

the lettering CUA, inserted before the suppositious T. Unfortunately, (I am speaking of the type under my inspection), instead of terminating the word with an O, an S was put; a very grave error, making the word a contraction of cuatros, in lieu of cuatro. If any stamps exist orthographically correct, they are in no way more genuine on that account.

In pursuance of a fresh change the postage was fixed henceforward at 1 peso, 2 pesos, and 4 reales.

This opportunity was taken to replace the primitive type for the effigy of Liberty. These stamps were circulated September 3, 1859. They were 4 reales, green, on tinted paper; 1 peso, blue, on white paper; 2 peso, vermillion, on white paper. The green stamp was used in conjunction with the 1 peso, for letters of a certain weight, or singly for local postage.

On September 20th, 1862, the colours of the 1 and 2 pesos were changed, to make them accord with the corresponding values employed in the Argentine Republic; in consequence of which, the blue 1 peso was printed in pink, like the 5 centaros Argentine Republic of equivalent value. The vermillion 2 pesos then became blue, like the 10c. Argentine, and the green 4r. was suppressed. A franc is worth 4 pesos, more or less, and 8 reales makes a peso.

On the 21st of October, 1862, the post office authorities proposed the adoption of a uniform type for all the republic to the minister of the interior, D. Guillermo Rawson. This proposition being agreed to, the type of the effigy of Liberty was suppressed, and the 5, 10 and 15 centaros stamps used by the

Argentine Republic were provisionally employed.

The type that had been proposed in 1862 was put into circulation on the 17th of April, 1864. It bears the representation of Don Bernardino Rivadaria, and is of three values, 5c. pink, 10c. green, and 15c. blue. They are now perforated; those first issued to the public had not that improvement.

‘G. A.’

The gaicho stamps to which allusion has been made in the preceeding valuable article, and which has caused considerable discussions, many rejecting them altogether, were in circulation some ten or twelve days after the “Ships” issue and previous to the introduction of the “Head of Liberty.”

Some writers have positively stated they have seen them postmarked. The value of these stamps were in reales and were adorned with a representation of a cavalier on horseback, they are of necessity remarkably rare, and few collectors are fortunate enough to possess a specimen.

S. R. S.

CANADA'S RAREST.

BY SULLEXAS.

A few years ago while traveling with a philatelic friend from New York to Boston, a most remarkable event took place which brought us in connection with the largest of Canadian Collectors. We were seated in the cabin on the second deck of the steamer *Pilgrim*, discussing philatelic matters in general, when a stranger entered, and, seating himself beside us, became much interested in our conversation. On my claiming