

words CARTE POSTALE added to the inscription. The color is now brown on a white card.

GREECE.—(*The new set*). We illustrate the three types of the set listed last



month. All the values in lepta are of the first type, except the 5, 10 and 25 l., which are in the second. The values in drachma are of the third type. The lower values are well printed in attractive colors and have a pleasing appearance, but the 2, 3 and 5 drachma being in metallic ink are most wretched looking blotches, reminding one of the Hamburg locals of former days.

NYASSA.—(*The new set*). We illustrate the two types of the new set of which a list of values and colors was given last month. These stamps are issued by the Nyassa Company under the authority of the Portuguese Government. A royal decree dated June 12th, author-



ized their issue on August 1st. The former surcharged issue were to remain valid for postage for one month, after which up to September 30th they could be exchanged for the new stamps.



SERBIA.—(*5 paras in new type*). It is reported that the new type, as illustrated last month, is to be utilized for all the values of the adhesive set. The 5 paras yellow-green has appeared in that type. Two well known chroniclers of new issues, in *Mekel's Weekly*, have been worrying over the recent demonetization of the 1 dinar blue-green, and inventing more or

less plausible surmises as to what is to take its place. These gentlemen fail to notice that the stamp has been obsolete and possibly demonetized since 1896, but the remainders have only recently been put upon the market. As pointed out in our June number, the 1 dinar red-brown issued in 1896 is the current stamp of that value.

SEYCELLES.—(*Provisional 3 and 6 cents*). A correspondent of *Le Collectionneur* announces that owing to a deficiency of the regular 3c stamp, 30,000 of the 36c value were transformed, by means of a surcharge, into 3c stamps. The entire lot was immediately bought up by speculators, and are offered at a high price, while the public still remained short of a 3c stamp. The *S. C. Fortnightly* announces that this deficiency has been supplied by surcharging the 16c stamp 3 CENTS, also that the 8c has been converted into a 6c value by the same process.

SIAM.—(*Letter cards*). This kingdom has inaugurated the use of letter cards, by the issue of a set of four. The type is similar to that of the post cards of 1887, with inscriptions in Siamese and French. The values are 2 atts. carmine, 4 a. blue, 10 a. brown, 12 a. green, all on blue card.

VICTORIA.—(*Amended types of the new issue*). The series of stamps printed from old plates, listed in our April number, has had a short life, all having been withdrawn June 2nd, except the 2½d. and 5d. It seems their exclusive use for postal service was not sufficiently emphasized, so the word POSTAGE has been inserted in the design of each, and thus amended they have been re-issued in the colors given in our April list. As the 1d. carmine as noted in May had this amended inscription when first issued, so the new stamps comprise the 1½d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 9d, 1s, 2s, and 5s.

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#### SPECULATIVE STAMPS AND COUNTERFEITS.

(The stamps described under this heading, we would advise collectors to avoid, as manufactured either by official authority or by private individuals for their own gain at the expense of philatelists.)

BRAZIL.—(*Counterfeits of the 1894 issue*). The *Am. J. of Ph.* reports dangerous counterfeits of the current 300 and 500 reis which appear to have been made to defraud the government, as they are found on envelopes that have passed through the post. Various points are noted by which they can be distinguished from the genuine stamps, but the most distinctive mark is found in the spray of laurel leaves on the head of Liberty. On the original stamps only a small piece of the stem, between the leaves, can be seen, and the bases of the leaves are usually lost in shadow. On the counterfeits the entire outline of each leaf can be seen, and the