

# The Montreal Philatelist

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO  
THE SCIENCE OF PHILATELY ...

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.. BY

W. James Wurtele.



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OF THE WORLD:

VOL. 4, No. 10.

APR., 15TH, 1902.

WHOLE No. 46.

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APRIL 15th, 1902.

Whole No. 46

## NEWS OF THE MONTH

After fifty years of an honorable philatelic career, Wurtemberg as a stamp issuing country, comes to an end. The stamps of the German Empire since April 1st, are the only ones used throughout that kingdom. The student of history, as told in stamps, will always find much of interest in the emissions of the German states. They are not what are called "pretty" stamps, and have not had the fortune or misfortune to have even been fashionable stamps, but there is a warm corner in the heart of all veteran collectors for the good solid old Germans. Baden, Bremen, Brunswick, Hamburg, Hanover, Lubeck, the Mecklenburgs, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony and now Wurtemberg have all been absorbed by the Deutsches Reich. Only Bavaria remains with its postal autonomy, of the good old stand byes, current when philately had its birth. Will it, too, lose its postal identity? The album of the future will tell us.

### ENTRANCES AND EXITS.

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**—(Official 2c.)—The 2c stamp of the new official set, of the issue of which some doubts were expressed in our Feb. number, has since appeared in the color originally announced—orange brown.

**AUSTRIA.**—(35 heller stamp.)—A new value has to be added to the current set, 35 heller green, with numerals in the corners in black. It is like the rest of the series, surcharged with diagonal bars of yellow varnish.

**BELGIUM.**—(Postal packet stamps.)—Several new stamps have recently been added to the "postal packet" or "railway" series, as follows:—30c orange, 40c green, 70c blue, 90c red. The central figures are, as in the other values of the set, in black. Two other values fr. 1.10 and 3 fr. will probably be issued soon.

**BRAZIL.**—(New stamps ordered.)—S. G. Monthly states:—"This country has ordered a complete new outfit of stamps and postal stationery of all kinds from Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., of London, so we may hope before long to see something superior to the poorly de-

signed and badly executed labels which have been issued in Brazil during the last twenty years."

**BRITISH GUIANA.**—(6c color changed.)—The *Am. J. of P.*, on the authority of a German paper, reports the 6c changed in colors from lilac and brown to grey-black and ultramarine.

**BULGARIA.**—(Provisional unpaid letter stamps.)—The stamps mentioned in our February number, surcharged "T" were unofficial; they were used at the Rustchuk office only for a few days in December during a temporary lack of the regular unpaid letter stamps.



**CAYMAN ISLANDS.**—(The new stamps.)—We illustrate the type of the new stamps announced last month. The 2½d and 6d have the figures of value on a background of horizontal lines, while in the 1s there is no background.



**COLUMBIA REPUBLIC.**—(Cartagena Provisionals.)—From Mr. M. D. Senior we have received specimens of two new provisionals, 5 centavos violet and 10c brown. They are coarsely lithographed stamps, with a rough pin perforation, and bear as a control mark a five pointed star, hand stamped in red.

**CURACAO.**—(Provisional 12½c.)—The *Am. J. of P.* reports the current Netherlands 12½c blue surcharged with the word CURACAO at bottom and the value in the upper corners.

**DANISH WEST INDIES.**—(Unpaid letter stamps.)—A set of lithographed unpaid letter stamps has been issued, consisting of 1, 4, 6 and 10 cents, all in blue on white paper. They are rough lithographs of square shape, having the king's initials "C. R." and a crown in the centre.

**GAMBIA.**—(*King's head 1d.*)—The 1d carmine has been issued with the official profile of King Edward VII. The type is the same as that of Cayman Islands.

**GERMANY.**—(*Change of inscription.*)—The stamps promised for April 1st, to be used throughout the Empire, and superseding the separate issue of Wurtemberg, are now issued. The set includes all values from 2 pf to 5 mark, and the usual postal stationery. The only change is that the word REICHSPOST is replaced by DEUTSCHES REICH. The stamps with the old inscription have ceased to have a postal value, but they can be exchanged for the new kind.

**GOLD COAST.**—(*2d stamp.*)—The current series of Queen's heads has been completed by the issue of the 2d value, in lilac and red.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—(*King Edward stamps.*)—Adhesive stamps of the values 1d, 2d, 3d and 1s, of the same designs and colors as the old issue, but bearing the King's portrait, were to appear March 24th, and we understand they are now in use. The 4d, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s have been promised for the first or second week of April. The corner letters are to be omitted from the three high values, but, beyond the substitution of the portrait, the designs will not be otherwise changed. The color of the 5s is to be vermilion, other colors to be continued as in the current series.

**GREECE.**—(*Unpaid letter stamps.*)—A set of unpaid letter stamps has been issued with a large numeral as the principle feature of the design. The values and colors are reported to be the same as those of the current series of the adhesive postage stamps.

**HONG KONG.**—(*12c on C. A. paper.*)—The 12c, printed in dark, instead of pale blue, has appeared on paper water-marked crown and C. A.

**MAURITIUS.**—(*Provisional 12c.*)—The 18c green and ultramarine has been surcharged 12 CENTS in black.

**NICARAGUA.**—(*5c and 10c local print.*)—McKeel's *Weekly* reports three stamps of the 1900 type, but of local manufacture and poorly executed by lithography. They are the 5c in dark blue and in carmine, and 10c purple. It is expected that other values will follow of this local print.



**PERU.**—(*22c of new design.*)—The 22-cent green, reported in our November number, with figure of Liberty similar to the 1895 issue, has been issued.

**ORANGE RIVER.**—(*Provisional 4d.*)—The 6d blue V. R. I. has been surcharged "4d" in red.

**PERSIA.**—(*Provisional 5 kran.*)—The current 50 kran brown has been surcharged diagonally 5k and Arabic characters. A number of other surcharges are reported, but as their object has not been explained, we consider them of little interest.

**ROUMANIA.**—(*15b in new color.*)—We have received from Whitfield, King & Co. the current 15 bani in a new color—lilac-grey instead of black, on pink tinted paper.

**ST. HELENA.**—(*King's head ½ and 1d.*)—Two stamps, ½d green and 1d rose, of similar design to the Cayman Islands, have been issued.

**SOMALI COAST.**—(*Provisional stamps.*)—Several provisional stamps have lately been issued. 5c surcharged on 75c, 10c on 1fr, 40c on 2fr and 75c on 5fr, also 5c surcharged on the Obock 75c.

**SPAIN.**—(*15c in new color.*)—Whitfield, King & Co. send us the current 15 cent, printed in pale lilac instead of blue black. The reason given for this change is that the former color was too dark to show the cancellation clearly.



**TRANSVAAL.**—(*King's head set.*)—According to a German paper the entire set of King Edward stamps has been sent out to the colony and is possibly now in use. The values and colors are as follows:

½d green, head in grey-black  
1d rose, " "  
2d lilac, " "  
2½d ultramarine, head in grey-black  
6d yellow brown, " "  
1s olive green, " "  
2s dark brown, " "  
2s 6d grey-black, head in lilac  
5s brown on yellow, head in grey-black  
10s brown on red, " "

**TRINIDAD.**—(*5s in new colors.*)—Mr. M. D. Senior informs us of a change of color in the current 5 shilling stamp. The label at bottom containing the value in now purple, and the body of the stamp lilac. The design and size remain the same as the 1896 issue in green and orange.

**UNITED STATES.**—(*McKinley post cards.*)—The 1c post cards were reported last month as issued; this was a mistake on the part of a Washington correspondent. The proofs of the design were accepted by the P. O. Department, but trial specimens on card, turned out so poorly that it has been decided to entirely re-engrave the die. It is now stated that these new cards will not be ready before July.

## COOK AND HERVEY ISLANDS.

## SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

By Vivian C. Gosset, Auckland, N.Z.  
(Continued.)

It is very mountainous, and so fertile is the soil that the mountains are clothed in tropical vegetation to their very summits. The highest mountains are Te Atukura, 3,100 feet, (the red God); Ikurangi (the tail of heaven); Maungaroa (long mountain) and Te Ko'ou (the mist) from these mountains various streams wind their way down the beautiful valleys to the sea. In the various valleys tropical fruits abound in profusion, oranges, bananas, mangoes, pineapples, nita, etc., etc. There are some magnificent views to be had from the valleys looking from amongst the tropical vegetation out to sea, and one thinks of the words in "The Ice God," viz.:

"We dream in the waving mango's shade,  
'Neath the sunny southern skies,  
We watch the glorious sea lights fade,  
And gaze into Beauty's eyes.  
In the Orient's shimmering light,  
In the heat waves 'neath the lane,  
And the domed zenith glaring height  
We can see the sun god's sign."

There are six settlements in Rarotonga, of which Avarua is the principle.

Aitutaki, is, like Rarotonga, of volcanic origin, having very rich volcanic soil, the products and vegetation corresponding with that of Rarotonga. There is a government agent at this island under the British Resident and Arikis of Rarotonga. The island of Aitutaki is surrounded by a big encircling reef, on which are about twenty small islands, all planted by the natives with coconuts, and during the copra season a great amount of this valuable commercial commodity is obtained from these islands, or "motus" as they are called by the natives. Aitutaki lies about 120 miles north of Rarotonga, and 60 miles north-west of the Hervey Islands. Population is about 1,600.

Mangaia lies about 160 miles to the S.E. of Rarotonga, it is a very fertile island with a population of 2,500 approximately. It is a most peculiar instance of volcanic action, and there is only one other like instance I know of, that is the Island of Java.

Mangaia Island is about 600 feet high in the middle, surrounded along the extreme shore by a broad belt of coral rock about 120 to 200 feet high, known as the "makatea," and to land, one has to climb this belt of rock to the land above, the "makatea" nearly all round the island goes down precipitously to the sea; the encircling reef being very close to the base of the makatea.

Atiu is a large, well-wooded and fertile island to the N.E. of Rarotonga. Here again we see the existence of former volcanic action, it was probably in prehistoric times upheaved, as around the shore is a belt of upheaved coral rock. The population of Atiu is about 1,300, but there are

about 900 Atiuans living at a settlement of their own at Tahiti. Atiu is a very productive island as regards tropical produce, much copra and coffee being exported to Tahiti.

Mitiaro and Mauke are lowly small islands about 33 and 65 miles respectively to the West of Atiu. They are under the sway of the chiefs of Atiu, as the people of that island conquered those of Mitiaro and Mauke about 110 years ago. There are not a great many people at these two islands as there is not a great amount of fertile land, the greater part of these islands being sand, as most "atolls" are. However, oranges, coconuts and bananas flourish there. The above is a brief "resumen" of the Cook and Hervey Group of Islands. In the next few paragraphs I will deal with the Government, products and the people they are inhabited by, before I proceed on to that part dealing with philately.

## II. THE GOVERNMENT.

The system of the Government instituted for the benefit of the Federation is not easy to describe. Previous to the advent of the First British Resident in 1892, the laws then existing were made chiefly by the Arikis and the early missionaries. Justice—in a very primitive and biased manner—being carried out by the Arikis courts. The judge's decision being easily obtained in favour of one party or another according to the amount of the bribe offered. Since 1892 up to 1900, a regular parliament has been elected, there being three members from Rarotonga, three from Aitutaki, three from Mangaia, and one each from Atiu, Mitiaro and Mauke, 12 altogether, including the chairman. This was supposed to make laws for the whole of the group, but the Government is really in the hands of the British Resident and Arikis, who have to approve all laws, etc., passed by the Parliament before they come into force. Since 1900 the parliament has been done away with, the making of laws being carried out by the Arikis and British Resident. There is a High Court of Justice in the Cook Islands, being instituted in 1879, Lt.-Col. W. E. Guiseon, C.M.G., the British Resident, being the Chief Justice. Rarotonga is the seat of the Government, also all the headquarters of the trading firms being there. There are five Arikis at Rarotonga, of whom Makea Ariki was elected chief of the government, and it is her effigy that is on the stamps of the present day. She is not the Queen of the Group, or even of Rarotonga, but only elected Chief of the Federal Government. On 31st July, 1893, the Parliament passed the "Federal Flag Act, 1893," which instituted that the islands should have a flag of their own, which has been used up to the annexation in 1900. The following is the schedule:

The Flag to be in proportions of three to two in length and breadth, with three

(Continued on page 78.)

## EDITORIAL.

## DANISH WEST INDIES.

The *Philatelic Journal of G. B.* has a timely editorial, in its February number, on "Fashions in stamps" in connection with the recent craze for African colonials. It remarks that collectors who are now filling up their vacant spaces in these colonies "may be quite certain they are doing the fashionable thing—at fashionable prices." It points out as fashions never last long, that fashionable stamps bought at famine prices are always a poor investment, comparing the erstwhile fashionable West Indians with bishop-sleeves, crinolines, and Dundreary whiskers.

In this country the present fashion is Danish West Indies, everybody wants them, everybody is buying them and so their prices in the Standard Catalogue, issued three months ago, have been cancelled, and advanced from one hundred to five hundred per cent. The prudent stamps buyer, just now, is not investing in the stamps of the Danish colony, if he has not filled up with them long ago, he can afford to wait. As our English contemporary remarks the long headed collector carefully avoids countries whose stamps are "booming." He selects some stamps that are rank outsiders in the matter of popularity, knowing that at some future time, they will be sought after for "every dog has his day." The *P. J. of G. B.* advises the consideration of unused Europeans especially Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain and France.

## ECHOES OF NEW ISSUES.

By M. D. SENIOR.

The Commemorative set of the Dominican Republic has been received, and they are certainly pleasing to the eye. The colors have been selected in shades that harmonize well, in mostly all the values, with the black printing of the centre. The execution

and finish are not bad, while the conception is undoubtedly good. The allegorical figures in the top part of the frames are very appropriate and pertinent, as showing the means of communication four hundred years ago and to-day, and the progress in



other arts; the 1 and 10 cents have the "caravel" of 1502 on the left, and the ocean greyhound of 1902 on the right; the 2 and 5 cents have the Indian (as letter carrier) in 1502 on the left, and the telegraph in 1902 on the right; the 12 and 20 cents

have lighting by torch in 1502 on the left, and the electric light in 1902 on the right; and the 50 cents has the donkey (as carrier) in 1502 on the left, and the railroad of 1902 on the right.

All values have been printed from copper plates, excepting the officials, which are lithographed. Both the plates and the stone have been turned over, by the Hamilton Bank Note, to the Dominican Consul in this city, who forwarded the plates to his Government, and destroyed the stone in his office, in the presence of witnesses, and issued an affidavit to that effect.

The 1 cent has been discovered with inverted head.

Sixty thousand copies each of the 1, 2, 5, 10 and 12 cents have been issued, and thirty thousand each of the 20 and 50 cent values.

Curacao will be the next in line, with a new surcharge, on the first of April; this time it is the 12½ cents on the Netherland stamp of same value. New issues are being prepared, it is reported, for all the Dutch Colonies, but it is not improbable that many new surcharges will take the place, temporarily, of the present values that may run out, before the new issues get into circulation.

## EXPECTED VISITORS.

AUCKLAND, N.Z., Feb. 21, 1902.

Editor MONTREAL PHILATELIST,

Dear Sir,—Your city is promised a visit in September next from two gentlemen in the philatelic line. One, Mr. S. H. Howie, proprietor of the Original Great Barrier Pigeongram Service (which service, by the way, has over 200 birds in constant use flying to and from the different depots, and has now entered on the 5th year of its work) on a visit to his relations in Montreal. Mr. Howie is not a collector of stamps in any form. The other visitor is Mr. Entrican, Vice-President of the Auckland Philatelic Club, who goes to Montreal with his collection and duplicates in September, after visiting Great Britain on Coronation Tour, when collectors may be able to exchange with him.

H. BOLITHO.



(Continued from page 76)

equal horizontal stripes, red, white and red, alternately.

The Union Jack to be quartered in the hoist and to occupy one-fourth of the flag. In the centre of the Union Jack a round white shield bearing a cocoanut palm in black. The shield to be one-third from the upper and lower edges of the Union Jack respectively.

### III. PRODUCTS.

The products of the Cook Group are of great variety. The following are some of them, Copra (the dried kernel of the Cocoanut) Cotton, Coffee, Limejuice, Dried Fruits and Vanilla, amongst the fruits exported may be mentioned the following: Oranges, Limes, Bananas, Nitas, Pineapples and Alligator Pears, which are all exported to New Zealand markets. Of late years the natives have gone in for cultivating and planting their waste lands and many are planting Vanilla and Anetto (the substitute used for colouring butter and cheese). The exports and imports each amount to about £20,000 per year, which no doubt will increase since the period of the annexation.

### IV. THE PEOPLE—THE GREAT MAORI RACE.

All over the Pacific Ocean are scattered a brown skinned, stalwart race, more generally known as the Maoris. It is a branch or several branches of this race that at the present time occupy the Cook Islands. The first migration of the Maoris came to Rarotonga about 25 generations ago, or about the year 1350, under the redoubtable chieftain navigator Karika, from Hawaiki; where this Hawaiki is, the Maori historians are not able to discover. Most or nearly all of the ancient ancestors of the New Zealand Maoris came from Hawaiki also. The tradition of the Maoris have been but ill-preserved, as the early Missionaries discouraged the continuance of the ancient customs and rites. Although what history there is, is both interesting and fascinating and would fill volumes. The way the ancient people used to make long ocean voyages in their canoes to Tahiti, New Zealand and other Pacific Islands is something of the marvellous; that these voyages were actually made is an undeniable fact. The Maoris use the stars to navigate by, each star has its own particular Maori name.

The present day Maoris are not to be compared with the ancient stalwart chieftains. Sir George Grey, the famous pioneer governor, says of them, "Ah, they were fine fellows those old Maori chieftains! You required to understand them, but they were worth every study; nobles of a noble race."

The present day Maoris are a lazy, easy-going people, living by cultivating their land, fishing and doing labour for Europeans at the rate of \$1.00 Chili per day or equal to 1s. 9d. The hereditary chiefs of the tribes are called Arikis and under the Arikis are the Matiapos, which latter

look after the land for the Arikis, under the Arikis and Matiapos are the common people and slaves (Angai PuaKa) or pig feeders. These people pay the chiefs in services and kind for the use of the land where they plant their food, which consists of taro, yams, kumeras, and the various fruits.

The natives are very expert fishermen with the spear, and sometimes catch enormous quantities. In the large lagoon encircling the island—that is the water between the reef and the shore—they build large stone enclosures or Pa-ika as they are called. At high water the fish all come in these enclosures and at low tide the natives wade in the water and spear them. Around the group are running several native trading schooners, captained by native skippers. The chiefs of Atiu are also the chiefs of the two neighbouring islands of Mitiaro and Mauke, as in ancient times the people of Atiu conquered the tribes of the two latter islands. The present chief of Atiu is Ngamaru Arikī, who is the husband of Makea Arikī, the chief of the government.

### V. STAMPS.

In the following paragraphs, I do not intend to give a history of the stamps of the Cook Islands, but just a few notes regarding them, which may be of interest to collectors. I have some papers and gazettes before me, which contain some notices regarding the various issues. Previous to 1892 the carriage of mails and postal correspondence was conducted in a very loose manner. In the early days the missionaries used to get all the letters together and give them to the first vessel that came along to port at the first port. Afterwards the Vice-Consul, Mr. R. Eschaw, now deceased, used to conduct a sort of a post office, but he was stopped handling the mails as I believe he was accused of some rather "shady" transactions. However, in the year 1892, the first British resident instituted a well conducted post office, and appointed a chief post-master for the whole group. It was on 7th May, 1892, that the first stamps of the Cook Islands made their appearance. In the statement of revenue for the year ending, June 30th, 1892, the amount of stamps sold was \$123.53, this of course is the amount of only two months sales, the estimated sales being gazetted as \$100 to the actual sales exceed this amount by \$23.53. The following is the resolution passed on 1st July, 1902. (As the first issue of stamps were deemed to be very unsightly for use as postage stamps), viz:—

Passed on 1st July, 1892.\*

Resolution No. 2. Resolved. That the government be asked to ascertain the cost of new postage stamps, of the same size and description as is used in other countries, and with the likeness of the chief of the government thereon, also that if the

\* See New Zealand Blue Book for 1892.

cost does not exceed six hundred and fifty dollars (\$650.00), they may have the said stamps made and brought into use as soon as possible.

The following are the Post Office regulations gazetted on 14th June, 1892.\*

*Section 1.* Section No. 3 of the Regulations of 10th June, 1891,† is hereby repeated.

*Section 2.* Every master of a sailing vessel leaving Rarotonga or any of the other Islands of the Federation shall carry, free of charge, any mails from the Postmaster of the said Island to the port of destination of the said vessel. The master shall if required give a receipt for the same. He shall also as soon as possible after arrival at his port of destination deliver any mails in his charge for or from any of the Islands of the Federation.

*Section 3.* The rates of postage to be charged at all the post offices within the Cook Islands shall hereafter be as follows, viz. :—

WITHIN THE FEDERATION.

Letters, closed, per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. or fraction thereof .....  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$   
Letters open, per oz. or fraction of an ounce .....  $1d.$   
Post Cards, each (one penny) .....  $1d.$   
Newspapers ..... *free*

BEYOND THE FEDERATION.

Letters, closed to all countries, per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. or fraction of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ....  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$   
Letters, open, per oz. or fraction of an oz. ....  $1d.$   
Newspapers, each .....  $1d.$

(Signed) MAKEA ARIKI,  
*Chief of the Government.*

Approved 14th June, 1892.

(Sgd.) FREDERICK J. MOSS,  
*British Resident.*

The following is the resolution regarding the free carriage of printed newspapers in the Cook Islands :

Correct Copy.

COOK ISLANDS.

Karotouga, 31st May, 1895.

Resolved this day with the approval of the British Resident to add the following to the "Regulations of the Post Office" of 14th June, 1892.

"All printed newspapers published in the Cook Islands, and registered as newspapers with the name of the proprietor at the post office, Rarotonga, shall be received and forwarded free of charge for postage.

(Signed) MAKEA ARIKI,  
*Chief of the Government.*

Rarotonga, 31st May, 1895.

\*See New Zealand Blue Book for 1892.

†These regulations of 10th June, 1891, I have never seen, but I am led to believe that they were instituted by Mr. Richard Exham, then Vice-Consul, as the British Resident was not appointed until 1892, and the above regulations of 14th June, 1892, were approved by him.

Approved,  
(Sgd.) FREDERICK J. MOSS,  
*British Resident,*  
31st May, 1895.

On 30th June, 1893, a "Parcels Post" arrangement was signed between New Zealand and the Cook Islands, and has worked satisfactorily ever since. In the month of June, 1900, when the Honourable R. J. Seddon, P.C., Premier of New Zealand, visited the Islands a convention was signed for the establishment of a money order system between New Zealand and Rarotonga, which system has proved to be of much use and benefit since its inauguration. In the past numbers of the MONTREAL PHILATELIST, my brother, Ralph W. Gosset, late chief postmaster, has dealt at length with the  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  blue surcharge, its cause, errors, etc., so comment would be unnecessary. However I attach the following interesting document, viz. :

REVENUE OFFICE, RAROTONGA,

Cook Islands, April 26th, 1899.

Stamp accounting from October 3th, 1898, to April 26th, 1899, inclusive :

Stamps on hand October 4th, 1898, as per returns ..... £1,637 5 10  
Reissue of 1d brown, 100 sheets each at 120 ..... 50 0 0

£1,687 5 10

Less : 90 sheets 1d blue each at 120, reduced from 1d to  $\frac{1}{2}d$  ..... £ 22 10 0

£1,664 15 10

Less : Stock stamps certified as being in hand April 26th, 1899 ..... £1,458 16 9

Stamp revenue ..... 205 19 1

Add collected on tax letters, February, 1899, 1s 4d ; March, 1899, 7s 4d ; April, 1899, 2s 7d ..... £ 0 11 3

Total postage revenue as shown by revenue books. £ 206 10 4

Audited and found correct.

(Signed) A. VON HOFF,  
Government Auditor.

[Correct copy].

RAROTONGA, April 26th, 1899.

The following three documents are a few of the orders sent at various times to the New Zealand government printer for fresh supplies. The New Zealand government holding all the dies of the stamps, both the Bird series and Makea's Head type. These are the orders :—

[Copy.]

SUB RETURN I-2.

HEAD OFFICE, STAMP DEPARTMENT,  
WELLINGTON, 28th March, 1899.

SIR,

I beg to inform you that I have this day forwarded to your address one packet



## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

244. Dan. D. Doolittle, box 544, Fremont, Neb., farmer. Ref., W. K. Hall, C. H. Van Tassel.

245. Wm. H. Myers, Gordon Bay, Ont., books, coins, etc. Ref., W. K. Hall, C. H. Fowle.

Only two applications this month! Where's the hustle we were going to have? There's room for lots more.

C. H. FOWLE, Sec.

## AUCTION DEPARTMENT.

\* Means unused.

Lot No.	Cat. Value.	Res. Price.
1	100 mixed Newfoundland, 10 vars 1888-99, fair, 4 packages, bid on each separately (reserve on)	\$ .45
2	Tasmania, No. 34* o.g., 1a vermilion, good copy.	\$ 3.75
3	Canada Jubilee, \$2. used, fine.	.65
4	11 sheets foreign stamps, few duplicates.	3 50
5	Guatemala envelopes, cut square, Nos. 154, 155, 156, Hawaii envelopes, cut square, No. 201.	
6	Quebec Assurance, 10 and 40c, green.	1.10
7	Quebec Assurance, \$1 blue, slight tear not noticeable.	.25
8	5 sets Japan, silver wedding, 2 vars each.	.40
9	100 U.S. 2c I.R. orange.	.05
10	Block of 25 U.S. proprietary revenue, 1c*.	.20
11	3 Canada Letter Cards*, 2 on 3c.	.10
12	Nova Scotia, 1860, 2c on cover, fine	.40
13	" " 1860, 1c "	.50
14	" " 1860, 10c " very fine.	1.30

Successful bidders notified, when prompt remittance is expected. Sale closes May 5th. Address bids to G. P. LEGRAND, New Carlisle, P.Q.

## The Publishers' Sayings.

I am glad to bring to your notice this month, the ads of two well known dealers. On the last page of the cover will be found the ad of Mr. C. F. Rothfuchs formerly of Washington, D. C., but now doing business in Boston. Every stamp collector has heard of this dealer, and his pleasing methods of doing business. Look at his prices, and don't fail to send him an order. Next comes the Marks Stamp Co., of Toronto. This firm does an extensive wholesale business at home and abroad, and if you have any surplus stock of Canadians on hand write for their buying list.

The following letters speak well for the advertising merits of the Montreal Philatelist.

CAPETOWN, 12 Feb., '02.

Dear Sir,—You will greatly oblige me by withdrawing my ad from your columns immediately upon receipt of this. I have received so many replies, that it will be months before I can possibly get the mass of correspondence now before me off my

hands. The result has been simply phenomenal and beyond all expectation.

Yours truly, H. RUDD.

We are well pleased with the results of our adv'g and orders are still pouring in.

MILLER'S STAMP CO.

I am sorry to have to publish a list of advertisers in the Want Column against whom complaints have been made by readers of the M. P. Of course I do my best to keep out anybody who is known to be a fraud, but it is impossible to look up the record of every subscriber who makes use of the *Wants* and *Offers* columns. Proper care should be taken before stamps are sent to strangers. In every case where complaints have been made I have made investigations, spending much time and postage. The following have given no explanation, when written to about complaints, and I believe them to be frauds:—M. Formigal, Porto, Portugal; Jose S. Llovera, Valence, Spain; S. N. Lajemi, Athens, Greece; Luis Mannon, San Domingo, Dominican Rep.; P. M. Gillette, Argentine Republic; Joao Silva, Brazil.

It has for some months been my rule to allow a 30-word exchange notice free three times for every new subscriber or renewal. I find, however, with the greatly increased subscription list that I now have, that these notices are taking up too much space, in fact encroaching upon space that should be given to reading matter. I also notice that there is a sameness about these ads, and that in most cases the only important part is the address. With last number I commenced an exchange column for collectors, in which only names and addresses will appear, under the collective heading of "Exchange Wanted," one insertion in this column will cost 5c, six times, 25c, or twelve times 40c, cash in advance. For each subscription or renewal four insertions will be given free. By this arrangement my subscribers get one more advertisement than under the old plan, and it relieves the tax upon my reading matter space. Free ads now running or already contracted for will be continued until expiry in Wants and Offers column, which will be maintained for paid ads at the same low rates as have heretofore prevailed.

## EXCHANGE WANTED.

1 insertion 5c, 6c insertions 25c 12 insertions 40c.  
Name and address only.

- Jas. Williams, 134 Milton st. Montreal, Canada.  
W. K. Newcomb, Box 138, Alvington, Ont. (1)  
H. B. Perrin, Dauphin, Manitoba. (1)  
John J. Joll, P.O. Oamaru, Otago, New Zealand. (1)  
S. E. Gamell, Georgetown, British Guiana. (10)  
Chas. J. Thomas, 18 Ottawa Street, Toronto, Canada. "General." (10)  
Miguel Guitart, Box 47, Cardenas, Cuba. (1)  
O. T. Hartman, 1410 So. 12th St., Denv. Colorado. (1)  
F. Greenwood, 4922 Royal St., Germantown, Phila., Pa. (1)  
Oren Root, Clinton, N.Y., U.S.A. (1)  
Fedor Fransisci, Kalonga, Russia. (1)



200  
Different Stamps  
15 cents  
1,000  
Mixed Foreign  
15 cents

Our new pamphlet, "About stamps," will be sent free upon request. It is worth while.

800 different postage stamps, guaranteed to catalogue over \$15 by Scott's catalogue, sent post free. . . . . for **\$2.50**  
**A BARGAIN**

**Mekeel's Stamp Collector,**

A weekly stamp paper, on trial 3 months for 2c. Sample copy and price list free upon request.

**We Buy** rare stamps, and job lots of good stock wanted for cash. Offers solicited.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

**The New --**

**"Rowland Hill" Booklet**  
Free for the Asking.

**ALFRED SMITH & SON,**  
Office of the "Monthly Circular,"

37 and 39 Essex St., Strand, W.C., London.



**THE ADHESIVE**

A HANDSOME PHILATELIC MONTHLY.  
IS SENT FREE.

Subscription Price, 30c a Year.

(With three trade or ex. notices.)  
Two prompt journals--The Adhesive and Montreal Philatelist, without reading notices, 32c a year.

Send for constitution and by-laws, also application blanks of New Century Philatelic Association.

**H. A. CHAPMAN, Sec. Treas.,**  
Publisher of Adhesive, ROCKY HILL, CONN.

**New Special Wholesale List,**

Just issued, cheapest in the U. S.  
Sent on application to dealers only.

Apply to

**WM. V. D. WETTERN, Jr.**  
411 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md., U.S.  
12-7-6

**WANTED CANADIAN STAMPS**

FOR SPOT CASH. IN ANY QUANTITY.

All issues, from 1851 to 1901, including Jubilees, Maps, Maple Leaves, Numerals, Surecharges, Registers, Beavers, Law and Bill stamps and Canadian Revenues, also Newfoundlands, New Brunswicks, Nova Scotia, etc., etc., in large or small lots, from 50 cents to Thousand Dollars worth at a time, for ready money.

**BUYING LIST** sent free, showing prices we pay for each variety.

**WHOLESALE.**—We have just issued our list No. 23, **Spring and Summer Wholesale Prices** of stamps by the 100 and 1000, Packets, Sets, Mixtures, Supplies, etc., at prices which defy competition. Write to-day for a copy.

We desire to receive from collectors their want lists of British North America, as we have a fine stock of these stamps.

**MARKS STAMP CO.,**

526-528 EUCLID AVE.,

TORONTO, Canada.

Established 1891. Largest Wholesale Stock in Canada.

**WE WANT**

You to try our 50 p.c. discount approval sheets. Send us a reference and we will send you a selection that will please you. A trial is all we ask.

We offer the following desirable stamps:

Barbadoes, 1882, 1p. brown . . . . .	8 .03
Hawaii, 1883-86, 1c unused or used . . . . .	.03
Hawaii, 1893, 1c green, unused, (fine) . . . . .	.03
Hawaii, 1893, 2c violet, unused, (fine) . . . . .	.04
Hawaii, 1893, 5c black blue, unused, (fine) . . . . .	.23
Hawaii, 1893, 6c green, unused, (fine) . . . . .	.30
Hawaii, 1893, 2c rosy vermillion, O.G. Mint . . . . .	2.50
100 different foreign postage . . . . .	.10
500 mixed " . . . . .	.10

Everything we sell is in fine condition, but your money back if not satisfied. Orders under 50c postage extra.

Don't forget our fine approval selections. Write to-day.

**MILLER'S STAMP CO.**

P. O. Box 2246, San Francisco, Cal.

# BARGAINS IN UNITED STATES STAMPS

In order to reduce my wholesale stock of U.S. stamps I have decided to offer them at the following extremely low prices regardless of their cost. All stamps not stated as unused are used and in average good condition. Where more than one date is given such as 1871-82, 3c green etc., they are sold just as I received them years ago, without picking out the scarce varieties.

1851-61	3c red	60 for 25c; or 250 for \$1.00
1867	3c red	60 for 25c; or 250 for 1.00
1869	3c blue	60 for 25c; or 250 for 1.00
1871-82	1c blue	500 for 25c; or 1000 for 1.00
1871-73	2c brown	50 for 25c; or 125 for 1.00
1871-82	3c green	1000 for 25c; or 5000 for 1.00
1871-82	6c red	30 for 25c; or 150 for 1.00
1871-79	1c brown	25 for 25c; or 125 for 1.00
1871-73	12c violet	1 for 25c; or 6 for 1.00
1875-79	5c blue	25 for 25c; or 150 for 1.00
1882	10c brown	125 for 25c; or 500 for 1.00
1887	1c blue	500 for 25c; or 3000 for 1.00
1887	2c green	1000 for 25c; or 5000 for 1.00
1896	1c blue	1000 for 25c; or 5000 for 1.00
1890	2c red	170 for 25c; or 700 for 1.00
1890	3c purple	45 for 25c; or 275 for 1.00
1890	4c brown	150 for 25c; or 650 for 1.00
1890	5c chocolate	200 for 25c; or 1050 for 1.00
1890	6c brown red	15 for 25c; or 70 for 1.00
1893	5c lilac	50 for 25c; or 200 for 1.00
1890	10c green	300 for 25c; or 900 for 1.00
1890	15c blue	20 for 25c; or 40 for 1.00
1890	30c black	1 for 25c; or 30 for 1.00
1890	90c orange	1 for 25c; or 4 for 1.00
1893	1c Columbian	200 for 25c; or 1000 for 1.00
1893	2c Columbian	100 for 25c; or 5000 for 1.00
1893	3c Columbian	15 for 25c; or 65 for 1.00
1893	4c Columbian	45 for 25c; or 200 for 1.00
1893	5c Columbian	45 for 25c; or 200 for 1.00
1893	6c Columbian	8 for 25c; or 34 for 1.00
1893	8c Columbian	20 for 25c; or 100 for 1.00
1893	10c Columbian	30 for 25c; or 135 for 1.00

### OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Agriculture	3c	2 for 25c; or 10 for 1.00
Agriculture	6c	1 for 25c; or 4 for 1.00
Interior	1c	2 for 25c; or 10 for 1.00
Interior	2c	18 for 25c; or 80 for 1.00
Interior	3c	25 for 25c; or 100 for 1.00
Interior	6c	13 for 25c; or 60 for 1.00
Interior	12c	2 for 25c; or 8 for 1.00
Interior	15c	1 for 25c; or 4 for 1.00
Interior	24c	1 for 25c; or 4 for 1.00
Interior	30c	1 for 25c; or 4 for 1.00
Justice	3c	1 for 25c; or 5 for 1.00
Justice	6c	1 for 25c; or 4 for 1.00
Navy	2c	1 for 25c; or 6 for 1.00
Navy	3c	3 for 25c; or 14 for 1.00
Navy	6c	1 for 25c; or 6 for 1.00
Post Office	1c	2 for 25c; or 10 for 1.00
Post Office	2c	2 for 25c; or 10 for 1.00
Post Office	6c	5 for 25c; or 25 for 1.00
Post Office	12c	1 for 25c; or 4 for 1.00

Treasury	1c	4 for 25c; or 16 for \$1.00
Treasury	2c	3 for 25c; or 25 for 1.00
Treasury	3c	30 for 25c; or 140 for 1.00
Treasury	6c	9 for 25c; or 40 for 1.00
Treasury	10c	2 for 25c; or 10 for 1.00
Treasury	12c	4 for 25c; or 20 for 1.00
Treasury	15c	2 for 25c; or 10 for 1.00
Treasury	30c	2 for 25c; or 10 for 1.00
Treasury	90c	1 for 25c; or 4 for 1.00
War	2c	15 for 25c; or 70 for 1.00
War	3c	35 for 25c; or 140 for 1.00
War	6c	20 for 25c; or 100 for 1.00
War	10c	3 for 25c; or 12 for 1.00
War	12c	4 for 25c; or 20 for 1.00
War	15c	3 for 25c; or 15 for 1.00
War	24c	3 for 25c; or 12 for 1.00
War	30c	3 for 25c; or 12 for 1.00

### Cat. No. POST OFFICE SEAL STAMPS.

751	green	3 for 25c; or 15 for 1.00
753	brown	10 for 25c; or 40 for 1.00
753	unused	12 for 25c; or 40 for 1.00
755	unused	30 for 25c; or 200 for 1.00
755a	unused	30 for 25c; or 200 for 1.00

### SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMPS.

1885	10c blue	5 for 25c; or 22 for 1.00
1888	10c blue	18 for 25c; or 75 for 1.00
1893	10c orange	10 for 25c; or 45 for 1.00
1894	10c blue	18 for 25c; or 75 for 1.00

### NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

1885	1c black	3 for 25c; or 12 for 1.00
1885	1c un-ed.	3 for 25c; or 12 for 1.00
1879	2c black	2 for 25c; or 10 for 1.00
1879	1c un-ed.	2 for 25c; or 10 for 1.00
1879	3c black	1 for 25c; or 4 for 1.00
1879	3c un-ed.	1 for 25c; or 4 for 1.00
1879	4c black	1 for 25c; or 6 for 1.00
1879	4c un-ed.	1 for 25c; or 6 for 1.00
1879	6c black	1 for 25c; or 4 for 1.00
1879	10c black	1 for 25c; or 6 for 1.00
1895	25c carmine	1 for 25c; or 6 for 1.00
1895	50c carmine	1 for 25c; or 5 for 1.00

### POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1879-93	1c	100 for 25c; or 500 for 1.00
1879-93	2c	100 for 25c; or 500 for 1.00
1879-93	3c	17 for 25c; or 70 for 1.00
1879-93	5c	8 for 25c; or 35 for 1.00
1879-93	10c	15 for 25c; or 65 for 1.00
1879-93	30c	1 for 25c; or 4 for 1.00
1879-93	50c	1 for 25c; or 4 for 1.00

Terms: Cash with Order. Postage, 25c per 1000 stamps extra, for all countries excepting United States, Canada, Germany and Mexico.

Unused Stamps not Accepted in Payment. Please remit by Bills or P.O. Money Order.

**C. F. ROTHEFUCHS.** 3118 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

P.S.—I also solicit on approval Hawaiian numerals and scarce Danish, W.I. Prompt cash for all stamps kept.

Please mention Montreal Philatelist when answering advertisements.