times in this confused world of ours; but, after all, why should not Sebastian figure here? He was associated with his father in Henry Seventh's patent, and, it is highly probable, accompanied him on his first voyage. His claim to be a representative of the family, in connection with the discovery of North America, is just; and our colonial secretary has acted wisely and fairly in placing him in this commemorative series. The fate of the original painting, which, fortunately, was engraved, is curious. It hung for a time in the gallery of Whitehall, and in Cromwell's time found its way into the family of the Earl of Errol in Scotland. Then it turned up at Bristol in the family of Joseph Harford, and in 1834 was purchased by Nicholas Biddie, Cabot's biographer. He took it with him to his home in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where, unfortunately, it perished in the great fire of 1845, which destroyed more than a third of the city. We shall look with more interest on our two-cent Cabot stamp when we call to mind the remarkable history of this likeness.

The three-cent stamp shows a well-executed picture of Cape Bonavista, taken from a photograph by Professor Holloway, one of our best photographers. The ten-cent stamp shows the fifty-ton caravel, the Mathew—a square-rigged craft, in which Cabot crossed the Atlantic on his memorable voyage. The sixty-cent stamp shows a likeness of Henry Seventh, who generously gave "ten pounds to Hym that found the new isle."

The other stamps show scenes illustrative of the resources, the industries, the fishing and the sport of the island, and are all remarkably well executed, and will help to make the country known and advertise its natural capabilities about which so little is known abroad. Thus art and utility go hand in hand. For my own part, I admire most the twenty-four cent stamp, showing salmon fishing from a boat, also taken from a photograph taken by Mr. Holloway. It is beautifully executed.

On the whole, we have reason to be proud of our Cabot series, with its unique and handsome designs. It is at once artistic, historic, descriptive and, as we shall see, financial. Stamp collectors may feel assured that the issue is thoroughly bona-fide. The Royal Gazette contained a certificate signed by the secretary of the American Bank Note Company, of the number printed from their plates of each value, as stated above, all of which were delivered to the Post Office Department

of Newfoundland, also of the destruction of the fourteen steel plates from which the stamps were printed, seven rolls and fourteen original dies or engravings. This destruction on June

23, 1897, is attested by two eye-witnesses, J. M. Greata, of the Bank of Montreal, and J. Outerbridge, merchant, of St. John's.

Gums & the Modes to Discover a Cleaned Stamp.

BY

M. W. JONES, F.C.S.

(Read before the Manchester Philatelic Society.)

It may perhaps be considered, that anyone in attempting to direct the attention of the members of this Society, to a consideration of the under-side of a postal adhesive, must partake more or less of the nature of a "crank," or at least could only be described in Philatelic language as an "error," in which the head-piece is somewhat out of place. But when we for a moment consider the immense amount of time which is devoted to the study of the face-side of a stamp, and when we remember the already well-known thoroughness which this Society rightly claims in all matters appertaining to Stamps, it may not be out of place, if for once we turn our attention to that neglected but useful commodity—Gum—which after all is a very necessary and practical aid to the utility of all adhesives.

I will not weary you with any learned and chemical dissertation upon Gums and kindred subjects, but will try to place before you a few commonplace facts concerning them, which may be new to members, merely dwelling upon the scientific aspect of the subject when compelled to illustrate a point.

That there are at least different shades of gum, will be known to all who possess anything like a varied collection of adhesives rich in the original mucilage. We are all familiar with the term "original gum," describing as it does the light coloured variety found on the backs of the stamps of our own country, the medium shade found on United States Stamps, and the darker shades of Austrian and Hanover specimens. Allowing for this wide margin as to shade, we cannot but sympathise with the difficulties of the dealer whose sad case was set forth in a number of *The London Philatelist* some twelve months ago. This individual after describing certain unused specimens of a particular country as "o. g." came across others of the same lot on which the gum had mellowed somewhat with age. These were promptly classed as "old gum," but another stamp on the same page could only be described from its decided tint as "older gum," whereas specimens on the next page had become browned through and through, and to quote the words of the article alluded to, "in utter despair as to what higher title to give as to age, they were dubbed prehistoric gum." Thus it appears that dealers as well as young collectors have their agonies.

We shall not deal with "prehistoric" or even with patriarchal Gum in our consideration this evening, but will devote ourselves to the immediate discussion of modern, if none the less original varieties.

Up to about the year, 1810, Gum Arabic was almost solely employed as a mucilage, and doubtless, had postal adhesives existed in those days, they would have been backed with that product of Nature. About that period, however, the European wars, which terminated later in the Battle of Waterloo, had forced up the price of the article in question to a figure which compelled Calico-printers and other large users to look around for a cheaper substitute. Several chemists of more or less renown, thereupon commenced investigations with this object for their aim, and between them they ultimately proved, that an efficient substitute for ordinary purposes could be prepared from various starches by suitable treatment under certain conditions. When in the course of time, the price of Gum Arabic fell to its normal level, the substitute had taken such a hold upon consumers that they still adhered to it, and it became known under the trade names of "Gum Substitute," and "British Gum."

At the present time we find that the two starches mostly used for the manufacture of this important product are Potato Starch or Farina as it is generally called, and Maize or Indian Corn. To a lesser extent Wheat, Rice, Tapioca and Sago Starches are also employed, but their use has not become so general as that of the two alluded to. All of these starches when treated under suitable conditions, yield the substance known as British Gum, the chemical name for which is Dextrine, a designation derived from a property possessed by its solutions of being able to turn the plane of polarised light to the right, in contrast to the action of several closely allied substances which turn the same rays to the left.

This substance, Dextrine or British Gum, differs from the original starch from which it was made, in being soluble in water, and it is this compound which is so largely used as an adhesive medium for the reverse side of stamps. In commerce it appears as a fine powder, more or less brown in colour, and is the substance which gives to Lager Beers their characteristic fulness of taste. In the chemical classification of substances it may be said to be a half-way product between starch on the one hand, and Glucose or Grape-sugar on the other, and for our consideration it may be noted that it is less fermentable than either.

It will serve for the purposes of our consideration this evening, if I touch but lightly upon the main points of the processes now in vogue for the conversion of insoluble starch into soluble Dextrine. Heat is the prime factor in all the methods, and we find that by exposing Farina or Potato Starch to a temperature of from 200° to 250° cent. for several hours, the change is produced.

(To be Continued).

The Adhesive Stamps of British India.

SURCHARGED FOR USE IN CERTAIN NATIVE STATES.

By
C. STEWART-WILSON.

JHIND.

Continued from page 254.

(3.) In the "JEEND" issue, one stamp in each sheet bears the name of the State spelled "JEIND." The numbers of these errors in each of the values is as follows:—

ORDINARY STAMPS.					
½ anna ...	...	...	133	4 annas ...	33
1 ,, ...	...	...	100	8 ,, ...	8
2 annas ...	...	...	33	1 rupee ...	4
SERVICE STAMPS.					
½ anna ...	...	133	1 anna ...	55	2 annas ... 66

(4) The "A" in "STATE" is from a smaller fount in the following values:—

(a) All the star watermarked "JEEND" stamps.

(b) All the star watermarked stamps of the 1891 and 1892 issues. This variety is much rarer in the stamps of this State than in the case of Chamba and Faridkot.

(5.) The sheets of the 1891, 1892 and 1893 issues watermarked with Star contain one stamp each with "JHIND" measuring 10½ instead of 10 millimetres. The numbers in existence of this error were therefore as under:—

ORDINARY STAMPS.					
½ anna ...	...	...	67	4 annas ...	26
1 ,, ...	...	...	101	8 ,, ...	14
2 annas ...	...	...	51	1 rupee ...	10
3 ,, ...	...	...	17		
SERVICE STAMPS.					
½ anna ...	...	...	100	4 annas ...	52
2 annas ...	...	...	8	8 ,, ...	17

The stamps of these three issues were all surcharged "Jhind State" with one setting of type.

(6.) "SERVICE" instead of "SERVICE" occurs in the service stamps of the 1893 issue, showing that the "SERVICE" surcharge was not the same as was used in 1892. This error is caused by a "lead" showing. The numbers were:—

½ anna ...	...	...	...	...	100
1 annas ...	...	...	...	...	8

(7.) A similar error occurred in the small star watermarked values of the 1896 printing, and is the only error in this printing. A "lead" shows after "JHIND" and makes it read "JHINDI." The numbers of this error were:—

ORDINARY STAMPS.					
1 ½ annas ...	...	...	...	...	11
3 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	12
12 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	6
SERVICE STAMPS.					
½ anna ...	...	...	...	...	134
1 rupee ...	...	...	...	...	3

(8.) I have found the "J" below the line in the following values:—

(a) All the stamps of the "JEEND" issue.

(b) The ½ anna red surcharged, ordinary and service.

(9.) Finally the "D" of "JHIND" is below the line twice in each sheet of the 1891 6 annas value.

—From the *Philatelic Journal of India*.

Notes on the London Exhibition.

IV.

Class III.—Collection of Rare Stamps.

The exhibits in this class contained a really marvellous array of the greatest rarities, and it is impossible to mention every stamp shown. Some of the exhibits were fine throughout, and included only rarities of the first rank, others, however, were marred by stamps of the second, or even in some cases of the third rank being shown. Even cleaned and one or two forged stamps made their appearance.

Mr. Harvey R. G. Clarke showed among his hundred stamps: St. Vincent 6d yellow green, clean cut perf., pairs of the 1s rose in shades, including the compound perf., unused, Mauritius 2d large fillet (two used) and the 2d "Penoe," New South Wales, Sydney Views 2d violet blue (plate 4), 3d "laureated" and "diadem," both with error watermark "2," Ceylon 4d, 8d, 9d, and 2s imperf., the 9d perf. in the rare shade, and the 24c. purple brown of 1883; Newfoundland 6d, orange vermilion and the 1s in all shades; Canada 12d (used); Nova Scotia 1s. (two) in shades; Vancouver 5c imperf., some "circular" British Guiana's, including the 8c green (cut square, used), the 4c 1852, six of the 4c blue provisional of 1862 and the 4c of 1853 with framed corners.

Mr. W. C. Homersham showed principally British and British Colonial rarities, including an unused octagonal 6d and a pair of the 10d of Great Britain, also a pair of U.S. 90c. Lincoln 1869 issue unused.

Mr. G. J. Hynes' exhibit included a nice set of the early Afghans in all values; some Nevis; the 10 pen brown-lilac error of Finland and one 80 para on bluish paper Moldavia unused.

Mr. W. Dorning Beckton showed unused: 50 grana Naples; 3 cuartos Madrid; 1 and 2 reales; second issue Philippine Islands, 6¼d. orange-vermilion Newfoundland; 1d. red on bluish paper imperf. New Zealand, unused; Mauritius 2d large fillet and the "Penoe" error 2d blue of the second issue; the Naples Arms blue, 2 soldi and 60 crazie Tuscany; Spain 2 reales of 1851, 1852, and 1853, the 1 real of 1854 in light blue, and the 12 cuartos of 1865 imperf. with inverted head; 1s of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; Vancouver Island 5c rose imperf. and a pair of the 10 cents.

Mr. W. S. Lincoln showed amongst his 100 stamps: Ceylon 8d imperf.; Oldenburg 1-10 sgr. yellow unused; 2 unused 2d Sydney Views; New Brunswick 1s in both shades, also the "Connell" stamp; Turks Island 1s prune; Western Australia 2d brown on red printed on both sides unused, and this stamp and the 1s brown rouletted, the latter unused; Lagos 10s brown; St. Vincent 4d on 1s used and unused; Zurich 4 rappen with horizontal red lines; Portugal 50 reis first issue unused;

Mexico 3c. brown eagle issue unused; the "Transvral" error, etc.

Mr. F. A. Wright exhibited the first issue of Western Australia all values; Mauritius "Post Paid" 2d, 6d orange vermilion Newfoundland, Buenos Ayres 4 pesos red and 5 pesos yellow; Antioquia first issue 1868 2½c. blue and 5c green; Spain 2 reales 1851; Zurich 4 rappen; Great Britain 10s and £1 with watermark anchor unused; Tobago 6d ochre watermark crown and C.A.; Turks Island 1s prune; Canada 12d black; Ceylon 8d imperf., and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia 1s violet.

Mr. W. Thorne's exhibit was marvellous, and contained some of the greatest rarities shown. The rarest was undoubtedly a 4c. British Guiana of 1856 on indigo paper coloured on both sides. This was a magnificent copy cut square. Other stamps included in this exhibit were: Moldavia 27 para unused; Vancouver Island, 5c., rose, imperf.; British Guiana, 1850, 4c., pale yellow, on pelure paper; 1856, 4c., crimson, 4c., blue, paper coloured on surface only; Canada, 12d, black; Reunion, 15c. and 30c., black on blue, the former unused; Dominica, 1d on 6d, green; Ceylon, 4d, and 8d, imperf.; Great Britain, £1, watermark anchor, unused; ditto, watermark cross; Hawaii, 13c., Type II.; India, 4a., red and blue, with head inverted; Newfoundland, 1s, carmine-vermilion, unused; Straits Settlements, first issue, 12c., green, with double surcharge; Tuscany, 3 lire; U.S., the Battleboro' local stamp (with engraver's inscription at base, especially interesting in this condition); 1869, the series with inverted centre, including a block of four of the 24c.; Virgin Islands, 1s, with figure omitted; Spain, 12c, rose and blue, imperf., a pair, one of them with frame inverted; a pair of red woodblocks and the 6d St. Helena carmine without surcharge.

Mr. H. R. Oldfield only showed rarities of America, and included the "Lady Macleod"; six of the 1s values of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland in shades; Colombian Republic, stamps of the 1861 and 1862 issues, with the error 50c., red of 1863, and high values of later issues; the 4 and 5 pesos of Buenos Ayres; Antioquia, first issue, 2½c., two, and 5c., three, one unused; Bolivar, first issue, green, two; Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the two values used and unused; Peru, medio peso rose, three.

Mr. Pio Fabri had a very fine selection of stamps, unfortunately some doubtful stamps spoiled an otherwise very meritorious show. His exhibit included: New Brunswick, 5c., "Connell"; Canada, 12d; Ceylon, first issue, 8d, unused; India, 1854, pair of 4a., first setting with the blue line frame, unused; Western Australia, first issue, 4d, with frame inverted, an extremely rare stamp; Spain, 2 reales, 1851, 1852, and 1853, and Madrid, 3 cuartos, all unused; Switzerland, Geneva, 10c., Vaud, 4c., all unused; Tuscany, 60

crazie, pair of 2 soldi, a magnificent strip of five, 1 soldo on bluish, all unused, and 3 lire, used; Russia, 1858, 10, 20, and 30 kop., with wmk., unused; Russian Levant, 1865, strip of three (2 kop.), blue and brown; Finland, 8 pen., black on green, small serpentine, perf. $10\frac{1}{2}$, very rare; and error 10 pen. on wove, unused; Oldenburg, 1-15 thaler, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., 2gr., on coloured paper, all unused; Buenos Ayres, 4ps. and 5ps., the latter unused; Colombian Republic, 1862, 20c., unused; Antioquia, first issue, $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., unused; New South Wales, Sydney, 3d, unused.

Mr. M. Giwelb also had a very fine show, His exhibit consisted only of 'stamps in the very best condition, and included unused: Austria yellow "Mercury"; Spain 2 reales of 1851, 1852, and 1853, and the 3 cuartos bronze Madrid; India, the long service set of 2, 4, and 8 annas, Lagos 1887 2s 6d, 5s, and 10s; St. Vincent 4d on 1s; Buenos Ayres 4 pesos vermilion; "Lady Macleod" of Trinidad. Used: A set of the four values of the first issue of Antioquia; Ceylon 8d imperf; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia 1s; Moldavia 54 and 108 paras, and an entire envelope with 2 copies of the 20 centimes Suez Canal.

Mr. E. S. Lamplough only showed 55 stamps, including "Suez Canal" (several values on three original envelopes); Pacific Steam Navigation, three used, 1 rl. and blocks of four unused, 1 and 2 rls. on blue paper; New Brunswick, "Connell"; Mauritius, "large fillet"; Great Britain, V.R.; Western Australia, 6d, bronze, and the same stamp rouletted; New South Wales, 2d; "Sydney View," on entire envelope, with letter posted on the first day of issue, 1st January, 1859 (the letter being dated in error 1st January, 1849).

Mr. W. B. Avery exhibited a block of twenty V.R.; a collection of American Locals including some 5 and 10c. St. Louis, a Brattleboro' 5c. and the Millbury; two sets of Reunions; the 3 lire Tuscany used and unused; the 6d carmine St. Helena without surcharge, and a block of eight Naples Cross, used.

H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., A very fine selection of rare stamps, including Canada 12d; Great Britain two V.R.; Hong Kong 96c yellow-brown; Nevis lithographed 6d and the 6d green; New Brunswick 3d yellow; St. Christopher 1d lilac rose C.A. and 4d blue C.A.; St. Vincent 5s star; Sierra Leone first issue 6d imperf; New South Wales 1d plate 1 Sydney View and the 6d laureated; Brazil 300 reis slanting figures, Buenos Ayres 4 pesos red; Wurtemberg 18kr. with silk thread; Austria second issue 2kr orange; Naples Cross; Sweden 24sk banco and Neuchatel 5c., all unused. Used Moldavia 54 paras; two 2 reales Spain, 3 cuartos Madrid and some early Philippines, some of which were unused.

H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G.—Great Britain and Colonies only, all unused, unless otherwise stated: Great Britain, 6d., octa-

gonal strip of four. Ceylon, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., on bluish paper, rouletted, and 24c., plum; Straits Settlements, 12c., with double overprint; Barbados, 1d., on half of 5s.; British Columbia and Vancouver Island, a pair of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., imperforate—this pair is unique, and a single copy of the same in the darker shade, and the 5c., rose, imperf., used; British Guiana, 1860, 8c. and 12c., perf. 15; Canada, 6d., perf.; New Brunswick, 3d., yellow; St. Vincent, a number of the scarcer stamps, including 4d. on 1s., the 4d., blue in several shades, perforations and watermarks among them; the 4d., CA, dull blue; Trinidad, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., black on lilac, CA; Turks Islands, 1s., prune, several varieties of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the 1d., 6d., and 1s., in both colours, including that on the 6d., with small fraction; Lagos, the first 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s.; Mauritius, 1s., "Britannia," green, perf.; New South Wales, 3d., laureated on blue paper; and 8d., orange (large square), imperf.; New Zealand, 1d., NZ, rouletted, used, 6d., NZ, perf.; Tasmania, 1d., first issue; Victoria, several varieties of the 2d. and 4d "emblems," 5s., blue on yellow, etc. etc.

Classes IV. to XI. and the various Government and Official exhibits we reprint from the "London Philatelist." These classes being a sealed book to outsiders, could not be described better than by one of the judges, and it is with apologies to Mr. Castle that we reproduce his remarks.

Class IV. Division I.—Collections without limit as to number.

The entries for this class were very numerous, hence the competition very keen. Collections of varying interest were shown, of which those rewarded by the judges were assuredly the most meritorious.

Beckton, W. Dorning. No less than twenty-four volumes were shown. Each of the five continents were represented by many stamps of considerable scarcity, and the collection numbered upwards of 20,000. Used and unused specimens, and there were a large number of unused pairs and blocks. Switzerland many of the Cantonals, including the double Geneva; Poste Locale without border, etc. In Asia, Ceylon, 8d, 9d, and 2s., and an unused pair of the 1s 9d. The Roumania Book was very fine, consisting principally of unused, and alone would have been a powerful agent in the obtaining of the prize.

Hetley, Mrs. H.—Five volumes, containing a collection of the stamps of the West Indies, some of the Australian Colonies, and Japan. In South Australia the 1d imperf. and the series of the first issue complete; the 3d, red, surcharge of 1870; the 4d of 1871, watermark V and crown. In Trinidad singles and pairs of unused, two of the lithograph stamps, and the 1d, 4d, and 6d of the $11\frac{1}{2}$ perf. In St. Vincent there were the 4d, yellow; 1s, brown and vermilion; and several of the 4d values of different perfs. and watermarks, all unused, and the provisional 4d on 1s. The Aus-

tralian Colonies were well represented all round, also other British Colonies. Amongst the stamps of Japan there was a large number of unused in large blocks and pairs—an exhibit well deserving of the Gold Medal, as it evinced great Philatelic knowledge applied to a large area of collecting. The Medal of H.R.H. could not have been more appropriately awarded.

Cowland, W.—Gibraltar, first issue, 1s; Oldenburg, 1858, ½gr., green; the Hanover ten groschen; Spain, three cuartos, Madrid, and the two reales of 1851-52 and 53; the Tuscany three lire; the Brazil three high values in slanting figures. Bolivia, 500c., with nine and eleven stars. Buenos Ayres, three, four, and five pesos; Newfoundland, 6½d and 1s vermilion; St. Vincent, 4d on 1s, and the 5s.

Dingwall, A. H.—Great Britain stamps used abroad, illustrating the use of the stamps in foreign countries and the British Colonies and provinces, before the latter had a separate postal service.

Hayman, Harry L.—In this fine general collection of 22,500 stamps, comprised in twelve volumes, the stamps were mostly shown both unused and used. Some of the chief stamps represented were: Great Britain 1d, V.R.; Finland, 10p., error, and block of three errors, 3½ roubles; used Bergedorfs; British Guiana, 1853, 1c. and 4c., unused, in pairs; Virgin Islands, 6d, imperf., pair, and 1s, brown, used; Cape of Good Hope, seventy-seven wood-blocks, unused and used; Egypt, the errors of the first issue, unused; Mauritius, ½d, on red on 9d, lilac, unused; British Central Africa Protectorate, the set up to £25, unused etc.

Hayman, Mrs. H. L.—Two volumes, comprising about 11,200 stamps. Amongst the principal items were: Great Britain, 1s, 5s, 10s, and 20s I.R., Official; France one franc, orange; Tuscany, one soldo, unused; Cape wood-blocks, five; Lagos, 1885 issue, 2s 6d and 5s; Gold Coast, 20s, carmine and green; British East Africa Company, the set to five rupees, used; British Guiana, 1c. and 4c of 1853, unused; and 4c., 1851, used.

Lincoln, William S.—A general collection in a "Lallier" Album, consisting of over 4,000 postage stamps, mostly unused, and a large number of proofs, etc. Amongst the most noticeable unused stamps were a sheet of New Caledonia; Great Britain, 1d, black, V.R.; 2d, blue, without lines, and 1d, red, Archer roulette; Bergedorf, 1860, ½sch. (black on violet), and three (blue on rose); Spain early issues, 1851, 2 and 10 reales, 1853, all values, and Madrid 1 and 3 cuartos, bronze; Greece, Paris prints; Hanover, 1850 to 1864, all values; Oldenburg, all values; Saxony, 3pfg; Swiss: Zurich, 4r., Basle, and Winterthur; Ceylon, set of envelopes; India, ½ anna, red; Cape wood-blocks; Mauritius "Post Paid" and early issues; Western Australia, Sydney Views; Philippine Islands, 1854; Brazil, all the large figures and italic

figures; sets of Nevis, 1861 issue; Newfoundland, 1862 and 1863; United States, 1851, 1857, etc., etc. Although it will be seen that there were many fine stamps here, the collection was marred by the admission of many unnecessary specimens (such as "Hamburg Locals"), and there were also included many forgeries, some of an egregious nature.

Reichenheim, F.—Baden, 1851-3, 3kr., yellow, 1kr., white, 3kr., blue, and 3kr., green, unused; Hamburg, 9sch. imp., used; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 4-4sch., rouletted; Saxony, 3pf., red, and Tuscany, 3 lire, and the "Basle," unused. India, the top row of the sheet of 2 anna, green (1854); Cape of Good Hope, 1d and 4d "wood-blocks"; Canada, 7½d and 10d; and West Australia, 6d, bronze, all used. Nevis, 1s, green, 1867, unused, and some good United States. Entire envelopes of Poland, 10kop., black, 1860, and the 1820 Sardinia letter sheets.

Collections of varying interest were also shown in this division by Miss Feyl de Pfeil, Miss M. Hayman, P. Arnhold, Captain A. H. Terry, Mrs. G. Max Muller, Mrs. W. Blake Fisher, Mrs. F. P. Leay, Dr. Heurtley Sankey, Mrs. Russell-Ferguson, Mrs. Davidson of Tulloch, Mrs. Livingston, and Mrs. E. F. Green.

DIVISION II.

Collections (not exceeding 4,000 in number).

Levy, Eliot T.—The adhesive postage and telegraph stamps of Great Britain, unused, including essays, in two volumes. In the 1d value could be found the V.R. (three) and the whole of the plate numbers in blocks and strips, nearly all the 2d pairs of the embossed series, and also the 5s, 10s, and £1 in both watermarks. This exceedingly choice lot of our country's stamps was worthy of being exhibited in "extenso," and it is to be regretted that it could not have been so shown.

Castle, S. M.—A fine collection of the stamps of the United States of America, in three volumes, of about 4,000 stamps, including departmentals, but not periodicals or Unpaid Letter stamps, comprising: New York, 5c., pair, used; 1847, 10c., black, five unused and pair used; 1855, several of the 5c. and 30c. and six of the 90c.; 1861, 10c., "première gravure," used; 90c., eight unused; 1862, 5c., chestnut, six unused; 1868, 5c., grille, 9 by 13, unused; 24c., ditto, pair used, and 90c., unused; two complete sets of the reissue of the 1869 stamps, all unused. The remaining general issues were fully represented. The Departments were arranged according to the various printings, including Executive, two sets unused; and sets of Justice, Navy, and Agriculture; fine condition throughout.

Bang, Ferdinand.—A really beautiful collection of European stamps, used, selected with the greatest discrimination. The various countries and states were fully represented, some of the chief items being: 3pf., Saxony; double block of four of the ¼sch., roul., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on original;

Oldenburg, 1858, $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr., and other values; Schleswig-Holstein, 1860, 1 and 2sch.; Bremen, complete, including 7 grote, perf., on letter; Lubeck, complete; Bergedorf, 3sch.; Switzerland: Zurich, 4rap.; Basle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ rap.; Winterthur; Geneva, double stamp on letter, etc.; Spain, the 2 reales of 1851-52-53, and 12c., imperf., inverted frame; Naples, the trinacria; Tuscany, 2 soldi, etc.

Potts, Mrs.—An ancient collection, apparently undisturbed either by recent issues or modern knowledge, containing some forgeries, but many scarce stamps, e.g., a page of the early Spanish stamps (some of the 2 real stamps being unused), the 4d error, Cape of Good Hope, wood-block, early Buenos Ayres and Granada Confederation, a medio peso pink Peru, and some rare Trinidad and San Domingo stamps.

Collections were also shown by Miss S. Dalbiac, Mrs. M. C. Weston, J. Soul, C. S. Dudley, Mrs. C. G. Kekewich.

DIVISION III.

Collections (not exceeding 2,000 in number).

Walter, L.H.—Two volumes of unused and used stamps of the United States of America, amongst which were the 10c. of 1847; 1857, 5c., 10c., and 12c. (pairs); 1856, 5c., red-brown, and Types 1, 2, and 3 of same value; a 5c., mustard, of 1867 (all being unused); a series of the grilled issues of 1868 to 1870, including 90c.; the issues of 1872 to 1893, without grilling, on different kinds of paper; most of the official issues, both used and unused; and a series of newspaper and postage due stamps. Many splendid stamps were shown here, but the system of mounting them might be improved upon.

Hynes, G. J.—A collection of Indian stamps in one volume, supplementing the exhibit in Class II., comprising the De La Rue issues, in which were included the unwatermarked and watermarked series, also the provisional "Service" stamps, amongst which were varieties of surcharge on the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, the 2a., 4a., and 8a. (ong), unused, and a set of the official imitations, a block of four of the 6a., 8p., with "Service" in the larger type. There were also three varieties of the Scinde Dawk stamp.

Duerst, G. B.—A special collection of the issues of Roumania from 1862 to 1893, in most cases used and unused, in many shades and printings, including blocks and strips, showing the small varieties on the plates of the issues 1869-1872; the 5 bani, blue, error; and also the later issues with compound and simple perforations. Although not inclusive of any great rarities, Mr. Duerst's exhibit worthily represented the best class of Philatelic research, as it was upon the lines of his collection as shown, that in conjunction with Mr. W. D. Beckton he produced the articles on these stamps that have lately appeared in the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain," and in a German contemporary.

Rodd, B. Plashett.—A special collection of Heligoland, in three volumes. The issues were represented used and unused, the latter showing the various postmarks, etc. Many of the used stamps on entires, and the various envelopes, cards, etc.

Baynes, Mrs. C. A.—A special album of the stamps of Greece, containing a representative collection of all issues, used and unused, with full sets of Paris and Athens prints, including many of the prominent varieties. We specially noticed a block of four 20l. blue with worn spandrels unused.

Although this collection was not of an extensive nature, it probably represents the most consummate Philatelic research ever shown by a lady collector, every variety, however minute, being properly classified, and the greatest taste and discretion shown in the choice of copies. There can be no doubt whatever that the display of such qualities richly deserved the Silver Medal of His Royal Highness.

Other exhibits included those of Mrs. Badgley, F. Donie, and C. Steele-Perkins (both under sixteen years of age), Mrs. M. Bond, and C. Ulbrich.

CLASS V.

DIVISION I.

ENTIRE ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

The display of envelopes was unfortunately by no means representative, and it is to be regretted that some of the finer German collections were not shown, as they would undoubtedly have secured high prizes.

GERMANY AND STATES.

Ransom, F.—Entire envelopes of the Empire and various States of Germany. Most of the earlier issues were represented, notably those of Thurn and Taxis, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Saxony, and Oldenburg. Also assortment of the North German provisionals.

Hesketh, J. R.—An interesting display, being a collection in an album, consisting of about 130 varieties of the Mulready envelopes and covers, unused and used, arranged in order of their plate numbers, and also two frames of entire sheets. Collections of envelopes were also shown by W. C. Homersham, J. Bramah, and F. L. van Dielen, jun.

DIVISION II.

Rodd, B. Plashett.—A collection in six albums of the envelopes and wrappers of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia. The cards, etc., of the same countries were also contained in the same books. New South Wales 1d wrapper on wove and laid, entire, unused; a proof, in black, of the 1d (De la Rue type) on wrapper; and two used letter sheets of 1838; and South Australia, 1d post card with O.S., two specimens.

CLASS VI.

DIVISION I.

POST CARDS, Etc.

Ridpath, T., & Co.—Cards of Mexico shown in an album containing most of the varieties of this country.

Ridpath, T., & Co.—Cards of Roumania, several varieties of the first issue, July, 1873, on buff card, and a specimen of the same, on white card, June. The issue of 1877 includes specimens of the 5c., brown on cream, and of the reply card, on buff. The later issue included numerous shades.

Skipton, S. C., and Brown, W.—The cards of Mexico. In this collection of about two hundred and fifty cards most of the minor varieties were shown, as well as errors, including the issue of March, 1882, without stamp, etc., and the 1890 letter card, 10c, on white.

DIVISION II.

Rodd, B. Plashett.—Cards of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia.

Meyer, R.—This exhibit included the provisional cards 3c., yellow, and 5c., lilac, on blue, of Hongkong; the provisional 2c., red surcharge, of the Straits Settlements; the two first issued cards of Grenada, and a number of other West Indian countries.

Ridpath, T., & Co.—Five Albums, containing the cards of Ceylon, Queensland, Victoria, Belgium, Servia and Spain. Among the Ceylon cards issued in 1880 should be mentioned the 8c. surcharged "via Marseilles," in two types; the error "Ceylon"; and the 12c., "via Brindisi," with the like error.

Skipton, S. C., and Brown, W.—A general exhibit, containing many specimens from all countries.

Ellis, Douglas.—Cards of Great Britain, Malta, Cyprus, etc.

CLASS VII.

EXHIBITS BY STAMP ENGRAVERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF POSTAGE STAMPS AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

Perkins, Bacon & Co., Limited.—Two original water-colour drawings of the Queen's head, the larger of the two being that used for the stamps of Ceylon, and the other that for the stamps of Natal, etc., and an original drawing of the design for the 5s., New South Wales stamp. A frame containing an entire sheet of the 1d., Great Britain (1855), printed in black, being the one-millionth impression taken from the plate. One frame of proofs in black, of various Colonial stamps. Cards of proofs in black and sundry colour trials of various English and Colonial stamps printed by the firm, including a proof in black from the original die of the 1d. stamp, engraved by

Mr. Frederick Heath, March, 1840. The original steel plate of the 1s., first issue, of Newfoundland stamps, the original engraved die from which the plates were constructed, and the steel plate of the 2 reales Pacific Steam Navigation Company's stamps. The first perforating machine used for the perforation of stamps. This machine was worked by hand, a system which was soon superseded by steam machinery. Original letter from Sir Rowland Hill to the late Mr. Bacon, dated 1840, stating that the Queen approved of the design for the first postage stamp. A frame containing a letter, dated August 26th, 1856, from the Tasmanian Government with sketches of 6d. and 1s. stamps, and specimens of the 1d., 2d., and 4d. stamps of the colony printed by the firm. Also a letter, dated November 11th, 1854, from the Inland Revenue, Somerset House, approving of the retouched steel die for the 1d stamp of Great Britain. A similar frame containing a memorandum from Mr. R. P. Raymond, Inspector of Stamps, New South Wales, and an estimate for 1d. and 3d. stamps, with specimens of these values of the "Laureated series" attached. Memorandum dated December 31st, 1858, as to the gumming of French postage stamps.

Thomas De la Rue & Co., Limited.—Fourteen frames of stamps prepared by the exhibitors, containing entire sheets of some of the postage stamps of Great Britain; sheets of several values of the Indian stamps; a sheet of 1s. Hospital stamps, printed in the presence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and signed by him, and a sheet of the 2s 6d value of the same; six values, 1s. to £5, of the stamps of the Tati Concessions, Limited; and complete sets of Zanzibar and new Tonga stamps; also a frame of plate and die proofs of stamps manufactured by the exhibitors; a frame containing a number of water-colour drawings of designs for stamps was also shown.

Waterlow & Sons, Limited.—Two large frames containing specimens of the work of the exhibitors in the postage, telegraph, and other stamps of various countries, including: Niger Coast, 1894 issue; Uruguay, 1889, 1893 and 1895; Siam, Indore, Liberia, Congo, North Borneo, Sirmoor, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Peru, etc.

Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Limited.—A frame containing chiefly proofs of original dies and 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, two; British East Africa, four values and essay; Chiffi Telegraphs, five values; Pernambuco, five values; Bolivia, 1893, seven values; Tromso by-post; Mexico, essay plate of ninety-six stamps; and sundry other essays.



NOVEMBER, 1897, REPORT.

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His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

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REV. W. BELL, Cork.

Vice-Presidents—

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Hon. Solicitors—

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New Addresses.

H. L. Churchill, Esq., British Consulate, Resht, Persia.

Captain Hon. W. E. Cavendish, 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, Gibraltar.

Library.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks, *Anales de la Sociedad Philatelica Santiago*, Vol. 3, 1897, Annual Report of The Birmingham Philatelic Society, Rules of the Sydney Philatelic Club, *Revista Philatelica do Brazil*, *Mekel's Weekly Stamp News*, October 16 and 21, from S. Louis, Mo., U.S.A., *Philatelic Record*, November from Messrs. Buhl & Co.,

Stamp Collectors' Journal, October from Mr. C. H. Nunn. All contributions to the Library gladly received and duly acknowledged.

Subscriptions.

There are still some members who have not replied to the Hon. Sec's. applications for their subscriptions who are once more requested to do so at once in order that their names may be included in forthcoming list of members.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
5, Paultons Square,

Chelsea, London, S.W.

November 6th, 1897.

Exchange Superintendent's Report.

For the October Packets 23 members sent 48 sheets, value £482 13s 8d. The takings of the August Packet amounted to £14 3s 4d or 4.2 per cent. of the value. This low percentage of the takings is to a large extent owing to the holiday season, but members who contribute to the packets will kindly remember that common stamps find no sale in the I.P.U., and that high prices are obtainable only for good specimens of rare stamps. Generally speaking, the prices asked are too high, or at all events, they were so in the June, July and August packets. September packet shewed some improvement in this respect. More members are desired to join the Exchange Section.

5th November, 1897.

S. F. MARX,

Rolandseck, Ealing, W.



Manchester Philatelic Society.—The 3rd ordinary meeting of the Session was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday, October 15th, at 7.30 p.m. The president in the chair, supported by the following members: J. H. Abbott, F. Barratt, C. H. Coote, G. F. H. Gibson, O. Gillett, W. Grunewald, A. H. Harrison, M. W. Jones, W. W. Munn, J. C. North, T. Oxley, and E. Petri.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed a ballot was taken, which resulted in the unanimous election of the following gentlemen: Messrs. W. Armistead, Herbert Lund, F.R.C.S. L.-g., John J. Leech, and Dr. Jago (of Cadishead) as ordinary members, and M. J. H. Thackrah (of Leeds) as a corresponding member.

Mr. M. W. Jones, F.C.S., then read a paper on "Gums, and the best methods for detecting cleaned stamps," premising his remarks by a short account of the circumstances that led to the substitution of various vegetable starches for Gum Arabic. Owing to the failure in the supplies of the latter article, and the consequent high prices caused by the Napoleonic

wars during the first decade of this century, manufacturers and consumers were under the necessity of using cheaper substitutes, and hence the almost universal adoption and retention of these vegetable starches. Chief among these is Dextrine, prepared from "Farina" or occasionally from Farina and Maize, and it will doubtless be news to many philatelists that this preparation has invariably been applied as mucilage to English adhesives ever since postage stamps were first issued, in the year 1840. After an exhaustive analysis of the properties of dextrine, in the course of which Mr. Jones incidentally explained that although usually perfectly white any depth of colour may be obtained by the process of roasting, or the exposure of dextrine to heat in a moist atmosphere. Reference was made of the admixture in dextrine of mineral acids, which, it was conceivable, although but a small millage, might injuriously affect certain delicate colours, especially where circumstances were favourable to the action of the acids, as in the case of stamps affixed to covers made of inferior papers heavily sized with chemical ingredients.

Finally, attention was called to the subject of cleaned stamps, which may be readily detected, not only by the taste left by the powerful acids used for such purposes, but also by the great transparency of all stamps thus treated, which are invariably more or less thinned by the elimination of the size originally contained in the paper. A hearty burst of applause greeted the conclusion of a very scientific paper, which was highly appreciated by all present.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.—October 21. The following were unanimously elected members: Messrs. E. Legendre (France), F. S. Carter (Derby), E. H. Eglington (Staffs).

Mr. W. T. Wilson then gave his presidential address, dealing mainly with the London Exhibition and comparing it with the previous one and advocating the holding of an Exhibition in Birmingham.

November 4. Rev. P. E. Raynor (Ipswich), Messrs. G. Mackey (Birmingham), W. Marchbank (Newcastle-on-Tyne), were unanimously elected members.

Then followed the Display of Ceylon. Messrs. Wilson, Pimm and Major Stockdale showed fine collections.

Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.—The packets made up and despatched on the October circuit showed an improvement on previous ones, their aggregate value amounting to £1,904 11s 11d. Many rare stamps at reasonable prices were offered in the sheets, West Indians and Africans, perhaps, showing up the strongest. May packets have returned from supply rounds, and accounts for that month have been settled. No packets were made up in June, but all contributions were carried over to July. Nine new members have joined last month, three resignations were accepted,

and eleven applications were either held over or declined. Metal boxes will be used in future to hold sheets. Collectors, of all grades, wishing to join our Club are invited to apply to the Secretary, H. A. Sade, Ingleside, St. Albans.

The Warrington Philatelic Society.—The second annual general meeting of this Society was held at the Patten Arms Hotel on Thursday, the 14th October, when Mr. John P. Reynolds, the president, occupied the chair. In the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Herbert Woods) the report and balance sheet were read by Mr. John L. Tunstall, and from these it appeared that the Society was increasing in membership, and was also in a sound financial position, facts which prove that the Society is a useful one for those who make philately not only a pleasing hobby but also a scientific study. Stamps to the value of about one sixth of the total value sent in to the exchange packets had changed hands. The officers of the Society were all re-elected. Arrangements have been made for regular meetings to be held during the winter months, when papers will be read and current topics discussed.

Wheels within Wheels.

EDINBURGH.

The Edinburgh and Leith Philatelic Society held the first of their meetings for the season within 34, Frederick-street, on Monday, 4th October. It was the Annual General Meeting, and the business was mainly formal, consisting of the election of office-bearers, and arrangements for the season. Mr. William Fish, M.A., was re-elected President; Mr. Adam Smail was re-elected Vice-President; the Society's Secretary and Treasurer is Mr. Wilhelm Klun, 16, Viewforth; and the Secretary for the Exchange Packet is Mr. D. Fleming, 31, St. Patrick Square. Mr. Frank F. Hobbs was proposed, and duly elected a member.

The subscription to the above Society is now 5s for town and 3s for country members. It was resolved to admit non-members to the Exchange Circuit on payment of 2s and a charge of 5 per cent on net sales.

The meeting was enlivened by an improvised Auction Sale, which was so successful that it was determined to have another at the next meeting which takes place on the 1st of November.

The series of first sales by our budding auctioneers will be all past before this appears in print. Mr. Mackay's was held in the Queen Street Hall on Saturday, October 2nd. It was fairly well attended, and prices on the whole were very good. A large quantity of Philatelic Literature was disposed of, but the desire for "more light" seems to be but weak in Edinburgh, as this was the most unsatisfactory part of the sale. Or, can it be that Edin-

burgh is quite abreast of the times, and so needs no further enlightenment?

GLASGOW.

Mr. Robert S. Gray held his first sale here on Saturday, September 18th. It was attended by over seventy local philatelists, and nearly £200 was realised. The following were some of the prices obtained: Great Britain 2s, brown, used, 47s 6d; £1 purple brown, 1878, used, 20s; Gibraltar 1s, bistre, 2d issue, unused, 16s; Tuscany, 1853, 9 crazie, used, 54s; British East Africa 4 annas on 5d, 22s—2½ annas on 4½ annas, used and unused, 38s and 40s each—set on Company's own stamps, complete, ½ anna to 5 rupees, used and fine, £15; Lagos 1s, orange, 1875, c.c., 20s; Bahamas 4d, rose, c.c., 14s—unused pair, 37s 6d; Nevis 4d, orange, 18s; Trinidad 1d, blue, lithographed, 1862, 42s; Canada 7½d green, 25s; Newfoundland 8d scarlet vermilion, 20s.

LIVERPOOL NOTES.

The annual general meeting of the Liverpool Society was of that harmonious nature which usually characterises a mutual admiration body.

The one regrettable incident was the retirement of Mr. Bradbury from the Presidential Chair, which he has filled so ably for some years.

The Society has, in Mr. Hill, a president in every way fitted to fill this honourable office, but for all that we shall miss very much the genial chairmanship of Mr. Fred Bradbury.

Mr. Hall's opening sale attracted a fair attendance and though prices in the whole were good, there was no lack of bargains. I understand Mr. Hall expected to have had a much better lot of stuff, but was disappointed at the last moment.

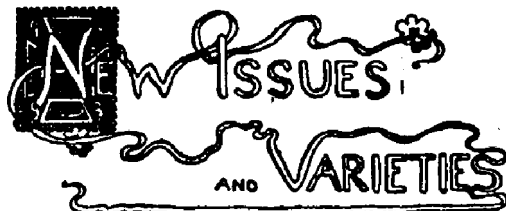
The S.S.S.S. is dead! Long live the S.C. (A) L.P.S.! And may many scalps of the slain "unnecessary and speculative" adorn their wigwam—or in the words of a writer in the "London Philatelist" let us hope they will "ring the neck of the goose which lays the golden egg . . . and crush out the disease," collectors will then have time to collect Nova Scotian remainders.

Trade is good here now. So the dealers say. Opinions are divided as to whether it will compare favourably with the same period last year.

Amongst the visitors last month was Mr. Field, the well-known London dealer, who brought with him a goodly array of rarer stamps and a quantity of medium stuff, the latter at exceptionally low figures.

The latest Sierra Leone provisional, the 2½d on 2/- is not common here, I have only seen one so far. I commend this stamp to the attention of the new collector. It would be worth any N.C.'s while to keep a sheet of these, if he can get them at face or thereabouts.

DICKY SAM.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. According to the *Monthly Journal* the Army Official stamps with the error 'OFFICIAI' have had the error corrected, but it still shows, as the foot which has been added to the 'I' is thicker at the toe than at the heel.

British East Africa. A double card has been issued according to the *D.B.Z* with stamps of the current type and perforated between the cards. P.C. ½ + ½. yellow-green on buff.

British Honduras. The variety of the '2 CENTS on 6d. mentioned in August is said to have been denounced a couple years ago as a forgery in the *Timbre Poste*.

British South Africa. In company with the *M.J.* we omitted the following in September:—

4d. brown and black on thicker paper, perf. 14.

India. *Cashmere.* The *M.J.* chronicles the following, the types being of the illustrations in the last Gibbons':—

½a. red, type 5, on European wove paper.

½a. black, type 12, on laid paper, perf.

It is uncertain if the colour of the latter is really black or a very dark impression of the slate (No. 138 in catalogue).

Hong Kong. *Messrs. Alfred Smith's Monthly* informs us that the \$1 stamp has been forged by surcharging the 10c. which is the same colour as the \$1 on 96c. All the \$1 stamps have been called in and a temporary issue made by surcharging the Duty Stamp of \$2 'ONE DOLLAR' and a bar and adding Chinese inscriptions. A fresh supply of \$1 on 96c. has been ordered in a new colour.

\$1 in black on \$2 bronze-green, wmk. Crown CC.

New South Wales. Mr. Basset Hull has sent us the Post Card and Envelope with stamp of the new type. The Post Card is inscribed with name in a "ribbon at top below which is 'POST,' Royal Arms, 'Card,' and below 'THE ADDRESS,' etc.

E. 1d. red on white laid, size 138 x 78mm.

P.C. 1d. red on straw, " 139 x 88mm.

New Zealand. All the Adhesives are appearing in a fresh perforation.

St. Vincent. Mr. Proudfoot has sent us copies of the current 1d. printed in pale mauve and surcharged 'THREE PENCE, in block letters, usual watermark and perforation.

3d. in black on 1d. pale mauve.

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

50c green.

15. " value in black.

Tonga. The *Australian Philatelist* informs us the type written surcharge 'Half—' 'Penny' has been seen on the 1½d. on 2d as well as on the 7½d. on 2d. On the latter there are some minor errors, as a period instead of hyphen between the type-written surcharge, and we have seen a copy without a stop.

½d. on 1½d. on 2d. purple, red, black and blue.
 ½d. on 7½d on 2d. varieties.

The *M.J.* note "Our publishers have shewn us a copy of the ½d. on the 7½d. with the surcharge 'Half-Penny' upside down, at the top of the stamp," from this we perceive that the surcharge is horizontal instead of vertical.

Uganda. The same paper notes that the following should be added to the list of these stamps :—

- 1895 Letters 'U.G.' and numerals.
- 25 (cowries) black.
- 35 " " "
- 5 " violet
- 15 " " "
- 25 " " "
- 1896 with 'V 96 R' and name.
- 30 (cowries) violet.
- 40 " " "
- 60 " " "

Victoria. Still another variety of watermark has turned up amongst an unsorted lot of Dr. Ellison's accumulations, which have been purchased by Mr. F. Hagen, the well-known Sydney dealer. The stamp is of the emblems type with watermark single '6.'

1893 2d. brown-lilac, perf., wmk. 6.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Afghanistan. The *T.P.* notes a copy of the last type circular stamp which has not yet been chronicled.

1r. mauve on white laid.

Argentine. The *M.J.* and the *Revista* chronicle the two varieties of the Wrappers mentioned, both of the current type.

The Post Cards have been issued on or about September 24th, with sundry views of various parts of the Republic.

W. [c. without accent over 'U' of 'REPUBLICA'
 1c. 'REPUBII CA'

Austria. On January 1st, a new coinage will come into use both here and in Hungary, instead of florins and kreutzers, we are to have krone and hellers (100 hellers = 1 krone). The value of the krone is variously given in the foreign papers, some say it is to be equivalent to the German mark, and others that the value is something over a franc. In any case a new issue will appear.

Hungary. Some special Post Cards have been issued, the description of which we take from the *M.J.* :—"We gather they are employed by the inhabitants of Hungary, and by the persons visiting that country, for the purpose of notifying to the police of Budapest their arrival, departure, and other movements. Each card is folded into three, and contains six pages of printed forms and instructions, all in Hungarian, including a reply portion on which, we presume, is given the permission (or otherwise) of the police for residence, departure, etc. The cards measure 305 x 72mm. when open, and are described to us as follows :—

- Off. P.C. 2 + 2k. blue on buff, "Notification for settled inhabitants and their servants."
- 2 + 2k. blue on blue, "Notice of Departure for the above."
- 2 + 2k. brown on buff, "For use of non-residents, journeying through the town, and staying only a short time in hotels. etc."
- 2 + 2k. brown on blue, "Notice of departure for use of non-residents, etc."

China. We have received from Mr. Benjamin a variety of the lately issued surcharged stamp. As is well-known a fresh supply of the stamps of the 1895 issue had to be printed in order to be surcharged. These reprinted stamps are of a different shade to the remainders that were in stock and received the 'Large Surcharge.' In the variety before us we find that the plate of the 2c. has been retouched or a transfer made, the figures of value '2' have a straight tail and are larger.

We have also received the high values of the new issue from the same source. The stamps are printed in sheets of 80 in 4 panes of 20 side by side, each pane consisting of 5 rows of 4.

- 2c. in black on 2c. green, retouched die.
- 1½. carmine and pink, perf., bird in centre.
- 2½. orange and yellow, " "
- 5½. green and pink, " "

Foochow. According to the *T.P.* the following are the current colours :—

- ½c. yellow.
- 1c. brown.

Nankin. According to the *Ami des Timbres* there has been a small modification of the type. The inscription 'NANKING LOCAL POST' in double lined letters have the 'A' in single lined.

- ½c. pale brown.
- 1c. carmine.
- 2c. green.
- 3c. yellow.
- 4c. red-brown.
- 5c. blue.

France. The Reply Card has appeared with the heading 'REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.'

P.C. 10 + 10c. black on blue.

Grande Comore. This is said to be an island near Mayotte and has a complete set of stamps Cards and Envelopes supplied to it. As the colours, etc., are the same as the other French Colonial sets, we do not give the list in full.

Zanzibar. The *T.P.* notes a copy 20c. with the word 'ZANZIBAR' surcharged three times.

There seems to be some doubt as to the exact numbers of the lately issued provisionals, the *Echo* bringing the number up to some 2,000 in all in a list they publish.

The *Collectionneur* has received some of the current French Postage Dues with value in

Annas and the word 'ZANZIBAR.'

- 2a. in black on 20c. red on green, triple surch.
- P.D. ½a. in red on 5c. blue.
- 1a. " 10c. brown.
- 5a. " 50c. violet.

Germany. The Editor of the *Allgem. Anzeigers* has kindly sent us a copy of a Letter Card issued on November 1st. The stamp is of the current type and the card is headed with 'Deutsche Reichspost'—'Kartenbrief' in Gothic letters and has lines for address, etc., as on the post card.

The card measures 140 x 316mm. and is divided into three parts which fold up so as to make the closed card measure.

L.C. 10pf. carmine on white, bluish ground work.

Italy. *Eritrea.* We hear that the lately issued 1 and 2c. of Italy have been surcharged for use here.

- 1c. black and brown.
- 2c. " red

Montenegro. The *M.J.* chronicles a change of colour of the wrapper and informs us that the wrappers are printed in sheets perforated 110½ longitudinally!! We congratulate Major Evans on his careful measurement, but is he certain it is not 109½? With these exceedingly small sized perforations a mistake is very likely to occur even if a high power microscope is used, and unless the Major used his own eyesight, which nothing can escape, we fancy there must be a mistake somewhere.

W. 3n. green on yellow laid, size 335 x 53mm.

Morocco. The *T.P.* illustrates a set of stamps issued with design in centre of a lion under a palm tree, inscribed above 'CORREOS' on a ribbon and value in 'CENTIMOS' at bottom. The stamps are lithographed and perforated 11½. It is not stated definitely what post they are used for.

5c. yellow-green.
10c. red.
15c. grey.
20c. blue.
25c. lilac.

Peru. Messrs. Williams and Co. have sent us a new Post Card similar to the old 2c. on 5c. The difference is in the setting up of the surcharge. In the left upper corner the large '2' is different, and there are only two ornaments below. The centre device and 'DOS' have been redrawn, and on right the inscriptions, etc., have been reset the figure '2' is closed.

P.C. 2c. in blue on 5c. black.

Roumania. The *A.J.P.* chronicles a copy of the 1869 15b. red, on laid paper.

Russia. *Finland.* The *M.J.* chronicles with medium serpentine perforation the 1867-70 10p. black on buff, vertically ribbed paper.

Salvador. The whole of the current set are reported surcharged 'FRANQUEO OFICIAL.'

Siam. The 1d. has been surcharged '4 atts' in two sizes, one measuring 8½mm. and the other 11mm.

4a. in black on 1a. green, 2 varieties.

Sweden. The Single 5 ö Post Card exists with the same frame (of posthorns) as the Reply Card.

P.C. 5 ö green.

Switzerland. The stamp on the 2c. Wrapper is reported with the arms altered as on the current post cards.

W. 2c. black on yellow.

Transvaal. The single card has now the stamp in two colours similar to the current adhesive.

P.C. 1d. carmine and green.

United States. There has been some talk of changing the colour of the 2c. to green. This would, it is stated, effect a saving of some \$10,000 a year. We however doubt if it will be done as in 1898, the countries of the U.P. Union have agreed to have a fixed colour for the stamps equal to ½d., 1d., and 2½d. values.

In the meanwhile we have seen the current 2c. on laid paper.

2c. carmine on laid paper

Uruguay. We have received a supply of stamps surcharged 'PAZ'—'1897,' and an olive branch to commemorate the establishment of peace between the parties who have lately been fighting the Republic. The surcharge is on the stamps in the newly issued colours, and these already chronicled are, we hear, only the fore-runners of a fresh set. The 10c. is a fresh design of a female emblematic of Electricity we believe. It is not reported if the other designs have been changed.

Fresh Wrappers, Envelopes, and Cards have been issued. The stamp on the wrapper has the figure of value in centre. The Envelope has an oval stamp with arms in centre, while the Post Cards have stamps with arms in centre somewhat similar to the current cards.

1c. blue, surch. in red.
2c. violet, " blue.
5c. green, " "
10c. red, " "
7c. orange, " "

10c. red.
20c. brown-violet, centre black.
25c. red, " blue.
50c. green, " black.
1p. chestnut, " blue
2p. ochre, " carmine.
5p. violet, " "

E. 5c. rose-carmine on white laid size, 152 x 88mm.

W. 1c. blue on manilla, size 152 x 300mm.

P.C. 2c. brown on buff, Interior.
2 + 2c. " rose, U.P.U.
2c. blue on blue, " "

2 + 2c. " orange, " "
3c. violet on blue-green, " "

3 + 3c. brown on buff, " "

L.C. 3c. green on straw, " "
3 + 3c. red on buff, " "



* Unused. † On entire.

The following have held sales since our last report:—

Mr. HADLOW, 104th sale, Oct. 7th.

Mr. MCAUSLAN, 1st sale, Oct. 10th (Glasgow).

Messrs. BUHL & Co., 35th sale, Oct. 11th.

Mr. GRAY, 2nd sale, Oct. 16th (Glasgow).

Messrs. CHEVELEY & Co., 116th sale, Oct. 18th.

Mr. HADLOW, 105th sale, Oct. 19th.

Great Britain (unused)		£	s.	d.	
1	V. R., slightly damaged ...	...	7	10	0
2	" used ...	...	8	0	0
4	1d. black, block of 12, gum ...	...	6	12	6
6-8	2d., no lines, £3 12s, £3 6s and ...	...	3	5	0
16-7	6d. octagonal, gum, £3 and ...	...	2	15	0
19	10d. " pair, gum ...	...	5	5	0
21	10d. " gum ...	...	3	0	0
35	2d., small crown, perf. 16, gum ...	...	3	5	0
36	2d., ditto, perf. 14, gum ...	...	5	10	0
45	4d., small garter, pair, gum ...	...	22	0	0
46	4d., medium garter on white, gum ...	...	10	10	0
63	3d.. with dots, perf. ...	...	6	17	6
115	5/- blate 4 ...	...	10	10	0
139	8d. brown, gum ...	...	5	5	0
146	10/- grey, Cross, gum ...	...	18	0	0
160	2/- brown, imper., gum ...	...	5	0	0
161-2	2/- brown, pair, gum, £12 10s and ...	...	9	10	0
163-4	ditto each ...	...	3	10	0
182	£1, 3 crowns, gum ...	...	3	15	0

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Oct. 19th and 20th.

" BUHL & Co., 36th sale, Oct. 22nd.

" VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, 99th sale, Oct. 28th and 29th.

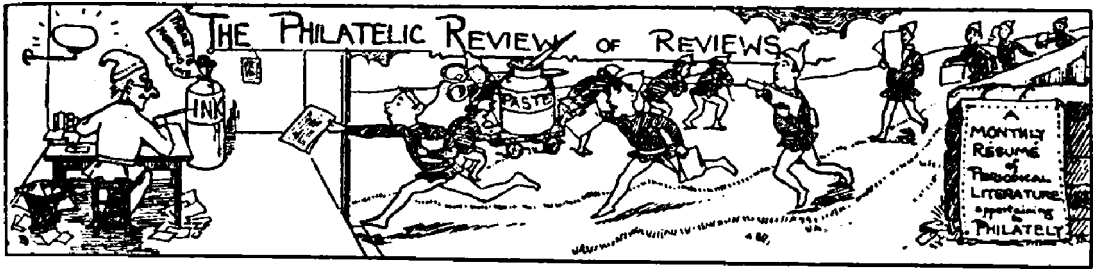
" CHEVELEY & Co., 117th sale, Oct. 30th.

" PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Nov. 2nd and 3rd.

Mr. GRAY, 3rd sale, Nov. 5th, (Glasgow).

Mr. MCAUSLAN, 2nd sale, Nov. 6th (Glasgow).

Messrs. CHEVELEY & Co., 118th sale, Nov. 6th.



NOVEMBER 15, 1897.

Philately at Home.

Monthly Circular, London.

Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son in their October number speak very plainly, and in our opinion rightly, on the abuses of the small collector, who wants to sell an old album, and does not know the value of it. We better reproduce their remarks, and at the same time the remedy they propose.

Here is a typical case. An old "Lallier" album is brought in, filled for the most part with a lot of rubbish, but a sprinkling of desirable stamps makes it worth about £4 to a dealer. The seller (and we have seen a good many of his tribe) never has the faintest idea of their value, and nothing can induce him to name even an approximate price. But let the guileless dealer offer £4, and he will be indignantly told that a collector has offered £35 (why always £35?), and great stress is laid on the catalogue value of a few dog's eared Cape triangulars. More statements of this kind follow, which by implication convict the dealer of shockingly dishonest greediness, and when he incautiously points out that the invariable set of lithographed Pacific S.N. Co., with postmark of concentric rings is forged, a further sin of lying is laid to his charge, as the seller roundly vows that he took them off the original letters himself. Whether these people are rank humbugs or simply victims of self deception, we know not, nor do we care. The book is taken away, and the offer of £4 is taken as a basis for further demands on other dealers. If the seller can manage to extract £4 5s from someone else, he congratulates himself on his business talent, but even if he cannot get more than £3 elsewhere, he can hardly go back to the first dealer for very shame's sake.

The remedies against this sort of thing are simple enough.

(1). If a non-collector has an old book of stamps which he does not wish to sell, let him have the decency to refrain from trying to cadge a free valuation by pretending that he does wish to sell it.

If he really wishes to sell, but knows nothing of its value, beyond having a vague idea that it contains some good things, let him avoid

asking the advice of a friend who has a small collection, or selling by auction, or buying a catalogue, and imagining that his 2s Ceylon, neatly cut to shape, is worth £7, or that his dingy Victoria 1850 1 penny, red, with no visible postmark, is worth £5. His best plan is either to ask the advice of a collector of experience, or to get a dealer to value the collection at a charge of 5 or 10 per cent., with the option of taking it at the valuation.

In this way the dealer ought to fix a fair price, not too much, as he may have to buy the book, and not too little, as he likes to get a good valuation fee, which is, of course, remitted when a sale takes place.

(2). If a collector, with a fair knowledge of stamp values, wishes to sell a stamp, and if he really considers it impossible to name a price himself, he should go to a firm of first-rate reputation, saying that he is willing to take any offer that will be made, and he is sure to be treated fairly. But if he is a regular customer of the dealer, the latter will be generally willing to make an unconditional offer; he would do so in every case if it were not highly probable that his offer would simply be taken as a basis for tentative negotiations with a rival dealer.

"The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser," Handsworth.

We congratulate our contemporary to the seventh birthday, and hope that the next six years will be at least as successful as the first six have been. We are glad that another paper has also published some reminiscences of the dealers' room, alias the "Jungle," Mr. Morley's stall being reproduced with this number.

"The Philatelic Record," London, Norway.

The last numbers bring us the first instalments of an article on the stamps of Norway by A. H. Harrison, which promises to be very good. Especially the descriptions of the 3rd issue in 1863 are excellent, and have in our experience never been attempted or so fully explained before. Enlarged photographs of them would no doubt have given the reader a much clearer idea what the writer means.

Varieties, so far unchronicled are given as follows:

1855, 4 skill blue, lion with two feet on the right hind leg.

1856, 4 skill blue, cut in two and used as 2 sk., with apostrophe after "Fire." 8 skill rose. "Frimerke" on right without "I."

1865, 2 skill orange perf. $14\frac{1}{2}$ on three sides and $13\frac{1}{2}$ on the fourth side.

ALSO RECEIVED:—

L'Estrange Ewen's Weekly Circular...Norwood
Stamps.....Rushden
Stamp Gossip Bury St. Edmunds
Stamp Collector's FortnightlyLondon
London Philatelist
Philatelic ChronicleHandsworth
Stamp Collectors' Journal ...Bury St. Edmunds

Philately on the Continent.

Le Moniteur du Collectionneur—Luxemburg.
 The number under review contains a short article on the stamps of

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

The first stamps were issued on the 1st of August, 1851.

New Brunswick	Nova Scotia.
3d rose	3d blue
6d yellow	6d yellow green

These stamps were engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York, and are practically identical, the only difference being in the ornament in the lower angle, which contains a mayflower in the stamps of Nova Scotia, and a rose in those of New Brunswick.

The third value, 1s, of the same design appeared on the 15th October, 1852, in New Brunswick, and on the 1st December of the same year in Nova Scotia. 500 sheets or 75,000 stamps were printed for New Brunswick, and 300 sheets or 45,000 stamps for Nova Scotia. A second printing took place in 1857, and was in use until the 1st of May, 1860. The colour of this printing is mauve, the paper stouter and less tinted. Mr. Hill, of Halifax, says only 36,000 were issued for New Brunswick, and 24,000 for Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia also issued in 1857 a stamp of 1d for the franking of newspapers. This value in red-brown on blue paper differs from the other values in the design, which represents Queen Victoria in the centre instead of a crown.

The second issue of the stamps of New Brunswick took place on the 24th May, 1860. These stamps are rectangular, the 1 and $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. measure $18\frac{1}{2}$ x 23 mim., and the other values 23 x $18\frac{1}{2}$ mim. They are also engraved, printed in colours on white paper, and perforated. The 2 c. orange belonging to this series was not issued until the 1st November, 1853.

We have still to mention a second printing of the 1 c. in mauve, issued on the 1st June, 1864, and of the 5 c. in emerald green on the 1st May, 1863. These two shades are quite common, whereas unused copies of the 1 cent.

brown violet, although 900,000 had been printed according to Mr. Hill, are scarce.

The "Connell" stamp was also engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York. The British Government, however, decided not to issue them, and dismissed Postmaster Connell. This stamp exists perf. and imperf.

Nova Scotia received the second issue on the 1st June, 1860. Five values bearing the portrait of the Queen. The 1 and 5 c. measure 26 x 21 mim., the other values 27 x $22\frac{1}{2}$ min. They are engraved, perforated, and printed in colours on white paper. On the 1st July, 1863, a stamp of the value of 2 c. in the same type as the 1 and 5 c. was issued, and on the 1st October, 1863, the whole set on yellowish paper.

Both provinces joined Canada in 1867, and the stamps described above could not be used any more from the 1st January, 1868.

Il Francobollo—Milan.

In the July number of the P. J. G. B. we mentioned that some of the plates of Naples had been stolen and sold. Mr. Diena writes in the above paper, that they have been bought for the Postal Museum at Rome. At the same time he gives the following version of the affair.

A few months ago an official heard that some plates of old stamps had been offered for sale. Upon enquiries being made it was found that these plates had been sold by the Mint at Turin in 1875 for old metal. The buyer offered them to several people, but could not find a buyer for them. He, however, kept them, and sold them a few months ago, and they are now in the Postal Museum.

The matrices of all the Naples stamps of 1858 with the exception of the 2 grana value (no doubt lost) are in this lot, as also 2 plates engraved in steel of the 10 and 50 grana, 200 stamps on each divided in 2 panes 10 stamps per row. The plates of the $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, the 1, 2, 5, and 20 grana have not been found yet. On this occasion it was discovered that on the 50 grana plate the coat of arms of the Bourbons had been partly erased, and replaced by the Savoy Cross. This shows that the authorities in 1860 thought of altering the other values in the same manner as they had done the $\frac{1}{2}$ grano. The whole plate measures 452 x 256 mm. exclusive of the margins.

From Parma the Postal Museum has received the matrix of the 25 c., as well as that of the newspaper stamps of 1853-56 6 and 9 c. without numerals of value.

Le Courrier des Timbres-Poste.—Amien.

MEXICO.

This month brings us a good article on the stamps of the Mexican expedition in 1861-1867.

From the historical introduction we take the following: The Mexican Government decided to suspend the payment of the external debt on the 17th July, 1861. The representatives of France and Great Britain in consequence asked for their passports. By a treaty signed

in London on 31st October, 1861, Great Britain, France, and Spain agreed to enforce their claims, and an English, French, and Spanish force arrived on Mexican soil early in January, 1862. On February 9th, 1862, the Generals of the allied forces informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Doblado) that their troops would march inland in order to secure healthier encampments (France had 3,000 and Spain 7,000 men). A meeting between Doblado, representing Mexico, Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, representing France, General Prim, representing Spain, and Sir Charles Wyke, representing Great Britain, preliminary articles of peace were signed, the final negotiations to be opened on April 15th. The Commanders of the allied forces, however, could not agree, the French camped at Tehuacan, the Spanish at Orizaba, and the English at Cordova. At the conference in April the British and the Spanish representatives refused their help to force the French demands, and withdrew their troops leaving France alone.

The French army (about 6,000) received orders to commence hostilities under the command of General de Lorencez. They gained a few victories, but were forced to retreat, in the end, however, they occupied Orizaba, and waited there for reinforcements. These arrived in October to the number of 30,000, under General Forey. They conquered Puebla on May 17th, 1863. General Bazaine took the leadership in October, 1863.

At the national Congress on July 7th, 1863, the Archduke Maximilian of Austria was nominated Emperor of Mexico in accordance with the designs of the Emperor Napoleon III. The Emperor Maximilian and the Empress Charlotte arrived at Vera Cruz, and entered Mexico on June 12th, 1864.

The President Juarez, however, had not given up hope, and still continued to harass the French and Austrian forces in the north.

In December, 1865, the French forces numbering still 28,000 occupied all the towns with the exception of Paso del Norte, which still remained in the hands of the Mexicans under Juarez.

By the treaty of Miramar it was agreed for the French troops to remain in Mexico until 1868 to help Maximilian to establish a firm government. However, already in 1867 February and March the French troops withdrew with what consequences to Maximilian all the world knows.

The French occupation lasted, therefore, from February, 1862, until March, 1867, or a little over 5 years. The writer goes on to say that so far to his knowledge nothing has been written about the organisation of the French Post Office in Mexico during these years.

From the very beginning it was necessary to keep up the communications between the different troops, and for this purpose each detachment was provided with a special Post Office. These had the following obliterating

dies: (1) A round die of 22 mm diameter containing a movable date, and inscribed "Corps Exp. Mexique," and the distinction Bau A (2) A lozenge shaped die composed of dots with the central inscription C.E.M., meaning "Corps Expeditionnaire Mexique," and the distinctive letter of the Post Office A, etc.

At headquarters the following dies were used: (1) A round die inscribed as above with the additional letters Q.G., meaning "Quartier General." (2) With the letters C.E.M.Q.C. The writer has seen the letters A.F.G.H.K. and M. All these obliterations are in black.

Vera Cruz being the principal port had some special obliteration dies, namely V. Francaise and P.D. in red. Most letters were first taken to the capital, and then forwarded by mail coach to Vera Cruz. The postage was 20 centimes per single letter, but a very great proportion of the correspondence was not prepaid. Letters from the north of the country were forwarded via San Francisco and Panama.

Writer possesses the 10, 20, and 40 centimes Empire perforated, and the 10 and 20 centimes imperforate, and thinks that undoubtedly others exist

ALSO RECEIVED:—

<i>L'Echo de la Timbrologie</i>	Amiens
<i>La Gazette Timbrologique</i>	Paris
<i>Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste</i>	"
<i>La Circulaire Philatelite</i>	"
<i>Le Timbre</i>	Bordeaux
<i>Revue Philatelite Belge</i>	Brussels
<i>Le Timbre-Poste</i>	"
<i>Le Philatelite Anvernoise</i>	Antwerp
<i>Le Moniteur Philatelite</i>	Ghent
<i>Les Petites Affiches</i>	Luxemburg
<i>El Heraldo Timbrologico</i>	Malaga
<i>Madrid Filatelite</i>	Madrid
<i>La Revue Philatelite Belge</i>	Brussels
<i>Il Francobollo</i>	Milan
<i>Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift</i>	Christiania
<i>Nederlandsch Tijdschrift</i>	The Hague
<i>Ilustracion Filatelite</i>	Barcelona
<i>Filatelite Matritense</i>	Madrid
<i>Das Postwertzeichen</i>	Munich
<i>Austria Philatelist</i>	Prague
<i>Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal</i>	Leipzig
<i>Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten Zeitung</i> ..	Gossnitz
<i>Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung</i>	Berlin
<i>Deutsche</i>	Leipzig
<i>Der Philatelist</i>	Dresden
<i>Die Post</i>	Leipzig
<i>Die Briefmarke</i>	Esslingen
<i>Briefmarken Offertenblatt</i>	
<i>General Anzeiger</i>	Hemel

Philately in the States.

METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST.—New York.
COCHIN CHINA.

In our May number we brought a review of an article on the Unpaid Letter stamps of Cochin China, by G. Carion.

In our July number we gave an extract from the *Revue Philatelite Francaise*, which ex-

pressed very grave doubts on the genuineness of the stamps in question. Documentary evidence, signed by three officials, the Minister of the Colonies included, was adduced showing that the stamps in question had never been issued officially.

The above mentioned paper now brings the following, which we print in full and leave to our readers to settle the matter:—

In our August number we printed a paper sent out by the Secretary of the "Societe Francaise de Timbrologie" in which Mr. Carion was charged with gross frauds in connection with these stamps. The subject has been before the stamp world for some years and appears to be as far from a settlement now as ever. Personally we know nothing about the case and when the subject was brought up before the A. P. A. that body dodged the issue by requiring Mr. Carion to bring suit in the courts to vindicate his character. We now take pleasure in printing the following testimonial which has been issued by some of the leading collectors in San Francisco, who, having lived in the same city with Mr. Carion for many years, ought to be able to judge of his character. It is hardly likely that a man living a correct life in all other matters could have devised the gross fraud with which he is charged.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

I, George F. Conway, Registry Clerk, at the United States post office at San Francisco, California, being first duly sworn, depose and say, that the original letters of which photo-engravings are hereunto annexed, were opened before me, and that the six (6) unpaid letter stamps of French Colonies referred to, and which were pasted on the original letters, were duly surcharged diagonally in black "COCHINCHINE" when received at this post office in San Francisco, as aforesaid.

GEORGE F. CONWAY,

(P. O. Seal.) Registry Clerk.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of July, A.D., 1897.

JOHN F. LYONS,

(Notary Seal.) Notary Public.

In and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We, the undersigned philatelists, feeling that a great injustice has been done to Mr. George Carion, of San Francisco, by the large publicity given the false statements of the "Societe Francaise de Timbrologie," first published in the "Revue Philatelique Francaise," do now solemnly protest against and condemn the miserable action of the said Society, and request all honest philatelic papers to give the largest publicity to this protestation and reproduce the following sworn statements:—

*E. Gesvret, *Henry J. Crocker, *Wm. H. Crocker, *R. H. Willcox, H. H. Zobel, Walter

C. Lowry, *Geo. F. Mannell, *Wm. Klinger, W. G. Sylvester, *Frank Koenig, *G. H. Luchsinger, *A. H. Weber, *J. H. Makins, Geo. H. Burkhardt, *Roy B. Bradley, W. H. Hollis, C. M. Daiss, *Robert E. Cowan, Harry W. Grantlev, F. S. Kordt.

*Indicates members of the American Philatelic Association.

The Postal Card Society.—Springfield.

The following will be of interest to our readers, showing them at the same time, that official information is published in the United States, not kept secret as if these matters only concerned a few officials.

THE POST CARD CONTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, August 18.—Bids for supplying the Government with post cards during the four years beginning December 1 next, were opened at the Post Office Department to-day. The estimated quantity required during that period is 1,800,000,000 of the ordinary or single large size cards; 20,000,000 of the double or reply cards, and 250,000,000 of the single small size. Albert Daggett of this city filed the lowest bid of 23.95 cents per thousand for the ordinary cards, though the lowest bids on the other two classes, forty and eighteen cents per thousand, respectively, were made by Russell and Lodewick. The bidders and their bids on the ordinary size, department's sample, follow:

Wolf Brothers, Philadelphia, 25.98.
Oscar H. Miller, New York City, 29.75.
The American Banknote Co. of N.Y., 44.
P. W. Cowan and Co. of Middletown, O., 31.17
Wynkoop Hallenback, Crawford Company, New York City, 31.
Walter L. Tobey, Hamilton, O. 29.
Russell and Lodewick of Rensselaer, New York, 23.95.
Traders' Paper Co., Lockport, N.Y., 30.97.
Albert Daggett, Washington, 25.95.
C. C. Woolworth, Castleton, N.Y., the present contractor, 26.29.
F. W. McNeal, New York City, 27.44.
Purcell & Townshend, Holyoke, Mass., 27.72.
The George H. Friend Paper and Tablet Company, West Yardeleton, O., 25.53.
Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company, Ticonderoga, N.Y., 28.

THE POST CARD CONTRACT.

Washington, September 14.—Upon the recommendation of Third Assistant Postmaster General Merritt, the Postmaster General to-day awarded the contract for supplying post-cards for the four years beginning December 1 next, to Albert Daggett, of Washington, at the following rates:

For single cards, large sizes, 3 1-4 by 5 1-2 inches, 23.05 cents a thousand cards; for single cards, small size, 2 1-6 by 4 5-16 inches, 20 cents a thousand; for double or reply cards, 5 1-2 by 6 1-2 inches, 47 cents a thousand double cards.

It is specified that the paper of the cards is to be manufactured at Piedmont, W. Va., or such other place or places as may be designated by the Postmaster General.

The Eastern Philatelist, Newmarket.

The following contribution from an American source will, no doubt, prove to our readers that the wide-spread brotherhood of philately cannot be broken by politics, nor will allow any antagonistic feeling between two countries be it real or imaginary, to exist.

AN INTERNATIONAL PARADE.

If all the philatelists of the world could be brought together somewhere, and called upon to elect someone as their patron saint, I suppose that the good Queen Victoria, of Great Britain and of countless colonies, would easily be elected by a large majority. If I were present I would, as an American, move to make the vote unanimous, and I am confident that the veteran stamp collectors of Germany and France, and other countries would heartily support the motion. Our own Washington and Franklin, and General Bolivar of South America, would, it seems to me, be her only possible rivals, and neither of these distinguished gentlemen, whom you and I know so well, ever saw a postage stamp. There are other great rulers, princes, presidents, and statesmen, with whose faces or profiles we are all somewhat acquainted, and whom we respect but to the stamp collectors of every land Queen Victoria is an old and familiar friend. What a multitude of portraits of her they have seen and handled! And how many have been bought and sold by them; sometimes at a great price—especially some of the poorest and more ancient, such as that of Mauritius, 1847, for instance. Who would attempt to count the number and variety of these postal portraits, or imaginary portraits of England's Queen, that we have seen, or wished in vain to see? Some of them very beautiful indeed, others not so. It would be strange if, to those of us who have been collectors from boyhood—looking so often upon that changing face, which has grown older as we have grown older—it were not dear. She has been, perhaps, without knowing it, a philatelic mother to us all. I wish that I had time to-day to talk about some of those many portraits of her that are in all our collections, beginning with the penny black of 1840, and coming down to the recent portraits on the stamps of Newfoundland, the Niger Coast Protectorate and India, and the latest of all, facing one of the earliest, on the beautiful jubilee issue of Canada; but I must not do so. I was simply reminded of them by a recent event of which we have all read a great deal in the newspapers and elsewhere; that is, the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of the good Queen's reign, in which celebration not only all the British colonies, but all the nations of the earth have taken part. It was, as we have learned, an in-

ternational event of its kind unparalleled in the world's history, and I seem to find in it not only a lesson, but an inspiration for the postage stamp collector, and a multitude of suggestions regarding the possible meaning and significance of a good stamp collection and of its representative character when properly arranged.

The Queen's jubilee was an international event, and it called together representatives of all the nations of the earth. All the people of the world were not there, but all were represented worthily, I might almost say splendidly; each nationality received recognition, and took its appropriate place in that great procession in which were symbolized Law, Order, Harmony, and Progress. And did it never occur to you that all these things are, or may be symbolized also in your postage stamp album by your own quiet fireside? There, also, all the people of the earth are, or should be, represented; that also is an international assemblage; there also are blazoned the arms of many nations, and from its pages the faces of kings, and queens, and princes, of presidents, and generals, and distinguished statesmen—some living and some dead—look out upon you. There in a condensed form is gathered much splendid material for an international parade, which may be preserved as an abiding work of art to be seen at any time, and need not be a mere passing show which must vanish in an hour. And yet there are people who scoff at our interesting pastime, so full—not of great deeds certainly—but of great ideas, and associations, most beautifully and appropriately expressed; who call your stamps and mine "mere rubbish," and who "wonder that we can find pleasure in them." But we should teach these people better, and we may; for to you, and to me, these collected stamps are not mere pretty pictures; they are not mere bits of printed paper. They all tell a story they are all—with a few well known and unpopular exceptions—genuine representatives of those governments whose names and arms they bear; each has put money into the treasury of that government, and with its official authority and sanction every used stamp in the collection has to come to you, or to someone, in legitimate business of some kind, over many miles, perhaps, of land and sea.

"The Philatelic Monthly," Philadelphia.

A very clever letter delivery box has been placed in a number of the larger buildings at Geneva, Switzerland, by an enterprising electrician. This letter box has a compartment for each story of the building and the postman delivering the letters, &c., deposits them in the several compartments as required on the ground floor. The deposit of a single letter makes an electric contact, rings a bell on the respective floor which does not cease ringing until the letter is taken out, and at the same time opens the faucet of a tank on the roof of the house which causes water to

flow into the cylinder forming the counter-weight of the letter box elevator until the weight is heavier than the box, when the box ascends and the flow of water ceases simultaneously. Passing each story the mail intended for it, letters, papers and small packages, fall into boxes fastened to the apparatus in the corridor on that floor automatically. This is performed very reliably because a little spring at the bottom of each compartment in the elevator mail box causes the bottom of the compartment to catch for a moment and the release throws out even a single piece of paper thinner than a postal card into the letter box provided for its reception on the upper floors. When the box has passed the uppermost floor the cylinder filled with water strikes a bolt provided at the bottom, which allows the water therein to flow out, and by its own weight the box descends to its place at the ground floor. Should by any mischance a single piece of paper have remained in the elevator it will at once, upon striking the bottom, go through the same series of movements as before.

ALSO RECEIVED :—

<i>Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News</i> ...	St. Louis, Mo.
<i>The Weekly Philatelic Era</i>	Portland, Me.
<i>Filatelic Facts and Fallacies</i> , San Francisco, Cal.	
<i>The New York Philatelist</i>	New York
„ <i>Philatelic Monthly</i>	„
„ <i>Post Office</i>	„
„ <i>Herald Exchange</i>	„
„ <i>Evergreen State Philatelist</i> , The Dalles, Ore	
„ <i>Home Worker</i>	Knoxville, Tenn.
„ <i>American Collector</i>	New Orleans, Pa.

Philately in Other Countries.

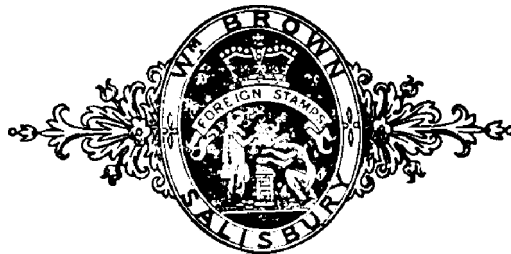
America Filatelica—Guyaquil Ecuador.

From a short article on the high values issued by this country we quote the following :

The total value of imports in Ecuador is about 9,000,000 sucres or dollars (about £1,800,000), and practically all imports enter the country by the port of Guyaquil, where all the large merchants and the banks have their principal houses. Outside Guayaquil only one bank has a branch at Quito. In all other places the people have to settle their accounts with Guayaquil by means of the post. The postal rate on bank notes is 1 per cent, if sent in specie 2 per cent, and every reader can easily see where the use of these high values comes in. The writer of the article saw a packet value 10,000 sucres, and the postage came to 100 sucres or £20. Sendings of 500, 1,000, and even 2,000 sucres are quite common, and arrive every day by post from the interior of the country.

ALSO RECEIVED :—

<i>O Colleccionader de Sellos</i>	Sorocaba
<i>Revista Philatelica do Brazil</i> ...	Rio de Janeiro
<i>O Philatelistta Rio-Grandense</i>	Uruguayana
<i>Stamps</i>	Calcutta
<i>Australian Philatelist</i>	Sydney





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EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

DECEMBER 15th, 1897.

The reported change in the 5c stamps to replace the portrait of Grant by that of Seward will not be made. The suggestion that Monroe would be a suitable subject for this purpose is a good one, but it appears that Grant will be retained.

The following figures from official sources give the enormous advance of correspondence in the Congo State:

	Inland.	Foreign.
1886	880	33140
1887	4740	50814
1888	4840	51264
1889	6734	53428
1890	21090	74988
1891	33406	92756
1892	42764	98751
1893	49754	110208
1894	50572	138468
1895	54382	173564
1896	63258	206976

The Swiss postal administration seems to have returned to the old perforation. Lately we received several of the higher values perf $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

2, 3, and 5 rupee stamps of British East Africa on India will be classed amongst the greatest rarities in very few years from now.

The Turkish Government is making another effort to abolish the foreign post offices in Constantinople.

Cuba is having a new issue in January, 20 stamps and 8 postcards.

Turkey is also going in for a new set early next year.

In order to preserve the colours of stamps from fading, while cleaning them in water, add a little alum.

The United States Postal Department has nearly finished the large collection of souvenirs which is to be sent to all the delegates attending the congress. Among these souvenirs there is an album of photographs of the congress, taken inside as well as outside of the building, views of the principal points of interest of Washington, also scenes which were taken during the nine days' trip of the postal delegates from Massachusetts down to the Mississippi. Among the souvenirs there is also a complete collection of postage stamps of the United States, surcharged with the words "Universal Post Congress," and a silver medallion which is a little larger than a half dollar piece.—From the "Herald Exchange."

"The design for a new postage stamp has been approved by the Postmaster-General. There is a portrait of Her Majesty as she appeared at the coronation, except that a coronet is substituted for a crown. The portrait has been engraved from a photo procured during the Jubilee ceremonies, upon which was the Queen's own autograph, so that it is authentic. The corners of the stamp will be decorated with maple leaves, which were pulled from maple trees on Parliament Hill and engraved directly from them. Everything is to be correct and up to date, and the new issue is expected to reflect credit on Mr. Mulock's good taste. The engravers are instructed to take care to make this permanent and ordinary issue a tribute to their skill. The present stock of stamps it will take some months to exhaust, and not till they are done will the new stamps be issued. It may be about December of this year."—*Ottawa Evening Journal.*"

The businesses of Messrs. Nunn, Christie, and Co., and Jno. Graves and Co., both of Bury St. Edmund's, have now been amalgamated, and will shortly be turned into a limited liability company, under the title of C. H. Nunn, Graves, and Co.

The Santiago Philatelic Society has sent us the third annual report of their work. We heartily congratulate the members on the excellent work they have produced and also for the service they have rendered philately by the compilation of the multitude of Chilean postmarks. We wish the Society every success and hope to see in future more of their praiseworthy industry.

Mekeels have distinguished themselves in their special New York issue under date of Nov. 11th. The frontispiece is an excellent reproduction of Washington. It is fully illustrated with the photographs of the principal members of the Collectors' Club and of the rooms the club occupies at 351, Fourth-avenue, New York. We specially noticed the club rooms of different philatelic societies, the library, billiard room, and guest chamber. Furthermore the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited, is fully described with illustration, as well as the complete editorial staff of Mekeels.

Mistress: Bridget, here is a letter for you come through the dead letter office. Bridget: Shure and it must be my mother that is dead, I have not heard from her for a long time.

Philatelists will be interested to know that a new issue of Tientsin stamps was to appear in October, and the local paper says the surcharged ones at present in use will not be accepted, though surely what is meant is that those now in purchasers' hands will be accepted, but no more of that sort will be issued.—From the *Indian Daily News.*

Mr. Empson, of Birmingham, has bought the remainders of Leeward Island Postal Fiscals, and as there are only small numbers of some values amongst them we counsel our friends to lose no time in securing some at their present low prices. Some of the largest dealers have bought parcels of them, and prices are certain to go up, as soon as the present lot is cleared.

The Dominion Government of Canada has decided to reduce postal rates between Canada and the rest of the British Empire by more than one-third. At present the charge per ounce is 5d. But from January 1 the charge will be 1½ per ounce, being one farthing less per half ounce than the penny rate proposed by Mr. Henniker Heaton for that weight. When making this disclosure on behalf of the Canadian Postmaster-General, Mr. Paterson stated that the concession has for its prime object the furtherance of commerce between the Dominion and Great Britain. But it will do a great deal more than that; the boon applies to the most remote portions of the Empire, and all will therefore benefit in greater or less degree.

Though we may again lay ourselves open to be termed "Imperia lists" we heartily rejoice at hearing this news, and we congratulate Mr. Paterson on the step he has taken, and hope Great Britain and all our colonies will follow. What the British Empire does now, the rest of the world will do in a short time.

Austral Topics.

BY A. F. BASSET HULL.

The New South Wales 1d wrapper, with stamp of the "Record Reign" design has just been issued. The paper is the same as that of the previous issue, with watermark "One Penny," and the stamp is in deep rosy-carmine. The 1d stamped envelope was issued on the 6th September, but the 2d is not yet out, the stock of the Emu type not being exhausted. The 1d x 1d postcard will shortly be issued with the new stamp, and in the new colour, and this will complete the contemplated alterations in the postal stationery.

The Hospital Stamp scheme turned out such a success (from the charitable point of view) in New South Wales that Victoria has followed the example, and present indications point to a great boom in the 2s 6d stamps, of which only 10,000 are to be issued. Home and foreign philatelists and stamp dealers will doubtless marvel at the rush that has been made for these stamps. The boom in Sydney sent the 2s 6d stamp up to such a premium that a number of sales took place at £1, and buyers at that figure confidently asserted their belief that the price would reach £5 "when the demand came from England and America!"

To anyone acquainted in the slightest degree with the true inwardness of the philatelic market, such an assertion of course was simply ridiculous, and the wise ones promptly placed all they had at top prices. As the current figure asked is now 10s—and no buyers—the fond speculators have got a severe lesson which should effectually prevent them from dabbling in matters they do not understand.

But in the case of Victoria the same kind of speculators had only heard the first part of the story, and sent in their demands and cash before the fall commenced. The result is that the Postmaster-General has some £5,000 lodged with the demands, while only £150 worth are to be issued! He has already announced that the issue is to be strictly limited to 10,000 and is, therefore, debarred from printing any more. Consequently it becomes necessary to devise some scheme of distribution that will meet the demands with some show of fairness to all concerned. This will probably be effected by supplying all orders for single stamps, and apportioning the balance pro rata, as nearly as possible. I understand, however, that one demand is for the whole issue! This and other large orders must be treated on a sliding scale of a percentage reducing in inverse ratio to the size of the order.

And here let me venture to predict that the "fortunate" ones who get their 2s 6d Victorian stamps will not have much joy out of their bargain, for they applied on the strength of the rise in N.S.W. not anticipating the slump that has already set in. Patient collectors who really want specimens will get those of either Colony at about face value by Christmas!

I learn that Victoria has issued an adhesive stamp of 1½d to meet the altered tariff on newspapers to Queensland. I have not seen the stamp but am informed that it is of the same shape as the ½d, and printed in green.

Your publisher, Mr. William Brown, recently informed me that he had found a fine specimen of the 4d (1853) Van Diemen's Land, on laid paper with lines far apart, in the collection of a relative, who formerly resided in Tasmania. The specimen was unused, as were all the specimens (three) I have seen. When writing my monograph on the stamps of Tasmania I ventured the opinion that this stamp on laid paper was in the nature of a proof or trial impression, basing my deduction on what, I confess, are rather slender grounds, viz., that the variety has only been met with in an unused state, and is printed in a very superior manner, showing all the finer lines with great distinctness.

I do not know whether all of your readers who closely study stamps have invariably experienced it, but I know that I am not alone in the possession of a kind of instinct with regard to any unusual variety that enables me

to arrive at a conclusion as to its status. Whether it is a forgery, fake, reprint, proof, or what not, that instinct tells me its nature. The same feeling leads to the immediate detection of a single forgery when merely taking a casual glance at a full page of stamps, or a scarce variety amongst a host of common things. This feeling has influenced me with regard to the laid paper 4d, and until abundant evidence to the contrary is adduced I will continue to regard it as a proof impression.

The finding of the specimen mentioned is, I consider, another link in the chain of evidence in support of my opinion, and it may interest your readers to learn why. Mr. Brown's relative was a resident of Hobart in probably the earliest days of stamp collecting—to my knowledge, in fact, his cousin was a collector, advanced for those days, in 1868. Henry Best printed the stamps; John Davies bought Best's printing business, and continued to print stamps for the Government; and the Best, Brown, and Davies boys were all schoolfellows together, and rivals in stamp collecting. They exchanged very largely with each other, and rummaged the papers of their respective fathers for stamps. The possession by a Brown of this fourpenny stamp could doubtless be traced to an exchange with a Best or a Davies, either of whom might have found a proof sheet amongst the office papers. It may be urged that they might have found it, and it might have been an ordinary sheet printed for use after all, but I think the probabilities point the other way, and that a proof sheet was found, cut up, and distributed amongst the boy collectors by way of exchange. The other specimens I have seen all came from contemporary collections, and doubtless formed part of the one sheet. It must be borne in mind that the collectors of that day preferred used to unused specimens to such an extent that I have known instances where unused Nova Scotias and other beautiful stamps received from dealers have been deliberately pen-cancelled to give them the semblance of used specimens! It would, therefore, need some such peculiarity as the fact of the stamp being a "first impression" to preserve it intact, or even to ensure its insertion in a collection.*

*Any further information about the origin of this 4d Van Diemen's Land on laid will be thankfully received by the Editor.

Correspondence.

F.B.—O. Neither Germany nor Wurtemberg sell the high value stamps to the public. Hence the high price for unused copies.

C.L.M.—E. The currency of Cuba is the same as in Porto Rico, but with this difference, that Cuba has a paper currency, and Porto Rico a silver currency. Hence the various surcharges on the stamps from 1873-1876, which in reality were a safeguard, that stamps purchased in Cuba could not be used in Porto Rico to the detriment of the revenue.

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„ numéro	„ 0.30 „

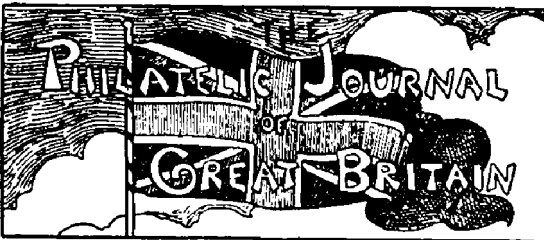
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Jede Nummer	„ 0.25 „

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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



DECEMBER 15th, 1897.

A Revolution. Very radical in its effects will be the proposal, warmly contested though nevertheless carried, of the Postal Union Congress held this summer at Washington, that all countries comprising the Postal Union, should issue the Postage Stamps of the values of 5, 10 and 25 centimes or their equivalents in green, red and

blue, and that this change should come into force on the 1st January 1899.

This decision will affect our ½d, 1d, and 2½d values, and as a corollary the 1s value. The ½d will have to be changed from vermilion to green, the 1d from lilac to the old familiar red and 2½d from purple on blue to blue. In consequence of the ½d value having to appear in green a new colour will have to be chosen for the 1s to guard against mistakes. A new receipt stamp undoubtedly will also have to be issued, as the lilac colour of the present is best adapted for the cancellation by means of pen and ink, whereas the new colour red is the most unsuitable of all the colours.

These changes will also be necessitated in most of our Colonies, very few of them issuing these three values in the prescribed colours at present. If we pass on to other countries we find that France has to change two values, Greece three, Holland three, Belgium one, Spain two, Switzerland two, United States two, in fact very few countries exist that have not to change the colours of one or more values. We have no doubt but that in a good many instances the postal administrations will issue entirely new sets of stamps, perhaps even new designs will take the place of the current ones. It may be said we are on the eve of a revolution in postage stamps. From a collector's point of view this change will be hailed with delight, whether it will meet however with the unmixed approval of the postal administrations remains to be seen. The "New Collector" can, therefore, look forward to a good time.

A Retrospect. Although the past year can scarcely be looked upon as a record one, yet it must certainly be marked a Red Letter Year in the Philatelic Calendar.

Amongst the many events of interest, which have taken place the London Philatelic Exhibition occupies the foremost position. That this Exhibition eclipsed anything of the kind hitherto held in any part of the globe is admitted on all hands, and secondly, that the holding of such an exhibition was required in the best interests of Philately cannot be doubted.

An exhibition of such a high order of merit tends to tighten the bonds of union still closer amongst the older collectors and by bringing them together enhances the interest, great though it already may be, taken by them in their treasures, whilst in others it arouses the interest which may have lain dormant for some time.

As to how far the exhibition has been a success in attracting fresh collectors it is perhaps a little early to judge, there is no doubt however that the new recruits are more numerous than the weak-kneed collectors, upon whom the array of good things at the exhibition had a depressing effect.

The consideration of the existence of fresh collectors recalls to our mind that Death has been busy as ever in our ranks during the year that is fast drawing to a close.

John K. Tiffany, C. E. Curtiss, Gilbert Lockyer, and last, but not least, Hastings E. Wright, were all Philatelists in the front rank, whose work in the interests of our pursuit will be sadly missed.

There is another band of Philatelists, to whom we would refer, viz., those who have during the past year disposed of their collections and retired (we hope only for a time) into the dullness of private life. The first and foremost amongst them is Dr. Legrand, who after being in harness for 35 years, and in view of advancing old age, has disposed of his particularly interesting collection. The Ayer collection, Mr. Blest's Australians, also the collections of "Fentonia," a contemporary of Dr. Magnus, of Dr. Berg, and of the Earl of Kingston are among the celebrated collections which have passed into the hands of the Trade. It is a curious conundrum that the two best known philatelic literary characters of the "sixties" should have sold their collections within three months of one another.

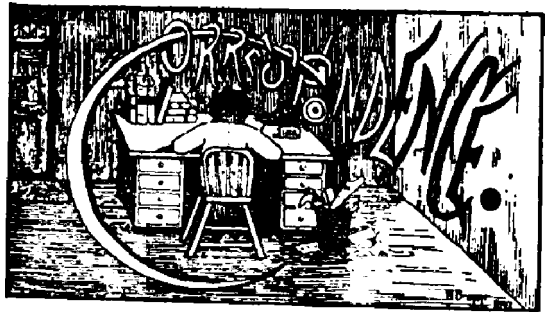
The Philatelic Literature of the past twelve months has been normal, for although the London Society have had their hands so full with the Exhibition as to prevent the publication of any work as anticipated, yet that grand old war horse Mons Moens has given us his work on the stamps of Heligoland, which will go down to posterity as a standard work. There has been no great change in the English press, the usefulness of which we trust is fully appreciated at whatever worth the work of the particular journal may merit. We do not wish to say too much about ourselves on this head, but judging from the way in which our contemporaries quote from our pages (a practice to which we have no objection if the source be given) the usefulness of this journal has, we believe, increased.

The S.S.S.S. has been reconstructed under the auspices of the London Society. One of the elements of danger in a Society of this kind is, to our mind, that the work (however conscientiously done) tends, from its very nature, to bring new issues en bloc into disfavour and disrepute. That this is a great element of danger to Philately cannot be doubted. Where are the places of those old and experienced collectors who fall away, from one reason or another, to be filled from, unless there be plenty of recruits? Where are the recruits to come from, if new issues fall into disrepute? It must not be forgotten that the best Philatelists of to-day have all been at one time General Collectors, taking the new issues of their time; and so it will always be.

In the future, the places of the Philatelists, who are at present in the front rank will be occupied in time to come by those who are to day collecting upon general lines the new

issues of our time. We would go a step further and say it is our honest opinion that before long Philately will be divided into two groups, those who collect up to a fixed period, for instance 1890 (the first 50 years of stamps) and those who collect only the stamps issued after that date.

The different styles will each have their own champions, whose interests will in no way clash, and both can join together for the common weal of Philately. The "New Collector" we consider our pet child, nevertheless we have still and shall always have a warm place in our heart for our old friend. To both we extend a hearty Christmas Greeting, hoping that each may come in the way of additions to their respective collections, without which it is impossible to spend a truly Philatelic Yuletide.



To the Editor of the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

Vigo St. P.O.

London, W.

17th Nov., 1897.

Dear Sir,—I see you chronicle in your paper the Madagascar stamps—however to the date I can't agree. I have made careful enquiries and make the date 1894-5 and 6, and March 1897, since obsolete, the remainders being destroyed by French order. These stamps were issued by the Missionaries, similarly to those of Uganda, the majority too were without gum. The following varieties exist —

PRINTED IN SHEETS OF 12—3×4.

5 V on Yellowish paper.

5 V „ Bluish „

5 V „ White „

PRINTED IN SHEETS OF 9—3×3—THE LAST RIGHT HAND CORNER STAMP BEING THE STARS VARIETY.

1e 5 V on White paper.

Border pattern to LEFT.

1e 5 V „ White paper.

Border pattern to right.

Variety :—

1e 5 V „ White paper

Border to right.

with pair of large stars placed diagonally, and an extra full stop on top line of inscription.

5 V = 5 vari-rai-kenty

(the sixth of twopence).

1e½V = 1 èranambàtry and 5 vari-raikenty.
= the half of twopence.

It may be of interest to know that I hold specimens of all these varieties, and they were purchased in very small quantities at various periods during 1894-5-6 hence the difference in the papers—showing the different issues. All used specimens I have seen have been cancelled on envelope with pen and ink.

You may make what use you like of the foregoing information.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HAWKINS.

U.S. Postal History.

1639.—Post office established in city of Boston.

1672.—A monthly mail to Boston established by Government of New York.

1692.—Postal system for the American colonies projected.

1710.—Postal system for the American colonies established.

1717.—A mail route put into operation between Boston, Mass., and Williamsburg, Va., transmitting letters in four weeks.

1737.—Benjamin Franklin made the Deputy Postmaster-General for the Colonies.

1753.—Franklin becomes the Deputy Postmaster-General for America.

1756.—Stages carry the mails between Philadelphia and New York.

1777.—Continental Congress passes a resolution appointing an inspector of dead letters.

1782.—Rate of postage fixed by Continental Congress for single letters ranging from 4.7 cents under 60 miles, to 14.8 cents for 200 miles, and 3.4 cents for each additional 100 miles.

1794.—Letter carriers are employed at the discretion of the Postmaster-General to deliver letters on payment of two cents for each letter.

1810.—General post-office established at Washington.

1829.—The Postmaster-General becomes a member of the President's Cabinet.

1834.—Railroads first carry mails.

1839.—Envelopes for letters first used.

1847.—The use of postage stamps first authorized. Postage 5 cents.

1851.—3c ½oz. for distance under 3,000 miles becomes letter rate.

1852.—Congress passes an act providing for stamped envelopes.

1855.—Registration of letters allowed.

1858.—Street letter boxes are set up in Boston, and first overland mail between St. Louis and San Francisco established.

1861.—Merchandise admitted to mail.

1863.—Receiving boxes authorized.

1864.—Money orders established.

1868.—Uniforms authorized for letter-carriers.

1872.—Free delivery by letter-carrier in cities of 50,000 population.

1873.—1c post cards appear.

1883.—Postage on first-class mail reduced to 2c ½oz.

1885.—Special delivery authorized.

Post Office Humour.

Herewith we present to a public, which will probably be a little bewildered, a list of words and particulars of how they are ordered to be charged in telegrams, as ordered by the Post Office authorities at St Martin's-le-Grand.

This list has recent'y been sent round to the suburban post offices, and perhaps to the provincial offices also. With the list went a memorandum that the public complained of the method of counting words. Certainly this list will prevent any future complaints against any method—for method obviously does not exist. Here is the remarkable list:

Counted as One Word.	Counted as Two Words.
Mother-in-law...	Fostermother
A/c	A/I
19,786	1A
26½ (Piccadilly) ...	26A (Piccadilly)
Upstairs	Downstairs
O'Neil	
Macdonald }	O'Gorman
De la Rue }	
Reedmaker	Boilermaker
Bootmaker	Blindmaker
Wigmaker	Stovemaker
Gunnaker	Enginemaker
Coachmaker	Soapmaker
Harnessmaker	Solemaker
Needlemaker	Swordmaker
Cabinet maker	Trunkmaker
Fish dealer	Fowldealer
Pig dealer	Toy dealer
Gamedealer	Fowl dealer
Corn merchant	Flour merchant
Forest Hill (Oxon) ...	Forest Hill London
Herne Bay	Herne Hill
Mile Bush	Shepherd's Bush
Little Brighton	Little Britain
Edge Hill (Warwick) ...	Edge Hill (Liverpool)
King's Cross (Halifax) ...	King's Cross (London)
Matlock Bank	Wood Green
Per cent.	Percentum
Table cloth	Tea cloth
Pitwood	Spoolwood
Bankbook	Cashbook
Can't	Haven't
Don't	Hasn't
Won't	Didn't
Shan't	Shouldn't
Twenty pence	Forty pence.

Evidently the Department itself is troubled as to how fowl-dealer really should be written. It supplies both versions.—“London Daily Mail.”

Gums & the Modes to Discover a Cleaned Stamp.

BY

M. W. JONES, F.C.S.

(Read before the Manchester Philatelic Society.)

(Continued from Page 268).

This method, however, requires a higher temperature, and takes several hours longer in actual practice than if a small quantity of mineral acid be added to the starch before roasting, and in the latter case the temperature required is only from 115° to 160° cent. according to the amount of acid used. The ultimate product is in both cases practically the same, except that in the latter, the Dextrine presents more or less of a brown or torrifed appearance, according to the length of the operation and degree of heat used. It may here be noted in passing that Farina is converted at a much lower temperature than is required to produce Indian corn in a similar state of efficiency.

So much then for the actual processes required, which brief statement I consider necessary in order to give you an idea of the way in which the Gum is now produced. There are of course many minor distinctions in the methods of mixing, roasting, and mechanical appliances required, but such details are beyond the scope of this article.

In my experiments to obtain material for this paper, it was first of all necessary to catch the hare before anything could be said regarding its salient points, and ignoring the theoretical knowledge obtained from the vast storehouses of detail furnished in certain columns of well-known periodicals, and being firmly convinced that any enquiries addressed to official sources would be met by a rebuff more pointed than useful, I proceeded to examine the adhesive matter found on the backs of the stamps of Great Britain with a view to ascertain, if possible, the nature and classification of the original starch from which the Gum had been made. It may here be pointed out that all starches, and to a certain extent all Gums made from them by either of the mentioned processes, show under the microscope certain well defined structural forms, differing from one another as do the letters of the alphabet, and under the eye of a microscopist it becomes an easy matter to distinguish at a glance the classification of the particular starch under examination. In the case of Starches or Gums which have been boiled with water, this investigation becomes a matter of considerable difficulty, for in the boiling process the various granules burst and run together, forming an homogenous mass which contains but few traces of the original structure, and it is only by the detection of one or two granules that have escaped this alteration that any opinion can be pronounced.

From this cause, therefore, I was compelled to examine some dozens of the stamps of our own country before I could say with any degree of certainty that the adhesive matter on the backs thereof is derived from the Farina. This statement also applies to the stamps of the U.S., Germany, and France, but it is interesting to note that the extensive surface of Gum presented by our Newspaper Wrappers, shows unmistakable traces of Indian corn admixed with Farina.

Having in this way secured a groundwork, we can proceed further, but here I must admit that in spite of the kind suggestion of our genial Treasurer, that I should endeavour to place before you a record as to the damage which might possibly happen to certain colours on the face-side of a stamp from the action of the adhesive matter on the under-side, I cannot furnish any details. Nor is such a failure to be wondered at, for although I maintain that such a cause of damage is possible, if not probable, especially from a Gum roasted with an excessive amount of acid, this length of time and conditions requisite to produce such a change cannot be hurried, and, therefore I have been unable to produce in months changes which possibly require years for their full development. That certain colours are acted upon by even very dilute acid is a well-known fact, and anyone knowing anything whatever of the rudiments of chemistry, can easily assure himself that the adhesive matter found on the back of our stamps, indicates the presence of acid in a marked degree when the proper tests are applied. Given a stamp printed in an easily decomposed colour—such as the mauve found on the current 1½d. stamp—with a fairly acid Gum on the underside, we have all the elements requisite for a speedy variety of shade under suitable conditions, such as contact with warm moist atmosphere. Then again I have here two specimens of the current 1d. rose of New Zealand, upon both of which it will be noticed that half the colour has faded to a perceptible degree. The halves in question were treated respectively with 1% solution of Hydrochloric and Nitric Acids, two mineral acids largely used in the manufacture of Dextrine. This exceedingly weak solution was brushed across half the stamp, and allowed to remain in contact with it for one minute only, when the excess of liquid was absorbed by blotting-paper, and the stamp allowed to dry in a warm place. The result you have before you, in a faded colour, and whilst granting that 1% of such acid is a much greater quantity than will ever come in contact

with any stamp from the worst of gums—owing to the fact that such acids are almost entirely volatilized by the heat of the roasting process, and also from the fact that far less acid is required to complete the conversion of starch into Dextrine—we may argue from the result that even 1-500th part of the acid would produce the same effect, in a proportionally longer time, if the requisite conditions of warmth and moisture were present. It may be considered that the latter amount of acid would be far too small to effect even the most delicate of colours, but in chemistry we find that the presence of even minute traces of deleterious substances, often produce in the long run, a result similar to that obtained at once from greater quantities, and knowing, as most of us do, that the action of acids, even if slow, is none the less sure, we may find therein a solution of the problem as to the cause of the change of colour which undoubtedly occurs on certain stamps. With respect to the amount of acid found in commercial Dextrines, it may be interesting to know that the white shade of Farina Gum shown here to-night contains 0.007% calculated as Nitric Acid, and the sample marked "Light Dextrine, extra soluble," contains 0.022%.

In the *London Philatelist* of July, 1896, there is a short article under the title of "A Philatelic Rip Van Winkle," which deals with the strong aversion which M. Flandrin, of Paris, has to gum in any shade on his treasures, and whilst the article in question endeavours to show that the presence of the original gum on the reverse side of a stamp is more or less of an advantage, I maintain that the expressed opinions of that famous collector are based on arguments of some weight. And, whilst I would not go as far as he in advising collectors to remove any gum from their precious treasures, I should like to point out that gum may act upon them, as does the atmosphere on water-colours and oil-paintings, producing in the lapse of time at least a faded shade in the one, and a dulled shade in the other. We all know that most of the cheaper papers of commerce are filled in or weighted with many substances, these being added to give increased body and surface to the tissue, as well as a little increased profit to the producer. The name of these substances is "legion," and whilst some may be, and indeed are, highly conducive to the end aimed at, others to say the least are very harmful. This consideration brings me to a point which, to the best of my belief, has not been noted by other observers, and one which may be of great importance to collectors of specimens on the "original paper."

In placing a stamp on an envelope which for the sake of illustration has been sized or filled in with some of these harmful substances, we first of all wet it, and by the mere fact of so doing, place the acid contained in the Gum in the very condition requisite for acting on the substances complained of. And who shall say for want of evidence to the contrary, that the decompositions which may take place under the stamps, will not ultimately so effect the colours on the surface, as to dull or fade them? It has been found by experiment, that some of the substances now used in the sizing of paper are, to a certain extent, the cause of the fading of water-colour paintings, and therefore may we not argue a little further, and say that our stamps, even with the protection of the varnish used in printing, are threatened with a similar enemy, whose attacks from their very minuteness, are all the more difficult to deal with and prevent.

I do not wish to pose as an alarmist, and I confess that in the smallness of the Gum surface on the one hand, and the small amount of acid contained therein on the other, some of the theories I have advanced may be open to serious question, and I can only again point out, that time alone will show whether our choice specimens rich in "original gum," will always remain in their mint condition as regards the face side. That Gums darken in colour, even when the specimens are kept in books away from the action of light and air, is well-known, and to time alone can we look for the solution of what is to us an interesting question, as to whether that change will confine itself to the underside, or whether it will ultimately extend through to the coloured surface.

In conclusion of my notice of Gums, I will touch briefly upon one other point. It has been stated that the Gum on our stamps is liable to be affected by mildew or a fungoid growth, but as such would indicate the presence of fermentation, the theory will hardly bear examination, for as I have already stated, Dextrine is not a substance which readily lends itself to such a change, and therefore we may at once dismiss any fears as to damage arising from such an action within the Gum.

In dealing with the second portion of my subject on "The Modes to Discover a Cleaned Stamp," I must crave your indulgence, as it was not until I received the printed Syllabus of the Society that I fully realised how much I was in for, and consequently the time for experiment has been but short.

As to the methods of cleaning stamps, we are familiar with effective and reliable processes from the papers upon the subject which have appeared in the *London Philatelist*, under the signatures of the Earl of Kingston, Walter T. Willett, R. H. Ridout, and F. Ransom, F.C.S. As the processes mentioned have proved valuable aids in restoring certain stamps to their original colours, they can never be objected to by anyone, but when we find that unscrupulous persons can so restore or alter such stamps, as to increase their market value, we should always be careful in our choice of such specimens.

Considering the fact, as stated in the papers alluded to, that any excess of the chemical liquid employed in "cleaning stamps" is carefully removed by washing with water, the detection of such on the stamp itself becomes naturally a matter of some difficulty. If I had any suspicions that a

specimen had been so treated, the first test I should apply would be the simple one of "taste." This would indicate at once, by a rough feel of the tongue, if even an infinitesimal amount of the chemical reagent employed had been left in the paper, especially if the liquid employed was nitrate of mercury as recommended by the Earl of Kingston, or nitric acid as recommended by F. Ransom. Assuming that the taste did not reveal anything to confirm the suspicions, the investigation might still be extended. Place alongside of the suspected specimen, one which is known not to have been so cleaned, and carefully compare the shade of the unprinted margins by direct and reflected light. If the suspected specimen there appears cleaner and newer than the other, it will probably be due to the removal from it of the marks of age, by the "cleaning" medium and the subsequent washing. Should it so happen that the suspected specimen appears printed on a whiter or different tone of paper than the one known to have been untreated, we may put the difference down to the action of the "cleaning" fluid on the original tint of the paper, and in many cases where the stamp has been printed on tinted paper, this difference will afford a ready clue.

As in most cases the treatment of a stamp with any liquid will remove more or less of the size contained in the paper, and so leave it more porous or open in texture than it was originally, this may be ascertained by holding the two specimens up to the light—preferably gas-light—and if the suspected stamp admits more of the rays through its texture than the others, I should unhesitatingly put it down as having been cleaned. As a final test to corroborate the others, I have found that if the cleaned and uncleaned specimens are pressed flat against a sheet of deep-red tissue paper, and the whole held up to direct sunlight and carefully examined, the "cleaned" specimen will usually allow more of the red light to pass through, from the fact that it contains less size or body, which substances naturally interfere with the free passage of the light rays. In connection with this latter test, I purposely exposed some specimens of the current 1 cent. yellow stamp of Canada to the action of sulphuretted hydrogen and naturally obtained discoloured specimens. These were carefully treated with nitric acid after the manner described by F. Ransom already alluded to, and the colour was speedily restored. On comparing the restored or "cleaned" specimens with others not so treated, I was in every case able to perceive the differences which I have already pointed out, especially was this the case in the test with deep-red tissue paper.

From the very nature of the case, I regret that it is impossible to indicate chemical, or other tests than those named, but to those of you who are interested in the subject, the detection of "cleaned" specimens should have become fairly easy, if the points I have alluded to are carefully followed and noted. In the case of specimens which have been cleaned carefully and thoroughly with a view of removing as little of the size as possible, these tests may not always yield the desired satisfaction, and in any case the detection of such will always depend to a large extent upon the powers of observation possessed by the investigator, who should always work as carefully and minutely in studying the points named, as would be done in examining a case of suspected skilful forgery.

Notes on the London Exhibition.

V.

CLASS VIII.

FOR PHILATELIC LITERATURE AND WORKS.

DIVISION I.

CURRENT PHILATELIC JOURNALS.

BUHL & CO., LIMITED.—*The Philatelic Record and Stamp News.*

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED.—*The Monthly Journal.*

BROWN, W.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain. Bronze Medal.*

GILL, L., UPCOTT.—*The Philatelists' Supplement to The Bazaar.* SCOTT STAMP AND COIN COMPANY, LIMITED.—*The American Journal of Philately.* *PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, THE.—*The London Philatelist*, the journal of the Society. HUEHN, PAUL A., and DE BILLIDO, R.—*O Coleccionador de Sellos.*

KRÖTZSCH, H.—*Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung*. EWEN, H. L'ESTRANGE.—*The English Specialists' Journal.* DURANI, VITTORIO & CO.—*San Marino Corriere dei Franco-bolli.* LA

SOCIEDAD FILATELICA ARGENTINA.—*Revista de la Sociedad Filatèlica Argentina.* BRUCK, ALPH.—*Revista Filatèlica do Brazil.*

DIVISION II.

PHILATELIC WORKS PUBLISHED SINCE 31st OCTOBER, 1890.

DIENA, DR. EMILIO.—*I Francobolli del Ducato di Modena* (1894).

KRÖTZSCH, HUGO.—*Handbuch der Postfreimarkenkunde*, comprising seven volumes on the Stamps of the German Empire and States, and one volume on the Stamps of Russia. *Illustrierter ausführlicher Katalog über deutsche Postfreimarken. Die Briefumschläge der deutschen Staaten.* In two volumes. By C. Linderberg. The same in twelve separate parts. *Die Briefmarken von Baden.* By C. Lindenber. *Die Postwertzeichen Spaniens und seiner Kolonien.* By Rudolf Friederich.

GILL, L. UPCOTT.—*Postage Stamps and their Collectors.* By Oliver Firth. *The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe.* By W. A. S. Westoby.

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., LIMITED.—*Catalogue for Advanced Collectors, Part I to II. The Stamps of Mexico. The Revenues of the*

United States. Russian Rural Stamps. The Envelopes, etc., of the United States. Postage Stamp Catalogue, 57th Edition.

SUPPANTSCHITSCH, VICTOR.—*Bibliographie der deutschen Philatelistischen Literatur.*

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED.—*Stanley Gibbons' Priced Catalogue, 1897 Edition. Stanley Gibbons' Philatelic Handbook of Portuguese India.* By Gilbert Harrison and F. H. Napier. *Stanley Gibbons' Philatelic Handbook of South Australia.* By F. H. Napier and Gordon Smith. *Stanley Gibbons' Philatelic Handbook of Shanghai.* By W. B. Thornhill. *Stanley Gibbons' Philatelic Handbook of St. Vincent.* By F. H. Napier and E. D. Bacon. *Stanley Gibbons' Philatelic Handbook of Barbados.* By E. D. Bacon and F. H. Napier. *Stamps and Stamp Collecting.* By Major E. B. Evans. *Album weeds; or How to Detect Forged Stamps.* By the Rev. R. B. Earde. *The Mulready Envelope and its Caricatures.* By Major E. B. Evans. *Postage Stamps of the British Empire, with Notes.* By H. Mackwood Millington and Gilbert Lockyer.

EWEN, H. L'ESTRANGE.—*Catalogue of British Stamps. Editions I to 5.*

HINTON, T. H.—*Hints on Stamp Collecting; an A B C of Philately.*

BROWN, WILLIAM.—*The Stamps of the Malay States of the Straits Settlements,* illustrated with autotypes and a number of entire panes. Our publisher having been awarded one medal in Division I was barred from receiving another in this class.

MORLEY, W.—*Handbook of Revenue Stamps of Great Britain and Ireland. Catalogue of Great Britain (1895) Postage and Revenue Stamps, etc. Catalogue of Great Britain (1896) Postage and Revenue Stamps, etc. Catalogue of Colonial Revenue Stamps.*

BRIGHT & SON.—*The A B C Descriptive Priced Catalogue of the World's Postage Stamps.*

MELILLO, ENRICO.—*La Posta nei Secoli. Le Poste nel Mezzogiorno d' Italia.*

DIECKMANN, CARL.—*Postgeschichte deutscher Staaten seit einem halben Jahrtausend.*

LE GROS, EUGENE.—*Les Timbres for Ever! and Une Erreur de Daudet.*

MAHE, P.—*Le Questionneur Timbrophilique.*
HALL, W. J.—*How to Deal in Foreign Stamps.*

PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, THE.—*The Stamps of Tasmania.* By A. F. Bassett Hull. *The Stamps of the British Colonies in the West Indies, with British Honduras and the Colonies in South America. The Stamps of British India and Ceylon.* Supplement to same. By J. A. Tilleard. *The Stamps of the British Colonies, etc., in South Africa.* Part I.

Dupino, Giacomo.—*Italian Philatelic Literature.*

Gussoni, Giovanni.—*Italian Philatelic Literature.*

CLASS IX.

ALBUMS.

DIVISION I.

ALBUMS FOR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS.

Ewen, H. L'Estrange.—An album for "British Stamps" (1st Edition, 1896).

Brown, William.—"The British Empire Postage Stamp Album. By S. C. Skipton. Bronze Medal. (For British Empire Adhesives only.) In Two Volumes.

Matthew, R.—A collection of the Stamps of France, specially ruled off for spaces for stamps on the right-hand side, and a list of varieties intended to be shown on the left-hand side.

Bruck, Alph.—A Special Album for Stamps of "Brazil" in Portuguese.

DIVISION II.

ALBUMS FOR GENERAL COLLECTIONS.

Scott Stamp and Coin Company, Limited.—"International Postage Stamp Album"; do. (abridged edition). "The Nonpareil Improved Album.

Stevens, R. W.—The "Desideratum" Philatelic Albums with movable leaves.

Stanley Gibbons, Limited.—The "Imperial" Albums. The "Strand" Albums. The "Improved" Albums.

Diena, Dr. Emilio.—An Album with interchangeable leaves (New System).

King, Whitfield & Co.—The "Interchangeable" Albums.

Lucke, C. F.—Various Albums. Senf's Illustrated Postage Stamp Albums in the "Imperial," "Permanent," "Large Fancy," "Large Amateur," and "New Medium" Editions. New (8th) Edition for 1898. The "Victoria" Edition of Schaubek's Postage Stamp Albums, in a large variety of styles and bindings, etc., and albums for all countries in French, Spanish, and Italian.

Krotzsch, Hugo. "Permanent" Album in box. Box for ditto in book form. Self-binding Covers for Album Sheets.

Lincoln, William S.—The "Lincoln" Stamp Album and Catalogue. The One Shilling "Lincoln" Stamp Album. The "Lincoln" Postage Stamp Album, oblong edition and fourth edition, illustrated. Album for Postage, Revenue, and Duplicate Stamps, etc.

Hinton, T. H.—The "Queen" Postage Stamp Album. The "Empire" Postage Stamp Album.

Wood, T. W. & Co.—The "Mammoth" Album.

Butler Brothers.—"Excelsior" Stamp Albums.

Buhl & Co., Limited.—Albums with Movable Leaves.

Wilson, W. T.—Albums with Movable Leaves.

DIVISION III.

BOOKS, METHODS, OR SYSTEMS FOR ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, CARDS, Etc.

Phillips, Mrs. L.—Volume containing "Entires," showing the method employed.

Lucke, C. F.—Various Albums for Post Cards and "Entires," and nine Albums for Post Cards.

Lincoln, William S.—The "Lincoln" Post Card Album in various sizes.

CLASS X.

ACCESSORIES AND APPLIANCES FOR USE BY COLLECTORS.

This class includes the sundry appliances required by collectors, and exhibits including notably various forms of stamp mounts were shown.

Stanley Gibbons Limited.—Maps, Magnifying Glasses, Surcharge Measures, Philatelic Tile for examining Watermarks, Perforation Gauge, Tweezers, and Duplicate Books.

Krotzsch, Hugo.—The "Exact" Perforation Gauge, Presses, Tweezers, Duplicate Books, Transparent Envelopes, Stamp Mounts, and various other appliances.

Lincoln, William S.—Stamp Pocket Book, Perforation Gauges, Hinges, Magnifiers, Special Mount for Hospital Stamps, etc. Meyer, Dr. L. F.—"Godets Philateliques," for soaking off stamps, finding water marks, and measuring perforations; and "Filogramoscopes," for showing watermarks in "entires," etc. Butler Brothers.—"Excelsior" Stamp Mounts. Brown, William.—"Ideal" Stamp Mounts, Perforation Gauge, and Approval Sheets. King, Whitfield & Co.—"B" Quality Stamp Mounts. Graf-Krusi.—Stamp Mounts. Benham, Dr. F. Lucas.—A new form of Perforation Gauge, designed by the exhibitor, Hall, W. J.—Duplicity or stock books.

CLASS XI.

GENERAL OBJECTS OF PHILATELIC INTEREST. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS OF STAMPS, Etc., Etc.

The exhibits in this class included the following, and many others of interest, of which the names of exhibitors only can be given.

Turner, J. R. F.—A collection of the Oxford and Cambridge College stamps, envelopes and cards.

L. Gibb.—This exhibitor's intention was to show, that apart from pleasure and interest, philately is a very good form of investment. Each stamp was marked with the original cost together with the present catalogue price. The majority of his specimens, however, were poor, defective as to perforations, badly centred or faded, and worth nothing like full catalogue value. Philately in this way is represented from a very mercenary point of view.

Morley, W.—A collection of telegraph stamps of Austria, Belgium, Bavaria, Ceylon, Hungary, Jamaica, Spain, and other coun-

tries, principally cancelled. A very fine lot and worthy in every way of its reward.

White, H. J.—A collection of 5s stamps of the British Empire, and a few of other countries. It commenced with those of Great Britain, and included blocks of British Central Africa and British South Africa, Cape of Good Hope and Griqualand, and all other British Colonies which have issued this value, as well as those of the New Republic, Swaziland, Samoa, and Orange Free State. Those of the Australian Colonies, in all varieties of shade, watermark and perforation, as well as officials. There were very few used specimens, and many of the unused, in pairs and blocks.

Smith, F. C.—Metal bits for making watermarks in paper, prepared by the exhibitor at different periods since the invention by his father of the method of production. Amongst them was the old "Garter," used for watermarks in some of the early stamps of Great Britain; as well as the "Heraldic Flowers," the "Crown," and some of the designs for fiscal stamps; the "Crown and CC" of various colonies, the "SA and Crown," "Q and Crown," the "Pineapple" of Jamaica, etc., etc. A very interesting exhibit.

Rutley, William.—Postman's Bell, formerly rung in the streets for the collection of letters. A small case containing Medal struck on the Queen's visit to the City in 1837 by William Wyon—Her Majesty's profile thereon being that chosen for the original Postage Stamp. Franks of Postal Reformers—Josh. Hume, Robert Wallace, Henry Warburton. Four framed large caricatures of the Mulready Envelope by Leech (plain and coloured), John Doyle, and Henry Heath. Seven sheets containing thirty smaller ditto, and "fac-simile" of Thackeray's caricature, etc., etc.

Marshall, C. F. Dendy.—Twenty-one frames containing reconstructed sheets of used stamps of Great Britain of different values from 1d to 5s.

Evans, Major E. B.—This tasteful collection of the Mulready Envelope and its caricatures was shown on the revolving screen in the Central Gallery, and formed, in the eyes of many of the Philatelic visitors, one of the greatest attractions of the Exhibition. Major Evans is to be congratulated upon having gathered together an apparently complete series of these now historical sketches, which it is to be hoped may never be broken up. Collection of Mulready Envelopes, etc., illustrative of the introduction of cheap postage, including: Essays (a sheet of eight). Proofs on Indian paper, etc. Official circular, dated April, 1840. Specimens of the covers and envelopes as issued in May, 1840, including an unsevered pair of the 1d covers, 1d covers, a strip of three, and a block of four of the 1d envelopes, and a pair of the 2d envelopes. Imitations and adaptations of Mulready's design. Caricatures of the design by John Leech, "Phiz"

(H. K. Browne), "H. B." (John Doyle), "H. H." (Henry Heath), and others. Sets of caricature envelopes published by W. Spooner, Southgate, etc. "Punch's" Anti-Graham envelopes and wafers, published in 1844 (the envelope was drawn by Leech). Comic envelopes drawn by Richard Doyle and his brother James in 1840 (Doyle was at that date a boy of fifteen, and these are almost his earliest published works). Various other comic illustrated envelopes. A collection of illustrated envelopes, published about 1850 to 1854, advocating Universal Penny Postage, Abolition of Slavery, Peace and Arbitration, Free Trade, Temperance, etc.

Lincoln, William S.—A large exhibit of considerable interest. Fifteen frames containing stamps of various countries, many of them in sheets, blocks, strips, etc., and mostly unused. Many interesting stamps were found in these frames, notably several issues of Great Britain, New Zealand, Bremen, South Australia, Egypt, France, Schleswig-Holstein, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Western Australia, Newfoundland, Transvaal (including a sheet of 1d, in black, on 6d), etc.

The Philatelic Society, London.—Original dies of the 1d, 2d, 3d, and 9d, and of the 1c, 3c, 4c, and 6c of the stamps of Prince Edward Island, together with the electrotype plates of the 2d, 4d, 3c, and 12c. The original engraved plate of the head employed for the pence issue, and an engraving on wood, with a reproduction on copper, of the head used for the cents issue. The original die of an unused design. Proofs in black from all the above-mentioned dies and plates. Two dies of the first essay (lion and palm tree) for the ½-anna stamp of India. A series of cancellation stamps, of which impressions of design were shown, submitted for approval to the Treasury by Mr. Whiting, in 1839, with some explanatory notes by Mr. Whiting, and an autographed memorandum of Sir Rowland Hill returning the stamps. Two framed sheets of the 4a stamp of India, 1854, reprinted on the original watermarked paper. Album containing reprinted sheets of the 1d and 4d, both plates, in colour, and of plate 2 of the 4d, in black, of the first issue of Tasmania.

H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G.—Two silver-point sketches for the ½a and 1a stamps of India, originally proposed to be employed, and a few essays of other proposed Indian stamps. The designs of the Queen's head for current 2r, 3r, and 5r stamps, and for the current wrappers of India. A series of thirty colour trials of the 2r, 3r, and 5r values. An envelope dated in 1841 addressed in the handwriting of the great Duke of Wellington. Two coloured sketches for the first 1d and 2d stamps of Great Britain, as submitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and colour trials of the same values submitted to him September 1, 1840. An original sheet of "Beaufort House" essays for Great Britain stamps, by C. Whiting. The "Silvier" design, with

printed description, etc., of stamp proposed. Two proposals for stamped covers of letter-sheets: the one without stamp was submitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer May 14, 1840, as a suggestion in lieu of the Mulready cover, "to allow of greater space for the address by introducing the red [Dickenson] threads across the face, the latter would serve as lines for writing on—no trifling matter to many writers." A small selection of stamps not usually found imperforate, including Malta, 4d, CA., pair; British Bechuanaland, £1 and £5, lilac; Mauritius, De la Rue type, no watermark, in pairs, and also watermark Cr. CC; St. Helena, Cr. CC; Ceylon, ditto; Hongkong, ditto; Bahamas, Bermuda, British Honduras, Jamaica, Pineapple and Cr. CC; St. Lucia; Tobago; Western Australia, Swan watermark, the five values usually perforated, in pairs.

Other exhibits in this class included those of A. Maury, Gordon Smith, F. West, G. Mackey, Miss Preston, W. C. Homersham, A. Monnier, A. Rey'er, A. Joessel, E. H. Selby, Miss P. Aganoor, Miss A. Blackburne, J. R. Henderson, Messrs. Bartlett and King, S. C. Skipton and W. Brown, Robt. Lyon, The Fiscal Stamp Exchange Club, J. H. Daniels, G. Gaffe, Col. Badgeley, W. J. England, J. P. Way, H. Le Bas, T. H. Hinton, Miss Evans, W. Bradley.

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIAL EXHIBITS.

Her Majesty's Commissioners of Inland Revenue.—A series of impressions from all the plates from which the postage stamps of Great Britain have been printed, as registered and preserved at Somerset House, inclusive of the Fiscal stamps available for postage.

Her Majesty's Postmaster-General.—Stamps, chiefly of the British Colonies, arranged in various designs, and comprising: Newfoundland, Bahamas and Bermuda; Great Britain; Canada; Orange Free States, Sierra Leone, Gambia, and Cape of Good Hope; Straits Settlements and Cyprus; Ceylon; West Indies; East Indies; India; Lagos; Malta; Western Australia; British Guiana; India and States; Tasmania and New Zealand. A proof sheet of the 1d (black) stamp without letters. A framed painting of a London postman, 1830, from the sketch by Welch. "The London Directory," 1836. The first postal guide. Printed notice of the 25th April, 1840, sent to postmasters as to obliteration of stamps. Similar notice of 29th April, 1840, sending specimens of stamps to postmasters. Another notice of 7th May, 1840, sending specimen of the V.R. stamp. A notice of the same date in reference to the placing of stamps on covers. Notice dated June, 1840, in reference to the "Mulready" covers and envelopes, stating that the covers only are to be sold, the envelopes not being supplied by the Post Office. Notices of re-

wards for mail robberies. A mail bag stolen from the Selby and York post-boy in 1798, and found in the roof of an old house on its demolition in 1876. Obliterating machine in use at Manchester prior to the introduction of the "Pearson Hill" machine in 1867. Books of curious addresses on letters sent through the post and deciphered by Post Office officials.

By the kind permission of the Postmaster-General an officer from the General Post Office was in attendance to show and explain these books to visitors to the Exhibition.

The Secretary of State for India.—Sets of Postage, Service Postage, Revenue, Telegraphs, Special Adhesive Share Transfer, Foreign Bill, and Court Fee Stamps of India.

The Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope.—An exhibit of recent issues of Postage Stamps. Card of Wrappers of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

The Agent-General for New Zealand.—Specimens of some of the issues of this Colony.

The Crown-Agents for the Colonies.—Stamps printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., comprising: 1. Issues of British Guiana, British Honduras, and Barbados. 2. Ceylon, Hongkong, and St. Helena. 3. Straits Settlements and States. 4. British Central Africa and British East Africa Protectorates. 5. Gibraltar, Malta, Mauritius, and Seychelles. 6. Grenada, Turks Islands, and St. Lucia. 7. Lagos, Gold Coast, Gambia, and Sierra Leone—stamps and cards. 8. Natal Postage, Revenue, and Telegraph Stamps, Cards, and Wrappers.

The High Commissioner for Canada.—A single volume containing specimens of Canadian Postage Stamps.

The Council of the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund for London.—A copy of each value of the stamps as issued. The three original plates from which the stamps were printed, as defaced in the presence of H.R.H. the Duke of York. The two steel dies from which the plates were made and the matrix from which the surface of the design was obliterated. One of the files (weighing 16lbs.) used in defacing the plates. The original certificate of destruction signed by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York and others. A sketch of the ceremony of destruction made by the artist of the "Dairy Graphic."

Wheels Within Wheels.

EDINBURGH.

A new Society has been formed here under favourable auspices and on very promising lines.

George Watson's College for boys holds the enviable position of that of the largest institution for Secondary education in Scotland, it being attended by over seventeen hundred

boys at all stages of progress from the elementary to the entrance to the University. As might be understood, among such a large number of boys, there have been many ardent collectors of stamps; but hitherto Philatelic matters with them have been attended to in a very hap-hazard manner. Now they will have an opportunity of carrying on their study and practice of collecting in a more satisfactory way.

On being approached on the subject, the Head Master gave his full consent to the formation of a Philatelic Society connected with the College, allowed his name to appear as Hon. President, and gave permission to hold meetings when necessary. Two of the masters have also agreed to act as office-bearers and to help in carrying out the objects of the Society.

The preliminary meetings are over, and the Society is now in full form for Philatelic work. It is to be known as "George Watson's Philatelic Society and Exchange Club."

Hon. President—Geo. Ogilvie, Esq., M.A., LL.D.; President—J. Grey Nicholson, Esq.; Vice-President—T. Adams, Esq., M.A.; Secretary—Master Hugh M. Fish; Treasurer—Master Ernest M. Wedderburn; Librarian—Master A. Neill.

Rules for the conduct of the Society have been submitted and adopted, and the members already number about thirty.

Mr. Nicholson has generously supplied the subscriptions to several Philatelic Magazines for the use of the Society.

(We are delighted to hear this, and most heartily wish the new Society all success.—ED., P. J. G. B.)

Stamp sales are being crowded one upon another. Whereas last year we had one solitary auctioneer, this year between Edinburgh and Glasgow we have four. There is scarcely breathing time between one sale and another. Two of them have been held in Edinburgh this week. How they can all succeed seems a puzzle.

We were delighted to see Mr. Brown in his now annual visit to Edinburgh. It forms one of the most pleasing and exhilarating events in the Philatelic season.

New Leaves to Cut.

The first part of Messrs. Yvert and Tellier's catalogue has now come to hand.

It is of course in the same style as part II., and deals exclusively with the stamps, postage and revenue, and entires of France. It is really a specialists' catalogue, and as such no doubt will command a good sale. One thing struck us on reading it, and this is the total absence of all the unofficial perforations, we refer to the stamps of 1861, *Susse*, *perces en lignes* and *en scie*, and also to those of 1870 *pecés en lignes*. These stamps, though unofficial, should, in our opinion, have found a place in the catalogue, as no specialists' col-

lection of French stamps is complete without them. The Colonies are all given, and the price of Fr. 1.50 for more than 250 pages of good print with numerous illustrations is very moderate.

We are also in receipt of Moreau's Price List. Well printed in black and red on heavy paper, and bound with red silk thread it is quite a pleasure to look through it. It is almost totally devoted to the stamps, both regular and departmental of the United States, and most of them are listed in pairs, strips, blocks, and full sheets—"never before offered in their present shape"—as the introduction says. The stamps offered amount to over £25,000, most of the stamps being in mint condition.

The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe. By W. A. S. Westoby. Part II. London, L. Upcott Gill. Price 1s.

The second part just to hand deals with the stamps of Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, and Bergedorf. Well printed on good paper, and fully illustrated, the work when complete will undoubtedly be an acquisition, the value of which cannot be under-estimated.

Each country is treated in the masterly way we are so used to by the author and in itself is quite sufficient to give every collector the salient points as to how to arrange even a specialists' collection and what to look for.

Why Mr. Westoby, however, adopts the French mode when giving compound perforations we do not quite understand, seeing that the work is intended for English collectors.

Heligoland et ses timbres.—By J. B. Moens, Brussels.

We have been favoured with a copy of this work, and must admit reading a learned work like the present one is considerably more interesting with the volume before one than doing so in instalments. Just when we began to feel at home we came to the inevitable "to be continued." A curious effect has been obtained by the division of the book into the national colours of the island, green, red, and white; the first part being printed on green, the centre part on red, and the third part on white paper. The idea is novel, so is the effect upon the eyes. The adhesives are treated fully, every minute variety of die, the different settings-up, the various reprints, the quantities printed, the forgeries of the stamps as well as of the obliterations are given. The envelopes, wrappers, and post-cards are also treated in a most scientific manner. A short concise preface and numerous illustrations add largely to the value of the work.

Of course it is quite impossible for us to give a full detailed extract of all the important matters the author mentions. Suffice it to say, that M. Moens does not believe in the 1 and 5 mark perforated 11½, and that he considers

the last printing of the 1 mark as an official reprint, as they were printed after the island had been ceded by our country to Germany and the stamps had been suppressed.

We can advise every true philatelist to obtain a copy of this book, the price of 4s for a standard work of this description is very low.



DECEMBER, 1897, REPORT.

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His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

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VERNON ROBERTS, Manchester.
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Hon. Solicitors—

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

Membership.

The following is now proposed in accordance with the above—Zdenko Johann Pallansch, K.K., Post official, III/2 Salmgasse I., Vienna, Austria. Proposed by C. T. Reed, seconded by T. H. Hinton.

Dropped from the Roll.

No reply having been received from the undermentioned members in answer to repeated applications from the Secretary, they are hereby dropped from the roll, but can be reinstated on application being made to the Secretary, and subscriptions forwarded within one month.

- No. 132 A. Allen, jr., Birmingham.
 157 R. H. Appleby, Sunderland.
 166 W. D. Campbell, Argyll, N. B.
 98 J. Graves, Bury St. Edmunds.
 147 O. Holman, Newark-on-Trent.
 251 Roy Hopkins, Crouch End, N.
 239 Jan de Jong, Amsterdam, Holland.
 250 Mariam Knaster, Warsaw.
 253 F. A. Pendlebury, Liverpool.
 85 G. D. Tyssen, Oxford.
 118 W. F. Wadams, Birmingham.

Library.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks, *Philatelic Record*, December, from Messrs. Buhl and Co., *The Home Worker*, October and November, from Knoxville, Tenn., U.S.A., *Philatelic Messenger*, October, from St. Stephen, Canada, *Canadian Philatelic Magazine*, October, 1897, *L'Annonce Philatelique*, No. 1, December, 1897, from Bois Colomber, *Die Post*, No. 23, from Leipzig, *Revista Philatelica do Brazil*, from A. Bruck. Any donation to the Library gladly received and duly acknowledged.

Notices.

The Official Statutes etc., and List of Members for 1898 is in preparation, and it will reach members shortly. Now is the time to introduce new members, and the Secretary hopes to receive a good number of applications for publication in next report.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
 5, Paultons Square,

Chelsea, London, S.W.

December 6th, 1897.

**MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**

The fourth meeting of the session was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday evening, the 29th October, the president in the chair, supported by 14 members.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the following gentlemen were elected members of the society: Mr. John Cooper, Longsight, as an ordinary member, and Messrs. W. G. Bowden, Cardiff, and W. K. Skipwith, Leeds, as corresponding members. The president then read a short paper on the Stamps of Nevis, prefacing his remarks with a description of the physical features and general conditions

of the Leeward Islands, in the course of which he suggested that the design of the first issues of Nevis, was evidently adopted with a view to advertising the healing properties of the hot mineral springs, and attracting visitors to the Island. In dealing with the varieties of type, which have been known to Philatelists for some 30 years, attention was called to the strange fact that the engraved series are so extremely rare in the entire sheet, those on blue paper being unknown in this condition.

On the conclusion of the paper the Hon. Secretary passed round for inspection a number of entire and reconstructed sheets of Nevis, which had been kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. C. J. Philips.

Mr. G. B. Duerst terminated the proceedings by giving some interesting particulars about the recent Philatelic Exhibition held in Leipzig.

The fifth ordinary meeting of the present session was held on Friday evening, the 12th November, at the Grand Hotel, the President in the chair, supported by 16 members.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and Mr. W. Grunewald then read a paper on France, dealing with the issues down to the fall of the Empire, which excited very general interest, and was highly appreciated by all present.

Both Mr. Grunewald and Mr. Beckton exhibited remarkably fine collections of the stamps under discussion, in which were included various copies of the 1 franc orange, used and unused, as also a large number of the *tete-bêche* varieties.

A. H. HARRISON,

Grasmere, Whitefield, near Manchester

SUBURBAN EXCHANGE CLUB.—For the November Packets 181 sheets, to the value of £2,087 14s 11d were received by the 24th inst. There was no circulation in June; July packets are expected back very shortly, when accounts will at once be submitted. The percentage of sales continues satisfactory, though several members price their stamps too highly. It should be borne in mind that there is no demand for very common or damaged specimens; the rarer the stamp the quicker the sale. Five applications for membership were accepted during the month, and three declined. Any responsible collector (buyer or seller) wishing to join the Club is invited to apply for information to the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.

BRITISH AFRICAN STAMP EXCHANGE.—The first general packet (Decr.) was despatched on the 3rd December, and contained stamps, to the value of £36 18s 1d nett (not 50 per cent. discount), including many very desirable stamps, African, and otherwise, at low prices. Features of this club are: Immediate settlements, net prices, and Secretary does not take "first pick" from packet, each member in turn thus getting first sight of complete packet. Only thoroughly trustworthy members

are admitted. Rules sent on application to C. J. Endle, Secretary, Kingsburgh Cottage, Boscombe, Hants.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Honorary President—W. B. Avery, Esq.; President—W. T. Wilson, Esq.; Vice-Presidents—R. Hollick, Esq., and W. Pimm, Esq.; Committee—Mr. H. R. Bewlay, Mr. P. T. Deakin, Mr. V. Lundblad, Mr. T. W. Peck, Mr. C. A. Stephenson, Mr. W. S. Vaughton; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. G. Johnson, B.A. Official Address: 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

NOV. 18 DISPLAY WITH NOTES BY R. HOLLICK.

Dr. R. Lyon, Messrs. E. Christiansen, E. S. Auscher, and F. Margot were elected members.

Mr. R. Hollick then gave an interesting display of the stamps of the African Colonies, including fine copies of nearly all the rarities used and unused with blocks and complete panes of the medium varieties. The minor varieties of die, plate and shade were carefully pointed out.

Dr. Lyon exhibited a complete uncut sheet of 1s. medium green triangular capes in mint condition. This valuable and interesting exhibit allowed the members an opportunity of noting the arrangement of the stamps, the spacings and the watermarks. The whole sheet, allowing an average for the deckle edges, is $21\frac{7}{8}$ inches by 11, the space occupied by the stamps—240 in number in 15 rows of 16—is $19\frac{3}{4}$ by 10 $\frac{3}{10}$ inches. The space between the stamps making a pair is fairly even all over the sheet and is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. The space between pairs in the same row is much more irregular, and varies from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 mm. The spaces between the rows are nearly twice as great as between the stamps on each row, and vary from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 mm.

The anchor work is very evenly placed in the centre of each stamp, while the whole sheet is surrounded by a watermark of 5 parallel lines, the total width of which is 7-20 of an inch. The outer 4 lines are interrupted in six places, once at the top, once at the bottom, and twice at each side by the word POSTAGE, 2 7-16 by 3-10 inches, in open Roman capitals.

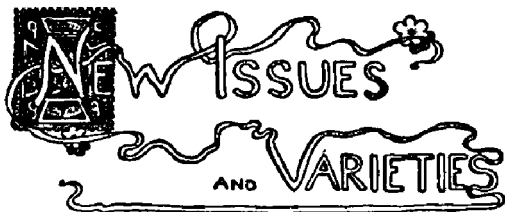
DEC. 2.—DISPLAY, WEST AUSTRALIA.

Lady Glyn, Messrs. S. M. Castle and A. Passer were elected members.

Mr. C. J. Phillips exhibited his private collection of unused West Australia, including almost every variety in mint condition and in a fine range of shade. The page of 6d golden and black bronze being specially fine, also a nice page of 2d brown black on red, and some 2d (error) lilac. He also showed the following rarities used: 4d blue, centre inverted, a very fine copy, two 2d brown-black on Indian red; 2d black on red rouletted, and printed on both sides; 2d black on red-strip of three on original showing differences of type; early issues or originals showing dates; a very fine 6d golden bronze on original; very fine pairs

of 6d bronze, 1s brown, 1d black, 4d blue all rouletted and on originals; a 2d (error) lilac, and other rarities.

Mr. W. T. Wilson exhibited nearly all varieties, used and unused in full ranges of shade, including large unused blocks of the first issue 4d blue, showing the arrangement of the setting, and the varieties of type; also many of the early issues in mint condition.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. Mr. Ewen, in his paper, mentions some minor varieties of the dies used to stamp the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. postcards, and also in the dies used for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. wrappers. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., and 1/-, are said to have appeared with the so-called Jubilee line round the panes, but we have not seen them yet.

The *Monthly Journal* notes copies of the current $\frac{1}{2}$ d. cards without the instruction below the heading. This occurs on some cards lately printed to order at Somerset House.

Canada. We have received copies of the first stamp issued of the new set now being prepared by the American Bank Note Company. The design consists of a three-quarter face portrait to left of the Queen, as she is at present, in an oval with 'CANADA POSTAGE' above and value below. A maple leaf is in each corner. It is printed on white wove paper and perforated 12.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c black.

India. *Charkhari.* The *Timbre Poste* announces that the stamp on the Envelope may be found inverted in the left lower corner, and the Post Card on buff wove instead of laid.

Dhar. This is a fresh stamp-issuing State in the Central Provinces. The *P.J. of India* describes them as being type set in native characters 'Dâk' (Post) at left, 'Darbâr' (State) at top and 'Dhar' at right and with value at bottom, all in a fancy frame. The Adhesives are in sheets of ten (two rows of five) minor varieties. The Stamps, Envelope and Card are all authenticated by a hand stamp in black. The Card is inscribed 'DHAR STATE POST CARD' and two lines of native inscriptions divided in the centre by two fancy ornaments.

$\frac{1}{2}$ pice, black on red.

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

1 " " green.

E. " 1a. " white laid, size 138 x 75mm.

P.C. " 1a. violet on cream, size 121 x 75mm.

Duttia. The *M.J.* notes another Envelope with stamp of the current Adhesive type of local make being cut out with scissors to a shape marked in pencil.

E. " 1a. black on white laid, size 135 x 75mm.

Labuan. We understand that the lately issued 12c is to be withdrawn as the name is surcharged over the value at top. In the old issue the name was at top and the value at bottom and the surcharge was all right in being placed at top, but in the new die the positions were altered.

Newfoundland. The 1c. stamps ran short last month and 400 sheets of the 3c were surcharged 'ONE CENT' with a bar above and below.
1c. in black on 3c. slate.

New South Wales. In addition to the stationery mentioned last month, we hear from Mr. Bassett Hull that the following have been issued with stamps of the new type

E. 2d. blue on white laid.

P.C. 1 + 1d. carmine on straw.

W. 1d. carmine on laid manilla, wmk. 'ONE PENNY.'

Sarawak. Two new values 16c. and 32c are we hear to be issued. The 1895 set is to be withdrawn in favour of the same values of the old set. We have just seen copies of the new two cents, and find that the labels containing the value is printed in aniline-rose of quite a new shade. A Post Card is reported with stamp of the current type.

2c. lilac, value in aniline-rose.

P.C. 3c. carmine on buff, 140 x 88mm.

Sierra Leone. We understand that the setting up of the 2½d. on 1/- Fiscal differs from that on the 3d and 6d. Do all the types exist on the 1/- and 2/- as on the 3d. and 6d?

The following has been issued to complete the set.

½d. lilac, name and value green.

Straits Settlements. *Negri Sembilan.* The *D.B.Z.* announces the following of the current type.

5c. lilac, name and value olive.

10c. " " " orange.

20c. green, " " olive.

Victoria. A new value has been issued here similar in design and shape to the current ½d., with the usual watermark and perforation.

½d. green.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

China. There is a Post Card among the supplies of the new stamps. The design is similar to that of the Japanese Cards with frame and with stamp in upper left corner with an inscription vertically below and two vertical lines of inscription in left lower corner. The stamp is oval.

P.C. 1c. carmine on straw.

Shanghai. This Local Post has been closed.

Ecuador. The *M.J.* and *T.P.* chronicle the following with surcharge '1897—1898.'

20c. black and orange 1895 issue.

1c. " grey and carmine, 1895 official issue.

France. The following is taken from M. Maury's paper.

L.C. 25c. black on rose, with 'REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.'

Somali. The separate sets for Djibouti and Obock have been done away with and a set of the usual Colonial type inscribed 'COTE DE' — 'SOMALI' issued in their stead, all in the usual colours.

1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c., 1f.

E. 5, 15 (3 sizes), 25c. (3 sizes).

P.C. 10, 10 + 10c.

L.C. 15, 25c.

Zanzibar. In addition to the three values of the Postage Dues mentioned last month, we hear that the following have been issued :

P.D. 14a. on 15c. green.

3a. on 30c. carmine.

There seems to be a conflict as to the colour of the surcharge. Some papers giving it as red, and some as black.

Germany. *Bavaria.* This state has issued a Letter Card with stamp (Post Card type) at right and arms at left.

L.C. 10p. carmine on grey, wmk. zigzag lines vertically.

Wurtemberg. Here again we have a Letter Card similar to the German Empire one, but inscribed 'Königreich Würtemberg' at top.

L.C. 10p. carmine on white.

The Official Card has had the words 'Wohung (Strasse und Hausnummer)' suppressed.

Off. P.C. 5p. green.

Italy. The reply card has now the stamp of the new oval type.

P.C. 7½ + 7½c. carmine.

Japan Instead of Green the 1c. is now

1c. olive-green.

Mexico. Mr. Chapman has sent us copies of the first stamps printed on the new paper with watermark an eagle and 'R M' below in block capitals. The eagle is very indistinct.

20c. rose-red.

1p. brown.

Morocco *Mazagan-Marrakesh,* Mr. Cansino has shown us a copy of the current 25c. surcharged apparently by a handstamp with '20'—'cent' in two lines.

20c. in violet on 25c. olive.

Persia The *D.B.Z.* notes the following envelopes, the 5c. in a smaller size and no longer on yellowish paper. The *Echo* informs us that as the new stamps are not likely to be ready for some time the supply of some of the values has run short. This has led to some surcharging consisting of a frame containing some Persian characters and the value in ordinary characters.

5c. in black on 8c. blue.

1k. " 5k. blue and silver.

2k. " 5k.

E. 5c. blue on white, size 146 x 92mm.

16c. rose, size 100 x 108mm.

Peru. Messrs. Williams and Co. send us copies of the 1c. Postage Due surcharged diagonally from bottom left to top right corner 'FRANQUEO' which have been issued for ordinary postal use.

1c. brown, surch. in black.

Portugal. We understand that a set of Postage Due Stamps are being prepared for use here and in the colonies, so that a number of fresh sets may be expected shortly.

Mozambique The *I.B.J.* has received the current 300r. surcharged '50 reis.'

50r. in black on 300r. blue on salmon.

Nyassa. The *D.B.Z.* publishes a decree authorizing the Company which manages this district to surcharge the current Mozambique stamps with the word 'NYASSA' for use in their territories until a special die can be made to supply the requirements.

Spain. Towards paying for the cost of the war in Cuba the Government have had recourse to the War Stamps again. All letters are subjected to a special tax of 5c., and a new stamp has been prepared and is in use.

War Tax, 5c. blue.

Cuba. A fresh type has been prepared for the 1898-9 issue with the name and date above and value below, 'CORREO' at left and 'TELEGRAFOS' at right. The Head of King in centre is no longer the 'Baby King,' but should now be styled the 'Boy King.' The

stamps are printed on white paper and are perforated 14. The values and colours being :

1m. brown	6c. blue.
2m. "	8c. chestnut.
3m. "	10c. vermilion.
4m. "	15c. olive-green.
5m. "	20c. carmine.
1c. violet	40c. violet.
2c. blue-green.	60c. black.
3c. blue-black.	80c. chocolate.
4c. orange.	1p. green.
5c. rose.	2p. blue-black.

There are also Post Cards.

Fernando Po. The 6c. has been surcharged similar to the ½c. some time ago.

5c. in black on 6c. violet.

Philippines. A set similar

Porto Rico to that of Cuba has been prepared for each of these colonies.

ERRORS AND MINOR VARIETIES.

Austria. The *T.P.* chronicles 5+5k. card with error 'Rèservé,' instead of 'Réservé.'

Colombia. The *M.J.* mentions a vertical pair of the 1893 1c. red on yellow perf. 13½ all round, and imperf. between.

Greece. The *A.J.P.* notes a vertical pair of the 1891 1l. brown, perf. 11½ all round, and imperf. between.

Haiti. The same paper also notes that a few sheets of the current 1c. blue have escaped perforation vertically.

Nicaragua. The *A.J.P.* notes the following :

1891 sp. vertical pair, imperf. between.
Off. 1892, 2p., with double surcharge.

Peru. We have seen the 2c. carmine with head of Burmudez, surcharged with 'OFICIAL' in frame twice.

Roumania. The current 25b. has been seen perforated 11½ instead of 13½.

Servia. The *A.J.P.* chronicles a horizontal pair of the current 10p. perf. 11½ all round and imperf. between.

Sarawak. We have vertical pairs of the 4c. 1871 imperf. between.

234	Transvaal, 1d. red on blue, 'Transvaal'*	...	...	...	25	0	0
235	Transvaal, 1d. red on blue, surch. inverted	...	...	...	6	15	0
270	Bahamas, no wmk., 6d., rough perf.*	...	...	...	3	10	0
288	B. Guiana, 1862, 4c., trefoils	...	...	...	3	5	0
309	Canada, 7½d. green*	...	...	...	4	15	0
327	Mexico, Eagle, 3c. brown, surch.*	...	...	...	4	8	0
363	St. Vincent, 4d. on 1/-	...	...	...	9	7	0
377	Trinidad, set, O.S., ½d. to 5/-*	...	...	...	4	0	0
384	Turks, 2½ on 1/- prune, type 9*	...	...	...	5	15	0
385	" 2½ on 1/- slate, type 10*	...	...	...	7	5	0
386	" 4 on 1/- prune, type 17	...	...	...	5	10	0
396	U.S., 5c. mustard*	...	...	...	5	0	0
398	" State, \$5*	...	...	...	13	0	0

MESSRS. BUHL & CO., 37th Sale, November 10th.

" VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, 100th sale, Nov. 11th and 12th.

" PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Nov. 16th and 17th.

MR. HADLOW, 108th sale, Nov. 18th.

93 Ceylon, imperf., 8d., torn ... 3 3 0

150 Port. Indies, 1st issue, 20r.† ... 3 7 6

315 S. Australia, P.S. in black on 10d. black surch., comp. perf.* ... 3 7 6

316 " ditto on 9d., pair* ... 4 4 0

MESSRS. CHEVELEY & CO., 119th Sale, Nov. 20th.

MR. R. S. GRAY, 4th Sale, Nov. 20th.

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, 101st Sale, Nov. 25th and 26th.

" BUHL & CO., 38th Sale, Nov. 29th.

" PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Nov. 30th and Dec. 1st.

MR. HADLOW, 109th Sale, Dec. 2nd and 3rd.

52 Gt. Britain, I.R. Official, £1 green... 2 17 6

168 Nevis, litho., 1/- dark green, entire sheet* ... 13 5 0

172 St. Vincent, 4d. on 1/- ... 8 15 0

195 Saxony, 3pf. ... 3 0 0

372 U.S., set 1869 re-issue* ... 14 15 0

373 " set of 208 proofs on card ... 5 0 0

MESSRS. CHEVELEY, 120th Sale, Dec. 4th.

" VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, 102nd Sale, Dec. 9th and 10th.

Issues of 1891.

REUNION.

Various French Colonial Stamps surcharged 'REUNION' in black, diagonally from upper left to lower right corner.

ON THE STAMPS OF 1871.

On Wove Paper. Imperforate.

1 40c. Orange.

2 80c. Carmine.

ON THE STAMPS OF 1877.

On Wove Paper. Imperforate.

3 30c. Brown.

4 40c. Vermilion.

5 75c. Carmine.

6 1f. Olive-green

ON THE STAMPS OF 1881.

On Wove Paper. Perforated 14 x 13½.

7 1c. Black on Blue.

8 2c. Brown on Buff.

9 4c. Claret on Grey.

10 5c. Green.

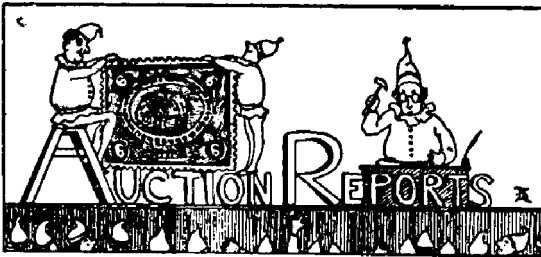
11 10c. Black on Lilac.

12 15c. Blue.

13 20c. Red on Green.

14 25c. Black on Rose.

To be Continued.



* Unused. † On original.

The following have held sales since our last report.

Mr. HADLOW 106th and 107th sale on November 8th and 9th.

1	Austria, Mercury, yellow	...	...	1	10	0
34	Great Britain, I.R. Official £1 green	...	...	3	5	0
83	Spain, 1853, 2r., pair	...	...	9	15	0
86	Zurich, 4r., vertical lines	...	...	13	0	0
87	Geneva, 10c†	...	...	18	10	0
94	" 5+5c.	...	...	4	5	0
95	Zurich, 4r., damaged...	...	...	4	10	0
98	Thurn and Taxis, 5 and 10sg., rouletted	...	...	6	0	0
100	Tuscany, 60c. heavy postmark	...	...	5	15	0
158	Ceylon, star, 8d. yellow-brown	...	...	3	3	0
178	India, Long Service, 4a*	...	...	5	10	0
185	Labuan, 6 in red on 16c	...	...	5	5	0
217	Port. Indies, 6 on 10r. yellow	...	...	3	0	0
223	Sierra Leone, 6d. on bleuté, imperf.*	...	...	4	5	0



DECEMBER 15, 1897.

Philately at Home.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

The London Philatelist—London.

In our last number we gave a detailed list of the surcharged stamps that had been issued in British East Africa and Zanzibar. A further notice on these stamps appears this month, which we give in full, as no doubt it will greatly interest our readers.

In the September issue of this journal was inserted an interesting note from Mr. Cyril H. Bowden, giving the substance of an interview with Mr. T. Remington, the Postmaster at Zanzibar, and also tables of the various numbers of stamps overprinted. Mr. Bowden made out a good case as regards the postal necessity for the very numerous issues that have emanated from this quarter of the world, and it must be borne in mind that, as Mr. Remington observes, the very existence of the large demand for stamps by collectors and dealers occasionally exhausts the Post Office stock in an unexpected manner, and thus itself causes a necessity for a temporary issue.

The uneasiness as to these redundant new issues felt by collectors has also affected the trade, who have large capitals involved, and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, took the bull by the horns and wrote to Sir A. Hardinge, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, and in reply were directly authorized by the Marquis of Salisbury, under date October 19th last, to publish the following extracts received at the Foreign Office from Mr. Remington:

"According to your instructions I have the honour to submit the following explanation with regard to the overprinting and surcharging the East Africa and Zanzibar Protectorates' stamps.

"When it was known that the Imperial Government had decided to take over the territory of the late British East Africa Company, I thought it quite possible that the question of supplying stamps might be overlooked; and in order to avoid, as far as possible, any inconvenience to the public this would result in, I wrote to the late Company asking for a large supply of stamps. The reply I received was

to the effect that the stock in Mombasa was sufficient for the remainder of the time the Company would hold the territory, and that they declined to send me any more.

"My surmise proved to be correct, and I had only the small supply of stamps on hand on the 1st of July, 1895, the date of the transfer of the territory, as shown on inclosed list, to carry on with, and out of this supply I had to forward 736 of each value to the General Post Office, London, as specimens. This supply was not sufficient for one month's requirements, and when it is remembered it was not until the 19th May, 1896, ten months after the date of transfer, that the first supply of the present permanent issue of the Protectorate's stamps was received, some idea may be formed as to the very great difficulty and inconvenience I was put to in endeavouring to meet the public requirements.

"On the 10th November, 1895, the Zanzibar Government took over the Indian Post Office at Zanzibar, and with it the stock of Indian stamps on hand. By this time the East Africa Protectorate's stamps were naturally all but exhausted, and when I pointed out to the Acting Consul-General (Mr. Cave) the absolute necessity of supplying stamps to the East Africa Protectorate until the arrival of the permanent issue, it was decided to request permission of the Director-General of the Indian Post Office to use part of the Indian stamps on hand in Zanzibar, and overprint them 'British East Africa.' This permission was kindly granted, and so the difficulty of supplying the East Africa Protectorate with stamps was, for the time, overcome.

"Unfortunately, however, the late Postmaster of the Indian Post Office at Zanzibar had run short of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas stamps; 2,354 was the exact number handed over, and this ridiculously small quantity had to be shared between Zanzibar and the East Africa Protectorate. This quantity not being sufficient for even a week's supply, it therefore follows that it was absolutely necessary to issue a provisional $2\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp for both territories, and the $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps, being the largest of any value taken over, were surcharged.

"During this time the Zanzibar Government, not previously having made any provision for

its permanent issue of stamps, was in correspondence with the stamp contractors as to design, price, etc. On the 10th April, 1896, the contractors wrote stating my instructions were perfectly clear, and that it would be fully three months before the stamps could be shipped. This letter I acknowledged, and requested to be supplied with the stamps as soon as possible. On 28th August the contractors, notwithstanding the letters referred to above, wrote regretting the death of His Highness the late Sultan of Zanzibar, and asked for further instructions. On receipt of their letter I immediately telegraphed them to send stamps immediately, but the failure on the part of the contractors to supply the stamps at the time stated again caused me considerable difficulty in meeting the demand, and I was compelled, after consulting Sir Lloyd Mathews, to issue provisional stamps.

"As neither the East Africa Protectorate nor the Zanzibar Government had made any provision whatever to supply any postage stamps on the date of the transfer of the respective Post Offices, I was placed in the very awkward position of having to manage as best I could with one month's supply of stamps taken over from the late Company for nine months and a half for the East Africa Protectorate, and a totally inadequate supply of stamps taken over from the Indian Post Office to be shared between the two Protectorates for twelve months pending the supply of the permanent issue of each Protectorate.

"It is entirely owing to this that it has been absolutely necessary to issue provisional stamps, and to my endeavours to eke out my stocks in the face of an exceptionally heavy demand for stamps from dealers and collectors, pending the arrival of the permanent issues.

"In addition to this, I would also beg to state that one consignment of stamps lay at Aden more than a month, it having missed the steamer from Aden to Zanzibar, also that another case of stamps was over-carried by the Messageries Maritimes Company to Madagascar, which also involved a month's delay in receipt at Zanzibar.

"Had it not been for the kindness of the Director-General of the Indian Post Office in allowing the Protectorates to overprint and use Indian stamps as well as supplying them, I should not have been able to meet the difficulty as successfully as I think I have done. Had the Director-General declined to supply the Protectorates with Indian stamps, there would not have been a single stamp of the East Africa Protectorate to be obtained from October, 1895, to May, 1896, or one Zanzibar stamp in existence until twelve months after the transfer of the Indian Post Office to the Zanzibar Government.

"Now the permanent issue of stamps both for the East Africa and Zanzibar Protectorates can be obtained, I am glad to say that no

further need of issuing provisional stamps will occur.

"As regards the various types used, this is a matter that is entirely out of my hands. The stamps had to be overprinted and surcharged, and the only place to get this done in Zanzibar is at the Zanzibar 'Gazette' Office. The staff of printers at the 'Gazette' Office is entirely composed of natives, who, I suppose, do not understand the importance, from the stamp dealer's point of view, of the least difference in type, and their plant and appliances being very limited, they did the best they could under the circumstances.

"I quite readily admit that had I had the knowledge a year ago that I now have of the enormous demand for stamps by dealers and collectors, over and above those required for purely postal purposes, the necessity for one or two provisional issues might have been avoided; but, as I have already stated, I had no means of knowing this beforehand.

"In proof of this, in my estimate of stamp sales for 1896-7 for British East Africa, I estimated Rs. 25,777—whereas the actual quantity sold was Rs. 62,800, and my estimate for Zanzibar was for Rs. 36,000—whereas the actual quantity sold was Rs. 70,547."

ALSO RECEIVED:

The "Philatelic Record"	LONDON
The "English Specialists' Journal"	"
"L'Estrange Ewen's Weekly Journal"	"
"The Philatelic Chronicle" ...	HANDSWORTH
"The Collector Dealer"	PORTSMOUTH
"Stamp Gossip"	BURY ST. EDMUND'S
"The Stamp Collectors' Journal"	"
"Stamps"	RUSHDEN.
"Herdman's Miscellany"	MORPETH
"Signs of the Times"	CALCUTTA
"Stamps"	"
"The Canadian Philatelic Magazine"	TORONTO
„ "Philatelic Messenger"	ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

Philately on the Continent.

SWITZERLAND.

Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung—Geneva.

The postal convention between Switzerland and Italy coming into force on July 1st, 1862, decreed that for printed matter 3c. postage had to be paid.

A stamp of this value, however, did not exist, and the postal administration notified the public that such sendings could be franked with one and a half 2c. stamps. These are very rare, Mr. de Reuterskiöld possesses two of them.

A short time ago, however, a cover was found sent from Poschiavo to Sondrio and franked with half a 5c. and one quarter of a 2c. stamp. The 5c. stamp was cut vertically, the 2c. vertically and each piece horizontally.

As the postal notification did not mention the 5c. value we believe this is the only instance in which this combination has been.

ROMAGNA.

Le Timbre-Poste—*Brussels.*

A further instalment of the excellent article by Dr. Diena on the stamps of Romagna appears in the last number, and deals with the obliterations and the reprints.

Officially, the learned Doctor says, the Italian Government, to its credit it may be said, has never thought of reprinting any old stamps. Never having had the idea of doing so they did not exercise any care, however, in looking after the matrices or plates, which were returned to them after the withdrawal of the stamps. In consequence the old stamp remainders as well as the matrices disappeared in large quantities. At the death of one of the officials quantities of stamps of Sardinia, Naples, Parma, Modena, Sicily, Lombardy, and Romagna were found amongst his papers. He had no less than 3,100 of the 20 baj out of the 6,000 printed in his possession, and that after selling them for years. This leads us to believe that this official had taken all the remainders, and no doubt explains the fact, that Mr. Melfi found none of this value amongst the stock, which he bought later.

This carelessness also explains why only 594 cliches were found in 1894, although 1,056 had been forwarded to Florence in 1860.

A certain "Usigli" applied in 1875 to the administration of the post for the permission to reprint the old envelopes of 1820. He not only received this permission but he also obtained the loan of copies to enable him to attain his object.

It is certain, that "Usigli" returned the cliches that had been lent him, the 25 and 50 centesimi at least were found amongst the papers of the official, we have mentioned. We do not know how many cliches of the stamps of Romagna "Usigli" had bought. Unfortunately only very meagre information can be found, but it is certain that he had 71 in his possession.

Most of his reprints are so badly done that they would not deceive anybody. The bad impression and the colour of the paper especially condemn them. They are very often cancelled, thus showing that "Usigli" must also have bought these dies.

Der Philatelist—*Dresden.*

The Dresden Society is really to be congratulated upon having such an excellently edited journal. A full list of novelties, an article on the Greek stamps surcharged on account of large quantities having fallen into the hands of the Turks in Thessaly, articles on the stamps of Hamburg, Roumania, Luxemburg, and the numerous varieties of the 3 cent stamps of the United States 1851 and 1857 issues

and the usual repertoire of society reports make up a splendid number. Every collector is sure to find something interesting, it does not matter, whether he be a beginner or an advanced philatelist burning to enlarge his collection by newly discovered varieties.

Also received:

"Die Post"	LEIPZIG
"Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal" ... "	"
"Austria Philatelist"	PRAGUE
"Der Philatelist"	DRESDEN
"Allgemeiner Anzeiger"	APOLDA
"Der Briefmarkenhandler"	BERLIN
"Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung" ... "	"
"Deutsche"	LEIPZIG
"Der Briefmarken Sammler"	BREMEN
"Internationales Offertenblatt"	SONNEBERG
"Le Courier des Timbres-Poste"	ST ETIENNE
"Le Timbrophile Poitevin"	POITIERS
"Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste"	PARIS
"Le Timbre"	BORDEAUX
"L'Announee Timbrologique" ...	BRUSSELS
"L'Announee Philatelique"	GENEVE
"L'Echo de la Timbrologie"	PARIS
"Reve Philatelique Francaise"	AMIENS
"Revue Philatelique Belge"	PARIS
"Gazette Timbrologique"	BRUSSELS
"La Circulaire Philatelite"	GRENOBLE
"L'Echo de la Philatelie"	PARIS
"Le Philatelite Anversoise"	LUZARCHES
"L'Etoile Philatelique"	ANTWERP
"Corriere dei Francobolli"	PADOVA
"Il Filatelico"	TURIN
"Il Francobollo"	FLORENZ
"Nederlandsch Tijdschrift"	MILAN
"Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift"	THE HAGUE
"Le Timbrophile Athenien"	CHRISTIANIA
"Illustracion Filatelica"	ATHENS
"Madrid Filatelico"	BARCELONA
"Filatelico Matritense"	MADRID

Philately in the Colonies.

WASHINGTON.

The Canadian Philatelic Magazine—*Toronto.*

In looking over a collection of vignettes of George Washington, which were copied from paintings and busts taken from life, an idea struck me that the artists or sculptors of the profiles, etc., of "The Father of his Country" are, by name, not known to many stamp collectors, although all know the face of the first American president. To all it will be interesting to know who were the famous delineators or chisellers of portraits which adorn so many varieties of the stamps of the United States.

The collection of vignettes that lie before me are twenty-eight in number, and fully one-half of them have been reproduced on the postage or revenue stamps of the great republic.

The two cent denomination of the current issue postage is taken from a bust moulded by

Hondau in 1785, who came to America for that purpose from France. This bust has on other occasions been brought into use as model for the engraver, but maybe we had better commence at the foot of the stamp list, which bears a portrait of our subject, and by so doing, can cover space more rapidly. The three cent stamp of 1851-56 was also taken from the model of Hondau, and to all appearances the same denomination of the issue 1861-68 is from the same bust, but it is by some (who are supposed to know) thought to have been copied from a painting made in 1795 by Jas. Peale.

The three-quarter face bust as shown on the ten and twelve cent stamps of both 1851-56 and 1861-68, are from a painting by Gilbert Stuart in 1796. This Stuart was the most prominent American painter of that time, and so far as vignettes of Washington are concerned, is to the present day, since this picture has been reproduced several hundred times on bank notes, stamps, coins, medals, and various other illustrated articles.

The medallion on the twenty-four cent stamp of the two series 1851 and 1861, show the same portrait, but taken from the opposite side, which change gives pleasing variety to portraits of him who could not tell a lie.

The ninety-cent denomination of the 1851-6 series is a very handsome stamp, bearing a full bust reproduction of a painting made in 1793 by Wertmuller, a noted Swedish painter, who came to America (Philadelphia) in 1786. At this period Washington was 61 years of age. Look at the stamp of same value for next series (1861-68). In viewing the features of the face closely, you are led to think that it is taken from a later design, but such is not the case—in fact it is the reverse. This portrait is taken from a painting by Edward Savage, made from life, in 1785.

The profile on the three cent stamp of 1876-88, is from a bust modelled in 1791 by Ceraechi, an Italian sculptor of some note, who came to America in 1790 with the idea of erecting a monument to the American revolution.

The two-cent denomination of 1883-7 are from the bust by Hondau, of which the current issue of the same value is.

The profile on the stamped envelopes that bear the head of Washington were, up to 1870, reproduced from the moulding by Hondau. Even the series of 1870 (Reay) were only slightly changed from the previous issues.

One of the most beautiful of the many embossed stamps of Washington is that known as die B of the issue of 1874. It is a fine reproduction of a bas-relief in gypsum, made about 1798. The clearness of the die is very fine. The sculptor or moulder of this bas-relief was George Miller, of Philadelphia.

Another fine profile is seen on the three cent stamp, same issue, known as die C. This painting, by Mdlle de Brechan, was painted in 1789. This portrait looks many years

younger, of course, but it is not only that which changes the appearance of the face—the posture of the head is different, the arrangement of the hair is different, but at the same time, unless you look very closely, you will, perhaps, not notice that it varies so much from former dies A and B.

In die D of this issue we have another profile, which is a poor reproduction of a painting by James Peale in 1793.

The portraits on the document stamps of the four different issues are from paintings by Stuart made in 1795.

The profile on the stamps of 1878 for proprietary goods is reproduced from the painting by Mdlle de Brechan. Many other busts and portraits of Washington are to be found on stamps, such as the match and medicine series.

ALSO RECEIVED:

"Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina"BUENOS AIRES
 "El Monitor Filatelico" MEXICO
 "O. Philatelistas Rio-Grandense"URUGUAY
 "Revista Filatelica do Brasil" RIO DE JANEIRO

Philately in the States.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF STAMPS.

The Evergreen State Philatelist—*The Dalles Or.*

C. Weiner engraved the early issues of Portugal and the postal packet stamps of Belgium. His name or initials are to be found in small letters on these stamps.

The great French engraver, E. Mouchon, has produced many of the stamps of Europe. Stamps printed by him are mostly surface printed—the same way as newspapers are from type, the printing surface raised. In "line engraving" each line which is to appear coloured in the stamp has a groove in the plate. These are filled with ink and the surface of the plate wiped clean; then paper is pressed on the plate that the ink in the grooves may adhere to it. The stamps printed by Mouchon are in general of good appearance, though hardly ever of remarkable beauty. It must be said in his favour that the stamps coming from his establishment are almost invariably nicely centered. Mouchon has printed the French colonies stamps, present and past issues, Luxemburg, Monaco, late issues of Portugal, Tunis and others.

All French stamps issued since 1876 have the imprint of the Mouchon establishment in very small letters in the lower right hand corner under the word "Francaise." At the other side of the stamps under "Republique" we find "J. A. Sage, Inv.," which signifies that J. A. Sage was the designer. There are minor varieties of most of these stamps differing in the position and length of this "Sage" inscription. In type I the inscription is nearly

five millimetres long and the N of INV is directly under the B of "Republique." In type II the inscription measures four mm. and the N is under the U of "Republique." Not all these stamps are found in both types; but those that are, are worth more in type I, excepting the loc. green.

The house of De La Rue in London is a well known and long established firm. They printed some of the later Cape of Good Hope triangular stamps, though they did not engrave the plates. The plates of these stamps and of many other early British Colonies were engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., but were later printed from by De La Rue and Co., who print nearly all the stamps in use now in the British Colonies. The design of the current Leeward Islands is known as "the De La Rue type."

Waterlow and Son of London produce excellent work. The current issues of Costa Rica and Liberia speak for themselves. The present issues of North Borneo and Labuan, I believe, are also engraved by this firm.

The British American Bank Note Co., a Canadian firm, prints the stamps of Canada. I have a strip of ½ cent stamps with plate number 2. From this it appears this plate must have been in use over ten years, for I bought these stamps recently direct from a Canadian post office. Perhaps there are so few ½ cent stamps printed that the few plates made have not yet been worn enough to be retired from use.

Since 1884 all Mexican stamps have been engraved and printed at the Mexico Oficina del Gobierno, the government printing office in Mexico City. This printing office is noted for making stamps with various kinds of perforations and papers—watermarked, laid, plain wove and ruled wove. The Mexican stamp with portrait of Juarez and the numeral type (similar to our first issue of due stamps) were engraved by Pena. The 1874 issue with portrait of Hidalgo was engraved by the American Bank Note Company. They printed a supply of the stamps on wove paper and turned the plates over to the Mexican Government. What further supplies were needed the Mexican Government printed at home from these same plates.

PHILATELIA: AN ALLEGORY.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News—St. Louis, Mo.

Once upon a time there was a very beautiful woman, some even called her a goddess, and her name was Philatelia. She lived in the midst of a garden of delights, where everything was so pleasant that whoever spent a few hours there was charmed with it. If he went away he was sure to return; it was as if one had tasted the fruit that grows in the land of the lotos-eaters; he never could be happy away from that delightful land. This garden was named Albumaria.

And of course many people came to it. Some out of mere curiosity thought that they would look around the garden for a few moments, and lo, they were smitten with its enchantment and found they had to return, and so in the end they came as often as the old habitues. Some of these latter again would discover that going to the garden took up too much of their time, and they would resolve to desert Albumaria. By strong resolve they were sometimes able to stay away for a year or two, but in the end they nearly always came back, such was the charm of Philatelia and her delightful garden.

For these persons who went away soon found out that they had not only found great pleasure in Albumaria, but also that whilst there they had learned a great deal without labour or effort whatever.

And the reason of this was that Philatelia was really carrying on a school all the time in the garden, but nobody under the influence of her personal charm in the least suspected this. She had a great many small bits of paper printed in different colours of ink, and with designs of every conceivable kind. These she had gathered from every nook and corner of the whole earth, and such was her power to impart interest to them that the students scrambled and almost fought for these. No outsider could tell from their looks which of them would be most desired by the students. The bits of paper had in their eyes just the value which Philatelia ascribed to them. Some ugly bits, with plain designs and even smeared all over with black ink, were held to be ten thousand times more valuable than the most beautiful specimens, with artistic designs and bright colours, that were without spot or blemish. But Philatelia assigned these bits a value that did not at all depend upon their merit as works of art, and all the students willingly assented to her decision.

But the strangest thing about these bits of paper was the way they had, in Philatelia's hands, of bringing up vividly before the imagination of the student the lands from which they came. Some of them had pictures that told of the great features of these countries. Thus the bits that came from Egypt had representations of the sphinx and pyramids on them, those from Western Australia had the swan, those from many other countries pictures of their rulers; and all of them had power to interest the students in the lands whence Philatelia gathered them.

The consequence of this was that the students found themselves deeply interested in geography, history, and languages. Philatelia taught them a good deal in these branches directly, without their putting forth any exertion whatever; but still more she so filled them with enthusiasm for these studies that most of the students further pursued them at their homes, and were greatly benefited. A great many schoolboys and girls also came to the garden, and their own teachers

could almost certainly tell which ones had been there, for these were invariably distinguished above their fellows for their proficiency in these branches. Some people, however, made fun of Philatelia and those who resorted to her garden. They said it was a silly thing, this raving about bits of paper; they denounced it as a waste of time, and ended by the convincing argument, as they thought, of calling her votaries cranks. But strange to say, many of these very people after a time took a peep into the garden and immediately succumbed to its fascinations. And those who held aloof, for all their calling of names were never able satisfactorily to explain why these followers of Philatelia had so much more general information than they themselves. Neither were they able to convince the world that it was so very much more foolish to delight in these bits of paper for the pleasure and amusement they gave, than to delight in those slightly larger pieces called checks, notes, bills and bonds.

But though the delights of Albumaria were constant, it was not without its little detractions and troubles. Outside this happy garden there lay a large forest whence issued occasionally disturbers of its peace. Other gods and goddesses were jealous of Philatelia and spared no pains to give her trouble and drive away her following, if possible. Some of these enemies actually gained entrance to the garden, refused to be driven out, and tried to persuade the students to forsake Philatelia and follow them. A full history of these conflicts would be very voluminous, and we are forced to content ourselves with brief mention of some of the principal ones.

The earliest intruder was a Greek god named Proteus; the students, however, generally gave him the English name "Forgery." He had a wonderful power of transforming himself into any shape that pleased him. This changeable divinity having gained entrance to the garden sought to win away the students' love for Philatelia by rendering her favours worthless. He, therefore, transformed himself into exact representations of the rarest bits of paper that she had, and the students getting these easily, neglected her. But the scheme of Proteus was soon detected and exposed. Philatelia, after some study, became able to detect all his imitations of her bits of paper. As each new form that he assumed was discovered, she informed the students of this fact and explained how they also might distinguish between false and true. Now, although Proteus still lurks in the garden, all the students are on their guard, and he is generally detected when he tries to palm off any of his spurious bits of paper. It is only the newcomers, who have enjoyed but little of Philatelia's instruction, who are readily deceived. The older students now rather enjoy his machinations, as they give constant exercise to their critical faculties.

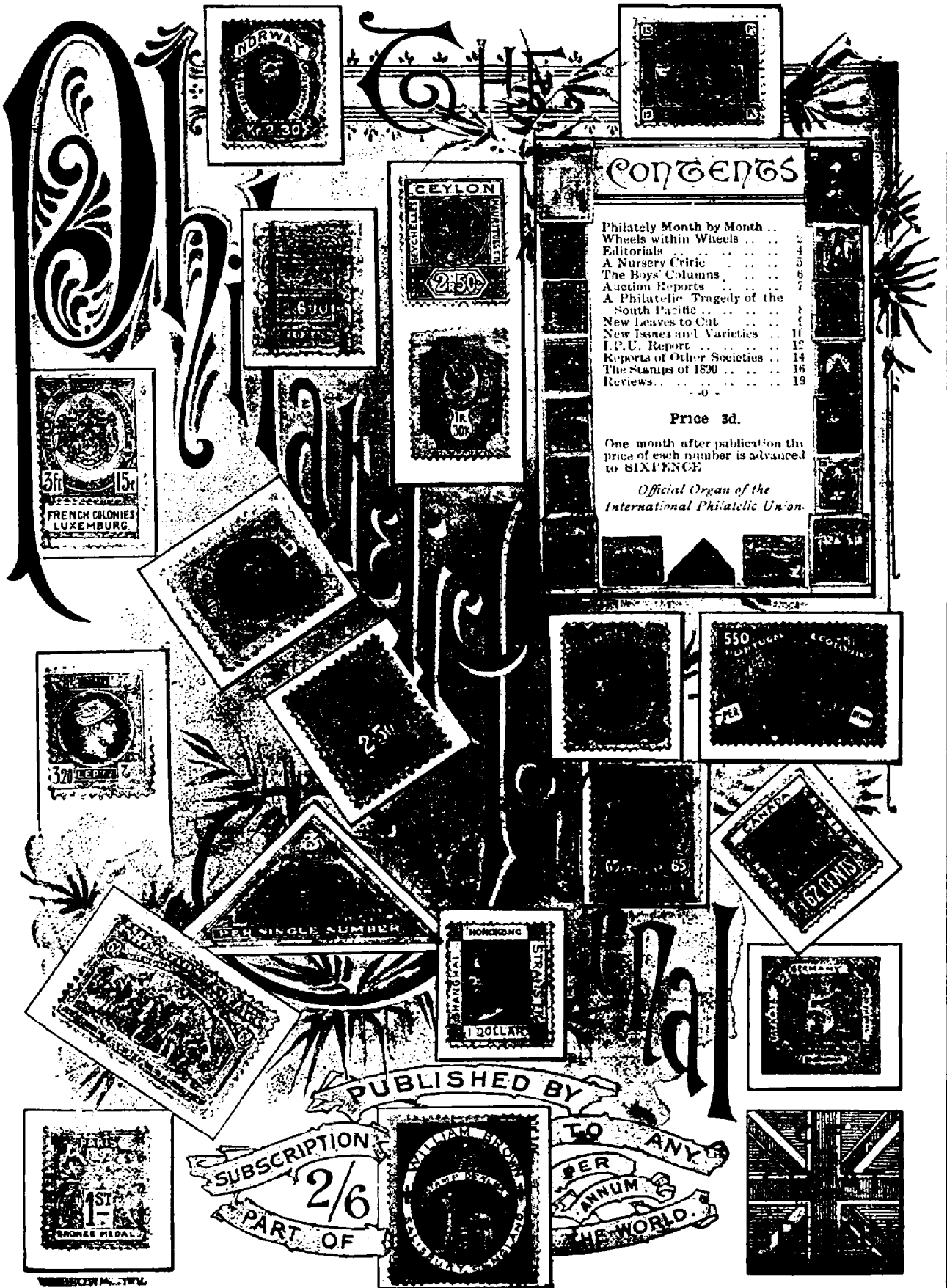
Sebek came later. He is an Egyptian god,

with the head of a crocodile and a reputation for voracity. In the garden his name is generally spelled Seebeck, but the pronunciation is the same. His scheme was to have bits of paper printed from the very same plates from whence came those of Philatelia, but of course without the interest that attached to hers. For instance, he gave the students, almost without price, many of these bits of paper from Central America, that not even Philatelia could tell by their looks from her own genuine ones. But when they were brought into Albumaria it was always found that in some indefinable way they lacked interest. So this irruption by Sebek did not after all prove dangerous. The students tried to chase him out of the garden, but as yet they have never succeeded; his prestige, however, is waning rapidly. Besides this, Philatelia's influence with her foreign government has proved strong enough to induce the most of them to refuse longer to permit Sebek to print from their plates.

The last of these jealous divinities that we shall mention, is a very ancient one, but of what nationality we are ignorant. He seems, however, at present to be more closely connected with the United States; his name is Speculation. Getting into the garden, he came nearer than either of his predecessors to overthrowing Philatelia's rule by the simple expedient of persuading many students to value their bits of paper not for the interest attached to them, but for what they would bring for cash. This resulted in all sorts of unseemly scenes in the once happy garden, and all the pleasures once enjoyed seemed likely to be swallowed up in chaferings and bickerings. But in the end Philatelia was able to assert her power, and Speculation was discredited. He still remains in the garden, although all true friends of Philatelia are anxious to drive him out. Possibly this may eventually be done. However, we may be sure that whatever the dangers that threaten her, Philatelia will be able to take care of herself and preserve her garden as a place sacred to the pleasure of those who delight in her society.

ALSO RECEIVED:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| The "Herald Exchange" | NEW YORK |
| „ "Post Office" | „ |
| „ "Philatelic Monthly" | „ |
| „ "New York Philatelist" | „ |
| „ "Metropolitan Philatelist" | „ |
| „ "Omaha Philatelist" ... | OMAHA, NEB. |
| „ "Perforator" | HARTFORD, CONN |
| „ "Pennsylvania Philatelist" | READING, PA |
| „ "Home Worker" ... | KNOXVILLE, TENN |
| „ "Evergreen State Philatelist" | THE DALLES, ORE |
| „ "Weekly Philatelic Era" | PORTLAND, ME |
| „ "Postal Card Society" | SPRINGFIELD, MASS. |
| "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News" | ST. LOUIS, MO |
| "Filatelic Facts and Fallacies" | SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. |



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Foreign Postage Stamps.

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AUSTRIA.

	Per 1	Per 10		
	UNCS'D USED	UNCS'D USED		
1883. Eagle.				
2kr. brown	— 1d	— 3d		
3kr. green	— 1d	— 3d		
5kr. rose	— 1d	— 2d		
10kr. blue	— 1d	— 2d		
20kr. grey	— 1d	— 4d		
50kr. violet	— 3d	— 1/9		

1890. Head in oval.

1kr. grey	1d	1d	2d	2d
2kr. brown	1d	1d	—	2d
3kr. green	1d	1d	—	2d
5kr. rose	2d	1d	—	2d
10kr. blue	3d	1d	—	2d
12kr. red	—	2d	—	10d
15kr. carmine	—	1d	—	3d
20kr. green	—	2d	—	10d
24kr. blue	—	3d	—	1/8
30kr. brown	—	2d	—	10d
50kr. violet	—	4d	—	2/6
1gd. dark blue	—	3d	—	1/6
2gd. carmine	—	6d	—	3/4

1891.

20kr. green	— 1d	— 2d
24kr. blue	— 1d	— 4d
30kr. brown	— 1d	— 3d
50kr. violet	— 2d	— 1/2

Per 1 Per 10
UNCS'D USED UNCS'D USED

1896.

1 gd. violet	— 3d	— 1/8
2 gd. green	— 5d	— —

1863. NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

1kr. lilac (arms)	— 2d	— 10d
1kr. grey	— 2d	— —
1kr. lilac (Mercury)	— 1d	— 5d
1kr. mauve	1d	1d — 5d
½kr. green	1d	1d — 4d

1890. Perf.

1kr. lilac	— 8d	— —
½kr. green	— 8d	— —

1850-58. JOURNAL STAMPS.

1kr. blue	— 1d	— —
2kr. brown	— 1d	— —

1888. Re-engraved.

1kr. blue	— 1d	— 4d
2kr. brown	— 1d	— 7d

1891. Imperf.

1kr. brown	— 1d	— 4d
2kr. green	— 1d	— —

1898. Perf. POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

	Per 1		Per 10	
	UNUS'D USED	UNUS'D USED	UNUS'D USED	UNUS'D USED
1kr. brown	. 1d	1d	—	4d
2kr. „	. 1d	2d	—	—
3kr. „	. 2d	1d	—	4d
5kr. „	. 2d	1d	—	4d
6kr. „	. 3d	—	—	—
7kr. „	. 3d	—	—	—
10kr. „	. 6d	1d	—	7d
20kr. „	. 1/-	—	—	—
40kr. „	. 2/6	—	—	—

Austrian Italy and Levant.

1850. Arms.

15c. red, thin paper	—	1d	—	7d
30c. brown	. —	1d	—	7d
45c. blue	. —	2d	—	—
15c. red, thick paper	—	1d	—	4d
30c. brown	. —	1d	—	4d
45c. blue	. —	2d	—	—
15c. "K.F." error	. —	1/-	—	—
30c. brown, ribbed paper	. —	5/-	—	—
45c. blue, ribbed paper	. —	10/-	—	—

1858. Head to left.

3sld. black	. —	2/-	—	—
3sld. green	. —	2/-	—	—
5sld. red	. —	1d	—	7d
10sld. brown	. —	2d	—	1/-
15sld. blue	. —	3d	—	—

1861. Head to right in oval.

2sld. yellow, reprint	6d	—	—	—
3sld. green „	6d	—	—	—
5sld. red	. —	2d	—	10d
10sld. brown	. —	5d	—	3/6

1863. Eagle on oval. Small perf.

2sld. yellow	. 1/9	10d	10/-	—
3sld. green	. —	10d	—	—
5sld. rose	. —	2d	—	10d
10sld. blue	. —	4d	—	—

1863. Large Perf.

2sld. yellow	. 8d	10d	—	—
3sld. green	. 4d	4d	—	—
5sld. rose	. 4d	1d	—	4d
10sld. blue	. —	1d	—	8d
15sld. brown	. 6d	3d	—	—

1867. Head to right in circle.

	Per 1		Per 10	
	UNUS'D USED	UNUS'D USED	UNUS'D USED	UNUS'D USED
2sld. yellow	. 4d	—	2/6	—
3sld. green	. 2d	3d	1/2	—
5sld. rose	. 4d	2d	2/6	—
10sld. blue	. —	2d	—	—
15sld. brown	. —	2d	—	1/2
25sld. lilac	. 3/-	8d	—	—
50sld. flesh	. —	2/-	—	—

1885. Eagle.

2sld. brown	. 4d	4d	2/6	2/6
3sld. green	. 3d	4d	1/9	2/6
5sld. rose	. 3d	3d	1/9	1/9
10sld. blue	. —	1d	—	3d
20sld. green	. —	2d	—	10d
50sld. violet	. —	6d	—	—

1886. Surcharged.

10p. on 3kr. green	3d	3d	—	1/9
20p. on 5kr. rose	. 3d	3d	1/9	—
1pi. on 10kr. blue	—	1d	—	7d
2pi. on 20kr. grey	—	4d	—	2/4
5pi. on 50kr. violet	—	1/-	—	6/-

1890-92.

8pa. on 2kr. brown	2d	2d	1/-	—
10pa. on 3kr. green	—	1d	—	7d
20pa. on 5kr. red	. —	2d	—	1/2
1pi. on 10kr. blue	—	1d	—	5d
2pi. on 20kr. olive-green	. 1/-	—	—	—
5pi. on 50kr. violet	2/6	—	—	—

1892.

2pi. on 20kr. olive-green	. —	3d	—	1/9
5pi. on 50kr. violet	—	9d	—	5/10

Danube Steam Navigation Co.

5s. red	. 1d	—	7d	—
10s. blue	. 1d	1d	7d	7d
20s. green	. 1d	2d	7d	10d
50s. black and orange	2d	2d	10d	10d

AZORES.

1875. Large Surch.

5r. red and black	. 6d	—	—	—
10r. black and yellow	9d	—	—	—
15r. black and brown	6d	—	—	—
20r. black and stone	—	2/-	—	—
25r. black and rose	—	3d	—	—
30r. black and mauve	3/3	—	—	—

	Per 1	Per 10	
	UNUS'D USED	UNUS'D USED	

1879. Same.

150r. black and yellow 16/- — — —

1882-5. Small Surch. in black.

15r. brown	3d	—	1/8	—
25r. brown	—	2d	—	—
80r. orange	—	5d	—	3/4
100r. lilac	—	8d	—	5/-
150r. yellow	1/6	—	—	—
1000r. red and black .	8/-	—	—	—

1885.

5r. slate, red surch. — 1d — —

1887.

20r. red, black surch. —	2d	—	1/2
25r. lilac	—	1d	7d

1894. Don Henry.

5r. orange yellow	—	1d	—	7d
10r. rose	—	2d	—	1/2
150r. rose	—	7/6	—	—

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

1876-87.

2½r. olive, black surcharge	1d	1d	—	7d
2½r. bistre	—	1d	—	4d
2r. black	—	1d	—	4d

1888. Red Surcharge.

2r. black 1d — — —

BADEN.

1851. Figure.

1kr. buff	—	4/-	—	—
3kr. yellow	—	2d	—	—
6kr. green	—	2d	—	—
9kr. pink	—	2d	—	—

1853-57. .

	Per 1	Per 10	
	UNUS'D USED	UNUS'D USED	
1kr. black	—	6d	—
3kr. green	—	2d	1/-
6kr. yellow	—	2d	—
3kr. blue	—	2d	—

1860. Arms on shaded ground.

1kr. black, perf. 13½ —	6d	—	—
3kr. blue „ —	4d	—	—
6kr. orange „ —	1/-	—	—
9kr. rose „ —	2/-	—	—

1862.

1kr. black, perf. 10 —	1/9	—	—
6kr. blue „ —	1/3	—	—
9kr. brown „ —	1/3	—	—

1862-64. Arms on white ground.

3kr. rose, perf. 13½ —	5/-	—	—
1kr. black, perf. 10 —	3d	—	—
3kr. rose „ —	1d	—	—
6kr. ultramarine „ —	6d	4d	4/ 2/8
9kr. brown „ —	9d	4d	5/-
18kr. green „ —	11/-	13/6	—
30kr. orange „ —	10d	17/6	7/6

1868.

1kr. green	2d	7d	1/2	—
3kr. rose	3d	1d	1/8	—
7kr. blue	6d	8d	4/-	—

LAND POST.

1862.

1kr. yellow	1d	—	8d	—
3kr. „	2d	—	1/-	—
12kr. „	3d	—	1/8	—

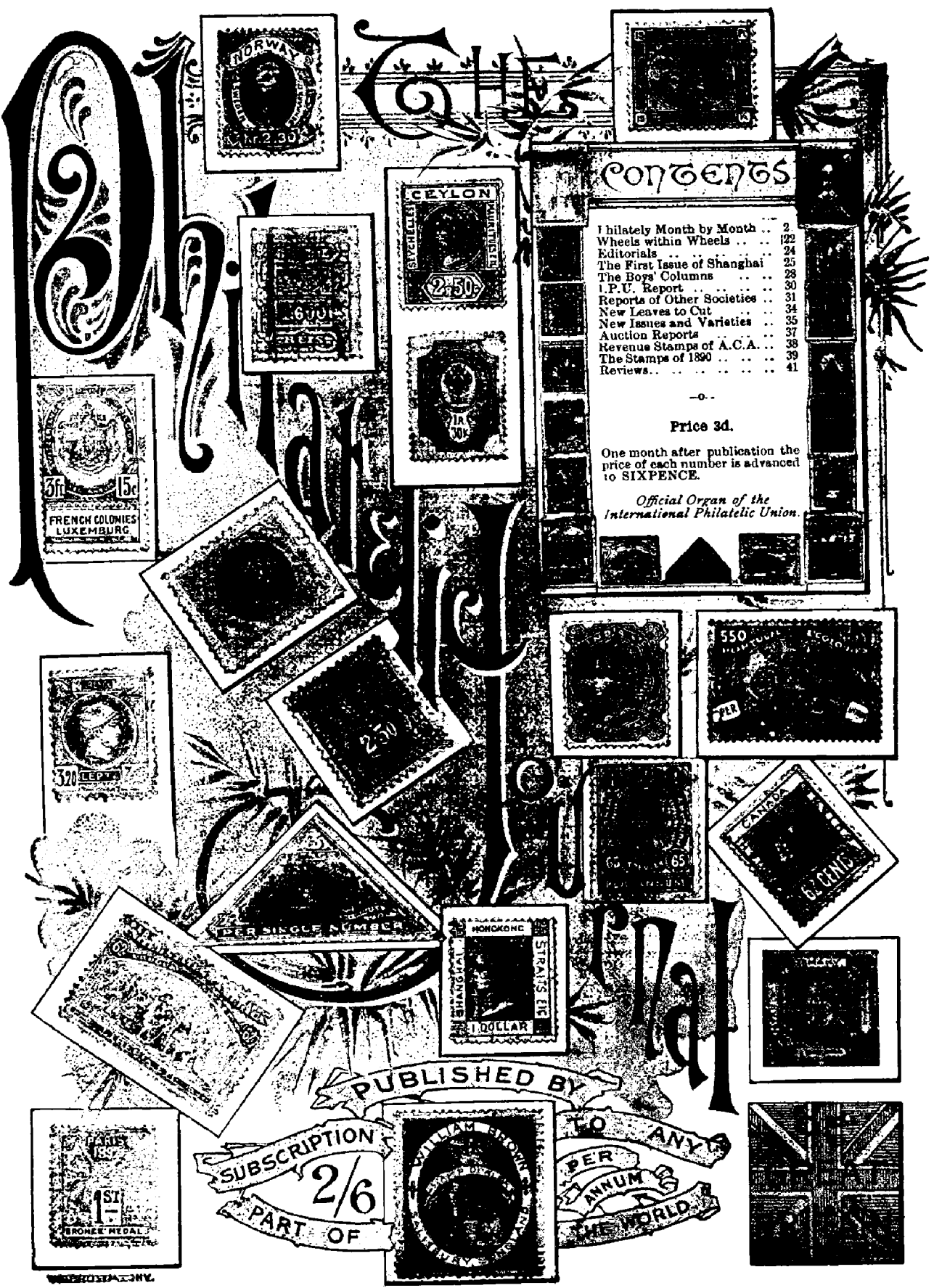
BAHAMAS.

1859. Head of Queen.

1d. lake, imperf. 40/- 70/- --

WILLIAM BROWN,

St. Thomas' Square, Salisbury.



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STAMPS OFFERED FOR SALE,

BY

WILLIAM BROWN.

**Additions and Corrections to Price List pcst free 1s.
15th Edition.**

BAHAMAS.

1859. Head of Queen.

	Per 1 UNUS'D USED	Per 10 UNUS'D USED		
1d lake, imperf.	40/-	70/-	—	—

1868. No wmk.

1d lake, perf, 14 to 16	—	12/6	—	—
4d rose „	—	24/-	—	—
6d violet „	—	17/6	—	—
1d lake, perf 12	—	30/-	—	—
6d grey, „	—	30/-	—	—
1d carmine, perf. 13	—	20/-	—	—
4d rose „	—	30/-	—	—
6d violet „	—	30/-	—	—
6d lilac „	—	30/-	—	—

1862-75. Wmk. Crown and CC.

1d carmine, perf. 12½	5/-	4/-	—	—
1d „ pnmk. „	—	8d	—	—
1d vermilion „	10/-	—	—	—
1d „ pnmk. „	—	8d	—	—
4d rose perf. 12½	8/-	4/-	—	—
6d violet „	—	2/6	—	—

BAHAMAS.

1862-75. Wmk. Crown and CC.

	Per 1 UNUS'D USED	Per 10 UNUS'D USED		
1d vermilion, perf. 14,				
pnmk. 1/9	6d	—	4/2	—
1s greed „	—	1/-	—	—

1882. Crown and CA.

1s green, perf 14 ^v	1/9	5d	—	—
1d vermilion, perf 12				
pnk.	—	6d	—	4/2
4d rose „	—	2/6	—	—

1884-90. Profile.

1d rose .	2d	2d	1/2	—
2½d blue .	4d	2d	2/11	—
4d yellow .	6d	4d	—	—
6d mauve .	9d	—	—	—

BARBADOS.

1852-56. Britannia.

(1d) blue, imperf, blue paper	—	5/-	—	—
----------------------------------	---	-----	---	---

BARBADOS.

1852-56. Britannia.

	Per 1	Per 10		
	UNUS'D USED	UNUS'D USED		
(½d) green, white paper	—	4/6	—	—
(1d) blue „ „	—	1/3	—	—
6d red . . .	—	9/-	—	—
1/- black . . .	—	5/6	—	—

1860.

(½d) green, perf.	. . .	2/6	1/-	—	—
(1d) blue „ „	. . .	1/-	6d	—	—
(4d) red „ „	. . .	—	4/6	—	—
(4d) rose „ „	. . .	—	4/-	—	—
6d. rose „ „	. . .	—	2/6	—	—
6d vermilion „ „	. . .	—	1/9	—	—
1s black „ „	. . .	—	1/-	—	—

1871.

(½d) green,wmk. Large Star	4/-	1/-	—	—
(1d) „ „	—	15/-	—	—
1s black „ „	—	3/-	—	—
(1d) blue,wmk. Small Star	—	6d	—	—
6d vermilion „ „	—	6/-	—	—
1s black „ „	—	1/6	—	—

1873.

3d purple-brown	—	15/-	—	—
5s pink . . .	..	52/6	—	—

1874. Wmk. Large Star.

½d green . . .	. . .	3/-	1/9	—	—
1d blue . . .	. . .	2/6	1/3	—	—

1874-82. Wmk. Crown and CC.

½d green, perf. 12½	. . .	—	2/9	—	—
4d scarlet „ „	. . .	—	5/-	—	—
9d orange „ „	. . .	—	17/-	—	—
1/- violet „ „	. . .	—	6/6	—	—
½d green, perf. 14	. . .	1/-	2d	—	—
1d light blue „ „	. . .	—	2d	—	1/2
3d. mauve „ „	. . .	—	8/-	—	—

1874-82. Wmk. Crown and CC.

4d scarlet, perf. 14	. . .	—	1/4	—	—
6d orange „ „	. . .	—	1/-	—	—
1s violet „ „	. . .	—	/3	—	—

BARBADOS.

1882-85. Wmk. Crown and CA.

Profile of Queen to left.

	Per 1	Per 10		
	UNUS'D USED	UNUS'D USED		
½d green	3d	2d	— 1/2
1d carmine	3d	1d	— 7d
2½d blue	6d	3d	— —
3d mauve	1/6	2/3	— —
4d brown	10d	4d	— 2/6
6d. sepia	4/-	—	— —
1s orange	3/-	2/6	— —

1892.

½d on 4d brawn	6d	6d	3/4	3/4
----------------------	-------	----	----	-----	-----

1892. Britannia.

½d green . . .	. . .	1d	1d	7d	6d
1d carmine . . .	. . .	2d	1d	1/2	5d
2½d blue . . .	. . .	4d	1d	2/11	7d

1892. Britannia.

5d olive . . .	. . .	7d	—	—	—
6d mauve and red . . .	. . .	9d	—	—	—
8d orange and blue . . .	. . .	11d	—	—	—
10d green and red . . .	. . .	1/3	—	—	—
2/6 slate and orange . . .	. . .	3/6	—	—	—

BAVARIA.

1849. Figure in Centre.

1kr. black . . .	. . .	—	24/-	—	—
3kr. blue . . .	. . .	—	1d	—	4d
6kr. brown . . .	. . .	—	1d	—	7d
6kr. brown (broken circle)	—	4/-	—	—	—

1850-58. Figure in Centre.

1kr. pink . . .	. . .	—	3d.	—	—
9kr. green . . .	. . .	—	2d.	—	—
12kr. red . . .	. . .	—	5/-	—	—
18kr. yellow . . .	. . .	—	4/-	—	—

1862.

1kr. yellow . . .	. . .	—	2d.	—	—
3kr. rose . . .	. . .	—	1d.	—	6d.
6kr. blue . . .	. . .	—	1d.	—	7d.
9kr. stone . . .	. . .	—	2d.	—	1/-
12kr. green . . .	. . .	—	1/-	—	—
18kr. red . . .	. . .	—	2/-	—	—

BAVARIA.

1867-8. Arms. Silk Thread.

	Per 1 UNUS'D USED	Per 10 UNUS'D USED
1kr. green	— 2d.	— 1/2
3kr. rose	— 1d.	— 7d.
6kr. blue	— 4d.	— —
9kr. stone	— 2/3	— —
12kr. lilac	— 4/-	— —
18kr. red	— 4/-	— —
6kr. stone	— 9d.	— —
7kr. blue	— 4d.	— —
1kr. green, laid paper	— 3/-	— —

1870-73. Perf. Wmk. Lozenges.

1kr. green, wove paper	— 4d.	— 1/8
3kr. rose „	— 3d.	— 1/3
6kr. stone „	— 9d.	— —
7kr. blue „	— 4d.	— —
9kr. brown „	— 4d.	— 2/6

1870-73. Perf. Wmk. Lozenges.

1kr. green, laid paper	— 2d.	— 1/2
3kr. rose „	— 1d.	— —
6kr. stone „	— 2d.	— 1/2
7kr. blue „	4d.	1d. — —
9kr. brown „	— 2d.	— —
10kr. yellow „	4d.	2d. — 1/3
12kr. lilac „	— 40/-	— —
18kr. red „	6d.	3d. — 1/8

1874-75.

1mk. violet, imperf.	— 2/-	— —
1mk. violet, perf. 11½	— 6d.	— 4/-

BAVARIA.

1875. Wmk. Horizontal Wavy Lines.

	Per 1 UNUS'D USED	Per 10 UNUS'D USED
1kr. green, perf. 11½	1d.	9d. 7d. —
3kr. rose „	2d.	4d. 1/2 —
7kr. blue „	2d.	— 1/3 —
10kr. yellow „	4d.	— — —
18kr. red „	4d.	1/6 — —

1875-79. Wmk. Horizontal Wavy Lines.

3pf. green, perf. 11½	— 1d.	— 7d.
5pf. deep green	— 2d.	— 1/3
5pf. violet	— 6d.	— —
10pf. rose	— 1d.	— 7d.
20pf. blue	— 2d.	— 1/2
25pf. brown	— 2d.	— —
50pf. scarlet	— 3d.	— 1/8
1m. violet	— 1/6	— —
2m. orange	— 4d.	— —

1881. Wmk. Close to Perpendicular Wavy Lines.

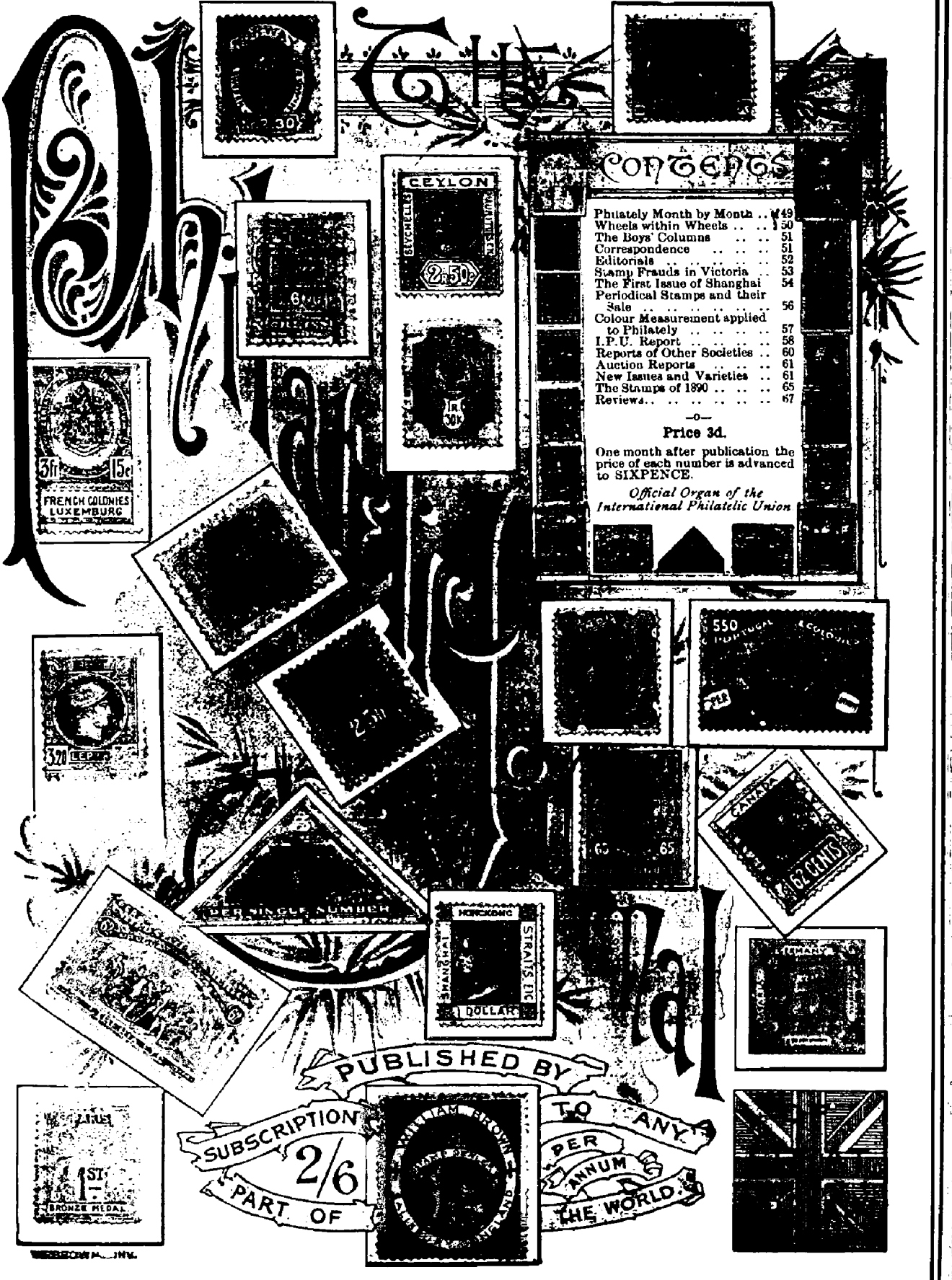
3pf. green, perf. 11½	— 1d.	— 6d.
5pf. violet	— 1d.	— 8d.
10pf. carmine	— 1d.	— 4d.
20pf. blue	— 1d.	— 4d.
25pf. pale brown.	— 1d.	— 7d.
50pf. deep brown	— 2d.	— 1/2
1m. violet	— 2d.	— 1/2
2m. orange	— 2d.	— 1/4

1888. Wmk. Close Horizontal Wavy Lines.

3 pf. green, per. 14½	— 2d.	— 1/2
5pf. violet	— 1/.	— 6/8

WILLIAM BROWN,

St. Thomas' Square, Salisbury.



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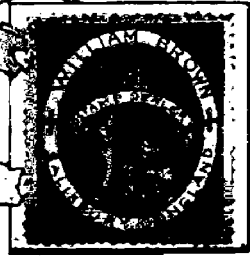
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<i>* Signifies Unused.</i>	<i>Per 1.</i>	<i>Per 10.</i>	<i>* Signifies Unused.</i>	<i>Per 1.</i>	<i>Per 10</i>
ALWWR, set of 2	0 3	1 8	*BHOPAL, set of 10 ...	0 9	6 0
*ANGOLA CROWN, set of 9	8 0	—	BOSNIA, set of 9	0 9	6 0
* ,, 1887, 5-50, set of 6	1 3	10 0	BECHUANALAND, set of 5	1 6	15 0
* ,, 1894, 2½-80, set of 9	2 6	20 0	*BENIN, set of 3	0 2	1 3
*ANJOUEN, set of 3	0 2	1 3	* ,, GOLFE DE, set of 4	0 4	2 6
ARGENTINE, set of 26	1 3	10 0	BULGARIA, set of 17	1 6	12 0
*ABYSSINIA, set of 4	2 3	20 0	*BECHUANALAND, ½d., 1d., 2d.,		
*ANTIOQUIA, set of 4	2 6	22 6	4d., 6d., 1s., set of 6	4 0	35 0
*AUSTRIA, unpaid, set of 9	4 3	40 0	*BELGIUM, unpaid, set of 5	2 6	23 4
AUSTRIA, set of 38	2 0	16 0	*BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA		
AUSTRIAN ITALY, set of 12	1 3	10 0	1d. to 1s.	4 0	37 6
AZORES, set of 5	0 6	3 6	*BRITISH EAST AFRICA ½-1r.,		
*BADEN, set of 6	1 6	14 0	set of 10	3 6	22 6
*BAHAMAS, set of 6 ½d-5s.	12 6	—	* ,, ,, 1896, on India,		
BARBADOS, set of 7	1 3	10 0	½-8a., set of 10	9 0	—
BERMUDA, set of 4, including			* ,, ,, on India, ½-12a.	16 0	132 0
2d. blue, cat. 1s. 6d.	1 0	8 6	*BRITISH HONDURAS, 1891,		
*BERMUDA, ½d.-1s. set of 9	7 6	60 0	1-24c., set of 8	4 6	40 0

<i>* Signifies Unused.</i>	<i>Per 1.</i>	<i>Per 10.</i>	<i>* Signifies Unused.</i>	<i>Per 1.</i>	<i>Per 10.</i>
*BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA, 1896, ½d.-1s., set of 8 ..	4 0	35 10	*CHINA, 1886, 1, 3, 5c., set of 3	0 9	5 6
*BULGARIA (BORIS), set of 4	0 9	6 8	* ,, 1894, 1c.-24, set of 9	4 6	40 0
* ,, unpaid 5-10-30	0 9	6 8	* ,, ,, 1c.-12c., set of 8	3 6	30 0
CANADA, 1852, 3d; 1859, 1c., 5c., 10c., 12½, set of 5	3 9	35 0	*CHUNG KIANG, ½-10c., set of 7	1 4	10 0
,, 868 ½c., 1c., 12c., 3c., 6c., 15c., set of 7	2 6	22 6	* ,, Postage due, ½-10c.	1 4	10 0
,, various, set of 15	1 0	6 8	*COCHIN, set of 3 ..	... 0 9	6 8
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, set of 14, ½d.-5s.	1 6	12 6	*CONGO, 5c.-1fr., set of 7 ..	3 6	30 0
*CAPE VERDE, crown, set of 4	0 9	5 0	*COOK'S ISLANDS, set of 5 ..	3 9	35 0
* ,, ,, 1894, 2½-80r, set of 9	2 6	23 4	*COREA, set of 5	2 0	28 0
CHILI, set of 18 ..	1 3	10 0	* ,, 1895, set of 4 ..	1 0	8 4
*CASHMERE, ½-8a, set of 7	3 6	30 0	COSTA RICA, 1889, set of 6	0 4	2 6
* ,, service, set of 6	2 9	25 0	* ,, Official, set of 5	0 9	6 8
*CAVALLE, set of 6 ..	4 0	35 0	*CUBA, 1857-86, set of 6 ..	1 3	10 0
*CHAMBA, ½-1r, set of 10	6 6	—	* ,, 1868, set of 4 ..	2 0	18 4
* ,, 2, 3 and 5 Rupees ,, service, ½ to 1r, set of 9	19 0	—	* ,, 1870-1875, set of 10	2 0	18 4
*CHEFOO, set of 6 ..	0 10	6 8	* ,, 1877, set of 4 ..	2 0	18 0
CHILI, unpaid, set of 12	13 0	—	* ,, 1878, set of 5 ..	2 0	18 0
			* ,, 1879, set of 5 ..	2 0	18 0
			* ,, 1880, set of 4 ..	0 7	5 0
			* ,, 1888, set of 6 ..	0 6	4 2
			* ,, 1890, set of 6 ..	0 7	5 0
			* ,, 1892, set of 6 ..	0 6	4 2
			* ,, 1894, set of 6 ..	0 4	2 6
			* ,, 1896, set of 6 ..	0 3	1 8

CASH IN ADVANCE.

WILLIAM BROWN,
ST. THOMAS' SQUARE,
SALISBURY.



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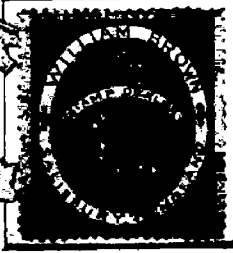
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1895-97 STAMPS.

All Stamps UNUSED except those marked †

		s d				s d	
Antioquia	2c grey	2d					
"	2c lilac	2d					
"	2½ blue	3d					
"	2½ brown	3d					
"	3c grey	3d					
"	3c red	3d					
"	5c green	4d					
"	10c lilac	8d					
"	20c blue	1/-					
"	50c rose	2s 8d					
† Argentine	80c	1s 0d					
† Austria	1g grey	4d					
"	10pi on 1g	3s 0d					
"	21pi on 2g	6s 0d					
† Barbados	¼d	1d					
"	¼d	1d					
† Belgium, Brussels	5c	1d					
"	5c	1d					
† " "	10c brown	3d					
"	10c brown	2d					
"	10c lilac	2d					
"	P. Post 15c grey	3d					
"	20c blue and black	3d					
† " "	50c	2d					
† " "	1fr	2d					
"	2 fr yellow	2s 8d					
† Brazil unpaid	200r	8d					
British East Africa on Company's stamp		s d					
	½a brown	3s 0					
	2a red	4s 0					
	4a brown	4 6					
	8a blue	8 0					
	4r blue	40 0					
Ditto on India	½a green	3					
" large or small "B"							
	1a plum	6					
" ditto	1½a brown	9					
"	2a blue	1 0					
"	2a green	1 3					
"	3a orange	1 9					
"	4a olive	1 8					
"	6a olive	2 3					
"	8a lilac	2 8					
"	12c black on red	4 0					
"	1r grey	10 0					
"	1r red & green	7 0					
"	2r rose & buff	7 0					
"	3r green and brown	10 6					
"	5r blue and mauve	17 6					
No dot to "i" of British pairs, with normal surcharge, ½a		1 0					
	No dot to "i" of British pairs, with normal surcharge 1a	2 0					
	" 1½a	3 0					
	" 2a	4 0					
	" 2½a	5 0					
	" 3a	6 0					
	" 4a	8 0					
	" 8a	16 0					
	" 12a	30 0					
	" 1r	40 0					
	No dot to "i" of Africa in pairs ½a	1 0					
	" 1a	2 0					
	" 1½a	3 0					
	" 2a	4 0					
	" 2½a	5 0					
	" 3a	6 0					
	" 4a	8 0					
	" 8a	16 0					
	" 1r	40 0					
	Inverted "S" in British, ½a	1 0					
	" 1a	2 0					
	" 1½a	3 0					
	" 2a	4 0					
	" 2½a	5 0					
	" 3a	6 0					
	" 4a	8 0					
	" 8a	16 0					
	" 1r	40 0					
	Inverted V in Africa "Λ" ½a	1 0					
	" 1a	2 0					
	" 1½a	3 0					
	" 2a	4 0					
	" 2½a	5 0					
	" 4a	8 0					
	" 6a	15 0					
	" 1r (single)	35 0					
	Eas t 8a	25 0					
	Double sur 1r	20 c					
	2½ on 1½a	16 0					
	" on Zanzibar ½a	20 0					
	" 1a	25 0					
	" 2a	15 0					
	" 4½a	20 0					
	† " 5a	30 0					
	" 7½a	25 0					
	" 2½ on 3a type I	20 0					
	" ditto " 2	25 0					
	† British South Africa, thick p. 2d	3 6					
	" 2+4d pr	15 0					
	British S. Africa, 3d on 5s 20 0						
	" 1896 ½d	1					
	" 1d	2					
	" 2d	4d					
	" 3d	6					
	" 4d ultra	10 0					
	" 4d d. blue	8					
	" 6d	1 0					
	" 8d	1 4					
	" 1s	2 0					
	" 2s	4 0					
	" 2s 6d	6 0					
	" 3s	7 6					
	" 4s	9 0					
	" 5s	15 0					
	" on Cape ½d	1 0					
	" 1d	1 4					
	" 2d	1 6					
	" 3d	12 6					
	" 4d	5 0					
	" 6d	10 0					
	Bulgaria 01 on 2	1					
	" Boris, set of 4	1 2					
	" P. Due. 30/50	9					
	" perf. 30/50	9					
	" 5 orange	1					
	" 10 violet	2					
	" 30 green	5					
	† Cape 2½ blue	1					
	Ceylon on service 5c	2					
	Chamba, 2r	4 6					
	" 3r	6 9					
	" 5r	11 3					
	China, 1c/1c 1885	6					
	" 2/3 "	8					
	" 5/5 "	9					
	" ½/3c 1894	2					
	" 1/1 red	8					
	" 2/2c green	9					
	" 4/4c rose	3					
	" 5/5c yellow	5					
	" 8/6c brown	8					
	" 10/9c green	2 0					
	" 10/12c orange	1 0					
	" 30/24c rose	2 3					
	" 1/3c red	6					
	" 2/3c red	2					
	" inverted s	1 0					
	" \$1/3c red	7 6					
	Chungking 2-24c set	2 6					
	" P. Due	2 6					
	Cuba, ½-m green, set of 6	3					
	" 1c brown	1					
	" 2c claret	2					
	" 2½c rose	2					

	s	d		s	d		s	d
Cuba, 5c slate blue	3		†Guatemala, 1/5c	2		Labuan, 1897 \$1	4	2
„ 10c green	7		† „ 6c	2		Liberia, 1c		1
„ 20c violet	1	0	Gwalior, 2½a	4		„ 2c		2
Cyprus, 30 paras	2		„ 2r	4	6	„ 5c		4
Eritrea, 20c	3		„ 3r	6	9	„ 10c		7
„ 25c	4		„ 5r	11	3	„ 15c		10
„ 45c	6		„ official ½a	1		„ 20c		1 2
Fiji, perf. 11, 1d	2		„ „ 1a	2		„ 30c		1 9
Falkland, 2d CA	3		† „ used ½a	1		„ 50c		2 9
„ 9d	1	0	† „ „ 1a	2		„ set 1-50		8
„ 1s	1	4	†Haiti, 2c rose	2		Madagascar, set 5c—1fr	5	6
Fernando, Po 6c	9		† „ 5c grey	3		„ 5c—1fr unpaid	4	0
„ 10c brown	1	8	† „ 20c	9		Mexico, wmk. R.M. 1c		1
„ 12½c brown	2	0	Holland, 50	1	3	„ 2c		2
„ 20c blue	3	0	Honduras, 1c blue	2		„ 4c		3
„ 25c rose	4	0	„ 2c brown	3		„ 5c		4
French Chine, orange red			† „ 5c lilac	2		„ 50c		2 6
sur 5c	1		Hong Kong, CA 4c	2		„ \$1		5 0
„ „ 10c	2		† „ „	2		Morocco (Fez) 5c		1
„ „ 15c	3		Italy, 1c	1		„ 10c		2
„ „ 25c	4		„ 2c	1		„ set		2 9
French Morocco, unpaid,			„ 10c	2		„ (Alcazar) set		2 9
carmine sur 5c	1		„ unpaid, 20c	3		†Mozambique Provl. 50c		3 0
„ 10c	1	0	Indo Chine, 5fr	5	9	New Zealand, 8d		
„ orange sur 10c	2		Japan War, 2-5c, set of 4	5	9	perf. 10		1 0
„ black sur 30c	4		Jhind, 1½a	3		Negri Sembilan, 3c		2
„ 50c	7		„ 2r	4	6	„ 15c		8
„ 1p	1	1	„ 3r	6	9	„ 25c		1 0
Gibraltar 20c	3		„ 5r	11	3	„ 50c		2 0
„ 2pes	2	3	Johor Coronation, 1c	1		Orange Free State Half-		
German East Africa			„ „ 2c	2		penny on 3d		2
2-25 pes	2	3	„ „ 3c	3		2½ on 3d		5
Great Britain, Army ¼d	2		„ „ 4c	4		Pahang, 3c		2
„ „ 1d	3		„ „ 5c	5		Patiala, 2r		4 6
„ „ 2½d	5		„ „ 6c	6		„ 3r		6 9
„ „ 4pi	1	3	„ „ \$1	5	6	„ 5r		11 3
Greece, 1896, 1l	1		„ 1896, 1c	1		Peru Gobierno, 20c		1 6
„ „ 2l	1		„ „ 2c	1		„ 1896 1c		1
„ „ 5l	1		„ „ 3c	2		„ „ 2c		1
„ „ 10l	2		„ „ 4c	2		„ „ 5c		3
„ „ 20l	3		„ „ 6c	3		„ „ 10c		6
„ „ 25l	4		„ „ 6c	3		„ „ 20c		1 0
„ „ 40l	5		„ „ \$1	4	2	„ „ \$1		4 6
„ „ 1dr	1	0	Labuan Jubilee, 1c	1		„ „ \$2		9 0
„ „ 2d	2	0	„ „ 2c	1		† „ „ 1c		1
„ „ 5d	4	6	„ „ 2c	2		† „ „ 2c		1
„ „ 10d	9	0	„ „ 5c	3		† „ „ 5c		1
„ „ „ used 1-20c set	3		„ „ 6c	4		†Jubilee 1-10c set		2 3
† „ „ 25c	1		„ „ 8c	5		† „ 20c		1 9
† „ „ 40c	4		„ 1897 25c	1	0	† „ 50c		3 6
†Guatemala, 1/5 2 types, pair 7			„ „ 50c	2	1			

(Continued in P.J.G.B. Advertiser.)

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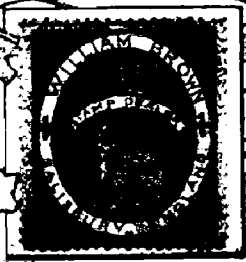
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Special Bargains & New Issues.

1895-97 STAMPS.

All Stamps UNUSED except those marked †

		s d		s d	
Antioquia	2c grey	2d			
"	2c lilac	2d			
"	2½ blue	3d			
"	2½ brown	3d			
"	3c grey	3d			
"	3c red	3d			
"	5c green	4d			
"	10c lilac	8d			
"	20c blue	1/-			
"	50c rose	2s 8d			
† Argentine	80c	1s 0d			
† Austria	1g grey	4d			
"	10pi on 1g	3s 0d			
"	21pi on 2g	6s 0d			
† Barbados	¼d	1d			
"	¼d	1d			
† Belgium, Brussels	5c	1d			
"	5c	1d			
† "	10c brown	3d			
"	10c brown	2d			
"	10c lilac	2d			
"	P. Post 15c grey	3d			
"	20c blue and black	3d			
† "	50c	2d			
† "	1fr	2d			
"	2fr yellow	2s 8d			
† Brazil unpaid	20cr	8d			
British East Africa on Com-pany's stamp		s d			
"	½a brown	35 0			
"	2a red	45 0			
"	4a brown	4 6			
"	8a blue	8 0			
"	4r blue	40. 0			
Ditto on India	½a green	3			
"	large or small "B"				
"	1a plum	6			
"	ditto 1½a brown	9			
"	2a blue	1 0			
"	2a green	1 3			
"	3a orange	1 9			
"	4a olive	1 8			
"	6a olive	2 3			
"	8a lilac	2 8			
"	12c black on red	4 0			
"	1r grey	10 0			
"	1r red & green	7 0			
"	2r rose & buff	7 0			
"	3r green and brown	10 6			
"	5r blue and mauve	17 6			
No dot to "i" of British pairs, with normal surcharge, ½a		1 0			
No dot to "i" of British pairs, with normal surcharge 1a		2 0			
"	1½a	3 0			
"	2a	4 0			
"	2½a	5 0			
"	3a	6 0			
"	4a	8 0			
"	8a	16 0			
"	12a	30 0			
"	1r	40 0			
No dot to "i" of Africa in pairs ½a		1 0			
"	1a	2 0			
"	1½a	3 0			
"	2a	4 0			
"	2½a	5 0			
"	3a	6 0			
"	4a	8 0			
"	8a	16 0			
"	12a	30 0			
"	1r	40 0			
Inverted "S" in British, ½a		1 0			
"	1a	2 0			
"	1½a	3 0			
"	2a	4 0			
"	2½a	5 0			
"	3a	6 0			
"	4a	8 0			
"	8a	16 0			
"	1r	40 0			
Inverted V in Africa "Λ" ½a		1 0			
"	1a	2 0			
"	1½a	3 0			
"	2a	4 0			
"	2½a	5 0			
"	3a	6 0			
"	4a	8 0			
"	6a	15 0			
"	1r (single)	35 0			
Eas t	8a	25 0			
Double sur	1r	20 0			
"	2½ on 1½a	16 0			
"	on Zanzibar ½a	20 0			
"	1a	25 0			
"	2a	15 0			
"	4½a	20 0			
† "	5a	30 0			
"	7½a	25 0			
"	2½ on 3a				
"	type 1	20 0			
"	ditto "	25 0			
† British South Africa, thick p. 2d		3 6			
"	2 + 4d pr	15 0			
British S. Africa, 3don 5s 20 0					
"	1896 ½d	1			
"	1d	2			
"	2d	4d			
"	3d	6			
"	4d ultra	10 0			
"	4d d. blue	8			
"	6d	1 0			
"	8d	1 4			
"	1s	2 0			
"	2s	4 0			
"	2s 6d	6 0			
"	3s	7 6			
"	4s	9 0			
"	5s	15 0			
"	on Cape ½d	1 0			
"	1d	1 4			
"	2d	1 6			
"	3d	12 6			
"	4d	5 0			
"	6d	10 0			
Bulgaria 01 on 2		1			
"	Boris, set of 4	1 2			
"	P. Due. 30/50	9			
"	perf. 30/50	9			
"	5 orange	1			
"	10 violet	2			
"	30 green	5			
† Cape 2½ blue		1			
Ceylon on service 5c		2			
Chamba, 2r		4 6			
"	3r	6 9			
"	5r	11 3			
China, 1c/1c 1885		6			
"	2/3 "	8			
"	5/5 "	9			
"	½/3c 1894	2			
"	1/1 red	8			
"	2/2c green	9			
"	4/4c rose	3			
"	5/5c yellow	5			
"	8/6c brown	8			
"	10/9c green	2 0			
"	10/12c orange	1 0			
"	30/24c rose	2 3			
"	1/3c red	6			
"	2/3c red	2			
"	inverted s	1 0			
"	\$1/3c red	7 6			
Chungking 2-24c set		2 6			
"	P. Due	2 6			
Cuba, ½-m green, set of 6		3			
"	1c brown	1			
"	2c claret	2			
"	2½c rose	2			

	s	d		s	d		s	d
Cuba, 5c slate blue	3		†Guatemala, 1/5c	2		Labuan, 1897 \$1	4	2
„ 10c green	7		† „ 6c	2		Liberia, 1c	1	
„ 20c violet	1	0	Gwalior, 2 1/2a	4		„ 2c	2	
Cyprus, 30 paras	2		„ 2r	4	6	„ 5c	4	
Eritrea, 20c	3		„ 3r	6	9	„ 10c	7	
„ 25c	4		„ 5r	11	3	„ 15c	10	
„ 45c	6		„ official 1/2a	1		„ 20c	1	2
Fiji, perf. 11, 1d	2		„ „ 1a	2		„ 30c	1	9
Falkland, 2d CA	3		† „ used 1/2a	1		„ 50c	2	9
„ 9d	1	0	† „ „ 1a	2		„ set 1-50	8	
„ 1s	1	4	†Haiti, 2c rose	2		Madagascar, set 5c—1fr	5	6
Fernando, Po 6c	9		† „ 5c grey	3		„ 5c—1fr unpaid	4	0
„ 10c brown	1	8	† „ 20c	9		Mexico, wmk. R.M. 1c	1	
„ 12 1/2c brown	2	0	Holland, 50	1	3	„ 2c	2	
„ 20c blue	3	0	Honduras, 1c blue	2		„ 4c	3	
„ 25c rose	4	0	„ 2c brown	3		„ 5c	4	
French Chine, orange red			† „ 5c lilac	2		„ 50c	2	6
sur 5c	1		Hong Kong, CA 4c	2		„ \$1	5	0
„ „ 10c	2		† „ „	2		Morocco (Fez) 5c	1	
„ „ 15c	3		Italy, 1c	1		„ 10c	2	
„ „ 25c	4		„ 2c	1		„ set	2	9
French Morocco, unpaid,			„ 10c	2		„ (Alcazar) set	2	9
carmin sur 5c	1		„ unpaid, 20c	3		†Mozambique Provl. 50c	3	0
„ 10c	1	0	Indo Chine, 5fr	5	9	New Zealand, 8d		
„ orange sur 10c	2		Japan War, 2-5c, set of 4	9		perf. 10	1	0
„ black sur 30c	4		Jhind, 1 1/2a	3		Negri Sembilan, 3c	2	
„ 50c	7		„ 2r	4	6	„ 15c	8	
„ 1p	1	1	„ 3r	6	9	„ 25c	1	0
Gibraltar 20c	3		„ 5r	11	3	„ 50c	2	0
„ 2pes	2	3	Johor Coronation, 1c	1		Orange Free State Half-		
German East Africa			„ „ 2c	1		penny on 3d	2	
2-25 pes	2	3	„ „ 3c	3		2 1/2 on 3d	5	
Great Britain, Army 1/2d	2		„ „ 4c	4		Pahang, 3c	2	
„ „ 1d	3		„ „ 5c	5		Patiala, 2r	4	6
„ „ 2 1/2d	5		„ „ 6c	6		„ 3r	6	9
„ „ 4pi	1	3	„ „ \$1	5	6	„ 5r	11	3
Greece, 1896, 1l	1		„ 1896, 1c	1		Peru Gobierno, 20c	1	6
„ „ 2l	1		„ „ 2c	1		„ 1896 1c	1	
„ „ 5l	1		„ „ 3c	2		„ „ 2c	1	
„ „ 10l	2		„ „ 4c	2		„ „ 5c	3	
„ „ 20l	3		„ „ 6c	3		„ „ 10c	6	
„ „ 25l	4		„ „ 6c	3		„ „ 20c	1	0
„ „ 40l	5		„ „ \$1	4	2	„ „ \$1	4	6
„ „ 1dr	1	0	Labuan Jubilee, 1c	1		„ „ \$2	9	0
„ „ 2d	2	0	„ „ 2c	1		† „ „ 1c	1	
„ „ 5d	4	6	„ „ 2c	2		† „ „ 2c	1	
„ „ 10d	9	0	„ „ 5c	3		† „ „ 5c	1	
† „ „ used 1-20c set	3		„ „ 6c	4		†Jubilee 1-10c set	2	3
† „ „ 25c	1		„ „ 8c	5		† „ „ 20c	1	9
† „ „ 40c	4		„ 1897 25c	1	0	† „ „ 50c	3	6
†Guatemala, 1/5 2 types, pair	7		„ „ 50c	2	1			

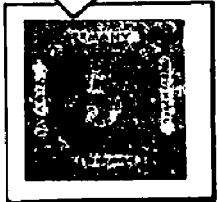
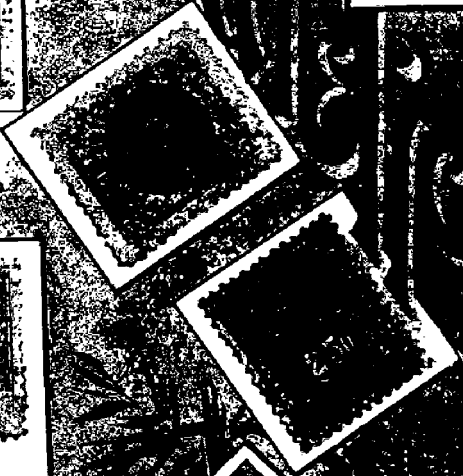
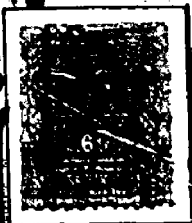
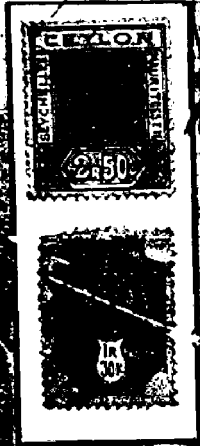
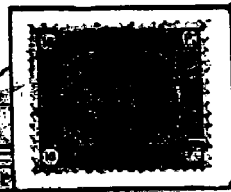
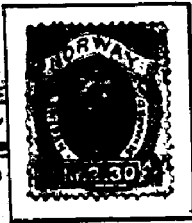
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		s	d			s	d			s	d	
Antioquia	2c grey	2d		B.E. Africa, 1886	2½a	5		Falkland, 1s		1	4	
"	2c lilac	2d		"	3a	6		Fernando, Po	6c		9	
"	2½ blue	3d		"	4a	8		"	10c brown		1	
"	2½ brown	3d		"	4½a	9		"	12½c brown		2	
"	3c grey	3d		"	5a	10		"	20c blue		3	
"	3c red	3d		"	7½a	1	3	"	25c rose		4	
† Argentine	80c	1s	0d	"	1r	2	6	French Chine,	orange red			
† Barbados	¼d		1d	"	2r	4	6		sur 5c		1	
"	¼d		1d	"	3r	6	6	"	10c		2	
† Belgium, Brussels	5c		1d	"	4r	8	0	"	15c		3	
"	5c		1d	"	5r	10	0	"	25c		4	
† " "	10c brown		3d	"	set ½—7½a	4	3	French Morocco, unpaid,				
"	10c brown		2d	"	set ¾a—5r	34	6		carmine sur 5c		1	
"	10c lilac		2d	† British South Africa,				"	orange sur	10c	1	
"	P. Post 15c grey		3d		thick p. 2d	3	6	"	black sur	30c	4	
"	20c blue and black		3d	"	2+4d pr	15	0	"		50c	7	
† " "	50c		2d	British S. Africa on				"		1p	1	
† " "	1fr		2d		Cape ½d		1	0	Gibraltar	20c	3	
"	2 fr yellow	2s	8d	"	1d		1	4	"	2pes	2	
† Brazil unpaid	200r		8d	"	2d		1	6	Great Britain, Army	½d	2	
British East Africa on Com-				"	3d		12	6	"	1d	3	
pany's stamp				"	4d		5	0	"	2½d	5	
½a brown		35	0	"	6d		10	0	"	Levant, 4pi	1	3
2a red		45	0	Bulgaria	01 on 2		1		Greece, 1896,	1l	1	
4a brown		4	6	"	Boris, set of 4		1	2	"	2l	1	
8a blue		8	0	"	P. Due. 30/50		9		"	5l	1	
4r blue		40	0	"	perf. 30/50		9		"	10l	2	
Ditto on India ½a green			3	"	5 orange		1		"	20l	3	
" large or small "Bf"				"	10 violet		2		"	25l	4	
" 1a plum		6		"	30 green		5		"	40l	5	
" ditto 1½a brown		9		† Cape	2½d blue		1		"	1dr	1	
" 2a blue		1	0		Ceylon on service	5c	2		"	2d	2	
" 2a green		1	3	China, small sur.	½c/3		6		"	5d	4	
" 3a orange		1	9	"	5c/5		5		"	10d	9	
" 4a olive		1	8	"	8c/6		8		† "	used 1-20c set	3	
" 6a olive		2	3	"	10c/12		1	0	† "	25c	1	
" 8a lilac		2	8	"	5/5, 1885		9		† "	40c	4	
" 12c black on red		4	0	"	large sur. ½c/3		1		† Guatemala, 1/5	2 types, pair	7	
" 1r grey		10	0	"	1c/1		2					
" 1r red & green		7	0	"	2c/2		3		† Guatemala,	1/5c	2	
" 2r rose & buff		7	0	"	4c/4 (fiscal)		4		† "	6c	2	
" 3r green and brown		10	6	"	1c/3c		6		Gwalior, 2½a		4	
" 5r blue and mauve		17	6	"	2c/3c		2		"	official ½a	1	
Double sur 1r		20	0	"	inverted s		1	0	"	1a	2	
2½ on 1½a		16	0	Chungking	2-24c set		2	6	† "	used ½a	1	
" on Zanzibar ½a		20	0	"	P. Due		2	6	† "	1a	2	
" 1a		25	0	"	½-m green, set of 6		3		† Haiti, 2c rose		2	
" 2a		15	0	"	1c brown		1		† "	5c grey	3	
" 4½a		20	0	"	2c claret		2		"	Holland, 50	1	
" 5a		30	0	"	2½c rose		2		"	Honduras, 1c blue	2	
" 7½a		25	0	Cuba, 5c slate blue		3			"	2c brown	3	
" 2½ on 3a type I		20	0	" 10c green		7			† "	5c lilac	2	
" ditto " 2		25	0	" 20c violet		1	0		† Hong Kong, CA	4c	2	
B.E. Africa, 1896, ½a			2	Cyprus, 30 paras		2			† "		2	
" 1a			3	Eritrea, 20c		3			Italy, 1c		1	
" 2a			4	" 25c		4			" 2c		1	
				" 45c		6			" 10c		2	
				Fiji, perf. 11, 1d		2			" unpaid, 20c		3	
				Falkland, 2d CA		3			Indo Chine, 5fr		5	
				" 9d		1	0		Japan War, 2-5c, set of 4		9	

	s	d		s	d		s	d
India, 1½a	3		†Jubilee 1-10c set	2	3	Uruguay, 25c bl. and br.	2	3
Johor Coronation, 1c	1		† „ 20c	1	9	„ commemora-		
„ „ 2c	2		† „ 50c	3	6	„ tion, 1c	2	
„ „ 3c	3		Saint Helena, set			„ „ 5c	8	
„ „ 4c	4		Salvador, set 1895	2	6	„ „ 10c	1	6
„ „ 5c	5		„ unpaid 1895	2	0	† „ „ 5c	1	0
„ „ 6c	6		„ 1895 surd.	2	0	† „ „ 10c	2	0
„ „ \$1	5	6	†Samoa, 2½ black	6		Venezuela, Miranda,		
„ 1896, 1c	1		Selangor, 3c	2		5c-25c	2	6
„ „ 2c	1		„ 5c	3		50c	1	0
„ „ 3c	2		„ 10c	7		„ 1 bolivar	2	0
„ „ 4c	2		„ 25c	1	0	Zanzibar on India ½a	3	
„ „ 6c	3		„ 50c	2	1	„ „ 1a	5	
„ „ 6c	3		„ \$1	4	2	„ small Z 1½a	8	
„ „ \$1	4	2	„ \$2	8	4	„ medium Z 2a	10	
Labuan Jubilee, 1c	1		„ \$3	12	0	„ large Z 2½a	1	1
„ „ 2c	1		„ \$5	20	0	„ „ 3a	1	6
„ „ 2c	2		Servia, 1p	1		„ „ 4a	1	8
„ „ 5c	3		Seychelles, 18/45	1	0	„ „ 6a	2	0
„ „ 6c	4		Shanghai, 4/15	4		„ „ 8a	2	8
„ „ 8c	5		„ 6/20	6		„ „ 12a	3	6
„ 1897 25c	1	0	„ 2c	1		„ „ 1R	3	9
„ „ 50c	2	1	„ 4c	2		„ „ 2R	7	6
Labuan, 1897 \$1	4	2	„ 6c.	3		„ „ 3R	10	6
Liberia, 1c	1		Siam, 4/12	3		„ „ 5R	17	6
„ 2c	2		Sierra Leone, 1d	2		Zanzibar—		
„ 5c	4		„ 2d	3		2½ on 1½ small, 1st		
„ 10c	7		„ 1s	1	4	printing	40	0
„ 15c	10		„ 2s	2	8	2½ on 1½ small, 2nd		
„ 20c	1	2	„ 5s	7	0	printing	30	0
„ 30c	1	9	Tobago, 1s brown	21	0	„ (large)	75	0
„ 50c	2	9	„ ½d on 4d	10	6	Inverted 1 in fraction small	50	0
„ set 1-50	8		†United States with wmk.,			Large 2 in fraction	50	0
Madagascar, set 5c—1fr	5	6	1c	1		Roman I in fraction	50	0
„ 5c—1fr unpaid	4	0	† „ „ 2c	1		†2½ on 1 1st Type }	pair	30
Mexico, wmk. R.M. 1c	1		† „ „ 3c	1		†2½ on 1 2nd „ }		
„ 2c	2		† „ „ 4c	1		†2½ on 1 3rd „ }		50
„ 4c	3		† „ „ 5c	1		2½ on 2 small	21	0
„ 5c	4		† „ „ 6c	2		2½ on 2 large	42	0
„ 50c	2	6	† „ „ 8c	2		2½ on 2 Inverted 1 in		
Morocco (Fez) 5c	1		† „ „ 10c	1		fraction	31	6
„ 10c	2		† „ „ 15c	2		Roman I in fraction	31	6
„ set	2	9	† „ „ unpaid no wmk.,			Sur. on BEA Protectorate		
„ (Alcazar) set	2	9	1c	1		†½, 1, 2½, set	35	0
†Mozambique Provl. 50c	3	0	„ 2c	3		4½, 5, 7½, set	40	0
Negri Sembilan, 3c	2		„ 3c	9		2½ on 4, Sultan head		
„ 15c	8		„ 10c	1	6	type 1	20	0
„ 25c	1	0	„ 30c	3	3	„ „ type 2	25	0
„ 50c	2	0	„ with wmk.,			„ „ type 3	50	0
Orange Free State Half-			1c	1		Zanzibar Sultan's head		
penny on 3d	2		„ 2c	2		½a	2	
2½ on 3d	5		„ 3c	3		1a	3	
Pahang, 3c	2		„ 5c	5		2a	5	
Peru Gobierno, 20c	1	6	„ 10c	8		2½a	7	
„ 1896 1c	1		„ 50c	4	0	3a	8	
„ „ 2c	1		† „ S. Delivery, 10c	2		4a	10	
„ „ 5c	3		Uruguay, 1c brown	1		4½a	1	0
„ „ 10c	6		„ 2c blue	2		5a	1	1
„ „ 20c	1	0	„ 5c red	5		7½a	1	7
„ „ \$1	4	6	„ 7c green	7		8a	1	8
„ „ \$2	9	0	„ 10c brown	10		1r	3	0
† „ „ 1c	1		„ 20c bl. and gr.	1	8	2r	6	0
† „ „ 2c	1					Set ½-8a	7	6
† „ „ 5c	1					½a-2r	16	3

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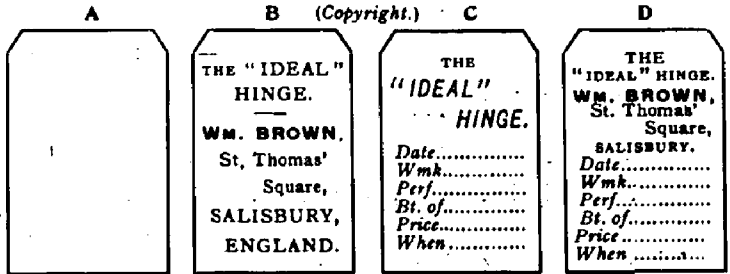
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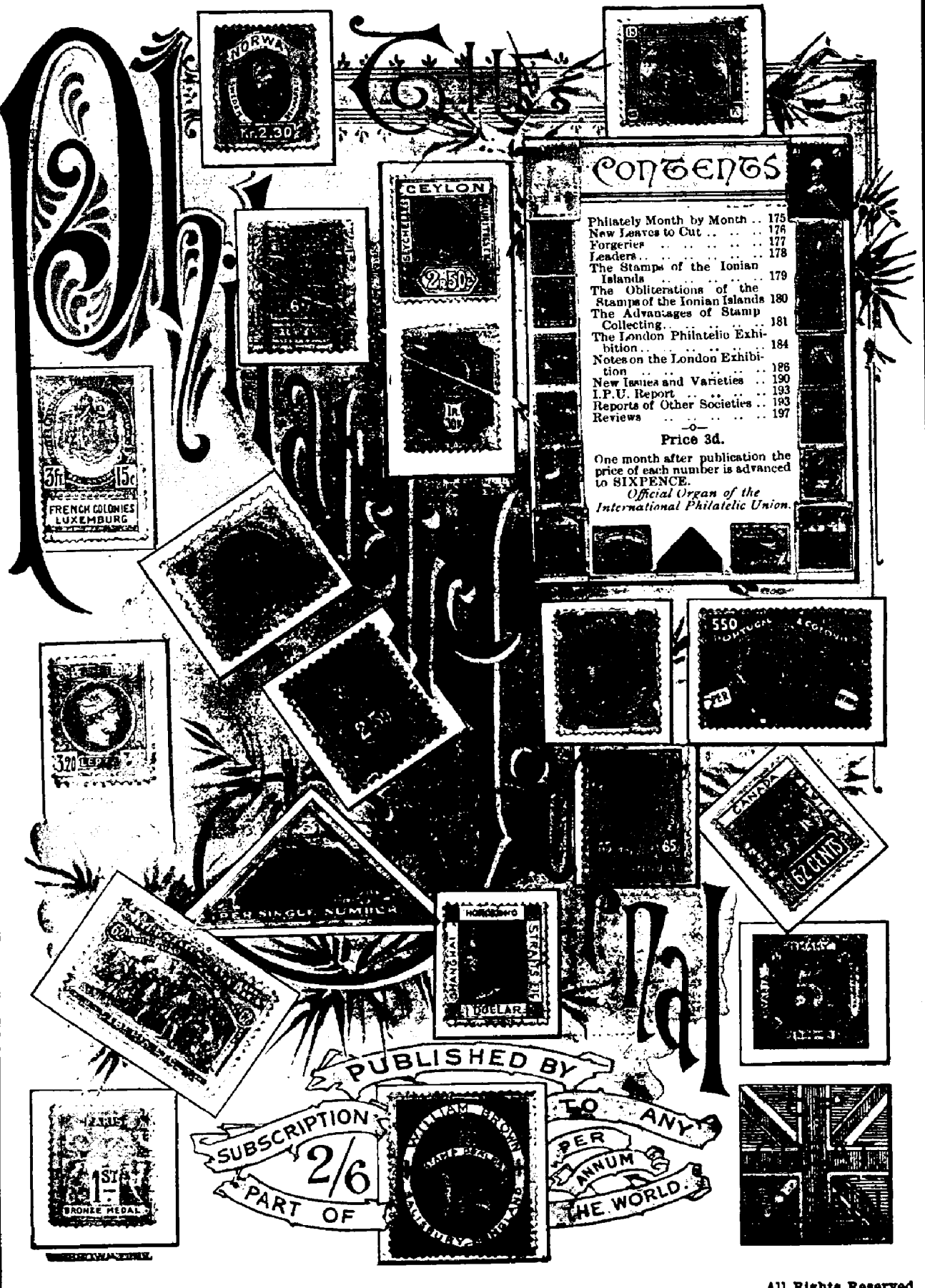
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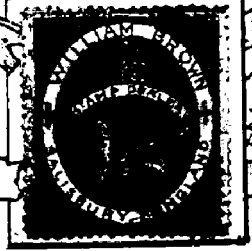
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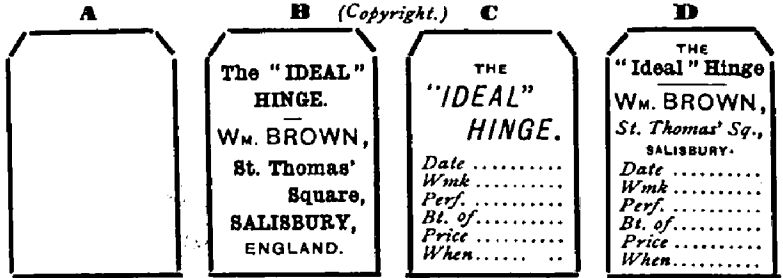
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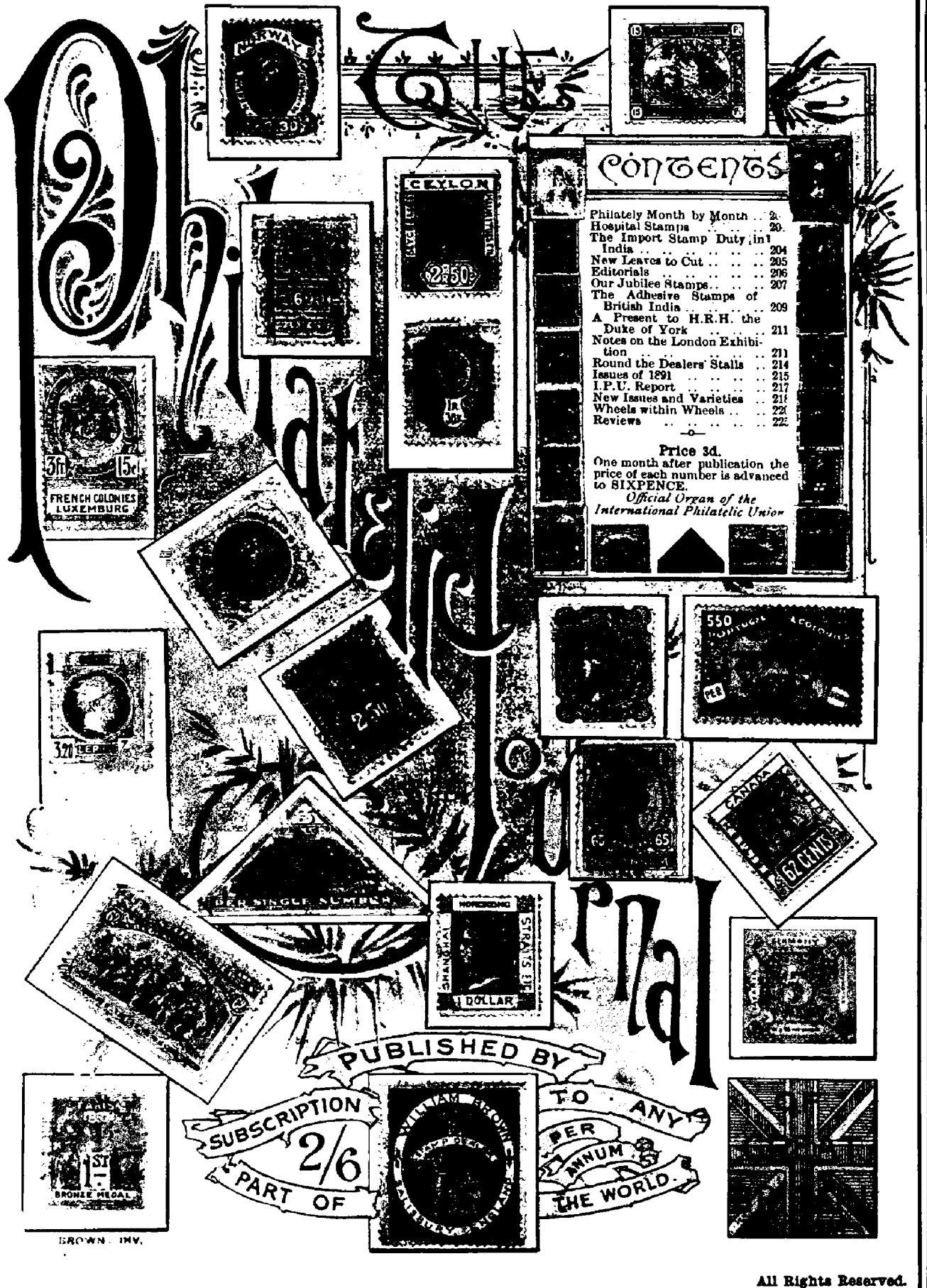
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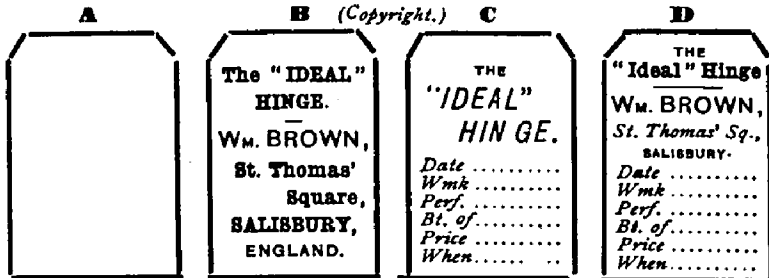
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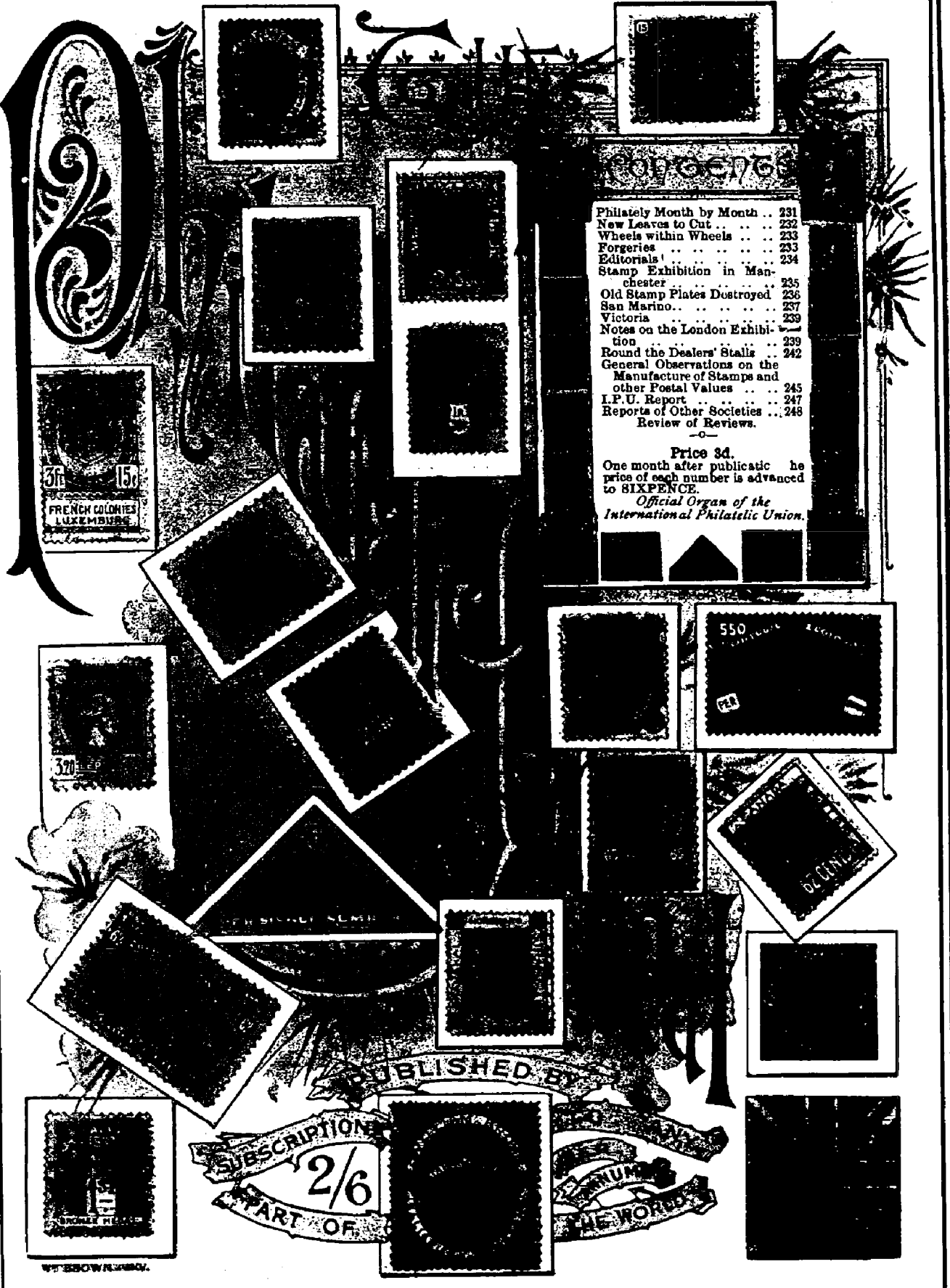
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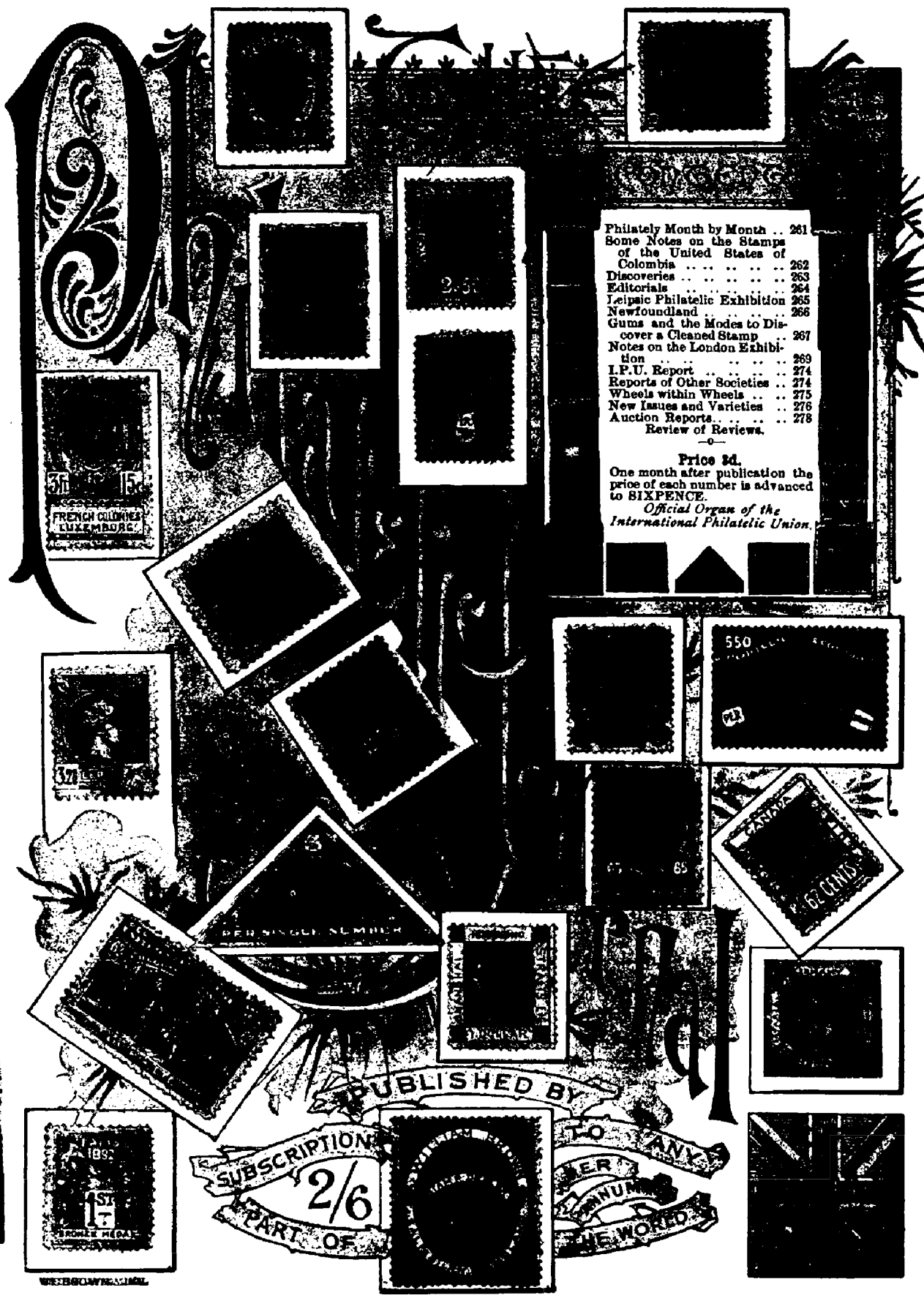
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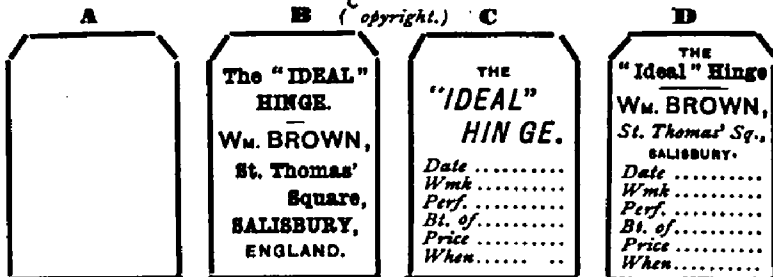
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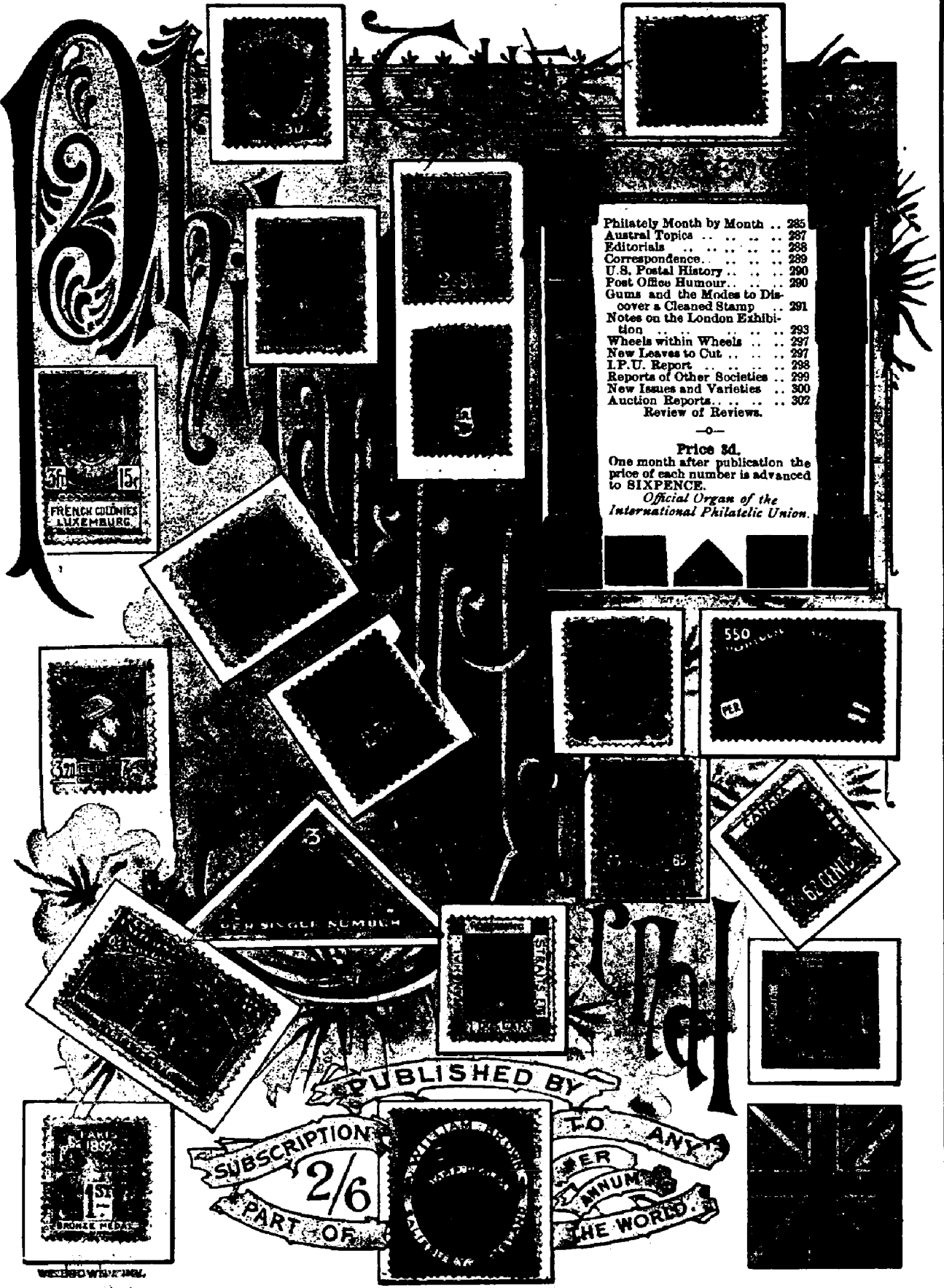
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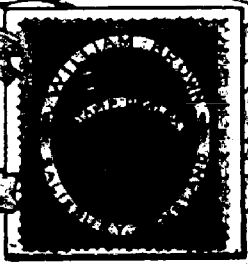


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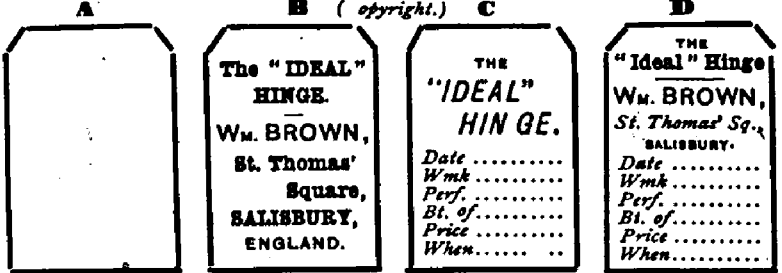
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