

The Montreal Philatelist.

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the Science of Philately.



We come from Montreal, and go to all Parts of the World.

VOL. 3. No. 5. NOVEMBER, 1900. Whole No. 29.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY, BY W. James WURTELE.

118 St. James Street, - - - MONTREAL.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY

2½d blue Cape of G. H. surcharged	mint	15
½d O. F. State V.R.I., thin V.	2nd print	05
½d " " " " " " " "	thick V. and "	25
1d " " " " " " " "	thin " "	09
1d " " " " " " " "	thick " "	25
2d " " " " " " " "	thin V., 3rd "	08
3d " " " " " " " "	" " "	12
6d " " " " " " " "	" " "	55
1sh " " " " " " " "	V., 1st "	1,00
Set 2½d, ½d, 1d, 2d, 3d, 6d	" "	65

MISCELLANEOUS

Canada 1868, 15c red lilac—correct shade	10
" " 1892, 50c (10 for \$1.50) each	18
" " Jubilee 50c	20
" " " ½c and 6c new	40
" " " ½c new per 10	1.50
" " 1882, ½c small per 100	75
" " Maples ½c black per 100	50
" " Numerals ½c black per 100 (\$2 per 1000)	22
" " Official seal used	60
U. S. Omaha 50c \$1.00, \$2.00	2.75
" " 50c used	25
Gold Coast 1884, 25c C. A. cat 50c used	18
Netherlands 1 Gulden Coronation used	12
New Zealand 1900, ½d, 1d, 2d new	30
Dominica 1886, ½d on 6d new	25
Tobago 1882, 1d red brown new	25
P. E. Island 2d, 3d, 4d new	50
" " 1c, 2c, 4c, 6c, 12c new	1.65
Creta 1900, 1l to 2 dr new	25
Salvador 1895, unpaid 50c olive used	14
Labuan 1897, 1c to 8c—6 var. cat. 35c used	13
N. Borneo 1897, 1c to 8c—6 var. cat. 29c used	45
Canada Electric light 25c and 50c (cat. 1.00)	40
" " Rev. W. and M. red—no value (cat. 1.00)	35
Hungary 1900, 1 to 50 filler new	38
Austria unpaid 1 to 20 kr new	1.00
Canada Jubilee \$2.00 used good	4.50
" " \$3, \$4, \$5 heavily cancelled	
Postage extra on Orders of 50c and under.	

T. S. CLARK,

199 St. James St. London, Ont.
Canada

A MAGNIFICENT GIFT

The "Canadian Revenue Album"

Handsome Bound in Cloth

SIZE: 13 x 10.

In order to advertise my business place, and to encourage the collecting of Canadian Revenue Stamps I shall give free one copy of the above album to each collector ordering anything from my advertisement below amounting to at least 50 cents.

The only extra charge made will be 1c for postage. Not more than one copy will be supplied to each applicant. After 100 copies have been given away the price will be as formerly 35 cents post free.

Belgium 1866, 1 fr. lilac	65
Canada 1868, ½c black	08
" " 1892, 2c vermilion	07
" " 1897, ½c to 10c incl., Maple Leaf	22
" " License Stamp \$2 brown	15
" " W. & M. 1876, 1c blue mint	25
" " " 1887, 1c black 1. int	12
" " Can. Pac. Ry. Tel., 1887	35
" " " " " 1890	30
" " " " " 1891	30
" " " " " 1894-95	18 each
" " " " " 1896-97-98	15 " "
" " Catalogue Can. Revenues	10
Canadian Revenues, 15 varieties	10
" " " 25 " "	25
" " " 40 " "	50
" " " 60 " "	1.00
Great Britain 1840, 1d black	10
Newfoundland Cabot, 1c to 60c	2.05
Netherlands 1872, 2g 50 bl. and car.	38
Sierra Leone 1884, 6p orange C. A.	05
" " " 1 sh brown red mint	55
U. S. 50c Columbus	25
U. S. 1898, 50c Omaha	20
Blank approval books per 100	15
" " " " 100	85

Cash with order. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

Postage extra on order less than 50 cents.

A. C. ROUSSEL

2104 St. Catherine Street
MONTREAL

Please mention the "Montreal Philatelist" when answering advertisements.

ENGLISH ALBUMS

We expect an assortment of Stamp Albums from England in the course of a few days. Write for description and Prices.

Our Canadian Postage Album is still mailed free for sixty cents.

Send thirty cents for a copy of Hinton's Hints on Stamp Collecting, an A B C of Philately.

THE CANADA STAMP CO.,
592 John St., Quebec, Can.

WE STUDY TO PLEASE

Canada Assurance, 1c. green.....	\$0 10
do do 2 do	08
do do 3 do	10
do do 4 do	15
do do 20 do	30
do do 30 do	45
Prov. Quebec License Stamp, \$2., brown....	15
do do do per 10 1 00	100
Canada Postage, 20c red (per 10, 60c).....	08
do do 50c blue (per 10, \$1.50).....	18
Italy, Scott No. 32, 20c on 10c blue, the 3 varieties.....	06
(These 3 stamps are priced 10c in Stanley Gibbons)	
Newfoundland, 12 varieties, a fine set and fine specimens.....	35
France, 45 varieties, Perf. and No. up: from 1c to 1 f. (cat 87c).....	30
Siam, 1894, 1 set, on 64a (per 10, 20c).....	03
Queensland, 1882-85, 2/6 vermilion, postally used.....	1 00
Canada, 1/2 cent Jubilee.....	20
do 10 do Numerals, per 10.....	30
do 6 do do do.....	30
Blank Approval Books, per dozen.....	15
Canada Ribbon Tobacco Stamps, a nice lot for sale.....	

Look up our other ad for prices on Can. Pac. Ry. Telegraph Franks.

All stamps not found satisfactory, will be gladly taken back and money refunded.

Postage extra on orders under 25 cents.

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P. O. Box 1025. Montreal, Canada.

London Exhibition, 1897. SILVER MEDAL.
Established 1880.

Fredk. R. GINN,
STAMP DEALER, EXPERT & VALUER,

143 STRAND, London, Eng.

Bargains for New Season

WAR! PROVISIONALS WAR!!

Lord Robert's issue on ORANGE FREE STATE,
SURCHARGED V. R. I.

Sets of 8 different values, 1/2d to 5/-,
mint condition.....\$ 3 50

On South African Republic

Sets of 8 different values, 1/2d to 5/-,
mint condition..... 5 25

Transvaal

1892 £5 green, used postally.... 5 60
1896 5/-, slate used postally..... 1 60
" 10/-, brown "..... 85

Orange Free State

1882 1/2d. on 5/-, green, unused,
mint..... 25

British Guiana

1882 Provisional issue, 1 cent, rose,
pair, showing the "Ship" and
"Brig" types, used postally.... 1 25

A complete and entire sheet, used
postally, showing the 12 distinct
types..... 6 25

*N. B.—The above are unusual bargains,
being well worth double the
prices asked.*

United States

1847, 10 cents, black, very fine....\$ 3 00
1869, full set, 1 to 90 cents, used.. 16 25
1895, 2 dollars, blue, used postally 1 15
" 5 dollars, green " 1 25

Special Collection of 1500 Distinct Varieties

The finest and cheapest ever offered.
Useful alike to the beginner and medium
collector Worth \$25 at least,

Only \$11.50 Registered and Post-Free
APPROVAL DEPARTMENT.—
Books and sheets of all countries sub-
mitted with pleasure at 10 to 50 per cent.
below current catalogue rates. FINE
COLONIALS and UNITED STATES
a speciality

*Important collection of Orange Free
State and Transvaal Stamps now being
offered at low prices. Approval with
pleasure to responsible applicants.*

Cash with orders for all stamps quoted above
Remittances may be made by Post Office Orders
or Draft on London, Express Orders on Bank Notes.

FREDK. R. GINN,

143 STRAND LONDON, ENGLAND

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the late sub felt to b reas pap abou we bers by s beer deal stan
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The Montreal Philatelist.

A Monthly Philatelic Magazine.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE LEAGUE OF CANADIAN PHILATELISTS

Subscription 25 cents a year to Canada and the United States, 50 cents to all other countries.

Entered at the Montreal Post Office as second class mail matter, April 23, 1898.

VOL. 3. No. 5

NOVEMBER, 1900.

Whole No. 29

NEWS OF THE MONTH.

In the absence of the editor in chief the task of informing our readers of the latest new issues has been done by the sub editor. Naturally his absence will be felt this month. The list of new issues to be reported in the M. P. is short. The reason is, that although several of the best papers are only *now* giving information about new stamps having appeared, which we have reported in former numbers. The 3 mark Germany is reported, by several English papers, as having just been issued. We know of a certain dealer in this city who has *sold* these stamps for the last two months.

ENTRANCES AND EXITS.

BRITISH HONDURAS. — (5 cent, color changed). A correspondent informs us that the 5 cent now comes printed, grey-black and blue, on pale blue paper.

CHINA. — (10c change of color). From *l'Alliance Timbrologique*, we learn that the current 10c stamp has been changed from green to lilac.

CONGO FREE STATE. — (50c change of color) The current 50c centimes now comes printed in olive and black, instead of green and black, as formerly.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. — (New set). The *Era* reports that the stamps about which we made mention in our September number

have been issued. The set consists of following:

¼ centavo blue	10 centavos orange
½ " red	20 " mauve
1 " olive	50 " black

2 centavos green 1 peso pale-brown.
5 " red-brown.

FERNANDO P.O. — (Entire new set, same design as former series). The yearly emission of Spain's only colony is reported as having been issued:

1 mil black	6 centavos red orange
2 " 8	" bronze green
3 " 10	" claret
4 " 15	" dark violet
5 " 20	" olive brown
1 centavo green	40 " brown
2 centavos violet	60 " green
3 " carmine	80 " deep blue
4 " black brown	1 p red brown
5 " bright blue	2 p Turkish red.

FRANCE. — (Variety of the current 50c). Mr. L. E. Trudeau, of this city has shown us the current 50 centimes rose, printed in Type I, ie I. N. V. under the B of Republique.

GREECE. — (Provisional 20 lepta). We have been informed that the current 25 lepta has been surcharged as follows:

A E I T A (Lepta)
20

It is interesting to note that is the first time that the stamps of this country have been surcharged.



HONG KONG. — (New stationary). We illustrate the new design of the envelope and give a full list of the new stationary that has appeared for this colony.

Envelopes, 1c orange on white laid

" 2c green on	" (two sizes)
" 4c rose on	"
" 5c lilac on	"
" 10c blue on	"
" 4c rose on grey wove	

Envelopes, 5c lilac on grey wove
" 10c blue on "

Registration Envelope 10c violet.

A 4c adhesive has been issued in carmine, former color, grey.



INDIA.—(*Orcha*).
Several stamps from this native state are being reported by the European papers. We illustrate the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a blue
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a magenta
1 a green
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a bright green (envelope)

There seems to be much doubt about the authenticity of the issue.

MALTA.—(*New 1sh 4d*). Several of our English contemporaries report the issue of this stamp 1sh 4d red brown, view of Valletta.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—(*New $\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp*). The current half penny Cape of Good Hope stamp has been surcharged Orange River Colony.

We have received a specimen of this stamp, kindly sent us by the Editor of *Even's Weekly* stamp news.



PARAGUAY.—
(*Telegraph stamps used for postage*). We

see by Gibbons *M. J.* that the current 30, 40 and 50 centavos, telegraph stamps are being used

for postal purposes, the 30 and 50c have been surcharged 5 and 10c respectively. We illustrate this 5 on 30c.

PERAK.—(*New Provisional surcharge Three cents on 50c.*) We see by the November number of the *Stamp Collector*, that this value has been issued.

SERBIA.—(*Change of paper.*) *McKeel's Weekly* announces two more values of the current set printed on white paper (formerly on silk) 20 paras orange, 25 paras blue.

TURKS ISLAND.—(*New Pictorial set*). We learn from the S. C. F., that the following stamps have been issued. The design consists of a sailing vessel in an oval frame:

$\frac{1}{2}$ d green 6d violet

1d rose 1sh purple brown
2d black brown 2sh violet
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d blue 3sh brown lake
4d orange.

The two highest values are in a larger size than the lower denominations.

URUGUAY.—(*New Pictorial set.*) The *Am. J. of P.* is amongst the first to report an intended, new set, to consist as follows.

1c green "A herd of cattle"
2c red Genius of Agriculture
5c blue "Uruguay"
7c orange "Fertility of the country"
10c violet, "commerce controlling the cattle industry of the country."

SPECULATIVE STAMPS AND COUNTERFEITS.

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



VICTORIA.—We illustrate the "war Fund stamps which have been several times spoken of in this column. Although their face value is but 1d and 2d they are sold as souvenirs, for 1 and 2 shillings, the surplus receipts over the postage value going into the patriotic fund for the relief of sufferers by the Transvaal war.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

ADDRESS BY MR. BASIL HAMILTON,

AT A RECENT MEETING.

Now that a philatelic society has been formed in the city it is essentially necessary to its success that all its members should put their shoulder to the wheel and push it along as best they may. It is the duty of every member, be he old or young, weak or strong, to give the best aid he can, but the older fellows in the study of the art of philately graduates of its university, those who have long since taken their degree, must not only push with their shoulder on the wheel of the society's wagon, but with hand in gesture and voice in tone give encouragement to the young stamp collectors both inside and outside the ranks and must show to the starters of all ages, groping their way in the dark labyrinths of a beginning, the right paths to take to find the secret pleasure which lies hid as a prize in the interior of the great maze of stamp collecting.

Like every other organization it is from the undisciplined hands of the young that the recruits will have to come to fill in the great fighting ranks and so, though the chief object in the establishing of the society was to give a regular meeting for exchange of stamps and ideas amongst those who are already well advanced, we must never forget that we have other objects, that if we do not aid the young and make recruits, the numbers of established collectors will decrease by natural causes and the society become lifeless then disintegrate. Recruits must be added and those amongst us who are weak in knowledge must have our education perfected. Let us follow this up.

What is proposed to night is to give out a few ideas of how the beginner in the collecting of stamps should proceed. A mere expression of individual ideas to form the groundwork for a discussion of the subject by those who are here present.

Every advanced collector has had his own peculiar experience common to the decade in which he started to collect and the peculiar circumstances which surrounded him. All will be able to give additional light on every theory now advanced.

It is surprising how an individual becomes a stamp collector. It is not generally by choice but by accident. He imbibes the idea of collecting in his earliest youth, much the same as he gets

his ideas of the religion or the stripe of politics he will wear. The difference between the way he acquires his religion and politics, and those on stamp collecting is that he gets the tenets of religion and politics from his parents while the fever of stamp collecting is contagious and the chances are he contracts it from an elder companion. Like epidemics of childhood the possibility is that if not a victim in his teens he will never contract the fever of stamp collecting. The missionary work of the society's members has to be done amongst the quite young.

What is there for the young to collect? Going back 20 years collecting was not at all common in Canada, and little research had been made amongst the deposits of old records and letters, stored up by business men and relatives. These deposits formed a stumping ground for the young collector and with a little research he could get all kinds of varieties of Canadian stamps of varying values. These old deposits have now been pretty well cleared out in the east. Here in the west the population of the country, except in very modern times has been limited, so the accumulation of old letters must be exceedingly rare, however those who have relations amongst the natives and earlier inhabitants of the country might easily be rewarded by a search in family garrets and old trunks long since forgotten. I have yet to hear of any large find of a deposit of letters yet being made in the west and for this reason am pretty certain first, that the real deposits are few, second, that but little, or no, research has been carried on for those which do exist. Letters are now too plentiful and commonplace in their literary style to be hoarded, few are kept except those of business and it is quite the exception to retain them in their envelopes. The consequence is that once an issue of Canadian stamps becomes obsolete it is hard for the gatherer to obtain any, except by purchase from dealers, or exchange with hoarding local collectors. The very scarceness of even the nearby late issues will reward the search among past archives, if only they are found and not any of the real gems. Since 1897 new issues have been coming on with Kalidescope quickness. Taking from that date the changes in the Canadians figure the old style of the small picture of the Queen's head taken of her when a young woman, the departed register stamps, the Jubilee issue, the maple leaf issue, the surcharged

and the numerals, to say nothing of varieties, and present issue, the gathering of which alone will make a good start for a collection. Nor has the shuffle nearly come to an end, several new varieties are on the tapis and we must all remember the solemn, though uncertain, quantity involved by the fact that our Gracious Sovereign is now in her 82nd year.

Having secured the used varieties of the present issue of Canadians the beginner should commence work with them for a foundation, and under build, as it were, by striving to get anterior issues, while at the same time, keep on with the race by adding to the still unsorted lot, all the common foreign ones which are so innumerable that may cross the path. Keep a constant eye on the post office for changes, for the first thing you know there will be some fluke issue such as the purple 2c envelope, or the 8c Jubilee scare, worked upon you and you will be left lamenting. Never hesitate about buying several copies of a stamp of new issue whose value does not exceed 20c.

Having a few stamps, do not rush about to get an expensive album, or even a cheap one to stick them in, but content yourself for the first few hundred stamps with a 5c scribbler, and by means of hinges, or stickers, obtainable at 10c a thousand, fasten them in under the country's head to which you think they belong, having a care in the arrangement of the impromptu album to divide the countries of the eastern from those of the western hemisphere.

The purchase of your stickers brings you into your first contact with a dealer, and then you have passed the threshold of the maze, you are a Junior Member a first degree man of the great craft of stamp collectors. Your interest from now is established and you long to learn the hidden mysteries of the order.

There is one great book, open to all the faithful, the study of which will open many a locked door and explain matters that it took your old predecessors long years to learn. This key to stamp collecting, this almost essential volume, is a stamp catalogue obtainable from 58c up. It is full of interesting matters. If it is in the English language it will contain a cut of every stamp ever issued except those of the Country of the publisher of the volume, and give most exhaustive particulars as to each of its varieties, and the price at which every stamp is obtainable from the firm who issue the book.

Take advice, use all the information the book contains except the price. The price is most deceptive. Later you will make use of the price part for exchange purposes, but for the present abandon it. Now that you are into the toils of the stamp dealer your expenditure begins, but be very careful how you spend, or you are likely to rue it. The best way is to land with a 25c package, which will comprise 1,000 mixed stamps, possibly 150 different kinds. This will keep you sorting and thinking for many a day. It is not generally advised, but my experience has proved it to be wise, to follow this with another cheap packet, at the same time get some blank approval sheets. To the sheets affix a tempting display of stamps blending colors well, and price them at say 1/2 a cent each. These you may use for trading, or for sale, and you'll soon net your investment. Passing on, buy a 50c packet and repeat the process and you will be surprised to find yourself with an astonishing quantity of unsorted stamps.

The next process is to remove the pieces of paper which have adhered to the specimens when affixed for postage, most of these will come off with a few minutes soaking in a basin of water. There are two countries to be careful of, these are Russia and the early Japanese, if these stamps are moistened the color will come off them on the touch, just like a decalcomine. Most of the others are safe. Avoid putting any stamps into your mouth, to remove their backs, as you would poison, besides being a filthy habit there is no saying what disease you may contract from the dried saliva. Backs peeled stick the stamps all in your scribbling book, arranging them in countries, according to the pictures in the catalogue. With very little practice you will get to learn the country to suspect as being the stamp's owner. A word in English, or a familiar one in French, a postmark of some well known place, the distinguishing coat of arms of the country, these will become your guides for generalities and from them your knowledge will gradually extend.

Quantity secured and roughly arranged it is time to look out for quality and intelligent arrangement. To accomplish this the first requirement is a new album. Of albums their variety is legion, from the 25c kind with crude wood cuts of the leading stamps of various countries rudely bunched and forming in all the space

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covered by about three countries of a good album, to the books for assortment that run into several volumes and contain pictures of all the stamps issued (except the one in which the work is published) with all their many varieties, put up in elaborate style. For those who can afford the cost there is an album which stands above a parallel. Its pages are of heavy paper indented in a wide cardboard frame, it has blank spaces for the stamps and its binding is so arranged that any page may be removed and a limited number of new pages added. Its cost is according to its excellence, far above its fellows. Abandoning the small albums first mentioned as most pernicious and the expensive as too dear, brings us down to the variety obtainable at all the way from one dollar to fifteen dollars, of a fixed number of pages, bearing illustrations which are right up to date for the time of publication. These are good if it were the intention and only possible for the collector to gather all the stamps shown within one year then drop the hobby for ever. If he attempts to continue the pursuit, he is confronted with the objection of finding no space in the album allotted for succeeding issues. The only alternates offering being either not to collect further or stick the new stamps about on the page margins, or as is possible with the expensive kinds of album buy the supplement at the end of the year. The subject is one that yet remains to be settled to the satisfaction of all collectors and forms a very vexed question. What strikes me as the best solution for a new collector, is to buy two well bound large volumes, one for each hemisphere, with a line border around every page, to act as guide, and place the stamps according to the catalogue, allowing very liberal spacing and leaving no room for rare gems which are practically unobtainable. Under the head of rare gems you may easily place any stamp cataloguing \$5 or over, as the number that will fall into your hands except by direct purchase are extremely few and easily accommodated at any time. In fact it is just a question whether it is wise to put valuable stamps hung on by a slight hinge, which in a collection which is to be handled, without question by chance acquaintances. It is doubtful if it does not offer temptation to remove, too strong at times to be resisted. By using a book of blank pages you will

overcome the bad feature already instanced of having no places for stamps of a new issue, you will avoid the everlasting eyesore of ugly uncovered wood cuts in your album, which you never have even a hope of covering, and if you have an artistic inclination you will be given a scope for it, in placing your stamps in slightly different position to the regulation rows, and there will remain much unused space that may be tastefully decorated by a ready hand with tracery, or fine scroll work.

Album and stamps secured the next thing is to fasten the stamps in position. This may be done in three ways at least, two of which were most popular. The two varieties almost obsolete are, to cut short slits in a page at points representing the position of the corners of a stamp and insert the stamp corners into the slits, the other is to paste the stamps down flat. A third way which is now almost universal is to fasten the stamps into position with hinges. (Narrow strips of tough paper specially gummed.) Of the first way mentioned it has no advantages, and involves a lot of labor. The second has a great many advantages over the hinge fastening the chief being that it is impossible for a thief to remove a stamp with ease, and it removes the danger of stamp corners being bent over in the turn of leaves, or the smashing down of perforation points. The objections to the pasting in may be listed under the danger of the stamp's color being destroyed through the use of bad gum, the difficulty in taking a stamp from out of our album to place in another or inserting a better copy and being unable to examine the flat pasted stamp for watermarks. The fastening in by hinges presents the two advantages of being open for examination and easy of removal, unfortunately too easy it has proved in many cases, and presents the bad feature of being crushed at times by the careless turning of the albums leaves. On the whole if one is fully determined as not being in favor of devoting much time to the study of stamps, and not pulling in so much money as to tempt the selling of them in the future, after careful placing, it would be advisable to paste them in solid. These are very difficult matters to reach a conclusion in, so perhaps until some better method is thought out it will be wiser on the whole to use hinges. The change

(Continued on next page.)

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with 1/2c. stamps

W. James Wurtele, Publisher.
F. W. Wurtele, Editor.

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2 inches	90
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1 column or half page	2.75
1 page	5.00

Discounts of 5, 10 and 20 per cent. on contracts of 6 and 12 months respectively.

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More agents wanted in Canada and United States. Good commissions. Write for particulars.

Editorial.

**Next Number out Dec. 15th
All Copy must be in by Dec. 4**

Owing to the absence of our editor-in-chief our usual editorial article is suspended this month.

The *Philatelic Advocate* admits that it was mistaken when it stated that our Editor wrote to the P. O. Dept. for permission to use stamp cuts. It now asserts that it was our publisher but as neither editor or publisher nor any one else representing us wrote for such permission, we suppose the next thing the *Ph. Advocate* will be saying is that it was our office boy or perhaps our office cat.

(Continued from page 51.)

to the solid fastenings may be resorted to easily, at any time, but the change from the solid fastening to the hinge style is an entirely different matter, involving the loss of much time and gain of much worry, to say nothing of the risk of destruction of stamps in the process.

Only one more point remains. To be intelligent in stamp collecting as in any other pursuit of the present day, the collector must be up to date, you must read and exchange view with your conferees. To gain this end subscribe to a good stamp paper. There is not at the present time any stamp paper in Canada which issues more frequently than once a month. What a paper needs to make it a success is good men at its head and good public support to back them up. The excellence of men and their paper may be told by the number of years of the age of the publication. There are commendable monthlies in Canada the names of which the secretary knows already, or will find out if requested. I refer you to him. In the United States there are weekly papers whose names the secretary will also be able to furnish. Get one or more papers if possible, read them carefully and above all things join the Winnipeg Philatelic Society and take a rank amongst the most active members. This will bring you on in the service.

Publisher's note. A good way to add to one's collection without cost, is to exchange with other collectors. The MONTREAL PHILATELIST has a large foreign circulation. Look up the "Exchange Notices." We want all Winnipeg collectors to subscribe to the M. P. 25c a year, and a 30 word Exchange Notice inserted three times free.

TASMANIAN STAMPS THAT ARE STILL CURRENT.

(We reproduce the following from the *Stamp Collector*) :

It is a peculiarity of the Australian Colonies that stamps thought to be obsolete are very often found to be still on sale side by side with those which are supposed to have superseded them. In Tasmania, it appears, the following official list has just been issued of the Tasmanian stamps at present on sale at the Post Office at Hobart :—

Value.	Date of Issue.
Halfpenny	1892
One Penny	1899
Twopence	1899
Twopence halfpenny 1891, 2½d on 9d	1892
Threepence	1871, Platypus 1880
Fourpence	1876
Fivepence	1892
Sixpence	1892
Eightpence	1878
Ninepence	1871
Tenpence	1870, 1899
One Shillings	1880, Platypus 1892
Two Shillings and Sixpence	1864, 1892
Five Shillings	1897
Ten Shillings	1864, 1892
One Pound	1897
Envelopes (2d), 2½d each	
“ Registered, 2 sizes, 3d each	
Post-cards, single, 1d each; reply, 2d each	
Letter Cards, 2d each.	

The *Australian Philatelist*, a most valuable little monthly magazine published at Sydney, explains what would otherwise be a somewhat “unsatisfying” document by explaining the various items in the foregoing table.

The halfpenny value of 1892 is the bi-coloured stamp—orange and mauve.

The 1d and 2d of 1899 are in the pictorial issue (though we had thought these belonged to 1900).

The 2½d stamps listed are the second type of the surcharged on 9d, and the magenta stamp of the same type as the bi-coloured series.

THREEPENCE : The “1871” stamp is of similar type to the issue of that date, but it is in light Indian red, and printed on the second type of TAS paper. The platypus stamp was originally issued as a fiscal in 1880, and authorized for postal use in 1882.

FOURPENCE : This is of a similar type to the stamp of 1870, which was originally issued in blue, and changed to yellow

in 1876. It was again changed to brown about 1891, printed on the first type of TAS paper, and subsequently printed on the second type of TAS paper in a much lighter shade of brown about 1896. This is the stamp on sale.

FIVEPENCE : The bi-coloured series, blue and brown.

SIXPENCE : Bi-coloured series, mauve and black.

EIGHTPENCE : De la Rue's print of 1878, Queen's head type.

NINEPENCE : Similar type to the 8d Printed in light blue on the second type of Tas paper about 1898.

TENPENCE : The original print of 1870 on paper watermarked with the italic “10,” colour black; and the bi-coloured stamp of 1899.

ONE SHILLING : Platypus type authorised for postal use in 1882; and bi-coloured stamp, rose and green.

HALF-A-CROWN : The stamp described as of the 1864 issue is the ST. GEORGE and dragon type, but printed on the second type of TAS paper, and authorised for postal use in 1882. The 1892 stamp is the bi-coloured one, brown and blue.

FIVE SHILLINGS : Bi-coloured, lilac and red.

TEN SHILLINGS : The stamps described as of the 1864 issue is the ST. GEORGE and dragon type, but printed in salmon on paper watermarked double lined figure 1; re-issued and authorised for postal use in 1882. The 1892 stamp is the bi-coloured one, mauve and brown.

ONE POUND : Bi-coloured, green and yellow.

The List contains not a few surprises, and we foresee a flow of philatelic orders to the Post Office of Hobart. Many of the stamps enumerated above must surely be “good to buy” at face value.

By PHILIP J. JOHNSON, HOBBIES.

Moncton, N.B. Canada,
1900.

Mr. W. J. Wurtele,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:—

Will you please insert enclosed “ad” in your Journal for which I enclose 25c. Would say, that the little Journal comes regularly and I enjoy it very much.

I. H. COWIE

PHILATELY AS AN AID TO CULTURE.

ANENT PRINCES AND RULERS.

How comes it that we search in vain in our Albums for the features of the rulers of some of the most important empires in the world? The Emperor of China, the Czar, the Kaiser, the Mikado, and the Sultan, are all alike unknown upon the philatelic page. The explanation of the exclusion of the last-mentioned from our royal portrait gallery is particularly interesting; being, in fact, the operation of the Mohammedan law which forbids the use of effigies or pictures. Consequently, upon the coins and the earliest postage stamps of Turkey, instead of the profile or busts so usual in other countries, we have the paraph or sign-manual of the Sultan. But the objection may be raised that we have a full faced representation of the Shah upon the stamps of Persia, which also owns the sway of the Prophet. And this elicits the fact that there are schisms or divisions in the Moslem world as well as in Christianity. The Sunnites, or orthodox Musselmans, recognize the Sultan of Turkey as their chief, and conform strictly to the letter of the law. But the Persians belong to the Shiites, a sect of Mahometan dissenters, who claim greater liberty of action for themselves, and accordingly do not observe the prohibition.

Let us now turn back to the year 1862, and then we find that five emperors are depicted as reigning together in all the fullness of pride and power over Austria, Brazil, France, Mexico and Persia. And when we recall what has happened to each and every one of them since then, well may we explain with the Hebrew mourner—"How are the mighty fallen!" Little could any of them have foreseen what the fates had in store either for himself or the others. At the above mentioned date, the shameful day had not arisen for unhappy Maximilian, when betrayed and deserted he should be led out between two of his faithful generals for execution as a malefactor. Napoleon III. had not dreamt of disaster and disgrace at Worth, or Gravelotte or Sedan, ushering in captivity and exile. Good, kind-hearted Dom Pedro, grown grey-headed in the service of his country, had not as yet been driven forth to die in banishment, far from the land which he had so long and arduously ruled. Nor had Nasr-odin, "King of Kings," been smitten

down by the assassin's hand as he worshipped in his house of prayer. Of all the five, Francis Joseph alone remains, a solitary and heart-broken man, bewailing the tragic death of his only son, the cowardly murder of his wife, and crushed by the long series of woes that clung to the house of Hapsburg.

Though philately has not favored us with the likeness of Alexander II. of Russia, who was also foully slain, it does depict for us the features of the Sultan of Zanzibar, whose sudden demise was probably due to poisoning; and latest and most lamented of all, King Humbert, of Italy, the friend of Great Britain, whose execrable murder terminated the life and labors of a noble-hearted sovereign, whose simple aim was his people's and his country's good.

But it is not only crowned heads which have been laid low by the assassin. Presidents of republics are not one whit more allowed to dwell in security, nor can the divergent nature and tenure of their office secure to them immunity from danger. Abraham Lincoln and General Garfield—murdered presidents of the United States—are familiar to philatelists from the various issues of postage stamps which bear their features. And although the portrait of President Carnot does not figure upon the postage stamps of France the dastardly deed which closed his career has not been forgotten; while, did space admit of the extension of the range of our subject to the republics of Central and South America, we could readily find further illustrations of the changes and chances of this mortal life amidst statesmen and rulers of the people.

EDWARD BELL, M.A.

Morley's Philatelic Journal.

NEW ZEALAND POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

The annual report of the New Zealand Post Office Department has just appeared and some very interesting statistics are given therein, as some will no doubt prove interesting to some of the readers, I call a few which appear below:

The year's revenue was £497,245,16s, 4d. The item stamps used for postage is £22,582 more than last year; 35,032,452 letters were posted, equal to 46.31 per head of population, an increase of 2,566,578. The number of post offices open is 1,620, and new ones were established to the number of 67. The total number of officers on the staff is 3,473.

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MILITARY SERVICE OF OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.—Eleven officers of the department were accepted for service in South Africa with the New Zealand Contingents. The places of the officers will be kept open, and all their rights of seniority under the classification preserved until the return of the troops to the colony.

1,532 offices were inspected during the year, 24,994 miles being travelled by inspectors.

POSTAL DUES.—The first plates of all these stamps were cast from type-set blocks, but future issues of the stamps will be printed from engraved dies.

A 1½d postage stamp die is now being engraved.

The new Barr-Fyke cancelling machines lately purchased by the government are giving entire satisfaction.

The number of parcels dealt with by the colony is 223,350, weighing 765,836 pounds.

A parcel post system was established with the United States of America. Although the question of this exchange was mooted as far back as 1890, the authorities of the United States Post Office have only now been able to agree to the exchange. It is understood that New Zealand is the first of the Australasian colonies which is in the position of being able to send and receive parcels by post to and from the United States.

The penny post, Mr. Napier says, was a reform that could not be much longer delayed. It brings New Zealand into line with the United Kingdom, Canada, and other parts of the Empire, and will be a boon to the masses of the people, facilitating the interchange of family, social and business correspondence. He predicts a great increase in the number of letters carried by the Post Office after the change to the universal penny stamp takes place.

Mr. Napier thinks Auckland will greatly benefit through the energetic measures to be taken by the Government to develop the South Sea Island trade and he believes a persistent effort to include Fiji, Tonga, and Rarotonga, as parts of New Zealand, would overcome the slight opposition of New South Wales, and be agreed to by Downing street.

Articles to the value of £5,532,14s.6d were found in letters opened in the dead letter office.

Twenty new newspapers were regis-

tered for transmission by post and seven ceased publication.

I see by the Auckland Star that the Cook Island Group and several of the neighbouring islands are to be annexed by the New Zealand government. The Governor has already left here to accomplish the annexation, when that is finished the Islands will be under the Postal Union, and according to its rules some if not all of the stamps will be changed.

VIVIAN C. GOSSET.

Only Russian stamps can now be legitimately used in Finland, but the Fins, as a sort of protest, have had special stamps printed, which of course have no franking powers, but which the irreconcilables affix to their correspondence. These labels have for a design the Arms of the Grand-Duchy, placed above, to the left; on the right of that is the word "SUOMI" (postage), and below, in large letters, "FINLAND." This is a poor substitute for the real article, but the Fins are said to be getting along *swimmingly*.

Mr. Kruger once had a very pretty knack of finding a scriptural text for everything. It is said that as he bid adieu to Mr. Van Alphen, the late Post-Master General of the Transvaal, he whispered in his ear a quotation from Shakespeare as follows:—

"I have done sin

For which the Heavens, taking angry note
Have left me *issueless*."

This brings us to a conundrum. What is the difference between the 1895 issue of the Transvaal and the Conservative majority?—One is the pole issue and the other is the issue of the poll!

PH. J. of G. B.

SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP NOTES.

Oudtshoorn, Cape of Good Hope,

Oct. 1st 1900.

I have seen several envelopes posted in one of the "British South African Field Post Offices," bearing the impression of a London Paid Stamp. Some of these Post Offices are evidently not supplied with postage stamps, as is seen by the amount of unstamped and therefore taxed letters passing through Cape Colonial Post Offices. This "Paid" Stamp has no doubt been supplied to make up for that deficiency.

About 8,000,000 of the O. F. S. surcharged V.R.I. Stamps were issued, of these 3,000,000 were pennys and 50,000 5s.

THE LEAGUE OF CANADIAN PHILATELISTS.

ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1898.

PRESIDENT.....	W. KELSEY HALL, Peterboro, Ont.
VICE PRESIDENT.....	W. RUSSELL BROWN, Port Arthur, Ont.
“.....	for U.S... HENRY A. CHAPMAN, Rocky Hill, Conn.
SECRETARY-TREASURER.....	H. SMITH, 42 Dudley St., Medford, Mass.
SALES SUPT.....	J. S. DALTON, 488 MacLaren St. Ottawa, Ont
AUCTION MGR.....	A. R. MAGILL, Box 1019, Montreal.
LIBRARIAN.....	GEO. F. DOWNES, Palmerston, Ont.
ATTORNEY.....	{ JAS. WURTELE. } { B. L. BROSSAU, } { O. BARWICK, }
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.....	Montreal.
OFFICIAL ORGAN.....	THE MONTREAL PHILATELIST.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

This Society has now completed its second year and it must be very gratifying to the members generally to see its steady growth. We have admitted 115 new members and now have six more applications, and very few apparently dropping out. This healthy state of thing is in a great measure due to the indefatigable exertions of our worthy President. Mr. Wurtele and Mr. Magill have also added to our list. Of course the most pleasing feature was the joining of eleven members of "The Montreal Philatelic Association," which has done more to place the Society on a sound and satisfactory footing than anything else, all these gentlemen being well known in the Philatelic world. What little I have done personally, has been in the true interests of the Society, with the determination, if possible, of making it a success.

I hope all the members will do all they can to procure new names, and use the blanks which are sent them, from time to time, to advantage. Much can be done if every member will, "put his shoulder to the wheel." At the same time carefully peruse "References" in the October number of our excellent official organ, the "Montreal Philatelist."

N. SMITH, Sec.-Treas.

MEMBERS ADMITTED:

No. 169	James Kearny.
No. 170	W. Ernest Irving.
No. 171	W. H. Browne.
No. 172	Chas. D. Higley.
No. 173	W. W. Dewing.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

- No. 174 George Schofield, accountant, 70 Western Assurance Co., Toronto. Ref. W. K. Hall, H. Smith.
- No. 175 C. W. Eman, mgr. Sanden Elec. Co., Russell Bldg., Portland, Ore. Ref. W. K. Hall, H. Smith.
- No. 176 Lewis C. Reynolds, student, Sav la Mar, Jamaica. Ref. W. K. Hall, Colet Reynolds.
- No. 177 Stan. Zajicek, U.S. P.O. clerk, 365 W. 20th Place, Chicago, Ill., Ref. W. K. Hall, J. J. Oesch.
- No. 178 John W. Patterson, printer, Moravia, N.Y. Ref. H. Smith, B. L. Drew & Co.
- No. 179 A. O. Marimian, 139 Boulevard St. Michel, Paris, France, Stamp Dealer. Ref. H. O. Marimian, H. Smith.

SALES DEPARTMENT.

This Department has now been running twelve months and has so far worked very satisfactory. I now want to institute what I hope will prove some improvements in the working.

The practice of marking spaces simply with initials and sometimes in pencil at that, is not to my mind satisfactory. Such marks could be easily changed and are liable to be copied. I therefore propose to procure small rubber stamps with the initials of the society and numbered consecutively from one dollar upwards.

One of these will be supplied to each member on the circuit list at the nominal cost of 25c. each. This amount will be returned on any member applying for it and returning the stamp.

This arrangement will simplify my

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checking and be more satisfactory in many ways.

I shall be glad to have orders for these rubber stamps without delay.

For the protection of members I would suggest that stamps be priced always in ink. Some members use pencil and this has proved itself to me to be a very dangerous practice.

Small report sheets will in future be enclosed in every circuit to be used by members in reporting and remitting for purchases.

Several circuits lately have taken a long time to get round, and although I have not enforced the fines, I shall be compelled to do so to cover expense of extra correspondence to members having stamps on circuit, as they naturally get impatient for the return of their stamps.

H. SMITH,
Sales Superintendent.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

I desire to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations for the Library:

From W. J. Wurtele.....	100
“ R. I. Ellis.....	4
Previously acknowledged....	133
Total	237

I am anxious to secure the first five numbers of the Montreal Philalelist in order that the Library may have a complete file of the official organ of the Society. Will members please look through their papers and see if they have any of these which they can spare, as I have a number of good duplicates in the library which I would be pleased to give in exchange for them

A. R. MAGILL.

REVIEW OF THE VARIOUS PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY SOME OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Wm. V. d. Wettern's latest price list has reached our office. It contains thousands of good stamps offered at very low prices. Mr. Wettern answers all letters by return mail, and for the convenience of customers accepts unused stamps (in good condition), in payment. The price list will be sent free to those applying for it.

“Hints on Card Collecting.” This attractive little pamphlet published by A. Lohmeyer, tells all about the introduction of postal cards in 1896, the difficulty this useful piece of card board met with, when

first introduced etc. For to encourage the collecting of cards, in America Mr. Lohmeyer appends a small list at cheap prices. Sent free on application.

A. C. ROUSSEL'S ALBUM FOR THE REVENUE STAMPS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

We know that a great many readers of the M.P. collect these pretty and interesting stamps. To add to their beauty, this album was got up. It is artistically designed and sells for 75c., but Mr. Roussel gives it away free for 14c. postage on a purchase of 50c or over, look up his ads.

Stanton's Philatelic Index.— This handy work of reference, published by J. Stanton, 918 4th Ave., Detroit, Mich., should be in the hands of all collectors who take interest in the hobby. We congratulate Mr. Stanton on the success of his venture, in the way in which he has classified the different articles published in the Philatelic press.

The *New York Philatelist*, is doing good work, by exposing, every month, the evil transactions of the “stamp frauds.”

If you are looking for really good stamps (no rubbish) look up the ads of the following dealers:

International Stamp Co.

A. C. Roussel.

T. S. Clark.

F. B. Filsinger.

F. R. Ginn.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., or any other advertiser in this paper. Remember only reliable dealers are admitted to its columns.

Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.,

Oct. 22nd, 1900.

W. James Wurtele,
118 St. James St.,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:—

Please renew my subscription for the “Montreal Philatelist,” beginning Nov. 1st, 1900. Enclosed please find amount for subscription.

Hoping to receive as much pleasure from the M. P. this coming year as I did in the year past, I remain,

An interested reader,

GEO. C. SULLIVAN.

Exchange Notices.

\$5.00 Vive Camera and complete outfit to exchange for stamps or stamp sundries. R. G. PLEWS, Oak Lake, Manitoba. 2-4-5

Have U. S. Copper Colonial Coins, for stamps which Catalogue 25c or more, Columbian Quarter (fine) for 1898 \$10.00 Document (U. S.) fine and not cut. JNO. C. MORGAN, box 145, New Kensington, West'd Co., Pa., United States. 8 3-4-6

For exchange relics, curiosities, thousand dollar Orchestrian, ten dollar Accordeon, novelties in envelopes, post cards, etc., for stamps. Envelope postage, no letters answered without J. G. SPAIN, Port Dover, Ont. 3-4-6

Exchange wanted all over the world, Rare for Rare, common for common, send 50 to 200 stamps. Exchanged by Sheets Preferred, I use Official Envelopes. HERM. GREMMELE, Muscatine, Ia., U. S. 83 4-6

Exchange.—The undersigned is always pleased to exchange none but better postage stamps of all countries with serious collectors. He does not send first. Trash sent to him will be returned unfranked. Address. REV. R. VON PIRCH, Berlin, Canada. 4-2-5

I desire to exchange birds' eggs and skins with naturalists. Will also give stamps for the same. E. C. SMITH, 109 Good Street, Akron, Ohio. 83-4-6

Whoever sends me five old coins, low values, (no U. S.) will receive 25 stamps cat. 50c or over free by return mail; also entire envelopes and original covers exchanged, any country. A. B. FRANTZ, BOX 256, Lebanon, Pa., U. S. 83-4-6

Confederate and broken bank bills, fractional currency, post marks, books stamp papers. Foreign U. S. and Confederate Stamps for exchange. Value for value by latest Cats. J. M. BROWNE, Denver, South Carolina. 83-5-7

DEALERS! What can you offer me for names and addresses of young collectors. Stamps, subscriptions to Philatelic papers, etc? R. F. WRIGLEY, 293 King West Toronto, 83-5-7

Exchange wanted with collectors all over the world. Will give stamps of all countries as desired for coins of foreign countries. Good specimens of old U. S. coins preferred. Send list of once and receive mine by return mail. Address GEO. C. SULLIVAN, 715 Franklin Place, Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A. 83-5-8

Anybody interested in view post cards sending me some good postage stamps (no common or torn) will receive posted direct to him, several nice illustrated cards. Quantity of cards according to quality of stamps. Also exchange against unused high values. Please write readable address. G. BRISSARD, 31 Rue de Varennes, Paris (VII), France. Member L. of C. P. 83-5-7

Will exchange stamps with collectors all over the world. Send 50 or more stamps and receive same number and value. Rare for rare. Will also exchange with stamps on sheets marked after Scott, Gibbons or Sen's cat. SIMON BLUM, Cold Spring, Stearns Co., Minnesota, U. S. A. 83-5-7

Exchange desired in all foreign countries. Nld., Mexico, British Colonies, South and Central America specially desired. Send 100 to 500 and receive U. S., Canada or others you need. W. J. WILLMENT, 234 West 26th St., New York City. 83-5-7

Newfoundland stamps given in exchange for good foreign stamps W. G. SMITH, P. O. Box 331, St. Johns, N. F.

Whoever will send me 20-500 stamps from his country, will receive same quantity from mine. GUSTAVE BOLLEZ, Deynze Lez, Gand Belgium. P3-5-7

Dealers' Directory.

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

Beaver Stamp Co. P. O. Box 1025, Montreal, Can. Stamps on approval to parties giving good references.

Brown, Wm. P. 13 Ann Street, New York City. Stamps on approval. Prices below Scott's 1900 catalogue and 50 p.c. commission. 6-1-6

Canada Stamp Co., 592 St. John St., Quebec, Can. Bargains in B. N. A. Canada Postage Album, only 65c.

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

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

Gibbons Ltd., Stanley, Eng'd. Rare stamps a specialty, Packets and sets in large variety. Lists free.

International Stamp Co., Montreal, Canada. Rare, medium and common stamps, cheap. Agents for Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

Labelle, A. E., 85 Cherrier St., Montreal, Canadian Postage and Revenues bought and sold. Correspondence solicited. 9-6

Roussel, A. C. 2104 St. Catherine Street, Montreal, real, Canada. Specialty, France, Great Britain and New Zealand.

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

Smith & Son, Alfred, 37-39 Essex Street, Strand, London, W. C. Owners of the famous "Rowland Hill" Collections.

The William Stamp Co., Wholesale Stamp Importers. 90, London Wall, London. E. C. — Wholesale — Price List Post Free, 12-1-12

Wilson, W. FINE STAMPS CHEAP. Box 12, Longueuil, Que. 12-6-5

WANTED.—Exchange of Novelties.

AUFSEHEN erregen die Billigsten 1000 Marken à 1-10 f. Cat. 1900 compl. gratis.
KARLHAAS, ADOLF KRÜGER, HANNOVER

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR STAMPS

CHEAP PRICES FOR THIS MONTH ONLY

TRANSVAAL. Surcharged "V.R.I."

	s.	d.
½d., green.....	0	2
1d., carmine and green.....	0	2
2d., brown and green.....	0	4
2½d., blue and green.....	0	5
3d., red-purple and green.....	0	6
4d., sage-green and green.....	0	8
6d., lilac and green.....	1	0
1/-, ochre and green.....	1	9
2/6, purple and green.....	4	6
Set, ½d. to 1/- inclusive.....	4	6

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Surcharged "V.R.I."

	s.	d.	"Thin V." s. d.	"Thick V." s. d.
½d., orange.....	0	2	..	0 6
1d., purple.....	0	2	..	0 8
2d., lilac.....	0	4	..	—
3d., blue.....	0	6	..	—
4d., ".....	0	6	..	—
6d., ".....	0	10	..	—
1/-, red-brown.....	1	9	..	—
5/-, green.....	7	6	..	—
Set of ½d. to 5/-.....	12	6	..	—
Orange River Colony				
Surcharged on CAPE.				
2½d., blue.....	0	9	..	—

MAFEKING SIEGE STAMP

GUARANTEED AND SIGNED WHEN REQUESTED

	Unused s. d.	Used. s. d.		Unused s. d.	Used. s. d.
1d. on ½d., green Cape, obsolete type.....	35 0	15 0	6d. on 3d., lilac, British Buchuanaland.....	30 0	30 0
3d. on 1d., carmine, Cape, 1/- on 4d., pale green, ".....	—	15 0	1/-, on 4d., green & brown, British Bechuanaland.....	40 0	40 0
1d. on ½d., vermilion, Bechuanaland Prot.....	—	75 0	1/-, on 6d., lilac and red, Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	60 0	60 0
3d. on 1d., lilac, Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	—	15 6	2/-, on 1/-, green, British Buchuanaland.....	100 0	100 0
6d. on 2d., green and red Bechuanaland Prot.....	—	27 6			
		32 6			

MAFEKING TOWN POST

	Unused s. d.	Used s. d.
1d., blue on blue, bicycle.....	30 0	22 6
3d. " small Baden-Powell.....	—	32 6
3d. " large ".....	—	70 0

Rarities of Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Natal, Mauritius, &c.

Finest Stock in the World

Special selections from Customers' Want Lists sent on approval to **Collectors** or against usual references.

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