

have been known to fill albums with missives of this kind received from friends abroad; but now the cards are being sold in this country, and it will be like the letting out of waters. Many of them are 'made in Germany' and imported, but home manufacture also has begun, or the foreign craftsman is adapting himself to English requirements. They have been taken up by the 'penny-in-the-slot' general provider, and can be obtained at Kew and in other places of public resort which they illustrate. One enterprising firm seeks to arouse patriotism by picturing the vessels of the Navy. Germany is a special sufferer from the circulation of these missives. The travelling Teuton seems to regard it as a solemn duty to distribute them from each stage of his journey, as if he were a runner in a paper-chase. His first care on reaching some place of note is to lay in a stock, and alternate the sipping of beer with the addressing of post cards. Sometimes he may be seen conscientiously devoting to this task the hours of a railway journey. Would-be vendors beset the traveller on the tops of hills, and among the ruins on lowlands, in the hotel, the *café*, and even the railway train. They are all over the country, from one end of the Fatherland to the other—from the beech woods of Rügen on the north, to the southernmost summit in the Saxon Switzerland. Some of these cards, by the way, are of enormous size; and anyone in England who is favoured with them by foreign correspondents is subjected to a heavy fine by the inland postal authorities, who are not content with delivering them in a torn and crumpled state. The illustrated post card has already gone through a process of evolution, and has developed species. The embryo was in existence more than half a century ago. Elderly people will remember the note-paper, headed with small engravings of scenery, which used to be sold at places where there was anything of special interest. Here was the germ of the idea. But the photograph came, and the illustrated note-paper disappeared. Then keepers of hotels and enterprising firms began to turn letter-paper and envelopes to advertising purposes, by suitable inscriptions in prominent type. That practice continues, as we all know; but it was not till the post card was issued, now nearly thirty years ago, that this particular development became possible. Post cards have one great advantage, that he who runs—or does not—may read, though we have heard of one being marked 'private.' It was not, however, till about five years ago, when any card of duly regulated size might be stamped and despatched through the post, that the illustrator

and advertiser had really a chance, which they were not long in seizing. The results are legion, their varieties great. In some the illustration is subordinate to the advertisement; others are intended as memorials of places. The latter are the descendants of the old illustrated note-paper; they are harmless, sometimes rather pretty, and, as records of interesting places, much less expensive, if less accurate, than a photograph, of which, however, they are often transcripts. Another temptation is offered to the user. They are often so full of picture as to leave hardly any room for writing—which may be an equal blessing to the sender and the receiver."

Our own views exactly!

* * *

MR. BACON tells us that he has **British Museum.** changed the stamps in the cases in the King's Library; the issues of Austria, from 1867, and those of Switzerland, down to the Unpaid Letter Stamps, are now on view.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to MAJOR EVANS, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E., or to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C.

PART I.

Great Britain.—Mr. Warhurst tells us that the stamped forms sent out by the Agricultural Department (to which we alluded in July) have been in use for some years past; he sends us a copy dated 1891, and bearing two impressions of the 1d. wrapper stamp (we understand that the *Monthly Circular* should have said *wrapper*, not *envelop*, stamps), one for the postage to the occupier of land, and the other for the return of the form to the local "Officer of Inland Revenue." He also shows us another form, containing printed statistics of the same Department, and impressed with a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. wrapper stamp, dated 1889.

British Bechuanaland.—*The L. P.* describes a specimen (said to be *unique*) of the Cape of Good Hope card, 1d., *red-brown*, of 1882, with two complete impressions of the surcharge employed in 1894, one being the right way up and the other inverted below it. The card therefore bears the words "BRITISH BECHUANALAND" four times over.

British South Africa Company.—We have received $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2d. stamps of the same type as the current 1d.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., yellow-green; *perf.* 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, etc.
2d., brown " "

Canada.—We have received the four-leaved 3 c., bearing the same type of surcharge as that which we described last month for the stamp with numerals in the lower corners. We learn from *Alkeel's Weekly* that the

ordinary 2 c. stamp in its new colour was issued on August 20th.

Adhesives. 2 c. on 3 c., red; 4 leaves.
2 c., red

Cape of Good Hope.—Divers correspondents have kindly shown us varieties of the 1d. on 1½d. cards to which we alluded in July. Mr. Warhurst sends us the variety with two bars and Mr. Ridpath sends us another copy and also the card of 1890, with inscription added in black at top, with the three-bar surcharge and a large square stop after "PENNY." The two-bar surcharge has the words "ONE—PENNY" in thin type, similar to that of the words "ONE—HALFPENNY" overprinted on the 1d. card in 1894; there seems to be always a stop after "PENNY," and this form of surcharge appears to exist only on the 1½d. cards of 1896. We have obtained a copy of this card used in October, 1897. In the case of the three-bar surcharge there is frequently a minute dot after "PENNY," but we now know it, on both varieties of the 1½d. card, with a plain square period, which probably was always in the setting but does not always print.

We are informed that we were wrong in stating last month that the views on the Pictorial Cards were lithographed; they are printed from "process" blocks.

Gibraltar.—*Morocco Agencies.*—We have received the 2 pesetas with the London overprint.

Adhesive. 2 p., black and carmine.

Hong Kong.—*Le T.-P.* states that the current 1 dollar stamp exists without the Chinese overprint at the side.

Adhesive. \$1 on 96 c., black; without Chinese surcharge.

India.—*Puttialla.*—We are indebted to Mr. Stewart Wilson for specimens of the three pies stamp surcharged "PATIALA STATE" in two lines in black. We are glad to say that we have been able to find no errors on the sheet, but there are a few broken letters or defective impressions here and there, and it may be possible to chronicle varieties with inverted "L" for "T," etc.

Adhesive. 3 pies, carmine; black surcharge.

Alwar.—We have examined a sheet of the perforated ¼ a., and find that it contains 60 stamps in ten horizontal rows of six. There are small crosses in the centre of the top and bottom margins (as guides for perforating?), and the paper is watermarked "W. S. & Co." in script letters in a zigzag frame in the middle of the sheet. The stamps appear to us to be lithographed.

Bamra.—We learn from *The Ph. J. of India* that Major Hancock has found a sheet of ¼ a. stamps, in black on magenta, of our ninth setting, and showing the error "enna" in the eleventh stamp.

Bussahir.—The first illustration below shows, not very correctly, the design of the new ½ a. stamp. The English inscriptions should all be in more or less fancy type, especially the words "HALF ANNA," and some of the other details are not fully represented.



Cochin.—The second illustration above shows the design of the new envelope stamps.

Duttia.—On comparing the ½ a. stamps to which we alluded last month with those described in June and July, we find that they are printed from the same setting, but upon paper of a different texture and shade—it is thinner and not so blue. We give an illustration of the type.



Hyderabad.—Mr. Shavakshah sends us a specimen of the 1 a., current type, bearing what he tells us is a forgery of the *Sarkari* surcharge in black. The principal point of difference between this and any of the types of the genuine surcharges seems to be that whereas in the genuine the third character has a large open loop below, the forgery has a solid lump there, not so large as the loop would be if filled up with ink. We understand that this forgery exists on all the values, and that specimens are to be met with bearing genuine obliterations and on pieces of paper.

Sirmoor.—We give an illustration of the post card chronicled in July.



Mauritius.—We give illustrations of the surcharged adhesives which we chronicled in July, also of the card noted last month and of the stamp upon a wrapper, the overprinting on which is of a rather complicated description.

Wrapper. "3," in red, on 4 c., in black, on 3 c., green.



UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
MAURITIUS (MAURICE)
POST CARD
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE | L'ADRESSE SEULE DOIT ÊTRE ÉCRITE DE CE CÔTÉ DE LA CARTE



Newfoundland.—We give an illustration of the new 5 c. stamp, with portrait of the Duke of York.

New Zealand.—We have received the 6d. of 1898, printed locally, and the 5d. and 8d. are reported by some of our American contemporaries.

Adhesives. 5d., reddish brown; perf. 11.
6d., yellow-green " " " "
8d., blue " " " "



Messrs. Smyth & Nicolle send us the following cutting from the *Otago Daily Times* of August 2, showing that the advantages of philately are fully appreciated in New Zealand:—

"The printing of the new postage stamps is now being done by the Government printer. For the present the colours used in London are being continued, but those of the halfpenny, penny, and twopence-halfpenny labels will shortly give place to the colours selected by the Washington Conference—namely, green, red, and dark blue respectively. At the same time the designs of the penny and fourpenny values will be transposed, and necessary changes made in the colours of the fourpenny, sixpenny, and possibly the ninepenny stamps. The Government printer has now in hand a series of post cards bearing on the address side views of New Zealand scenery. These cards are intended to advertise to some extent the scenery of the colony, and, as they will be sold at the same price as plain cards, a large demand may be anticipated. It is hoped that a fair assortment will be ready in a few months. The plates for the postal notes having become worn, it is intended to shortly issue notes of an improved pattern and design."

Great Barrier Island.—In confirmation of what we said last month as to the "Pigeon Post," we have received a copy of a letter, the writer of which states that he sent a number of messages by this post in order to obtain the stamps, and no doubt the philatelic demand is greatly increasing the business done; but he adds, "The value of the post to those living on the island is very great, as they have only one steamer a week, and she only remains a few hours. They always arrange to have some birds on the island ready, and send fresh lots over every week, according to the demand." Another Pigeon Service claims also to be working on the same line, and its proprietor has issued two beautiful triangular stamps, 1s., red, for messages from Auckland to Great Barrier Island, and 6d., blue, for the return journey. But the pigeons must not increase and multiply too rapidly, or philatelists will lose confidence!

Queensland.—We have received the 6d. of current type, four figures, in a *yellowish* shade of green than before.

Mr. Hadlow has shown us specimens of a 2d. stamp, of the 1882 type, printed on a thin paper resembling that with the impressed Crown & "Q," and with what appears to be the current clean-cut perforation, gauging 12½ to 13. The paper is very distinctly thinner than the usual Crown & "Q" paper, but it undoubtedly has a real watermark, not the barely visible impressed device. The impression is in a rather *deep* shade of blue.

Sarawak.—The correspondent who so kindly sent us the new provisionals last month tells us that on each sheet of 100 stamps the word "CENTS" on the eighth stamp in the top row, and on the first in the fourth row, has a smaller letter "s" than the others, it being the "lower-case" letter of the same fount.

South Australia.—Our publishers have recently obtained entire sheets (or what appear to be entire sheets) of some of the early wrappers of this colony, examination of which shows what the proper sizes of the wrappers should

be if the sheets are properly cut up. Those with stamps the first type are as follows:—

5½ × 17½	inches, in sheets of 8 (2 rows of 4).
4½ × 13½	" " 8 (2 " 4).
4½ × 11½	" " 16 (2 " 8).

There can of course be no question as to the identity of single specimens of the largest size, but it is equally evident that the larger wrappers could be cut down so as to produce the smaller ones; the latter should therefore be collected in vertical pairs, the distance between the two impressions proving the size.

The sheet found of the middle size (a size which does not appear to have ever been catalogued) is most interesting, as it is surcharged "O.S." in the same type as the adhesives, Type (b) in the Catalogue of Envelopes, &c. This was probably the first size issued.

With the second type of ½d. stamp we find the largest size in a sheet of 4 and the smallest in a sheet of 16.

Straits Settlements.—*Perak.*—We are indebted to a correspondent in this State for a copy of a 4 c. stamp in the bicoloured type. He adds that the 4 c. on 8 c. is not known there, and gives us the welcome intelligence that a "federal" issue is expected shortly, which will do away with the separate stamps for the various States.

Adhesive. 4 c., lilac and carmine.

Victoria.—We have received various adhesives, etc., of current types in new colours. Watermark and perforation as before.

Adhesives. ½d., emerald-green.
1d., rose.
1½d., carmine on yellow.
2½d., deep blue.
5d., reddish chocolate.

Envelopes. ½d., emerald-green } on white laid paper,
1d., rose-red } 147 × 90 mm.
2d., mauve }

Wrappers. ½d., emerald-green } on white wove paper,
1d., rose } with borders.

Zanzibar.—Our illustrations show the two types with head of the present Sultan.



Le C. de T.-P. states that the full set of stationery has also made its appearance with the new stamps.

Envelope. 2½ a., ultramarine; sizes?
Reg. Env. 2 a., brown-red "
Post Cards. ½ a., green on buff.
1 a., carmine "
1+1 a. " "

We understand that the paper employed for the adhesives is that which we described in February last as used for some of the values of the previous issue.

PART II.

Afghanistan.—Major Hancock tells us that he has seen some very dangerous forgeries of the *abasi* and *rupee*, black, of Type 8 in the Catalogue. We think it best to abstain from giving any detailed description.

Austria.—*The A. J. of Ph.* describes two varieties of the surcharge, "10 PARAS 10," upon the 3 kr. stamps employed in the Post Offices in Turkey. From the description

given the varieties seem to correspond with those known upon the 3 sld. of the earlier issue, but possibly there has been a new setting of the overprint.

Belgium.—*Le T.-P.* states that the 10 c. stamp is about to be issued (or has appeared by this time) in *carmine*. The ridiculous label at foot is still to accompany the stamps, although the ridiculous minister who invented it has disappeared from office. Improvements are effected slowly, we gather, in Belgium, one at a time.

Adhesive. 10 c., carmine.

Bolivia.—We give an illustration showing one of the surcharged stamps to which we have previously alluded. We understand that the two remaining values may be added to the list, and that the letters stand for *Estado Federal*.



Brazil.—The adhesives having all been overprinted, the turn of the envelopes has come. We have the 100 reis of current type, with letters of "REIS" close together, surcharged "200," in *deep blue*, upon the figures "100." We have also received the 50 reis stamp, Type 39, perf. about 6, and with the whole impression in practically the same colour.

Adhesive. 50 r., deep blue; perf. 6.

Envelope. 200 on 100 r., red on *woove*; 130 × 105 mm.

Our correspondent at Rio de Janeiro says that it was absurd to suppose that the 50 reis Journal stamps, which were surcharged with a handstamp, were reprints, as the stamps were manufactured in the United States, and no fresh supply was obtained; they were simply broken and damaged sheets, as stated in April. The apparent differences in the type of the surcharge, he thinks, are due to the fact that the later one was done singly, with raised type, and the earlier was lithographed in entire sheets, with transfers from type of the same nature as that used in the handstamp, the transfers being not quite so clear and sharp as the type.

Our illustration shows the Southern Cross stamps, as recently disfigured.

Le T.-P. publishes a translation of a notice, according to which the 400th Anniversary of the Discovery of the country is to be celebrated some time next year, in the usual appropriate fashion. Four (why not four hundred?) beautiful works of art are to be published, representing—



1. The Discovery of Brazil. "Where the nuts come from."

(*Charley's Aunt.*) Columbus is bound to be in this; he will probably be shown discovering a Brazil nut and cracking it.

2. The Independence of Brazil. Brazil will no doubt be depicted paying its debts in full, and resolving to issue no more unnecessary stamps.

3. The Abolition of the Empire. This will make a fine picture, the late Emperor shaking the dust of an ungrateful country from his feet and leaving it, accompanied by Brazilian Credit.

4. "La Republica." The Republic! Ah!

Chili.—A correspondent at Valparaiso very kindly sends us specimens of the new 30 c. stamp, of the ordinary series; it is in Type 14 of the Catalogue.

Adhesive. 30 c., deep rose; rouletted.

We learn from an official source that the Unpaid Letter Stamps are withdrawn from use, and that a handstamp is to

be employed in future to denote Postage Due; also that supplies of the ordinary stamps in new colours have been ordered, and may be expected to appear at the end of the year.

Colombia.—*Le C. de T.-P.* announces a new 20 c. stamp, of the same design as the other values recently issued.

Adhesive. 20 c., brown on lilac; perf.?

It is reported that a stamp (provisional, local, or what not) has been issued in the province of Boyaca. It is described as having a portrait in the centre, "COLOMBIA—BOYACA" below, "CORREOS" at the top of the stamp, and "CINCO 5 CENTAVOS" at foot. It is printed in *blue-green*. Is Boyaca a "Sovereign State," like Antioquia, etc., or is this label merely a speculative local?

Antioquia.—Messrs. Ridpath & Co. show us a copy of the card which we chronicled in July, and of which we now give an illustration. It is on *white*.



Santander.—*Le C. de T.-P.* states that a new 10 c. stamp has been issued here, the design consisting of the Arms with fresh surroundings.

Adhesive. 10 c., blue; perf.?

Crete.—We give illustrations of four types, forming, according to *Le T.-P.*, as many separate issues, of the stamps supposed to have been employed in the District garrisoned by Russian troops, but which have only been heard of by



1.



2.



3.



4.

collectors upon the departure of those troops for Odessa. The type which our contemporary places first is that with inscriptions in French, of which only one value is known. The second illustration shows the design of the two stamps which we saw in July. These were authenticated by means of a large handstamp, struck so as to partly cover four copies, in lilac on the first type and in blue upon the second. There were likewise two varieties of the design with a Trident in the centre, differing principally in the presence or absence of a Star at each end of the inscription in the upper portion of the oval band. These were authenticated by a small handstamp, struck near the top, as shown in the illustrations, on the third type in lilac and on the fourth in blue. The following list gives the varieties seen by the Editor of *Le T.-P.*, but he adds that he was informed that three values existed of the fourth type (as of the third), and that each had been printed in six colours—we presume one for each street of the town of Rethymno, if indeed there be as many streets!

Type 1.	1	metalik, ultramarine and lilac; imperf.
" 2.	1	metalik, green and blue
" 2.	2	" grey-black and blue "
" 3.	1	metalik, rose and lilac; perf. 11½
" 3.	2	metalik, blue "
" 3.	1	grosion, green "
" 4.	1	metalik, rose and blue "
" 4.	1	grosion "
" 4.	1	" blue "

We are informed that 4 metalik (the word is also spelt with double "1" on some of the stamps)=1 grosion (or piastre)=25 centimes.

Ecuador.—We give illustrations of various stamps that have appeared lately and have been duly chronicled; also



of an Official Seal, printed in dark green, which we suppose will be collected and termed a stamp, by some.

The A. J. of Ph. chronicles the 5 c. envelope of 1894, with a device added at the left-hand side, consisting of the Arms in an oval, enclosed in a rectangular frame, with "EMISSION HABILITADA" at top and "1899-1900" at foot. If these envelopes are really wanted for use there can be no object in making this addition to them; a simple postal notice would put them in circulation again, and, if the Department is hard-up for envelopes, they would last the longer if collectors and speculators had no excuse for buying them. The addition, surcharge, or whatever it is to be called, is in green.

Envelope. 5 c., green on white; Arms at left.

France.—*La R. Ph. Belge* states that the 5 c. in its new shade has appeared with the "½-ANNA-ZANZIBAR" surcharge, in red.

Adhesive. ½ a. on 5 c., yellow-green.

Djibouti.—Our illustration shows the surcharged label, which we chronicled in July.



Germany.—We gather from *Le T.-P.* that the inscription upon the 5+5 pf. card has been altered, so that the heading is now in two lines instead of three, the words denoting that the card is "reply-paid" being placed after "Postkarte" and in the same line.

Post Card. 5+5 pf., green on cream; new variety.

From the same source we learn that the Philatelic Society of Dresden has published a card impressed with the 5 pf. stamp, and with illustrations of the Mercury stamp of Austria and the 3 pf. of Saxony on the back (Commemorative?).

Guatemala.—We have received the 6 c. on 5 c., "1898," and the large fiscal stamp, 1 c., indigo, surcharged "CORREOS NACIONALES," with the overprints upside down. If we have noted these abnormalities already we apologise for repeating the information, but things have got so mixed in Guatemala that it is difficult to keep our chronicle correct. The surcharge "FRANCO" is reported to be bogus.

Holland.—We give illustrations showing the two new designs of the adhesives chronicled last month; also the first half of the 2½+2½ c. card, the 5 c., and the first half of the 5+5 c. cards. Our readers can imagine the details of the remainder. *Le T.-P.* adds that two envelopes have



AAN _____



Elke voor het afnemen. (Gedrukt bij de Uitgeverij.)



BRIEFKAART
 MET BETAALD ANTWOORD
 (CARTE POSTALE AVEC REPONSE PAYÉE)
 RIJSLERIE POSTVERKENING (1908 POSTALE UNIVERSIELLE)
 24: voor het adres betaald. (Côté réservé à l'adresse.)



appeared, impressed with stamps of the same type as the corresponding adhesives. They are of white wove paper, inside *grey-blue*.

Envelopes. 5 c., rose; 145 × 112 mm.
 12½ c., blue "

Surinam.—We learn from the *Weekly Stamp News* that the 25 c., *ultramarine*, of the 1884 issue, has recently been found with the surcharge "10 CENT" of last year. It was the 25 c., *greenish blue*, that had been previously met with thus disfigured.

Italy.—*San Marino.*—We gather that the list which we copied from *The L. P.* last month includes the full current set, and was not intended to give new colours only.

Eritrea.—Our illustrations show the two surcharged stamps chronicled last month.



Mexico.—*Le C. de T.-P.* publishes a translation of an official notice, according to which the current issue of stamps and postal stationery is to become obsolete on the 1st November, being replaced by a new issue. The Postal Department will give new stamps in exchange for the old ones up to the 31st January, 1900.

Morocco.—*Mazagan and Morocco.*—A correspondent sends us an *imperfector* specimen of the 5 c. of 1897. We trust these labels are not to be supplied in future *imperf.* and *perf.* He adds that *Saffi*, or *Asaffi*, is a fortified seaport between Mazagan and Mogador, with a population of 12,000.

Peru.—The current 5 c. stamp is reported to have appeared in a *blue-green* shade.

Portugal.—*Mozambique Company.*—In reference to the "25" on 75 reis, which we chronicled with a note from a local paper in May, a correspondent at the Cape gives us information to the following effect:—That the Chief of Finance at Beira, being about to be replaced early in the year and sent back to Lisbon, was anxious to take with him a little *souvenir* of his term of office which might afterwards be turned to profitable account. He accordingly had 10,000 of the 75 reis stamps converted into 25 reis, put 3000 on sale at the Post Office, and took the remaining 7000 (in part payment of his salary, perhaps). There was no necessity for the issue at all, there being plenty of 25 reis stamps in stock!

Portuguese India.—*The Ph. J. of India* announces the discovery of two novelties in the earlier issues, a *tête-bêche* pair of the 10 reis of 1872 on *laid* paper, and a

10 reis, *green*, of the Crown type, doubly surcharged "1½" and "6." The 40 reis of the type of 1872 is mentioned in the Handbook as existing *tête-bêche* on *wove* paper, and as all were printed from the same plate all the values may have shown this variety in the original sheets; but if the blocks composing the plate were movable, the inverted one may have been corrected in the course of the printing. In the case of the doubly surcharged stamp it would be interesting to know which type of "1½" it bears, and whether it passed for "1½" or for "6" reis, as a correspondent of *The Ph. J. of I.* suggests that the people of Goa sometimes took advantage of the complicated surcharges in use there, to the extent of purchasing stamps surcharged with a low value and impressing a higher one upon them!

Roumania.—*Le C. de T.-P.* states that the new colour of the 15 bani is *black*, that the 1½ bani wrappers have been overprinted "1 BAN.," in *red*, and that the colours of the post cards and letter cards have been changed to correspond with the adhesives.

Adhesive. 15 b., black; *perf.*?
 Wrapper. 1 b., in *red*, on 1½ b., black.
 Post Cards. 5 b., green on *white*.
 Letter Cards. 5 b., *grey*.
 15 b., black on *buff*.

Russia.—*Finland.*—It appears that the use of special stamps in this country is to cease altogether next year. We are informed that an order has been issued to the effect that from January 1st the ordinary Russian stamps are to be used on all letters going out of the country, and from June 1st the same stamps are to be used for inland correspondence also. The stamps have hitherto been Finnish, now they will be finished!

Russian Local.—*Perm.*—We give an illustration of the new stamp chronicled in June.



Salvador.—*Le T.-P.* states that the 2 c. and 3 c. of the issue of last year exist surcharged "Transito Territorial."

Adhesives. 2 c., rose; "Transito Territorial."
 3 c., yellow-green "

Samoa.—We have received the ½d. and 1d. of current type in new colours. Watermark NZ and Star.

Adhesives. ½d., deep green; *perf.* 11.
 1d., orange-brown "

Siam.—Our publishers have received supplies of what appear to be new editions of the interminable "provisionals" of this country. We have before us sheets of "1 Att." on 12 atts, "2 Atts." on 64 atts, and "3 Atts." on 12 atts, all with the usual overprint, in English and in Siamese, in *black*. The 1 Att and 2 Atts appear to be printed from the same setting, in which the right-hand half of the sheet has a narrower capital "A" than the left-hand half. We have found no varieties in the figures "1," but the ninth stamp in the top row of that value has the last letter of "Att" upside down, and the seventh stamp in the third row has the figure "1" in that position. The figures "2" are all with straight foot, but those on the right-hand half of the sheet are narrower than those on the other half (to correspond with the letters "A"), and the seventh stamp in the top row is surcharged "1 Atts." in error. On both sheets the periods after the words are frequently invisible, and the same is the case with the cross-bars of the letters "A." The 3 Atts on 12 atts appears to be No. 51 in the Catalogue; the surcharge is in clearer type than that of the other two, and the only

variety we can find is a narrower "A" on the fifth stamp in the top row.

We do not think it has been noted that the stamps are in panes of 120, ten horizontal rows of twelve, with the watermark "POSTAGE—SIAM—REVENUE" in outline capitals in the bottom and side margins. Presumably these are half-sheets, and there are others which show the watermark in the top margin instead of the bottom.

Adhesives. 1 Att on 12 atts, purple and carmine.
1 Att on 12 " " " (error).
1 Att on 12 " " " (").
2 Atts on 64 " purple and brown.
1 " on 64 " " (error).

Spain.—We have received the 5 c. of current type in a new colour. *Adhesive.* 5 c., deep blue-green.

Philippine Islands.—We learn from other sources that *The Met. Ph.* chronicles the 5 c., blue, of 1880 with the 1897 surcharge (Type 33) in red and in black. Has some enthusiastic philatelist out there succeeded in securing the die of this overprint?

Switzerland.—*Le T.-P.* reports that the 5 c. wrapper has appeared with the stamp in the new colour.

Wrapper. 5 c., green on yellow-buff; 359×80 mm.

United States.—A correspondent of *The A. J. of Ph.* has discovered specimens of the 1 c. and 3 c. of the 1882 issue printed upon a very curious kind of paper as an experiment. The paper is double, a very thin paper forming the face and a thicker paper the back; the thin paper has small round holes, in groups of eight, punched in it, so that each group would occur in a stamp printed on the paper. The idea was that any attempt to clean the stamp would result in the washing or rubbing away of the surface paper, leaving only the backing with eight coloured dots upon it. An official letter states that a number of stamps upon this paper were issued in 1882 or 1883, but that the Department did not find it advisable to adopt the system permanently—probably on account of the expense of manufacturing the paper.

Cuba.—We cannot pretend to chronicle all the varieties of postal stationery that have been overprinted for use in the new colonies, especially as it appears that some varieties that were not intended to be supplied to Cuba have been thus overprinted to order. We have before us copies of the 2 c. (1887 type), green on oriental buff, and the 2 c., carmine on blue and on amber, 160×89 mm., of the last of which 2000 and the others 1500 are stated to have been supplied to a merchant at Havana, whose "return request" is upon them. Are these to be looked upon as official issues? They seem to be upon the same footing as our British "stamped to order" envelopes.

We have received the new adhesives, of which we annex illustrations. The Oxen Ploughing seem to have disappeared



from the 10 c., leaving a shapeless mass in the foreground, but they are fairly distinct in the originals. It is printed in brown, not slate.

The Weekly Ph. Era states that a supply of 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c. Postage Due stamps, surcharged with the word "Centavos," has been sent to Havana.

Philippine Islands.—We have received five values surcharged with the name "PHILIPPINES" in thick capitals, diagonally, in black, and we hear that 15 c. and 50 c. have been ordered.

Adhesives. 1 c., green.
2 c., carmine.
3 c., purple.
5 c., blue.
10 c., brown.

Mekeel's Weekly states that these islands have also been supplied with surcharged Postage Due stamps, 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., and 50 c.; envelopes, 2 c., red on white, and wrappers, 1 c., green on manila.

Porto Rico.—We give illustrations showing the position of the name as applied to the envelopes supplied to this colony, also the Post Card similarly treated. The latter illustration shows the card which we chronicled in February, 1898, with head of Jefferson.



PORTO RICO.



Uruguay.—A correspondent at Montevideo points out to us that No. 248 in the Catalogue is wrongly described; it is Type 35, not Type 54, being No. 205 surcharged. He adds that these provisional ½ c. stamps were issued in the following order:—Nos. 249, 248, 251, 250, 252, 253.

THE FIRST STAMPS OF HAYTI.

TRANSLATED FROM "LE TIMBRE-POSTE."

[An article by Mr. J. B. Leavy, published in *The American Journal of Philately* for February, 1898, seems to have attracted the attention of the Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* by some manifest errors which it contained in the description of the method by which these stamps were produced, and of the varieties of type which are known to exist. The researches made by Monsieur Moens into the history of this neglected series of stamps have resulted in a most valuable paper, in which an entirely new light is thrown upon certain varieties which have hitherto been supposed to differ from the normal in perforation only. We give throughout a literal translation, as nearly as may be, of the colour names employed in the original.—ED. M. J.]

The Philatelic Record for August, 1881, announced that the Republic of Hayti had joined the Postal Union on the 1st of July, and had issued on that date a set of stamps, the design of which is shown in the illustration below (which also shows the types of the figures employed for the various values).

Issue of July 1st, 1881.

The design consists of a profile to left of a female head, representing Liberty, which is stated by M. C. Lemierre to