# Cbe 




We come from Montreal, and go to all Parts of the World.
Vol. 3. No. 4. OCTOBER, 1900 Whole No. 28.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY, BY W. James WURTELE.
118 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

## ORANGE RIVER COLONY

a1/2d blue Cape of G. H surcharged mint
$3 / 2 d$ U, F, State V. R. T., thin V, and print
4
1/2d 4 * 4 thick V, and
id 4 4 4 thin 4 4 4



## MISCELLANEOUS

Canada 8868 , 15 c red lilac-correct shade
is 1893, 50 C ( 10 for t 50 ) each
*) Jubilee 5 co

* $4 \quad 1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ and fic new
*) "e $\% \mathrm{sc}$ new per ro
* $1882,1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ small per roo
* Maples $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ black per 100
" Numerals 1/4c black per 100 ( $\$ 2$ per 7000 )
* Offictal seal used

U, S, Omaha $50 \mathrm{~F} \$ 1.00$, \$2.00 used15
0525"4

65

## 50 c used

Gold Coast 1884, 2sh C A. cat soc used
Netherlands i Gulden Coronation used
New Zealand 1goo, 1/2d. id, 2d new
Dominica 1886, 1/2d on 6d new
Tobago $\mathbf{8 8 2}$, id red brown new
P. E, Island 2d, $3 \mathrm{~d}, 4 \mathrm{~d}$ new
is 1c. 2c. $4 \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{rc}, 12 \mathrm{c}$ new
Crete igoo, il to 2 dr new

Salvador 1895, unpaid soc olive used
Labuan 1897, ic to $8 \mathrm{c}-6$ var, cat, 35 c used
N, Borneo 1897, ic to $8 \mathrm{c}-6$ var. cat, 29 c used
Canada Electric light 25c and 50 c (cat, 100)
. Rev W, and M , red-no value (cat. roo)
Hungary 1900, 1 to 50 hiller new
Austria unpaid to to 20 kr new
Canada Jubilee $\$ 2$ oo used good
$\$ 3, \$ 4, \$ 5$ heavily cancelled
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T. S. CLARk, 199 St. James St., London, Ont., Canada

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Belgitm 1866, 1 fr lilac
Canada 1855 , 10 p hlue superb
$6 \stackrel{7}{50}$
© 1859, i7c blue
65
" 1897, јос Jubilee
4 Can. Pac, i2y. Tel, 1895

* License Stamp $\$ 2$ brown
* Quebec Assurance IC green 12

4. Cataloge Cam. Reve gieen

Newfoundland $1857,61 / 2 p$ scarlet vermilion $\quad 45.00$ * 2 porange, u*ed 650 .. Cabot, ic to 60
Netherlands $1872,2 \mathrm{~g} 50 \mathrm{bl}$ and car.
Netherlands $1872,2 \mathrm{~g} 50 \mathrm{bl}$ and car. 40

- i. 1888, 1 gl. lilac

Sierra Leone 1884 , 1 , sh brown red mins
Trinidad 1883. ish orange brown mint
U. S. 1898, soc Omaha

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100
My last Adv, still holds Good
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# Fredk. R. GInIn, STAMP DEALER, EXPRRT \& VALUER, 

143 STRAND, London, Eng.

WAR! PROVISLOVALS WAR.:!
Lord Robert's issue on ORANGE EREE STATE

## SURCHARQED



| Unused. | Used. |
| :---: | :---: |
| .06 c. | .08 c |
| .10 | .12 |
| .30 | .36 |
| $\$ 250$ |  |
| .30 | .44 |
| .80 | .90 |
| 466 | .72 |
| 400 | 1.50 |
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Important, - Every UNUSED stamp is in mint condition, U5ED stamps are genuinely and postally used, in parfect condition, and bear interesting postmarks shuwling progress of the British Arm:.

BOER COMMANDO STAMPS.
each -
Black on yellow. Usod on British Territory $\$ 3.00$
MAFEKING SIEGE STAMPS
Of Unique Historical and Philatelio Interest and Rarity.

PORTRAIT OF BADEN POWELL.
Small stamp, 3d blut,.............. $\$ 10.00$ each
Large stamp, 3id blue of very highest
rarity
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CYCLIST P0ST.
1d blue $\qquad$
$\qquad$ 86.25

CAPE AND BEOHUANALAND ¿3SUES SUR CH + RGED MAFEKING B FSIEGED and new value
$3^{3}$ on 1d red, Cape of $G$ Hope...........e. each 1d on $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ green, ${ }^{\text {n }}$. .............. 400 6 d on 2d green, Bechuanaland. Protectorate 950 ish on ad brown, " 4 .. 1250 ad on id lilac, 750 6 on 3 d lifac, 1887 issue of Britivh Bechuana-
$\qquad$
fid on 3d yellow, Bechuanaland Protectorate,
One of the rarest of the set..... .... 6d on 3d Cape of G. Hope a rarity............. 2000

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# Che Illontreal IDhilatelist. 

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Vol. 3. No. 4
OCTOBER, 1900.
Whole No. 28

## NEWS OF THE MONTH.

Decidedly the most important novelty of this month is the appearance of Chilian stationery with a female portrait instead of the time honored features of Columbus. A new set for Itaiy is promised, the new Greece are not yet complete, possibly they have been printed but old stock has to be used up before the new is put in circulation. Provisionals are numerous in fact nearly all our annoucements of novelties are surcharges this month, so that although the list is somewhat long, it is not a very interesting one except to those who take a special delight in provisional stamps. In order to present both sides of the question to our readers we publish this month a defence of the Mafeking locals, by their ablest champion, and with this article we will close the matter as far as our columns are concerned. The recent philatelic exhibition in Paris has brought several prizes to America, the Scott Stamp Go. and H. E. Deats have secured medals for exhibits of Philatelic publications, and Messrs John N. Luff, Wm. Moser, M. H. Lombard and Alex Holland for Stamp exhibits. We congratulate these gentlemen on their success.

The first section of the advance sheets of the Scott catalogue has appeared, comprising the stamps of the United States ; a number of minor varieties are listed for the first time but there are no striking changes in prices. The complete work is promised for Dec. Ist. Just as we go to press a communication from Stanley Gibbons, Limited informs us that their energetic manager Mr. C. J. Phillips is shortly to visit America, and hopes to be able to take in Montreal on his trip. Our local coliectors and societies will be pleased to meet Mr. Phillips, and we are sure will extend to him a hearty welcome. We would suggest to our friends the advisability of tendering to so prominent a philatelist, an cial invitation to visit our city.

Before our next number goes to press
the verdict of the electors of the Dominion will have been passed on the ad.ministration of the country by the Laurier government, at the general elections to be held Nov. 7th. Shonld the government Le defeated and the reins of power pass once more into the hands of the Conservative party, we may expect that the contract for the supply of stamps will be again given to the British American Bank Note Company, which would mear a new issue of stamps, or a reversion to the old designs in use previous to 1897. Aside from the ardent politicians of buth sides, business men are not taking a vast amount of interest in this electoral campaign, generally they seem to be well satisfied with the conduct of affairs and the commercial policy of the present administration, so that a change of government seems improbable. Postal affairs, which no doubt interest our readers most, have certainly been well administered by our present Postmaster General Hon.Wm. Mulock. During his term of office, he has reduced the domestic rate of postage by one third, inaugurated Imperial penny postage, introduced the postal note system and many other improvements in the service, whilst materially reducing the expenditure. Instead of the annual deficit of about three quarters of a million, he has made his department practically self sustaining. Philatelists have contributed largely to bring about this result, for beginning with the Jubilee stamps of 1897, the sales to collectors have been very large. On the whole the Hon. Wm. Mulock has been the best and most successful Postmaster General that Cana da has ever had, and if the administration is to be judged by its record on Postal affairs, we feel certain that business men senerally and philatelists in particular, will record a practically unanimous vote on Nov. 7th in favor of the present government of the country

## ENTRANCES AND EXITS.

- British Central Africa. - (Post Cavid Id.) A id card, similar design to the $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ isted in February, for "External" postage has been issued in carmine on buff.


Chill. (Postal Stationery). The thistunc protile of Columbus aas at last iven way to the features of one of the gentle sex. The Kegistration envelopes 15 C mause, zoc brey, and the wrappers 2 c camme, 20 c grey announced last March, together with a 5 c blue letter sheet have appeared adorned with the portrait of a lady. She appears on the letter sheet embossed in a rectangular stamp, somewhat similar to that on the recently issued envelope. On the Registration envelopes she is also embossed in a circular stamp on the flap, and she is shown lithographed on the wrappers. Who this lady represents we cannot say, but while we welcome her to our philatelic picture gallery, we miss the features of the grand old navigator no long associated with the stamps of Chili. Chili has always been free from any approach to speculative issues and is one of the few South American countrie held in honor by philatelists, let us hope this innovation will not pave the way for attacks upon the collectors purse, after the manner of so many of the Spanish American republics.
(Current roc change of olor). According to the Monthly Circular the recently issued toc litac has been changed to yellow.


Corea.-(New issue of stamps). The set announced in March is at last coming to hand. Fourteen varieties were promised and so far just half that number have been seen. There are:

| 2 | re grey | 4 cheun carmine |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | cheun green | 5 | " |
| 2 | pink |  |  |
| 2 | " blue | 6 | " |
| 3 | blue |  |  |
| 3 | red |  |  |

The lowest value 2 re is equal to about t-10 of a cent. there are 10 re to a cheun whieh is worth $1 / 2$ cent American money.


Crete- - ( 51 and $20($ in new shades). A correspondent from Canea of L'Essor Philatelique, reports the appearance of the 5 lepta in pale blue instead of gieen and the 20 lepta in oranse instead of carmine. It is poss.ble that these may be local impressions, as tl e same correspondent reports the "Provisional" surcharge on the 1,2 and 5 drachma is now printed locally in grey black less clear, and very irregularly as compared with the original London surcharge.

DUTCH Indies.-(Provisional stamps and envelopes.) As far back as our January number we listed as seen in the official collections a set of the current issue of Netherlands, from 10 c to 50 c , surcharged Ned. Indie and value. These stamps have but recenlly come to hand from the colony itself, and are said to be a temporary issue pending the preparation of a permanent set. The $A$ in. J. of $P$. has received the current $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}, 20 \mathrm{c}$ and 25 C envelopes surcharged 10 at bottom, in black. Mekeel's Weekly adds the 15 c envelope similarly surcharged.

Egypt.-(4 mil. reply card). The 4 m card reported in Febiuary comes also double for reply in carmine on buff. Both the single and reply cards are said to have been issued surcharged Soudan.

Federated Malay States. - (Provisional $10 c, n$ Perak). On the authority of Stanley Gibbons Monthly we add to the provisionals reported in May and June the toc lilac and orange Perak surcharged with the name of the new Federation.
(Perak, Provisioual Ic on $4 c$ and 5 c.) Last month on the authority of the $A \mathrm{ml}$. J. of Philately we listed as a new stamp the 4 c lilac and carmine, which we find had already been reported by us as far back as December 1899. So many surcharges have been appearing from the Malay States that it is difficult to keep track of them. What should have been reported is the 4c surcharged ONE CENT in two lines with a bar cancelling the old value, and we learn from Stanley Gibbons

Journal that the 5 c lilac and ochre has received the same treatment, which is also that of the surcharged 2 C reported last month. Some of our contemporaries are wondering why the Federated Malay States surcharge has not also been applied; the stamps of the separate states are now accepted in any part of the Federation, so that the additional words are not necessary, and if applied in these cases of altered values, there would not be much of the original stamp left visible.


Germany. - (List of Germania type cards.) The new type has been appearing on the cards as the old stock became exhausted. They have been issued so irregularly that to have listed them as they appeared would only tend to create confusion. As the set is now said to be complete we give a list of those we have seen.
2 pf grey blue on blue single and reply 5 pf green on buff
to pf carmine on buff
to pf

## Letter card.

## Beri.in Pneumatic Post

25 pf orange brown on rose, single and reply

The $\mathbf{2}$ pf in the old type (numeral) has also been used for single and reply cards, and both types of the 2 pf single cards come in a small size ( $120 \times 80 \mathrm{~mm}$ ).
India.- (China Expeditionary Force surcharged on India). The set reported last month surcharged "C. E.F." has according to the report of several contemporaries, made its appearance. The list is given in September is augmented by the 3 pies, 2 a 6 p and 3 annas, also the $1 / 2$ anna envelope nd $11 / 4$ and 1 anna post cards single and reply. Oיr Indian correspondent's letter in another column gives the official notice of the changes of color reported in our July number.

Itals.-(New issue in preparation). On the authority of an Italian newspaper, Fuven's Weekiy reports the submission to King Victor Emanuel of proposed types for new stamps. His Majesty approved of the general design but objected to his effigy as depicted, and promised a portrait to his minister to copy from.

New Zealiand. - (New envelopes). The envelopes issued in March have already been withdrawn on account of
reasons stated in the report of the New Zealand Postmaster General, which will be found in another column. The colors of these envelopes as given in our August number were not correct they were printed as follows :

> 1. d purple black
> i d pale carmine
> 2 d pale lake.

A new series has been issued embossed in right upper corner, showing a profile of the Queen, consisting of the $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ octagonal, green ; Id circular, rose ; 2d circular, mauve.

Orange River Colony.-( $1 / 2 d$ Cape of $G: H$. t, be surcharged). A correspondent of Ewven's Wickly states that the supply of V. R. I. 1/2d is exhausted and that the $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ cape will be used with the over print Orange River Colony, It is rumored that a complete set of the regular De la Rue type is in preparation, and will shortly appear. (Provisional post cards). In addition to the V. R. I. $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ card listed in June, the following have also appeared with the V. R. I. surcharge and value in English.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { dd orange } & 1 \mathrm{~d}+\mathrm{td} \text { brown } \\
1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}+1 / 2 \mathrm{~d} \text { green } & 11 / 2 \mathrm{~d} \text { on } 2 \mathrm{~d} \text { mauve }
\end{array}
$$

A number of minor varieties exist, consisting of misplaced points etc., as in the case of the adhesives.

Paraguay. - (Prozisional 56 und roc) As anticipated in our June leport surcharges are making their appearance. Several of our French contemporaries report the 30 green surcharged Provisorio and the new value 5 centavos, also a new value joc similarly surcharged 10 centavos.

Portugese India.-(Provisional $I^{1 / 2}$ ricis). By an official decree dated June 18th the issue of 20,000 of the blue, 2 tangas stamps was authorized, with the surcharge $11 / 2$ Rés in black in two lines. It is reported that the is ue was promptly bought up by stamps coliectors and only lasted for one week.

Roumania.- (Provisional tob letter card ${ }^{\text {) }}$. The local postal rate having been raised from 5 to to bani, the stock on hand of 5 bani green letter cards has been surcharged with a second stamp printed on the right hand side of the carc.
Salvadok. - (Provisionals). More surcharges are reported trom this Central American Republic. In the days of Seebeck, when stamps were furnished to the postal department free, one or two com-
plete new sets a year, with plenty of remainders for collection purposes, were in order. Now we presume they have to pay for their stamps, and every scrap of paper that caa be made to do duty, is rung in. Collectors are expected to bur them, if no one else does. This time we have the 3c blue of 1899 surcharged 19001 centavo, the 26 c brown of 1898 surcharged 19005 lentavo and the 13 C rose of 1899 surcharged $1900 \approx$ centavo. Stanley Gibbons Monthly reports a number of printers ertors in the surcharging which are not of sufficient interest to list in detail.

Seychelles. - (Provisional oc eive ${ }^{-}$ lope). The 8c envelope with stamp overprinted Six Cents across the original value, in black, in tall narrow capitals, is reported by Stanliy Gibbons Monthly.

Trinidad. - (Change of colors, etc.) In May we reported a rumor then current in regard to the withdrawal of the 5 d and Io s stamps and the change of color of the 5 s . The annual report of the Postmaster General of the colony confirms this rumor, and states that its re.ison was on account of frauds, rendered possible by having so many stamps of the same color, except for the words denoting the value, by which portions of used postake stamps were joined together and affixed to legal documents. Further modifications as to color are being considered.

United States. - (Documentary stamps in new colors). We do not usually notice the issue of revenue stamps in this column, but as the adoption of a fugitive color for the postage stamps is a possibility we note the fact, that on account of the fraudulent use of washed documentaries, the Treasury Department has decided to adopt an olive grey shade for all denominations, only the figures of value to be impressed in different colors. The new color is soluable, and very sensitive to acid so that any attempt to clean a used stamp will immediately change the color. We fancy the new color will somewhat resemble that of the English id stamp, which has always been a favorite shade for English fiscals on arcount of the difficulties it offers to the stamp washer. It was on that account that the English authorities declined to adopt the Postal union color for the Id, value which is used almost as much fiscally as postally.

Venezuela.-(New surcharges). The Era reports the current 5c green sur-
charged 1900 with a scroll or fanciful design consisting of Resellada at the top atid the wood castro across the centre, the New York correspondent of Mekeel's Weekly adds the 10 vermilion and 25 C blue similarly surcharged, and the 50 c yellow and I bol slate surcharged 1900.

## 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.
New Brunswick. - (Forgery of the Connell stamp). A new forgery of this great rarity has made its appearance, so well executed as to be calculated to deceive even an expert if not on his guard. An enlarged photographic illustration of the forgery side by side with the genuine stamp is given by stanley Gibbon's Journal, from which many defects of lettering can be observed, the peiforation also is evidently of a different gauge, but a safe test is in the color ; the original is always in rich dark brown, while the imitation is in a weak pale shade. Genuine postally used specimens of this stamp are we believe unknown, it has been stated that one or two were ac :epted for postage, but no proof has been produced that they were ever placed on sale at any post office in New Brunsweek A few unused stamps were preserved from destruction on Mr. Connell's forced resignation as Postmaster General of New Brunswick, and kept as souvenis by some of his friends. Some of these have found their way into collections, and some may have been post marked to order, but the great majority of 'Connels' that are met with are imperforate proofs generally on India paper obtained by lavor from the engravers, the American Bank Note Co.
Orange Free State- (Forged surcharges), About the most difficult frauds to detect, by an inexperienced collector, are forged surcharges ; to never buy a rare surcharge without submitting it to an expert would be a good rule for the philatelist who wishes to keep his collection free from weeds. Stanley Gibbows

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Journal announces as coming from N. Yaar \& Zo. of Amsterdam the following fikes: Id on 4 d blue, surcharge forged; genuine Id on 3 d blue, with a forged second surcharge of " $I$ " added to make the rare double surcharge ; genuine $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ on 5 s green, with a second forged " $1 / 2$ " added. Forged "T.F." on genuine postally used a d brown, 6d rose and is yellow stamps.
Surinam. --(P,ovisional rc). It has been reported that the remaining stock of the $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ carmine King's head have been surcharged : CENT in black ink, for postab service, but on the authority of the Manager of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, it is stated that this is only the re-appearance of an old fraud, made some yeurs ago, for the benefit of a postal official, who got a few'ot them postmarked, but none were ever really used.

## PHILATELY IN INDIA. BY

Kumar Mahendralala Mitra, F. S. Sc.
(Lond.)
Calcutta, Aug. 30, 1900.
The new 6 annas bistre inscribed "India Postage" has not yet apreared. But since I wrote you list, the following notice has been issued by the Director General, of the Post-office in India under date Calcutta July 3 1st 1900 :
"On and after the 1st October 1900, postage Stamp; of the denominations of $1 / 4$ anna, $1 / 2$ anna, 1 anna, 2 annas and $21 / 2$ annas, printed in the new colors mentioned in the margin, may be used in payment of postage and other postal dues for which postage stamps are used. These stamps, however, will not be generally available at post offices until such time as the existing stocks of stamps of the same denominations in the old colors are exhausted." "The list as given in the margin is as follows :

| $1 / 4$ | anna | stamp |  | Slate-grey. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1/2 | anna | " |  | Pea-green. |
| 1 | anna | " |  | Crimson. |
| 2 | annas | ' |  | Violet. |
| $21 / 2$ | annas | " |  | Blue |

Thus, before these lines are in print, we shall have the new issucs. It will be seen that the stamns will only have their colors changed. To one who can read between the lines, it will also appear that the I anna 6 pies stamps will be abolished as soon as the stock in hi.nd is exhausted. I shall send you the new issues as soon
as they are available, and your readers will be able to judge for themselves if there be any change in the bantlings from their torbears.

New Zealand has kept aloof from federation, but has given a more practical proof of her Imperialist Spirit. The text of the telegrams which last week passed between Mr. Ward, Postmaster-General of New Zealand and Mr. Fanshawe, Director-General of the India Post office, in connection with the adoption by New Zcaland of the Imperial Penny Postage, is interesting as showing the spirit in which this great reform has been adopted. The last report of the New Zealand Post office, it should be noted, shows that the introduction of the change will cost New Zealand from sixty to seventy thousand pound sterling annually. The Postmaster General New Zealand, cabled :"New Zealand introduces universal penny postage ist January, befitting commemoration new century confident your reciprocating. I send greetings on forging another link in chain of Empire." The reply from the Director-General, Iadian Post office, ran :- " Hearty congratulations on New Zealand joining Imperial Penny Postage. India fully prepared reciprocate. No link more enduring than cheapened communication by post."

The special war correspondent at the Cape of a local daily writes that the authorities at St. Helena have unearthed a few chests of obsolete St. Helena stamps with and without surcharges These stamps are being sold at $7 ;$ per cent over face value. It is reported that over $£ 40,000$ worth of stamps have already been sold, and shoald any of your readers be inclined to have a set, they should lose no time in applying for the same. Considering the price the stamps are catalogued by Stanley Gibbons, any successful deal would mean "good biz." as your neighbours say: Let us hope there will be a fall in St. Helena's.

The Canida Stamp Sheet is the title of an interesting monthly, of which two numbers have appeared, hailing from Quebec. It is published by Mr, W. G. L. Paxman, of the Canada Stamp Co., and is devoted to the interests of the collector of British North American stamps. A more extended review has been crowded out, we have merely room to wish the new comer a long and prosperous career.

## The Atlontreal 将hilatelist.

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the science of Philately.

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## Editorial.

## Next Number out Nov. 15th

 All Copy must be in by Nov. 4
## CANADIAN LOCALS.

Our article on the so called Montreal locals has created a wide spread interest, and many correspondents have written to us on the subject. We have much pl eas
ure in publishing in this number an account of a "local" said to have been used in British Columbia in 1897, written by Mr. Basil G. Hamilton of Winnipeg. From the facts as related by Mr. Hamilton we would gather that this 5 cent tas was put upon letters handed to the officers of the comp.ny's line of steamers, with the object of discouraging the entrusting of correspondence to their care, rather than an attempt to compete with the regular Government service. Such letters would of course have to be also prepaid by Canadian stamps if they were to be delivered at any post office ; the stamp might be considered as a kind of special delivery one used perhaps on letters not in time for the regular mail routes, or to or from points at which these may have been no Postal service. If this surmise, should turn out to be correct, as on further investigation we think it will, these labels would rank as of a similar class to the "Barnard Caril express " stamps, or the Western Fromss of the Cnited States, which represented a supplementary charge for a service for which the Post Office Department did not provide. Those who are familiar with the history of the Wells Fargo and other express companies franks, know that they were the pioneers of postage stamps, and represented a service, which in the then unsettled state of the country, particularly in mining districts, the Government did not and could not provide. These franks have been much neglected of late years by philatelists, atthough they form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of postage stamps. Possibly other similar labels may upon investigation turn up from the British Columbia or Yukon mining districts, and as to Mr. Hamilton belongs the honor of unearthing a stamp which we believe has been hitherto unknown to philatelists, we trust he will pursue his investigations further for his own satisfaction and the good of the philatelic cause. . We thank Mr

Hamilton for his most interesting communication and hope to have more from his pen.

## REFERENCES.

The working of Philatelic Societies, or as they are called in England-Stamp exchange clubs-is a topic of discussion in the columns of our English contemporaries. Various abuses are pointed out and suggestions offered for their remedy by persons experienced in the management of such societies. In America we have the same difficulties to contend with, but there is one custom that prevails amongst our societies that should be stopped, if membership in a society is to be of any value. We allude to the way i. which "references" are given. During the past few weeks there has reached our office over ten requests asking us to join as many different' societies, some coming from persons almost entirely unknown to us, but in every case a blank application form was enclosed, to be filled in by the applicant, and in every case on the line marked-references-was to be found the signature of some officer of the society, and in several cases a second name signed on the line below, so that no matter into whose hands this form might fall, be he the most dishonest scamp, it was only necessary to fill in a genuine or fictitious name and address, answer one or tivo simple questions, send the form in to the secretary, and in due course the applicant is admitted to the select circle of philatelists endorsed by the most influential names on its board of direction. Applications which come to us with references signed in blank as nearly all do, are consigned to the waste paper basket, we cannot conceive how any self respecting philatelist, would care to associate himself with a society whose membership was formed in so loose unbusiness like a manner. A man who will sign a reference on a blank form, to be filled up he knows not by whom, is not
worth having as a reference. His signature is a worthless one because he himself has no respect for it. What would be thought of a man who would send out broad cast bank checks signed in blank to be filled up at the receiver's pleasure ? Simply that a signature on such a check would be of no value.

Many of our societies are too eager to increase their their membership, and adopt questionable methods to attain this object. Better far a small select society, whose members can have confidence one in another, and who are willing to contribute enough to defray the necessary working expenses, than one with a wide spread list of membership, attracted to it because it is cheap, or perhaps because it gives the dishonest a chance to prey upon the honest.

Our Cook Islands correspondent, Mr. Ralph W. Gosset, informs us that he has been appointed chief postmaster of the Islands. The readers of the Montreal. Philatelist, as well as the Editor and Publisher unite in congratulating Mr. Gosset upon his promotion.
Mr. Gosset's promised exhaustive paper on the stamps of Cook Islands is nearing completion and we hope to publish the first instalment in our next number. The compiler of the article, having un usually good sources of information, and knowing how to properly use them, this will undoubtedly be the most complete history, yet written in regard to these stamps.

The Philatelic Adzocate, without questioning any of our statements of fact in regard to stamp illustrations, still claims a victory upon the field from which it fled, and indulges in some slangy, vulgar abuse, which is really beneath our notice. It makes one statement in regard to us which is quite incorrect, when it states "the editor of the M. P. wrote to the P. M. G. for permission" to publish our
usual illustrations of stamps. The editor of this paper has had no correspondence whatsoever, with the Post Office Department on this matter. Our publisher hav, and in that correspondence notified the Department that he declined to relinquish his right to illustrate stamps, taking the ground that such illustrations were not imitations in the sense contemplated by the P. O. Act. Consequently there could be no possibility of our feeling galled at not getting a permission wedid not care to ask for, and which as a matter offact was not required. As our contemporary the Advocate fails to appreciate the mission of the press to lead and form public opinion, and to maintain public rights, to discuss topics of interest to its readers, to avoid personalities, treating of measures not men, we are quite certain that it at least will never wag the world, philatelic or otherwise.

## A TRUE CANADIAN LOCAL.

By Basil C. Hamilton, Winnipeg, Man., October 8th, 1900 -


In the article in the Montreal Philatelist of Sep ember regarding Montreal local stamps, there occurs the statement "No genuine locals have ever been used in Canada." As the article is simply a condensed reproduction of one written in 1872 , possibly the statement may have referred to that period. If so, so be it; but in case it was intended also to apply to the present, I wish to point out that there was a local issued in Canada in 1897 which the proprietors claim was in use during that year and a specimen of which I enclose.

It appears the Upper Columbia Tramway and Navigation Company, operating a line of steamers on the Columbia river from Golden, B. C. to Windemere, were contractors for carrying the mail to and from those points and for Foit Steele;
but in 1897 the contract was awarded to a firm who put on a line of stages; some of the people would not be broken off from the old style, at times more convenient. and persisted in handing letters to officers and crew of the boat to be delivered. In order to put a stop to this the $C^{\prime}$ 'y. had stamps printed, a 1,000 in number, in blocks of 20 , four rows of five, which sold for \$1 per block and one stamp was supposed to be affixed to every letter posted on the boat. The particulars I have given I gleaned from Mr. Parson who is the secretary of thecompany, during a visit made in 1898 . He admitted the greater portion of the blocks were then on hand and I saw in his office, at Golden, B. C., many of the sheets four of which he sold me at cost price.

Now for the other side of the statement about their being at one time in use. I spent four and a half months that summer under canvas among the mountains and though 1 made enquiries of all the settlers whom I met, few of them had ever seen the stamps in use, some of them had never heard of them. Enquiries from the postmasters gave me assurance that some letters had passed through their hands, bound for other parts, bearing both the local and government stamps, but for where bound,-"Well! they did not just remember." They did not remember seeing many.
The secretary admitted that he had at one time taken an interest in stamp collecting, and though he did not say so, recollections of his earlier pleasures may have moved him to start the Company's locals, at any rate the statement is made good by his word and that of the postmaster at Windermere that there were some of these locals used for the purpose of paying the postage on the Company's boat.

## MAFEKING SIEGE STAMPS.

The following questions were put to the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain:
(1) Are these stamps being taken up by genuine collectors, or merely by those bitten with the "War Curio Craze"? (if I may be allowed the expression).
(2) Is there any official authority for their issue or are they, as many think, a
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(3) W
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I. M doubte genuin and I who $h$ year or stamps collect who ha sympa quentl find th of a fer ed par undoul collect he inst the 3 d . inadve advert effects very fa to pres boom has ne of any ever, a decry are w every hold words
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purely speculative issue? (They may be, like the Z.A.R. Vryburg's, unauthorised.)
(3)Why were so many varieties needed (I can vouch for the fact that there are 19 different sorts at present on the market); and why was it necessary to surcharge all, except what may be termed the Baden-Powell types, with a higher value?

They were subnitted by that magazine to Mr. J. R. F. Turner, 'who probably knows as much about the Mafeking stamps as anybody in England. That gentleman makes the following reply in the columns of the $P$. J. of $G, B$. September number.
I. Mafeking Besieged stamps are undoubtedly being eagerly sought after by genuine collectors all over the country, and I know of several cases where people who had stopped buying stamps for a year or two have invested in Mafeking stamps, and are now again quite keen collectors. On the other band, people who have not hitherto had the slightest sympathy with Philately, and have frequently disparaged the hobby, suddenly find themselves, owing to the acquisition of a few Mafeking stamps, quite interested parties, and in some cases they will undoubtedly develop into ardent stamp collectors. In fact, Baden-Powell, when he instituted the siege stamps, especially the 3d. value bearing his own portrait, inadverdently gave Philately the best advertisement it has ever had. The effects of this advertisement will be of a very far-reaching character, and it is safe to predict after the war is over, such a boom in British South African stamps as has never before occurred in the stamps of any other country. There are, however, a limited number of collectors who decry the Mafeking stamps for all they are worth, but I find that in practically every case these people have failed to get hold of any of the stamps. In other words the grapes are very sour.
2. The amount of ignorance displayed regarding the internal state of Mafeking during the siege is quite remarkable. As the town was under martial law, the military authorities took precedence over the civic authorities, and Baden-Powell became practically a dictator in its true Roman sense. He was the authority for issuing stamps, and it would be impossible for anyone fully conversant with law to question or impugn his authority. The Post Office at Mafeking became directly
under his control : he had a perfect right to issue stamps and to institute a special service of native runners These latter were paid by the Government Authorities exercising full control over the Post Office. It has been stated that as much as $£ 25$ was paid to one of these runners. I see no reason to question this assertion. B.P. may have had a most urgent message to send to Plumer, the importance of which justified an ontlay of $£ 25$. There is, however, no doubt that the average native runner usually received a very small sum for carrying letters through the Boer lines. Each runner would receive one packet of from 50 to 80 letters, sometimes less than 50 . These were taken directly to Buluwayo, and a gentleman just returned from Rhodesia who was on intimate terms of friendship with the Postmaster at Buluwayo, tells me he not infrequently saw these mails as they came in from Mafeking.

It is quite untrue to say that the issue was entirely speculative. The Post Office was only open to the public one hour during each morning, and residents who wished to communicate with their friends in the outer world had to leave their letters at the Post Office during that hour. Each letter was weighed, and the sum charged for its transmission was written on the envelope, stamps to the value of this amount being affixed by one of the clerks. Unused stamps could not be purchased at the Post Office, and those few that have since appeared on the market were either obtained surreptitiously through one of the clerks at the P.O. or else went through the post uncancelled. I have seen several that fall within this latter category.
3. Mafeking, through formerly in British Bechuanaland, some few years ago was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Cape of Good Hope. Consequently at the outbreak of hostilities it was not surprising to find that the P.O, possessed both Bechuanaland and Cape stamps.

A long siege had not been anticipated, the prevalent opinion being that the war would be over by Christmas. When however March arrived and there was no prospect of immediate relief, the P.O. found it necessary to husband its resources. The stock of stamps on hand was a small one, and for the most part consisted of $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. and id. values. As the minimum charge for the postage of a letter via North was 1s. and via South 6 d ., the latter route being very seldom used, in order to make the stamps Jast more than twice as long as they otherwise:
would have done, they were all surcharged a higher value. As it was quite impossible to know how long the siege would still last, B.P. was certainly justified in increasing the value of his stock of stamps in this way, and to guard against a possible shortage, he instituted two special stamps. One, known as the cyclist stamp, has "Local Post" at the foot, and was purely for local purposes, letters so franked being delivered in any part of Mafeking by members of the Cadet Corps. The other stamp the "Baden Powell" 3d. merely has "Postage" at the foot and helped to frank letters anywhere, either in or outside Mafeking. I have seen several envelopes bearing four of these stamps sent from Mafeking (Cape of Good Hope) to Buluwayo (Rhodesia), and I also know of letters sent to England bearing the B.P. stamp, in fact, 1 possess one myself. Siege stamps were instituted on March 23 , and the relief of the town took place on May 17, but despite the methods Baden-Powell adopted to increase his stock of stamps, it is stated in a communication I have received from the PostMaster General of the Cape of Good Hope that the whole of the stock of the stamps were sold at Mafeking prior to the relief of the town.

> J. R. F. Turnver.

## NOTES FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Our esteemed triend Mr. H. Bolitho of Auckland, New Zealand who occasionally furnishes us with interesting news, has sent us the New Zealand' Herald containing a complete report of the Postal and Telegraph Department of the colony. Some of the most important items will no doubt interest our readers :

The Postmaster-General, in his annual report on the working of his Department, says:-It has been determined to introduce a universal penny letter post in this colony from January ist next. The beginning of the new century will fittingly mark the event, which should give widespread satisfaction and prove an epoch in the history of the colony. New Zealand will, by this reform, be placed in the forefront of the civilised countries of the world. Not only in the colony, but throughout the Empire, the penny post will be htiled as an inestimable boon,
and, judging from the enormous increase in the volume of correspondence which has followed the cheapening of postage rates in New Zealand in the past, only a few years should elapse before the financial loss incurred at the outset is largely, if not entirely, made up.

## INCREASED BUSINESS.

The year has been one of activity without parallel in the history of the Department, the volume of business fully reflecting the general prosperity of the colony: Work on the postal side has increased very steadily in every branch. Letters show an addition of 7.61 per cent., while letter-cards and post-cards continue to go beyond the most sanguine estimate. The traffic which has for the two previous years showed an increase in the number of telegrams of 8.07 and 10.05 per cent. respectively, has still further increased by 16.25 per cent.

## NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

The halfpenny, penny, and twopence halfpenny labels are now issued in the colors decided upon at the Washington Convention, namely, green, red, and dark blue respectively. The designs and colors of the penny and fourpenny values have been transposed, and the color of the twopenny changed from claret to violet. Watermarked paper has been used for the halfpenny stamps, and similar paper is to be procured for the other varieties. A one penny halfpenny postage stamp die is now being engraved. Postage due stamps have been in use for some months, replacing the unpaid postage dockets. Stamped envelopes have been printed by the Government printer from electrotypes cast from postage stamp dies, but these have been found to be costly and unsatisfactory. Embossed dies have therefore been cut, and envelopes, bearing Her Majesty's effisy, in raised white are now on sile. The halfpenny die is octagonal with green background, the penny and twopenny circular, with red and violet background respectively. Post cards, showing on the address side views of New Zealand scenery, and also cards with representations of incidents, etc., in connection with the departure of the New Zealand contingents to South Africa, were issued. The latter were very popular.

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# THE LEAGUE OF CANADIAN PHILATELISTs. 

Organized September 16th, 1898.


Official Organ.... ...the montreal Philatelist.

488 McLaren St., Ottawa, Can.
Sept. 16th, 1900.

## Fellow Members :-

The summer months are now over and we are all turning with renewed interest to our albums. During the past few months I have not had any sales, for two reasons :- Ist I did not have sufficient lots. 2nd, I did not wish to worry the members for them, if they did not wish to send them. However it is now time that we should have a sale, and I therefore ask all members, who have lots, to send them for the sale which bope to have in November or, surely, in December at the latest. If the members will send a few more lots I may promise a sale in November.
I am sorry to have had to keep, so long, the lots that were sent in.

Hoping many members will turn their attentlon to this department.
I remain, Fraternally yours,
J. Sydney Dalton, Auct. Mgr.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

I beg to remind Members that dues for the current year are now payable, and that by sending the amount without further notice they would benefit the funds of the Society and save trouble for the Secretary. It is gratifying to state that many members have already paid them, showing the interest they take in the Society.

MEMBERS ADMITTED :
No. 162 David O. Clark.
No. 163 R. S. Godfrey.

No. 164 Frank W. Pitt.
No. 165 R. Newton Johns.
No. 166 Oscar F. Anderson.
No. 167 H. O. Marimian.
No. 168 J. Costa.
The names of the references of the last named gentleman were omitted in last report. W. K. hall and Wm. V. de Wettern.
The Secretary would feel obliged if members admitted would forward their dues without further notice and cards shall be sent.

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

No. 169 James Keary, New Westminster, B. C., Telegraph apprentice. Ref. W.' J. Wurtele, E. H. Pittendrigh.
No. 170 W. Ernest Irving, 4 Clarence Road, Woodgreen, London. N. Clerk. Ref. W. K. Hall, A. P. Stockings.
No. ${ }_{171}$ H. W. Browne, Canadian Bank of Commerce. Guelph, Bank Clerk. Ref. W. J. Wurtele, H. Smith.
No. 172 Chas. D. Higley, Salamanca, N. Y. Ref. W. K. Hall, W. H. Hogart.
No. 173 W. W. Dewing, 4 Boston Ave. Kingsbridge, N. York City, Manager. Ref. W. K. Hall, H. Smith.
H. Smith,

Sec.-Treas.
42 Dudley St., Medford, Mass.
3rd October, 1900.

## Exehange Notiess.

\$5.00 Vive Camera and complite outfit to exchange for stamp- or stamp sundrics. R, G, Pl.EWS, Uak Lake, Mantoba.

2-4-5
Have U. S. Copper Colovial Coius, for stamps which Catalogue 250 or more, Columbian Quarter (fine) for $189 \mathrm{~s}=10.00$ Document (U. S.) fine and not cut INO. C, MORGAN, box 145 , New Kensington, West'd Co, Pa, Uuited'S ates.
\$ 3-4-6
For exchange relics, curiosities, thousand dollar Orchesthian, ten dullar Accordeon, noveltias in enveth pes, post catds, etc., fos stamps. H.inclo-e postage. nu letters anxwered 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. Exchancel by Sheets I'referred, I use Official Einvelopes, HEkM GREMMEL, Muscatine, Ia., U. S.
53.4-6

EXCHANGE,-Anyone who sends me better el ane st amps, dupheates if possibie. will receive equal value in new and used stamps of Austria, Ilungary. Bosnia. erc.. by return mall. EMERICH holin, Wien XI/a Autricte.

2-3-4
Exchange.-The undersigned is always pleased to exchange none but beiter postage stamps of all countries with serivus collectors. He does not send first. Trash sent to him will be returned unfranked. Address, REV. R. VON PIRCH, Berlin, Canada.

4-2-5
Address separately to me the different enti es of sour country, and you will receive South American stamps or entires. Desire also exctange in stamps. WALDEMAR HOFFMAN, B enos Ares, Rodriguez Pena 12S, Argentine Rep.
$83-2-4$
To exchange 5c. yellow br: (Jefferson), Alsace 25 cent, New York hand stamps red and black, fine cancelled copies, again:t U.S 1869 , and G月ada 12\%, 17 cent. THEO. KGEHNER, Zapp, Texas.
s $3-2-4$
WANTED:-To exchange with collectors of all countries: Ausiralia, South Africa, British colunies preferred. Send 100 to 200 and receive same value in U.S. Canada revenues wanted, also Canada coins. ERWIN Q. WARD, Supt. Iruant School. Springfield, Mass , U. S.A. \& 3-2-4
I have U.S , British colonies and foreign to exchange for Hniti. S. \&C. America, Omahas, N -wfoundland. Columbians 6 Br . colonies, ete. Correspondents wanted in all countries. Send stimps. E M. ATMORE. Parkhill. Ont. \& 3-2-4

WANTED,--U.S unpaid and adhesive postnge, curcent type. on cover showing post mark 1894, Will give greater value in exehange. THEODUR C. MANA, 1416 Hickory St., St. Louis, Mo.
s 3-2-4
I desire to exchange birds' eggs and skins with naturalists. Will also give stamps for the same. E C. SMITH, 109 Good Street, Akron, Onio. s3-4-6

Whoever send, me five old coins, low values, (no U. S.) will receive 25 stamps cat. 50 C or over free by reiurn mail; also entire envelopes and original covers exchanged, any country, A, B. FRANTZ, BOX 206, Lebanon, Pa, U, S,
s3-4-6

Manitoba Law Stamps to exchange for other Ca. nadian revenue, or foreign adhesives. S. A. HE1). FUR D. Brandon, Maníoba, Canada.
7.10 4

Souvenir Cards, uxed or unused. exchanged with collectors in Canad, und U. S. Unn give also nddresses of foreign coll ctors. A. ANTON it Fiorence Street, Yunkers, N. Y., (U.S.A.) $83-2-1$

## Dealess' Directory.

A two or three-line ad, in this Directory, once 200 three times, 50c. Extra lines, 10c, each. Payable in advance.
 to parties giving tood referecicect.
Brown, Wm, P. S. Anims stree. New York cive below Scott's 1900 catal igue and 50 p.c, commission.
 ada Postage Album, oully 60.

 stamp. in great varicty
 a specity, Packets and section lin larie vanate\}: Lhist free.
International Stamp Co , Monteal Cimamiad common stamps, cheap. A gensis tor stantey Gibbons, 1 d.
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Low, Lyman H. United Charites Bualdigg, at

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Scott Stamp \& Coin Co., Ltd., York Ciny. New issules a specialy.
Smith \& Son, Alfred, zran Evee Seet Owners of the f.smous "Rowland Hill" Collections.

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90,London Wall, London, E. C. - WholesalePrice List Post Free,

12-1-12

Box 12, Longueuil. Que, 12-6-5

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

#  

PART エI. NOW READY

Price $2 / 3$ post-free].
[Price 2/3 post-free.

## PARTICULAR ATTENTION

has been given to the production of enlarged illustrations of many minor varieties, which can more easily be distinguished from a large print, but which are difficult to describe, especially to the younger collector, such as the two dies of Argentine 5c. ; the Bulgaria unpaid 5st ; France, two dies of the 1876 isues ; Bremen, three types of the 3 grote; Greece, enlarged heads of the Paris and Athens prints; Portugese Colonies, the various dies of the Crown issues.

## OWING TO THE CONTINUAL PRESSURE ON SPACE

it has been found necessary to exclude entirely all " 0 fficial Seals.' These are not stamps at all, but merely gummed labels applied by officials to close packets that have come open or broken while in transit.

## MANY IMPORTANT COUNTRIES

have been thoroughly revised and rewritten, such as Belgium, 1869 - 81 issues; Brazil, 1894-99; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Dutch Indies ; Japan, 1876-99; Liberia; Luxemburg; Portugal and Colonies; Roumania, etc., etc.

Orange River Colony (late Orange Free State) and Transvaal (late South African Republic) have been rewritten and brought up to date, and removed from the body of this volume and placed at the end as a Supplement to Part I., British Empire, to which volume it will be transferred in the next edition.

The Mafeking Seige Stamps have also been included in this Addenda, with the prices at which we supply many of the varieties.

> STANLEXY GIBBONS, Ltu., 391, Stpand, LONDON, W. C.

## The "Rowland Hill" High-grade Parkeet

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> CT A Special Point.-An Americar Collector writes: "The packets are adding many stamps to my collection, and give me opportunity to improve its character by changing dirty stamps for e an ones.

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