

The Montreal Philatelist

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO
THE SCIENCE OF PHILATELY

PUBLISHED AT
126 St. James Street,
Montreal,



.. BY ..

W. James Wurtele.



WE COME FROM MONTREAL, AND GO TO ALL PARTS
OF THE WORLD:



Vol. 4. No. 2.

AUGUST 15TH, 1901.

WHOLE No. 38.

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	Cat. Price
Bahamas, 1875, 1d, cc, 14, new.....	\$.35 \$.15
Antigua, 1884, 3d, ca, used40 .20
" 1884, 1/2d, "06 .03
" " 1d, " (3 for 10c).....	.08 .04
" 1886, 1d, C A per f, 12, used .....	.20 .12
" " 4d, brown or, used .....	.20 .12
Dominica, 1883, 1/2d, green .....	.08 .04
" " 1d, carmine, used .....	.20 .10
" " 2 1/2d, ultra. " .....	.35 .15
St. Kitts, 1870-79, 1d, cc, pen can. used.....	.25 .12
St. Lucia, 1883, 2 1/2d, used, v. fine, 3 for.....	.05
" " 4d, br. wn. used, 2 for.....	.10
St. Vincent, 1883, 1/2d, green, used, 4 for.....	.05
" " 1d, carmine, used, 4 for.....	.05
" " 2 1/2d on 1d, car. used, 2 for .....	.10
" 1885, 2 1/2d on 1d blue, used, 4 for .....	.10
St. Lucia, 1892, 1/2d on 3d, used.....	1.75 1.00
" " 1/2d on half of 6d, pair.....	2.50 1.50
U.S. Interior, 2c Cont. unused .....	.08 .03
" " 10c " " .....	.50 .20
" " 10c Am, "	1.00 .40
" War, 10c " "	1.00 .40
Turks, Isl. 1882, 2 1/2d, red br. unused.....	.75 .35
Laban, 1892, 8c, eng. no wmk " .....	.35 .20
" " 10c. " "45 .25
Tonga, 1893, 5d on 4d, unused50 .20
Niger Coast, 1892, 2d, used15
" " 5d, unused25 .15
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" " 5d, "20
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" 1898, 2 1/2d, ca, used.....	.08

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A MONTHLY PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the League of Canadian Philatelists.

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AUGUST 15th, 1901.

Whole No. 38

NEWS OF THE MONTH

Two important new series of stamps are announced this month; a set for Italy, with the portrait of the reigning monarch, Victor Emmanuel III., and the long-expected series for Greece. A complete new set is also reported from Bulgaria, but up to the date of going to press, we have not received confirmation of the news. War provisionals are reported from Colombia, due to the perpetual revolution in that country. A revolution against President Castro's government in Venezuela is reported in the press despatches, and as the revolutionary forces have assembled on the Colombia frontier, and thence crossed into Venezuela territory, complications which may lead to war between the two republics are feared. Whatever happens, some memento is pretty sure to be recorded in the annals of Philately.

The recent order of the Canadian postal authorities requiring newspaper postage to be paid in cash instead of stamps, is the subject of many protests on the part of the press. Besides preventing the use of the high value Jubilee stamps, which became practically demonized by this rule, all publishers receive a large proportion of their subscriptions in 1, 2 and 5 cent stamps, generally in much larger quantities than they can use in their ordinary business correspondence; these they are now unable to use for newspaper postage, and, as it is illegal to sell them without a license, publishers are wondering what they are to do with their accumulations of stamps.

The president of Scott Stamp Co. and its consolidated interests, announces a change in the system of fixing prices in the Standard catalogue. In future editions, prices are to be those asked for fine specimens, perfect in every respect, instead of average specimens, as in former editions. It is hoped to secure stability of prices in this way, but looks more like an

attempt to inflate prices than otherwise. We shall have more to say about this when the catalogue is issued, in the meantime, contenting ourselves to remark, that in our opinion, no stamp dealing firm's selling quotations can ever be a true standard of values, so long as the firm's buying prices are not quoted. Let the consolidated companies issue a catalogue giving the prices they are prepared to pay for all stamps, in fine condition, and they can then call it in reality a "Standard," stability of prices will be a fact, and selling prices will regulate themselves very quickly. We doubt whether any stamp concern will ever have the courage to issue such a catalogue.

* * *

ENTRANCES AND EXITS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—(*Commemorative post cards*). A series of 2c cards was issued June 26th, commemorative of General Bartolomé Mitre, with various views on the back. There are said to be 4 different views in as many colors, making 16 varieties in all. (*Surcharged envelopes*). The obsolete 12c envelopes, blue, have been surcharged in red 5 with 6 horizontal bars cancelling the former value

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE. (*3d green*.) The current *3d green* of Great Britain announced by "*Le Philatiste Français*" with the surcharge BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE in black in two lines.

BRITISH GUIANA.—(*Withdrawal of provisional stamps*). An official circular gives notice that the remainders of the provisional set of 1889, in mauve with value surcharged in black, have been withdrawn from circulation. The values mentioned in the circular are the 3c, 4c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 20c, 40c, 72c, also the 5c envelope on thin white paper.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.—(5s,



£1, £5 and £10 stamps). Stamps of a similar design to the others of the current set are reported by *Ewen's Weekly* 5 shilling orange brown; £1 dull lilac; £5 dark blue; £10 blue lilac. The three higher values are of

a much larger size than the rest of the set.

BULGARIA.—(*New series reported*). A complete new set, from 1 stotinka to 3 leva is reported as actually issued by the *Philatelic Chronicle*, but we have not received any confirmation of this report from our foreign correspondents.

CHILE.—30c current type; 2c letter



sheet). A 30c orange yellow of the current type has been issued. Mr. C. H. Goulden has kindly sent us specimens. We are informed that the 50c old type has just been withdrawn, and that the reported change of

color of the 10c from violet to yellow is incorrect. A 2c letter sheet, red, has recently appeared; it is of the same design as the 5c issued last year.

(*A new set contracted for.*) The postal administration, not being satisfied with the stamps supplied by Waterlow & Sons, have contracted with the American Bank Note Company for a new set to be ready in September. The contract calls for 21,000,000 stamps of one color, the 1, 2 and 5 centavos in green, rose and blue respectively, 3,100,000 stamps of two colors, 10c vermilion and black, 30c violet and black, and 50c orange and black; 1,500,000 post cards, besides envelope and telegraph stamps. The design is to be the portrait of Columbus.

COLUMBIA REPUBLIC. (*Provisionals*). Shortage of stamps, and the impossibility of communicating with the Post Office Department at the capital, on account of the revolution, is the usual reason for the issue of type set labels, which the revolutionary forces seem to have no objection to allowing to pass, not only to the capital, but in large lots used and unused to all parts of the world. The recently listed provisionals of Tumaco are freely offered in considerable quantities, which would indicate that a larger number than necessary for postal wants, were printed and apparently cancelled to order. The latest labels of this sort are reported by the *Am.*

J. of Ph. as coming from Rio Hacha. They are printed in sheets of sixteen four rows of four, with numerous typographical differences in the border. Each stamp is signed by J. R. Pichon, and five thousand are said to have been issued in all; but only two sheets on green paper. There are two values, 5c and 10, printed in black; the 5c on white and yellow paper, and the 10c on white, grey, blue and green.

COREA.—(*Withdrawal of Japanese offices*). The Japanese stamps surcharged for use in Corea have been withdrawn from service since April 1st.

COSTA RICA.—(*Official Stamps*). Several of our contemporaries report the issue of the current 50c and 1, 2, 5 and 10 colones; in addition to the values we listed in June, with the official surcharge.

CRETE.—(*Unpaid letter stamps 1 and 5 drachma*). As reported, the unpaid letter 1 dr. has been surcharged 1 ΔPAXMH in black, to distinguish it from the 1 lepton of similar type. The 5 dr. is of a new type, with head of Mercury to right, printed like the lower values in red.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.—(*Stationery of the new type*). In addition to the addresses of the new type which were reported in our April number, a 5c registration envelope with stamp in blue has been issued, also single and reply cards

of the values of 1c green, and 3c carmine on buff.

FRANCE.—(*New postal stationery*). In spite of so much hostile criticism, the French postal administration seems to have decided to stick to the new current types, which we illustrated in our January number; these types are now being used for the regular postal stationery, and the following are reported:—

- 10c post-card, red on green.
- 15c letter-card, orange on grey.
- 15c envelope, orange on blue.

GREAT BRITAIN.—(*1 shilling Govt. parcels*). The current 1 shilling green and carmine has been surcharged **GOVT. PARCELS**.

GREECE.—(*The new set issued*). The long-expected new series for Greece has at last appeared. We have not yet seen all the values, but list on the authority of a correspondent the following:—

1	“	brown.
2	lepta	grey.
3	“	yellow.
5	“	green.
10	“	rose.
20	“	lilac.
25	“	blue.
30	“	violet.
40	“	brown.
50	“	claret.
1	drachma	grey black.
2	“	bronze.
3	“	silver.
5	“	gold.

GUATEMALA.—(*1 and 2c provisionals*). Two more provisionals are reported by the *Am. J. of Ph.* The 20c green of the 1886 type has been surcharged 1001-CENTAVO, and 1001-2-CENTAVOS in black.

HONG KONG.—(*5 cent yellow*). The 6 cent stamp has actually been issued, as reported in our May number, in pale yellow. We have been shown specimens by Mr. Huguenin.

HUNGARY.—(*Surcharged post cards*). The *London Philatelist* reports the old 2kr. reply cards surcharged with the value expressed in the new currency 4 fillers.

ITALY.—(*New issue*).



We illustrate the 5c and 10c of the new set which has just appeared. The eagle and cross of Savoy are the principal features of the 1, 2 and 5c in various styles of ornamental lettering and background; the portrait of the King appears on the higher values in a varying ornamental design for each. The usual crown watermark is used. The following have been issued:—

1c	brown.
2c	red.
5c	green.
10c	carmine.
20c	orange.
25c	blue.

The 25c has been issued for use in Italian foreign post offices, surcharged in black 1 PIASTRA 1 upon the original value, and the words BENGASI, or LA CANEA for the offices in those places. By Royal decree the old issue of stamps becomes obsolete for postal purposes after June 30, 1902, but may be exchanged for the new stamps up to June 30, 1903, after

which date they shall cease to have any legal value.

JAMAICA.—(*Pictorial 1d. reported in two colors*). It is stated by the *Am. J. of P.* that they are informed on good authority, that the 1d stamp showing Llandovery Falls, is to be re-issued in two colors, the frame being in red, and the centre in black.



MONTENEGRO.—(*3 and 5 nov. post cards in new colors*). The 3 nov. card, green on blue, has been changed to black on grey, and the 5 nov., from black on blue or buff, to carmine on grey. *Le Collectionneur*, from whom we obtain this information, states that only single cards have yet appeared, but expects the reply cards shortly.

NYASSA.—(*A new pictorial set*). This Portuguese colony in Africa, which has hitherto had to be content with Mozambique stamps surcharged, has been given a very ornamental set of stamps of its own. There are two designs which we shall illustrate next month. The values from 2½ to 50 reis are of large rectangular shape, having a representation of a giraffe and two palm trees; those from 75 to 300 reis are oblong and have two camels as the central picture. The frame which contains the inscriptions, a miniature portrait of the King of Portugal and the Portuguese arms is printed in black, the central pictures are in the following colors:—

2½	reis	brown.	75	reis	car nine.
5	“	violet.	80	“	marive.
10	“	green.	100	“	lustre.
15	“	yellow brown.	150	“	red brown
20	“	red.	200	“	blue green
25	“	orange.	300	“	green.
50	“	blue.			

PARAGUAY.—(*Lithographed Stamps*).



It appears that the alteration of colors as reported last month is not the only change in the stamps of this country; the entire set, issued last year, is to be gradually replaced by an issue of similar design, but produced by lithography. The values reported last month in new colors are lithographed, and are the first to appear of the set which is to take the place of the engraved stamps.

SALVADOR.—(*Official stamps of 1900*). The set of adhesive postage stamps dated 1900 has, we presume, now been completed by the appearance of a 24c. grey-black. In addition to the 1, 2, 3 and 5c. of this set,

reported in May, with the surcharge FRANQUEO OFICIAL, the following values have also been similarly surcharged:—

- 10c ultramarine.
- 12c light green.
- 13c orange.
- 24c gray-black.
- 26c yellow brown.
- 50c rose red.



SERBIA.—(5 para post card in new type). The design of the new high value adhesives, illustrated in June, has been utilized for a 5 para card, yellow-green on cream.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—(The new envelope).



The 1d envelope reported last month is of the usual embossed colonial type in oval frame, while the 2d registration is of the type of the adhesives listed in our February number, and illustrated

herewith.

TRANSVAAL.—(Alleged Boer issue). We have hesitated recording the set of stamps said to have been issued by the Boer Government at their last stand at Pietersburg, during the early months of this year. It is stated that the Republican forces were in control of certain mail and telegraph routes in the northern part of the country, and found the employment of stamps a necessity to prevent peculation on the part of their officials, and, in consequence, type set labels printed in black on colored paper were prepared; it is not stated that any were ever used. The following is a list of the values and quantities printed of each, but not all were issued, a part having been destroyed on the capture of Pietersburg by the English troops:—

½d green..	..	4,000	perf. and imp.
1d rose ..	..	15,000	" "
2d orange..	..	4,000	" "
4d blue..	..	1,000	" "
6d green..	..	1,000	" "
1s yellow..	..	1,000	" "

Each stamp was initialed by the controller of the State printing office, and there are, as might be expected, a number of typographical errors.

(E. R. I. ½d.) The ½d. green South African Republic has just arrived with surcharge altered to E. R. I.



TUNIS.—(The new unpaid letter stamp). We illustrate the type of the set of unpaid letter stamps of which a list of the values and colors was given in our May number.

URUGUAY.—(20c re-issued in 1895 type). The 20c blue, issued last year, in the type of 1889 has been withdrawn; that value now appears in the steamship type of 1895 in blue.

* * *

AUSTRALIAN STAMP SCENES.

By A. Lloyd Jones.

In preparing a series of three essays on "Swans," "The Emu," and "Tasmania's What-is-it," which, in view of the Australian Federation, should be of special interest at present, I have drawn upon many different sources for my information. The essays, therefore, may be considered more as a condensation of facts gathered from Johnson's extensive work on natural history entitled "Mamalia;" Wood's Natural History, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Houston's Physical Geography, and other works, besides several newspaper articles, than as original sketches of my own. I have been careful to keep in view, however, those points of most interest to stamp collectors. I begin the series by an article on—

SWANS.

Among the many things we learn from our stamps is something of ornithology. Many different kinds of birds are pictured on stamps, among others, the swan on those of Western Australia.



Swans are large aquatic birds about five feet long, having a large and strong beak and a long graceful neck. They are noted for their graceful movements when swimming, but their progress on land by no means corresponds to their aquatic grace, being confined to an awkward waddle. In literature the swan was famed to sing a melodious song, especially at the time of its death. In a figurative sense, it is an appellation for a sweet singer or a poet noted for grace and melody. "Sweet Swan of Avois" is an epithet conferred upon Shakespeare by Ben. Jonson in some commendatory verses originally prefixed to the first folio edition of Shakespeare's works printed in 1623.

There are nine or ten species of swans; the most familiar is the elegant and graceful bird called the mute swan, from its silent habits. Swans feed chiefly on vegetable substances, but also on fish spawn. The female makes its nest of a great mass of dry reeds near the water. The swan will raise the nest by adding fresh material before the rising of the water near

which it is placed. There are generally six or eight large, white eggs, and during the incubation, and while the young are still small, the parent birds defend them with great assiduity and courage. The young are of a light, bluish grey color, and do not assume the beautiful white plumage until maturity. During the first period of their life the swans mount on their mother's back and are carried from one place to another. If, in the water the swan is able to sink herself so low that the young can scramble upon her back out of the water, and if on land she helps them up by means of one leg. The mute swan is also called the tame and the European white swan. They are noted for their loud and sonorous cry, due to the complex convolutions of the wind-pipe. To this genus belong the European whooper or whistling swan, and the trumpeter swan. The South American black-necked swan is a very beautiful and graceful species, entirely white, except the head and neck.

For philatelists, however, the greatest interest is that which invests the black swan. This is the species whose picture adorns the stamps of Western Australia. In ancient times, for many centuries, a black swan was emblematical of ornithological fiction. 'Like a black swan', was a well-known proverb, analogous to the 'horse marines' of the present day. The discovery of its existence seems, therefore, to have impressed more perhaps than anything else the popular mind with the notion of the extreme divergence—not to say contrarily—of the organic products of Australia.

The Dutch navigator, Willem de Vlaming, visiting the west coast of Zinland (Southland), sent two of his boats on January 6th, 1697, to explore an estuary he had found. There their crews saw, at first, two and then more black swans, of which they caught four, taking two of them alive to Batavia. Valentyn, who several years after recounted this voyage, gives in his work a plate representing the ship, boats and birds, at the mouth of what is now known from this circumstance, as Swan River. This is the most important stream of the thriving colony of West Australia, which has adopted this very bird as its armorial symbol, the design being a yellow circle with the black swan in the centre. Valentyn, however, was not the first to publish this interesting discovery. News of it soon reached Amsterdam, and the burgomaster of that city, Witsen by name, himself a member of the Royal Society, lost no time in communicating the chief facts ascertained, and among them the finding of the

black swans, to Martin Dister, by whom they were laid before that Society in October, 1698, and printed in its "Philosophical Transactions." Subsequent voyagers, Hook and others, found that the range of species extended over the greater part of Australia, in many districts of which it was abundant. It has since rapidly ceased to exist as a wild bird, but its singular and ornamental appearance will probably preserve it as a modified captive in most civilized countries, and perhaps, even now there are more black swans in a reclaimed condition than are at large in their mother country.

The black swan is not so elegant in its movements as the white swan and holds its neck stiffly, without the easy, serpentine grace of other species. It is a striking and handsome bird, the jetty black of its plumage being relieved by the beautifully contrasting snowy white of its quill feathers, and its blood-red, coral-like bill banded with ivory.

MONTREAL PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

At a recent meeting of the Montreal Philatelic Association the following gentlemen were elected corresponding members:

Mr. E. F. Wurtele, Quebec; Rev. R. von Pirch, Berlin; Mr. Chas. Dewick, Huntingdon; Mr. A. E. Rhodes, Boston.

Collectors wishing to join can make application by writing to W. James Wurtele, secretary-treasurer, P.O. Box 563, Montreal.

The dues are \$2.00 a year for resident members, and 50c a year for corresponding members.

The Montreal Philatelic Association was started in 1893 and is composed of gentlemen, some of whom possess the finest collections in existence. The Sales Dept. circulates some very fine stamps, and is under the able management of Mr. A. C. Roussel. The Library contains some good old files of Philatelic papers also a large number of handbooks, catalogues, etc., The Association holds fortnightly meetings in the old historic building. The Chateau de Ramezay, (built in 1705. A feature of the reception to be given to the Duke of Cornwall, when he comes to Montreal next September, is to have him visit the old Chateau and as the Duke is himself an enthusiastic philatelist, no doubt the Montreal collectors will extend to him a royal welcome.

EDITORIAL.

BORROWED PLUMES.

Our English contemporaries "*Stamps*" and the "*Stamp Collector*" are still debating the question raised by us in January last—"Should a "PHILATELIST" collect fiscals?" The editor of the first-named journal gave, it appears, an incorrect definition of the term "Philately" some time ago, taking it to mean the love or liking for stamps, as being "the representatives of a tax by the government of a country." This definition is directly opposed to the etymology of the word, and also to the intention of its original inventor. The term was first proposed in 1864 by M. Herpin, who explains its derivation "from *philos* friend or amateur, and *ateles*, the adjective or *ateleia*," "the substantive, implying 'exemption from tax.' A philatelist, then, is one "who is fond of these rounds, ovals, squares, or other forms which bring "your epistles free of postage to your "doors." That there was no intention to include fiscals in the term, and that there was not a greater percentage of fiscal collecting then, than at the present time, is amply proved by the remarks of contemporaneous writers, one of whom suggests that the word might "serve to designate the "collection which the '*roll of years*' "will bring into vogue, of receipt, bill and other commercial labels "whose presence clears from any *fur-* "ther" tax." This far-fetched reasoning was not satisfactory to the few fiscalists of those days, and they, to a limited extent, adopted the word "Philately," derived from either the adverb "*tele*," from afar, or more probably from "*telos*," a Tax. These "lovers of taxation" were soon laughed out of existence; but it remains to "philatelists" of the present day to appear in borrowed plumes in the attempt to pose as scientific "PHILATELISTS."

The editor of "*Stamps*" is also in error in restricting philately to the collection of stamps "issued by the government." What is erroneously called in the catalogues, the first issue of Germany, was not a government emission, but still was an issue of

postage stamps. Many private concerns, in various countries, have performed the work that is ordinarily done by the government; their labels form a most interesting branch of pure philately. If they are not more generally collected, it is merely because of the great difficulty in distinguishing between the legitimate and the speculative amongst stamps of that class, the absence of authentic information on the subject, and the practical impossibility of procuring it.

* * *

Mr. A. Preston Pearce loses his temper at our exposure of his inability to disprove our arguments, showing that a fiscal collector is not a "Philatelist," he calls names and endeavors to fix a date for the starting point of fiscal stamps. As he does not appear to be quite sure whether to begin with Dutch adhesive fiscals of 1829, the English semi-adhesives of 1694, or the Dutch of 1579, he says nothing of impressed documents of earlier centuries, he helps to prove our assertion that a fiscal collection can have no starting point, and hence lacks "that cohesion and completeness which form the basis of a systematic study of postage stamps."

* * *

Since the above was in type, we have received the July number of *Stamps*, in which the editor re-affirms his incorrect definition quoting from Major Evans' "Glossary of Philatelic Terms" as his authority. Major Evans gives no support to *Stamps*' restricting philately to "officially-issued stamps," and with all due respect to the Major as an authority we maintain that it is the later and not the original definition which would include fiscals as indicating that a document is "exempt from further taxation." A postage stamp in no sense represents a tax, but rather payment for a service. Correspondence not prepaid by these little labels is taxed, hence the French term "Timbre-taxé" applied to unpaid letter stamps, and it is because a postage stamp collector is a lover of the labels that free his correspondence from any tax that Mons. Herpin gave him the name philatelist.

In taking leave of this subject, we thank the editor of *Stamps* for his paternal advice and for the amusement, he a young collector dating from 1871, has afforded thereby to an old boy of 1861, who had a well filled album in Lallier's first edition years before Mons. Herpin's appellation was invented. Truly our young men think their theoretical notions are wiser than the lessons learned by the practical experience of their fathers.

* * *

PHILATELIC NATURAL HISTORY.

A collection of postage stamps has often been extolled as an interesting compendium of the historical and political events of the world, but the fact that important lessons in many other sciences can be gleaned from a study of the little scraps of paper is frequently overlooked. As an aid to the study of natural history, the "locale," habits and traditions in regard to birds, beasts and fishes, and we might add of many specimens of the vegetable kingdom, it is also a valuable guide. We commence this month a series of articles, by a well-known writer, on the natural history of Australia as depicted by its stamps, and we trust it will prove of interest to our readers. We intend to offer prizes to our subscribers for the best essays on subjects of a similar nature, particulars of which will be shortly announced.

* * *

A PHILATELIC ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

In our number of September, 1900, we suggested the advisability of the compilation of a cyclopaedia of philatelic topics, as a work which would prove of lasting benefit to collectors for all time. We are pleased to note that the idea is taking root, and is being discussed by several journals. "*Stamps*" suggests a work of 25 to 30 volumes at \$25.00 for the set, issued in a first edition of 2,000. We shall be glad to hear from any readers who may be interested, and shall be pleased to receive suggestions of any kind. Editors of philatelic journals naturally are the first to perceive the necessity of such a work, but all serious

collectors have experienced the difficulty of promptly obtaining information upon the hundreds of points that arise in regard to stamps. Few of our American journals are indexed, and when a subject is a few months old, it is practically lost for future reference. For the great majority a catalogue is the full extent of their philatelic library. A first edition of a work such as suggested will, of course, be the most difficult—our literature dates from thirty-eight years back—to index and condense all that is worth preserving, is an undertaking of considerable magnitude, but co-operation can accomplish much. We learn from "*Stamps*" that Mr. F. A. Bellamy, of Oxford, has been engaged on such a work for the past seven years, but no one man can succeed alone. The co-operation of well-informed philatelists is a necessity if the work is to be of value. What Canadian specialists will volunteer to compile the facts of interest in connection with British North American stamps? Let us hear from you.

* * *

CREAM OF THE MAGAZINES.

THE NEW BRITISH STAMP.

The selection of an Austrian artist, clever though that artist may be, to design the new British stamps, has given deep offence to people in all classes of society. Philatelists—because their minds are broadened or the universality of their hobby—will perhaps be less chagrined than men in other walks of life. Yet this is not a question of ignorant prejudice. There is something in this matter that lifts it above the ordinary level of international jealousy. Englishmen have no animus against foreign artists, as foreign artists know to their exceeding gain; but the average Englishman would dearly have liked to see the head of his King on the penny postage stamp of commerce delineated by the master-hand of some leading British artist.

It is no small matter, this. It is not at all a question of pounds and shillings paid to the artist as his fee, but a question whether or not British artists are to be consistently cold-shouldered in connection with British national institutions.

Quite a tiny thing, the British postage stamp, the smallest possible canvas in the world. But from the artist's point of view, what a glorious

opportunity! No picture in the universe could attain a circulation like unto that of the penny British postage stamp; no man in any of the great professions could hope to reach so vast a public as could the designer of the postage stamps of Great Britain. Were we a talented artist this thing would seem to us to be the uttermost limit of earthly ambition.

As things are we must simply wait and see what sort of a job the Austrian has made of it, and what kind of a job Messrs. De La Rue have made of the Austrian's job.

It is quite probable that Englishmen will still be able to boast that their postage stamps are the worst in all the world. And there is balm in Gilead. The new British stamps will not—as yet—be printed in Germany!—*S. C. Fortnightly*.

* * *

Mr. Nankivell is one of the most fastidious of collectors as to specimens for his albums, and he hinges his stamps at the left-side instead of at the top, contending that by so doing, the stamps close naturally with the page, and stand less danger of being caught and doubled up by the closing book.—*Phil. Jour. of G. B.*

* * *

In selecting specimens for a general collection, care should be taken not only to reject specimens which are "off centre," but also those which, though well-centred, are above the normal size. A row of stamps, well centred but of assorted sizes, does not look as well as one might wish. If the reader will arrange his Mexicans of the 1884-98 issues he will probably discover this for himself. Of course, nearly all "imperfs." give trouble in this respect. Do not take large margin copies unless you are prepared to get all the rest of the set with a similar wealth of surrounding.—*Even's Weekly Stamp News*.

* * *

AN EXPERT'S ADVICE.

Provided the collector gets fine specimens, either mint, if unused, or lightly postmarked, evenly centred stamps if used, he will have no cause of disquietude in the future respecting the value of his collection. Let him avoid fictitious prices placed on minor varieties. Only last month I had a lot of stamps sent from Barbadoes. In this lot, the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 5s.-Barbadoes, surcharged 1d., mint, without stop, was priced £70—the Half-penny on 4d. with surcharge in red and black, £30—and other minor varieties at similar rates. Of these the collector should steer clear. Let him by all means devote himself to minor

varieties, but let him only take such varieties when the prices asked bear a just proportion to that of the normal stamp. If he devote himself to one group of countries, or to one period he will find greater pleasure and more profit than in a general collection, although a general collection is useful to make a start where experience is entirely wanting and has to be acquired. To the young collector the beginning of a new reign offers an excellent starting point. The new £1 and £2 stamps of Victoria will soon be followed by hundreds of stamps bearing the effigy of King Edward the Seventh and the schoolboy will find plenty of occupation both for time and means in gathering current stamps of the new monarch. With increasing age and resources it is always open to him to work backward and to gather those stamps of the late Queen which lie within his means.—Walter Nathan, in *S. C. Fortnightly*.

* * *

OBJECTS TO TOADYISM.

I have just been reading about the beautifully filled stamp album given to the Duke of York by the Sydney philatelists on the occasion of his highness' recent visit to Australia, and really, I am quite out of patience with them all. To begin with, it was a genuine waste of treasures to bestow so many rarities in a bunch upon one already so well supplied and so well able to supply himself, as is the heir to the British throne, and then to plume themselves over the consecration which accepted the valuable gift rather caps the climax. If such an album was presented to anyone all the credit and thanks would be rightly held to belong to the givers, and why it should be otherwise, just because the recipient happens to belong to British royalty, I confess my Democratic spirit is puzzled to understand.—Miss Swift in *The Adhesives*.

* * *

There is a very strong prejudice against the issues of certain South and Central American Republics and of such countries as Borneo and Labuan, but I am almost inclined to think it is an injustice. Such issues are in reality a blessing in disguise. There can be no doubt that they have attracted more recruits to the ranks of philately, than all the so-called "bona-fide" postage stamps put together, and that is a service which should not be lightly esteemed. Most of the handsome pictorial designs are expensive to produce, and it would be impossible for big countries like Great Britain or the United States to adopt them for their regular issues. A small country like the Tonga Islands or the

Congo Free State, where few stamps are required, can, however, easily afford them, as the profit on the sale of the stamps sold to collectors is not swamped by the loss caused by the increased cost of those used by a large and unappreciative business population. It is to small countries where the legitimate postal demand is small, that we must look for the handsomest stamps.

Every general collector, who does not wish to be accused of ingratitude, should give his support to those countries which take special trouble to make their stamps interesting, and not withdraw it, as is, I am afraid, often the case.—*Even Weekly Stamp News.*

A DANGEROUS THIEF.

On Saturday morning, August 3rd, the International Stamp Co. had a visit from a young man about 25 years of age, of good appearance, agreeable manners, and pleasing address, who presented his card and introduced himself as J. H. Walker, representing the Portland Cement Trust of Chicago. He was apparently well acquainted with several leading Chicago collectors and dealers, and asked to look at books of U. S. Stamps, with a view to purchase. He bought a few dollars worth, chatted pleasantly, for a while, and produced a letter addressed to him at the Windsor Hotel here, mailed from Chicago, and written on elaborately got up letter paper, purporting to be from the Chicago Co. enclosing a check for salary for \$50, which the writer stated had been certified by the bank upon which it was drawn—the Hibernian Banking Association—in order to facilitate its being cashed in Montreal. The check was apparently certified by J. W. MacGeagh, asst. cashier and had every appearance of being genuine; it was accepted in payment of a further purchase of U. S. and Cuban stamps, and a small difference in cash was paid over to the purchaser. The check was afterwards taken by the Bank of Montreal without hesitation, but when presented to the Chicago bank was refused payment—the certification being a forgery and the company not known. A similar check was passed on the St. Lawrence Hall, Port Hope, where the individual gave his name as J. H. Wallace. Mr. MacGeagh writes that several others have been presented at the bank, from different places. It looks as if this was a carefully concocted scheme to defraud stamp dealers and we shall not be surprised to hear of other victims. The individual had a small collection in a Scott Album, and a number of unused St. Columbus envelopes, which he offered for sale.

The League of Canadian Philatelists.

Organized September, 1908.

President—W. Kelsey Hall, Peterboro, Ont.
 Vice-President—E. F. Wurtele, Quebec, P.Q.
 Vice-President United States—H. A. Chapman, Rocky Hill, Conn.
 Secretary-Treasurer—C. H. Fowle, 43 Magoun avenue, Medford, Mass.
 Sales Superintendent—H. Smith, Medford, Mass.
 Auction Manager—G. P. LeGrand, New Carlisle, P.Q.
 Librarian—A. C. Telfer, Montreal.
 Attorney—Geo. F. Downes, Palmerston, Ont.
 Foreign Correspondent—R. R. Bogert, Paris, France.

Board of Trustees—A. C. Roussel, O. W. Barwick, A. R. Magill, Montreal.
 Official Organ—The Montreal Philatelist.

Secretary's Report.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

213. C. W. Merriman, Brockville, Can.,
 214. Robt. Nandi, 50 Strada Vescova, Valletta, Malta.

The Secretary-Treasurer elect takes this means of returning thanks to the members of the League of Canadian Philatelists for their confidence and kindness in electing him to this office, at the same time expressing his sorrow that some one who was really worthy of the office did not obtain it. He is glad to hear that the convention was such a success, and very sorry he was "not in it."

As soon as he obtains the books and papers from our worthy ex-secretary treasurer, Major Smith, he may be able to write something of more use and interest to the brotherhood.

Meanwhile, he congratulates the members on belonging to so good an association, hopes that new members will pour in; those in arrears see the error of their ways and the treasurer the color of their money, and that you will all join him in spirit in the toast, "The League of Canadian Philatelists and its ex-sec.-treasurer, Major H. Smith, may they both live long and prosper."

C. H. FOWLE,

Sec.-Treasurer.

Medford, Mass., July, 1901.

September 1901, of the Montreal Philatelist will be a season opener. Don't fail to have an ad. in this number. 5 times the ordinary circulation of 1500. Advertising rates will NOT be raised. The Montreal Philatelist is not an amateur paper, and is recognized by the leading philatelic publishers the world over. All stamp collectors of importance are subscribers.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

Readers are kindly asked to carefully read the advertisements this month. Many bargains are offered.

"A NEW ADVERTISER."—We are pleased to bring the reader's attention this month to the ad. of the SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP CO. Many stamps of the late Boer Republics are offered at very low prices. By the way, the "South African Stamp Co." have kindly sent us for sale a very fine selection of "Old Transvaals." Parties interested, please write.

I wish to thank my subscribers for the prompt manner in which they have sent in their renewals. There are, however, a "few," only a "few" who have not yet paid their account. As I can't afford to even lose one subscription, hurry up, please. 25 cents will bring you the best monthly published for a whole year.

THE MONTREAL PHILATELIST IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

From facts actually acquired, the M. P. has the largest foreign circulation of any other philatelic journal published in Canada and the United States. Collectors wishing to open exchange relations would do well to try an ad. in the "Wants and Offers" columns. The cost is nominal, only $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a word; 3 insertions for the price of two. Of course, if you send in your renewal, or you are a new subscriber, you can insert a 30-word ad. 3 times free.

WANTS AND OFFERS.

A 30 word advertisement is inserted three times free, for each full annual subscription received, new or renewal. If a change is wanted after the first insertion, it must be paid for at usual rates. Regular rates are $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per word. Nothing less than 15¢. taken. Three insertions for the price of two.

SPECIAL OFFER.

100 words (to be used within 12 months)	45
500 do do do	2 00
1000 do do do	3 20

Contracts made at these reduced rates for this column are payable strictly in advance.

WANTED—The following back numbers of this paper, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. Will pay cash or give good stamps for clean copies. W. JAS. WURTELE, 126 St. James Street, Montreal.

For Sale, back numbers of this paper, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 10 cents each. Vol. II., complete, 60¢. Vol. III., complete, \$1.00. Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 31, 31 39, 53, 34, 35, 36, 10c. each, Address, THE PUBLISHER.

H. RIDD, OUDTSHOORN, Cape Colony, desires exchange with collectors in the following countries only, Cook Islands, Falkland Islands, United States, Colonies, British West Indies, Hayti, Indian Native States, Straits Settlements, and Australian Colonies. In exchange I offer unused Cape, Natal, V.R.I., O.R.C., and other British Africans. No common stamps wanted.—Basis KINGS.

OFFICIAL CRESTS of British Army, embossed, beautiful colours, relief, all different. 90, 1s. 6d.; 2SS, 4s. 3d.; 624, 8s. 3d.; postage extra. THOMAS GRAVES, Craignook, Hadden Road, Lee, Kent, England. p6-10-3

Have large variety Belgium, Congo, Zululand, Swaziland, Japan, etc., for rare and medium stamps and entires. Basis, Senf, Belin, Yvert. Common stamps refused. I never send first. Wanted Philatelic Journals, Madame L. HOORNAERT, Regencie Street 6, St. Nicholas Waes, Belgium. p6-10-3

Swiss Jubilee Stamps. Send 50 to 500 good Canadian Stamps and others and receive same number of Swiss stamps, including Jubilee, also Siam. Satisfaction guaranteed. HENRY HOFMANN, Wetzikon, Switzerland. s3-12-2

I will exchange Australasian stamps for stamps of the British Colonies in America. Send references for approval sheets at 50 per cent. discount. Register letters. BASIL GUDGON, Renwicktown, Marlborough, New Zealand. p3-12-2

Will exchange New Zealand used or unused for Canada, Newfoundland, etc. Basis Stanley Gibbons. Address BERT METCALFE, P.O. Box 372, Auckland, New Zealand. s3-12-2

Rev. W. E. JOHNSON, of Elgin, N.B., Canada has Canadian envelopes and 1-11 cent card surcharged, also Jubilee, Map, and surcharged 3c., etc., for sale or exchange. Used and unused in great variety. s3-12-2

G. LEBLANC, fils, 66 Laugachetiere Street, Montreal, buys, sells and exchanges all kinds of stamps. Correspondence in French and English. Used Pan-American stamps wanted. s3-12-2

Several each Canada special delivery, cancelled entire, also 2c. entire cancelled envelopes with beaver wanted in exchange for first issue of U.S. Revenues, or old postages or Buffalo. J. FEIGEL Overbrook P.O. Montgomery Co., Penn. s3-12-2

WANTED to complete our files, a few clean copies of the Montreal Philatelist, Vol. III., Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29. Address, THE PUBLISHER.

2c. catalogue value, in good stamps for every stamp paper sent me. 14 varieties unused foreign stamps for every 10 different stamp papers sent me. W. C. WENDOVER, P.O. Box 48, Westbury, Wayne Co., N.Y. s3-12-2

WANTED Tonga Stamps, especially picture set, highest price given. Cash or exchange. J. I. BOLTON, 5 Elmwood Road, Croydon, London, England. 6-10-3

EXCHANGE. All stamps against want list and by sheet. [No very common.] Fairly common 2c. to 12c., only by 50-500. J. T. BOLTON, 5 Elmwood Road, Croydon, London, England. 6 10-3

WANTED.—The provisional Canadian 1 in blue on 1 of 3c. and 2 in violet on 2-3 of 3c. Highest price given. J. T. BOLTON, 5 Elmwood Road, Croydon London England. 6-10-3

Desire to exchange medium-priced stamps with collectors everywhere. Canada, Newfoundland and United States preferred. Send sheets and receive mine. MARTIN H. BITTL, 144 North 6th Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. s3-13

British Colonial Stamps and Canadian obsolete issues wanted in exchange for Netherlands, Dutch Indies and Jamaica. F. C. Orr, 524 Marie Anne Street, Montreal. s3-13

Wanted, ANY British North American Stamps, except 1c. and 2c. current. Will pay cash or give good exchange in rare foreign stamps. ALFRED BOULTBEE, 563 Church Street, Toronto, Canada. s3-13

Packet of 25 different stamps, including New Brunswick and Newfoundland (old), for 10c. silver and 2c. stamp. Beginners, send for my approval sheets at 50 per cent. off. References, J. H. COWIE, Box 85, Moncton, N.B., Canada. 83-1-3

Whoever sends me 30-35 different stamps from his country receives 30-35 different stamps from Sweden. Address, HERMANN STEPPEN, Kockmans, Werkstadt, Malmo, Sweden. 83-1-3.

Two Cameras to exchange for best offer in stamps or will sell for cash. 4 x 5 Premo B. Darlot lens, 4 plate holders and roll holder, cost \$30 in 1898; 5 x 7 Folding Hawkeye, cost \$40 in 1891. Dr. C. H. GARDNER, Port Townsend, Wash. 83-2-4

For foreign revenue and postage stamps, I will send three times the amount in U. S. JOE RICH, 511 South Market St., Nashville, Tenn. 83-2-1

Indian arrow points exchanged for good stamps. Send sheets and I will send a perfect arrow point for every 10 cents worth that I keep. E. A. BAILEY, Marietta, Georgia. 83-2-4

THEODOR C. MANN, 1416 Hickory St., St. Louis, Mo., exchanges stamp, coin and curio duplicates. 83-2-4

WANTED foreign and Pan-American in sets, for Canadian. I want Can. 6c and 5c jub. 10c 97 and 6c 98. 50 Blue for good exchange. 2 0 variety 20c post paid. OVILA ROY, Glen Robertson, Ont., Can. 83-4

I wish to exchange stamps with all collectors. Rare for rare. No rubbish. A. C. J. WINKELMANN, Whirinaki, Tokanga, New Zealand. 83-2-4

Medium grade stamps for sale at 50 per cent. discount. Send reference. Stamped Bank Checks, used, to exchange at 10c a dozen for stamps from sheets. S. L. FUEBER, 431 N. 41st St., Phila, Pa. 83-2-4

WANTED wholesale lots of good stamps. If you have any send them to me with lowest cash price, and, if satisfactory, I will remit by return mail. E. M. ATMORE, Owen Sound, Ont. 83-2-4

Will exchange Postal Telegraph frank stamps for medium grade stamps my country. Stock limited. A. L. EDGEComb, 453 Cumberland St., Portland, Me., U. S. A. 83-2-4

Albums, 10c, to \$1.50; Newfoundland, Canadian American, to exchange for Canadian, African, E.L., Oceania, Pan-American, high value U. S.; 1000 Diamond Hinges, 10c. THOMAS, Ottawa Street, Toronto, Can. 83-2-4

DR. FLUHMAN, of Roberval, P.Q., has a lot of Canada 1892-93 used 50c. for sale. First-class copies only 12c.; fair, 10c.; heavily cancelled, 8c.; postage extra. 83-2-4

Will pay for perfect Buffalo stamps, 1c. \$1.00; 2c. 50c. per 100; 4c. \$1.10; 5c. \$1.50; 8c. \$2.00; 10c. \$1.50 per 100. JOHN C. MORGAN, Box 145, New Kensington, West'd Co., Pa. 83-2-4

CHILI! JOSEPH M. GARRIGO, P. O. Box 2156, Santiago. Send 100, 1.00 well assorted stamps from British Colonies, and you will receive same quantity from Chili. 83-2-4

BOLIVIA and Argentine. Paulino M. Gillette, Calle Coroba 547, Tucuman (Argentine). I send good stamps of Argentine and Bolivia for good stamps of North America letters registered, English, French and Spanish. 83-2-4

M. FORMIGAL, Tda Formiga 2, Porto, Portugal, desires exchange relations for stamps on approval sheets. For 25-100 good stamps I send the same number of Portugal and colonies. References to the office of *La Revista Filatelia Portuguesa*, Porto. 1

Collectors and Stamp Dealers can buy Scandinavian stamps at very low prices from SIGURD JOHNSEN, Drontheim, Norway; 500 good Scandinavian stamps for 50c; post free. I sell, buy and exchange. 1

I wish to exchange with Collectors in all parts of the world. I give in exchange stamps of Spain, Fernando-Poo and ex-Colonies. I exchange rare for rare, good for good, common for common. Whoever sends me 50, 100, 1,000 different stamps of his own country, will receive the same quantity of stamps of Spain and ex-Colonies. Send registered. JOSÉ SALES LLOVERA, Comedias 27, Valencia, Spain.

PACHADJIAN FRÈRES, 45 Rue Monge' Paris, France, makes a special low offer for cash with order: Alexandre, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 and 1 fr. set of 13, 45 cts. Port Said 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 and 1 fr. set of 13, 45c. Cavalle or Dedeagh, the complete set of 6, 20 cts. French Levant, 1, 2, 5 and 4 na, the set, 12 cts. French China, 3, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 and 1 fr. the set, 4 cts. Persia (special) 30 stamps, at 4 different, 5 cts. Persia 1, 2, 5, 10, 12 Shahi, 1, 2, 5, 10, kranas, 10 sets \$5. Postage, 5c extra on each order.

DEALERS' DIRECTORY

A two or three-line ad. in the Directory, once 20c., three times, 50c. Extra lines, 10c. each. Payable in advance.

Atmore, E. M., Owen Sound, Ont. Dealer in Stamps for Collections.

Beaver Stamp Co., P. O. Box 1027, Montreal, Can. Stamps on approval to parties giving good references.

Bolton, J. T., Elmwood Rd., Croydon, London, England. Stamp 50 cts. of Scott's or Gibbons, and wholesale for dealers. 6-10-3

Canada Stamp Co., 592 St. John St., Quebec, Bargains in B.N.A., Canada Postage Album, only 60c.

Century Stamp Co., P. O. Box 197, Montreal, Canada. Dealers in Canadians a specialty.

Clark, T. S., 199 St. James St., London, Ont. Retail sold at wholesale prices.

Dealers Try an Ad. in this column. It will repay you a hundred fold. Once 20c.; three times for 50c.

Ginn, Fredk. R., 143 Strand, London Eng'd. Rare and medium grade stamps in great variety.

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Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., 18 E 23rd York City. New issues a specialty,

Leeward Island Jubilees :

Mint set, 7 var., ½d to shilling, inclusive, scarce and desirable, cat. \$5.60 by Gibbons, only \$2.50. Try to get them elsewhere and then send your cash order to me. Have many other bargains in stock, and it will pay you to write me. Offer 40 vars. Canadian Revs., handsome and popular, only 85c. I want to buy a large quantity Quebec Laws and also the rarer Canadian Revenues.

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Stamps bought for cash or exchange from our wholesale price list, post free. *Prompt Settlements.*

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1856, ½, 1, 2, 4, 8 R, complete,	\$5 06	\$1.75
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1879, 85 & 100c., used	3.00	1.20
1882, 12 & 24c. *	.16	.08
1884, 50c., 1 & 2 p. *	.38	.20
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9 " Bosnia, obsolete com. ½n. 25n.	13
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" " 2d violet, -	01	09
South Australia, ½d green, -	01	06
" " 2½d blue, -	02	20
" " 3d green, -	02	22
" " 4d violet, -	02	11
" " 5d chocolate	03	30
" " 6d blue, -	02	..
" " 1/- brown, -	08	..
" " 2/- crimson, -	14	..
" " 9d lilac rose, -	11	1 25
" " "OS" 1d red, -	01	08
" " 2d violet, -	01	09
" " 4d violet, -	03	25
" " 2½d lilac, -	15	..
" " 6 blue, -	03	25
" " 1/- brown, -	10	1 00
" " 2/- crimson, -	25	2 50

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South Australia, 1d red, 2d purp. 9c per 100.
West Australia, 1d red, 2d, grey, 12c "

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BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.
 1900, 4d. violet and green.....\$ 12
 " 6d. " brown..... 15

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.
 1901, 5s., orange..... 1 40
 " 1£ purple..... 5 60

CHINA.
 1897 *Large figures, surch.* 10½ & 15½ mm.
 1c on 1c green..... 2 30
 2c on 3c mauve..... 2 30
 5c on 5c olive yellow..... 2 30

1897 *Revenue Stamp Surcharged.*
 4c on 3c red (small figure)..... 11 50

COLOMBIA.—Tumaco (Cauca)
 1901, *Type set Designis, white paper.*
 20c black, imperf..... 60
 1c " perf..... 04
 2c " "..... 01
 5c " "..... 08
 10c " "..... 15
 20c " "..... 30
 50c " "..... 70
 \$1 " "..... 1 75

COREA
 1901, *New Types.*
 10 ch. violet..... 10
 15 ch. grey-violet..... 12
 20 ch. red..... 15

GUATEMALA.
 1901, *Surcharged, with value and date.*
 1c on 25c orange..... 02

HONG KONG.
 1901, *New Colors*—5c yellow..... 04
 \$10 green..... 6 90

INDIA.
 (China Expeditionary Force)
 1900, *Surcharged C. E. F.*
 ½ a, carmine..... 02
 ½ a, deep green..... 04
 1 a, plum..... 06
 2 a, ultramarine..... 10
 2½ a, green..... 12

NEW ZEALAND.
 1900-1. *No wmk. perf. 11.*
 4d brown and indigo..... 12
 4d orange-brown and blue..... 12
 6d carmine rose..... 18
 6d lake..... 15
 1s bright red..... 35
 1s dull red..... 35

NIGER COAST.
 1900, *Wmk. Crown and C. A.*
 5d purple..... 15

PARAGUAY.
 1901, *New Type, Lithographed.*
 2c carmine..... 02
 40c ultramarine..... 18

SEYCHELLES.
 1893, *Type I.*
 45c on 48c, ochre and green, used..... 90
 90c on 96c, mauve and carmine, used. 1 15

SALVADOR.
 1890, *Over-printed with Type 75.*
 5c blue green, surch. in red, used..... 1 15
 5c " " yellow & black, used. 1 15

1900, *Type of '90, with wheel in blue.*
 1c pale brown..... 25
 5c orange..... 12

1900, *New Type, dated 1900, surch. small shield in purple.*
 24c grey-black..... 45
 25c brown..... 50
 50c rose-red..... 90

1900, *Surch. small shield in black*
 1c light green..... 04
 2c rose..... 06
 3c grey-black..... 06
 5c blue..... 10
 10c blue..... 18
 12c green..... 23
 13c brown..... 23
 24c grey..... 45
 26c brown..... 45

1900, *Surch. "Franqueo Of.," in oval.*
 1c green..... 04
 2c pink..... 06
 3c grey-black..... 06
 5c blue..... 10
 10c blue..... 20
 12c green..... 23
 13c brown..... 23
 24c grey-black..... 45
 26c brown (also surch., small shield)..... 45
 50c rose " " large "..... 90

SIERRA LEONE.
 1894, *Provisionals.*
 ½d on 1½d, surch. inverted..... 9 20

TRAVANCORE.
 1901, *wmkd. shell, new shades and value.*
 ½ ch. violet..... 02
 ½ ch. black..... 02
 1 ch. violet-blue..... 04
 2 ch. rose..... 04
 4 ch. bright green..... 08

UGANDA.
 1898, *Queen's Head.*—1 a, carmine..... 04
 2 a, red-brown..... 06
 3 a, grey..... 10
 4 a, deep-green..... 12
 8 a, pale-olive..... 23
 1 r, ultramarine..... 40
 5 r, brown..... 1 95

VICTORIA.
 1900-1, *New colors.*—½d green..... 02
 1d carmine..... 04
 1½d red on yellow..... 06
 2d violet..... 06
 2½d blue..... 08
 3d red-brown..... 10
 4d ochre..... 12
 5d chocolate..... 15
 6d green..... 15
 9d carmine..... 23
 1sh orange yellow..... 30
 2sh blue on pink..... 60
 5sh blue and rose..... 1 50

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