

Deux lettres et un imprimé internationaux entre 1875 et 1881

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" PIÈCE DU MOIS " DU 2 SEPTEMBRE 2017



Lettre de Le Boulou pour le Brésil du 7.1.1875, ayant la particularité d'être adressée par la voie des États-Unis, affranchie à 2 francs (2e échelon).

Tarif du 1.8.1874 (nouvelle convention postale entre la France et les États-Unis). Marque comptable de 1F50c, montant dû pour le trajet États-Unis – Brésil.

Lettre de Buenos-Aires pour la France en 1878, ayant la particularité d'être adressée par la voie de Lisbonne (voie des paquebots britanniques de la R.M.S.P.C.) à découvert, affranchie à 8 centavos pour le trajet intérieur et taxée à 27 décimes (2e échelon) Inscription en bleu 1frs,50c somme due à l'office britannique.



Francis Levallois
 Secretariat General de la Préfecture
 Caen. Galvados

FRANCE

MELBOURNE Intern
 The Argus 18

13. MELBOURNE, THURSDAY

MELBOURNE NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

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SCIENCE IN AUSTRALIA.

rapid growth of the Australian colonies in a few years from comparatively insignificant settlements into large and important cities, together constituting a very large fraction of the British Empire, was in all degree the result of the extensive discovery of gold, and was, subsequent to that discovery, naturally accompanied by extensive and an all-absorbing making haste

board of governors nominated by the Government. There was before this a scientific society formed by Sir George Grey in 1851, entitled the New Zealand Society, which appears to have merged into the present institute.

The New Zealand institute contrasts somewhat with its kindred societies in the other colonies, inasmuch as it combines under a general directorship many of the scientific departments supported by the state with scientific societies more or less independent of the state, and as the main objects set forth for its formation are "to facilitate the practical work of colonisation," it embraces as fields of research, in order of importance, geology, mineralogy, botany, zoology, physical science, meteorology, magnetism, geodesy, &c. Its constitution also provides for the incorporation of minor societies which have not less than 25 members subscribing not less than £50 annually for the promotion of science, and there are now some 10 or 12 minor societies incorporated with the institute, such as the Wellington Philology Society, Auckland Institute, Otago Institute, and so on.

In addition to the scientific societies referred to there are many others, which are principally devoted to special branches of study, such as the Linnean Society in Sydney, the medical societies and branches of the British Medical Association in the several colonies, Microscopical Society, Field Naturalists' Club, Electric Telegraph Societies in

THE COURTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

X.
COTTONS AND LINENS.

The fabrics of Manchester, Belfast, and Paisley are shown in great variety. An excellent display of cotton goods is made, and the most improved processes are well illustrated. A conspicuous position has been allotted, at the intersection of two avenues, to John Haslam and Son, of Bolton, whose case contains brocades, satens, velveteens, checks, stripes, grey and white shirtings, longcloths, twills, muslins, cambrics, lawns, &c. They also show the raw cotton and the several stages through which the fibres pass before they become yarns. It is chiefly Sea Island and Egyptian varieties that are used. The Fiji cotton, on account of its extraordinary length of staple, would be largely employed by English cotton spinners if it were not for the presence of minute white knots in the fibre, which are difficult to get rid of in carding, combing, and other processes, and cannot be disguised if once permitted to appear in the web. Yarns of varying fineness of Egyptian and Sea Island are exhibited from 40 hanks to the lb. to 120 hanks to the lb., each

of displaying silk and furniture coverings. Waterproofs of various kinds are shown by Anderson of London; Macintoshes by Wm. Carr, Chester; Wm. Carr, Bartrum, Hawkey, gaiters, waterproofs, ger and Fils, of Manchester; for surgical purposes, by Henry Bell, of York.

WALL PAPERS.

An obviously conspicuous position between the pattern designs now in vogue and the manufactures of the present day, in these decorations, natural and artificial, even can be seen in the papers and carpets worn by ladies. If there is a strong tendency in the early English modes, which are now so odd but picturesque on the other. Good made by the man and flocks for all patterns. A doubt has been erected, and the patterns are allotted to

Journal de Melbourne, État de Victoria, Australie Méridionale, pour la France en 1881, par la voie mixte, anglaise jusqu'à Alexandrie puis française via Marseille. Affranchie 2 pence. Transit par le bureau français d'Alexandrie et taxe de 10 centimes (tarif du 1.1.1876).