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GIBBONS

STAMP WEEKLY

A POPULAR WEEKLY STAMP JOURNAL

FOR THE GENERAL COLLECTOR, AND MORE ESPECIALLY FOR
BEGINNERS AND YOUNG COLLECTORS

EDITED BY

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

VOL. IV

JULY—DECEMBER, 1906

LONDON

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391 STRAND, W.C.

NEW YORK : STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY

Wholesale Agents

SIR ISAAC PITMAN AND SONS, LIMITED, 1 AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.



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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 1
Whole No. 79

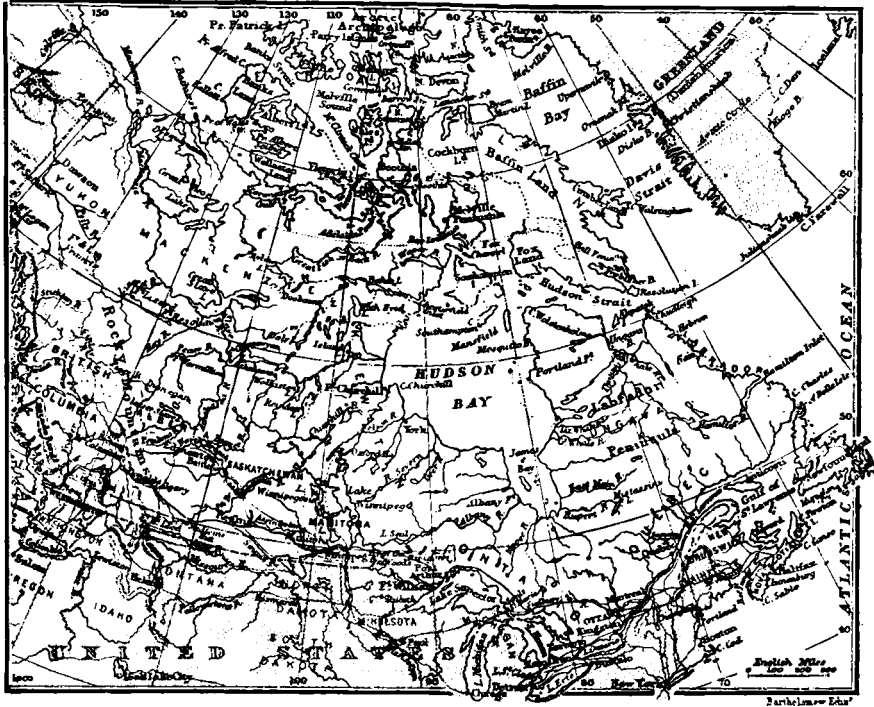
7 JULY, 1906

Vol. IV.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Canada



THE Dominion of Canada includes the whole of the northern portion of the continent of North America, except Alaska, which belongs to the United States. The total area is three and a half million square miles, or slightly larger than the United States, and somewhat smaller than the whole of Europe.

Canada was originally settled by the French, who founded Quebec in 1609, and acquired the country bordering on the St. Lawrence as far west as Montreal. New Brunswick and Quebec were ceded to Great Britain in 1713, and the res. of Canada fell into British hands during the course of the Seven Years'

War, 1756-63, after the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe in 1759.

The North-West Territory was administered by the Hudson Bay Fur Company until 1870, when it was taken over by the Canadian Government. In 1837 the various provinces became self-governing, and in 1867 all, with the exception of Newfoundland, formed a confederation with the name of "The Dominion of Canada."

In the matter of climate, Dr. G. M. Dawson divides the whole country into three climatic areas. (1) The Eastern region, characterized by great range of temperature and ample rainfall. This includes all the

older provinces of Canada with Newfoundland, and extends westward nearly to Winnipeg. It is naturally the great forest region. (2) The Inland region, adjoining the last and stretching westward to within a short distance of the Pacific Coast. This is characterized by very great range in temperature and moderate rainfall. It includes the great prairies and open plains, but is also in large part more or less wooded. (3) The Pacific Coast region, which does not include the whole Pacific slope, but only a narrow belt on the seaward side of the western mountain range of the Cordillera. The climate is oceanic, with small range of temperature, and great rainfall and humidity.

The Dominion Government consists of a Governor-General, representing the British Crown, and appointed for five years; a Senate of 81 life members appointed by the Crown, and a House of Commons of 213 members elected by the people for five years.

The population of the Dominion in 1901 was 5,371,315. The French-speaking part of the population numbers 1,649,371, and the large majority of them reside in Quebec. The Indian population numbers 108,112. The Federal capital is Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, with a population of 59,902.

Its Philatelic History

The first postage stamps of Canada were issued in the pence currency of the mother country in 1851, and remained in use till 1859, when the decimal currency was adopted. The first issue was of interesting and varied designs, including the beaver of Canada, Prince Albert, Queen Victoria, and Jacques Cartier, the celebrated French navigator, who in 1534 explored the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and sailed up the St. Lawrence to Montreal in the following year, and in 1541-2 made an attempt at the colonization of Canada.

Since the establishment of the Dominion the portrait of the late Queen Victoria figured on all issues till 1900, when the portrait of King Edward VII replaced that of the late Queen.

The many postal issues of Canada are full of interest to beginner and specialist alike, but most of the early issues are now expensive, though some values may still be had in the used form for a few pence.

1851-7. Six values. Designs: The ½d. bore the profile of Queen Victoria to left, the 3d. the beaver of Canada, in an oblong rectangular stamp, the 6d. the head of Prince Albert, the 7½d. and 12d. the diademed head of Queen Victoria with three-quarter face, and the 10d. the portrait of Jacques Cartier, the celebrated French explorer. These first

stamps were engraved and printed by Messrs. Rawson, Wright, Edson & Hatch, in New York, and the postage stamps of the Dominion are still engraved and printed by an American company. These first stamps were issued imperforate, and subsequently three of this series, ½d., 3d., and 6d., were perforated.



	Imperforate.	
	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½d., rose	30 0	15 0
3d., vermilion	25 0	1 6
6d., purple	—	24 0
7½d., green	£12	60 0
10d., blue	£8	25 0
12d., black	—	£70
Perf.		
½d., rose	60 0	25 0
3d., vermilion	50 0	10 0
6d., grey-lilac	—	£7

The rarity and also the peculiarity of this pence series is the 12d. Mr. Donald King gives the following explanation of this peculiar value in the *Monthly Journal*:—

The 12d. deserves a word of explanation of the way in which the value was expressed. This was undoubtedly done intentionally, as though it was intended for a one-shilling stamp, yet it could not be called that, as there were a number of shillings of different values in circulation in the colony. If the stamp had been lettered "one shilling," the Post Office was liable to have tendered for it 6½d., 7½d., 10d., or 12d. according to locality. To obviate this, the value was expressed as "Twelve Pence," leaving no room for error.

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Mottoes on Stamps

By REV. T. C. WALTON, M.A.

THE 1903 issue of Antigua is the only issue, I believe, on which the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom figure as a portion of the design. The coat of arms is surrounded by the garter, on which is the



well-known motto, HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE ("Shame be to him who evil thinks"). This motto and the Order of the Garter are commonly believed to have originated as follows: The Countess of Salisbury, at a ball, happened to drop her garter. The King, Edward III, took it up, presented it to her with the words of the motto, and thereupon instituted the Order of the Garter.

Unfortunately there does not seem much evidence for the truth of this story. In the original statutes of the Order there is no mention made of it, and, further, historians give another more likely version of its origin. King Edward III is said to have used his own garter as a signal for a battle (supposed to be that of Crecy), which ended so fortunately that he instituted the Order as an incentive to honour and valour and also as a symbol of unity.

DIEU ET MON DROIT appears as the motto on the scroll below the shield. This motto is said to have been first used by Richard the Lion-hearted, in whose day the Royal Arms consisted of the three lions passant gardant (or leopards) in pale, as they are now depicted in the first quarter of the shield.



The British South Africa Company was incorporated by Royal Charter dated 29 October, 1889. The sphere of action of this Company is divided in two parts by the Zambesi, and is known as Rhodesia. The "Arms" series, an illustration of which is given above, has, as a motto, JUSTICE, FREEDOM, COMMERCE. The sable galleys

across the centre of the shield are armorial bearings of the Duke of Abercorn, first president of the Company. The meanings of the other bearings on the shield have already been described on p. 152, vol. III. They evidently symbolize the natural productions of the land. The motto sets forth the aims of the Company in language which requires no explanatory note.



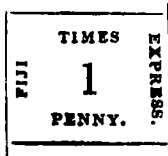
Here we have an illustration of one of the famous "Patimus Guianas," the second issue of British Guiana in 1851. The origin of this issue was due to a resolution passed by the Combined Court of Policy of Demerara in 1850. By the terms of the resolution a uniform rate of 4 cents for letters and 1 cent for newspapers forwarded from one part of the country to the other was established. The printing of stamps of these two values was entrusted to Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, of London Wall, and to this firm is due the error which has given such notoriety to the issue. PATIMUS ought to have been printed PETIMUS, as it appears in the later issues. The correct motto, DAMUS PETIMUS QUE VICISSIM, means "We give and we seek in turn." The reference is obviously to the interchange of products between British Guiana and other countries. Sugar, rum, and gold are largely exported. The imports consist chiefly of flour, rice, dried fish, butter, pork, and beef.

The Canadian Map issue of 1899, with its quotation from a poem by Mr. Lewis Morris, has already been alluded to in vol. III under the heading of an article entitled "The Geographical Interest of Stamp Collecting." The verse from which the quotation is taken is given on page 311 of that volume.

The inscription on the first issue of the Fiji Islands scarcely ranks as a motto.

The story of its origin is, however, interesting enough to warrant inclusion in this article. Messrs. Griffiths & Hobson, of Levuka, were the publishers of a newspaper called the *Fiji Times*. They undertook to deliver letters throughout the islands, and also to send them to other countries. For

this purpose stamps were printed at the newspaper office, presumably under the



Fiji Islands

superintendence of the British Consul, who acted as packet agent. The issue was in use but a short time, for a Government issue



appeared in the October of the following year, 1871. This issue has, for a central design, the letters C.R. under a crown.

(To be continued.)

"C.R." stands for "Cakobau Rex," King of Fiji, commonly known as Thakombau.

In 1873 Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of New South Wales, was sent to Fiji to inquire into the question of the cession of the Islands to Great Britain. On 10 October, 1874, he formally accepted the sovereignty of the Islands on behalf of the British Crown. The stamps of Fiji then appeared with the surcharge V.R., until 1879, when V.R. took the place of C.R. in the central



design of the 1871 issue. Mr. C. J. Phillips has lately shown that the new inscription was not due to the re-engraving of the old plate, as was generally believed. The letter "C" was apparently punched out of the old plate, and the letter "V" inserted in its place.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

Guatemala

M. Rivera Paz.—Guatemala was conquered in 1524 by Alvarado, lieutenant to Cortez.



M. Rivera Paz

For three centuries the Captain-General of Guatemala governed all that is now known as Central America. It was, however, a neglected part of the Spanish Empire. The success of the revolutions in Mexico and New Granada against the Spanish rule led to the revolution of

Guatemala and the publication of her declaration of independence on 15 September, 1821. This revolution of Central America stands alone in the history of independence as having been carried out without the shedding of blood. A federation of the Central American provinces was formed under the name of the "United Provinces," and afterwards under that of the "Federal Republic" of Central America. This federation broke down in 1826. It revived in 1829, raised the Spanish flag in 1832, and was finally extinguished by Carrera in 1838. Carrera was an uneducated Indian of low birth. His troops were mainly Indians, and his revolution became practically a war

of races. On his triumph he proclaimed Guatemala an independent State in 1839. Rivera Paz was Carrera's nominee and first President of Guatemala. He remained in office until 1845, when Carrera himself took over the reins of government, and, except for a brief interval in 1849, exercised dictatorial powers until his death in 1865.

President Barrios was born at San Marios about 1834. On the death of Carrera, in 1865, General Cerna, a man of his own party, was elected President. But the time of the Conservative ascendancy was drawing to a close.



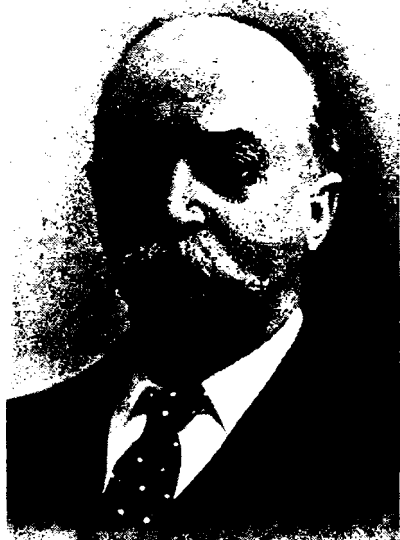
The Liberal party was daily growing stronger. In 1871 matters came to a climax. The usual revolution followed. The capital was occupied and Cerna overthrown. Two years later, in 1873, General Barrios was elected President. His rule was beneficent, for he secured a period of prosperity and religious freedom. His scheme for the confederation of the Central American States led to a war with Salvador. Invading that country, Barrios was killed in an assault on Chalchuapa in 1886.

(To be continued.)

Who's Who

By OUR OWN BIOGRAPHER

Major E. B. Evans



Major E. B. Evans

MAJOR E. B. EVANS was born in the old city of Norwich on 3 November, 1846, and commenced collecting stamps when a schoolboy at Uppingham about 1861, becoming the proud possessor of the best collection in the school before he left at the end of 1862. Two years later he passed into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and in July, 1867, he received a commission as lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. A few months later he was sent out to Malta, where he was stationed for nearly six years. There was little scope for the study of Philately in the island in those days, the only Maltese stamp being the 3d. for local postage, while the cult of British stamps used abroad had not yet been invented, but Mr. Evans took the opportunity of acquiring some knowledge of Italian, which enabled him a year or two ago to translate Dr. Diena's great work upon the *Stamps of Sicily*. The only philatelist he can recollect meeting in Malta was Mr. Speranza, of the R.M.F. Artillery, one of the founders of the London Philatelic Society.

His battery returned to England in 1873, and being stationed at Plymouth, Mr. Evans

made the acquaintance of Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons, who was then in business there, and of the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton, who was at St. Mary Church, Torquay, being thus brought into contact with the leading member of the stamp trade, and with one of the greatest philatelists of that period.

In 1876 Mr. Evans exchanged into a battery that was going out to Mauritius, in the hopes that he might be able to obtain a few additions to his collection, as well as a little information upon the subject of the issues of that colony, the postal history of which was practically unwritten at that date. These hopes were abundantly fulfilled, for on his return to England, on promotion to Captain, a few years afterwards, he brought with him materials for the formation of probably the finest collection of the locally engraved stamps that had then been put together, and for a history of those issues to which no further details have since been added. With the exception of the 2d. "Post Office," the collection was complete; it contained the only specimen then known of the 1d. upon an entire original envelope, with the date stamp of the very day of issue, Sept. 21, 1847 (this copy is now in the Tapling Collection in the British Museum); reconstructed plates of the 1d. and 2d. of 1848, in three stages, showing early, medium, and late impressions, reconstructed plates in two stages of the 2d. of March, 1859, and a partly made-up plate of the rarer 2d. of October, 1859. The Britannia issues were also complete, including a fine *unused* copy of the 1s., dark green, perforated, and a specimen of the *magenta* surcharged EIGHT-PENCE, in which however, its owner never had any confidence.

Captain Evans did not return to England direct, a portion of his battery being sent to Natal, in 1879, to take part in the Zulu war after the disaster at Isandlawana. There was not such an outbreak of Philately in South Africa in those days, as in the war of twenty years later, but Captain Evans managed to pick up some few of the surcharged varieties of that period, including a couple of entire sheets (he had to pay face value for these!) of the "One Penny" in *red* on 6d., black, both of which he confesses to having broken up, as no one thought of plating varieties of surcharge at that time.

At the beginning of 1880 Captain Evans took up an appointment as Adjutant of Artillery Militia at Wicklow, where he spent five peaceful years, none the less peaceful for the fact that, owing to the supposed disturbed state of the country, his militiamen

did not assemble for training during two of those years. His military duties being somewhat light, left him more ample leisure for Philately, which was employed in putting together his papers on the *Stamps of Mauritius*, which were published in *The Philatelic Record*, in 1880-1, in occasionally acting as editor of that magazine when his friend Mr. Burnett went on fishing expeditions to Iceland, and in compiling the first detailed Catalogue of Postage Stamps and Stamped Stationery that appeared in English, which was published by Messrs Pemberton, Wilson & Co. in 1883-4. This was followed in 1885 by *The Philatelic Handbook*, a manual for less advanced collectors, published by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co.

Expecting shortly to leave England for another turn of foreign service, Major Evans (who had been promoted a short time previously) disposed almost entirely of his general collection, retaining only the stamps of Afghanistan and the Native States of India, to which he has since remained faithful (or very nearly so). In the course of 1885 he was sent to Bermuda, as Inspector of Warlike Stores, again finding leisure for the study of the stamps of the island, the history of which is not a very complicated or exciting one. Proximity to the American continent, visitors from which spend the winter in Bermuda in large numbers, led

Major Evans to turn his attention to some of the stamps of those parts, and with assistance from philatelists in the United States he compiled an account of the Government postal issues of the Confederate States, which was published in America, and, a few years later, in the *Monthly Journal*, and in which he disproved the theory (accepted till then) of "Richmond" and "Columbia" types of the small to cents stamp, by showing that both types were produced at Richmond, and that copies of both were printed at that place and at Columbia. Major Evans confesses to having also attempted, about this time, to make a collection of United States envelopes, which was not a great success, owing to the islands of Bermuda being somewhat limited in area.

In the latter part of 1889 he returned to England on sick leave, and in the following year the state of his health led him to retire from the service, just in time to take up some philatelic work that he has been carrying on ever since. And the rest of his works and all that he did, and the collection of Mulready Envelopes and Caricatures that he made, are they not duly recorded in the pages of the *Monthly Journal*? Mulready Envelopes and Caricatures he still collects, and he fondly believes that his collections of these and of the issues of the Native States of India are as good as most and better than some.

My Favourite Country

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Transvaals



IT has occurred to me that it might be interesting to the readers of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* if I could persuade a few of our leading collectors, who confine their attentions to one or two countries, to give us the why and wherefore of their choice and preference. And by way of a start I propose to get into the pillory myself, not as a specimen of a leading collector, but as one who has specialized very considerably, and as one who has very marked preferences in stamp collecting.

I have my favourite country in most groups, and many of them I collect on specialist lines, but the favourite of all my favourites for more than twenty years has been, and still is, the Transvaal, and, so far as I can see, the stamps of the Transvaal are likely to remain first favourites with me to the end of the chapter.

They became my favourites in a peculiar manner. I had included them in a general collection since 1879, and had got together

an unusually good lot. Then came Majuba, and I learned that the stamps of the Transvaal were henceforth to be relegated to the outer world of the foreign countries section. Our eminent collectors were giving them up. The country was handed back to the Boers, and they were welcome to the stamps as well, if they cared to buy them at their reduced value. They were a drug on the stamp market; nobody wanted them, and no dealer could sell them.

Just then I was a reporter in the Gallery of the House of Commons, and inside the House and outside I reported many a great speech on the then question of the hour. But of all the speeches, I was most impressed by those of Lord Carnarvon, one of our most eminent Colonial Secretaries. He regarded the surrender after Majuba as a great political blunder, and believed that, despite that surrender, South Africa must eventually come under the British flag. His arguments convinced me, and I stuck to my Transvaals. My fellow-collectors laughed at me as an inexperienced simpleton. One only encouraged me to hold on to the despised issues. The late Mr. T. K. Tapling,

M.P., then the popular Vice-President of the Philatelic Society of London, an enthusiastic specialist in Transvaals, held on to them, and strongly advised me to do the same, and to study them.

I did so, and I have never regretted that decision. I endeavoured to enthruse others, for after all it is lonely work to be collecting alone the neglected issues of a despised country. Only one collector could I get to take up Transvaals with me, but we jogged along for years together. At last he lost patience and sold out. I begged him to hold on. I prophesied that we were nearing the end of the rule of the Boer. He laughed at me, and assured me that I stood alone in such a belief. He sacrificed his gems, for he had many, to a public auction. Those stamps would to-day fetch more sovereigns than he got for them in shillings.

Once more I was stranded as a lonely and eccentric collector of Transvaals, with a bee in my bonnet about the eventual supremacy of the British flag. But not for long. The crisis came, and we were plunged in a war with the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Philatelists then recognized that there could be but one ending to the struggle, and that Transvaal stamps would consequently have to be transferred once more to the British Colonial section of our catalogues. Specialists in Transvaals grew and multiplied, and now it is one of the great countries in the eyes of the most eminent specialists. In the recent International Philatelic Ex-

hibition it was classed with Victoria, New Zealand, South Australia, and Ceylon, and in the recently issued *magnum opus* on the stamps of Africa, Part III, of the Philatelic Society of London, the history of its issues monopolizes some two hundred and fifty pages out of a total of seven hundred and ten.

In the days of its neglect I had my pick of the market, European and American, and some of my pickings came from as far afield as the interior of Russia. Blocks and strips of great rarities, at prices that are no more, enriched my collection. I opened out my albums for pages of twelve of everything, and of some of the very rarest varieties, now catalogued at £10 to £20 each, I had almost complete pages of twelve. I rejected everything but the most gorgeous copies with fine margins and full gum.

The fascination, as may be imagined with one of my political faith, was great, and the pleasures were inexpensive and abounding.

At first the study of the stamps of the Transvaal was perplexing and discouraging to a degree. The early issues were all in a tangle, and until Mr. Tamsen was allowed to search the official archives, we could make neither head nor tail of them. Now they are, comparatively speaking, plain sailing.

And what a glorious and attractive range of issues, full of all that is quaint and crude, and illustrative from start to finish of some of the most stirring chapters in our never-ceasing struggle for empire!

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

ARGENTINE

Issue of 1858. 5, 10, 15 Centavos.

FROM the coarse design of the originals, it might be thought that the forgers would turn out a good imitation of them; but, as will be seen by the following description, it would appear that even badly-made stamps are not always easy to counterfeit, though some of the forgeries which I have seen are much better than others.

Genuine.—Lithographed on white wove paper: unperforated. In each corner there is a little upright oblong, by way of ornament. The key-pattern down the right side looks the same way as that down the left side; but it has a long piece sticking out at the bottom, and several times longer than the projection at the bottom of the left-hand key-pattern. The first letter of the word **CONFESION** is much nearer the left border of the stamp than the last letter of the word



ARGENTINA is to the right; in fact, there is almost room for another letter to be added on the right side. There are two lines under the last two letters of **CONFESION**. They are very distinct in all my copies. The oval seems to be a shade more rounded on the right side than on the left, and it touches the border on both sides. In clear copies, there are twelve horizontal lines to be seen in the upper part of the oval, counting to the left of the cap of liberty, right up to the neck of the sun. The sun's face is a little like the portraits of the Tichborne claimant. It has a pointed chin; the mouth is slightly oblique, inclining downwards to the right; the hair is parted on one side, though this cannot always be seen; and the whole face is exactly above the centre of the oval. The cap of liberty extends from the very bottom line of the shaded half of the oval, up to just touching the eleventh line. It is not very well drawn, but one can see what it is intended for. It does not come to a point like our illustration, but the upper end is quite blunt and rounded. There are two white marks upon it, a horizontal white patch, running nearly across, about the middle of it; and a sort

of badly-made white diamond, with a dark mark in it, in the upper part of the cap. The point of the first A of ARGENTINA is $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from the inner outline of the frame above it, while the base of the E of CENTAV. is hardly $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the outline of the frame below it. The rays of the sun are composed of dots, except just at their outer ends, where they merge into lines, as though the dots had run into each other. The pole upon which the cap of liberty is placed is solid in heavily-printed copies, *i.e.*, it is a thick line of colour, and not merely outlined; but, in clearly-printed specimens, it is composed of two separate lines. The pole shows up to above the level of the third line of shading in the oval, as though a piece had been cut out of the cap to show it. There is a stop, and sometimes two, after the 5, in the lowest value; the other values have no stop after the numerals, and there is no stop after ARGENTINA in any of the values. The numerals are all upright. V388 V388

First Forgery.—Lithographed, on white wove paper, about the same substance as the genuine. The key-pattern on the left side looks the opposite way from that down the left side, and the little piece sticking out at the bottom of the left side is slightly longer than the piece sticking out at the bottom of the right-hand key-pattern. The C of CONFESION and the last A of ARGENTINA are at about equal distances from their respective sides of the stamp. The two lines under the ON of CONFESION, which are of equal length in the genuine, are not alike in this forgery, the upper one being too short; they are also much too far apart. The centre oval is too short, and does not touch the frame on either side. There are fifteen lines of shading in the upper half of the oval; they are quite distinct, and easy to count. The sun's left eye and eyebrow (right side of the stamp) are blotched into one solid mass of colour. The other eye appears to be squinting inwards. The cheeks are not so full as in the genuine, and the left cheek (right side of the stamp) is heavily shaded. The mouth turns up at both corners, and there is a perpendicular line joining the mouth and nose together, which is not found in the genuine. I cannot make out any parting in the hair. The cap of liberty is very like the one in our illustration; it resembles a cow's horn, is sharply pointed at the top, and is white, with two almost horizontal dark bands of shading across it, and a dark tip. This is a very easy instant test. The cap begins at the third line from the bottom, and reaches to the thirteenth line. The point of the first A of ARGENTINA is only $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the frame above it, and the base of the E of CENTAV. is barely $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the frame below it. The pole on which the cap of liberty is placed is composed of three perpendicular lines, and the upper part of it can be seen to above the level of the fourth horizontal line in the oval. There is a stop after the numeral in the 5 and 15 c., and none in the 10 c. All the numerals are sloped very much to the right.

Second Forgery.—Lithographed on stout, white wove paper, usually imperf., but sometimes perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. There is a different design for each value, the 5 c. being the worst, and the 10 c. the best. I shall have to describe each separately.

5 c.

Forged.—The four white corner-oblongs are as follows in this forgery: Left top corner, a sort of badly-shaped transverse diamond; left bottom corner, a transverse white blotch; right top corner, a small white L; right bottom corner, an oblique hyphen. One easy instant test for this forgery is the key-pattern, as the piece down the right side is joined to the top and bottom pieces. There is only one line under the ON of CONFESION, and the G of ARGENTINA is an unmistakable c. being quite destitute of the very marked cross-bar of the genuine. The oval is much more pointed on the right side than on the left. There are ten horizontal lines in the upper half of the oval. The sun has an extremely self-satisfied expression; the mouth is a perfectly straight line; the left eye (right side of the stamp) is round instead of long, and the dark mark forming the nose is shaped like an L, with its tail turned the wrong way, whereas the nose in the genuine is exactly like a J. The face does not seem to be exactly above the centre of the oval, but rather too much to the right. The cap of liberty is a roughly circular object, with a dark blotch in the middle, and with two coloured lines coming from it into the unshaded half of the oval, and converging together where the pole meets the top of the hands. The pole is solid, and the cap extends from the first shaded line to the ninth. The point of the first A of ARGENTINA is fully $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from the frame above it, while the E of CENTAV. is very close to the frame below it (hardly $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from it), even closer than the genuine. No portion of the pole can be seen above the first line of the shading in the oval. There is a stop after the 5, as in the genuine. The portion of the key-pattern under the 5, in the bottom label, points away from the 5; but in the genuine it points to the 5.

10 c.

Forged.—Lithographed; paper as before. The corner-ornaments are squares, instead of upright oblongs. The piece sticking out at the bottom of the key-pattern at the right side is like the genuine, but there is no similar projection at the bottom of the piece down the left side. There is only one line under the ON of CONFESION, and the cross-bar of the first A of ARGENTINA extends inwards only, instead of right across the lower end of the letter. The oval does not touch the frame either side. There are eleven horizontal lines in the upper half of the oval. The sun's face has rather a Jewish look, with long, sleepy, closed eyes; the mouth is nearly straight, and much thicker than in the genuine; the hair has a very distinct white parting on the right side (left side of stamp); the chin does not touch the outline of the oval below it. The face seems to be set a little too much to the right. The cap of liberty is a shapeless blotch. It reaches from the first line of shading to about the ninth. I cannot describe it, as there is nothing on earth to which to liken it. The chief part of it is white. The point of the first A of ARGENTINA is a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the frame above it, and the base of the E is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the frame below it. The rows of dots forming the sun's rays are arranged in such a way as to leave concentric semicircles of white all round the sun, and just above the sun's head there are a number of short

lines, though, in the genuine, there are neither dots nor lines close to the sun's head. I have one specimen of this forgery which shows most of the rays as lines, instead of dots. The pole is composed of two lines below the hands, and a solid line above them. It seems to reach, as far as I can make out, to the second line of the shading of the oval. There is a stop after CENTAV. in this forgery.

15 c.

Forged.—Lithographed; paper as before. The white corner-ornaments are squares, except the one in the right top corner, which is a transverse oblong, or sometimes a round dot. There is no piece projecting vertically downwards from the key-pattern, either on the right side or on the left. There is only one line under the ON of CONFROB, and the G of ARGENTINA is similar to that in the 10 c. just described. The oval barely touches the border on the right side, but it touches plainly on the left. There are twelve horizontal lines of shading in the top half of the oval, but

the third and fourth from the bottom are so blotched together that they might easily be mistaken for a single line. The sun's face does not touch the outline of the oval below it, except in heavily-printed copies; each eye is a horizontal dash; the mouth is more of a human mouth than in the genuine; the hair is parted *almost* in the middle, and the whole face is placed considerably too far to the right of the centre of the oval. The cap of liberty is a shapeless object, reaching from about the fourth line to the tenth; it is all white. The point of the first A of ARGENTINA is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the frame above it, and the E of CENTAV. is about the same distance from the frame below it. Most of the rays of the sun are lines, instead of dots; and one variety of this forgery shows some of these rays cutting right into the hair on the sun's head. The pole is formed by two lines all the way; it can be seen up to the fifth line of shading, and the lines of shading cut across it. There is a stop after CENTAV.

(To be continued.)

So Am I

A Song for Stamp Collectors

By W. E. IMESON

I

THE wisdom of collecting stamps is seen throughout one's life.

To stamps I owe it that I'm well, and free from care and strife,

I owe it, too, to stamps that I've no idle hour to spare

(I owe a lot besides—but that is neither here nor there).

Philately's a password round the world—go where you will,

What's heartier than the greeting, say, of some much-travelled "phil.?"

E'en in the wilds of lands remote it's "Lad, give us your fist!

Great Scott!—I never dreamed that you were a philatelist—

*So am I, so am I, the truth I won't deny,
One rusts out here with naught to do—
Stamps keep one off Cape whisky, too;
Lor—fancy, now, my meeting you—
The time out here will fly;
You're keen on Cape triangulars?
That's British—so am I!"*

II

Now, Clara Maude Plantagenet, an heiress rich and proud,

Had suitors by the dozen—nay, I should say—in a crowd.

She looked upon them coldly and to each she answered "Nay!"

Till I perchance came on the scene and snatched the prize away.

I don't say that I'm handsome, rich, nor am I full of dash,

I lack, indeed, assurance and I lack, still more, the cash,

But when I chanced to say I was a stamp collector keen

The haughty Clara, softened, said, "Oh! I know what you mean—

*So am I, so am I, the truth I won't deny,
I've been collecting all my life,
So ought to make a model wife—
Now, don't be in a hurry, Fred,
Your patience I'll not try,
But name the day—say, Monday next?
You're ready?—so am I."*

III

One day when motoring up to town (I own I went the pace)

I caught was in a police-trap, and 'twas called a "flagrant case."

The "beak" was dead against me till, in hopes to calm his rage,

I asked, "Should miles be measured with a perforation gauge?"

"What's that?" asked he, "do you collect?—are you that same John Brown

Whose New South Wales collection is the talk of all the town?"

"That's me," said I, "if I'd not 'scorched' an auction sale I'd missed,"

Then "Charge dismissed!" cried he, "for you're a true philatelist—

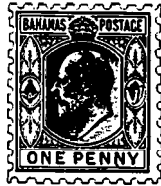
*So am I, so am I, the truth I can't deny,
Here, Mr. Clerk, we'll close the court—
I scent some philatelic sport:
Come, sit up here beside me, Brown,
To do a 'swap' we'll try;
You're plating 'Sydney Views,' you say?
Good business!—so am I."*

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Bahamas.—We have received two values on multiple CA paper, $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and 1d. The $\frac{3}{4}$ d. is a new value for this colony.



Wmk. Multiple C.A. Perf.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., pale yellow-green.
1d., carmine.

Bermuda.—The 1d. of the dock design has been received on multiple CA paper.



Wmk. Multiple C.A. Perf.
1d., brown and carmine.

Mauritius.—Our publishers send us the 2 c. and 4 c. on multiple CA paper.



Wmk. Multiple C.A. Perf.
1 c., grey and black.
2 c., purple and mauve.
4 c., black and red on blue paper.
6 c., lilac and carmine on red paper

New Caledonia.—This French colony has been fitted out with a new series as illustrated.



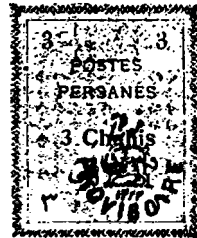
Perf.
5 c., ultramarine on pale blue.
10 c., brown on buff.
15 c., green on pale green.
30 c., carmine.
50 c., ultramarine.
60 c., olive on pale green.
1 fr., dark green on straw.

Nicaragua.—According to a New York contemporary, the 5 c. of the issue of last year has appeared in *olive-green* instead of *blue*.



Perf.
5 c., olive-green.

Persia.—Our publishers have received some very peculiar labels from this country. They are thus described in the *Monthly Journal*:—



"The type-set portion of the design is in colour, and there is a handstamped surcharge, in *black*, consisting of the Lion and Sun, some Arabic characters above it, PROVISOIRE in a curve below, and a date immediately under the Lion. The date is probably '1323,' but it might equally well be '1222' or even '1324' on the copies before us; '1324' commenced on February 25th, 1906. We have the 1 ch., perf. 10 to 12 on three sides, and imperf. on the fourth, and the other values imperf. all round.

1 ch., mauve and black.
2 ch., grey "
3 ch., green "

"*L'Echo de la T.* notes some other varieties, which appear to be as follows:—The 1 kran of 1902, Type 22 overprinted with Type 27 (No. 247 in the Catalogue), further surcharged 1 CHAHI—SERVICE INTERIEUR, accompanied by Persian characters, in *blue*; the 1 kran, *purple*, of the same year, No. 289, without the overprint in *rose*; and the 2 Chahis, Type 34, overprinted with Type 31, instead of Type 36.

1 kr., purple (Type 29); *without overprint*.
1 ch. on 1 kr., carmine-red (No. 247).
2 Chahis, red-brown (Type 34); *surcharged with Type 31.*"

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Fancy, Vol. IV!

JUST fancy, here we are in Vol. IV of our *G.S.W.*! I hear many friends speak enthusiastically of its appearance. It is only when you visit the publishers at their emporium, 391 Strand, W.C., that you hear any swearing about it. I called in the other day to congratulate them on the completion of Vol. III, and instead of smiling benignantly on me, and offering to shake a paw in a hearty manner, the boss shouted out to the ladies present, "Here, one of you, show Cornelius up to the auditor."

Before you could say "Jack Robinson," I was standing in the severe presence of the said auditor, discussing the process of going through the Bankruptcy Court and the road therefrom to the consequent workhouse. And I came away feeling quite depressed, for that scoundrel, as a parting shot, said it was all owing to the towering payments made to Cornelius Wrinkle for his miserable contributions.

Turning Blue

WE all turn blue sometimes. But I wish the printers of our current English halfpenny stamp would use some other pigment than the peculiar green they do, for under certain conditions of moisture and exposure that confounded stamp turns from green to blue, and as sure as it performs this chameleon trick it is sent to the editor of a philatelic paper to estimate its market value. The Editor of *G.S.W.*, out of sheer cussedness, sends these precious things on to yours truly. Here's one before me now. It comes from Keir Hardie, or some one else down at West Ham, and this one has got 'em in quantities! It seems to be an open question whether it is not worth rather more than a blue "Post Office" Mauritius, and it pains me almost as much as a visit to that villainous auditor to tell 'em all that it ain't worth a "hang," that it is only a miserable changeling.

A Live Rabbit Posted

LONG ago they anticipated the day in the Great Republic when it would be possible to stick a postage stamp on a donkey and hand him over to the post office for dispatch to his destination. That day has not yet arrived in the States, and if they do not bustle we shall take the wind out of their sails, as witness the following cutting sent me from the *Glasgow Evening Times*:—

Regiments have adopted strange pets from time to time, but the strangest probably is that of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry, now in camp at Garth, Breconshire. It is a rabbit, found recently by the regimental postman in a letter-box he was clearing. Attached to its neck was a label, on which were a halfpenny stamp and the address of a gentleman in Wrexham, Denbighshire. The rabbit is being made much of by the regiment.

Send Yourself by Post

And I am not sure that we cannot go one better, for you can, if you wish, tie a label on to

yourself addressed "Cornelius Wrinkle, Care of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.," etc., add an "Express Delivery" label, price 3d., and hand yourself over to the Post Office for dispatch, and you will be duly delivered to yours affectionately. The postal rate for such a parcel is 1d. for 4 oz., and ½d. for each additional 2 oz., with 3d. for Express Delivery. Of course, if you turn the beam at twenty stone or so, the parcel will be somewhat expensive, perhaps more than it is worth.

A Forger Caught

MR. HEINRICH STREICHERT has been caught at the little game of forging rare stamps and selling them to collectors. He is said to have made large sums in the business, but he has now six months' leisure in a prison at Bamberg, Bavaria, to ruminate on the question whether the game is worth the candle.

The Prince of Wales's Indian Stamps

The Prince of Wales (writes a London correspondent) has disposed of his collection of Indian postage stamps to Lord Rothschild for a very high figure.

Bosh! If this well-informed London correspondent had taken the trouble to acquaint himself with the facts he would have known that the Prince of Wales's collection of Indian postage stamps largely consists of presents made to him during his recent Indian tour, and a little common sense would have told the correspondent that His Royal Highness is not the man to dispose of courteous presents in such a manner.

THE IMPROVED POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM, No. 0

One Hundred and Tenth Thousand.

The best and largest Shilling Album ever published.

176 large pages. Spaces for 4700 Stamps. 48 extra pages added in this edition without extra charge.

All the Geographical and Historical Notes brought up fully to date. All the newest stamp-issuing countries, such as Bussahir, Canton, Cayman Isles, Hoi-hao, Dahomey, etc. etc., have been added.

At the top of each page there is the name of the country, and a mass of valuable information, including date when Stamps were issued, population, area, reigning sovereign, capital, etc. Spaces of proper sizes are provided for all Stamps, and the book is bound in a superior manner in art cloth.

The Album contains a pocket to hold duplicate Stamps, and fifty Stamps will be presented gratis with each Album. There is also an illustrated Frontispiece of the Rarest Stamps, with prices attached that we pay for each. Price, bound in handsome art cloth, post-free, 1s. 3d.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

Miscellaneous

Sierra Leone "CC." A venerable error!

In Sierra Leone (in Africa, Part III, Philatelic Society, London) Mr. Bacon points out a venerable error—so venerable that it is difficult to believe that it is an error—that has existed in English catalogues for over thirty years! He assures us that although the 6d. watermarked Crown and "CC" was chronicled more than once in the course of the seventies, it was not really issued until 1885. The 6d. was originally issued, we gather, in 1860; it was one of the earliest colonial stamps manufactured by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., and the plate was made up after the pattern of that of the 6d. of Great Britain of 1856, that is to say, in twelve panes of twenty stamps, instead of four panes of sixty. The plate was therefore quite unsuited to the ordinary Crown and "CC" paper, and the only watermarked paper upon which this stamp was ever printed was, according to Mr. Bacon, the paper with watermark w 5 of our publishers' Catalogue, which is intended for the larger size De La Rue stamps, and in which the watermarks are not divided up into panes. Our attention was drawn some six years ago to the fact that the 6d. exists on this paper, which seems to have a tendency towards turning *blue* in some cases, and we remember that we were then unable to find this value on the ordinary "CC" paper; we have no doubt that Mr. Bacon is quite correct in stating that it is only found with the watermark described above, and that it was not issued till 1885 (which is also the date given by Moens); other authorities, however, have erred in good company, for the watermarked 6d. is listed in Dr. Gray's Catalogue of 1875, as issued in 1872!

MAJOR EVANS, in the *Monthly Journal*.

Uncle Sam's Portrait Gallery

Uncle Sam's new Portrait Gallery is greatly in demand;
 He deals in pictures fresh and new, and never second-hand.
 He prints Ben Franklin's bust in green, the cost one cent per head;
 And two cents for George Washington in most attractive red.
 A purple print of Jackson can be bought for three cents, new;
 Four cents will purchase Grant in brown, and Lincoln, five, in blue.
 And Garfield's bust, magenta tint, for six cents can be had;
 Eight cents for Martha Washington, in dark lilac she's clad.
 Ten cents for Daniel Webster in a light-brown suit, you see;
 And a light-blue boy on bicycle is a ten cent print, "S.D."*
 Then thirteen cents buys Harrison in a dark-slate dress to-day;

* Special Delivery.

For fifteen cents in olive-green you purchase Henry Clay.

In orange is printed Jefferson, and the price is fifty cents;

When Farragut is sold, one dollar's the expense.

Two dollars buys James Madison in steel-blue dress arrayed;

For a dark-green bust of Marshall five dollars must be paid.

The dollar and two dollar prints, wherein the profit mounts,

Are used by banks for packages, the rate two cents per ounce.

The print that costs five dollars, mostly used in foreign trade;

Five cents for half an ounce, the rate the Postal Union made.

So Uncle Sam's monopoly on profit must be prime;

As he can print a thousand at the cost of half a dime.

CARLTON HUGHES, in *Madden's Magazine*.

Luxemburg, 1852, 10 c. Threatened Reprint

A Continental contemporary avers that the original plate of the 10 c., of 1852, has been disposed of to a party of self-styled "philatelists," who intend to produce reprints from it. These will be all the more dangerous on account of the fact that these people have managed to obtain a hundred sheets of the genuine watermarked paper. When the Government parted with the plate in 1863 it was defaced in some way, and it is hoped that its present possessors will not be able to remove or conceal this defacement, in which event the reprints will hardly deceive even the most unwary.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

THE IMPERIAL ALBUM

Tenth Edition.

Size of pages, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The present edition is arranged in *three* volumes. Two causes have acted to bring about this result. First, the ever-increasing number of new issues, for which accommodation must be provided; and secondly, the demand by collectors that space shall be found for varieties of perforation and shade, errors, etc., to conform as closely as possible to the lists given in the publishers' Catalogue.

Vol. I. The Stamps of the British Empire; post-free, 10s. 9d.

Vol. II. The Stamps of Europe, and the Colonies and Possessions of European States; post-free, 12s. 9d.

Vol. III. Foreign Countries, except Europe and Possessions; post-free, 10s. 9d.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
 39, Strand, London, W.C.

Special Correspondence

Our Scandinavian Letter

June, 1906

Dr. A. Levin's Exhibit of Swedish Stamps

HALF a year has lapsed since I last had the pleasure of writing about Scandinavian matters in this journal. During that period such an important event as the International Exhibition has taken place in London. It is very gratifying to me—being a Swede myself—to record that Dr. A. Levin, of Stockholm, carried off a gold medal for a highly specialized collection of Swedish stamps in Class IV, Section III, beating exhibits from Azores and Madeira, Brazil, Chili, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Wurtemberg. The gem in Dr. Levin's collection was the error 5 öre, *brown*, King Oscar, the only specimen known in a private collection. If any of my readers took the trouble of studying this particular collection, they could have got some fine ideas as to how to arrange a specialized collection.

New Norwegians

Many of my English friends are asking about the expected new issues of Norway and Denmark. The former was expected to be issued in the beginning of July next, but I hear now that the Norwegian Postmaster-General has given out the information that the new stamps will not be ready for sale until the 1st of January, 1907, when the whole series will be ready.

New Danish Stamps

With reference to the anticipated new Danish stamps nothing has yet been fixed as to the design or date of issue, but a Danish friend of mine, "in the know," informs me that the new stamps will in all probability bear the portrait of the new king, Frederik, and may be expected ready in about four months. Meanwhile the current issue is running short, and especially the 15, 25, 50, and 100 öre are getting scarce. The plates of the 5 and 10 öre have been re-engraved. The numerals of value are now larger, and the shading of the background of the central circle is made up of horizontal and oblique lines instead of horizontal and vertical lines.

Sweden 3 öre

I do not think it is generally known amongst young stamp collectors that the 3 öre, Sweden, of the last issue has been withdrawn, and cannot be bought at the local post offices.

Catalogue of Swedish Stamps

Collectors specializing in Swedish stamps will be glad to hear that the Swedish Philatelic Society has published a detailed and fully-illustrated priced catalogue of all Swedish stamps, including Officials and Postage Dues. It gives date of issue, edition, withdrawals, errors, and all known shades. The prices are based on careful studies. It is curious to note that many of the skilling banco stamps and others of the earlier issues are higher priced in this Swedish catalogue than in

many of the English catalogues. I may, however, point out that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in their last edition of Part II have put up their prices of these particular stamps, especially for mint copies, and other dealers will no doubt follow suit. If you want to complete, do so now, as prices are likely to go up still higher. The Swedish catalogue, which is in German, can be had from Sveriges Filatelist Förening—address, Stockholm—post-free on receipt of 1s. 6d. In connexion with this I beg to draw your attention to the translation into English of the book on Swedish stamps, *Sveriges Frankotecken*, which I had the pleasure of reviewing in No. 1 of this year's *G. S. W.*

Forgeries of Swedish Stamps

Some little time ago a forgery of Swedish stamps of the first issues on a great scale was announced in the philatelic Press of the world through the Philatelic Society of Sweden. It has now been ascertained that these forgeries were offered by an enterprising German firm, which had bought them from some one in Sweden with connexions in the Government stamp-printing offices at Stockholm. The prints have been made from old cancelled plates, and vary in size, perforation, paper, and shades from the original stamps. The German firm insists on calling these stamps original, because they have actually been printed in the official works; but of course the stamps are, nevertheless, forgeries, and as such are absolutely valueless.

LOUIS ZETTERSTEN.

THE KING'S OWN POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

This Album has been specially designed for those collectors who either commence a collection with the Postage Stamps of King Edward VII, or who collect these stamps as a supplement to a General Collection. The King's Own Album contains 100 pages of heavy white plate paper outlined with a neat border of neutral grey, with quadrillé background inside the grey border, and name space at the top of each page. Exact size of leaves from the outer edge, 7½ x 9½; available for mounting stamps, 6½ x 8½. The title-page is printed in the Royal Colours, with the King's Cypher Monogram and Crown. Strongly bound in cloth, bevelled boards, with the Official Cypher Monogram and Crown in gold on cover.

Post-free, 8s.; abroad, 8s. 9d.

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No. 68, 1500 varieties.

Each specimen is in perfect condition, and the 1500 different Stamps form a splendid start for any one. A large number of really rare and valuable stamps are contained in this collection; but it is impossible to enumerate them, as we are constantly adding New Issues and Older Stamps when purchased. Satisfaction is guaranteed.

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To our Readers

By THE EDITOR

WITH this number we commence the fourth volume of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, and we regret to confess that it falls a long way short of such a circulation as will warrant our publishers in continuing it, *unless there is a very decided increase*. As we have stated from the first, only a very large circulation will justify the publishers in the lavish expenditure which it entails on them. Nothing less than ten thousand a week will do, and we have not yet gone beyond eight thousand in a week. In this matter you can help us materially. If you consider *G. S. W.* deserves your recommendation, do your best to secure us further subscribers. If each of our present subscribers would secure only one other subscriber we should be on the high road to a most gratifying and encouraging circulation.

We have introduced many little improvements into this volume, and our publishers have sanctioned the outlay of several hundreds of pounds upon further improvements, but this weekly can only be run as a business undertaking. It has

been established for the purpose of providing a chatty, instructive, and helpful weekly stamp journal for the General Collector and the Beginner in the hope that the said General Collector and Beginner will, in return, buy some, if not all, their stamps, albums, etc., of the publishers, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., and from our point of view this mutual bargain seems to be a very fair one.

May we therefore hope that you will help in this matter of the circulation? The rest will follow as a matter of course.

We are preparing a neat circular, which will include specimen pages and subscriber's order form. This will be ready in September, and will be supplied in packets of a score or more to those readers who will kindly undertake to distribute them to fellow-collectors. Applications for packets of *G. S. W.* circulars should be addressed to Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C., not to the Editor.

Answers to Correspondents

The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Puzzled (Cardiff).—Yes, the King's Head issues of the Straits Settlements are a bit puzzling. A series was seemingly begun with the larger King's Head, but only 1 c., 3 c., 4 c., and 8 c. values have been issued of that type. Whether it is intended to complete the series in the larger King's Head type or not we have not heard. The following list will clear up your difficulties for the present.



Wmk. Cr. C.A., single.

- 1 c., dull green.
- 3 c., purple and orange.
- 4 c., lilac on red paper.
- 5 c., lilac.
- 8 c., purple on blue paper
- 10 c., lilac on yellow paper.
- 25 c., lilac and green.
- 30 c., dark grey and carmine.
- 50 c., dull green and carmine.
- 81, dull green and black.
- 82, lilac and black.
- 85, dull green and brown-orange.

Same types. Wmk. Cr. C.A., multiple.

- 10 c., purple and black.
- 25 c., " green.
- 30 c., dark grey and carmine.
- 50 c., green and carmine.
- 81, " black.
- 82, purple and black.



Wmk. Cr. C.A., single.

- 1 c., dark green.
- 3 c., lilac.
- 4 c., purple on red paper.
- 8 c., " blue paper.

Same types. Wmk. Cr. C.A., multiple.

- 1 c., green.

Mr. R. C. Oldfield, 21 Longridge Road, Earl's Court, London, S.W., writes that he has a spare copy of *G. S. W.*, Vol. I, unbound and publishers' cover for binding, all in good condition, which he will sell for 7s. 6d. Some of the gratis stamps are missing.

W. G. T. (Bournemouth).—The watermark of double-lined letters, on the Turks and Caicos and Falkland Islands, that puzzles you, is only the marginal lettering of the watermark which, being misplaced, has fallen on the stamps instead of on the margin. Such slips are not reckoned as varieties of the watermark.

E. W. B. (West Bromwich).—The rubber stamp, "Ladysmith Siege Post Office" and date, we should regard as cancellation, but an interesting one, well worth keeping. Its value would not be that of a surcharge, but as a curiosity.

W. H. W. (Wishaw).—Many thanks for cuttings.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Examination of Stamps.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information.

The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—B. Bogus, i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint; W. Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. II of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free. Covers for Vol. III, just completed, will be ready shortly.

Bound Volumes.—Vol. I. January to June, 1905, including the rare early numbers. 400 pages, 10s. 9d., post-free. Vol. II. July to December, 1905. 444 pages, price 4s. 9d., post-free. Vol. III. January to June, 1906. 420 pages, price 4s. 9d., post-free. Ready shortly, order now.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

Edited by EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

A popular Weekly Stamp Journal for the general collector, and more especially for beginners and young collectors.

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Mottos on Stamps.

By Rev. T. C. Walton, M.A.

Portraits on Stamps. By Boswell Junior.

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Answers to Correspondents.

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12 "	6s. 6d.	\$1.60	fc. 8.00	m. 6.50

In Great Britain it will be cheaper for our readers to order *G. S. W.* from their nearest Newsagent or Stationer, or from the Railway Bookstall. This will save postage, and the paper will be delivered flat, instead of folded as it would be if posted.

Special Bargains

FOR G.S.W. READERS

IN the course of business there comes frequently the opportunity of buying large parcels of comparatively scarce stamps at bargain rates.

Hitherto such purchases have been added to stock, and have generally resulted in the reduction of the Catalogue quotations.

In future, instead of being added to stock, they will be offered as Special Bargains to our readers.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

Foreign and Colonial readers will be supplied with these bargains if they dispatch their orders within one week of receipt of the number containing the offer.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

IS AS FOLLOWS:—



PERSIA.

1898. Perf. 12½.

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, and 16 chahi,
Lion type, as above.
- 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 krans, with head
of the Shah, Muzafter-ed-Din.

The set of 14 is catalogued
at 9/1, unused.

Our Special Bargain price

for the set in mint condition
is only 4/-, post-free.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED
391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 2
Whole No. 80

14 JULY, 1906

VOL. IV.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Canada—continued

1859. Six values. Designs: Those of the previous issue modified. In 1859 the monetary system of Canada was changed from *pence* to *cents*. Consequently a new series of stamps became necessary to conform to the new currency. This new series was provided by modifying the designs of the previous issue to express the values in cents instead of pence. The design of the one half penny was made to do duty for one cent and two cents, the 3d. beaver stamp

the oval band was inscribed SIX PENCE STERLING. The new currency stamp was labelled "12½ c." in all four corners, but was inscribed in the oval band SIX PENCE STERLING as before. The "Jacques Cartier" 10d. stamp became the 17 c. value. The colours of the old stamps were retained pretty closely in the new values. They were engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co., who to this day engrave and print the Canadian stamps. The 1 c., 5 c., and 10 c., Mr. Donald A. King tells us, were provided for the requirements of ordinary correspondence, the 12½ c. for Canadian, and the 17 c. for British Packet Post rates.



	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., rose	3	6	0	3
2 c., "	6	6	5	0
5 c., vermilion	3	6	0	2
10 c., purple	18	0	2	6
12½ c., green	12	6	2	0
17 c., blue	20	0	4	0

1868. Six values. Design: Head of Queen Victoria in a large circle. In 1867 the colonies of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia were all combined in a new federation which was designated the Dominion of Canada, and the separate stamps of those colonies or provinces were all withdrawn and replaced by this new series of postage stamps inscribed CANADA POSTAGE. The new stamps were all of a large size except the ½ c., which, following the Gibbons Catalogue, I include in the next series under the date of 1868-76. These stamps are given as engraved and printed by the British American Bank Note Co., otherwise the Old American Bank Note Co., with a Canadian or British printing office in Canada for printing Canadian stamps.

became the five cents, the 6d. Prince Albert was changed into ten cents with a letter "X" in each corner instead of the figure "6"; the diademed head of Queen Victoria, familiar as the six pence of Canada, became a 12½ c. stamp. The old stamp was labelled "6d. Stg." in the left-hand corners, and "7½d. Cy." in the right-hand corners, and

The 1 c. was changed from brown-red to orange to prevent its being mistaken for the 3 c., rose-red.

Special Bargains

FOR G.S.W. READERS

IN the course of business there comes frequently the opportunity of buying large parcels of comparatively scarce stamps at bargain rates.

Hitherto such purchases have been added to stock, and have generally resulted in the reduction of the Catalogue quotations.

In future, instead of being added to stock, they will be offered as *Special Bargains* to our readers.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

Foreign and Colonial readers will be supplied with these bargains if they dispatch their orders within one week of receipt of the number containing the offer.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER!

IS AS FOLLOWS:—



PERSIA.

1898. Perf. 12½.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, and 16 chahi,
Lion type, as above.

1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 krans, with head
of the Shah, Muzaffer-ed-Din.

The set of 14 is catalogued
at 9/1, unused.

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Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., rose	3 6	0 3
2 c. "	6 6	5 0
5 c., vermilion	3 6	0 2
10 c., purple	18 0	2 6
12½ c., green	12 6	2 0
17 c., blue	20 0	4 0

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The 1 c. was changed from brown-red to orange to prevent its being mistaken for the 3 c., rose-red.



Perf.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., brown-red	3	6	1	6
1 c., orange	20	0	3	0
2 c., yellow-green	4	0	0	8
3 c., rose-red	7	6	0	2
6 c., brown	10	0	0	9
12½ c., blue	10	0	1	6
15 c., purple	1	6	0	5

1868-76. Six values. Design similar to previous issue, but of a smaller size. The large size was apparently found inconvenient, and a small-size series was started with the low values of 1 c., 2 c., and 3 c.; then followed a 6 c. and a 10 c. In 1875 Canada entered the Postal Union, and a 5 c. value, which was included in the 1859 series, but omitted from the 1868 issue, was restored, but, strange to say, in the larger size. The 5 c. large size was, however, quickly replaced by a 5 c. small size.



Perf.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
½ c., black	0	6	0	6
1 c., yellow	0	3	0	1
2 c., green	0	6	0	1
3 c., vermillion	0	4	0	1
5 c., slate-green (large)	15	0	2	6
5 c., " (small)	4	0	0	1
6 c., brown	4	6	0	3
10 c., lilac rose	10	0	1	6

1882. One value. Design similar to previous issue, but redrawn in a still smaller size with modifications, mainly at the corners.



Perf.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
½ c., black	0	1	0	1

1888. Four values. Designs of last issue unchanged; colours changed. All four values yield a plentiful crop of distinct shades, so distinct as to be almost variations of colour.

Perf.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
2 c., blue-green	2	0	0	1
5 c., brown-black	0	9	0	1
6 c., red-brown	1	6	0	3
10 c., brown-red	2	0	0	6

1893-7. Three new values. Design similar to previous issue, but with head of Queen turned to left. The 8 c. was of the new standard small size, and the 20 c. and 50 c. of similar size to the large series of 1868. The 8 c. was provided for the prepayment of postage and registration fee in one stamp. This 8 c. stamp is a special favourite with those collectors who go in for shades. It varies from blue-grey to purple-black.



Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
8 c., purple	2	0	0	1
20 c., scarlet	1	6	0	6
50 c., blue	4	0	1	0

1897. A Queen Victoria Jubilee issue of sixteen values. Design: A twin stamp, having on the left half the diademed head of Queen Victoria as she appeared in 1837, and on the other half an 1897 portrait.



Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
½ c., black	1	0	1	0
1 c., orange	0	2	0	2
2 c., green	0	3	0	3
3 c., carmine	0	4	0	1
5 c., deep blue	0	6	0	4
6 c., brown	2	6	2	6
8 c., slate-violet	1	3	0	8
10 c., purple	1	6	1	6
15 c., indigo	1	9	1	3
20 c., vermilion	2	6	2	0
50 c., ultramarine	4	6	1	3
\$1, lake	8	6	6	0
\$2, violet	12	6	5	0
\$3, bistre	18	0	6	6
\$4, violet	24	0	10	0
\$5, sage-green	30	0	11	0

1897. Eight values. Design: An up-to-date portrait of Queen Victoria with head turned to left, very simple and effective in drawing, with maple leaves in all four corners.



Maple leaves.

Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
½ c., black	0	1	0	1
1 c., blue-green	0	2	0	1
2 c., violet	0	3	0	1
3 c., rose-carmine	0	4	0	1
5 c., deep blue on bluish	0	5	0	2
5 c., " " white	10	0	—	—
6 c., brown	1	0	0	6
8 c., orange	0	8	0	3
10 c., brown-purple	1	3	0	9

1898 99. Same values and same general design, but modified by the substitution of figures for maple leaves in the lower corners. It was found necessary for the sake of clearness and identification to have the value expressed in figures as well as in words, hence the removal of the maple leaves from the lower corners and the substitution of figures.



Figures in lower corners.

Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
½ c., black	0	1	0	1
1 c., blue-green	0	1	0	1
2 c., violet	0	4	0	1
2 c., purple	0	4	0	1
2 c., rose-carmine	0	2	0	1
3 c., "	0	4	0	1
5 c., deep blue	0	4	0	1
5 c., Prussian blue	0	4	0	1
6 c., brown	1	3	0	9
8 c., orange-yellow	0	9	0	6
8 c., orange	1	0	0	6
10 c., brown-purple	0	9	0	4

1899. One value. Design: A map in miniature of the British Empire, printed in black, with the British possessions shown in red and the oceans in lavender, green, or blue.



Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
2 c., black, red, and lavender	0	2	0	1
2 c., " " green	0	2	0	1
2 c., " " blue	0	2	0	1

1899. Provisional. The 3 cents value having been superseded by a 2 c., the remaining stock of the 3 c. stamps, for which there was practically no further use, was surcharged 2 CENTS. The remainders surcharged included maple leaves in all four corners, and those with figures in the lower corners.

2 CENTS

Perf.

Maple leaves.

	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
2 c. on 3 c., rose-carmine .	0 2	0 1

Figures in lower corners.

	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
2 c. on 3 c., rose-carmine .	0 2	0 1

1900-2. Two new values. Design as in last series, with figures in lower corners.

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Philatelic Society, London

Annual Report for 1905-6

By J. A. TILLEARD, HONORARY SECRETARY

IN presenting my twelfth Annual Report, I am pleased to be able to record the fact that the season terminating with this evening's meeting has been one of continued prosperity in the affairs of the Society. The accounts to be submitted by the Auditors will, I believe, show that the improvement in the financial position to which I called attention in my last Report has been fully maintained, and, as the accounts include items of expenditure that will not recur, there is no reason to doubt that there will be a still further advance in the ensuing season.

In the course of the year nine new members have been elected. viz.: Messrs. F. H. Melland, R. Dalton, W. R. Ricketts, C. L. Pack, Hans M. Hansen, C. Cohen, E. H. Roebuck, the Rev. Dr. James, and Mr. C. Stuart-Dudley.

During the same period the following have resigned their membership, viz.: Messrs. H. Barber, A. G. E. Driver, E. G. Greenshields, D. M. Jacobs, C. F. Larmour, F. A. Larmour, O. Pfenninger, the Rev. T. S. Fleming, Dr. H. Hetley, Dr. A. G. Paterson, Captain St. George Ord, and Mrs. M. M. Haydon,

	<i>Perf.</i>	Unused.	Used.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
7 c., greenish yellow .	.	0 6	0 4
20 c., olive-green .	.	1 6	0 8

1903-4. Six values. Design: Head of His Majesty King Edward VII, designed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., of London, from a portrait approved by the King, but engraved and printed in Canada by the American Bank Note Co.



	<i>Perf.</i>	Unused.	Used.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1 c., green .	.	0 1	0 1
2 c., carmine .	.	0 2	0 1
5 c., deep blue .	.	0 4	0 1
7 c., olive-yellow .	.	0 5	0 2
10 c., brown-lilac .	.	0 7	0 3
20 c., olive-green .	.	1 1	0 6

the last named being the last lady member remaining on our books.

Death of Dr. Viner and T. W. Kitt

By reason of the death of Dr. C. W. Viner and T. W. Kitt, two names that for a very long period have been included in the lists of members published each year will cease to appear.

The first named, who had attained to the patriarchal age of ninety-four, was one of our earliest members. He was present at the meeting at which the Society was founded, and has ever since remained a member, taking a lively interest in its welfare. So far back as 1882 he was described in a philatelic journal as one of the "vieille garde" of Philately, and we are thankful that he was spared to survive for a further period of nearly twenty-five years. His name was well known to all generations of Philatelists, and by his kindness and old-world courtesy in all his relations with his fellow members, he endeared himself to those who claimed the privilege of his personal acquaintance.

Mr. Kitt had been a member and a supporter of the Society for twenty-two years, and we much regret the loss sustained by his death.

Members: Losses and Gains

In addition to the diminution in our numbers from the causes above-mentioned, the names of four members have been removed under the provisions of the statutes, the net result of losses and gains being that our total membership is nine less than at the corresponding period of the preceding year.

I trust that the loss may be regained in the coming season, and I would urge upon all members the desirability of endeavouring to obtain recruits for our ranks by inducing their friends who are interested in Philately to join the Society. In this respect there appears to be a very prevalent idea amongst collectors that we only admit to membership advanced Philatelists, and that no others are desired. It is therefore necessary to explain that this is not so, and that the ordinary collector is heartily welcomed, and by becoming a member of the Society he has exceptional opportunities for gaining the experience necessary to enable him to qualify as a serious follower of the pursuit in which we are interested.

The General Meetings of the Society for the year were preceded by the Annual Dinner, which was held on 11 October, 1905, and was well attended by members and their friends.

The first meeting of the season was at the invitation of Lord Crawford held at his residence in Cavendish Square, when those present were privileged to inspect portions of the valuable collections of our Vice-President. Sixteen meetings in all have been held, and the average attendance of members has been sixteen. Although this average is the same as that of the previous year, there have been too many occasions on which the meetings have been very poorly supported, even when the business has consisted of most attractive displays and valuable papers. Many reasons have no doubt combined to account for small meetings, and, although the total number of members resident in or in the neighbourhood of London is by no means large, it is to be hoped that in the coming season a greater number will make a point of attending, if only with the object of affording encouragement to those who are willing to take the trouble to prepare interesting papers and to display their collections for the general good of the Society.

Papers and Displays

In the course of the season papers, accompanied by a display of stamps, have been read by the following members: Mr. Reichenheim, "The Franchise Militaire" and "The

Newspaper Stamps of France"; Mr. Hausburg, "Philatelic Researches in Australia" and "Retouches of the New Zealand Stamps"; Mr. Knox, "The Malta Local Post and its Stamps"; Mr. Frentzel, "Notes on the Earlier or Surcharged Issues of Mexico"; Mr. Oldfield, "The Stamps of Servia"; Mr. Yardley, "The Stamps of Griqualand"; the Rev. W. N. Usher, "The Stamps of Iceland"; Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall, "A Chronological View of British Postal Issues"; Baron Percy de Worms, "Further Notes on the Stamps of Ceylon," illustrated by part of the collection of his brother Baron Anthony de Worms; and Mr. T. W. Hall, "The Stamps of Uruguay." In addition to the display by the Vice-President at the opening meeting of the season, Mr. Castle has given a display of the stamps of Sweden and Bosnia from the celebrated Mann Collection, lent for the occasion by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.; Mr. Duveen has shown his Transvaal Collection; and Mr. Bagshawe his collection of the Straits Settlements, accompanied by notes on the stamps shown.

All have proved of great philatelic interest, and it is gratifying to note that amongst the names mentioned are those of members who have for the first time contributed papers for the Society's meetings.

Before leaving this part of my report I may, I am sure, be permitted to offer our heartiest congratulations to Mr. Hausburg, not only upon the large amount of valuable information acquired by him in the course of his Australian tour, and so freely imparted by him for the benefit of his fellow members, but also upon the success achieved by him in the important work of the highest philatelic merit upon which he has been for some time engaged, in plating the 2s. stamps of Victoria, and in making fresh discoveries and elucidating many obscure points in connexion with other Australian stamps.

The Society's Library

Considerable progress has been made during the past year in the arrangement of the Society's Library. I am informed by the Honorary Librarian that during the season 101 volumes have been bound, while a few others are still in the hands of the binders. A card catalogue, comprising 517 titles and cross references, has been prepared, and is now available for use by members at the Society's Office. This catalogue includes practically everything of importance in the library, and the work remaining to be done consists chiefly of the sorting of a large accumulation of miscellaneous periodicals, which is progressing as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Fulcher, to whose energy these results are due, reports that there is every prospect that by the close of the next season the whole of the Society's library will be catalogued,

and so arranged that any book or periodical possessed by the Society can be found at once on demand. At the same time the binding of the files of the periodicals cannot proceed until the missing numbers are acquired by gift or exchange, and I would suggest that all members who may have duplicate copies of philatelic journals should place themselves in communication with the Librarian so as to endeavour to render the files as complete as possible.

Publications: Africa, Part III

The completion of Part III of the Society's work on the stamps of the African Colonies, issued to members in the past few weeks, is an event of great importance in the season's record. This volume is by far the largest book ever produced by the Society, consisting as it does of upwards of 460 pages of similar size to those of our previous publications, as well as thirty full-page sheets of photogravure illustrations, in addition to the illustrations that are embodied in the text. It reflects the highest credit on Mr. E. D. Bacon, who so kindly undertook the great labour of preparing the work and superintending its progress through the press. I can safely say that without his services it would have been practically impossible to produce a work of such magnitude and value, and our heartiest thanks are due to him and to those who have so ably assisted him in his arduous task. We are also much indebted to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., who undertook the publishing of the work upon terms most advantageous to the Society. They have spared no expense or pains to make the volume complete in every respect, and the manner in which they have practically given Mr. Bacon "carte blanche" in all that he considered necessary for the work is an example of philatelic enterprise and liberality deserving of our gratitude.

Each member of the Society is entitled to a copy of the book free of charge. The published price being £2 net, country and foreign members will thus receive very nearly the equivalent of two years' subscription. The volume has already been sent out to members who are not in arrear with subscriptions. The rules do not admit of a copy being supplied to any member who for any reason may have omitted to pay the amounts due from him, but it will be at once forwarded on receipt of his overdue subscriptions.

Day of Meeting

Many meetings have been held by the Council during the past year, and amongst the more important matters discussed has been a suggestion for a change in the day and time for the holding of meetings of the Society. It has been pointed out that

Friday is a most unsuitable day for a large proportion of the members, especially for those who are engaged in business in the City, and that the time hitherto fixed for meetings is also in many respects inconvenient. After careful consideration of the subject, the Council decided to recommend that during the coming season the meetings should be held on the first and third Thursday in each month, subject only to the usual holidays, and that the time of meeting should be changed to 6.30, the chair to be taken punctually at that hour.* A resolution to this effect will accordingly be proposed this evening.

Proposed Medals for Papers

Upon the recommendation of the Council it was resolved, at a recent general meeting, that the proposal to present medals to philatelists producing work of exceptional merit, and to give annually a silver medal to the writer of the best paper read before the Society in the preceding year, should be left in abeyance for the present.

Although it may be a debatable question whether the competition involved in the presentation of a medal for the best paper read in each year would have a beneficial effect, there can be no doubt that anything that would tend to encourage a larger number of members to assist in the season's work would be greatly to the advantage of the Society.

I have often thought that those who take the trouble to prepare and read papers, or to give displays, should be entitled to some more permanent record of the assistance so afforded to the Society than the usual vote of thanks entered upon the minutes. I would like to suggest that, in the future, at the end of each season, members who have read a paper or given a display at any meeting during the year should be presented with a certificate acknowledging the fact, and expressing the thanks of the Society for the services so rendered. The cost of designing and engraving a suitable plate for such a certificate would not be very great, and I cannot help thinking that the knowledge that they would receive a formal acknowledgment of this nature would be some additional encouragement to members to assist, and that the certificates so received would be valued as a pleasing reminder, in after years, of the endeavours made by the recipients to further the interests of the Society.

The International Philatelic Exhibition

One other event of paramount importance, not only to our Society, but to the whole of the philatelic world, remains to be dealt

* At the Annual General Meeting the hour was fixed for 7 p.m.

with—I refer, of course, to the magnificent International Philatelic Exhibition recently held in London with such marked success. The scheme was initiated shortly before the conclusion of the season 1904-5 by the appointment, by the Society, of an Executive Committee for the purpose of arranging the necessary details, and the Committee have been busily occupied with the work during the whole of the period covered by my Report.

No one, apart from those who have been concerned in a similar undertaking, can have the faintest conception of the amount of work and labour necessary to ensure the success of such an enterprise, involving the unremitting attention of the principal officers upon whom the work devolves, for a whole year in advance, and the total dislocation of all their business or home arrangements for a considerable time before and during the holding of the Exhibition. It is universally admitted that the work has been most admirably performed, and the heartiest thanks of the Society and of all lovers of Philately are due to the Honorary Secretaries, Mr. Oldfield and Mr. Hausburg, for their ungrudging and untiring labours, and to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Reichenheim, and the other members of the Executive, for their assistance in rendering the undertaking the great success that it has proved.

The Exhibition has been a considerable advance upon any that has before been held in this country. It has been well supported by philatelists from all quarters of the globe, and even the splendid halls in which it was held have not sufficed for the complete display of all the treasures placed at the disposal of the Committee.

Beyond remarking that a very distinctive feature of the exhibits was the marked increase of philatelic knowledge displayed by exhibitors in the mode of arrangement of their collections and in the written explanations and descriptions of the stamps shown, it is not necessary for me to enter further into details, especially as we shall shortly have the benefit of reading the full reports that will appear in the various philatelic journals.

I would, however, refer to the fact that no fewer than forty-seven of our members were exhibitors, contributing between them upwards of a hundred of the exhibits shown, and I am pleased to be able to report that great success has attended their efforts, including the gaining of the whole of the awards in the Championship Class. In addition to the two gold cups, the chief prizes of the Exhibition, twelve gold, fourteen silver, and sixteen bronze medals were awarded to members of the Society.

We were gratified to find amongst the

exhibitors quite a number of our foreign and colonial members, and to note that many of them gained medals for their exhibits. Amongst these I need no excuse for offering our heartiest congratulations to Mr. Henry J. Crocker, not only upon his success as an exhibitor, but also on the providential escape of his world-famous collection of the stamps of Hawaii (with which he gained one of the gold cups in the Championship Class) from destruction in the appalling catastrophe that has befallen San Francisco, in which there is reason to fear that many valuable stamps have been lost. It would have been nothing short of a philatelic disaster had this collection shared a similar fate, as it is practically certain that some of the principal rarities could never have been replaced. I would wish also to refer to the pleasure with which we welcome the success gained by one of our most recently elected members, Mr. C. L. Pack, whose beautiful collections of stamps of British North America were so deservedly admired by all Philatelists who visited the Exhibition.

In concluding my Report, which I fear has already exceeded the usual limits, I shall, I am sure, only be giving expression to the wishes of all members of the Society in offering to our President our dutiful congratulations on the safe return home of His Royal Highness from his eventful and successful tour in India.

Abstract of Accounts for the year ending 31 March, 1906

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions	.	257	6	8
" Entrance Fees	.	27	6	0
" Sundry Receipts	.	9	7	10
		294	0	6
" Sale of Society's Works	.	30	9	3
" Balance April 1st, 1905	.	54	4	4
		<u>£378</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>1</u>
EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
By Rent, one year	.	53	15	0
" Office Expenses	.	60	11	0
" Printing, Stationery, Postages, etc.	.	44	4	5
" Paid for <i>London Philatelist</i>	.	54	0	0
" Sundry Payments	.	24	2	0
		236	12	5
" Balance at Bank, 31 March, 1906	.	142	1	8
		<u>£378</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>1</u>
LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.
To Sundry Creditors	.	6	11	2
" Balance, being Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	.	490	7	3
		<u>£496</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>5</u>
ASSETS.		£	s.	d.
By Cash at Bank	.	142	1	8
" Subscriptions Due but not yet paid	.	70	7	0
" Furniture, Pictures, Library, etc.	.	135	0	0
" Stock of Society's Works	.	145	17	3
" Sundry Debtors	.	3	12	6
		<u>£496</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>5</u>

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

Hawaiian Islands

Kauikeaouli, brother of Kamehameha II, became King of the Sandwich Islands in 1824, with the title of Kamehameha III. His youthfulness necessitated a regent in the person of his mother Kaahumanu. His early life seems to have been very much after the style of that of Henry V (Shakespeare's version), for after a period of wild-oat sowing he became an excellent king.



Kamehameha III

Down to his day the government had been a grinding despotism. Voluntarily he gave the people a constitutional government. In 1840 he proclaimed the independence of the islands. Three years later disputes arose between the King and the British residents. On the settlement of these disputes Kamehameha III offered to cede the whole of his dominions to England. The offer was refused, but a compromise was effected by his placing his kingdom under British control. From 1849 to 1851 several attempts were made by France to annex the islands. These attempts were unsuccessful, owing to the action taken by the United States and the British Government.

King Kamehameha III died on 15 December, 1854.

Alexander Liholiho Iolani, known as Kamehameha IV, the grandson of Kamehameha the Great, and son of Kekuanoa, a chief of high rank, was born in 1834.

He ascended the Hawaiian throne in 1854 on the death of his cousin, Kamehameha III. In 1856 he married Emma, the granddaughter of John Young, an Englishman, who had married a native woman. A memoir of him in the *Guardian* of 1863, by the English bishop of Honolulu, described him as "a man of rare physical powers, of elegant taste and keen perception. He could enjoy Kingsley, Thackeray, and Tennyson, and was for ever quoting Shakespeare." Our late Queen Victoria took a deep personal interest in him, and was to have been sponsor to his son. Unhappily, before the arrival of the newly consecrated bishop to perform the baptismal ceremony, the child died.

Active, keen, and energetic as a ruler, Kamehameha IV was also a zealous patron of everything calculated to benefit his people. His all-too-brief reign of nine years was brought to a close by his death in the palace at Honolulu in 1863.



Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

ARGENTINE—continued

Issue of 1858. 5, 10, 15 Centavos

Third Forgery.—I have only the 5 c. of this, but I dare say the whole set exists. Lithographed, on white wove paper, slightly thinner than the genuine. In each corner there is a small, white square. The key-pattern is well imitated in this counterfeit. The two lines under the ON of CONFESUN are too long; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. instead of just a shade over 1 mm. There are ten horizontal lines of shading in the upper half of the oval. The sun has a rounded chin, partly cut off by the outline of the oval; the mouth is a straight line, with a sudden droop at the left-hand end (right side of stamp). The cap of liberty reaches from the bottom line of shading to the top one. It is of a sort of sloping oblong shape, with a very noticeable gap on the left side, between the third and fourth horizontal lines. Except for this

wedge-shaped gap, there is no white in it at all. The pole cannot be seen above the beginning of the shading. If prolonged downwards, it would graze the beginning of the N of CENTAV., though, in the genuine, it would pass clear to the left of the N.

Fourth Forgery.—Of this I have only the 15 c. Lithographed (?) in dark blue, on thick, hard, white wove paper. The upright oblongs in the corners are only about half as wide as the genuine. The oval touches the frame on the right side, but not on the left. There are thirteen horizontal lines of shading in the upper half of the oval. The mouth is small and thick, the left eye seems to be shut, but the right one (left side of the stamp) is like the genuine; the hair is curly. The cap of liberty is exceedingly like that of the first forgery; it reaches from the bottom line of shading to the eleventh line. The

point is even sharper than that of the first forgery. The rays round the sun are much too irregular, showing concentric arches of white lines, formed by the breaks in the rays. In the genuine, these breaks do not form any pattern. The pole is darkly shaded, but shows two triangular patches of white above the hands, and one below them; it is visible to level with the fourth line of shading. There is no stop after the 15, and a smaller one after CENTAV. The numerals slope strongly to the right. The G of ARGENTINA is not like the genuine, or any other forgery; it has no cross-bar, but a downward-pointing tongue (Q).

Fifth Forgery.—I have only seen the 5 c. of this, which came to me in 1902. Lithographed, on thick, very hard, white wove paper. There is a square in each corner. The key-pattern down the left side looks the opposite way from the one down the right side. The key-pattern at the top shows only two upward-pointing "keys," with portions of two others; while the genuine shows four upward-pointing "keys." The pattern at the bottom shows three upward-pointing "keys" instead of four. There are no lines under the ON of CONFESION; the G of ARGENTINA is a C; and there is a stop after the word. The oval does not really touch the frame either side, but there is a small blotch, making a join between the oval and the frame, on the left side. There are eleven horizontal lines in the oval. The sun's face is partly hidden by the postmark in my specimen; but it seems to have wide-open eyes, a broad nose, with a perpendicular line joining it to the mouth, which is like a real mouth. The hair is parted very nearly in the centre. The cap of liberty is like a cocked hat at the base, but terminates like a cap of liberty. It is all white, except a little shading at the centre, and reaches from the second to the eleventh line of shading. The point of the first A of ARGENTINA is just $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the frame above it, and the E of CENTAV. is $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. from the frame below it. Many of the rays of the sun are very faint, so that there is a large patch which is almost white, to left of the sun. The pole is of solid colour, and it shows up to the third line of shading. The tail of the 5 is a large, nearly round ball.

Sixth Forgery.—Lithographed, in black ink, on green-faced paper. The 5 c. is the only value I possess of this forgery. Of course the green colour instantly condemns it; but I had better give some details of the design. The oval touches the border on the left side only. There are seven very coarse lines of shading in the upper part of it, and a blotch, which is probably an eighth line, at the top. The hands are very large, and the lowest line of shading touches them. There is a black dot under the hands, indicating the commencement of the pole; but the rest of the pole is invisible. The cap of liberty rests immediately upon the hands, and runs up to the top of the oval; it looks rather like a crooked claret-jug, but not in the least like a cap of liberty. The C of CONFESION almost touches the border, and there are two lines under the on. The halo round the sun is formed of dots, irregularly distributed, bounded by a number of thick strokes. Two of these strokes, on the right-hand side, touch the boundary-line. There is a stop after both 5 and CENTAV.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—The usual postmark on the genuine stamps of this issue is a large, transverse oval, with name, etc., inside the curve, and FRANCO in large letters, in the centre.

First Forgery.—42, 100. Also an unoutlined oval, formed by very tiny dots. I have one specimen which bears two lines of print, without frame; the upper word is FRANCO, but the lower one is illegible.

Second Forgery.—21, without the heads to the arrows, also something like 26, also 51, 98.

Third Forgery.—An unoutlined oval or circle, composed of very small diamond-shaped dots. Also a number of large oval dots, each one of them being the size of the C of CENTAV.

Fourth Forgery.—My specimen is not cancelled.

Fifth Forgery.—Something similar to 26.

Sixth Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Issue of 1861. 5 (10, 15) Centavos

I have seen no forgery of this issue as yet, but I would remind my readers that the 10 c. and 15 c. of this set were never issued to the public. They were distinguished from the first issue by having the key-pattern border very much smaller, with six pieces at top and bottom, and the lowest value has the 5 very large; whereas the stamps of the first issue have a larger border, containing four pieces at top and bottom in the same space as the six of this issue; and the figures of value on each of the first set are a good deal smaller than the 5 of this issue.

(To be continued.)

APPROVAL SHEETS AND COLLECTIONS

New Sheets of Stamps for beginners and medium collectors. We have just been arranging our Approval Sheets of Stamps on an entirely new and much simpler plan than formerly. The Stamps are mounted on Sheets, containing an average of 100 Stamps per Sheet. They are all arranged in the order of our New Catalogue. First, Great Britain and the Colonies, then all Foreign Countries. These Sheets contain about 5000 different Stamps, and a Sheet of any particular country will be sent on demand. The Sheets arranged to date are over forty in number, and contain all Great Britain and the Colonies, and all Foreign Countries.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
39, Strand, London, W.C.



New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Federated Malay States.—The 3 c. has appeared on multiple CA paper.



Wmk. Multiple CA. Perf.

- 3 c., brown and black.
- 5 c., carmine and green on yellow.
- 8 c., ultramarine and black.
- 20 c., black and lilac.

Grenada.—The 6d. value has to be added to the stamps received on multiple CA paper.



Wmk. Multiple CA. Perf.

- 1/2d., purple and green.
- 1d. " carmine.
- 2d. " brown.
- 2 1/2d. " ultramarine.
- 3d. " orange.
- 6d. " green.
- 1s. " green and orange.

Japan.—We quote the following from the *Monthly Journal*:—

"A correspondent at Tokio kindly sends us specimens of two new commemorative stamps, of the value of 1 1/2 sen and 3 sen respectively, together with translations of the inscriptions and explanations of the devices upon them. These stamps are not intended for Postal Union purposes, as the inscriptions upon them are in Japanese, the values alone being given in European figures and letters, so that any collectors who desire to treat them as locals will be fully justified in doing so.



"In the centre is a trophy of arms, consisting of a field gun, rifles, etc., with the Imperial flag, surmounted by the Chrysanthemum enclosed in a wreath of rice plant and (?) pine; surrounding this is a circular band, inscribed in Japanese,

Campaign of the 37th and 38th years of Meiji. Memorial Postage Stamp of the Triumphal Military Review.—One Sen five Rin (or Three Sen). In the upper corners are five-pointed stars, representing the badges worn by the soldiers in their caps, and in the lower corners '1 1/2' (or '3') 'SN.' Our copies are perf. 12, a little irregularly, in both directions.

Perf.

- 1 1/2 sen, blue.
- 3 " rose-red."

Russia.—Our publishers send us two high values of new design as illustrated. They are each printed in three colours. The groundwork of the oval containing the arms is of one colour, the general framework of another, and the shading of the scrollwork of a third colour.

They are on paper watermarked with wavy lines.



Wmk. wavy lines. Perf.

- 5 roubles, red, yellow, and grey.
- 10 " dark blue, green, and turquoise-blue.

South Australia.—We have received the first of the long rectangular stamps of this colony on the Crown A watermark paper, value 1s., with POSTAGE large.



Wmk. Crown A. Perf.

- 1d., rosine.
- 2d., violet.
- 1s., brown.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

U.S.A. and Panama

WILL the U.S.A. canal venture in Panama mean the eventual absorption of the Republic of Panama by the United States? Many people have thought so from the day that the States commenced operations on the canal. Obviously the United States will not be bothered with petty revolutions in Panama, as such disturbances will endanger the canal. So in the opinion of many the greater republic will have to swallow up the smaller.

What the "Metropolitan Philatelist" says

Here is what the *Metropolitan Philatelist* of New York says in a number which has just reached me:—

The presence in the city last week of a commission representing the Panama Government, which conferred with State department officials with reference to the United States taking on a sort of suzerainty guardianship of the republic of Panama for the purpose of preserving the integrity of that crude Government and preventing it destroying itself, is regarded in Washington by many statesmen as the beginning of the end. It is expected that the time is not far distant when some such move will be a necessity to prevent revolution at home that will constitute a menace to the interests of the United States on the canal zone and then Uncle Sam will probably step in and manage the affairs of the Panamas. In this event it is probable all stamps will be abolished that are now in use on the canal zone and in Panama, and United States stamps, with perhaps some sort of a surcharge, will be employed.

The Croaker and Investment

THE Croaker is sure to make himself heard after a great Philatelic Exhibition. One tells us that the time spent in the Exhibition made him feel that he could go home and put his collection straight on the fire. I wonder if that party always feels inclined, after visiting, say, the National Gallery, to go home and pop any pictures he may have into the fire?

Again there is the old croak, croak about trade and investment in stamps. It seems that any connexion of stamps with money values is most degrading. But somehow the talk about the high prices the masterpieces of art fetch does not seem to degrade either the painter, the picture, or the fortunate possessor.

But, there, it is different in stamp collecting. We are so superior to all these eccentricities that mark the greatest gems in all other forms of collecting. I once knew a very dear goody man of that sort, but he always beat me in a sinful deal in stamps.

The New Philippines

WE are in a state of suspended animation in regard to the gorgeous new series promised for the Philippines. Here is the latest bit of news about the series from the *Metropolitan Philatelist* of New York:—

The stamps for the Philippines have been printed and shipped. The requisition was filled as previously given in these columns, and it is expected the consignment, which was packed with great care, will reach Manila not far from the first of August. If orders for these stamps

now on file with the department of posts in the Philippines are filled immediately upon receipt of the stamps it seems reasonable to expect that the stamps will reach the United States again and be on sale to collectors not far from the middle of September. The face value of the complete series, including the special delivery stamps, will be about \$4.50. The stamps are very fine in design and in colouring, and I believe will meet the approval of the Islanders as well as philatelic connoisseurs everywhere.

How the Specialist works

SOME general collectors are inclined to cry down the work of the specialist. Let him who feels so inclined read this description of Mr. Yardley's work on Transvaals from the pen of Major Evans:—

By means of flaws and blemishes in the plates, due to defective manufacture and to wear and tear, it has been found possible to identify the positions of many of the stamps on the sheets of the early types; and, by careful study and comparison of the very minute varieties thus produced, much has been learnt about the different printings of the stamps and the arrangements of the surcharges that were printed upon some of them. It is by work of this kind that microscopic Philately justifies itself. The varieties *by themselves* are of little or no importance; no one would advocate their collection by the general collector, or the cataloguing of them in an ordinary catalogue, but the importance of their study lies in the fact that in certain cases it will enable us to say: This surcharge is a forgery; this particular variety of it cannot exist upon that particular stamp.

Turkish Reminders

THE find of Turkeys to which I have already referred is evidently going to be worked for all it is worth. Here is the latest news from the Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily Mail*. He telegraphs under date of 28 June, 1906, as follows:—

To raise funds for the construction of the Hedjöz Railway the Turkish Government will sell the entire stock of their numerous series of unused stamps.

By order of the Sultan a special Commission has been appointed to meet at the Mint and make up sets of the old stamps. An offer of £10,000 (Turki-h) has been made for the entire collection, but this has been refused, as the Commission expect to obtain a still larger sum when the stamps have been classified.

It strikes me that dealers and collectors will have to be careful that they are not hoodwinked and done by the wily Turk.

Personal

I AM extremely sorry to find that Mr. M. P. Castle considers that I have gone too far in associating his name with the paragraph quoted by me last week from the *Monthly Journal* under the heading "A Masquerading Editor."

Nothing was further from my intention than to impute that Mr. Castle was actually the person alluded to in Mr. C. J. Phillips's good-humoured account of the after events of the Herts Banquet. I thought that I had sufficiently shown this by the concluding words of my note on the subject.

As, however, I recognize the possibility of what I intended as a bit of fun being taken seriously by some readers, I feel that I ought to tender my apologies to Mr. Castle for introducing his name, and to express my regret for any annoyance my remarks may have caused to him.

Miscellaneous

Has Philately reached its Zenith?

THE thought was conveyed to me as I wandered among the "lines" at the "International," and doubtless to many others the same query presented itself. For there one meandered through labyrinths of the finest and most exquisite gems that Philately could produce, and they were not displayed in mere single isolated items, but in tens, twenties, fifties, and hundreds of their kind, that made the ordinary common or garden collector gasp for breath. As one ardent collector sorrowfully remarked to me after having "gorged" the good things for the space of nearly three hours, "I feel that I could go home and place my collection straight on the fire, for stamps that I have treasured and doted on for years, why here I find dozens and dozens of them, and with this number on the market, what is the value of my poor isolated ones?" Here he struck a vital note, here he presented in all its nakedness that horrible canker that in time permeates all arts, and divorces them from their true aim and purpose. Is this worth much? Can I realize so much per cent? Is it a good speculation? Will it pay? These are the questions that seem to rankle first in the minds of the present-day group of philatelists—they are destroying the art, robbing it of its lustre and brilliancy, dragging it down into the sordid mire of speculative finance. But far from denouncing this spirit, this horrible fiendish nauseating desire for wealth, it is actually encouraged, and upon visitors to the Exhibition were thrust trade circulars inviting investments in the art: "See the money that has been made; you invest in our stock and you can do the same."

Small wonder with this commercial spirit dangling before one's eyes that one is tempted to ask as to whether Philately has really reached its zenith as a collector's art, its topmost point from which it descends from collecting in its highest, noblest form to collecting merely because the various fimsies are worth so much of the current coin of the realm, that one thought and motive, and that only.

To the various philatelists scattered up and down the face of the globe, I ask: Can my accusation be denied, can it be substantiated? Stifle not your consciences, but speak what you feel and know.

LESLIE G. BROWN, in *The Stamp Collector*.

Business at the Exhibition

ONE dealer holding a stall at the Exhibition, and anticipating a rush of business on the first day, instructed his assistant to take £5 worth of silver, remarking that "it wouldn't do to be short of change." At the end of the day it was found that the total takings amounted to ninepence!—and, as an anti-climax, the assistant, in counting over his £5 worth of silver, dropped a shilling of it down a grating, leaving the firm with a balance of threepence on the wrong side of the book as the result of its first day's business!

Of course, there was very little dealing done by anybody on the opening day, but later on there was a fairly brisk trade at all the stalls.

The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.

Stamps and the Rhodesian Budget

A CAPE TOWN reader, Mr. J. H. Astrop, kindly sends us the following eloquent extract from a newspaper summary of the Rhodesian Budget, recently presented to the Legislative Council at Salisbury, B.S.A. :—

The total revenue amounted to £523,673, which was an increase of £5000 over last year's, and £5122 above the amount estimated. The native collections amounted to £189,400, against £176,538. The postal and telegraphic receipts had increased by £4175, which was accounted for by the sale of pictorial postage stamps of the Victoria Falls, which had sold largely to philatelists, and had brought in £4000. The aggregate expenditure for the year amounted to £500,007, as compared with an estimated amount of £531,312. The estimated expenditure for next year was £531,000.

Thus four-fifths of the increase on last year's figures is made up of unearned revenue from philatelists. "Seeing that the Victoria Falls stamps were principally of high values," writes our correspondent, "and quite unsuited for general legitimate postage purposes, I think you should again bring before the public the advisability of boycotting such revenue-raising tricks, which only degrade Philately!"

The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.

Stamp Faker Sentenced

FOR some time past philatelists have been hit heavily by the many forged stamps, especially those of higher values, which they have bought. One of the most dangerous traders in these forgeries has just been laid by the heels. Herr Heinrich August Streichert, a refiner, was sentenced on 15 June, at Bamberg, to five months' imprisonment for his misplaced activity. The stamps which he managed to sell were either forgeries or genuine stamps bearing forged obliterations, or they were used fiscal stamps, from which the pen-stroke obliterations had been removed; such stamps were then ironed and re-gummed, and became thereby fresh, unused copies. In this way there cropped up suddenly in Germany last year the very rare five francs of Belgium, 1869-1881, with the portrait of Leopold II, and worth according to the catalogue £1. 15s. This stamp appeared in such abundance that even the stamp journals thought it necessary to warn collectors against buying it. In another case Streichert took the £1, Queensland, dark green, 1882-1889, and worth four shillings with pen-obliteration, removed the obliteration and produced an original, unused stamp which is sold at £2. Herr Max Thier laid before the Court a series of forgeries which had been made very skilfully by the aid of lithography and photochemistry. These forgeries have been circulated by a firm at Geneva as such, and swindlers have

turned them to base uses. The Bamberg Court expressed its regret that it is possible for such frauds to be carried on. Streichert began to collect stamps in Persia, where he was employed as a sugar-refiner. With two cigar-boxes filled with stamps he left Persia and made his way to Spain, where he became a night-watchman. Leaving Spain, he returned homewards to Hamburg via Berlin, and then, having fallen on evil days, he began to forge stamps in his lodgings.

Mr. John Henniker Heaton

IN December last we congratulated *Sir* John Henniker Heaton upon a well-merited honour that had recently been conferred upon him, in the shape of the title of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. We find that we have omitted to state since that Mr. Henniker Heaton, who was absent from England at the time, subsequently declined the offered distinction.

Special Correspondence

American Notes and News

By E. B. POWER

IT is some time since the readers of *G.S.W.* have been inflicted with any American Notes, and for fear they may imagine themselves immune for all time, I have just concluded to break out again with a fresh crop.

The Ideal Album

Easily the first event of interest lately has been the receipt of the "Ideal Album." I consider that only the very greatest possible credit is due to Mr. W. P. Barnsdall for the splendid result of this his first attempt at an album. We have sent out no less than nine thousand circulars to American collectors, showing a page photograph of this book filled with stamps, and I have no doubt that once it gets a-going it will supplant anything hereabouts.

Auctions

The auctions seem to be about over; tag ends, it is true, are still being sold off, but I do not know of any good things to come along. The prices of really fine stuff have been so stiff that the benchers have had but little in the way of snips this last season. S. Niger £1 sold at \$55 (our retail price \$50), and many stamps listed and priced by us have been sold at a higher figure under the hammer; *erzo*, buy a Gibbons' Catalogue, the only really reliable guide to prices. I have said this so often that I'm almost ashamed of it, and am seriously thinking of having it set to music.

John N. Luff

We miss John Luff over here, but suppose he is doing Herculean work judging the good things over at your Exhibition. As I understand it, there are also banquets plus banquets plus banquets, and I sincerely trust you're all having a good old time and enjoying your little selves.

Mr. Pack's Exhibit of Canadians

Congratulations to Mr. Pack for his grand Canadian exhibit. I spent nearly two weeks mounting this lot, and am indeed anxious to be one of the first to extend to him my most hearty congratulations of securing the Gold Medal. By the by, what Mr. P. doesn't know about B.N.A. is, as the accountants say, "a very small and indeterminate item."

Power-full

I have had my usual jaunt up to Swartwood Lake after the wily black bass, and we caught some. You will notice I say *we*, because I took two friends with me, who showed their appreciation of my hospitality by catching, between them, the only bass that were caught. I think this is very unkind of them, but I nearly forgot to tell you why I mention I had been away. Just before leaving I received a letter from a subscriber to *G.S.W.*, who is unfortunate enough to live in Chicago. I wrote to him that I was on the point of leaving, and would answer his questions on my return in four or five days. What do you suppose he did? That man—he scrawled across my letter, "Showed this to Wolsieffer, who says he doesn't believe it, as he never knew you to take your eyes off the cash-box!"

The Mann Collection

The Mann Collection is coming over to us slowly. The first seven volumes produced sales of upwards of \$5000. Collectors here of European stamps are not so very many, but what few there are are very keen after A1 material. One man bought three pages of Hungary complete; too much trouble to shade them up, says he. I am open to meet about ten more men of this particular calibre. Send your cards to 198 Broadway.

Power Sighs for Roast Beef

I have heard but little from the "Czar" for the last three weeks. I suppose he is very busy at the Exhibition, Frascati's, and other places. I really think you fellows might save at least one good banquet until I float over to your side. It is a long time since I got really good and—What's that you say?

Ten per cent

Ten per cent over face is raising the devil over here. The people are clambering on to the bandwagon with most unseemly haste. I have given and will give the preference to those business-like collectors who put up the old deposit of \$25; but all can join in the chorus and say, "We thank thee, O Gibbons, for the bountiful cut in thy prices." Dealers are joining the new issue service, and we're all having the time of our young lives.

Ingle-nook Yarns

A Society Passport

By G. P. GILLARD

CHAPTER I

"SAY, sonny, I'm going to buy you a wife." Such was the remark of Lionel Dawson, multi-millionaire, addressed to his son and heir Reginald, who was lounging back in one of the deck-chairs on board the huge American liner *Philadelphia*. Reginald had scarcely spoken to his father all the morning, being too busily engaged in his latest fad, "stamp collecting," for which, by the way, he had persuaded his father to purchase a huge and valuable collection.

"What sort of a wife, dad?"

"A tip-topper, my boy, a real beauty, an out-and-outer!" said the old man.

Reg gazed at him with a slight tinge of amusement breaking round the corners of his well-formed mouth.

"A regular highflyer," continued his father, "a blue-blooded countess! I've made my dollars, and I reckon I'm going to spend them. I'm going to 'splice' you to one of the queens of English society."

"But supposing I refuse to marry her?" said Reg, with a smile.

"Get away with you, you're sure to."

"Oh, no, not necessarily; I've met many a pretty girl in the States, and never yet fallen into the depths of love."

"That's the reason. You've never met the girl who is a countess, all your acquaintances have been highy-flighty dramatic and variety artistes."

"Beautiful talk," chuckled the dutiful son.

"It is not a case of beautiful talk," said the old man, somewhat cross; "it's sound common sense; you'll marry a countess or duchess—"

"Or even a princess," said the young man.

The only answer from his father was a grunt of dissatisfaction.

"Eh?" said he.

"Nothing."

"Well, then, what the dickens are you laughing at?"

"You've never been in England before, dad, and I have."

"Well, what of that?"

"Well, you have never met any of the blue-blooded aristocrats, as you call them."

"Well, I know that, my boy, but I mean to. I tell you I'm going to hobnob with 'em, my boy, and don't you forget it."

"You will find all your work cut out to get even a nod, let alone an acquaintance with the most genial masculine part, and as to the feminine line—"

Reg lit a cigar, closed his album, and did not trouble to finish the sentence except with a wave of his hand.

"Oh!" said old Dawson. "Oh!" he repeated as he took a fresh draw from his cigar. "Then you don't think my dollars are going to prove a passport, eh?"

"No, not one bit, unless you get your pass-

port endorsed by the recognized authorities. Dollars are not everything in England."

"Perhaps not, my boy, but they go a darned long way towards providing a man with all he wants. I'll bet fifty thousand that they get us where I want to be."

"That," replied Reg, "depends on where your ambition leads to. Where are you going to stop?"

"All the way, sonny."

"Which in England means to the best set."

"That's it."

"Well, then, all I can say is that you'll never do it. Lavish hospitality and generosity and all that kind of thing are all right with certain people, but not the real ones; they don't care a hang about us or our dollars. Of course, there is a decent set—mostly Americans, by the way—that keep open house, and give free-and-easy functions. You'll get into those all right."

"But they're not the genuine article."

"They're not the article you want; they're not the real people."

"Well! Fifty thousand dollars that I get in with the set you call the real people within six months from now."

"Very good, I'll take you."

The old man pulled out his book and registered the bet.

"Tell me the most impossible man for such a job as mine. Now, mind you, no fibs; you've been in England before."

Reginald paused a moment, and then replied, "You'd never receive an invitation to dine with the Earl of — if you lived next door to him for a century."

"Oh! where does he live?"

"Berkeley Square and Waverley Manor, Warwick."

"Good! Then it's a bet that in under six months I'm a personal friend of your pompous Earl and have found you a wife?"

"Fifty thousand on the event."

"That's the bet. Let's go to dinner."

"Fair play, Reggie, my boy," said the millionaire as they put in at Southampton.

"What does that mean?"

"Well, to be precise, we part here, you know. I am going to town to-morrow to commence my campaign. You can do what you like until I wire you."

"Oh! well for the next month Paris will find me; I am going with a chum or two on a 'philatelic hunt,' while you are wasting your time. I have heard that bargains are to be had on the Continent. By the way, dad, the Earl of — is an ardent philatelist; he possesses one of the largest and most valuable collections in Europe. I should very much like to see them."

"You shall see them when you see your future wife," chuckled Dawson senior. "Good-bye, my boy, for the present."

(To be continued.)

Parliamentary

The Post Office Vote and Reforms

IN the House of Commons on 21 June, 1906, the afternoon was spent in discussing Post Office matters in Committee of Supply.

Mr. Buxton, in introducing the vote for his Department, amounting to £16,746,741, called attention at the outset of his remarks to the continuous improvement of the postal revenue. This improvement, he said, was mainly due to the receipts from the penny postage, for the telegraph service had never been profitable. The telephone system was, however, making very considerable progress, and the profits derived from it were increasing rapidly. Turning to the reforms to be carried out, he stated that they would entail a charge of £350,000 a year. Among these reforms there was the change that was being effected in the upper scales of the parcel post. There was also to be a reduction in the charge for postal orders for small amounts. Ninety-five million postal orders were issued last year, and out of this number twelve millions were for sums not exceeding 2s. 6d. The reductions which he proposed to make would benefit the poorer members of the community. A further reform was the extension of the commercial halfpenny post, which was in future to apply as far as possible to all documents which were of a purely formal character. Then he hoped to secure that, except in very distant spots and very scattered neighbourhoods, there should be a delivery of letters at every house on at least three days a week. He also intended to reduce the amount of the guarantee required from localities asking for telegraphic and

telephonic facilities. Dealing next with the results of the International Postal Conference at Rome, he affirmed that material relief would be afforded to correspondents with people abroad by the arrangements which had been made. These arrangements would benefit people who desired to dispatch comparatively heavy letters. The Imperial Penny Post, he stated, now extended practically to all parts of the Empire. On the question of the reduction of the postage for magazines sent to Canada, he had been in communication with the Canadian Government, and he hoped that before long an arrangement might be arrived at; but steps would be necessary to ensure the revenue against too great a loss. Lastly, he proposed to reduce the parcel post charges for books and magazines intended for the use of the blind. In some concluding words eulogizing the marvellous organization and efficiency of the Post Office, he mentioned that last year 4,700,000,000 letters and packages were dealt with by the department, and 100 million telephonic and telegraphic messages.

In the discussion which followed many complaints were made of the inadequacy of the postal arrangements in outlying rural districts. Mr. Henniker Heaton disputed an estimate which Mr. Buxton had given of the initial cost to the Department of the adoption of a universal penny postage. The Postmaster-General's estimate was half a million a year, but his calculation was that the loss would not exceed £125,000.

Philatelic Societies

London Philatelic Society

President: H.R.M. The Prince of Wales.

Hon. Sec.: J. A. Tilleard, 10 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Meetings: 4 Southampton Row, W. Alternate Fridays at 7.45.

Annual Subscription: Town, £2 2s.; Country, £1 1s.

THE fourteenth meeting of the season 1905-6 was held at 4 Southampton Row, on Friday, 4 May, 1906, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, Baron A. de Worms, Baron Percy de Worms, Herbert R. Oldfield, R. Ehrenbach, R. B. Yardley, Leslie L. R. Hausburg, Rudolph Frentzel, T. Maycock, L. W. Fulcher, S. Baxter, Robert Reid, A. Bagshawe, B. D. Knox, F. N. Schiller, F. Ransom, H. M. Hansen, Thos. Wm. Hall, C. Neville Biggs, J. A. Tilleard, E. D. Bacon, Franz Reichenheim.

The chair was taken by Mr. M. P. Castle, and the minutes of the meeting held on 20 April were read and signed as correct.

The Honorary Treasurer presented his annual balance sheet and accounts, and on the motion of Mr. Reichenheim, seconded by Mr. Hall, Messrs. Chambers and Maycock were appointed auditors, and the accounts were referred to them for audit.

Baron Percy de Worms read a paper on the stamps of Ceylon, which was illustrated by a display of a portion of the collection of the stamps of that country of the Baron Anthony de Worms.

At the conclusion of the display a cordial vote of thanks for the paper and for the display was moved by Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Yardley,

and carried unanimously, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

THE fifteenth meeting of the season 1905-6 was held at 4 Southampton Row, on Friday, 18 May, 1906, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, Thos. Wm. Hall, Herbert R. Oldfield, Robert Ehrenbach, T. Maycock, L. W. Fulcher, A. Bagshawe, Leslie L. R. Hausburg, R. B. Yardley, E. D. Bacon, J. A. Tilleard, G. E. Petty, B. D. Knox.

The chair was taken by Mr. M. P. Castle, and the minutes of the meeting held on 4 May, 1906, were read and signed as correct. Mr. Charles Stuart Dudley was proposed as a member of the Society by Mr. Franz Reichenheim and seconded by the Honorary Assistant Secretary, and after ballot was declared duly elected.

Mr. T. W. Hall then read a portion of his paper on the stamps of Uruguay, illustrated by a display from his collection.

A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. E. D. Bacon and seconded by Mr. Petty, Consul for Uruguay at Cardiff and Attaché of the Legation, who had come up specially from Cardiff to hear the paper and see the stamps. The vote was unanimously carried and the members expressed their appreciation of Mr. Petty's attendance at the meeting.

Mr. Hall and Mr. Petty having suitably responded, the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

Special Bargains

FOR G.S.W. READERS

IN the course of business there comes frequently the opportunity of buying large parcels of comparatively scarce stamps at bargain rates.

Hitherto such purchases have been added to stock, and have generally resulted in the reduction of the Catalogue quotations.

In future, instead of being added to stock, they will be offered as Special Bargains to our readers.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

Foreign and Colonial readers will be supplied with these bargains if they dispatch their orders within one week of receipt of the number containing the offer.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

IS AS FOLLOWS:—



PERSIA.

1899. Types as above.

Overprinted with curious letters or ornamental designs, as illustrated.

1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, & 16 chahi, Lion type.

1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 krans,
Head of the Shah.

The set of 12 stamps, unused, is catalogued at 13/6.

Our Special Bargain price

for this rare set of stamps
in mint condition

is only 4/6, post-free.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED
391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 3
Whole No. 81

21 JULY, 1906

Vol. IV.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Cameroon



CAMEROON, or Kamerun as it is printed on the stamps, is a German Protectorate on the West Coast of Africa, the formal and acknowledged possession of

which dates from 1884. I quote the following excellent description of the territory from the *International Geography*:—

The German colony of Kamerun (the Cam-

eroons) has only about 190 miles of coast on the Bight of Biafra, which is deeply indented by the outlets of a comparatively large number of rivers. All these have one peculiarity in common, the lowest part of their course turning in a north-westerly direction. The reason for this is found in the "Kalema," a deep sea swell which breaks with great force upon the coast all the year round. The largest indentation is Kamerun Bay, which is an excellent harbour. The coast forms a strip of very low land, narrow in the south and widening to about thirty miles near the bay. East of this the country rises gradually and forms a range of mountains with meridional direction; a valley separates them from a second steeper rise, the ascent to the main plateau of the African continent, which here presents the form of undulating grassy plains. The plateau extends to about 8° N., where it abruptly descends to the valley of the Benu river, to which its northern slope gives birth. The Kamerun Peak rises from a volcanic rift which reaches nearly to Lake Chad, as indicated by the two mountain ranges, Chebehi and Mandara; its altitude is about 12,480 feet. At the foot of the peak rise two gaseous springs, while further up hardly any water is retained by the porous lava, of which the mountain is composed. The greater part of the Kamerun coast is taken up by mangroves, which fringe some of the estuaries far inland; further south, the Batanga coast is grassland. The mountains are covered with dense forest, in which the oil palm, rubber plants, kola nuts, ebony and the wild coffee tree, occur frequently. The Kamerun Peak is dotted with the same forest up to 8300 feet, beyond which vegetation diminishes gradually, and ends with short grass, which covers the summit. The fauna is that which is peculiar to tropical Africa, but is remarkable for anthropoid apes, the chimpanzee and the gorilla. A number of rivers, some of them, for instance the Nyong and Lakunja, navigable for steam launches of miles never exceeding thirty, run into Kamerun Bay. The Lakunja, though the smaller, is navigable for some distance above the rapids, which intersect all the rivers where they break through the range of mountains west of the steep plateau border, whence all the Kamerun rivers descend in high cascades, forming insuperable barriers to navigation. The only river likely to prove navigable, even on the plateau, is the Sannaga, which joined by the Nehane, forms the main watercourse of Kamerun. The northern part of the country sends its water west to the Benue, or east through the Shari to Lake Chad.

Among the inhabitants two groups may be distinguished, the Bantu and the Soudanese. The former live mainly to the south of 7° N., the latter, as a rule, north of that parallel of Adamawa. The Bantu are great traders, the Soudanese agriculturalists, who imported from the north the horse and horned cattle. There is little industry beyond the carving of wood and the smelting of iron. For purposes of administration Kamerun is divided into three districts, with leading officials subordinate to the Governor. There are two courts of law, and a number of colonial troops are garrisoned in various stations

throughout the country, of which Mpini, Victoria, Buea, Yaundi deserve special notice. Rio del Rey, Bibundi, Little and Great Batanga, and Kribi are ports of call. Kamerun the chief harbour is the seat of the Landeshauptmann, or Governor; it has a custom house, post and telegraph. In a good hospital colonial officials and missionaries receive medical and other attention gratuitously.

The area is given as 191,130 square miles, and the population 4,570,000. Buña is the seat of government, but the chief town is Duala (Kamerun).

Its Philatelic History

Although the Protectorate was declared over the Cameroon territory in 1884, it was not until 1897 that a special series of stamps was provided for use in the colony. Then half a dozen values of the then current stamps of Germany were overprinted with the word "Kamerun" in black diagonally across each stamp. These provisionals were used till 1900, when a special type was designed and issued common to all the German colonies with the exception of a change of name, and this year the watermarking now being introduced into the Imperial series is coming into use for the colonial stamps also.

1897. *Provisionals*. Six values. Design: The current Imperial German stamps overprinted with the word "Kamerun" diagonally across the stamp from the left lower corner to the right upper corner. Perforated.



Kamerun

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
3 pf., brown	0	3	0	4
5 pf., green	0	4	0	4
10 pf., carmine	0	9	1	0
20 pf., ultramarine	0	9	1	3
25 pf., orange	1	6	2	0
50 pf., red-brown	5	0	3	0

1900. Ten values. Design: A ship enclosed in an ornamental frame with the name of the colony in a scroll on the top of the stamp and the value in corner figures and letters at the foot. The pfennig values are of the ordinary small size and the mark values in long rectangular shape. Perforated.



		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1 mark,	carmine	.	1	6	—
2 "	blue	.	3	0	—
3 "	violet	.	4	6	—
5 "	carmine and black	7	0	—	—

1906. One value. Designs as before, but printed on watermarked instead of unwatermarked paper. The watermark consists of a lozenge pattern, which we illustrate.



Wmk. Lozenges. Perf.
5 pf., green.

		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
3 pf.,	brown	0	1	0	1
5 pf.,	green	0	3	0	4
10 pf.,	carmine	0	2	0	2
20 pf.,	ultramarine	0	4	0	4
25 pf.,	black and red on yellow	0	5	0	6
30 pf.	" orange on buff	0	6	0	6
40 pf.	" carmine	0	7	0	7
50 pf.	" violet on buff	0	8	0	10
80 pf.	" carmine on rose	1	3	1	3

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

Sardinia

A BRIEF account of the kingdom of Sardinia and the part which that kingdom played in the Union of Italy has already been given under the heading of "Historical Links" (p. 260, Vol. III). Victor Emmanuel II, son of Charles Albert of Sardinia, was the first King of United Italy. Born on 14 March, 1820, he appears to have had the instincts of a soldier. At an early age he displayed ample proof of his capacity to lead men, and in the war with Austria (1848-9) he commanded the brigade of Savoy. Radetsky, the Austrian general, was defeated at Goito, in which battle Emmanuel showed great gallantry. The Piedmontese were defeated, in turn, at Novara in 1849, and Charles Albert, on the evening of the battle, abdicated in favour of his son, Victor Emmanuel. It was thought that Victor Emmanuel, as the husband of



the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria, might obtain more favourable terms from the victor. Emmanuel thus became King of Sardinia in 1849. He persevered in the path of reform, and, thanks to Count Cavour the brain, and Garibaldi the arm of the struggle for freedom, his efforts were crowned with success. "Re Galantuomo" (the worthy king), as he was affectionately styled by his people, died on 9 January, 1878, and was buried in the Pantheon.

Kingdom of Italy

Humbert, the eldest son of Victor Emmanuel II, was born in 1844. In the Austrian War, at the battle of Custoza (1848), which resulted in a decisive victory for Austria, he nearly lost his life. Humbert succeeded to the Italian throne in 1878, and in the same year he narrowly escaped assassination by a lunatic named Passanante.



His visit to Vienna in 1881 secured Italy's admission to the Triple Alliance. An attempt on his life by an anarchist failed in 1897.

In 1882 Assab, on the Red Sea, a coal-ing station, was made into an Italian colony.

In 1885 Massowah was occupied, and in various decrees from 1889 to 1901 the Italian possessions on the Red Sea were combined under the name of Eritrea. Abyssinia had come to be regarded as an Italian protectorate, but an Italian force was routed at Adowa in 1896 by Menelik II.

On 29 July, 1900, Humbert was assassinated at Monza by Angelo Bressi, of Prato, in Tuscany.

Victor Emmanuel III, son of King Humbert, was born on 11 November, 1869. He



married Princess Hélène of Montenegro in 1896. As Crown Prince, he and the Princess took part in the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of Queen Victoria in 1897. Kindly and upright, he is respected and trusted by his people. A daughter (Yolanda Margherita) was

born in June, 1901, and another daughter on 19 November, 1902. The heir to the throne is Umberto Nicola Tommaso Mario, Prince of Piedmont, born 16 September, 1904. In 1903, when on a visit to King Edward, Victor Emmanuel received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford University.

Mottoes on Stamps

By REV. T. C. WALTON, M.A.

THE motto on the scroll in the Arms series of Jamaica which appeared in 1903 is somewhat difficult of explanation. *INDUS UTERQUE SERVIET UNI* is the Latin for "Let each Indian be of service



to one," referring, of course, to the two supporters of the coat of arms. History tells us that the original inhabitants of Jamaica were peace-loving Indians; but that they were practically extinct in 1655 when the island was conquered by the English in the days of Oliver Cromwell, who sent out an expedition under Admirals Penn and Venables. Negro slaves displaced the native Indians. In 1834 these slaves were emancipated, and their descendants to the number of over half a million form the great majority of the inhabitants of the island.

Labuan, an island off the north-west coast of Borneo, was purchased by the British Government in 1846. Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, was made Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Labuan in 1848. The North Borneo pictorial series of 1894 were overprinted with *LABUAN* for the use of that island. The motto *PERGO ET PERAGO* on the 24 cents issue means "I begin and I accomplish." This has certainly been true in the case of Sir James Brooke, for he found the chief town of Sarawak with a

population of some 1000 inhabitants and he



left it a town of 25,000. Further, the revenue of Sarawak in 1840 was £25,000. Eighteen years later this had reached no less a sum than £300,000.



STELLA CLAVISQUE MARIS INDICI ("The Star and Key of the Indian Ocean"). Such is the inscription on the scroll beneath the Arms in the Jubilee issue of Mauritius in 1898. A possession of Great Britain since 1810, the issue illustrated above was brought out to commemorate the Jubilee of our late Queen Victoria. The picturesque beauty of the island is well described in Bernardin St. Pierre's *Paul et Virginie*. The forests were, however, cut down in the nineteenth century to make room for sugar plantations, therefore I doubt whether the epithet "The Star" is as truly applicable to the island as it was in former days. For the term "Key of the Indian Sea," I quote an explanation

given by Dr. Milbourne West in a letter on "Heraldry of Mauritius Stamps," p. 240, Vol. III, of *G. S. W.*: "Mauritius by its beauty and fertility (*is*) compared to the Star of the Indian Ocean, and from its position as the first land formerly touched at by outward-bound Indiamen on their way from the Cape to India, and from its dominating position over the route taken by these ships, as the Key to the Indian Ocean."



Here is an illustration of the world-famed Sydney Views. The inscription in the circular band, SIGILLUM NOV. CAMB. AUST., is an abbreviated form of the Latin "Sigillum Novae Cambriae Austri," though I believe that the more correct reading would be "Sigilla." The words translated into English read, "The Seal of New South Wales," referring undoubtedly to the view enclosed within the circle, which is said to be a copy of the seal of the colony. The motto below the picture is another choice morsel of the classics, SIC FORTIS ETRURIA CREVIT, which, being interpreted, reads, "Thus Etruria becomes strong." The quotation is taken from Virgil's second *Georgic*, lines 532-4. It is given in full on page 136, Vol. III, of *G. S. W.*

Some sixty years ago the Transvaal was a land unknown to Europeans. It was inhabited by several clans of the Bantu race, ruled by a branch of the Zulu race under the paramount chief Umziligase. A few Cape Colony farmers, disliking British rule,



sacrificed their farms and possessions and "trekked" northwards. These Boers were under the leadership of Andries Pretorius. A colony was founded across the Vaal River, and Marthinus Wessels Pretorius, son of Andries Pretorius, became the first President of this South African Republic in 1856. The first issue of stamps appeared in 1869. The central design depicts the Arms of the colony. On the right side of the upper half of the shield appears a gold lion sejant on a red field. The left side has a Boer in shooting costume, with a gun in his right hand, on a blue ground. In the base of the shield is a wagon on a green field. A small silver escutcheon charged with an anchor occupies the centre. The crest is a black eagle with extended wings. At the foot on a blue ribbon is the motto, EENDRAGT MAAKT MAGT ("Union is Strength").

Exhibition Echoes

By W. E. IMESON

WHAT I most enjoyed at the Stamp Exhibition (even more than viewing the philatelic "gems" in their various "settings") was indulging in a little eavesdropping and listening to the conversation between two schoolboys. Said the shorter and stouter of the pair, shrugging his broad shoulders, "What's the use, Bertie, of a fellow attempting to make a stamp collection after seeing a show like this? I shall chuck it, and go in for birds' eggs—like Bob Jones."

"M'yes, it does dishearten a chap a bit," replied the tall, slim lad addressed, "but 'eggs' is a big job, too—at least, from what I saw in a museum t'other day. I think I shall have a shot myself at book-plates. Uncle Peter gave me about a hundred of 'em a week ago, and there can't be so very many more of 'em to get, I should think. Let's see, what are they called—'X' some-

thing, isn't it?—you're good at Greek—or is it Latin, Algy?"

"Ex-libris," replied the other lad, with a promptitude that fully justified his assuming an air of superior knowledge; "ex-libris, that's what you mean."

"Ah, that's it. I knew it was 'X' something. Well, that's an easy thing to take up, I reckon, especially as there can't be many of them. But stamps—lor, you couldn't get 'em all, not if you collected day and night and lived to be a hundred years!"

Now, as it happened, I had just come away from inspecting the unique display of book-plates exhibited by the Ex-libris Society close by, at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Here, thought I, is an opportunity for reading a lesson to two disheartened young "stamp-fiends." The modern school-boy is, as a rule, very get-at-able and communicative, provided that he be approached

in a proper manner and due deference be paid to his inferior knowledge and years. You must, however, on no account attempt to patronize him, and you must also beware of talking "over his head." I happened to be a boy myself once upon a time—though it's a long time ago—so I know something about them. Well, I got chatty with my two young friends, for friends we became in a very short time, and I verily believe that I prevailed upon the lad who had threatened to "chuck" stamp collecting to persevere in the pursuit of that hobby. In any case, I demonstrated for his benefit the fact that he would not find the science of "X something," as he called it, to be exactly a "walk over." As a further inducement for both lads to stick to stamps, I related for their special benefit a little personal anecdote, which appeared to impress them very much indeed—in fact, so much so that I venture to retell it here in the form of a little "poem" (all my very own).

AN EXHIBITION WAIL

I

Great things have small beginnings,
And here's a saying pat—
Rome was not built in a day
(Nor forty—come to that!).
And so, no stamp collection
Was e'er made in a day;
You only reach the top peg
By pegging hard away.

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

ARGENTINE—continued

Issue of 1861-2. 5 Centavos, rose

THERE are two types of this stamp, and I think it better to describe both, so as to avoid the possibility of misconception or error. They are both lithographed, on soft, slightly surfaced, white wove paper. The unused copies in bright rose, red, and vermilion-red, now sold, are reprints of Type I, and the 10 c. and 15 c. sold with them are from the stone of the 5 c., and are thus little better than forgeries, as the two genuine types of the latter values have not been reprinted, so far as I know.

Genuine.—Type I, 1861. There are 11 *straight* lines in the shield, and 72 pearls round the central circle. The 5 is large, with its head projecting almost as far to the right as the width of the body. The C of CENTAVOS is very small. The first A of ARGENTINA is much more pointed than



II

I started stamp collecting
When quite a tiny mite;
For years my stamps I treasured,
Then "swapped" them—for a kite!
In flying my new toy
No prouder lad was there,
Till off that kite went sailing—
Alas! I knew not where.

III

The stamps I *had* have risen
(Although not like my kite);
They're growing still in value
(Tho' I've stopped growing quite).
I, at the Exhibition,
A first-prize "lot" did see,
The very stamps my kite friend
(Not kind friend) had from me!

Of course, I did not attempt to recite the above poem to the lads in question, who were of the sturdy, practical type of young Britons. To be candid, I don't believe that they would have stood it—whilst I, between the two of them, might perhaps have had to take it lying down. However, they assured me that they were regular readers of the *Weekly*, so I'm going to fire it off at them under cover—that is, under the cover of this periodical!

the A of REPUBLICA. The little cross, separating the words of name, is formed by five almost circular, white dots. The branches of the wreath are very white; and it is almost impossible to count the separate leaves. The top of the right-hand branch ends in two leaves, which point almost directly upwards. The top of the left-hand branch is rather sharp, and it points straight towards the sun. The arms and hands, supporting the pole which bears the cap of liberty, are represented by two parallel lines, very wavy, and passing in front of the pole. The cap of liberty rests on the second line of shading, and touches the tenth, counting from the bottom. The pole does not touch the outline of the oval beneath it.

Genuine.—Type II, 1862. There are 14 *curved* lines in the shield; the lowest being much thicker than the rest. There are 74 pearls round the circle. The 5 is small, with a very short head, which projects to the right only about half as far as the width of the body. The C is a good deal larger than in the first type, and matches the rest of the letters. The A of REPUBLICA and the first A of ARGENTINA are both cut off very broad and square at the top. The little cross, separating the two words of name, is composed of four

pear-shaped dots surrounding one circular one. The branches of the wreath are nicely shaded, with almost every individual leaf distinct. There is one very small, darkish leaf at the top of the right-hand branch, which points decidedly to the left. The top leaf of the left-hand branch is very small, rounded like a white ball, and points above the sun. The arms and hands, supporting the pole which bears the cap of liberty, are represented by two almost straight lines, which pass behind the pole. The cap of liberty rests on the second line of shading, and comes a shade beyond the twelfth, counting from the bottom. The pole does not touch the outline of the oval beneath it. Stamps printed from the worn stone of this type show the spandrels almost white, as the radiating lines outside the circular part have almost disappeared.

First Forgery—Lithographed, on wove paper, very similar to that of the genuine. There are 10 straight lines in the shield, and 76 pearls round the circle. The 5 and C are imitated from Type II of the genuine. The A of REPUBLICA is wider than the first A of ARGENTINA, like Type I. The letters AR of ARGENTINA touch each other at the bottom in this forgery, but not in either type of the genuine. The side and bottom arms of the little cross which separates the words of name are pear-shaped; the top one is round. In many copies the two side-arms run into the central dot. The wreath is very similar to that in Type II of the genuine; while the coarse lines in the shield are more like those of Type I. The top leaf on the right-hand branch of the wreath is single, as in Type II; and there are two very small leaves at the top of the left-hand branch, not like either of the genuine types. The easiest test for this forgery is the pole, which reaches right down to the very bottom of the oval shield; whereas, in both types of the genuine, it reaches only halfway between the arms and the bottom of the shield. The arms are represented by two parallel lines, passing in front of the pole; the upper line on the left side does not touch the side of the shield, but is turned somewhat upwards, making the left side wedge-shaped. The cap of liberty rests on the bottom line of shading, and reaches up to the top line but one. In both types of the genuine, the rays of the sun make five zigzags below ICA AR. In this forgery, the ends of the rays are cut off in a curve, following the curve of the lettering above them, without any zigzags. The pole goes down to the bottom outline of the containing-oval.

Second Forgery.—Lithographed, on very white wove paper. This is, at first sight, very like the specimens from the worn stone of Type II; that is to say, there are absolutely no radiating fine lines outside the circular portion of the stamp; indeed, no lines at all, except the two curved lines in each corner. There are no lines in the shield behind the cap of liberty, and there are 79 pearls round the central circle. The 5 is the small 5 of Type II. The tops of the A of REPUBLICA and the first A of ARGENTINA are about equally broad, both being cut off square. The A and R of this latter word are joined at their bases. Four out of the five dots, composing the little cross between the words of name, are blotched together; the one on the left side does not touch the rest. The wreath is something like that of Type II, but the two sides are much too

short; the top of the right-hand wreath does not touch the rays of the sun at all, and the top of the left-hand wreath only touches the very last ray to the left; but, in both types of the genuine, the upper ends of the wreath cover over a great many of the rays. The arms are represented by two perfectly straight parallel lines, very wide apart; and it is difficult to say whether they pass in front of the pole or behind it, as the outlines of pole and arms are both visible where they cross.

Third Forgery.—Lithographed, on thin, greyish-white wove paper. There are 11 straight lines in the shield, as in Type I of the genuine, but the third and fourth from the bottom are too far apart. There are 81 pearls round the central circle. The little cross between the words of name is formed by four large round dots, surrounding a small round dot. The wreath resembles that of Type I. The top of the right-hand branch appears to have three leaves on it; and two of them only just touch the very first ray of the sun, while the third does not touch the ray at all. The top leaf of the left branch, if prolonged, would pass far above the face of the sun. The arms and pole are very similar to those in Type I, of which this forgery is evidently an imitation; but the cap of liberty is exactly like a leg of mutton; it rests very nearly on the first line of shading on the shield, and reaches up to the same height as in the genuine Type I. There is a very strong, second upper outline to the shield in this forgery, hiding the mouth of the sun, which is not visible in the genuine Type I.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—A long, pointed oval, containing name of town between two branches, all in three straight lines; also CORREOS DEL arranged in a circle without any outline, and with date in three lines in the centre; also what appears to be a very large star of diamond-shaped dots; also a transverse oval, composed of a thick and a thin line very close together, and the ends of the oval concave instead of pointed, with three lines of inscription in the centre; also a small postmark, something like 96; also an enormous pair of concentric circles, which would cover about four stamps at once, with name in very large letters in between the circles, and an inscription in a broad band across the middle; also what appears to be a small, pointed oval of diamond-shaped dots; also a very large oval of the said dots; also something like 13, but much larger, with CORDORA FRANCA. None of these postmarks are outlined unless mentioned. They are nearly all struck in blue. Out of twelve cancelled stamps at this moment before me, only two are in black.

First Forgery.—Some enormous diamond-shaped dots, each almost as large as the shield; also two large concentric ovals, the outer one blunter than the inner, with inscription between the ovals and in the centre; also an imitation of a colonial postmark, similar to 54, without numerals.

Second Forgery.—A single curved line, which may be a portion of an enormous circle or oval. I have never seen any cancellation but this in the second forgery.

Third Forgery.—A set of five long parallel bars, like 98; also 37, without numerals. All these forged cancellations are in black.

(To be continued.)

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Germany.—The 20 pf. and 1 mark values have been issued on the watermark paper.



Wmk. Lozenges. Perf.

- 2 pf., grey.
- 3 pf., brown.
- 5 pf., green.
- 10 pf., carmine.
- 30 pf., black and orange on buff.
- 40 pf., " carmine.
- 50 pf., " lilac on buff.
- 1 mark, carmine.

Holland.—A 17½ c., a new value of the current type, has been issued printed in a delicate mauve colour.



Perf.

- 3 c., orange.
- 3 c., green (1901).
- 5 c., rose-red.
- 7½ c., deep brown.
- 10 c., grey-lilac.
- 12½ c., blue.
- 15 c., brown.
- 17½ c., pale mauve.
- 20 c., green.
- 22½ c., bronze-green and brown.
- 25 c., blue and rose.
- 50 c., lake and bronze-green.

Norway.—Mr. Henrik Dethloff writes us from Christiania that the reduction of the inland parcel rates, which will take place from 1 July, will cause a large increase in the number of parcels with postage of 30 öre, and there will of course be a large demand for stamps of this value. It is expected that a provisional 30 öre will be provided by surcharging the remainders of the dark brown 7 skilling stamp of 1872 with the new value. The remainders of this stamp are, however, small, not exceeding 450,000.

Salvador.—We have received three further values of the new design—10 c., 12 c., and 13 c. The 10 c. and 12 c. are in precisely the same colours.



Perf.

- 1 centavo, green.
- 2 centavos, vermilion and black.
- 3 " yellow "
- 5 " pale blue "
- 10 " mauve "
- 12 " " "
- 13 " dark brown and slate.

Trinidad.—We have received the 6d. on multiple CA paper.



Wmk. Multiple CA. Perf.

- ½d., green.
- 1d., black and red.
- 2½d., lilac and blue on buff.
- 4d., green and blue on buff.
- 6d., lilac and black.
- 1s., black and blue on yellow.

Western Australia.—Our publishers send us the 9d. value watermarked Crown A.



Wmk. Crown A. Perf.

- 1d., rose.
- 2d., yellow.
- 3d., brown.
- 5d., olive-yellow.
- 9d., orange.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

More Roumanian Rubbish

EVIDENTLY Roumania intends to milk stamp flats annually. In 1903 they commemorated the opening of a new post office; in 1905 there was a so-called charity issue; and now, in 1906, they are going to celebrate the elevation of the principality into a kingdom with a new series. There are to be various designs such as will enable the Commemorative Issue dealer to catch little stamp flats on the hop.

A Philatelic Bonfire

THEY seem to have had a bit of a philatelic bonfire away out in Mombasa. Mr. J. Gosling, Postmaster-General of East Africa, informs the philatelic public that the whole of the remainder of the King's Head, single watermark, issue of that colony has been burned in the presence of a properly constituted board. So I suppose we may expect kind and active inquiries for single CA of East Africa and Uganda, and a consequent rise of prices, unless our dear friend the speculator has laid in a stock to supply all our needs. The 3 a., 5 a., and 8 a. are already very scarce.

Another Norwegian Provisional

NORWAY wants a new value, a 30 öre, rendered necessary by some change in the postal rates, so a provisional will be made by surcharging the 7 sk. stamps of 1872; and it seems to be thought that 450,000 will be a rather small supply. Well, if stamp dealers are as sharp as they are reputed to be, I fancy a sufficient number of the provisional will be secured by hook or by crook to meet all our needs without surcharging us into the bargain. But we are waiting for King Haakon's portrait series.

The "Monthly Journal," Vol. XVI

THE *Monthly Journal*, edited by Major Evans, has just begun its sixteenth annual volume. A life of sixteen years is not a bad bit of evidence of the stability of our hobby. In journalistic circles we reckon that it generally takes three years for a publication to establish itself and turn the corner, and if it survives for seven years it may be regarded as pretty securely rooted. For such work as Major Evans puts into the *Monthly Journal* stamp collectors all over the world have a deep appreciation. May his shadow never grow less!

Collecting v. Possession

SO many of our eminent are in the habit of making great collections and selling them when they have reached what is regarded as completeness, that there is a growing impression that the chief pleasure in stamp collecting lies in the actual hunt for the stamps needed. Even my friend Major Evans seems to be convinced in this direction. He says in the June number of the *Monthly Journal* :—

After all it is the Collecting, not the Collection, that affords the greatest amount of pleasure; the hunting is

the thing, not the possession. The finest of collections is not half so great a joy to its owner, after it has been made, as it was in the making; it may be a great wrench to him to part with the treasure that has given him an infinite amount of pleasant occupation, but it has ceased to occupy him, and therefore ceased, to some extent, to please. He is eager for a new struggle, and the price of his old collection gives him the means for making the new one, and so the pleasant labour commences afresh.

The Pleasures of Possession

I am bound to confess that I do not share this feeling, nor can I sympathize with it. To my mind there are few greater pleasures in the realm of collecting than those of gloating over a complete, artistically arranged collection of superbly mint and exceptionally well-centred stamps of a favourite country, especially if it is one that has given you a great deal of hunting; and if you write the history of your purchases on your stamp mounts, as I do, in the case of all stamps bought singly that may be classed as scarce, you will find a continual pleasure in comparing notes of dates and rates of purchase, and even dealers' names add a spice of their own. For instance, here is a page of China open before me, and on the mount of one copy of the 3 c., ochre, of the 1894 issue is the price of 5s. paid for that copy to a dealer who was able to inform me that only eight sheets were printed; on another copy bought subsequently from another dealer the mount is marked 3d. And so it is, after the hunt has been more or less completed, the reminiscences written on the mounts are lastingly full of interest. Over and above their philatelic interest, the rarities of most collections have a history of their own, converting them into souvenirs of treasured days and abiding friendships, of lavish extravagance and consequent economies, of years and years of patient searching and final possession.

Enduring Pleasures of Ownership

When a connoisseur in paintings has secured a prize he hangs it in a prominent position, and every day of possession adds to the pleasure of ownership. It is the same in old china and coins and antique furniture. Why should it be different in stamps? Does not the explanation lie in the fact that many of those who pretend to more pleasure in collecting than in possession make their pretended preference an excuse for a kind of wholesale dealing of the Amateur-Collector-Dealer type?

London Philatelic Society

I NOTE that the premier Society has changed its day of meeting, and is to meet on Thursdays instead of Fridays next season. It is a wise change. There are many collectors who are hard pressed for time at the end of the week who can spare an evening in the middle of the week. And anything that can increase the attendance at the meetings will be a decided gain, for the average attendance is not high.

The Future of London Societies

What is going to happen to the London Societies in the future? The Herts seems to be

shaping for a far-reaching development; the Enterprise has an energetic new President in Mr. W. B. Edwards, and may be trusted under his influence to open out into a wider sphere of usefulness. But what are we to expect in the way of growth from the premier Society? Many years ago, when the Duke of York became President, one of the members suggested that it should be made a "Royal" Society, but the wet blanket was promptly thrown over that precocious member's suggestion. Now, I am told, the idea has cropped up again, with a better chance of adoption.

Why not a Royal Philatelic Society?

And why not a Royal Philatelic Society? Other societies, less entitled to it, have had the honour of the title conferred upon them. The Philatelic Society of London has had its Royal President for a great many years, first in the Duke of Edinburgh, and then in the Duke of York, now H.R.H. our popular and philatelic Prince of Wales. To confer the title of "Royal" upon the Society would add immensely to its power and influence. As a Royal Society it would no doubt feel put upon its mettle to justify its possession of such an honour, and there is not a shadow of doubt that it would lead to an enormous increase of membership all over the philatelic world. It could then probably arrange for a suitable and permanent home, of which we should all be proud.

Miscellaneous

Suggested Overprinting

FROM *Ewen's Weekly* we copy the following extract from a colonial daily paper:—

A Treasury notice is published in the *Official Gazette* intimating that the Governor has approved the discontinuance of the issue of the colony's 8 cent stamp, it being no longer required for postage or revenue purposes. Accordingly a stock of these stamps now on hand, numbering 78,000, is to be forwarded to the Crown Agents after 1st July for disposal by sale; after this date the stamps will no longer be purchasable locally. Instructions will also be given for the die plates of the stamp to be destroyed.

Our contemporary suggests that the sales in London will probably be infinitesimally small, and here we quite agree with him, but we regret to find that he goes on to say:—

The common-sense course to adopt, if it is not desired to waste the 78,000 stamps, would be to overprint them 2 cents, so that they could be used up in a week or two by suspending the sales of the ordinary 2 cents stamps, of which 1,882,620 were sold during 1904-5 (roughly at the rate of 36,000 weekly). But then there would be another outcry from collectors, who would no doubt pretend that the issue was made to exploit them instead of to get rid of old stock without wasting it.

We cannot help expressing our opinion that this is nonsense, of the most mischievous kind. The cost of producing stamps in England is exceedingly small; it would almost certainly cost more to overprint these stamps on the spot than to obtain an equal number from London, and therefore the colony would gain nothing whatever, except by sales to collectors and speculators,

Exhibition Echoes

SUCH a great philatelic exhibition as we have just had is bound to find some detractor. There are some people who are constitutionally cantankerous. Such a party is evidently referred to in the following from the pen of Major Evans, for it takes a great deal to provoke the Major to strong language:—

It is hardly necessary for us to say that a statement which appears in a little Continental journal, to the effect that the exhibits of foreign competitors were deliberately treated by the Committee in such a way as to prevent their receiving proper consideration, is an absolute falsehood, which only reflects discredit upon the person who utters it.

So Good, Don'tcherknow!

SOMETIMES I get into good company, and when I return to my humble shanty after an evening spent in this occasional good company, I feel like giving up stamp collecting and stamp collectors and stamp dealers as being, don'tcherknow, not quite up to my new ideals.

Such a feeling came over me the other day when I heard on unquestionable authority that the Editor of a popular monthly magazine cut out from his illustrations several of the classical designs of the current Olympian Games series because they were representations of the nude in art.

and we should have another unnecessary provisional stamp, with possibly an infinite number of minor varieties and defects in the overprint. It is not so much that the local authorities exploit collectors, as that they give opportunities for doing so to local speculators.

Monthly Journal.

The Mann Collection

AMONG the events of the year we think we may fairly include the sale of the celebrated "Mann Collection" of European stamps to our publishers for £30,000; we do not mention this merely with the object of advertising the enterprise of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., but because we consider it an important event. The circumstances of the case show that the price paid was not a fancy one. If a wealthy collector sets his heart upon a certain object and it is known that he will not be happy till he gets it, he will probably have to pay a long price for it; but it is quite different when the purchase is made by a business firm, and the article bought is a great collection of stamps, which must show a reasonable margin of profit after allowing for all the expenses of breaking it up and of sales extending over a considerable period. Such a transaction appears to us to be very strong evidence of the solid foundation upon which Philately now rests.

MAJOR EVANS, in the *Monthly Journal*.

Luck comes when least Expected

MONSIEUR Oscar Berger-Levrault, of Strasburg, a kindly man and eminent philatelist, whose death must always be regretted, placed himself at my service on several occasions for getting me the stamps of countries with which his important publishing firm had correspondence—in other words, with the whole world. I never abused that kindness; but on one occasion when he was with me I asked him if he could get me some stamps of the Russian Levant Company, the issues of 1866-7, then in use. As he replied that nothing would be easier, I told him then and there the quantities that I desired. A little time passed. I had given the matter no further thought, when about a month later I received from his Paris house a parcel containing the things I had asked for, and also a quantity, I cannot say how many now, of little sheets of the big 6 kopecks stamp of 1863; the first printing in *pale Prussian blue* on grained paper; the printings that followed were in an *indigo-blue* shade of aniline ink on enamelled paper. These were what had been left of the old stock in the post offices, and the intelligent correspondent—the race of such people is extinct—thought, and he was quite right, that it would be agreeable to M. Oscar Berger-Levrault's employer if he sent them to him.

These 6 kopecks stamps, which were sold then at 6 francs apiece and more, having been reckoned to me at their face value of 24 francs the 100, I resolved to make use of them as a kind of advertisement, and I quoted them at *two francs* each! How the people rushed after them; dealers took them by the dozen, and even several dozen at a time, for fear of not getting any later. After I had got rid of a certain quantity, I stopped the sale of them and put the rest on one side, with a view to bringing them out again under other conditions, when the right moment came.

M. PIERRE MAHÉ, in the *Monthly Journal*.

Great Britain, 1856, 6d., wmk. V.R.

HAVING left some stamps floating on the water longer than usual, they were wetter than was necessary. I had already cleaned the greater part of them when, on coming to a Six Pence of 1856, and having relieved it of its backing, I saw that it had on the back some black places, which at first I took for spots; to make sure, I looked at it against the light, and I then perceived the two magic letters "V.R.," standing out clearly on the opaque background of the paper. I will not conceal the fact that I was very proud of my find, and all the more so as this mark had escaped the keen eye of Dr. Legrand.

The whole of Great Britain was convulsed with astonishment on learning from the little article in the *Timbrophile* of March, 1868, that one of its stamps had a watermark unknown until that time.

I am, as everybody knows, modest enough to make the lowliest violet in our woods jealous; but in spite of that, it seems to me that the memory of a discovery of such importance, indeed deserves to be perpetuated by a monument, no matter how small, which might be erected for example in Hyde Park or Westminster Abbey. In case of need, I would be satisfied with a simple tablet, on which would be engraved, so that the remembrance might not be lost:—

"To Pierre Mahé, of Paris,
Who Discovered, in 1868,
The Watermark 'V.R.'
In the Six Pence, violet,
Issue of 1856,

From the Grateful Philatelists of Great
Britain."

M. PIERRE MAHÉ, in the *Monthly Journal*.

Anglo-American Penny Postage

A VERY large deputation waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Postmaster-General in the Grand Committee-room of the House of Commons on 3 July, 1906, on the question of Anglo-American penny postage.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., in introducing the deputation, said they were there to ask the Government to open negotiations with the Government of the United States for the formation of a restricted postal union for the exchange of letters at the rate of one penny each between the United States and the British Empire. They did not believe any British Minister would refuse to neglect the opportunity of making a bond of union which would excite the admiration and envy of the rest of the world. Now they were fully conscious that all present, including the two eminent Ministers whom he addressed, were persuaded that Anglo-American penny postage would be a good thing, and that the question was wholly a financial one. The

postage now received on our American mails at 2½d. per letter was £167,000. After reducing the postage to one penny they must set off the additional correspondence due to this reduction. He calculated that, if only twice as many letters were sent the first year as at present, the net falling off in the revenue would be £33,000. But he estimated the actual deficiency for the first year or so at £25,000, and this sum was all they asked the Government to provide. He pointed out that £2 a ton covered the freightage of valuable goods, and postage at one penny per letter yielded £448 per ton. They sent 179 tons of letters to the United States, and at £2 a ton they should pay £358 freightage, whereas they actually paid £112,000. This expenditure nominally for mails was, of course, a subsidy to British shipping. The mails went, as a rule, by a British boat, and were paid for at the rate of 3s. a pound. But sometimes they went by an American or German boat, and then they only paid 1s. 8d. per pound. In other words, they

patriotically gave away some £50,000 a year. They applauded the policy of subsidizing British ships, but they contended that to throw the cost of that policy on letter-writers was most clumsy finance. He would remind them that both countries ardently desired the boon they asked. Much had been said, and properly said, as to Imperial penny postage. But the striking fact remained that there were twice as many Englishmen born now living in the United States as in all the colonies of the Empire put together. Our trade with the Republic totalled nearly 140 millions, and the reduction of postage would be in effect a repeal of the postal tax on our exports. One more striking fact. Our letters to Canada were actually carried through the United States, yet the postage was but a penny, while our letters for the American addressees, in the same ship, had to pay 2d. each. Mr. Henniker Heaton read the following letter from the United States Ambassador:—

AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON,

July 2, 1906.

DEAR MR. HENNIKER HEATON,—Thanks for your recent note. I would not be able to join in a movement intended to affect British legislation, but I shall be delighted to learn of any success you may attain in promoting freer and easier intercourse between this country and my own. Wishing the best possible results to your efforts in this direction,

I am yours sincerely,

WHITELAW REID.

Mr. J. H. Seaverns, M.P., Mr. A. C. Morton, M.P., Mr. W. Field, M.P., and Mr. A. Lee, M.P., having spoken,

Mr. Asquith, in reply, said that the character of the deputation was in itself sufficient evidence that the question was one which excited widespread public interest. They were all agreed that intercommunication between peoples was an unmixed benefit, not only from the point of view of business, but those more friendly relations which it was desired to be established between the different nations of the world. If that was true as a general proposition, there was no case in which we in this country would be more glad to see such increased facilities take place than in the case of ourselves and our great allied Republic on the other side of the Atlantic. But the question that presented itself to him was that of ways and means. Various things had been said as to the pledges which the Government had given, but one pledge which they gave more unreservedly than any other was that there should be economy in public expenditure. He was constantly having fresh demands made upon him, which he could not accede to because it would have been a very great violation of the assurances that had been given. Mr. Henniker Heaton put the cost of the suggested reform at £25,000; he himself made it a great deal more. The initial cost of the change must be at least £100,000. He had already given the Post Office £105,000 to expend on what he believed would be good domestic reforms; and he would tell them frankly that he had no more money to give to the Post Office. He agreed that the Post Office was a revenue-producing concern, and if it was not for the Post Office they would do very badly indeed. A general change would cost something like half a million; and the initial step would cost over £100,000. He had no evidence that the United

States was desirous of the change, or was prepared to take its part; and under those circumstances he would simply be holding out false hopes if he were to give them any expectation of the change happening during the current financial year. Whilst he sympathized with the object they had in view, and hoped they would all live to see that and other reforms attained, they must walk cautiously and patiently and cut their coat according to their cloth.

Mr. Buxton said they would all like to see such facilities, and no doubt everybody would agree that they would facilitate trade with America. But it was a matter of times and of seasons. He thought that when the Post Office showed year by year considerable additional revenue some portion ought to be devoted to improvements. (Hear, hear.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer had given him a charge for improvements which would cost for domestic reforms £150,000 and for foreign reforms £190,000; and he did not think £350,000 a year was a small sum. If it only cost £25,000 a year he thought they would be able to meet Mr. Henniker Heaton, but it would cost a great deal more. From the statistics of the admirable and excellent permanent officials at the Post Office, whom Mr. Henniker Heaton was rather fond of gibling at, he was quite convinced that a general 1d. postage would cost half a million, and that this restrictive postage with America would cost £100,000 a year. They were all in favour of this particular proposal, but it was a question of time and the psychological moment.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, in thanking the Ministers, asked if they were willing to have a small committee of business men to ascertain the exact loss, and he would pledge his word to find the money.

Mr. Asquith said that was a departmental matter, and perhaps Mr. Henniker Heaton would communicate with the department.

The deputation then withdrew.

From *The Times*.

BRITISH AFRICA POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

Owing to the fact that the war in South Africa has caused great attention to be drawn to the stamps of the British Possessions on that continent, and to the enormous increase in the number of collectors that has ensued from the issue of the War Provisionals in Mafeking, Bloemfontein, Pretoria, etc., we think this a good time at which to place before the public a new and very complete Album, designed for the British Possessions, etc., on the African Continent. The Album is designed upon the well-known plan of the Imperial Albums—the stamps in numbered spaces of the correct sizes on the right-hand page, and the description, full particulars, and illustrations on the opposite page. In order to make this a *permanent* Album we have provided from one to four blank pages *after each country*, thus making the Album available for the issues of many years to come. 220 pages. Size, 8½ × 11½ inches.

Post-free in Great Britain, 10s. 7d.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,

391 Strand, London, W.C.

Ingle-nook Yarns

A Society Passport

By G. P. GILLARD

CHAPTER II

FIVE weeks after the arrival of the *Philadelphia* in Southampton Reginald Dawson received a wire. "Things are going excellent," it said. "Please visit your loving father as soon as possible at Merton House, near Warwick: nearest station Warwick, London and North Western route."

"Merton House!" whistled Dawson junior. "Surely that's—by Jove! it is—it adjoins Waverley Manor. The old man has certainly been very busy."

Reg crossed over by the night steamer from Havre to Southampton, and from there to Warwick. But he did not trouble about stations or railways. An electric car had attracted his attention whilst in Paris, and thus he had shipped to Southampton, and started in his own car to Warwick. Of course he exceeded the limit; he went round the corners at twenty miles an hour; and, of course, something was in his way.

He stopped the car in a little more than its own length, nearly jerking him out at the same time. It was a girl on a "bike," who had had the quickness of eye rarely given to women cyclists, had turned her machine up the bank by the side of the road, and had quietly alighted.

"I am extremely sorry," said Reg, "awfully sorry"—this mainly because she was a pretty girl.

"I think you ought to be," she answered, very coldly, it seemed to him. "Just fancy racing round corners at that speed with such a noiseless car!"

"Yes, it is noiseless, isn't it?" he said enthusiastically.

"That is exactly why I complain. If it had been an ordinary car I should have got off and waited by the side of the road until it had passed."

"I'm so glad it wasn't. I should never have forgiven myself if I had caused you to get off and wait for me to pass."

"You are keeping the whole of the road now," she said.

"So I am. Good morning," he replied. "I hope I have not made you angry." He flushed at the ridiculous sentence.

"I'm not in the least angry, thank you," she answered. "Good day."

"What an ass I am!" Reg murmured dejectedly. "What an idiot she must think me!" And in respect to her memory he started his car at four miles an hour and took corners so carefully that humorous yokels offered him a loan of a horse.

He listlessly admired the attractions of Merton House, lost two games of billiards, much to the old man's delight, and then innocently suggested a run round the country in the car.

In one of the roads Dawson put his hand suddenly upon his son's arm.

"Stop the car."

"What for?"

The millionaire nodded towards the distance, where a carriage was approaching.

"Well, they won't be frightened of this."

"Stop it, I tell you."

With a growl Reg obeyed.

The coachman recognized the courtesy with a twirl of his whip. The occupants of the carriage gazed right through them to the scenery beyond.

There were two people in the carriage—a military-looking man and an extremely dark pretty girl, who looked deliciously cool and bewitching as she shielded her face from the sun beneath a bewildering bundle of lace sufficient in itself to make any young man's heart palpitate. It was the second time Reginald Dawson had seen her in one day.

"It was quite right to stop the car, dad," he said as they resumed their drive. "Those high-spirited horses are awfully nervous."

"Well, how do you like your wife, my boy?"

"What do you mean?"

"Why, the girl in the carriage."

Reg absolutely blushed and put the speed up to twenty-five.

"Do you like her? That's the point."

"Who is she?"

"Lady Dorothy Ives Rolleston, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of —."

"Oh!" said Reg. "I can see you're quite on friendly terms already. I thought we should never get away from them, they were so anxious to chat with us."

"That girl," said his father, ignoring his son's withering sarcasm, "has never had an affair of the heart. She belongs to the man who can win her."

"I suppose she told you that in one of your long and confidential chats together."

"No! her maid told my man Johnson."

"Nice way to go to work," said the youngster spitefully.

"The only way, my son. It's no good arranging everything and then finding out that the girl is already in love. I'll see after the old people; you make the running with her."

The young man's blood boiled for a second.

Make the running! With a goddess, and a very haughty one too. "Takes me for a blessed jockey and her for a horse," murmured Reg.

"Don't you think we'd better get back to the States, dad?"

"Why?"

"It might save us both from disappointment."

The millionaire looked into the face of his son and chuckled.

"Pon my word," he said, "this is gratifying to a father's selection. You're in love with her already."

The old man chuckled again and chuckled every time he met Reg's face for a week, while

the son got gloomier and gloomier, until one night at dinner he changed and looked radiant.

"Dad," he said joyfully, "our chance has come at last."

The old man was lighting a cigar, and once more he chuckled at the use of the word "our."

"What is it?"

"There's to be a big bazaar and fête to free the hospital from debt and to build a new wing. It's organized by the Earl and Countess. They want twenty thousand pounds; let's give ten thousand each."

"Then there wouldn't be a bazaar or fête."

"Well, nine thousand each."

"What for?"

"Well, we should meet them, shouldn't we?"

"Well, you want to get into the right set, don't you?" said the young man lamely.

"Seem to have altered your opinion on the value of money, sonny."

"How much have the Earl and Countess given?"

"How the deuce should I know?"

"Well, I'll tell you; twenty-five guineas each."

"Oh!"

"Lady Dorothy, ten guineas," resumed the millionaire, "and you propose to swamp in with thousands."

"Well, what are you giving?"

"Not a cent."

"Oh, that's the way you're going to get into the real set."

"Yes, that's the way," said the millionaire, sipping his coffee.

"Everybody worth anything will cut us dead."

"It won't be change."

"Then I suppose you've given the whole thing up."

"On the contrary. I'm expecting an informal visit from the Earl to-morrow."

"Only from him?"

"I particularly said that."

"Why?"

"For a reason I set forth to him."

"He won't come."

"He will. Be in at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning and you shall meet him."

Lionel Dawson was right in his prediction. The Earl arrived at eleven the next morning. He was in riding dress, which delicately made it known that his visit was of the most informal character, and to emphasize this he told the groom that he need not take the horse to the stable, as he would only be a few moments.

He stiffly entered the millionaire's study, and returned the bows of Lionel Dawson and his son.

"This is simply a matter of business," the millionaire at once began. "There is a big fête here for charity. It would be easy for me to give; but I have declined for the reason that you, my lord, and the Countess are chiefly concerned in the matter. If I gave lavishly you might feel it incumbent upon you to nod when we passed."

The Earl pursed his lips.

"That would be as distasteful to me, sir, as to you. On the one hand, people would say I had bought, and on the other, that you had sold."

The Earl nodded.

"If I subscribed anonymously, every one would

say it was 'that millionaire fellow who had taken Merton House.'"

The Earl nodded once more, with a slight smile, for he had frequently described Lionel Dawson in exactly the same terms.

"So I shall offer you a business proposal which shall bring in my subscription, and no one will give me any credit for it. In fact, I shall lose the few nodding acquaintances I already have in the county owing to my close-fistedness."

"And that proposal, Mr. Dawson?" said the Earl, feeling that things were perhaps drifting in an unfortunate direction.

"The proposal is this," said Dawson, "that we should have a philatelic exhibition, as well as the fête and bazaar. I know for a positive fact that you possess one of the richest collections in Europe, and my son Reginald has a very rare and valuable collection. These, in addition to several dozens of my son's acquaintances, would make a fine show. I can guarantee a good attendance and supporters."

"Exhibit my collection?"

"That's it, and you can be there and explain little bits of its history."

"Mr. Dawson!"

"My dear sir, why not?"

"It's unheard of."

"That's the attraction. There are plenty of philatelists who would gladly pay five shillings to see such an accumulation of collections, and have a good afternoon from the Countess—people who have money and yet are not in your set."

Lionel Dawson spoke very seriously, but the Earl glanced into his face to see if he could see a trace of satire.

"Well, that's the proposal, my lord, with the addition—to every five shillings taken I'll add twenty. People will think it all comes from one source, and I'll bear the whole expenses of the fête which is to be held in your grounds, so that all takings shall be profit."

"It's an extraordinary idea, Mr. Dawson."

"I don't think there is any great harm," Reg ventured.

"Well, think it over," Lionel interposed, rising from his seat in a manner that put an end to the interview.

"I'll certainly think it over, Mr. Dawson," said the Earl, as he prepared to mount his horse. "Whether I accept or not, I shall feel obliged all the same."

He extended his hand.

"Good day, sir."

"It may be good-bye," Lionel responded, with a handshake. "I am afraid before the date of the fête my son and I will be upon the Continent, and then we shall return to New York from Havre, but you may rely that all I have offered will be done. Perhaps we may meet again a year hence."

The Earl murmured conventional words of thanks, shook hands with the young man, and cantered down the drive.

"Well, sonny?"

"Well!"

"What do you think of it?"

"Might I ask why we are going away at the very time we might make such excellent steps towards knowing them?"

Lionel looked at his son squarely in the face,

and then one eye slowly closed and opened again.

"It isn't fair," said the youth, with a smile dawning upon his lips.

"From what I have seen of Dorothy," said Lionel, "—by the way, I shall call her 'Dot' when you are married,—I consider her a very

nice girl. You make the running with her, and I'll settle all comers."

"It's all rubbish," said the young man irritably. "Suppose she won't have anything to do with me?"

"That will be your fault."

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Societies

London Philatelic Society

President : H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

Hon. Sec. : J. A. Tilleard, 10 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Meetings : 4 Southampton Row, W. Alternate Fridays at 7.45.

Annual Subscription : Town, £2 2s.; Country, £1 1s.

THE sixteenth meeting of the season 1905-6, being the Annual General Meeting, was held at 4 Southampton Row, on Friday, 8 June, 1906, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, L. L. R. Hausburg, Herbert R. Oldfield, Thos. Wm. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, William Nordheimer, C. Stuart Dudley, Arthur W. Chambers, T. Maycock, A. C. Emerson, Douglas Ellis, C. McNaughtan, C. Neville Biggs, J. A. Tilleard, B. D. Knox.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on 18 May, 1906, were read and signed as correct.

The Vice-President read some notes upon an unknown though recorded type of the Official stamps of Great Britain, which occurred on the King's Head Army Official, 6d. value, the salient point being found in the letter M of ARMY, which is of the same character, though from a different fount, as that found on Type 2 of the Admiralty series, i.e. the two middle strokes of the letter are more convergent and therefore shorter than in Type 1. All the other letters differ in minor points, and generally speaking the body of each letter is slightly thicker. The notes read gave an historical account of the origin of this type, and will be published in full in the *London Philatelist*. A vote of thanks to Lord Crawford for his interesting notes was proposed by Mr. Tilleard, seconded by Mr. Hall, and unanimously carried.

The Honorary Secretary read his report for the season 1905-6, being the twelfth of such reports as prepared by him. Lord Crawford moved that such report should be received and published in the *London Philatelist* in the usual way, and that a very hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the Honorary Secretary for the able manner in which such report had been prepared. This resolution was seconded by Mr. Stuart Dudley and carried unanimously.

Upon the motion of Mr. Oldfield, seconded by Mr. Tilleard, and unanimously carried, it was resolved that it would be desirable to form an official collection of stamps in connexion with the Philatelic Society, and that the matter be referred to the Council for the ensuing season to consider and report thereon to a subsequent meeting.

It was moved by Mr. Tilleard and seconded by Mr. Hausburg that the meetings of the Society for the ensuing season be held on the first and third Thursdays of the month, and that the meetings should take place at 6.30 p.m. An amendment was moved by Mr. Oldfield and seconded by Mr. Biggs to the effect that the hour of the meeting should be 7 o'clock instead of 6.30. Such amend-

ment was subsequently duly carried, and the resolution so altered was then submitted as a substantive motion and carried. It was further resolved that the first meeting for the ensuing season should be held on Thursday, 18 October, 1906.

The Treasurer's account and balance sheet were read, and the Auditors' report was presented by Mr. Chambers.

Upon the motion of Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Tilleard, it was resolved that such report should be received and adopted, and that a very sincere vote of thanks be tendered to the Auditors, Messrs. Chambers and Maycock, and to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Biggs.

Mr. McNaughtan moved and Mr. Hall seconded a resolution to the effect that a committee consisting of Messrs. Biggs, Ehrenbach, Oldfield, and Wickham Jones be appointed to make the arrangements for the Annual Dinner, to be held, if possible, on Wednesday, 17 October, 1906.

The members then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing season, with the following result:—President: H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; Vice-President: The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T.; Hon. Secretary: J. A. Tilleard; Hon. Treasurer: C. N. Biggs; Hon. Assistant Secretary: Herbert R. Oldfield; Hon. Librarian: L. W. Fulcher; Hon. Vice-President: M. P. Castle, J.P.; Members of Council: E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, J.P. (Hon. Vice-President), R. Ehrenbach, T. W. Hall, L. L. R. Hausburg, C. E. McNaughtan, T. Maycock, F. Reichenheim, R. B. Yardley.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Philatelic Society of Victoria

President : W. R. Rundell.

Secretary : W. Brettschneider.

Meetings : 128 Russell Street, Melbourne.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the above Society was held at the rooms, 128 Russell Street, on Thursday, 17 May, 1906, at 8 p.m.

Mr. Rundell, the President, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members present.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Messrs. Derrick and Horwood sent apologies for non-attendance.

Re the Rev. Mr. Hull's motion, the President informed the members that the Committee recommend that no alteration be made in the present system of balloting for the exchange books, which recommendation was adopted.

Positions for Book 156 were next balloted for, and a small sale of stamps to the highest bidder concluded the business.

Special Bargains

FOR G.S.W. READERS

IN the course of business there comes frequently the opportunity of buying large parcels of comparatively scarce stamps at bargain rates.

Hitherto such purchases have been added to stock, and have generally resulted in the reduction of the Catalogue quotations.

In future, instead of being added to stock, they will be offered as Special Bargains to our readers.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

Foreign and Colonial readers will be supplied with these bargains if they dispatch their orders within one week of receipt of the number containing the offer.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

IS AS FOLLOWS:—



PERSIA.

1902. Type as above, but with Arms overprinted in rose.

(Cat. Nos. 327 to 336.)

1, 2, 5, 10, and 12 chahi, and
1, 2, 10, and 50 kran.

None of these rare stamps are priced in our new Catalogue, but we are able to offer a few sets only, as we have recently made a very large purchase in Persian stamps at a record low price.

Our Special Bargain price

for this set of nine unused
is only 10/-, post-free.

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391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 4
Whole No. 82

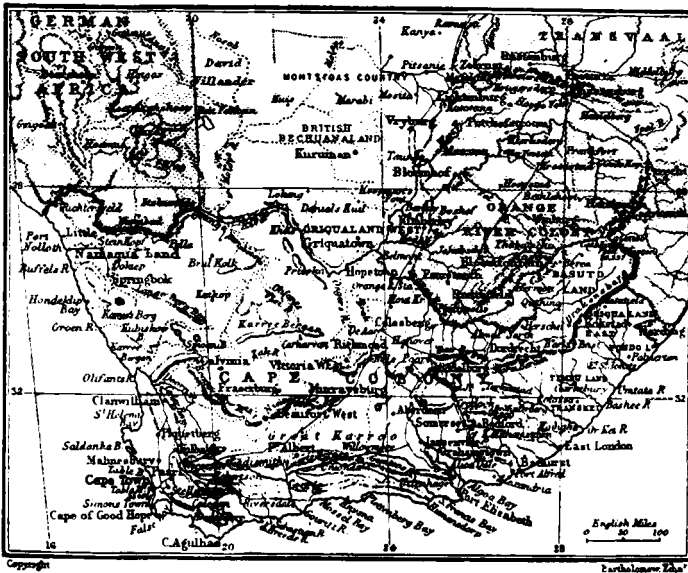
28 JULY, 1906

VOL. IV.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Cape of Good Hope



WE stamp collectors are very conservative and very independent in the matter of names. In our encyclopedias and gazetteers, in official documents, and in everyday conversation, what we philatelists call the "Cape of Good Hope" is now known as "Cape Colony"; but so long as the stamps which we collect are inscribed with the old name of the "Cape of Good Hope," so long shall we ignore the modern term of "Cape Colony." Why the stamps should still be inscribed "Cape of Good Hope," the Lord only knows. It is like the preservation of an old legend to continue the inscription. The promontory which bears the name runs into the sea for some thirty miles to the south and south-east, with an average breadth of five to eight miles; but

the Colony served by the stamps stretches away over the great mountains and tablelands into Bechuanaland. This Cape of Good Hope was discovered by the Portuguese navigator Bartholomew Diaz, and he called it the Cape of Storms, because of the manner in which his ships were buffeted about in its region; but his king, recognizing it as an important post on the road to the long-sought-for Indies, is said to have rechristened it "Cape de Bona Speranza," i.e. Cape of Good Hope. Another writer gives another explanation of the naming. He says:—

This head is called the Cape de Bona Speranza, that is, head of Good Hope, for that all the ships that sail to India or from India to Portugal do fear the passing of this Cape, thinking if they have

passed it to have passed all danger. All voyagers, ancient and modern, agree as to the stormy character of the seas around the great headland, but, despite the seas, Drake regarded the Cape "as the most stately thing, and the fairest Cape we saw in the whole circumference of the earth."

And so the postal authorities of Cape Colony cling to the old name as the designation of the colony on their postal issues, and we stamp collectors, following in their wake, know nothing of any such territory as Cape Colony in our philatelic geography.

Cape Colony, or, as we term it, the Cape of Good Hope, is geographically and philatelically bounded on the west by the Atlantic Ocean; on the north by the Orange River and the Bechuanaland Protectorate; on the east by the Orange River Colony, Basutoland, and Natal; and on the south by the Indian Ocean. It has an area of 276,995 square miles, and a total population of 2,409,804. The capital of the colony is Cape Town, with a population of 87,483. Other chief towns are: Port Elizabeth, population 23,266; Grahamstown, 10,498; and Kimberley, 28,718.

For some centuries after Bartholomew Diaz discovered it, the Cape was little more than a convenient place of call, or half-way house to the East. In 1652 the Dutch East India Company under charter from Holland took possession of Table Bay and established themselves at the foot of Table Mountain in order to provide for their ships voyaging to and from the East. In the eighteenth century a European war led to the seizure of the Cape by the English, but it was handed back to Holland in 1801 at the Peace of Amiens. For four years longer the Cape remained a Dutch possession, then war again broke out in Europe and a British expedition once more captured the station, and at the conclusion of the war, by a convention, Cape Colony was recognized as a British possession in 1814.

After many Kaffir wars and other tribulations, Cape Colony was granted a Responsible Government in 1872. Since then its boundaries have been extended to include Pondo Land (in March, 1894) and the Crown Colony of Bechuanaland (in 1895).

Its Philatelic History

The philatelic history of the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope for many begins and ends with the grand old triangular stamps of the early issues. Subsequent issues are, at best, inferior relatives, poor relations. One eminent philatelist is said to have become so enamoured of these triangulars that he finds it absolutely impossible to pass a fine unused copy; and should he ever shuffle off this mortal coil, and leave his stamps to be realized, there will be a philatelic reproduction of the rush of Oklahoma. The

alcoholic temptation is nothing to the thirst for triangulars. Despite the millions that were issued, an unused copy with full gum, and bright and clean, of any one of the values, is hard to get to-day.¹

Fortunately for the young collector, used copies of several of these grand old stamps may still be had for a few shillings; unused copies are gone beyond the reach of all but the wealthy.

These triangular stamps were first issued on 1 September, 1853, and they were heralded by the following

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lieut.-General the Hon'ble Sir George Cathcart, Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath, etc. etc.

Whereas by the 8th Section of Ordinance, No. 1, 1846, entitled "Ordinance for the Regulation of the Post Office and Postage," it is enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor of the Colony to provide *Stamps*, to be affixed to letters, and to announce by Proclamation by whom, and at what places such stamps should be issued to the public, and from and after what date such stamps should be receivable, in lieu of postage, at the several Post Offices within this Colony,—now therefore, I do hereby PROCLAIM, DECLARE, AND MAKE KNOWN the several matters following, that is to say,—

1st, That certain stamps of the value of 4d. each, and certain other stamps of the value of 1d. each, have been provided by Government for the use and convenience of the Public.

2ndly, That upon and from the 1st of September next, all persons desirous of purchasing any of the said stamps will be able to obtain the same from the Postmaster-General in Cape Town, and from the several Postmasters throughout the Colony.

3rdly, That upon and from the said 1st of September, every letter, not exceeding half an ounce, which shall have affixed thereto one such stamp of the value of 4d., and if exceeding half an ounce, then so many such stamps as shall together amount to the postage which would by the said ordinance require to be prepaid in money, in case no stamps were used, shall (provided none of the stamps so affixed shall have been used before) pass by the post free of postage.

4thly, That upon and from the said 1st of September, newspapers, having affixed thereto, or to the cover thereof, a stamp of 1d. for each newspaper, will (provided none of the stamps so affixed shall have been used before) pass by the post free of postage.

5thly, That persons licensed in any part of the Colony to keep retail shops, and who shall purchase for sale in such shops any of the stamps aforesaid, will be allowed a reduction or discount of 2½ per cent. upon all purchases to the amount of £1 sterling, or upwards.

(Signed) G. CATHCART, *Governor.*

(Countersigned) R. SOUTHEY,

Acting Secretary to Government.

¹ See our Special Bargain page for an exceptional offer.—Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

The first issue of triangulars consisted of two values only, 1d. for the postage of newspapers and ½d. for half-ounce letters within the colony.

Then in 1858 a sixpenny stamp was provided for the half-ounce letter rate to Great Britain and a one shilling value to prepay the higher rate for foreign countries.

All four values were of the self-same triangular design excepting the difference of value.

The engraving was the work of Mr. W. Humphreys, an artist employed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., to whom was entrusted the printing of the stamps. In 1862 the plates were handed over to Messrs. De La Rue and Co., who printed the 1862-3 series.

In 1861, owing to a temporary shortage of 1d. and ½d. stamps in the colony, local printers were employed to provide a supply, and they did so by producing the best imitation they could of the original stamps. These local reproductions, known as wood-blocks, are among the rarities of the colony.

In 1864 the new printers, Messrs. De La Rue and Co., designed, engraved, and printed the rectangular series with an emblematic female figure of Hope seated upon an anchor.

This design remained in use till the issue of the King's Head series in 1902.

Various provisionals were issued from time to time and a trial made in the ½d., 1d., and 3d. values of a new design known as the standing figure of Hope, also a pictorial 1d. stamp with a view of Table Bay.

There have also been changes of watermark. The triangulars were watermarked with a plain double-lined anchor. The first rectangulars, figure of Hope seated holding a grape vine, were watermarked Crown C C. In 1882 this was changed to Crown C A, and in 1884 to a cabled anchor, which is still the watermark of the Cape stamps.

1853-8. Four values. Design: Emblematic female figure of Hope seated upon an



anchor; shape of stamp triangular. Watermark a plain double-lined anchor. The stamps were issued imperforate; the so-called rouletted stamps are now declared to be unofficial.

	Wmk.	Anchor.	Imperf.	
			Unused.	Used.
			s. d.	s. d.
1d., red	.	.	15 0	6 0
½d., blue	.	.	17 6	2 0
6d., lilac	.	.	35 0	10 0
1s., green	.	.	70 0	18 0

1861. Two values. Design: A locally reproduced imitation of the previous issue, popularly known as "woodblocks." The issue of these provisionals is thus explained and described by Mr. E. D. Bacon in the London Philatelic Society's work on Africa, Part I:—

Early in the year 1861, the stock of one penny and fourpenny stamps became exhausted, and recourse was had to colonial printers for a supply pending the receipt of a fresh consignment from England. The idea of surcharging the sixpence and one shilling values does not appear to have suggested itself to the then postal authorities, or if it did, was not approved of, though in later years, when fourpenny, one penny, and other stamps were required, we find this course adopted.

No notice appeared in the *Gazette* of this provisional issue, and I am indebted to the courtesy of the late Postmaster-General of the colony, Mr. G. W. Aitchison, and his successor, Mr. S. R. French, for the following particulars, which they have kindly sent me in reply to questions I addressed to them. They inform me that the stamps were printed by Messrs. Saul Solomon and Co., of 49 and 50 St. George's Street, Cape Town, the one penny on 10 April, 1861, and the fourpence on 12 April of the same year. The original dies for the stamps were engraved on steel, from which sixty-four impressions were afterwards taken of each value by what is known as the stereotype process. These impressions were cemented on to a wooden block to form the printing plate, hence the designation "wood-blocks" that has been applied to these two stamps. The sixty-four impressions of both values were each arranged in four horizontal rows of sixteen stamps to the row, forming eight squares, and in cementing the impressions on to the wooden blocks one of the fourpennies was by mistake placed among the one pennies, and vice versa, thus accounting for the well-known errors of these stamps. The number of the one penny stamps printed was 24,660, while there were 12,480 of the fourpence, and both values were issued as soon as they were obtained from the printers.

The number of errors, of course, entirely depends upon whether the mistakes on the plates were noticed and corrected previous to the completion of the printings. Supposing they had been, I cannot but think that the errors would at once have been cut out of the sheets and destroyed. According to the number of stamps printed, there were at the most but 201 of the one penny error, and 386 of the fourpence error,

so the only surprise is that these stamps are not even rarer than they are.

Only one printing of these provisional stamps was required, as on referring to the appendix it will be noticed that Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. forwarded further large supplies of one penny and four penny stamps to the colony on 1 and 29 April, and again on 8 May, 1861. The provisional stamps could not, therefore, have been wanted beyond a few weeks, but no doubt the stock printed off of both values was used up by the Post Office.

Such is the history of these classical rarities. The stamps themselves may be easily recognized by their rough appearance. They were unwatermarked and imperforate.



(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Mottoes on Stamps

By REV. T. C. WALTON, M.A.

DIOS, PATRIA, LIBERTAD. Such is the motto which figures on many of the issues of the Dominican Republic. The three watchwords, "God, Fatherland, Liberty," sum up the struggle



for independence against Spanish rule, which was successfully accomplished in 1844. The Republic occupies the eastern end of the island of Hayti. In the west the negroes had defeated their white masters. They had defied and destroyed French armies, and made themselves into the independent state of Hayti. Boyer, a mulatto, who had distinguished himself in the war of liberty, became President of Hayti in 1818. Under his presidency the whole island was united in 1822. Boyer fell in 1843. The Dominican Republic was formed. Eighteen years later the island was ceded to Spain, but in three years the island was left to its own devices. Since then several fruitless attempts have

No wmk. Imperf.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1d., red	—	—	110	0
4d., blue	—	—	60	0

1863-4. Four values. Design as in first issue, being printings by Messrs. De La Rue from the plates made and used by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. for the first issue. It is not easy for the non-specialist to distinguish the printings of this issue from those of the first issue, but, generally speaking, the best distinction is the white paper of this issue and the more or less blued paper of the first issue, and the brighter colours of this De La Rue printing. Watermark Anchor. Imperforate.

Wmk. Anchor. Imperforate.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1d., carmine-red	25	0	17	6
4d., blue	30	0	5	0
6d., mauve	40	0	25	0
1s., emerald-green	100	0	30	0

been made to incorporate the Republic with the United States. The eastern end of Hayti still remains the Republic of San Domingo, governed by a President elected for four years, and a National Congress of twenty-four members elected for two years. The President is C. F. Morales, elected June, 1904.

The DROITS DE L'HOMME series of France, 1900-4. The root idea of "droit" is justice, equity. Among old law writers it



signifies a writ of right, which is the highest of all writs. "The rights of man" here presented are evidently those fundamental rights of the subject which alone can promote good government and a prosperous people, viz. justice, liberty of the subject, freedom from tyranny of whatever sort, for which so many rivers of blood flowed in the days of the revolutions.

The first and second issues of Hanover, in 1850 and 1851, had the Arms, supporters, and royal crown of Great Britain placed



above the shield on which was denoted the value. The Arms of Hanover, however, appeared in the centre of the British coat of arms on a shield of pretence. The Hanoverian motto, *SUSCIPERE ET FINIRE* ("To undertake and to finish") takes the place of the English motto, "*Dieu et mon droit.*"

George Lewis, son of Ernest Augustus, succeeded to the Duchy of Hanover in 1698. Sixteen years later George Lewis became King of England as George I. Except for the period 1805-13, when the kingdom formed part of Westphalia, Hanover was joined to England until the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837, when Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, fifth son of George III, became King of Hanover. He ought to have placed his paternal Arms on those of Hanover, or quartered them with those of his newly acquired kingdom. Instead of doing this he placed the Arms of Hanover on the shield of pretence in the centre of the Royal Arms of Britain.

These Arms of Hanover are: first, gules, two lions passant gardant, in pale, or, for Brunswick; second, or, semée of hearts proper, a lion rampant, azure, for Luneburg; third, gules, a horse courant, azure, for ancient Saxony; and in the centre on an escutcheon, gules, the crown of Charlemagne proper. This crown is so small on the stamp as to be scarcely discernible. It is hexagonal in shape, and one of the principal divisions contains a representation of Jesus Christ with the legend from Proverbs VIII. 15, "*Per me reges regnant*" (Through Me kings reign). Charlemagne is said to have instructed his son and successor, Louis le Debonnaire, to place the crown himself on his own head at his coronation instead of receiving it from bishop or pope, in token of his belief that the kingly power proceeded from God alone. For the above I am indebted to an article by "Fentonia" in Vol. III of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*.

SEID EINIG · EINIG · EINIG! "Be United, United, United." Such is the inscription at the foot of the German two mark stamp of 1900, the design of which was taken from the allegorical picture of "Victory" painted by Anton von Wernen.

The 5 mark value of the same series depicts Kaiser Wilhelm II delivering an

address on the occasion of the anniversary of the reconstitution of the Empire. It will be remembered that when France went to war with Germany in 1870, the Southern



States, which up to that time had held aloof from the North German Confederation, joined forces with the North, and, during the war, decided to unite with the Northern States. The re-establishment of the German Empire was thus almost unanimously resolved, with the King of Prussia as hereditary



Emperor. It was at Versailles on 18 January, 1871, that the King was proclaimed Emperor of Germany. He died on 9 March, 1888. His son, Frederick, at that time suffering from a cancerous affection of the throat, became Emperor. He died in June, and his son William II came to the throne. This brief sketch of the reconstitution of the Empire will explain the motto at the foot of the stamp, which means, "One Empire, One People, One God."

LIBERTAD 15 de Setiembre 1821, is the inscription on the scroll forming, with the quetzal, the central design of the 1886 issue of Guatemala.



The revolution in Mexico and New Granada against Spanish rule had been crowned with success. Central America, united in the Captaincy-General of Guatemala, the most northerly part of Central America, now followed the example of the revolutionists and raised the flag of independence. Guatemala, the seat of government, published its declaration in 1821, on 15 September, the date on which it regained its *LIBERTAD* or "Liberty" from a foreign rule.

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

ARGENTINE—continued

Issue of 1861-2. 10 Centavos, green

THERE are, as before, two types, but not identical with the two types of the 5 c. One has a very distinct white accent over the U of REPUBLICA; the other has no accent.

Genuine.—Printing and paper as in the genuine 5 c. There are 14 straight lines in the shield, the lowest but one being crooked and badly drawn. There are 78 pearls round the circle. The cap of liberty extends from the second to the twelfth line, counting from the bottom. The left-hand branch of the wreath ends in a single leaf, which points towards the foot of the A of REPUBLICA.

First Forgery.—This is simply the first forgery of the 5 c. described above, with the value altered.

Second Forgery.—This is the second forgery of the 5 c., with the value altered.

Third Forgery.—This is the third forgery of the 5 c., with the value altered.

Fourth Forgery. (*Soi-disant* Reprint.)—This is a reprint from the stone of Type I of the 5 c., with the value altered. As no such stamp ever existed in reality, I prefer to call this "reprint" by its right name.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As in the 5 c.

Forged.—As in the forged 5 c.

Same Issue. 15 Centavos, blue

There are two types of this stamp, as of the other values. I only possess the second type.

Genuine.—Type II, 1862. The paper and printing are the same as in the other genuine ones. There are 71 pearls round the circle and 15 lines in the oval shield.

First Forgery.—This is the first forgery of the 5 c., with the value altered.

Second Forgery.—This is the second forgery of the 5 c., with the value altered.

Third Forgery.—This is the third forgery of the 5 c., with the value altered.

Fourth Forgery. (*Soi-disant* Reprint.)—This is a reprint from the stone of Type I of the genuine 5 c., with the value altered. No such type of the 15 c. ever existed.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As in the 5 c.

Forged.—As in the forged 5 c.

5 Centavos, rose; head in oval.

Issue of 1864. Unperforated; wmk. R.A.

Issue of 1864-6. Perf. 11½; wmk. R.A.

Issue of 1867. Thinnish paper; unperforated; no wmk.

Ditto. Perf. 11.

Evans states that the two stamps of 1867 were reissued in 1872.

Genuine.—Engraved in *taille-douce*, on thick and on thinnish paper, as above. The watermark is in script letters. The unwatermarked and the unperforated ones are scarce. Although engraved in *taille-douce*, the impression, not only in the 5 c., but also in the higher values, is very unsatisfactory; the thick, hard paper apparently not lending itself to the requirements of this mode of printing. There is



a 5 in each corner of the stamp, and each of them has a line of shading in the centre of its white part; i.e. a line following the contour of the numeral. This is not very plain in the left lower 5, but very distinct in all the others. The value is written CENTAVOS, though the C and the S are not very plain, being blotchy, and somewhat hidden by the shading. The whole of the light part of the face, except the point of the nose, appears to be shaded all over with fine dots; the nose is of a good shape, and stands out well from the face; the bow of the cravat is distinct; and the shirt-front is shaded all over with oblique lines, running down from right to left. In my specimens, the background, behind the bust, is perfectly solid, and it is quite impossible to see where the back of the head ends and the background begins, the latter is so very dark. The little crosses before and after CINCO are very indistinct, in consequence of the lines of shading being drawn over them; and there are three lines to be seen between the left-hand cross and the C, and the same number between the right-hand cross and the O, one of the three lines in each case, touching the cross. The ink stands out sensibly from the paper.

Forged.—Poorly lithographed, in a pale brownish-pink, on thick, hard, smooth, greyish-white wove paper, no watermark, unperforated. The surface of the stamp is very shiny, so that it feels quite greasy to the touch. None of the corner-numerals have any line of shading in them. The value is written SENTAVOS, the S being exceedingly like an 8. The final S is very distinct, having no shading on it. The whole of the face is quite white. The nose is very ugly and drooping, and does not stand out from the face. The bow of the cravat is almost invisible, and the shirt-front has no shading on it. The

background, behind the bust, consists of a coarse lattice-work of crossed oblique lines, showing diamond-shaped interstices. This is a very easy test. As the background is so much lighter than in the genuine, the back of the head is tolerably plain. The cross before CINCO is very distinct, as there is very little shading on it; and there seems to be no shading between it and the C. The other cross is more like the genuine; but the three lines of shading do not reach from top to bottom of the label. The impression is perfectly flat to the paper.

Same Issue. 10 Centavos, green

Of this stamp I have seen no forgery. A copy without watermark, unperforated, on extremely thick, soft, white wove paper, was sent to me in an album of forgeries; but as it corresponds with the genuine, line for line, in every respect, I conclude that it must be a proof.



Same Issue. 15 Centavos, blue

Genuine.—Paper, watermark, etc., the same as in the various issues of the 5 c. The C of REPUBLICA is not like a G, neither is the C of CENTAVOS. The I of 15 on each side goes a very little higher than the head of the 5. There is a three-lobed ornament in each corner of the stamp, and each of these ornaments has five triangular white patches, with dark dots in them, surrounding



it—i.e. one near each point, and one between each two lobes; but the one near the first N of ARGENTINA is not always very plain. The background of the central oval is very dark, so that the outline of the head and hair is very difficult to trace. The whole of the light part of the face is shaded with lines of oblong dots, with the exception of the point of the nose; and the darker parts of the forehead, where the dots run into lines, have the said lines very faint. The lips are rather thick, and the red parts are shaded with vertical lines, very little darker than the rest of the face. The outline of the red part is very nearly straight. Of course, when I speak of the "red part," I refer to the part which would be red in a living person. The ornamental stop before QUINCE is exactly the same as the one after CENTAVOS; i.e. a coloured ring, with a large round dot in its very centre, and a small white dot in the centre of the large coloured one. The bow of the cravat is very lightly shaded. The plate never seems to be wiped clean; and consequently, the whole of the white parts of the stamp are invariably tinted more or less with the colour of the impression.

Forged.—Lithographed, on stout, very white wove paper, unwatermarked, badly pin-perf. 12½. The C of REPUBLICA is very like a G, and so is the C of CENTAVOS. The I of 15 on each side is, if anything, very slightly lower than the head of the 5. Each of the three-lobed ornaments in

the corners of the stamp has only four triangular white patches, with dotted centres, surrounding it; that is to say, the four triangles which ought to be seen above the U of REPUBLICA, above the first N of ARGENTINA, below the I of QUINCE, and below the V of CENTAVOS are entirely absent. The outline of the head can be seen quite distinctly, as the background is too light, owing to the fact that the little pointed upright oblongs, with dark centres, in the said background, are not smeared with the colour of the impression, as they invariably are in the genuine. Several parts of the face are perfectly white, without any dots or lines whatever; and the lines across the lower part of the forehead are too thick and prominent. The red part of the lower lip is nearly all white; that of the upper lip is of thick solid colour, and absurdly bowed down in the centre. In the ornamental stop before QUINCE, the outer ring is irregularly drawn, and the large dark dot is not in the centre of it, but touches the lower part of the ring. The stop after CENTAVOS is better drawn, but the ring touches the outline of the label to the left of it, which is not the case in the genuine. The bow of the cravat is much too distinct, having very thick and heavy shading on it. There is not the slightest trace of smeared colour over the white parts of the stamp, which are thus made too white and too prominent. The ink does not stand out from the paper, though it does very markedly in the genuine.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—CERTIF in very large letters, probably part of the word CERTIFICADO; also 1, 29, 42 (without numerals), 59; also the large, transverse oval of the first issue.

Forged.—80 (bars thinner); also the large, transverse oval of the first issue.

Issue of 1867. 5 Centavos

There are two types of this stamp. Type I has the head on a background of horizontal lines; Type II has the horizontal lines crossed by oblique ones. In addition, the head is redrawn in Type II, and shows the outline of the collar above the AR of ARGENTINA almost straight, whereas it is rounded in Type I.



Genuine.—Finely engraved in *taille-douce*, on rather thick, yellowish-white wove paper; perf. 12. If the stamp be held obliquely towards the light, it will be seen that the ink of the impression stands out decidedly from the surface of the paper. Each A in the inscriptions is pointed—not a very acute point, but still not at all square. There are two white dots before and after REPUBLICA, and two similar ones before and after ARGENTINA—eight in all. In each case, the one dot is large and oval, and the other small and round. Between the shield and the CINCO CENTAVOS label, at the bottom of the stamp, there are two branches; they appear to be olive-branches, with leaves and berries. The point of the shield is exactly above the centre of the E of CENTAVOS.

Forged.—Poorly lithographed, on stout, very white wove paper, showing a more regular grain than the genuine; perf. 12 $\frac{3}{4}$. The forgers have imitated Type II, but the crossed lines of the background are very coarse. The ink does not stand out from the paper. In the words **REPUBLICA ARGENTINA**, each A has a wide, square top. The postmark, in my single specimen, covers the A of **CENTAVOS**, so I cannot say whether this is also square. The dots in the circular label are all round, except one of the two before **REPUBLICA**, which is merely a tiny white wedge. The branch above the **VOS** of **CENTAVOS** is a

bunch of wheat-ears (or it may be a bunch of bulrushes); the one over the **CIN** of **CINCO** is some unknown plant with a knobby head. The point of the shield is above the beginning of the space between the **EN** of **CENTAVOS**. I do not think this counterfeit is likely to deceive. My young readers must not confound this forgery with the genuine lithographed 5 c. of 1888-90, which is of almost exactly the same design, but is lettered **CORREOS ARGENTINOS**, instead of **REPUBLICA ARGENTINA**, and has no white dots before or after the words.

(To be continued.)

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Austria.—The 10 h. stamp has come to hand printed in one colour, i.e. with the corner figures in the same colour as the rest of the stamp instead of being separately printed in black.



Perf.
to h., rose.

Bahamas.—The 4d. has been received on the multiple CA paper.

Wmk. Multiple CA. Perf.

4d., pale yellow-green.
1d., carmine.
4d., yellow.

Grenada.—The King's Head series of this colony is now being rapidly completed on multiple CA paper. On p. 26 we announced the receipt of the 6d., and since then we have received the 5s. value through Gibbons New Issue Service. This leaves only the 2s. and 10s. to complete the set on multiple CA paper.



Wmk. Multiple CA. Perf.

4d., purple and green.
1d., " carmine.
2d., " brown.
4d., " ultramarine.
3d., " orange.
6d., " green.
1s., green and orange.
5s., " carmine.

Montserrat.—The 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value has been received on multiple paper.



Wmk. Multiple CA. Perf.

4d., grey-green and green.
2d., grey and brown.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., " ultramarine.
3d., dull orange and purple.
6d., lilac and olive-brown.

Norway.—Last week (p. 40) we announced the preparation of a provisional 30 öre, and we have since received a copy. It is made, as anticipated, by surcharging the remainders of the 7 sk. of the 1872-5 series with the new value "30 öre" in black. The surcharge is in large figures and sans-serif capitals of the same size.

Provisional. Wmk. Posthorn. Perf.

30 öre on 7 sk., brown.

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39, Strand, London, W.C.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Bicoloureds Going Out

ARE bicoloured stamps going out of use? It has been suggested that the process of the adoption of one colour for stamps has set in for our own colonials, and it is now surmised that the delicate chalk-surfaced paper upon which Messrs. De La Rue are now printing most of our colonials will be an even better protection than their much-prized fugitive inks. If so, then we are on the eve of a much richer range of colours for our colonial stamps, for if reliance is to be placed on the chalk-surfaced paper, then there will be no need to tie the choice of colours down to purple and green as heretofore. And a blessed change it will be from the poverty-stricken monotony of two fugitive colours. So that the much-abused chalky paper may yet be a blessing in disguise.

Bicoloureds Expensive

At best it is an expensive business to print stamps by the million in two colours. Every year the correspondence of most countries increases, and every year the number of every common value required to be printed increases, consequently before long the bi-coloured process was bound to give way under the strain of the demand for large printings. When postage stamps were first introduced they were printed from steel plates on hand-made paper in hundreds or thousands. Now they are printed by the million on common paper and mostly from cheap metal plates.

How the Change will affect us

Of course no change can be made in any detail of stamp production without affecting us stamp collectors in some way, and this change to one colour on chalky paper will more than ever emphasize the wisdom, if not the necessity, of collecting unused in preference to used, for chalky paper deteriorates sadly in the used condition. If you immerse a chalk-surfaced stamp in water you will find that whole patches of the design will rub off on the fingers with the slightest handling. And even if you wet only the back to get off the envelope you will need to be most careful not to touch the surface. So that fine used copies, clear of backs, will probably be hard to get in the days to come.

Gambia Provisionals

THE Gambia provisionals are filtering through slowly, and are being offered, the 3d. at 4s. 6d. and the 1d. at 3s. 6d. Varieties are being made of broken letters, but I gather that despite the fact that it was a local printing there are practically no first-class varieties, such as inverteds or errors, unless some of the colonial speculators have some up their sleeves.

Cape Colony and Stamp Speculation

A CAPE legislator of the uncommon name of the Honourable Mr. Smith has been trying to wheedle the Cape postal authorities into a childish specula-

tion in the shape of pictorial postage stamps, but he only got deservedly snubbed for his pains. He was told that the colony had just spent £2000 on a set of plates for the King's Head issue, which would serve for some years.

Mahé's Parting Shot

M. MAHÉ, of Paris, relates in the *Monthly Journal* how he nearly secured the contract for printing the first issue of Hayti through the dilatoriness of the printer entrusted with the work. He prepared a design which was accepted. Says he:—

I spent a good part of the night in making sketch after sketch, and finally I was satisfied with the last I had made, in the designing of which I was helped by a piece of Haytian money bearing the arms of the country. I had produced something similar to the designs of the issues of 1891, 1893, and 1898, but of a simpler nature, lighter and with better effect. At least, such was my opinion, which was shared by every one.

On the following evening, according to promise, I laid my plan before the assembled Council, who accepted it with enthusiasm; I had saved the situation. I told the Minister that I could supply the stamps at so much per thousand, all gummed and perforated, and that I undertook to be in time for the departure of the boat. My price, moreover, was considerably lower than that asked by the first printer.

But the other chap smelt a rat, and forthwith announced that by a new method he found he could be up to time. And here is M. Mahé's parting shot at the final result:—

We all know the work of art produced by the unreliable printer to whom is due the issue of 1881—an old, bloated, white negress, with a grin on her countenance, and wearing, in the place of the Phrygian cap, a Madras handkerchief, like those which the ancient Naiads of the bathing-machine wrap round their heads.

Canal Zone Stamps

IT will have been noted that in the new Gibbons Catalogue, Part II, all Panama stamps are put under the head of Panama, no matter whether they are stamps issued by the Republic of that name or U.S. stamps surcharged for use of U.S. folks in the Canal region.

I was a little surprised at this, but it must be confessed that the cataloguers had a peculiarly hard nut to crack. When the U.S. Government first took possession of the Canal works it overprinted some of the Panama Republic stamps, and then it sent its people a supply of U.S. stamps surcharged "Panama." The little Republic set up a howl over this overprint of U.S. stamps, and contended that its own stamps should be used. The U.S. authorities compromised with the hurt feelings of Panama by contracting to use the stamps of the little Republic overprinted "Canal Zone."

So that we have first Panama stamps overprinted, then U.S. stamps overprinted, and finally a return to Panama issues, all overprinted "Canal Zone."

Now, then, gentle reader, where would you put them all? I suspect most of you would be inclined either to toss up for it or say under U.S.

The interesting question seems to hinge on two

questions: (1) Is the territory administered by U.S.? and (2) Are the issues made by the U.S. postal authorities, or by those of Panama?

And I am inclined to think they will eventually have to come under U.S. issues. The territory is administered by U.S., and the issues are made by U.S. postal authorities.

Republic of Panama

Then, again, Panama has separated itself from the United States of Colombia, and has declared itself, and has been recognized as an independent Republic. Therefore its issues should now be put under the separate heading of Panama, and not continued, as in the latest Gibbons, under the head of Colombia. Then the question must arise, What must be done with the first issues of Panama when it formed one of the States of Colombia? I'd be inclined to call in and discuss these interesting points with the Grand Panjandrum, if I were not afraid of meeting that terrifying auditor that prowls around the premises at all sorts of hours.

Perforated Capes

IF you want some startling information about stamps get into communication with the "Inquiries Editor" of the *Weekly Dispatch*. In a recent

issue, of which a correspondent kindly sends me a cutting, an inquirer is informed that "your rs., green, triangular Cape of Good Hope stamp depends on whether it is perforated or rouletted." The common garden kind of philatelist has not yet got so far as a "perforated" Cape. Gibbons will please note for next Catalogue.

Central American Republics

WHEN the little Central American republics are not engaged in swindling stamp collectors they are generally having an off time, during which they indulge in the pleasant Central American pastime of cutting each other's throats. Just at present Guatemala, Honduras, and San Salvador are engaged in this favourite recreation. Brother Jonathan stands by ready to sponge down the combatants when they have had enough.

San Francisco Disaster

THE New York Stamp Society held an auction sale of postage stamps on 6 June, 1906. Stamps were contributed by collectors of the United States and Canada.

About fifty people were present at the sale, which netted over \$330. This amount was sent to San Francisco to help philatelists who have suffered from the results of the earthquake.

Miscellaneous

What are Commonwealth Stamps?

WE are somewhat curious to learn how the current Australian stamps will be listed in the next Gibbons Catalogue. We refer more particularly to those printed on Crown and A paper by order of the Commonwealth postal authorities. In fact, all our postage stamps have been, for the past five years, printed for and issued by the Commonwealth postal authorities, and it would appear to us that matters are reaching an absurd stage, from a philatelic point of view. By and by we won't know where we are. If the postal authorities issue one type for the same value for use by all the States, we certainly think those stamps should be placed in our collections under "Australian Commonwealth," with subdivisions for the six States, and they should be listed accordingly. We would even go further, and say that in our opinion a beginning in this direction should be made with all printings on Crown and A paper.

The Australian Philatelist.

NSW and Crown Stamps

SOME collectors will hardly credit the assertion that unused New South Wales stamps on NSW and Crown paper are already becoming scarce. None are to be had at the post offices, except the 3d., 5d., and 10d. values, and inquiries are coming along from abroad in large numbers for supplies which cannot be obtained at face value. As the 10d. has also appeared on Crown and A, the stock watermarked NSW and Crown will probably be exhausted very soon.

The Australian Philatelist.

N.S.W. Shades

THE numerous varieties of shades of recent and current New South Wales stamps are owing to the fact that supplies are only printed at the Sydney printing office on the requisition of the postal authorities. These requisitions are sent along as frequently as once a fortnight, and although the same inks are used, various shades are caused by reason of the fact that the climatic conditions affect the distribution of the ink on the rollers, and the printing presses have not got into proper "swing" until the small number required is run off. If a three or six months' supply was printed at one time, these variations would to a great extent be obviated.

The Australian Philatelist.

Postal Rates to Canada

MR. SYDNEY BUXTON (Postmaster-General), speaking at a dinner given at the Hotel Cecil on 13 July, 1906, to the delegates at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, said, with regard to the subject of postal rates to Canada, in which the Congress had taken so much interest, that he was desirous of arriving at some conclusion with the Canadian Government which might be of advantage and bring to an end the present unfortunate situation under which American literature had practically driven English literature out of Canada, and which, both from a sentimental and a business point of view, was a great drawback to the connexion between this country and the Dominion. He could not on that occasion say more than that he was entirely in sympathy with the desire to bring about some change

in that respect, and already, as Lord Strathcona was aware, he had made certain suggestions to the Canadian Government, and he hoped that between them they would be able to "hammer out" some practical measure which would give satisfaction to the Chambers of Commerce.

Proposed Cape Pictorials

MR. JOHN ALLISON writes us as follows from Cape Colony: "I am not one of your correspondents, but I subjoin the following extract from the proceedings of our Legislative Council (15 June, 1906), which clearly indicates the Government's attitude towards unnecessary issues, and which will, I am sure, prove interesting to your readers":—

Mr. Smith, pursuant to notice, asked the Treasurer if he will take into consideration the advisability of having pictorial postage stamps issued for this colony at an early date.

The Treasurer replied: Owing to the deterioration through wear, it became necessary in the year 1902 to replace the Cape postage stamp dies and plates, at a cost of nearly £2000, when the opportunity was taken, following the lead of the majority of British colonies, to substitute the King's Head for the existing design. Thus the later dies and plates will serve for years to come, and, owing to the expenditure that would be involved, the introduction of a further series while the present plates are serviceable would not be justified.

Tasmania:

Melbourne X Hobart Perforation

MR. W. ORCHARD, of Hobart, Tasmania, has sent us for inspection a pair each of the 1d. and 2d. Tasmanian stamps, current issue, showing perforations on three sides 11 and one side 12. At first sight a certain amount of mystery attaches to the discovery, as there is no 12 (single cutter) in the Melbourne Printing Office, but the sub-joined letter from the Deputy Postmaster-General for Tasmania makes the matter quite clear.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,

HOBART, 24 May, 1906.

SIR,—In reply to your communication of the 22nd instant, I desire to inform you that accidentally a few sheets of stamps were omitted to be perforated in one row of each at the Melbourne Printing Office, and the omission was remedied at the Hobart Government Printing Office.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) HENRY L. D'EMDEN,

Deputy Postmaster-General.

MR. W. ORCHARD,
66 Collins Street,
Hobart.

The line of perforation at the Hobart office on both stamps was the marginal side. In the case of the 1d. value the 12 gauge is the horizontal perforation below the stamp, whereas the 2d. value has the 12 perforation on the right vertical side.

The Australian Philatelist.

East Africa:

Single CA Reminders

WE have received the following communication:—

MOMBASA,

29 May, 1906.

GENTLEMEN,—In continuation of the correspondence regarding single watermarked stamps, I have the honour to inform you that it was decided that these should be destroyed, and that the whole of the "remainder" has been burned in the presence of a properly constituted Board.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) J. GOSLING,
Postmaster-General.

The remainders in this case were on hand at many of the small post offices in the interior of the Protectorate; for instance, long after Mombasa was sold out of single watermark 5 s. stamps, they could be obtained at Entebbe and other places in Uganda. The consequence was that numerous inquiries were sent to the provincial postmasters, most of which were subsequently intercepted at Mombasa, whilst to stop what is no doubt regarded there as a nuisance, we infer that the single watermark stamps have been recalled from the various post offices and burnt. It is a pity the same thing has not been done in Southern Nigeria and other colonies.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

English Postmasters-General

WE are indebted to Mr. Hendy, the Curator of the Record Room at St. Martin's-le-Grand, for this interesting tabular statement. During the seventy years there have been twenty-eight appointments, but the late Duke of Argyll and the present Duke of Rutland, then Lord John Manners, each held office twice. The Duke of Rutland's aggregate tenure of office, viz. seven years, was the longest of any. It will be seen that the following Postmasters-General held office for less than one year—the late Lord Elgin, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the late Lord Wolverton, and Sir James Ferguson.

Lord Hartington was, we believe, the first member of the House of Commons who held the office.

NAME.	TERM OF OFFICE.
Earl of Lichfield	30 May, 1835-15 Sept., 1841.
Lord Lowther	15 Sept., 1841- 2 Jan., 1846.
Earl of St. Germans	2 Jan., 1846-14 July, 1846.
Marquess of Clanricarde	14 July, 1846- 6 Mar., 1852.
Earl of Hardwick	6 Mar., 1852- 9 Jan., 1853.
Viscount Canning	9 Jan., 1853-30 Nov., 1855.
Duke of Argyll	30 Nov., 1855-13 Mar., 1858.
Lord Colchester	13 Mar., 1858-24 June, 1859.
Earl of Elgin	24 June, 1859-11 May, 1860.
Duke of Argyll	11 May, 1860-28 Aug., 1860.
Lord Stanley of Alderley	28 Aug., 1860-19 July, 1866.
Duke of Montrose	19 July, 1866-30 Dec., 1868.
Marquess of Hartington	30 Dec., 1868-24 Jan., 1871.
Mr. Wm. Monsell	24 Jan., 1871-13 Nov., 1873.
Mr. Lyon Playfair	13 Nov., 1873- 4 Mar., 1874.
Lord John Manners	4 Mar., 1874-14 May, 1880.
Mr. Henry Fawcett	14 May, 1880- 7 Nov., 1884.
Mr. Shaw Lefevre	7 Nov., 1884-29 June, 1885.
Lord John Manners	29 June, 1885-10 Feb., 1886.
Lord Wolverton	10 Feb., 1886- 5 Aug., 1886.
Mr. Cecil Raikes	5 Aug., 1886-21 Sept., 1891.
Sir James Ferguson	21 Sept., 1891-19 Aug., 1892.
Mr. Arnold Morley	19 Aug., 1892- 5 July, 1895.
Duke of Norfolk	5 July, 1895-10 April, 1900.
Marquess of Londonderry	10 April, 1900-15 Aug., 1902.
Mr. Austen Chamberlain	15 Aug., 1902- 9 Oct., 1903.
Lord Stanley	9 Oct., 1903-11 Dec., 1905.
Mr. S. C. Buxton	11 Dec., 1905.

St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Baboons Accelerate Postal Delivery

THE Annual Report of the Postmaster-General of the Cape of Good Hope notices several accidents to post-carts and considerable delays to posts due to floods. In one instance a mail-cart arrived at Uniondale an hour and a half before time. The horses, it appears, were frightened by baboons and got out of control of the driver.

St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Ingle-nook Yarns

A Society Passport

By G. P. GILLARD

CHAPTER III

THE Earl of — drew his horse to walking pace as he left the drive.

"A very decent man," he said reflectively, as he lighted a cigar. Then his lips set thinly. "I wonder if I dare risk showing the collections. That boy of his is a well-set-up young fellow. If he and Dorothy—money means so much nowadays. By Gad! I won't. They'd say we sold her."

"I think we might do it, Frederick," the Countess of — remarked meditatively, when Lionel Dawson's proposal was placed before her.

"It's impossible. The risk is too great."

"It is in the cause of charity," the Countess continued, turning towards him with a smile.

She was still one who was counted a fascinating woman in spite of a grown-up daughter.

"It would be real charity, wouldn't it?" he replied.

So it came about that Lionel Dawson's offer was accepted. The stamp exhibition was billed as a "star" turn, as it were, and by the run of the Fates, which Lionel Dawson had calculated upon, the fête was held in the grounds of Waverley Manor, and in spite of all his precautions it was whispered around, by the wives of the delighted committee-men, that the millionaire was bearing the whole expense.

In these circumstances Lionel Dawson stayed in England: he could not do otherwise.

The fête was a gigantic success, and undoubtedly the tent guarded by a strong posse of police and containing some 120 collections valued at about £170,000 was the attraction. It was thronged the whole day by a curious and interesting crowd of philatelists from far and near, many being personal friends of either the Earl or Reginald Dawson.

At seven o'clock the first day's function came to a conclusion, and the throng of ordinary visitors departed, a select few of the titled stall-holders and friends remaining for an informal dinner, given by Lionel Dawson; and amongst those who accepted the invitation to stay were the Earl and Countess and their daughter.

At the close of the fête the collections were returned to their respective owners, and the Earl's were replaced in the strong case in which they were always kept when not in use; and at 7.30, as had been arranged, the Earl's motor-car was driven round to Merton House and the precious case and contents were handed to the Earl's private secretary, who drove off with them. The millionaire, who had handed him the stamps, returned to his remaining guests, and after mingling with them for a few moments strolled across the park and through an avenue of elms to an ornamental gate giving access to the road. Here he intercepted the motor-car, which had

had to make a lengthy circuit of the wall surrounding the grounds.

He signalled the driver to stop.

"By the way," he said to the secretary, "the Earl has decided not to send the collections home, but to leave them in my safe until to-morrow."

"Shall I drive back with them, sir?" queried the secretary.

"No, don't trouble. It's a short cut across here, and I'll take them myself."

The stamps were handed to the millionaire, who returned through the gates into his own grounds, and with a "toot" the motor shot off. By a side path through a dense shrubbery Lionel Dawson reached the rear of the house, regained his own study, and locked the stamps in his safe. A couple of minutes later he rejoined his guests, and the welcome sound of the dinner gong boomed forth.

"Are you making the running, Reg?" said the millionaire when all was over. "Do you think Lady Dorothy has taken a fancy to you?"

"She was very nice," said the young fellow; "but so she was to every one."

"Very good, Reg, make the running there; I'll see after the others."

"These are the keys, my lord," said the private secretary, when the Earl, on his return from Merton House, entered the study. "I gave the stamps back to Mr. Dawson."

"Did what?" the Earl responded, with a startled uplifting of the eyebrows. "Gave the stamps to whom?"

"Mr. Dawson," the secretary repeated, with a nervousness for which he could not quite account.

"When?"

"I was driving back with them when Mr. Dawson came from the gate in his grounds leading on to the high road and said he would take them as the Earl had decided to leave them in his safe for the night."

"I said nothing of the kind. Ring him up at once."

A moment later and telephonic communication was established between the two houses.

"Is that you, Mr. Dawson?" demanded the Earl, and an affirmative response came over the wire. "Pardon my disturbing you, but my secretary tells me that you took back the stamps from him to retain them for to-morrow's fête."

"What?" demanded the millionaire agitatedly; and the Earl repeated the statement with growing anxiety in his notes.

"Nothing of the kind," came the voice through the telephone, and then the millionaire excitedly exclaimed, "You have been made the victim of a clever rogue. It must have been some one made to represent me."

The Earl stood with the receiver in his hand, and faced round to his secretary, who had grown perceptibly white, realizing that something serious

had happened. "You're sure you've not made a mistake?" he said to the man. "You gave the stamps back to Mr. Lionel Dawson himself?"

"Yes, my lord."

"You did nothing of the kind," he blurted out in answer. "You have been made a fool of. It wasn't Dawson at all."

The secretary's face had become absolutely ashen.

The Earl turned to the telephone again and listened to Lionel Dawson holding forth in exactly the same strain. "Some clever thieves had got wind of the possibility of annexing the stamps at the fête, and had chosen this audacious method of obtaining them, with, unfortunately, the most complete success."

Declining as useless the offer of the millionaire to come round at once, the Earl rang off, and so far forgot his dignity as to call his secretary a "confounded colossal ass." "Didn't it," he demanded furiously, "appeal to you as a very extraordinary thing that I should send a message of the kind to intercept you on the road?"

"I didn't think—"

"Ah! that's it, Lincoln, you didn't think, or you'd never have been such a fool."

"He looked exactly like Mr. Dawson."

"Of course he did—ring up the police station."

In a few minutes the local police were put in possession of the facts, and the promise was given that every step would instantly be taken in the matter to recover the stamps.

The Earl spent a wretched night, and had barely breakfasted before Lionel Dawson was announced.

"This is a very distressing affair," the millionaire began, after the interchange of the ordinary greeting. "A very audacious robbery indeed, my lord. I suppose there is no possible clue?"

"None whatever. Lincoln gave the stamps to a man whom he took for yourself, and the skill of the deception was even carried to the extent, he tells me, of that individual returning into your grounds by the private gate. Is not that so, Lincoln?" he demanded of the haggard secretary.

"Yes, my lord."

"Was he very like me?" queried Dawson.

"Exactly, sir."

In response to a gesture from the Earl his secretary left the apartment, and the two men sat looking moodily at each other.

"It's my fault," said Lionel Dawson. "If it hadn't been for my proposal this would never have happened. I cannot replace the collections, my lord, only the real value."

The millionaire dived his hand into his pocket, and extracting a capacious book, withdrew a cheque from it and put it before his companion. "You can replace them perhaps with that, sir."

The Earl glanced at the paper made out to him for eighty thousand pounds, and passed it back again.

"You will pardon my pointing out, Mr. Dawson," said the Earl icily, "that when the robbery took place the stamps were not in your custody, but in that of my servant, and therefore you are in no way responsible; the loss is mine."

"Oh, that's all nonsense. I'm responsible for having had them on show at the bazaar, and for giving the thieves the opportunity of getting hold of them; and my responsibility did not end until

they were safely back in this house. You will please retain the cheque, my lord, and unless they are recovered within a reasonable time, you will, of course, cash it, and to some extent, at any rate, recoup your loss."

"I shall do nothing of the kind," the Earl exclaimed irritably.

"Pardon me, you will. Because if you don't, I'll spend the whole darned lot on diamonds, and give them to Lady Dorothy as a wedding present."

A smile crept over the Earl's face for a second, but then vanished, and left him paler than before.

"You force me into an exceedingly awkward position, Mr. Dawson," he said proudly in a low tone of voice. "This cheque cannot replace my collections which have taken me so long to accumulate. I cannot accept this cheque, or, indeed, any payment whatever in regard to the stolen stamps."

"Well, well," exclaimed the millionaire; "you've got grit, after all, but you are devilish proud! 'Pon my soul, I like you for it."

Before his dogcart had reached the gates of Merton House, an amused smile of satisfaction had spread itself over the millionaire's face, for he saw a way out of the difficulty.

Reginald Dawson was going across the lawn at a speed of twelve miles an hour, and in response to a hail from his father, he came with a rather bad grace towards him.

"What do you want?" he exclaimed irritably.

"Where are you going?" said the old man in reply.

"To get an ice for Dor—I mean Lady Rolleston. We've been arranging her stall for the last hour. She's quite faint, and the gates open in ten minutes."

"Oh! do they? Well, just you run and say there will be no show to-day, and then go back and propose to Dorothy."

"You're mad," said the youth.

"Do as you're told. If you've spent an hour together arranging a stall that didn't need touching—I saw the people who knew all about it doing that long ago—it's time you settled the whole affair. Go and propose to her. Tell her that you are leaving to-morrow for London; you'll probably not be back for another month or two. See how she takes it."

"But I'm not leaving."

"Yes, you are; you're coming with me. Go and propose, or, by George, I'll go and do it for you."

The fear that his father should go blundering for him started Reg into activity. He dashed across the lawn and disappeared into the tent.

In five minutes he was back.

"What does she say?" said Lionel.

"What I thought she would. Says her father would never agree."

"Hurrah," exclaimed the millionaire, "I thought so. Not a refusal, eh?"

"Not exactly," Reg answered, with a slight smile.

"Well, mention that you may be back from London in a week, so that she doesn't think you've deserted her altogether."

"You think there's a chance, dad?"

"Think, my boy—I know!"

It was about a week later when Lionel Dawson drove through the gates of Waverley Manor. A case he had with him was carried into the Earl's study, and presently his lordship joined him.

The two men met with a hearty handshake, and presently her ladyship came into the study too, and greeted the millionaire almost as an old friend.

"I've been to London," said Lionel, "and I've succeeded in my mission."

He nodded his head towards the case.

"Those are the stamps."

"I cannot say how deeply indebted to you I am," the Earl said slowly.

"That's all right," Lionel replied. "I suppose you have heard of the firm of —. They are the greatest experts and auctioneers in England. They received the stamps a day or two ago to be sold at a public auction to the highest bidder and no reserve. I know the head of the firm very well, and consequently we were able to come to some arrangements ["Oh! what a lovely liar I am," thought Lionel], "and so here are the stamps once more in their proper place."

"Why have you done this, Mr. Dawson?" the Earl said quietly.

"I thought that Lady Dorothy could not know the truth, according to what you told me, and this would save it all—"

"But it cannot be done like this, Mr. Dawson," the Earl interrupted. "Believe me, I cannot express my heartfelt appreciation of your goodness. I cannot possibly repay you—"

"Unless," the Countess interrupted, raising her

finger for attention, "unless Dorothy married Reginald!"

"Exactly my idea," responded the millionaire, with a chuckle.

"But, good gad!" the noble Earl exclaimed; "we don't know that she wants to."

"Of course we don't *know*," the Countess gravely replied. "Where is your son, Mr. Dawson—in London?"

"No, I dropped him at the gate, and told him to wait in the rosary for me."

"I'm not surprised, Mr. Dawson; you manage things so beautifully."

She walked to the study door, and in response to her call Lady Dorothy entered the room.

"Reginald is in the rosary, my dear," she said.

Dorothy glanced round in surprise and then flushed to the roots of her hair; her pretty neck and face were crimson.

"You'd better fetch him," the Earl said, with a smile.

"And you need not hurry back for an hour or so," added the millionaire. "I have a lot of things to arrange."

"I hope you will both always be very happy," said the Countess softly as Dorothy passed quickly from the room.

And so it was that Reginald Dawson, only son and heir of Lionel Dawson, of Chicago, was married to Lady Dorothy Ives Rolleston, only child of the Earl and Countess of —, at the private chapel adjoining Waverley Manor. The old man won his bet in addition to seeing his son happy and settled.

THE END

Philatelic Societies

Junior Philatelic Society

President: Fred J. Melville.

Secretary: H. F. Johnson, 4 Portland Place North, Clapham

Meetings: Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C.

[Road, S.W.]

Annual Subscription: 1s. 6d.

ON Saturday, 30 June, 1906, at the invitation of Mrs. Field, a party of members of the Junior Philatelic Society spent a very delightful afternoon at "The Nook," Hampstead.

The occasion was described on the invitation cards as a "Philatelic Tea," and the idea, which originated with Mrs. Field, was a distinctly novel one.

One of the features of the tea-table was a huge Cape of Good Hope woodblock error, 4d., red instead of blue. This was a cake, which bore a very close imitation of the design on the iced surface. After tea the cake might have been described in the terms of the auction catalogues as "slightly damaged," as indeed the Juniors did justice to the confectioner's philatelic triumph.

In the spacious billiard-room Mrs. Field had laid out six albums containing the choicest portions of her collection for the visitors to gloat over; and even the attractions of ices and strawberries, and the excitement of being photographed (as far as we can guess forty-seven (!) times in the garden) did not entice a few of the most enthusiastic collectors away from the very fine display of treasures.

About seven o'clock the President, Mr. Fred J. Melville, called the members together, and in a few brief remarks expressed the pleasure of the members assembled at the excellent entertainment they had had, and thanked Mrs. Field for her kind hospitality.

Mr. Holland also said a few words to bear out Mr. Melville's estimate of the pleasure they (the members) had had from Mrs. Field, who is a life member of the Junior Philatelic Society.

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Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Examination of Stamps.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information.

The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—B. Bogus, i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint; W. Watermark.

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Edited by EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

PERHAPS some of our readers may like a few really rare standard stamps

offered in these columns from time to time, and an opportunity now occurs, as we have just bought a small lot of those great favourites the

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1d., carmine on blood-red	1	2	6
4d., very deep dark blue	1	5	0
6d., mauve	1	16	0
1s., DEEP emerald-green	4	10	0
1s., PALE " "	5	0	0

A few pairs at double the above prices can be supplied.

N.B.—Remember that ordinary triangular Capes, in dealers' stock books and at auctions, usually have no gum; the above are absolutely mint and brilliant colours.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED
391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 5
Whole No. 83

4 AUGUST, 1906

VOL. IV.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Cape of Good Hope—continued



THE following interesting list of the old triangular forgeries by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. to the Cape of Good Hope is copied from *Africa*, Part I, published by the Philatelic Society of London. It shows the great number of separate printings which must have been made from the plates and how well the work was done in those early days of stamp production to have resulted in so few shades. It also illustrates the growth of the use of stamps from printings of 5000 of the 1d. and 40,000 of the 4d. in the first years to 1,200,000 of the 1d. and 1,440,000 of the 4d. in 1880:—

1853.			
May 9	50,000	1d.,	red
"	100,000	4d.,	blue
June 16	5,000	1d.,	red
"	10,000	4d.,	blue

July 25	5,000	1d.,	red
"	10,000	4d.,	blue
Sept. 16	5,000	1d.,	red
"	10,000	4d.,	blue
Nov. 5	100,000	1d.,	red
"	200,000	4d.,	blue
Dec. 31	5,000	1d.,	red
"	10,000	4d.,	blue

1854.

June 28	200,000	1d.,	red
"	100,000	4d.,	blue
Aug. 28	50,000	1d.,	red
"	25,000	4d.,	blue
Oct. 31	50,000	1d.,	red
"	25,000	4d.,	blue
Nov. 25	50,000	1d.,	red
"	25,000	4d.,	blue
Dec. 28	50,000	1d.,	red
"	25,000	4d.,	blue

1855.			
Feb. 26	100,000	1d., red	
"	50,000	4d., blue	
Mar. 27	50,000	1d., red	
"	25,000	4d., blue	
April 24	50,000	1d., red	
"	25,000	4d., blue	
May 29	50,000	1d., red	
"	25,000	4d., blue	
June 30	50,000	1d., red	
"	25,000	4d., blue	
July 25	50,000	1d., red	
"	25,000	4d., blue	
Aug. 25	50,000	1d., red	
"	25,000	4d., blue	
Sept. 20	500,000	1d., red	
"	250,000	4d., blue	
1856.			
May 3	400,000	4d., blue	
Sept. 12	500,000	4d., blue	
Nov. 7	500,000	1d., red	
"	500,000	4d., blue	
1857.			
June 16	500,000	4d., blue	
Dec. 16	400,000	6d., violet	
"	200,000	1s., green	
1858.			
Jan. 20	500,000	1d., red	
"	500,000	4d., blue	
Feb. 6	400,000	6d., violet	
"	100,000	1s., green	
" 17	500,000	1d., red	
"	500,000	4d., blue	
1860.			
May 1	1,200,000	1d., red	
"	1,440,000	4d., blue	
1861.			
April 1	360,000	1d., red	
"	360,000	4d., blue	
" 29	720,000	1d., red	
"	720,000	4d., blue	
May 8	600,000	1d., red	
"	600,000	4d., blue	
1862.			
April 1	120,000	6d., lilac	
"	80,160	1s., green	

1864-77. In 1864 the fine old triangulars were replaced by an ordinary size rectangular stamp designed, engraved, and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. The design was a female figure emblematic of Hope, seated upon an anchor, holding, according to the description in the London Philatelic Society's monograph on Africa, in her right hand a grape-vine branch, and her left hand resting on a ram, "two attributes of the colony." A peculiar effect of a diagonal division of the design is produced by the shading of the background. The design is enclosed in a thin outer line of colour. This enclosing outer line plays a prominent part

in the variations of this design in the successive series from 1864 to the issue of the King's Heads.

In this first issue of the rectangular series there were the same four values as in the triangulars, but the stamps were all printed on paper watermarked Crown CC, and were perforated.

All the values are very scarce unused, and nice mint well-centred copies are highly prized by collectors who specialize in the stamps of this philatelic favourite colony. Even nice used copies are not so plentiful as the prices would seem to indicate. The stamps were arranged so closely together on the sheet that unless the perforating was done with the greatest accuracy it was impossible to avoid cutting into the design. Hence the notable scarcity of well-centred copies.



With Outer Line.
H'mk. Crown CC. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1d., red	7 6	2 6
4d., blue	17 6	0 6
6d., mauve	8 6	0 6
1s., green	20 0	3 0

1868. Provisional. To make up for a shortage of fourpenny stamps a provisional was made by surcharging the sixpence of the last issue with the words "Four Pence" in one line on the upper part of the stamp, and two thick bars of colour cancelled the old value. The surcharging was done in red.

Four Pence.



Provisional.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
"Four Pence" on 6d., mauve	30 0	5 0

1871-7. Four values, two of which, ½d. and 5s., were new values. Design as in previous issue, but with the thin outer line removed. Watermarked Crown CC as before, and perforated. The 5s. of this no outer line Crown CC issue is a rather difficult stamp to get unused. The ½d. value of this series, issued in 1876, is a bit of a philatelic

mystery, for there was no halfpenny rate of postage in the colony until 1 July, 1882, and I have never come across any explanation of the reasons for this early issue of a ½d. value.

No Outer Line.

	Wmk.	Crown	CC.	Perf.	
				Unused.	Used.
				s. d.	s. d.
½d., black	.	.	.	2 0	2 0
1d., red	.	.	.	2 6	0 2
½d., blue	.	.	.	15 0	0 2
5s., orange-yellow	.	.	.	60 0	8 6

1874-80. Provisionals. In these years there was quite a batch of provisionals. The postal authorities at the Cape evidently underestimated their requirements in the matter of postage stamps, and as a natural consequence were apparently continually running short of some value, mostly of the one penny.

First came the 6d. of 1864-7, surcharged ONE PENNY in red Roman capital letters, and printed on the upper part of the stamp with a thick bar cancelling the original value. This provisional is very scarce, used as well as unused. The surcharging was very carelessly done by a local printer. Sometimes the ONE PENNY falls on the lower part of the stamp and the cancelling bar on the name of the colony.

Then a supply of the 1s. of the same 1864-7 series was similarly surcharged in black.

ONE PENNY



To provide a new value, 3d., a number of the 4d. of 1871-4, without outer line, was surcharged THREE PENCE in small capitals, in red, across the upper part of the stamp, with a thick bar obliterating the original value. This stamp is fairly common used, but specialists find a couple of very curious errors in the surcharge which are much sought after, and which my young friends should make a note of, as they may come across one or other in an odd lot at any time. In one the word THREE is printed THEEE, and there is a full stop between the first and second E's. In the other the word PENCE has a B instead of an E at the end,

THREE PENCE



and is printed THREE PENCB. These errors are catalogued at 60s. each, and are not frequently met with even at that price.

Another 3d. provisional was provided by the printers of the stamps, Messrs. De La Rue & Co., who, presumably to send out a supply to meet the needs of the colony while they were preparing a die for the new value, printed the 4d. of 1871-7 type without outer line in lilac-rose, and then surcharged it with the word THREEPENCE in tall thin capitals. In this provisional there was no cancelling bar. The word THREEPENCE was simply printed at the bottom of the stamp over the original value.



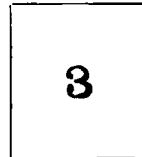
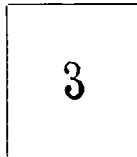
Provisionals.

	Wmk.	Crown	CC.	Perf.	
				Unused.	Used.
				s. d.	s. d.
1d. in red on 5d., violet	.	.	.	60 0	25 0
1d. in black on 1s., green	.	.	.	7 6	7 6
3d. in red on 4d., blue	.	.	.	10 0	1 6
3d. in black on 4d., lilac-rose	.	.	.	7 6	1 3

1880. One value. Design same as the series of 1871, i.e. without the outer line. Fine unused copies of this stamp are extremely scarce, and even nice used copies are far from common. In the new Gibbons the price for used will be advanced from 4s. 6d. to 6s. The scarcity of this lilac-rose 3d. is accounted for by the fact that some of the supply was overprinted with a numeral "3" to prevent its being mistaken for the 1d. value, which it resembled in colour.

	Wmk.	Crown	CC.	Perf.	
				Unused.	Used.
				s. d.	s. d.
3d., lilac-rose	.	.	.	30 0	6 0

1880. One value. Design: The 3d., lilac-rose, overprinted with a bold figure "3." To further distinguish this stamp from the current one penny, which it resembled in colour, the colonial postal authorities overprinted all the stamps unsold with a large numeral "3." Lest any beginner may be led astray, I may here point out that there are two types of the numeral on the same sheet; the local printer probably ran short of one sort and had to fill up with the second type.



	Wmk.	Crown	CC.	Perf.	
				Unused.	Used.
				s. d.	s. d.
"3" on 3d., lilac-rose	.	.	.	4 0	0 9

1881. One value. Design unchanged, but colour altered from lilac-rose to claret, to prevent the 3d. being mistaken for the 1d.

Colour changed.

Wmk. Crown CC. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
3d., claret	10 0	1 0

1882. One value. Design: The 3d. watermarked Crown CC of the last issue surcharged "One Half-penny," in black, in two lines, with a bar obliterating the original value. Also the same value watermarked Crown CA similarly surcharged. The Crown CC is a very scarce stamp.

**One
Half-penny.**

Wmk. Crown CC. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½d. on 3d., claret	—	60 0

Wmk. Crown CA. Perf.

½d. on 3d., claret	7 6	5 0
------------------------------	-----	-----

1882-3. Six values. Design unchanged, but watermarked Crown CA instead of Crown CC. The 6d. has the outer line, all the other values are without the thin outer line around the design. The 5s., unused, is the rarity of this series.



Without outer frame (except 6d.).

Wmk. Crown CA. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½d., slate-grey	2 0	0 2
1d., rose-red	6 0	0 2
2d., bistre	10 0	0 2
3d., claret	1 6	0 2
6d., mauve	50 0	2 0
5s., orange-yellow	—	40 0

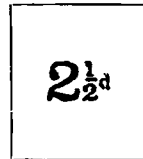
1884-90. Seven values. Design unchanged. Watermarked Anchor instead of Crown CA. All values are of the no outer line type, except the 6d. and 1s., which have the outer frame-line.



Wmk. Anchor. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½d., slate	0 6	0 1
1d., rose-red	0 4	0 1
2d., bistre	0 6	0 1
4d., blue	3 6	0 1
6d., violet	2 0	0 2
1s., green	30 0	0 4
5s., orange-yellow	20 0	1 0

1891. Provisional. One value. Design: The 3d. of the 1882-3 series printed in magenta on paper watermarked Cabled Anchor, and surcharged "2½d." This new value was required for the new Postal Union foreign universal rate of postage.



Provisional.

Wmk. Cabled Anchor. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2½d. on 3d., magenta	0 6	0 3

1892. One value. Design unchanged, except a white label in the right upper corner under the name of the colony inscribed "2½d." A new value required for the new Postal Union rate for foreign postage. Watermarked Cabled Anchor and printed in a pale green.

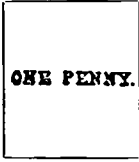


Wmk. Cabled Anchor. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2½d., pale green	4 0	0 3

1893. Provisional. One value. Design: The 2d. of 1884-90 surcharged ONE PENNY in small capitals in one line, in black, across the centre of the stamp, with a thick bar cancelling the original value. Each cancelling bar is a separate piece in this provisional

cut to the exact width of the stamp, and when accurately printed does not extend to the perforations.



Provisional.

	<i>Wmk. Cabled Anchor. Perf.</i>	
	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1d. on 2d., ochre . . .	0 4	0 2

1893. One value. Design: Figure of Hope standing with arm resting on an anchor; figures of value in circular disks in the upper corners. Watermarked Cabled Anchor.



	<i>Wmk. Cabled Anchor. Perf.</i>	
	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1d., rose-red . . .	0 2	0 1

1894. One value. Design unchanged, except for the removal of the thin outer line enfaming the design. Watermarked Cabled Anchor as before.

No outer frame.

	<i>Wmk. Cabled Anchor. Perf.</i>	
	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1s., blue-green . . .	7 6	0 8

1896-8. Seven values. Design unchanged, but colours changed, the ½d. from slate to green, the 2d. from bistre to brown, the 2½d. from magenta to the Postal Union colour of blue, the 3d. from claret to magenta, the 4d. from blue to pale green, the 1s. from green to yellow-ochre, and the 5s. from orange-yellow to brown-orange. Watermarked Cabled Anchor as before.

Change of colours.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½d., green . . .	0 1	0 1
2d., brown . . .	0 9	0 4
2½d., ultramarine . . .	0 6	0 2
3d., magenta . . .	0 6	0 2
4d., pale green . . .	0 9	0 4
1s., yellow-ochre . . .	1 9	0 3
5s., brown-orange . . .	12 6	0 10

1900. One value. Design: The Arms of the colony in the upper half and a view of Table Bay and Table Mountain in the lower half, with numerals of value in all four corners. Watermarked Cabled Anchor. This stamp on its appearance was nicknamed "the rebel stamp."



Wmk. Cabled Anchor. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
	1d., carmine . . .	0 2	0 1

1902. One value. Design: The standing figure of Hope, as in the 1893 issue of the 1d. value. Watermarked Cabled Anchor. This stamp had a short life, as in a few months it was superseded by the King's Head issue, hence its rising catalogue price.

Wmk. Cabled Anchor. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
	3d., magenta . . .	1 6	0 4

1902-3. Nine values. Design: Head of King Edward VII with a different framework in each value. Watermarked Cabled Anchor.





Wmk. Cabled Anchor. Perf.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
½d., green	0	1	0	1
1d., rose	0	2	0	1
2d., brown	0	3	—	—
2½d., ultramarine	0	4	—	—
3d., magenta	0	5	0	3
4d., olive-green	0	6	0	2
6d., mauve	0	8	0	2
1s., ochre	1	4	0	3
5s., orange-brown	6	6	—	—

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Sarawak First Issue

Who were the Engravers and Printers ?

By THE EDITOR



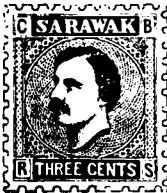
IN a recently published and otherwise excellent little brochure on the stamps of Sarawak, it is stated that "in all early descriptions of this stamp (first issue), it is positively asserted that the design was engraved, and the stamps manufactured by Messrs.

Maclure, Macdonald, and Co., of Glasgow.

For many years this firm received the credit for its production, and also for the Sarawak stamps in the succeeding design; but modern investigations have proved that Mr. Charles Whiting, of London, was their manufacturer."

Now, as a matter of fact, "modern investigations" have done nothing of the sort. Indeed, all reliable evidence, both ancient and modern, establishes the fact that Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald, the well-known lithographers, were unquestionably the engravers and printers of the first issue of Sarawak.

However, as the question has been raised afresh, we referred the matter to Messrs.



Maclure and Co. (formerly Maclure and Macdonald), and here is their reply:—

"97 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
July 23rd, 1906.

"EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, ESQ.,
"Carnanton, Camden Park,
"Tunbridge Wells.

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 20th inst., we beg to say that about the year 1868 we (then Maclure and Macdonald) engraved and printed Sarawak stamps to the order of Rajah Brooke.

"We cannot now state whether this was the first issue of stamps for Sarawak.

"Yours faithfully,

"MACLURE AND CO."

The inability to say just now "whether this was the first issue of stamps for Sarawak" is quite immaterial, as the stamps printed could have been no other; for the first stamps were issued in 1869 and the second in 1871, and the next design was, we know, the work of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in 1888. Further, the similarity of the first and second issues leaves no doubt that both the first and second designs were the work of the same firm.

This, we hope, will finally settle an old question that somehow persistently gets misstated, due largely, no doubt, to the repetition of the error in Gibbons' Catalogue.

The Stamps of Sind

FROM THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF INDIA"



It would be difficult to mention any stamps of greater historical and philatelic interest than the issues made under the authority of Sir Bartle Frere for the Province of Sind—the forerunners of

the general issues of India, and now placed in catalogues in their correct position before the stamps of British India, instead of in their old and entirely wrong position among the issues of the Native States. The following notes on the subject have been gleaned from many sources, and we hope they will prove of interest to our readers:—

The following extract is taken from the *Pioneer*:—

It has long been desired by stamp-collectors in India to find out the date on which the Sind District Dāk Stamp was introduced. This stamp, I think, was the first postage stamp used in Asia. It was known that these stamps were introduced by Sir Bartle Frere, who became Commissioner in Sind, January, 1851. The post offices in Sind were then under the Local Government, but from 1st May, 1855, their control was transferred from the Commissioner in Sind to the Postmaster-General, Bombay, and they were incorporated in the Imperial Postal Department. A copy of the District Dāk rules in force on 15th October, 1851, is given in Appendix I. As the stamps were introduced by Sir B. Frere, enquiry was generally made at the Commissioner's Office to ascertain the date of their introduction, and the invariable reply was, that all the post office files up to and including the year 1854 were transferred on the 1st May, 1855, to the Postmaster-General, Bombay.

Enquiry from Postmaster-General, Bombay, elicited the fact that the Sind records were destroyed on the 1st March, 1869, when the Postmaster-General's Office was burnt.

Government also instituted an enquiry in 1879, but no information was obtained except that already mentioned—the transfer and destruction of the records.

Some years ago a former Commissioner very kindly gave me permission to search his office records, and I came upon the following two documents which established (a) that the Sind District Dāk stamp was withdrawn on 30th September, 1854, and (b) that the unused stock of these stamps was destroyed.

No. 2877.

To
THE POSTMASTER IN SCINDE,

Karachi.

SIR,

In forwarding the accompanying copy of a letter No. 951, dated 25th September, 1854, from the Collector, Hyderabad, enquiring whether the new postage stamps should be used in super-

session of the old district stamps after 1st October next, I have the honour to inform you that as the prime cost of the new stamps is very trifling, there will be little saving though there will be much risk of confusion in using up the old ones.

I think it better, therefore, that all the old stamps should be recalled as soon as possible, and destroyed, supplies of the new stamps being sent instead. For this I understand, you have already made preparations. I have, etc.,

(Sd.) H. B. L. FRERE,

Commissioner in Sind.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, KARACHI,
28th September, 1854.

Extract para. 3 from a letter No. 1510, dated 16th October, 1854, from the Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Director-General of the Post Offices of India:—

You will issue the necessary instructions to the Offices of the Department. The Government of Bombay has been requested to take immediate steps to prohibit the further sale of these stamps, even for local use in Scinde, and that any stock of such stamps, which may remain in that Province may be destroyed.

A search in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, was unsuccessful, as well as among the records of the Collector, Shikarpur District. A search in the Collectorate records at Karachi, has revealed the fact that the stamps were introduced on 1st July, 1852, *vide* Appendix II, in which is given a memo. describing the manner of their use.

Mr. John Martineau, in his life of Sir Bartle Frere, says:—"Another improvement in postal arrangements, which Frere introduced into Sind in 1854, was the use of postage stamps." It has already been shown that these stamps were introduced on 1st July, 1852.

In the same work it is also said that the stamps were manufactured by De La Rue and Co., but Messrs. De La Rue state that they never manufactured any stamps for Sind.

RULES FOR DISTRICT DĀKS.

Appendix I.

1st. Every Collector's and Deputy Collector's Office will be a branch office for all native Letters received from the Districts.

2nd. Every Kardar is to receive all prepaid letters intended for any part of India, Scinde, Punjab, or other British Dominions, which are sent to him for transmission per post and he is to forward them without delay to the nearest branch post office, *i.e.* to the Collector or Deputy Collector when he forwards his own letters on the Government Service.

(To be continued.)

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

ARGENTINE—continued

Issue of 1867. 10 c., green

Genuine.—This is only found with the background of crossed lines. It is engraved in *taille-douce*, like the 5 c., on stout, hard, white wove paper; perf. 12. The face is shaded all over, except a small white patch above the right eyebrow (left side of stamp). There are four distinct, dotted horizontal lines of shading on the lower lip. There is a long lock of hair coming down to the centre of the forehead, below the first A of ARGENTINA, and a much shorter, rounder lock, coming down a little way, above the right eye, and below the A of REPUBLICA. The small shields, right and left of the oval, show the arms perfectly distinctly, including cap of liberty, pole, clasped hands, etc. There is a white, clearly-cut oval each side of DIEZ CENTAVOS. In consequence of the shape of the letters of the upper and lower inscriptions, many of them touch each other, either at the top or the bottom. For instance, in REPUBLICA ARGENTINA, the letters RE touch at the bottom; UR at the top; LI and CA at the bottom; TI at the top; IN at the bottom. In the lower inscription, the NT touch at the top, and TA at the bottom.



Forged.—Poorly lithographed, on soft, medium, very white wove paper; perf. 13. The ground-work is of horizontal lines, though about three oblique crossing-lines may be made out to left of the head, but they cross the wrong way—down from left to right—whereas, in the genuine, they cross down from right to left. (I ought to mention that these crossing-lines, in the genuine, hardly show at all on the right side of the stamp.) A large part of the face is entirely unshaded. There are no horizontal lines of shading on the lower lip, but only a blotch. The two curls on the forehead are very nearly the same size and shape—one is under the space between the two words of name, and the other is under the R of ARGENTINA. The arms in the two small shields are very indistinct. The lower half of the left shield is white, with dotted lines; but in the genuine it is shaded with perpendicular lines—the *gules* of the herald. The white oval before DIEZ is very shapeless; the one after CENTAVOS is better. The CE of CENTAVOS appear to touch each other at the top, but none of the other letters of either inscription touch.

Same Issue. 15 c., blue

Genuine.—Engraved in *taille-douce*; paper and perforation as before. There are two types—one with horizontal lines only behind the head, and the

other with crossed, horizontal and diagonal lines. The forgers have imitated the latter. The face

bears a short moustache, clipped close at the corners of the mouth. The (very Gladstonian) collar shows on both sides of the face, and the vertical lines of shading on the collar are long and faint. The corner-numerals are on a ground of distinct, thick horizontal lines, partly crossed by perpendicular ones. The unshaded part of the nose is not very prominent. There are eight curiously-shaped leaves in the spandrels; and with regard to the four larger ones, if stems had to be added, they would run naturally to the nearest point of the circle containing the 15.



Forged.—Lithographed, on soft, medium, very white wove paper; perf. 12½, 13. The end of the moustache is long and drooping, and reaches nearly to the corner of the collar. The side of the lip looks as though a large slice had been taken out of it. The collar only shows on the left side of the face (right side of stamp). N.B.—Both genuine and forged show a dark end of necktie, sticking out on the left side, and this must not be mistaken for the collar. In the genuine the collar is white, and comes very near to the corner of the mouth, but this is absent in the forgery. The shading on the collar is composed of five very short, thick, dark perpendicular lines, and traces of two others. The numerals in the upper corners appear to be on a solid, or almost solid ground; in the lower corners the ground is of crossed lines. There is a very strong white patch running down the front of the nose, which is so prominent as to be almost the first thing to catch the eye. If stems were to be drawn to the three-pointed leaves near the numeral-circles, the stem of the one in the right lower corner would be drawn towards the O of CENTAVOS: the one in the right top corner towards the space between IN of ARGENTINA; the one in the left top corner towards the P of REPUBLICA; and the one in the left bottom corner towards the numeral-circle below it.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—1; also a large transverse rectangular frame, with name and date.

Forged.—62, 98 (5 lines).

Issue of 1877. Provisionals: "1" on 5 c.; "2" on 5 c.; "8" on 10 c.

These provisionals exist both with upright and with inverted surcharge; -1 have no specimens of the latter, except as forgeries.

1c.

Genuine.—I cannot find any trace of indentation of the numeral into the paper, either in this or the other values, so I conclude that the surcharge is possibly lithographed. The 1 is 13½ mm. high in the centre, where the top is hollowed, and 14 mm. high, measured up the back. My specimen is 4½ mm. across the top, and 4½ mm. across the bottom, above the base-line. The base-line itself is 8 mm. wide, and projects 1½ mm. to left, and 1½ mm. to right. It is nearly ¾ mm. thick at the back. From the left top corner of the numeral to the outside point of the long serif there is a distance of 8½ mm., and the thinnest part of the serif, close to where it joins the numeral, is very nearly ½ mm. thick.



1 c.

Forged.—Of this I have only a specimen with inverted surcharge. The figure shows no sign of being indented into the paper. It is 13½ mm. high, in the centre of the hollow, and 13½ mm. high up the back. It is 4½ mm. across, near the top, and 4½ mm. across near the bottom. The left end of the base-line, in my specimen, is cut off by the perforations, so I cannot say how long it is; but the right side projects about the same distance as the genuine, though the inner corner, where it joins the upright stroke, is rounded, whereas the corner of the genuine is quite square. The outside end of this base-line is hardly ½ mm. thick. From the left top corner of the numeral to the outside point of the long serif there is a distance of very little over 8 mm., and the thinnest part of the serif is not more than ½ mm. thick.

(To be continued.)

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Federated Malay States.—The 10 c. has appeared on multiple CA paper.



Wmk. Multiple CA. Perf.

- 3 c., brown and black.
- 5 c., carmine and green on yellow.
- 8 c., ultramarine and black.
- 10 c., claret and black.
- 20 c., black and lilac.

Grenada.—The 2s. and 10s. have been received on multiple CA paper.



Wmk. Multiple CA. Perf.

- ½d., purple and green.
- 1d. " " carmine.
- 2d. " " brown.
- 2½d. " " ultramarine.
- 3d. " " orange.
- 6d. " " green.
- 1s., green and orange.
- 2s. " " blue.
- 10s. " " magenta.

South Australia.—Our publishers send us the 8d. value of the long rectangular stamps with the word POSTAGE in large bold letters. This new

arrival is on the old Crown SA paper. Up to date this series of long stamps with large POSTAGE and watermarked Crown SA stands as follows:—



Large "Postage.

Wmk. Crown SA. Perf.

- 6d., green.
- 8d., blue.
- 9d., lake.
- 1s., brown.
- 2s. 6d., violet.
- 5s., carmine.

Spain.—The *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* says:—

"The Rev. P. E. Raynor kindly sends a specimen of the first postage stamp to bear the head of Princess Ena, or as she must now be styled, Queen Victoria of Spain. This is a charity stamp, inscribed SALUS—INFIRMORUM—JUNIO, 1906—10 CENTS, with the Queen's head to the right in the centre. Apparently, like the Roumanian charity issues, this is permitted to pay postage, for the specimen Mr. Raynor sends us is postmarked 'Seville, June 20.'

"'Surely,' writes Mr. Raynor, 'this is a "record" in the early production of a sovereign's head upon a stamp?'"

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Fifty Percenters

THE fifty percenters are busy with their baits. A friend of mine tells me that he recently sent a pretty extensive order to one of the fry and got back a most indignant letter, lecturing him on the iniquity of his daring to assume that he could himself make his own choice of what he should have at 50 per cent. off Gibbons. Evidently you must hand over your money, shut your eyes and open your paws, and see what the fifty percenter will give you.

The Gullible

But, as every one knows, there are numbers of people who prefer to be gulled. You can find them in every walk of life. The only persons they ever dream of suspecting are their best friends. These gullibles are the clientele that the fifty percenter is after, not the wily dealer who wants decent stamps at 50 per cent.

Nepal

MR. C. A. HOWES, in the *American Journal of Philately*, puts a poser of a question. He says:—

Nepal, like Afghanistan, is an independent kingdom, and why it should find a place among the Native States of British India in the Catalogue, instead of appearing under its own heading, is one of those mysteries of the catalogue makers which are so easy to crop up, but so hard to uproot.

I confess I am equally at a loss to understand why it should be in Gibbons Part I, British Colonies, instead of in Part II, Foreign Countries.

But we stamp collectors are not alone in this matter, for when Dr. W. W. Hunter compiled his great official *Imperial Gazetteer of India* even he included Nepal, but he excuses himself for doing so, as follows:—

Nepal, as independent territory, is beyond the scope of this book, but some account of it may be expected in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. It would be unsuitable, however, that any appearance of official authority should attach to my account of a purely foreign State. To prevent such a misapprehension, I confine myself to materials already before the public.

Clearly, Nepal should therefore be in Gibbons Foreign Section, and not in the British Colonial, Part I.

Taxing Illustrated Post Cards

I SEE it is said that the German Government proposes to tax illustrated post cards and calculates that it will realize half a million sterling from this new source of income. Here's an idea for our own Chancellor of the Exchequer. The sale of pictorial post cards must be immense. When I was at Ventnor a few days since, I noticed that numbers of the passengers who landed from an excursion steamer made a bee-line for the pictorial post-card shops. Some addressed their cards in the shop, others went on to the post office. I joined the crowd and did as they did for the fun of the thing.

Pictorial Bosnian Stamps

SO we are to have a pictorial issue of Bosnian stamps with "views of Mostar, Serajevo, Wrana Valley, Plivator, the Prenj, a tower in Jaice, Blagai, a waterfall, Doboj, a mail coach, and a mail motor-car." I hope they will send out a gazetteer of Bosnia with the series.

Labuan CA

SOME months ago philatelists were gladdened with the information that the little colony of Labuan had been separated from North Borneo, and we have ever since been expecting a series of De La Rue stamps to be issued for use in Labuan instead of the North Borneo rubbish. But the new series has not yet been heard of.

Australian Commonwealth Stamps

OUR excellent contemporary the *Australian Philatelist* is "curious to learn how the current Australian stamps will be listed in the next Gibbons Catalogue," and it states that all Australian postage stamps have been for the past five years printed for and issued by the Commonwealth postal authorities, and it contends that therefore such stamps should be placed under the head of "Australian Commonwealth."

Theoretically, our friend is unquestionably right, but he must admit that it will be taking the line of least resistance to continue the separate cataloguing by States so long as the stamps are differentiated by the names of the issuing States.

Grenada Single CA's Burnt

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & Co. write:—

The entire stock of 2s., 5s., and 10s. King's Head stamps with single watermark has been destroyed by order of the Government in order to stop the speculating in these stamps, which are now only obtainable with multiple watermarks. It was for the same reason that the King's Head stamps of 4d., 1d., 2d., and 2½d. (both single and multiple watermarks) were burnt when the corresponding values of the Arms type were issued. The 3d., 6d., and 1s. King's Head stamps with single watermarks have been exhausted for some time, so that the only postage stamps now obtainable from Grenada are the four low values in the Arms type and the remainder of the King's Head type with multiple watermarks.

It looks as if we are to have a mixed series for Grenada for some time at least; low values in Arms type and higher values in King's Heads.

Speculation in King's Heads

I AM told that colonial postmasters have been driven nearly crazy with demands from collectors and dealers for single CA King's Head stamps, especially those postmasters who are not versed in stamp collecting, and don't know what on earth "single CA" means. But I suspect that not a few officials saved many a sheet of single CA's from being cremated. I know of one African postmaster who has been running the philatelic game for all it is worth. He is not a *chicken* at the business.

Retirement of Sir Robert Hart

THE following telegram comes from Reuter's Peking correspondent, dated 25 July:—

Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of Customs in China, who is staying at the seaside, has written to a friend here stating that he has finished his work for the Customs service, and proposes to devote a few months to arranging his affairs, after which he will retire to England.

This decision appears to confirm the evidences that the new Customs Board proposes to assume executive duties. No one expected that Sir Robert Hart would accept a secondary position in the service which he has directed for nearly half a century.

Sir Robert will be known to stamp collectors as having organized the postal service of China.

Miscellaneous

Obsolete Australians

SOME collectors will hardly credit the assertion that unused New South Wales stamps on NSW and Crown paper are already becoming scarce. None are to be had at the post offices, except the 3d., 5d., and 10d. values, and inquiries are coming along from abroad in large numbers for supplies which cannot be obtained at face value. As the 10d. has also appeared on Crown and A, the stock watermarked NSW and Crown will probably be exhausted very soon.

The Australian Philatelist.

Hong Kong Fiscal Postals

THE following letter, from a well-known philatelist in the United States, may be read with advantage by others besides those who collect Hong Kong fiscals used postally:—

SIR,—Referring to the clipping from *The Ph. J. of India* in the *Monthly* of April 30th, 1906, page 193, regarding the use of fiscal stamps as postage at Hong Kong, I had a little experience when there that may throw some light on these cancellations, and show that only those should be collected which are obtained from reliable dealers who can vouch for them.

On visiting the post office at Hong Kong during or about the year 1893, I requested information as to whether fiscal stamps would be accepted as postage. The reply was that they were "no longer" so accepted, the answer of course implying that they had been so received at one time. The additional information was, however, vouchsafed to the effect that the restriction did not apply to the postage stamps surcharged "S.O." or "S.D.," as these being originally postage stamps it was deemed that the surcharge did not affect their postal character. These latter stamps should therefore not be listed as fiscals used postally, but as "postage and revenue."

But now to the principal part of my story. On asking a prominent dealer in Hong Kong if he could supply me with the regular fiscals used postally, he replied that he could do so with all issues, and handed me a considerable lot to select from, but all unused. On my telling him that these were of no use, as I wanted only postally used copies, he replied that that was all right: I was to pick out such as I wished used postally and he would take them to the post office, where he had a friend who post-marked them *with any date he might direct*, adding that he constantly did this for his customers. Naturally I had no use for this kind of stuff, but it rather shook my confidence in the ordinary run of Hong Kong fiscals "postally used."

By the by, the \$1.00 and \$2.00 fiscals should also be really classed as postage stamps, as these were even then accepted as such, my former remark applying only to the lower values below one dollar. If one asked for a complete set of postage stamps at Hong Kong offices, at any of the treaty ports, at that time, he would be handed a set including these two values, though I never had any other fiscals so included in the "set."

Yours, etc.,
W. C. EATON,
Commander, U.S. Navy.
The Monthly Journal.

Victoria: Secret Marks

MR. F. S. COOK has made an interesting discovery in the stamps of this State of what may be the engraver's initials or secret mark. They appear on various stamps, and can be easily seen

by any collector with or without a glass. Take for instance the 1d., green, of 1883. At the top of the design appear two Maltese crosses in small circles. In the centre of the left cross is printed the letter "C," and in the right cross the letter "H." These can be very clearly seen with a glass. The same letters appear on the 1d., rose-red, of 1901, with POSTAGE and also on the current stamp, watermarked Crown A.

The 2d., brown, and 2d., mauve, of the issue of 1881-3 have minute letters in the small spot of colour in each of the four extreme corners of the design, as follows: upper left corner "A," upper right corner "C," lower left "C," lower right "E." The same letters also appear in the corners of the 2d., purple, of February, 1901, and the 2d., purple, of June, 1901, with POSTAGE.

The 4d., carmine-rose, of 1881-3, Scott's No. 145 (our No. 187), has similar secret marks, though in this case they are printed in the lower margin, the letter "C," being found in the little patch of colour under the "F" of FOUR, and the letter "A" at the right in a similar spot of colour under the last "E" of PENCE. The same letters appear on the 4d., olive-yellow, of February, 1901, and June, 1901, the latter with POSTAGE. Curiously enough, Mr. Cook has not been able to find any marks on other values.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.

Swiss Stamps: How Printed

THE following paragraph from *The Globe* seems to be finding its way into the philatelic Press:—

The Swiss system of postage stamps illustrates the opposing qualities of two methods of work—printing and lithography. Swiss stamps of all values from 2 to 15 centimes are printed: all above that figure are produced by lithography. The ugliness of the printed issues contrasts strongly with the finer quality of the others, but they are cheaper, and the Federal Council, to the deep regret of all interested in artistic printing, has decided to abolish the lithographic series and to print all grades. Unhappily, this will involve some changes in the design of the stamps of values higher than 15 centimes.

Our non-philatelic contemporary has probably been led astray by an incorrect translation of some Swiss newspaper. The execution of the higher values of the current Swiss stamps (with the exception perhaps of those that have recently been re-engraved) is very poor, but we believe that it is copper-plate printing, not lithographic reproduction of a *die* engraved in *taille-douce*. Besides, we have always understood that lithography is the cheapest of all methods, and therefore the reason given for the change would be incorrect. Mr. Westoby, in his book on the *Stamps of Europe*, said that both designs were typographed, but in this, we think, he was mistaken; the impression of the higher values seems to show all the characteristics of copper-plate printing of not very good quality.

The Monthly Journal.

Ingle-nook Yarns

Scott's Stamp Yarn

By C. RAYMOND MEGSON

WHEN the starting of a philatelic society was first mooted at Barratry's, the school could boast of comparatively few philatelists, and consequently many schemes were devised whereby the roll of stamp collectors might be augmented in order to benefit the proposed society.

A few of the most ardent collectors held a preliminary meeting in Johnson's den, when he drew up a *pro-forma* list of rules and regulations, and earnestly considered ways and means of inducing fellows to join.

Johnson was made president—for you know, a philatelic society to be without a president would be without precedent—we had a few vice-presidents, and I was made secretary. It was a jolly meeting, Johnson had provided biscuits and lemonade—he's no end of a good fellow, you know. Another had provided some ripping toffee with nuts in it; and altogether that first meeting augured well for the career of the proposed society.

A few days later we had another meeting to elect members, and no end of fellows turned up; many who had previously termed stamp collecting awful rot. There is nothing like tuck for getting chaps together, so we had provided some refreshment, and I can tell you there was an awful rush to get into Johnson's den, where the meeting was to be held, as according to what we learn at school the greater will not go into the lesser, and the cubic capacity of the fellows waiting for admission was greater than the cubic capacity of the room. The lemonade and sundry would not, we were afraid, go round, so a lot of the fellows tried to clear off without being seen, and kept gradually edging nearer to the door; but Johnson had locked it, and so they had to stay. Johnson is splendid at thinking of things. One or two fellows pleaded headache, giddiness, and all sorts of aches, so we sent them away, and an awful lot of fellows started looking fearful bad; but Johnson brought out a fresh supply of cake. The fellows somehow recovered then, and we had a bumper house to the end of the meeting.

We secured a lot of members, and induced no end of fellows to start stamp collecting, the necessary qualification for membership, you know, and one of the vice-presidents—Timkins minor, I think it was—made a grand suggestion.

We agreed to start a permanent collection, you know, and he proposed that a prize should be offered for the member who secured a set of Nyassa 1901,—you know those ripping stamps with the giraffes and camels on them—for this said collection. One special stipulation was that the stamps should not be bought directly by any member, as that would be easy, you know; and there was no end of keen competition to earn the coveted prize.

One fellow, Scott by name, and an awful smug

and ass, though the Pater said I should never speak disparagingly or dispiringly—or something like that; but the printer fellow will know how to spell it—of anybody. But when a fellow has termed another behind his back a two-eyed nincompoop, as Scott had once called me to a friend of his, I think there is justification in speaking disp—saying something cutting in return, don't you?

Well, this said Scott thought I had drawn up a decent set of rules for the new society (though I don't mind telling you that I had got them from an old cricket fixture card); and so one day he came up to me, and said he had found a way of procuring the Nyassa stamps, and asked me if I would like to join him in the venture, and then share the prize.

I wasn't so jolly keen on being a partner in any venture with him; but being rather curious to know what was his scheme, he told me, after binding me to the strictest secrecy, that it was to write a stamp tale for a paper, and ask for a set of the stamps as remuneration.

It was a good idea and no mistake; so I cast my pride aside, and agreed to his proposal to collaborate with him.

"You know," he said, "writing chaps make no end of money. Kipling, Doyle, and that Captain Kettle fellow are worth tons of money, so you know we ought to get some stamps for a short story."

We both became highly enthusiastic, and forgot our former animosity.

"It must be about stamps, you know," he continued, "and must be jolly exciting, blood-curdling, and dramatic."

"Yes," I replied. "Have you a plot?"

"Rather," he replied, "and you must help with the wording of it. It's about a fellow who lived in a lonely house, a lord he was, and had a jolly fine collection of stamps."

"Go on," I said.

"A fine collection of stamps. A bold bad burglar hears of it, and attempts to rob the house. He is successful, but as he is jumping over the garden wall, the lord, having heard a noise, appears, revolver in one hand, and a sword in the other, and holding a dark lantern."

"That's jolly fine," I said admiringly, because I really thought so. "But even a lord hasn't three arms, to hold a revolver in one, sword in another, and a lantern in another, though of course," I said, "they have additional arms."

But the joke fell jolly flat with Scott; he hasn't a great sense of humour.

"We'll alter that when writing the story," he replied unmoved. "Well, the burglar starts to run away, the lord fires and flourishes his sword, but—but—the burglar keeps on running across a field, the lord in hot pursuit."

Scott had thoroughly warmed to his work, and

gesticulated wildly as he continued with his narrative; so I did not interpose.

"The burglar ran away, with the lord in hot pursuit," he continued, "the bold bad burglar was quickly increasing the distance between himself and his pursuer, and was about to jump over a fence into the high road and safety, when, bang!" said Scott, stamping his foot, "the burglar fell and sprained his ankle. With difficulty he arose, climbed on to the high road; he felt capture was certain, when a snorting, struggling, steaming motor-car could be seen advancing. An idea struck the burglar. Into the middle of the road he hopped—having a sprained ankle, you know," added Scott by way of explanation—"stopped the car, enticed the rider out of it under some pretext, jumped in himself, and away, away, to liberty and freedom, just as the lord was extricating himself from the barbed wire," finished Scott, red with excitement. "What do you think of it, eh?" he asked. "Jolly good," I said, "But that can't be the finish."

"No," he replied. "A storm arises—a flash of lightning—a tree lies across his path. He is going down a steep hill, a roaring river at the bottom. He pulls one lever after another, but they will not respond to his touch, and the car continues on its mad career. The burglar recognizes that the car is running away, and he has no control over it. Don't you think it will be jolly exciting?" he again inquired.

"Rather! immense!" I replied, "but we must bring in stamp terms if it is for a stamp magazine, you know. How does it go on then?" I inquired.

He scratched his head, and pulled a woeful face.

"Should we continue it so far," he suggested, "and think out the end afterwards?"

So I agreed.

We started in grand fashion, and to a certain extent agreed; but Scott had some silly ideas, at least so I thought, and would stick to them; so at last I let him have his own way.

Of course we wanted to bring in stamp terms, so Scott suggested that we should start: "The Lord Baron de Singlecrown's mansion was 'in a block of four'"; but I said that was jolly silly. Well, wasn't it, though? A lord would live in a house in grounds. So I said, "Why not start: 'The Lord Baron de Singlecrown's house was a 'single lightly used specimen' of Victorian architecture?'" He agreed to this, and then continued: "On the east side were four windows each of four 'panes'; the garden was perfect, containing shrubs, flowers, and trees of 'many shades.'"

We are getting along fairly well, and Scott made a rather decent addition. This was it: "The burglar silently entered the library, and saw before him a large album, and some envelopes. In one were some pence Ceylon; in another some three-cornered Capes, woodblock errors; in a third were some old Newfoundland."

Then we had an awfully exciting bit about the lord finding the burglar, and chasing him. I made a suggestion at this juncture. This was it: "The burglar while running took a hurried look round, and saw that the lord was rapidly gaining on him. He felt it incumbent to relieve himself of some of his load. Of which should he dispose? ran

through his thoughts. 'Ah! ah!' (Scott suggested the 'Ah! ah!'—he said villains cannot get on without it), he muttered between clenched teeth, 'the album!' and he forthwith threw it into the mire. On he ran, now outdistancing his pursuer. 'I will now throw the Ceylon away,' he whispered with an ironical grin. 'Take care of the "Pence," and the pounds will take care of you. Ah! ah!'—and his heathenish laughter floated on the midnight air. He had by this time gained the road, and felt like making another joke. 'It looks as though it would rain,' he hissed. 'The "Capes" will come in useful.'"

Well, that was the style in which we started, and the story would have been a regular stunner if we had continued in the same strain; but Scott thought I was doing too much at the thing, and I thought he was, so we had a bit of a row, and I let him continue to the end alone.

He continued as far as where the motor-car was running down the hill, and there, I must confess, we were both in a bit of a fix. We could not think of any way of giving the story a suitable finish, so we decided to write it out neatly as far as we had got, and to suggest to the editor to whom we intended to send it, that if it was suitable, would he send us the Nyassa stamps? and we would then send the finish.

Scott wrote the letter to the editor. It ran like this. He didn't want me to see it.

"DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I have written a story about stamps, a lord, and a burglar. It is original really, but a chap at the school called Urquhart has given a little help.

"If you think it suitable, would you send me a set of Nyassa 1901 stamps for it?"

"I am, dear Mr. Editor,

"Yours truly,

"ERIC SCOTT.

"P.S.—You will notice the tale is not quite finished; but if you like it (and personally I think it is rather good), I will get the burglar out of the difficulty."

We posted the story to a certain magazine, and two or three days later we received the following letter:—

"The Editor thanks Mr. Scott for the stamp story entitled 'In the Silent Night.' He has pleasure in sending the Nyassa stamps, and would like to receive the finish of the story, when he might publish it if space permits. He thinks, however, the burglar will get out of the difficulty without any assistance."

"Does that mean he accepts it?" asked Scott.

"I don't quite know," I replied. Then he said irrelevantly—

"What are you going to be when you're a man?"

"My father wishes me to be a doctor," I replied.

"I shall be an author," he responded.

THE BEST STAMP HINGES

We have prepared a new stamp hinge, of convenient size, put up in *air-tight tin boxes*, each containing 1000 hinges of good tough paper, doubly gummed, and thus easily peelable.

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Philatelic Societies

Junior Philatelic Society

Manchester Branch

THE Society held its first annual picnic on Saturday, 14 July, 1906. Thirty-two members and friends were present. The party, under the leadership of Messrs. W. W. Munn and J. Taylor, took the train from Central to Hale and then walked by field paths to Rostherne, where a pleasant hour and a half was spent in inspecting the church. After having tea at a farm, the party walked to Ashley in time to catch the 7.33 for Manchester. The arrangements, which had been in the hands of Messrs. W. Ward and J. Taylor, left nothing to be desired, and being greatly favoured by a beautiful day, will leave the memory of this, the first picnic of the Society, an exceedingly pleasant one. The next session will commence in September.

Durban and District Philatelic Society

President : J. Wallace Bradley.
Secretary : W. F. Williams, 93 Club Arcade, Durban.
Meetings : Bristow's Buildings, Durban.
Annual Subscription : Seniors, 5s. ; Juniors, 2s. 6d.

THE last meeting of our year was held on Tuesday, 19 June, 1906, when before a moderate attendance of members the Secretary and Treasurer read his report, as follows, viz :—

It gives me great pleasure to place before you the first annual report and balance-sheet of our Society. Perhaps a short retrospect would not be out of place on this our first birthday. The first meeting was held on 9 June, 1905, in the Castle Arcade, and the membership has reached a total of 43, which I think is very good. The first auction sale was held on 3 October, 1905, and the present system of leaving the working of exchange packets in the hands of the Exchange Superintendent commenced on 17 October, 1905.

FORGERY COLLECTION.—The idea of a forgery collection was discussed at a meeting on 23 January, and it was decided that the formation of such a collection should be proceeded with. Contributions have been received from Messrs. Morrison, Saphir, Jewitt, Roberts, McKean, Miljoen, and Williams, and these, numbering 121 stamps of 25 countries, have been arranged and mounted by Mr. Miljoen in the album I have pleasure in placing before you.

LIBRARY.—Our library consists of the following books, etc., contributed by Messrs. Bradley, Riches, Saphir, Austin, Guttesen, Young, Williams, Stanley Gibbons Ltd., Pemberton and Co., Ventom, Bull, and Cooper, Puttick and Simpson, and Plumridge and Co., which are at the disposal of the members on the conditions laid down in the Book of Rules.

Now for the financial portion of my report. For six months ending 31 December, 1905, receipts were £16. 4s. 6d. ; payments were £15. 10s. 7d., leaving a balance handed over to me 1 January, 1906, of 14s. 1d. For six months, ending 30 June, 1906, receipts were £14. 15s. 7d. ; payments, £8. 4s. 9d., leaving a balance of £6. 10s. 10d., to carry forward to the new year. Of this latter, £4. 13s. 6d. stands to the credit of the Exhibition Account, leaving £1. 17s. 4d. surplus on the general working of the Society. There are a few amounts, fines, etc., due to the Society, amounting to 17s. 3d., which I expect will come in in a few days.

Our expenditure has been considerably reduced during the last six months, as the following figures will show. In the first half-year to 31 December we paid out—

	This								
	Half-year.		A Saving of.						
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.			
For Advertising	1	7	6	—	1	7	0		
„ Stamps & Env.	2	18	7	1	1	17	8		
„ Printing	5	4	0	3	8	0	1	16	0
„ Rent	2	10	0	1	0	0	1	10	0

which I hope you will consider satisfactory.

AUCTIONS.—These have been perhaps not quite the success that was anticipated, but no doubt the "bad times" had a great deal to do with that. Since 1 January, 1906, the commission received from this source only amounted to 13s. 1d., representing sales of about £6. 11s.

EXCHANGE PACKETS.—Three packets have been circulated, the value of the contents amounting to £31. 3s. 6d., and from these stamps have been purchased by the members to the value of £4. 10s. 2d., bringing into the Society a commission of 9s. 2d.

Before concluding, I should like to say that several of the members have very kindly assisted me and lightened my labours in many ways, especially Messrs. Miljoen, Roberts, and Saphir, and to these gentlemen in particular and all in general I wish to tender my hearty thanks.

A vote of thanks to Mr. W. P. Williams for his interesting report was unanimously accorded, after which the election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the following being re-elected :—

President, Mr. J. Wallace Bradley ; Vice-President, Mr. T. J. Miljoen ; Committee, Messrs. G. E. McLaren, E. F. George, C. E. McKean, C. W. Jewitt, H. Roberts ; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. P. Williams ; Exchange Supt., Mr. H. Roberts, who was also elected Auction Supt.

Three resignations were read by the Secretary, but it is satisfactory to know that several proposals of new members are to be considered at the next committee meeting.

A syllabus for the next six months was arranged as follows :—

- 1906.
- July 3. Auction. Display of Stamps of France, by Mr. T. J. Miljoen.
- „ 17. Paper, "Collections I have Seen and Collectors I have Met," by Mr. H. Roberts.
- Aug. 7. Auction. Display of Stamps of Djibouti and French Zanzibar, by Mr. M. Saphir.
- „ 21. Display of Stamps of Ceylon, by Mr. G. E. McLaren.
- Sept. 4. Auction. Display of Stamps of Gibraltar and Malta, by Mr. C. E. McKean.
- „ 18. Display of Stamps of France, by Mr. G. E. McLaren.
- Oct. 2. Auction. Display of Stamps of Orange River Colony, by Mr. W. P. Williams.
- „ 16. Display of Stamps of New Zealand, by Mr. G. E. McLaren.
- Nov. 6. Auction. Display of Stamps of Natal, by Mr. W. P. Williams.
- „ 20. Display of Stamps of Tasmania, by Mr. G. E. McLaren.
- Dec. 4. Auction. Paper, "Notes on Varieties of Watermarks, Perforations, and Papers," by Mr. H. Roberts.
- „ 18. Display of Stamps of Natal, by Mr. T. J. Miljoen.

All philatelists visiting Durban will be heartily welcomed to our meetings, which are held the first and third Tuesday in each month, in Room 20, Club Arcade, Smith Street.

Books of rules or prospectuses of the exhibition

may be obtained from the Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Mr. W. P. Williams, 95 Club Arcade, Smith Street; or Mr. H. Roberts, 8 Stiller's Buildings, 350 West Street.

Answers to Correspondents

The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

W. F. (London, W.C.)—Many thanks for your kind letter and suggestions. If all readers would help as you do we should soon have our circulation booming along into 10,000 a week. Newsagents are generally very amenable to suggestions and hints as to what will sell better if given a show, and we find that those newsagents who make a point of showing *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* are getting the sales. We know of cases where the man who shows the *Weekly* is selling a dozen a week, and another within speaking distance who does not sell a single copy because he does not show them. And naturally so, for customers for a technical journal will buy it regularly where they know it is kept, for it saves them the bother of ordering specially. Yes, it is the beginners we want, and any suggestion you can make that will improve the *Weekly* from their point of view will be most welcome, also all criticism. Don't mind a bit expressing yourself freely, even though you feel constrained to characterize our most cherished ideas as "all rot." We want to catch the winds that will give our little craft an average speed of 20,000 copies a week, then we shall spank along and give you a rattling good philatelic meal once a week. Your suggestion shall be acted on as to "Answers to Correspondents." We shall also be glad to hear from you and any and all our readers, as you suggest, "which feature interests them most, and extend that feature." Will other readers kindly note this? Your question about a cheaper publishers' cover shall be sent on to our publishers, but if you want to bind cheaply ask your bookbinder to bind the volumes for you in buckram; it is the cheapest and strongest of all bindings. We bind all our philatelic volumes in buckram. Your suggestion about the *Monthly Journal* plates is an excellent one, so we quote it here for the benefit of other readers: "I would like to suggest to your readers who do bind their volumes to obtain the *Monthly Journal* for May, and take out the seven plates of illustrations of stamps relating to the recent Exhibition and have them bound in with the *Weekly*. I obtained a copy for 3d." Now a word in defence of the publishers' cover. We had nothing to do with it, and can therefore say our say more freely, and in our opinion it is one of the neatest and best designed publishers' covers that we have ever handled. As to cost, it must be remembered that there is quite half a page of gold-leaf in the very choice title design at the side. In fact, we may as well tell you that our publishers are very proud of the covers for binding the *Weekly* volumes. After all, take the total cost and see what you get for your money: Publishers' covers 1s. 6d., cost of binding 1s., and twenty-six weekly numbers 2s. 2d.; total, 4s. 8d., for which you get a half-yearly volume of 420 pages, with hundreds of illustrations.

Century Stamp Co. (Canada).—We are much obliged to you for sending us a set of the very pretty new Postage Due stamps of Canada; but as

for the beginner, we eschew everything in the shape of Officials, Registereds, Postage Dues, etc., and confine ourselves strictly to ordinary adhesive postage stamps sold for public use; we cannot include them in our chronicle of New Issues.

M. M. (Manchester).—The best dictionary of philatelic terms is Major Evans's *Stamps and Stamp Collecting: a Glossary of Philatelic Terms*. The price is 2s. in paper and 4s. in cloth, and the publishers are Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

G. P. H. (Sheffield).—Soon after the introduction of the Multiple CA watermark we illustrated the types of single and multiple; but as that is some time ago, and as there may be others like yourself who are puzzled, we repeat the illustrations.



Single CA.



Multiple CA.

You will note that in the first illustration the Crown CA appears only once, *i.e.* single, and that in the second illustration the Crown CA is somewhat reduced in size and is repeated on the same stamp, *i.e.* multiple. In some cases portions of even three and four of the watermarks may be seen.

It is sometimes very difficult to find a watermark. You must hold the stamp at all sorts of angles till you can catch the outline. Hold the stamp against the sleeve of your coat; if your coat is very dark it will help. Some watermarks show up best when held up against a light. Used stamps throw up their watermarks clearly when immersed in water. Watermarks on thick paper are the most tiresome.

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Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

Editorial Address—EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Special Bargains

FOR G.S.W. READERS

I*N the course of business there comes frequently the opportunity of buying large parcels of comparatively scarce stamps at bargain rates.*

Hitherto such purchases have been added to stock, and have generally resulted in the reduction of the Catalogue quotations.

In future, instead of being added to stock, they will be offered as Special Bargains to our readers.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

Foreign and Colonial readers will be supplied with these bargains if they dispatch their orders within one week of receipt of the number containing the offer.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

IS AS FOLLOWS:—



PORTUGAL.

1895-99. Type as above, but error, figure of value omitted.

(5 r.), brown-orange.

These stamps should have been printed by two different processes—first the stamp itself printed, and then the different figures of value overprinted in the label in black. By a rare oversight two sheets of the stamps of 5 reis got out without any figures printed on them, and we have secured one of these sheets, and can now offer the stamps as a *very*

Special Bargain

at 5/- each, post-free,

as long as our small supply lasts.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED
391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 6
Whole No. 24

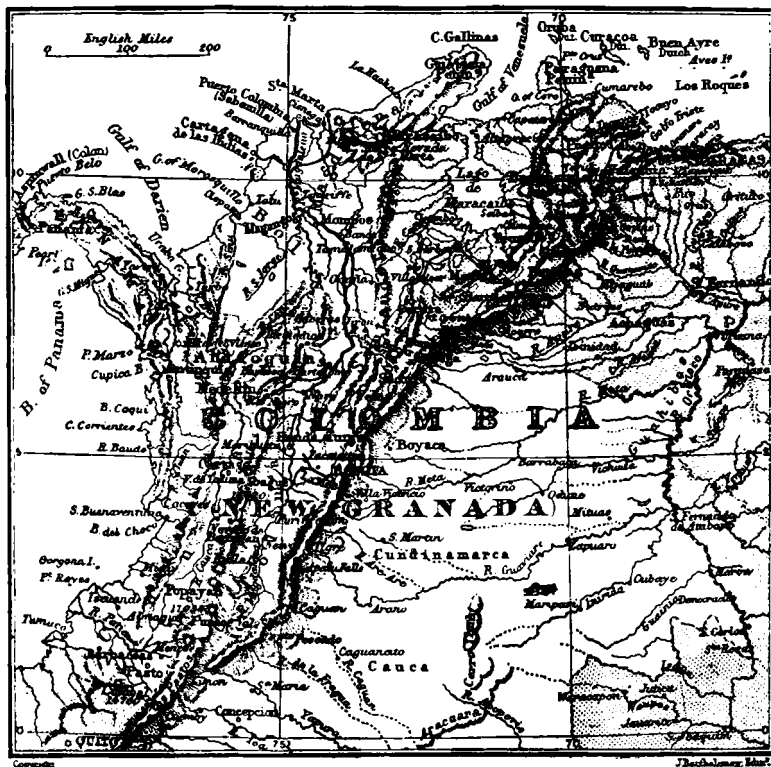
11 AUGUST, 1906

Vol. IV.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Colombia



THE Republic of Colombia occupies the north-western portion of South America. It has an area of 500,000 square miles, and a population of about four millions, made up of various races, that are said to have little sympathy with one another. The capital is Bogota, in the heart of the country, with a population of 110,000. The chief port, Cartagena, is on the Gulf of Mexico, and has a population of 20,000.

It was divided into nine departments, each of which, at one time, had its separate

issue of postage stamps. The nine departments were Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Panama, Santander, and Tolima. In 1903 Panama declared its independence under the protection of the United States.

Like most of the South American republics, Colombia has had a chequered history full of internal troubles.

Since it obtained its independence from the dominion of Spain in 1819 it has undergone many changes of constitution and of

name. Mr. Akers in his *History of South America* sums up and explains these changes. He says:—

The present Republic of Colombia has been known under several different titles since it was a Spanish colony. In 1819 the inhabitants obtained their independence from Spain, and on 27 December of that year the country was officially proclaimed as the United States of Colombia. On 29 February, 1832, the territory was divided into three states, each with independent administration, under the names of Venezuela, Ecuador, and the Republic of New Granada.

Under the reformed constitution of 1 April, 1858, this Republic of New Granada was altered to a confederation of eight states, and adopted the title of Confederacion Granadina. Another alteration occurred on 20 September, 1861, when it was constituted into the United States of New Granada with nine states; and on 8 May, 1863, a new law converted the Republic into the United States of Colombia. Again, in August, 1886, another revision of the Law of Constitution abolished the autonomous privileges of the several states, and changed them into provinces administered by governors and nominated by the President of the Republic, the original designation of the Republic of Colombia, being once more adopted.

Mr. Akers gives us a curious insight into the national character. He says:—

In national character the white Colombians resemble their Spanish ancestors more closely than elsewhere, owing to the isolated position of their country during the latter half of the nineteenth century. Few foreigners visit Bogota by reason of its inaccessibility, and this has caused the Spanish spoken by its residents to retain more purity of pronunciation than elsewhere in South America. In nearly all circumstances the people are courteous and hospitable to compatriots and strangers without distinction—a survival of the custom of extending shelter to the traveller when facilities of transport were even more difficult than at present. In Bogota and some of the older settlements at high elevations the principal families have kept the race pure, with seldom any strain of Indian blood; but on the low-lying lands near the Orinoco, and in the valleys close to the sea coast, the copper-coloured skins and the general features of the natives show far more of Indian than white blood.

The drink curse, prevalent here, accounts to some extent for the inertia of the national character, and it is curious that this love of strong drink is chiefly confined in South America to people living in high altitudes. In Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Chili, and Mexico the consumption of alcohol, as in Colombia, is abnormally great, whereas in Argentina, where the bulk of the population dwells in the plains, drunkenness is rare. No effort is made in Colombia to check this blight, whether by the Government or the clergy, and its evil effects are seen in the high infantile mortality and the frequency of criminal violence in all parts of the country.

Its Philatelic History

Its philatelic history runs along the lines of the political changes set out by Mr. Akers.

We have first the stamps of the Granada Confederation, then one issue, and that a rare one, of the United States of New Granada, followed by those of the United States of Colombia, finally changed into the Republic of Colombia.

From first to last the stamps are all homemade, and are consequently crude and curious in design, and rough and defective in production. They are, nevertheless, especially the early issues, much sought after by the specialist, who revels in the varieties that result from the more or less amateur efforts of the local printer to overcome the difficulties of stamp production.

A note in Gibbons Catalogue explains that the stamps of the early issues were mostly cancelled in pen and ink, as cancelling handstamps were furnished to very few places. As these stamps are not known to have been used for fiscal purposes, pen cancellation denotes postal use.

Granada Confederation

1859. Three values. Design: A shield containing the arms of the Confederation, enclosed in a beaded circle within an octagon frame, inscribed CONFED. GRANADINA. CORREOS NACIONALES, with the value 5 CENT 5 at foot. The numeral of value also appears above and below the circle.



Imperf.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c., lilac	12	6	12	0
10 c., yellow	4	6	4	0
20 c., blue	25	0	20	0

1860. Five values. Design similar to first issue, but with background formed of wavy lines.

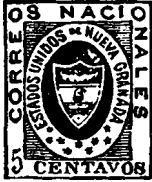


Imperf.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
2½ c., green	7	6	8	6
5 c., blue	6	0	7	6
10 c., brown	10	0	5	0
20 c., blue	2	6	3	6
1 peso, carmine	4	0	4	0

United States of New Granada

1861. Five values. Design: The arms on a shield enclosed in an oval band inscribed ESTADOS UNIDOS DE NUEVA GRANADA, with nine dots in the lower part of the oval representing the nine states. An outer frame enclosing the oval is inscribed CORREOS NACIONALES, with the value 5 CENTAVOS at the foot. The stamps of this issue are larger and are very scarce, both unused and used. Imperforate.



	<i>Imperf.</i>		Unused.		Used.	
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
2½ c., black	£	9	60	0		
5 c., orange-buff		35	0	20	0	
10 c., blue		60	0	15	0	
20 c., red		40	0	17	6	
1 peso, rose		70	0	30	0	

United States of Colombia

1862. Four values. Design: Similar to second issue of Granada Confederation, but inscribed E. U. DE COLOMBIA . CORREOS NACIONALES, with nine stars around the circle for the nine states. Imperforate.



	<i>Imperf.</i>		Unused.		Used.	
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
10 c., blue		40	0	25	0	
20 c., red	£	12	100	0		
50 c., green		50	0	20	0	
1 peso, lilac		£	6	60	0	

1863. Three values. Design: The arms on a shield with a branch of oak leaves on either side and nine stars for the nine states above. The outer frame enclosing the shield inscribed as in last issue. Imperforate.



	<i>Imperf.</i>		Unused.		Used.	
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
5 c., orange		10	0	5	0	
10 c., blue				2	6	
20 c., red		25	0	7	6	

1864. Four values. Design as in last issue, but with ornaments added outside the frame at the corners. Imperforate.



	<i>Imperf.</i>		Unused.		Used.	
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
5 c., yellow		6	0	4	6	
10 c., blue		3	0	2	0	
20 c., red		6	0	5	0	
50 c., green		7	6	6	0	
1 peso, mauve		40	0	20	0	

1865. Seven values. Designs: Three as illustrated, including a triangular stamp. Imperforate.



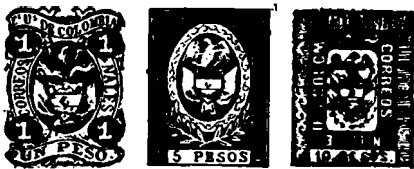
1 c., rose						
2½ c., black on lilac		2	0	1	6	



5 c., orange		3	0	2	0
10 c., mauve		2	0	1	0
20 c., blue		20	0	1	6
50 c., green		7	6	5	0
1 peso, vermilion		12	6	2	0

1867. Seven values. Designs: A separate design for each value, as illustrated. Imperforate





Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 c., orange	4 0	1 3
10 c., lilac	3 0	1 6
20 c., blue	5 0	2 6
50 c., green	6 0	5 0
1 peso, vermillion	10 0	1 0
5 pesos, black on green	30 0	15 0
10 " " vermillion	40 0	15 0

1868-70. Five values. Designs as in the last issue, a separate design for each value, as illustrated, and the stamps of a larger size. Imperforate.



Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 c., yellow	10 0	10 0
10 c., violet	2 0	0 6
20 c., blue	1 6	1 0
50 c., green	6 0	0 4
1 peso, red	5 0	0 6

1870-7. Two high values. Design separate for each value, as illustrated. Both values of large size, and printed in black on surface-coloured paper. Imperforate.



Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 pesos, black on green	15 0	3 6
10 " " rose	30 0	3 0

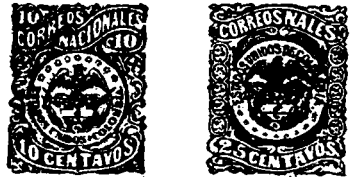
1869. One value. Design: An irregular triangle, as illustrated. Imperf.



Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2½ c., black on violet	1 6	1 6

1870-4. Five values. Design different for each value, as illustrated. Imperforate.



Imperf.

1 c., rose	0 2	—
2 c., brown	0 3	0 4
5 c., orange	0 6	0 2
10 c., mauve	1 6	0 9
25 c., black on blue	5 0	3 0

1876-84. Three values. Design different for each value—an eagle, typical of liberty, in a circle in the 5 c., and the head of liberty for the 10 c. and 20 c. The 50 c. and 1 peso are the designs of the issue of 1868-70.



Imperf. On white paper.

5 c., lilac	2 6	0 4
10 c., brown	0 6	0 6
20 c., blue	1 6	1 0
50 c., green	6 0	6 0
1 peso	20 0	0 6

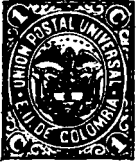
On bluish paper.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 c., mauve	—	1 6
10 c., brown	2 0	0 6
20 c., blue	3 0	0 6
50 c., green	—	—
1 peso, red	—	—

On greenish paper.

5 c., mauve	—	—
10 c., brown	—	—
20 c., blue	2 6	2 6

1881. Five values. Design different for each value, as illustrated. Imperforate.



Imperf.

1 c., green	0 1	0 4
2 c., red	2 0	0 6
5 c., blue	0 4	0 3
10 c., purple	0 6	0 9
20 c., black	1 0	0 9

1881. Three low values. Design: Head of Liberty, printed in black on coloured papers.



Imperf.

1 c., black on green paper	0 2	0 6
2 c., rose	0 3	1 0
5 c., lilac	1 0	0 3

1883. Four values. Designs: A new design, as illustrated, for the 2 c.; but for the 1 c., 5 c., and 10 c. the designs of 1881 re-engraved. Imperforate.



Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., green	2 6	2 0
2 c., rose	0 3	0 6
5 c., blue	0 4	0 6
10 c., purple	2 6	0 6

1883 6. Six values. Design as illustrated; the same for all values, printed on tinted papers. Perforated.



Tinted papers. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., green on green	0 1	0 1
5 c., blue on blue	2 6	0 6
50 c., brown on buff	3 6	2 6
1 peso, lake on bluish	10 0	3 6
5 pesos, brown on yellow	20 0	20 0
10 ,, black on rose	30 0	20 0

Three values. Same design redrawn and modified. Printed on tinted papers. Perforate.



Tinted papers. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2 c., red on rose	0 2	0 2
10 c., orange on buff	2 6	0 3
20 c., mauve on lilac	3 0	0 6

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Mottoes on Stamps

By REV. T. C. WALTON, M.A.

"THE Love of Liberty brought us here." Such is the motto inscribed on the 16 cents value of the 1892 issue of Liberia, the negro republic on the coast of West Africa, lying between the



French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east and Sierra Leone on the west. Out of a population of 1,500,000 some 20,000 are civilized Americo-Liberians, the rest being natives. The state was founded in 1822 by American philanthropists for the settlement of freed slaves. Declared independent in 1847, it was recognized as a sovereign state by Great Britain in 1848, and by the United States in 1862. None but Liberian subjects may hold land, and foreigners are not allowed to trade in the interior, or anywhere except at the official ports of entry. The constitution is modelled on that of the United States. The President is elected for two years. Arthur Barclay is the President. He was elected May, 1903, and took office in January, 1904.

PAZ + JUSTICIA, the Phrygian bonnet of Liberty and the lion sejant. Such is the motto on the 1889 issue of Paraguay.



Discovered in 1515, and explored by Cabot in 1526, the history of this republic is highly interesting. The native Guaranis long resisted the Spanish arms, and refused to receive either the religion or customs of the invaders. In the seventeenth century Spain handed over the entire administration to the Jesuits, who had also the right of excluding all other Europeans from the colony. Civilization and Christianity made rapid strides. In 1810 Paraguay joined with the other states in declaring its independence of Spain. Its history since then has been marked by a gigantic struggle against the

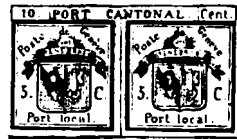
combined forces of Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, and Uruguay (1865-1870). So fierce was the struggle that out of a population of 1,337,439 in 1857 only 221,079 remained in 1873, of whom some 30,000 were men and over 100,000 were women. "Peace and Justice" is therefore no idle motto in the later annals of the history of Paraguay.

TALENT DE BIEN FAIRE ("Faculty of Well Doing"), the family motto of Prince Henry the Navigator, is found on the 5 reis



value of the 1894 Commemorative issue of Portugal. This famous Portuguese prince, the fourth son of João I, King of Portugal, and Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, was born at Oporto in 1394. His great ambition was the discovery of unknown regions of the world. For this he built an observatory at Sagres, where young nobles might study the sciences necessary to navigation. Some of his pupils were dispatched on voyages of discovery. These led to the discovery of the Madeira Islands in 1418. For many years the prince bore all the expenses of these voyages. Later, about the year 1440, societies for exploration were formed under his patronage, and the passion for discovery became national. Henry died in 1460. In 1894 a great national celebration of his memory took place in Portugal.

Twenty-five independent states, forming twenty-two cantons, united in a perpetual league, form the Swiss Confederation. Pre-



vious to a general issue of stamps for the whole Confederation, the cantons of Zurich and Geneva and the town of Bâle issued stamps for local purposes. The first issue of Geneva saw the light in 1843. The motto over the arms is POST TENEBRAS LUX ("Light after Darkness"). Above is the JHS, which, by the way, does not stand for "Jesus Hominum Salvator," as some people seem to think, but constitutes the

first three letters of the Greek word for "Jesus." The middle letter "H" is the Greek capital E (long).

The Celtic Helvetii and the Rætii of Julius Cæsar's day were the ancestors of the modern Swiss. Christianity was preached in Helvetia in the seventh century. The land was ruled by wealthy abbots and nobles, among whom were the Counts of Zähringen. In 1273 Rudolf of Hapsburg was raised to the imperial throne. Bailiffs or middlemen ruled the land. Among these was Gessler, the tyrant of "William Tell." Whether the "Light out of Darkness" refers to the introduction of Christianity or the delivery of the country from the dark despotism of Austria, I know not. The Federal Government can contract treaties or declare war. The army, postal system, finance, and customs are also under its control. The cantonal authorities control the civil and criminal law, justice, police, public works,

and schools. By the Treaty of Vienna, 1815, the neutrality of the country is guaranteed as indispensable to the general interest of Europe. The Swiss agree to this, but yet claim their right to make alliances and even to declare war.

Our brief survey of mottoes is now at an end. "Peace," "Liberty," "God and Federation," figure on some issues of Uruguay and Venezuela. But the history of one South American republic is practically the history of the rest, a struggle against the despotic power of Spain, and consequent freedom to indulge in endless rebellions and civil wars. "Liberty," to make confusion worse confounded, seems still to be the motto of some South American republics. In such cases mottoes are but pious relics with a certain tinge of irony, when applied to present-day history, and indicate a striving after the unattainable, which, after all, is more a virtue than a vice in mankind.

The Stamps of Sind

FROM THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF INDIA"

RULES FOR DISTRICT DĀKS.

Appendix I—continued.

3rd. POSTAGE to be prepaid at the following rates:—

4th. To any place within the Province of Scinde $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per $\frac{1}{2}$ tola weight.

5th. To any place beyond the Province at the rates marked in the annexed table.

6th. A Company's half Rupee or 8-anna piece is exactly half a tola.

7th. If the Kardar cannot find in the annexed table the place to which the letter is addressed he must send the letter with a note to the nearest Postmaster and enquire what is the proper charge. In such cases he should take a deposit of two Rupees from the sender and return him the balance when he has received the Postmaster's reply and ascertain what is the proper charge.

8th. He must give receipts for postage when demanded and enter all sums received to a separate head as Post Office receipts.

9th. He must see marked on every letter the date when received and when forwarded and the sum received as postage, with the name of his own station.

10th. All letters from soldiers, sepoy, or Police men addressed to their Commanding Officers or subordinates, are to be received as Government letters, free of Postage.

(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner.

KARACHI,

15th October, 1851.

Appendix II.

No. 825 of 1852.

From THE POSTMASTER IN SCINDE,

To Captain H. PFEEDY,

Collector of Karachi.

SIR,—By direction of the Commissioner in Scinde, I have the honour to transmit 2,000 (two

thousand) $\frac{1}{2}$ anna postage stamps value Rupees 62-8-0 to be distributed amongst the several Deputy Collectors and Kardars in your Collectorate for the use of all classes of persons intending to avail themselves of the District Dāks lately established.

2. I also beg to forward 6 erasing stamps one of which is to be supplied to each Kardar and Deputy Collector the use of which is explained in the memo. annexed.

3. The number of stamps now forwarded is 2,000 value Rs. 62-8-0 for which number I request you will favour me with a receipt as per margin.

4. The Commissioner has requested me to beg that you will make it known as widely as possible that all persons wishing to send letters from any of the Sudder stations in Scinde through the Districts will be supplied with any number of stamps they may require at the Post Offices or Kardars' Offices. I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) E. A. LEES COFFEY,
Postmaster in Scinde.

POSTMASTER'S OFFICE, KARACHI,
25th June, 1852

P.S.—The system of the Stamp Postage will be brought into operation from the 1st proximo.

(Signed) E. A. L. C.

No. 792 of 1852.

MEMO.

The object with which the Commissioner introduces the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp for the District Dāk is

for the purpose of simplifying the Accounts and in fact to obviate the necessity of keeping any complicated statement of District postage.

The manner in which the system is to be carried out is as follows:—

1st. Prepayment of private letters throughout the District to be rigidly enforced by means of the Stamps and on no account is any letter "Except those on Service" to be despatched either from a Deputy Collector's Office or Kardar's to any office for delivery on the District Dāk line without having a stamp or stamps affixed according to the weight of the letter to be despatched as per margin.

On a letter not exceeding—
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tola weight 1— $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp
 1 do. 2 do.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ do. 3 do.
 and so on one stamp being added for every $\frac{1}{2}$ tola weight.

The system of clubbing letters, i.e. putting 5 or 6 letters for different individuals under one cover is not to be allowed.

The stamps now sent should be distributed to the Kardars according to average number of private letters each may be in the habit of receiving per month for transmission per District Dāk.

It should be explained to them that every private party wishing to send a letter must purchase and affix a stamp, which will entitle his letter to free transit throughout Scinde.

They should be desired to deal with the stamps just as they would with money keeping a separate book of sales of stamps, and bringing to account to credit of the Post Office the price realized at the end of each month.

Balance on the 1st June 1,000 stamps.
 Sold during the month as per Cash Account for 10 Rs. credited on the 20th of the month . 320 do.
 Balance in hand 1st July 680 do.

With their Cash Accounts at the end of the month and as a voucher to it they should forward to you

a memo. of sales as per margin.

Except to keep this very simple account of sales, and to see that no private letters are sent without a stamp on it, the Kardars will have no further trouble with their Post Office beyond the Chillans already in use.

A person wishing to post a letter say at Meerpoor for Oomercote will go to the Kardar at Meerpoor and pay $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna for a stamp which he will affix to his letter and then post it for despatch, the stamp will carry it free to Oomercote, but the Kardar before despatching it will deface the stamp with the erasing stamp mentioned in para. 2 to accomplish which he must rub a little ink on the rough face of the brass then place it firmly on the stamp to be scored and give the wooden handle a slight turn which will so deface it as to render it impossible to be again used.

Particular care should be taken never to pass a stamp that has the slightest appearance of having been used before as no doubt attempts will be made to repress them.

The receiving office or Kardarate at which the letter is posted is that at which the stamps are to be defaced.

Approved.

(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,
 Commissioner in Scinde.

(To be continued.)

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

ARGENTINE—continued

Issue of 1877. Provisionals: "2" on 5 c.; "8" on 10 c.

2 c.

Genuine.—The base of the numeral measures 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; it comes to a *very* acute point in front, and is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high at the back. There is no sign of the numeral being indented into the paper.



2 c.

Forged.—The base of the 2 is 11 mm. long; it has a blunt point in front, and is nearly 6 mm. high at the back. The front of the base of the 2 is strongly indented into the paper in one of my specimens; which, by the way, are all with inverted surcharge. The blunt point in front is the best test, as the genuine comes to a point as sharp as a needle.

8 c.

Genuine.—This is printed on the 10 c., green.

8 c.

Forged.—I have only a very absurd counterfeit, in which the surcharged "8" has been cut bodily out of a 10 c. stamp, and let into a 5 c., to produce the unknown variety of 8 c. on 5 c. By the aid of the microscope, the pattern of a part of the 10 can be seen in the cut-out black figure.



POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As before.

Forged.—The forged provisionals, of course, bear genuine postmarks.

Issue of 1892. Columbiads. 2 Centavos. light blue: 5 c., dark blue

I got these counterfeits in 1898, but fancy

they had then been in existence some months at any rate.

Genuine.—Engraved in *taille-douce* on white wove paper, perf. 11½, brownish gum, watermarked with an impressed rayed sun, the rays of various lengths, some of them nearly 8 mm. long. There is an accent over the U of REPUBLICA, and, in the word ARGENTINA, the letters AR and IN are joined together at



their bases. The tail of the C of REPUBLICA curls slightly inwards, and the A almost touches the A of the following word. The 8 of 1892 is like an s, i.e. the loops do not join the body of the figure; while the ball of the tail of the 9 is not joined to the figure, but is, as it were, broken off. In the central picture, the oblique patch of land on the horizon, to the left, plainly reaches as far as the side of the vessel in the foreground; and the surface of the sea, where it joins the sky-line, is bounded by two strong dark lines, right across the stamp. There are three dark windows in the stern of the vessel, above the rudder. The three masts are quite distinct; the flag on the fore-mast (the mast furthest off) bears a very distinct dark cross; the flag on the main-mast is divided into four compartments by two thin dark lines, crossing each other. The mizzen-mast shows a portion of a flag, the chief part of which is hidden by the sail; this portion has a distinct outline. All three masts are perfectly distinct, and can be seen from the deck right up to their points. The long pennant which hangs down from the great curved yard of the mizzen-sail shows, in its upper portion, a white cross on a dark ground. There are four sea-birds in the white patch of sky to right of the large ship, and three more birds (two of them not so distinct) above the white patch. If the horizon-line were prolonged to the right, it would cut deeply into the foot of the 1 of 1892. Like all *taille-douce* engravings, the genuine stamps very often show the whole of the face of the paper slightly tinted with the colour of the impression. This is due to the imperfect wiping of the plate.

Forged.—Nicely lithographed, on white wove paper, perf. 11½, like the genuine, but backed with white gum. The "watermark" is more deeply impressed than the genuine, and the rays of the sun are decidedly shorter, the longest of them measuring very little more than 5 mm. There is no trace of any accent over the U of REPUBLICA. None of the letters of any of the inscriptions touch each other, except the RE of OCTUBRE on the left side of the stamp, the bases of these being joined, though they are not so in the genuine. The tail of the C of REPUBLICA points distinctly outwards. The 8 of 1892 is of normal shape, i.e. both loops join the body of the figure; the 9 is also of normal shape, as the ball is joined to the tail of the figure. In the central picture the oblique patch of land slopes down into the sea before reaching the outline of the vessel; the boundary-line of the sea is no thicker than the rest of the lines representing the water; there are no windows visible in the stern of the big vessel, above the rudder; the fore- and main-masts are

fairly distinct for their whole length, but the mizzen-mast appears to go in front of its sail, and yet behind the great curved yard (if it really did this there would, of course, have to be a hole in the sail for the mast to pass through it!). The dark mark in the centre of the white flag on the fore-mast cannot be called a "cross," as one of the arms is imperfect. The flag on the main-mast is divided into four compartments by two thick lines, crossing one another. The portion of flag on the mizzen-mast is not outlined, and the corner is not truly square, though it is square in the genuine. The long pennant has its upper portion shaped something like a Papal tiara, with no sign of a cross. The four sea-birds on the white patch of sky are fairly like the genuine; but in the darker portion, above the white patch, there is only one bird, instead of three. If the horizon-line were prolonged to the right, it would not even touch the foot of the 1 of 1892. To imitate the (usual) imperfect wiping of the plate, the forgers have covered the whole face of the counterfeits with a blue wash. This can be very easily seen in my counterfeit (which happens to have a portion of the edge of the sheet attached to it), as the wash extends 5 mm. beyond the impression.

POSTMARKS

I have not a postmarked copy of either genuine or forged.

Bogus Stamp

Issue of 1889-90; ¼ c. surcharged "8," in black, just over the "¼." This surcharge, as I suppose



I need hardly say, is altogether bogus.

Essay



12 c., lithographed, ultramarine. A stamp something like the illustration, but with a border composed of curves and upright dashes (UUUUU), and without any caps of liberty, is to be found in almost everybody's collection nowadays. I believe the stamp is an essay. It exists imperforate, perf. 12½, and rouletted also 20.

(To be continued.)

THE PHILATELIST'S COLLECTING BOOK

For the coat pocket. With patent fastening to flap. Size, 6½ × 4¼ inches. Handsomely bound in Art Cloth. Each book contains 12 pages, having four strips of linen, ¾-inch wide, arranged horizontally, glued at the bottom edge and with the upper one open, for the safe retention and preservation of recent purchases or duplicates. A large pocket is also provided at the back for Envelopes or Stamps in bulk. In daily use by leading London Collectors. No. 17, post-free, 2s. 7d. No. 18—oblong, 24 pages, 6 strips on each page, interleaved with strong glazed paper to prevent rubbing—post-free, 5s. 4d.; abroad, 5s. 6d.

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Chili.—According to *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* the remaining values of the new series have at last been issued, so that we may now chronicle the complete new set. When this series was first announced the stamps were all chronicled from samples which had been distributed, but the actual stamps have only come into use as the old stock was exhausted.



Perf.

- 1 centavo, green.
- 2 centavos, carmine.
- 3 " brown.
- 5 " blue.



- 10 centavos, grey, portrait black.
- 12 " lake "
- 15 " purple "
- 20 " orange-brown, portrait black.
- 30 " blue-green "
- 50 " blue "



1 peso, bronze-green and black.

South Australia.—We find we omitted the £1 from our last week's list of the long stamps with the word POSTAGE in large letters. We therefore repeat the list with the addition of the £1 value, which we believe now includes all up to date.

We also add the 1s. Crown A, the first and only one of the long stamps yet issued on the new Crown A paper. This is. on Crown A paper

is of the large POSTAGE type. The other values of the same type on Crown A paper may be expected in due course.



Large "Postage."

Wmk. Crown SA. Perf.

- 6d., green.
- 8d., blue.
- 9d., lake.
- 1s., brown.
- 2s. 6d., violet.
- 5s., carmine.
- £1, blue.

Large "Postage."

Wmk. Crown A. Perf.

- 1s., brown.

Tasmania.—We have received through Stanley Gibbons New Issue Service the 2d. and 3d. values of the pictorial issue printed on Crown CA paper.

Wmk. Crown CA. Perf.



2d., purple.



3d., dark brown.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

M. Th. Lemaire, French Humorist

Who would have believed that M. Th. Lemaire would turn humorist? Yet the great Philatelic Exhibition at Westminster seems to have converted him into a humorist of the first water. Who but a lunatic, or a real humorist, could conceive the idea of suggesting that the organizers of the recent International Philatelic Exhibition arranged the allotment of the medals before the Exhibition opened, taking the best for themselves?

The Scientific Collector

On the other hand, M. Coyette, the genial President of the French Philatelic Society, says of the Earl of Crawford's English exhibit, which won one of the two gold cups in the Championship Class:—

Owning such a collection is nothing; that which doubled the value of it and its interest was the order, the classification, and the notes and remarks written in by the exhibitor himself at the side of every stamp. A great and marvellous work; a history of the English stamps, with specimens to support it. And herein one discovers the abyss which separates the English collector from the French collector. . . . The French collector is a child, and the English collector is a *savant*. The French collector, with the same stamps as those possessed by an English collector, will always be beaten by him, and the Englishman, simply as the result of his study and of his knowledge, will read clearly things of which the Frenchman will not even have a suspicion.

And yet our French confrères started us on the road to specialism. They led the way, and, after much bitter controversy, we followed in their wake. We must not allow M. Coyette's pleasant praises to lull us into the belief that we should have an easy walk over if we competed at a similar International Philatelic Exhibition held in Paris.

In Relief of Dullness

SOME good souls seem to have found the Exhibition dull, and some dealers are said to have had a bad time of it. Now I want to make a suggestion that would banish all dreariness—for an

allotted time anyway. Let the committee of management of the next exhibition set aside an hour before closing for a regular philatelic reproduction of a country fair, and let each dealer be at liberty to mount his rostrum and shout out his wares, Cheap-Jack style. You can imagine it going thusly:—

'Ere ye ar'. Post Office Mauritius. Finest specimen in existence. What do you say for it? Three thousand quid? Two thousand five hundred? 'Ere, I'll make ye a present of it for a couple thou.!

Then another voice:—

Don't you bother about old mended and cleaned rarities. Better invest your money in our bootiful pictures, illustrative of the countries which perdooce them. Now then, you can 'ave 'em in sets, blocks, panes, or packets. Who says five bob for this pane of the rare single CA ½d. Chickerabuco?

Wouldn't it be a lively finish to each day's dreary walk round? And wouldn't it be interesting, eh? And wouldn't they take some money?

City of London Philatelic Society

THIS is the new title of the Philatelic Society which has been running for some years in London as "The Enterprise Philatelic Society." The old title was much too vague. It might belong to a London, provincial, or foreign society. There was nothing in the title to locate the Society, and it therefore handicapped the work of endeavouring to run a good society in the city of London. Now in future it will be located by its new name—the City of London Philatelic Society.

The New President

Mr. W. B. Edwards, B.Sc., who has been elected President for the coming season, is a philatelist of energy and resource, and if I am any judge of the man, he will make things hum during his year of office. Whilst he is President the city of London will have a real live and active Society. Readers of *G. S. W.* for whom the City is a convenient place of meeting cannot do better than join the Society.

The Stamp Market

By AN ODD LOT

Stamps for Investment

THE tide will ebb and flow in stamps as in everything else, so far as the investment point of view is concerned, and just now it has been discovered that the great slump in Europeans and the consequent drop in prices has come to an end. As my readers will know by report, if not by experience, some years ago a decided slump set in with Europeans, and this slump was, it will be remembered, further helped by a trade crisis in Germany, which compelled many large collectors in that country to realize. In that process of realization large numbers of fine Europeans were dumped down on the London market till our dealers had

quite a plethora of stock. To stimulate the sale of all this accumulated stock Gibbons kept on reducing prices in their Catalogue till they got prices down to what is termed bed rock. Then buyers were tempted to invest, and as German trade began to recover, German collectors and dealers began to buy back. Hence we are now on the rising tide for Europeans. Realizing the unmistakable character of the rising tide, Stanley Gibbons made a plunge and secured as stock the Mann Collection of Europeans, and are now breaking it up for sale. I have seen several of the volumes, and have never examined grander stamps in my life.

Colonials to have a Rest

SOME say that as a consequence of the rise in Europeans, Colonials are to have a rest, and that the attention of the investor will be diverted, for a time at least, to Europeans. Very likely; and I believe Colonials will be none the worse for a bit of a rest, for with all the booming they have had they stand the risk of being run up to inflated prices, and inflated prices mean a slump sooner or later; and as a devotee to British Colonials, I for one don't want to see any such inflated prices and slump as overtook West Indians some years ago. By all means let Colonials have a rest, say I. It will give the present prices time to harden for the next rise.

Single CA's

OF course single CA's must be put up in the new Colonial Gibbons. It can't be helped, for the simple reason that many stamps have notably failed to go round. Southern Nigeria single CA £1 can't be had to sell at new-issue rates, and other single CA's follow the lead, but it remains to be seen what stocks the speculators have up their sleeves. When they have disgorged, and the market has steadied itself, we shall be in a better position to rank the rarities at their real market values. The Colonials have had to stand the racket of a lot of disturbance. First we had the King's Heads, and just as we were reckoning on a quieted market, the multiple CA was sprung on us, and some would further strain an overstrained market to breaking point with chalky paper varieties. Fortunately the more experienced collectors have kept a cool head and left the chalkies to look after themselves. Men like Major Evans have opened the eyes of collectors to the absurdity of giving such a variety catalogue rank.

Chalkies as Stock

I WAS discussing chalkies with a prominent dealer some time ago and he cursed them up hill and down dale as an abominable nuisance. He assured me that the collector who went in for chalkies was enough to send a dealer to a lunatic asylum, for, no matter how carefully you separated them in your stock book, and no matter how clearly some of the chalkies may be distinguishable by brighter and deeper shades, your chalky man insists on satisfying himself by marking the stamps with a silver coin. "As a consequence," said this dealer, "I assure you that our stock books come back with stamps spotted and marked to such an extent that lots of the stamps are rendered unsaleable as mint copies."

What Gibbons is doing with Chalkies

OF course if collectors will swallow the bait and be such cranks as to buy two sets of the same series just because the surface of the paper has been subjected to a little different treatment, then you cannot blame the dealer who is compelled to make the distinction to satisfy his customer. The inexperienced cranks who have rushed for chalkies are forcing up the price of so-called ordinary paper. Gibbons, I understand, will adhere to their wise decision not to catalogue chalkies, but to treat them as one of those

minor varieties, such as broken letters, etc., that you may include or not, as you please. In their stock books they are separating them for cranks and giving them a special and related number; thus, if the ordinary stamp is 98, the chalky variety of that stamp will be 98a, and so on through the list, the added letter a to the number of the ordinary stamp indicating the chalkies. Paper-makers and printers are continually experimenting with papers, and if we are to go cranky over every little change they make, we shall soon want a catalogue the size of the London Directory.

Playing with Papers

IN many ways we are attempting the impossible already in trying to differentiate in the matter of papers. A short time ago I put a couple of stamps before an expert in paper-making. He is doing a very heavy trade with the leading mills in all sorts of paper. I gave him two stamps—one a rarity, the other a common stamp, differentiated only by the paper. He examined them closely, and after studying them some time he said, "These papers may be by different makers, but they are evidently made to the same specification, and with only a bit of paper printed all over like this, it is simply impossible to say they are from different mills; a clear sample might be distinguishable, but not a wee bit printed over like this." But we stamp collectors profess to do what that paper expert declared it was impossible for even a paper expert to do. Are we not getting a little ridiculous in our variety mongering?

The Philatelic Conservatory

SOME dealers who don't care a brass button about any interests but their own run a philatelic conservatory where they cultivate chalky papers, broken letters, and other things that can't be got to flourish in the open, and they bring them on for sale to a large gullible constituency. They do a roaring business—for a time. But the reaction against such stuff is bound to come some day, and then the philatelic conservatory will be shattered into fragments.

Cranks and Sane Collectors

I HAVE often considered the question as to which class of trade I would go in for if I were to throw up collecting and start as a dealer, and each time I have come to the conclusion that it is decidedly more profitable to cater for the crank than for the sane, experienced collector. By judicious and free advertising you can get the crank to swallow anything, and he belongs to a much more numerous class than the sane collector. The sane collector takes care to understand what he buys; the crank takes your rubbish at your own valuation. He is no trouble; you can feed him with whatever you like, and he'll pay cash on the nail. Pairs, strips, blocks, sheets—you can load them on to him in any quantity, especially if you stuff him up with hints that you have only one sheet left. I have seen it done over and over again. Some people say such a business must come to an end, that it is sure to be seen through in good time, that even the crank's eyes open eventually. What of that? Don't we know that fresh cranks are being born into the world every hour of the day?

The Past Season

ACCORDING to "The Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society of London";—

The past season may be summed up as having been a conspicuous success. The one drawback is the complaint among some of the less important dealers that their sales have not been quite up to anticipation. We are, however, inclined to attribute any failing of returns rather to understocking than to want of demand. It is obviously becoming more and more difficult to stock some of the Colonial and European stamps that are generally affected by collectors, especially in fine condition. Dealers cannot keep these—except at exorbitant rates—and we are strongly inclined to believe that in almost any case of a dealer who has been dissatisfied with his total sales, that his position would have been materially changed for the better had he been enabled to recruit his stock with first-class stamps. The larger dealers generally are fully satisfied with their sales during the past season, and the auctioneers, in volume of lots and frequency of sales, have probably eclipsed all previous records.

Death of really fine Stamps

HERE is what the same authority says about the ever-increasing difficulty of getting fine copies of old stamps:—

One has only to turn to the auction catalogues of twelve or fifteen years since to see how immeasurably superior were the average of the lots submitted to auction. Stamps such as imperforate Ceylons, woodblock Capes, old Mauritius, lithographed and early Trinidads, Sydney Views, fine West Indians, and other good old stamps were submitted at almost every sale. The fact is that the "shrinkage of rarities," which formed the subject of an article in this journal a few years back, has developed, and there is now a "shrinkage of good stamps." This is inevitable, for the "finds" of old issues, even used, must gradually exhaust themselves, as they have long since in the case of unused stamps. Occasionally, as of late years in the instances of Cape, Ceylon, and Trinidad, there

has been a "turn-up" of a limited or medium number of old issues in mint condition, but in every case their perfect condition has stimulated the demand and their absorption has been abnormally rapid. It may safely, therefore, be argued that, alike in the present outlook and past demand, the philatelic forecast is bright, sound, and encouraging.

Patient and Persevering Collecting

ALL of which goes to show that in the future it is the patient and persevering collector who will pick up the plums. The man who turns over a few stock books in a fruitless search for some fine old stamps, and concludes that it is useless to expect to look farther, is not the sort of collector to build up a fine collection; on the other hand, the collector who hopes on and perseveres with his patient search for what he wants, fills his blanks some day. Every now and again a chance comes his way. Take the most recent instance. A few weeks ago you might have searched high and low for a nice set of mint copies of the De La Rue printings of the triangular Capes with full gum and nice margins. Now you may have your pick from a choice lot that has fallen into the hands of Stanley Gibbons.

And so it will be.

The chance comes some day to the patient, persevering collector. Some collectors sell out, others join the great majority, and their accumulations come on the market. Take the Mann Collection. For years that collection has been absorbing all the fine copies of grand old Europeans. But now it is on the market, and we can have our fill of rarities that some of us have dreamt of but never seen.

Ingle-nook Yarns

The "Anglo" Stamp Robbery

By P. G. GILLARD

CHAPTER I

THE managing director and the secretary were in consultation. There was trouble at the Anglo-Saxon Stamp Co., Ltd., one of the most esteemed firms in the City.

A large number of stamps to the value in all of £35,000 had disappeared, had been lost, abstracted, stolen—what else?—from the safe. The amount had been hastily arrived at by the cashier, Mr. Jones. He was able, too, to fix the time within an hour, for he had visited the safe at 12.30, when all was correct. An hour later, at 1.30, the contents of the safe drawer were missing. It was as if the stamps had been foully stolen by some unscrupulous hand.

Mr. Erskine, the general manager, a big man, with a well-filled waistcoat and a rather shiny, jovial face, usually an easy-going, comfortable-looking person, but just now much upset under the pressure of great emotion, summed it up in a very few words.

"It's that terrible drawer. Our system is faulty. We have been warned of this a dozen times."

The cashier, a little vinegar-hued, hatchet-faced man, defended it.

"It has served, sir, ever since I can remember," he said. "No one found fault with it until Mr. Sackville put it into your head. He was an intolerably conceited youth while he was here as ledger clerk. Now he has got to be somebody, as he thinks he is, he wants to ride rough-shod over us and teach us all our business."

"Mr. Sackville was right. He is a friend of mine and a good client. He has the laugh against us, anyhow. But there, we have talked enough. It is time to act and give notice to the police."

CHAPTER II

THE detective who presently came upon the scene was an Inspector Dovedale, an officer of good repute, safe, solid, unemotional; in person squarely built, with thin, sharp features, rough in manner, and abrupt and blunt in speech. His direct and searching questions soon put him in possession of the facts so far as they were known.

He reasoned it out fairly enough.

The stamps were gone, that was self-evident.

How, and by whose agency, came next in order. If he could frame any satisfactory theory as to

how it was done, he might arrive at the person who did it.

That "system" of which the managing director complained complicated matters a good deal. It was simply wicked, thought the inspector, not only in encouragement given to evil doing, but in the difficulty imported into detection. The safe for the stamps, the "drawer," was open to any one of the staff within the interior, that is to say, the office staff and assistants. They might go to this drawer without question, for it lay under a desk in a little private hutch or enclosure where certain information was stored, and to which any member of the staff might have reason to refer. The place was known as the "calendar" desk, from the "calendars"—in other words, the names and addresses of all clients of the firm brought down to date—which were fixed over the desk. Underneath the desk, as previously mentioned, was the safe full of stamps for daily use and consumption.

There was no definite check upon the stamps—not at least until after business hours, when the purchases were finally totalled—nothing more than the near neighbourhood of the cashier, who sat close by the desk, and who could see, when he was there, all who went in or out. It was not his express duty, however, to keep watch; he was not expected to be constantly at his post, and although he would have stopped any unauthorized person from entering, the road was open, in his frequent absences, to the safe drawer.

Yet more. The detective discovered, and with increased disgust, that the treasure was open, under certain not impossible conditions, to all the world. There was a second way in, a door from a back room, and that room could be reached by a short corridor direct from the street. Any ill-disposed person who knew the ropes could walk straight in. It would be a daring feat for a stranger, but not for any one who, if caught, could give a plausible excuse for his presence, such as a call on business with the manager and so forth. Outsiders would no doubt have to run the gauntlet to pass the hall porter; yet the corridor was only obliquely under observation by the assistants, and given the temporary absence of the guardian of the door, and supposing that the parlour was empty, any one might walk through to the "calendar" desk. Never in truth was treasure so badly guarded; never did a case offer more difficulty from the outset. The area of suspicion not only included the office staff, but extended to the whole constituency of the firm, from the manager down to the porter, with the addition of any enterprising member distinguished amongst those trading under the banners of the criminal profession.

Inspector Dovedale shook his head and swore (all policemen and otherwise can do this). He could see no great credit in the job. It was too much complicated and mixed up and dark. But still, true to his calling he tackled it, doggedly persevering, according to his estimated lights, starting from the only scrap of firm ground that existed: the limitation of time, the one hour between 12.30 and 1.30 p.m. during which the robbery had been committed.

After a couple of hours' patient investigation he had made no great progress or advance towards solving the great mystery surrounding the case.

The cashier, although his place was by the "calendar" desk, was unable to state positively who had gone in. He only knew that he had not been there himself from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m.

The four assistants were asked in turn, and all had either denied they had gone in, or were unable to remember what they had done at the time. It was the same with the rest of the staff. The inspector would have been exasperated by this consensus of denial, but that he felt sure some one was lying. At the same time he was compelled to admit that it was the luncheon hour, when there was little doing; and it was moreover a dull season in the City. He wanted to have every one on the premises searched there and then, but that was a high-handed proceeding to which the head would not agree.

The manager had never abandoned the notion that the thief might have come from the outside. Yet nothing positive could be elicited in this direction. The hall porter's was the only evidence available, but it was not worth much. He had seen a number of people pass in between 12 and 1 p.m., or thereabouts, but they had gone to the counter, not the parlour; he would have noticed the latter. That was his duty. He had recognized no one; no one had come past that he knew, except—he had an idea that he had seen Mr. Sackville, but he was not at all sure. If he had seen him he thought little of it; Mr. Sackville was often in the parlour with Mr. Erskine.

"He has not been here with me to-day: of that I'm positive," interrupted Mr. Erskine. The inquiry was taking place in the parlour.

"Might he not have come in here, and not seeing you, gone away again?" suggested the detective, and Mr. Erskine assented.

"I should like to ask the assistants whether they have seen him," suggested Mr. Dovedale.

"It is hardly worth while. There can be nothing against Mr. Sackville. Surely you know him! The bullion broker of New York and other places. You must have heard of him. You know him, I dare say. You do? Well, he's a warm man; once a clerk here, who has since made his way in the world. He is a client of ours, and is often in and out to see me."

But Inspector Dovedale held to his point, and the four assistants were called in one by one and questioned. All but one were positive they had not seen Mr. Sackville. The one exception was one of the juniors, Cecil Lane, a brisk, bright-eyed youth of fair complexion, with the trick of reddening quickly. He would not commit himself, and spoke hesitatingly, evasively, with such heightened colour and embarrassed air that the detective made a mental note of the fact, which he produced when alone in the parlour with the manager and cashier.

"That last chap—what of him? He seemed to be keeping back something. Is he all square?"

"Cecil Lane?" answered Mr. Erskine. "Oh, a good lad, promising enough. Eh, Mr. Fawkes?"

"So far as we see, sir, but we cannot afford to be too confiding, and I have heard he goes a good deal into society. He's a lively youngster, not to say fast," said the vinegar-faced cashier.

"Mr. Sackville has put you against him. A little bird has whispered to me that young Lane is sweet on his daughter, and the father owes him a grudge." (To be continued.)

Philatelic Societies

Enterprise Philatelic Society

Secretary: James L. Eastwood, 169, Ferme Park Road, Crouch End, N.

Meetings: Monthly, Devonshire House Hotel, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.

THE fourth annual general meeting of this Society was held at the Devonshire House Hotel, Bishopsgate Street, E.C., on 16 May, 1906. Those present were Messrs. W. B. Edwards, B.Sc., A. H. Harris, H. W. Westcott, A. H. L. Giles, R.N., H. Lee, G. H. Ordish, E. W. Butcher, W. H. Eastwood, H. Thorman, P. Farnan, O. Marsh, E. A. Smart, J. R. Burton, and A. C. Constantinides.

Mr. W. B. Edwards, B.Sc. (Vice-President), occupied the chair.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the report of the Hon. Secretary was submitted and adopted. From the facts mentioned in the report it appeared that the membership had enjoyed a very satisfactory increase during the past season. The papers read by members and the displays by Mr. W. B. Edwards, B.Sc., Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A., and other members had been much appreciated. A competitive display of stamps of the Far East by members was a new departure by the Society, and proved a great success, in view of which the Committee will use every effort to maintain this part of the Society's programme, and the competitive displays will, if possible, be made a feature of the programme for Season 1906-7.

The Exchange Superintendent's report showed that the past season's packets had been well sustained, and the percentage of sales shows a steady increase.

The statement of accounts submitted to the meeting evidenced the continued prosperity of the Society, and the balance in hand at the end of the financial year will, it is expected, be an extremely satisfactory one.

The Hon. Librarian gave a short account relating to his portion of the Society's work. The donations to the Library during the year had been very numerous and acceptable, and the fund started last season for the purchase of monographs has resulted in the addition of a number of good books to the Library. Further subscriptions to this fund will be welcomed by the Hon. Librarian.

A few remarks were made by the Hon. Counterfeit Detector, Mr. H. W. Westcott, in reference to the Society's Collection of Forgeries, and it appeared that a number of very useful contributions had been added to this branch.

Mr. Westcott then moved a vote of thanks to Mr. W. B. Edwards for donations to the Forgery Collection since the previous meeting.

The following officers were elected for the new season 1906-7:—Patrons: F. W. Lake, Esq., and E. Heginbottom, Esq., B.A.; President: W. B. Edwards, Esq., B.Sc.; Vice-Presidents: E. A. Klaber, Esq., and J. R. Burton, Esq.; Hon. Librarian: Mr. A. H. Harris, The Library, Buckhurst Hill, Essex; Hon. Exchange Supt.: Mr. A. H. Harris; Hon. Counterfeit Detector: Mr. H. W. Westcott, 11 Dalkeith Road, Ilford, Essex; Hon. Secretary: Mr. James L. Eastwood, 169 Ferme Park Road, Crouch End, N.; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. W. H. Eastwood, 169 Ferme Park Road, Crouch

End, N.; Committee: Messrs. A. C. Constantinides, E. W. Butcher, D. H. Jackson, and Office Bearers.

The revision of the rules of the Society was the final business submitted to the meeting. No very important alterations and additions were made, with the exception of Rule No. 1, relating to the future designation of the Society. In reference to this many suggestions were made by those present, and eventually, on the suggestion of the chairman, it was decided that the Society in future be called "The City of London Philatelic Society."

A further alteration relates to the monthly packet of the Society, which it was decided should in future be sent out in two sections, viz. Section A, relating to Great Britain and the Colonies, being dispatched on the 1st of each month, and Section B, to include stamps of the rest of the world, being started about the middle of the month.

The officers of the Society will cordially welcome new members to the meetings. Stamp collectors desirous of joining should apply to the Hon. Secretary as above.

Members will please note that the Hon. Secretary will be absent from London from the 10th to the 31st of August, both inclusive, and replies to communications during that period will be delayed. All correspondence will be forwarded, but it is hoped that only pressing letters will be sent during the above-mentioned period. Applications for membership of this Society will be submitted at the first meeting in the coming season.

Philatelic Society of Victoria

President: F. A. Jackson.

Secretary: W. Brettschneider.

Meetings: 128 Russell Street, Melbourne.

THE ordinary general meeting of the above Society was held at the rooms on Thursday, 21 June, 1906, at 8 p.m.

The President, Mr. Rundell, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The resignations of Messrs. J. Davis and O. W. Rosenhain had been received, and were accepted with regret.

The meeting decided to exchange another book with the Philatelic Society of South Australia.

Messrs. W. A. Weymouth and A. McKnight, having been recommended by the Committee for election, were balloted for, and duly elected members of the Society.

The following nominations for office bearers for the ensuing year were then made:—President: Mr. F. A. Jackson; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Jas. Welsh and L. A. Chester; Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent: Mr. W. Brettschneider; Librarians: Messrs. L. A. Chester and J. Williamson; Committee: Messrs. the Rev. H. W. Lane, J. Williamson, N. C. Horwood, J. Welsh, L. A. Chester, A. S. A. Whelen, S. J. Hatch, and W. T. Littlewood.

It was then proposed and seconded that Mr. C. W. Ellis be elected Auditor—carried.

Positions in book 157 were next balloted for, after which Mr. Donne entertained the members to a graphophone concert.

Special Bargains

FOR G.S.W. READERS

I*N the course of business there comes frequently the opportunity of buying large parcels of comparatively scarce stamps at bargain rates.*

Hitherto such purchases have been added to stock, and have generally resulted in the reduction of the Catalogue quotations.

In future, instead of being added to stock, they will be offered as Special Bargains to our readers.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

Foreign and Colonial readers will be supplied with these bargains if they dispatch their orders within one week of receipt of the number containing the offer.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

IS AS FOLLOWS:—



ECUADOR.

1897. Type as above.

1 c., green.	20 c., yellow.
2 c., orange.	50 c., ultramarine.
5 c., lake.	1 s., bistre.
10 c., brown.	5 s., lilac.

Only three of these stamps are priced unused in our new Catalogue.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE for the complete set of eight stamps UNUSED and MINT:—

4s. the set, post-free.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED
391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 7
Whole No. 85

18 AUGUST, 1906

VOL. IV.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Colombia—continued



Republic of Colombia

BEFORE dealing with the stamps of the Republic of Colombia it will be interesting to glance at the events which led to the change in the Constitution.

In 1884 President Nunez, whose portrait appears on the 10 c. of the second series of the Republic, had become virtual Dictator, and, after a visit to Europe, returned saturated with opinions distasteful to the Liberal party which had placed him in power.

Discontent spread rapidly, and in April, 1885, ripened into an open revolt and civil war. Several engagements were fought before the rebellion was crushed, and it was not till September that peace was restored. "The result of this struggle," says Mr. Akers, "was that the administration of President Nunez and the Conservative party obtained absolute control of the country."

Then came the clipping of the wings of the separate States, and the welding them

all into one Republic, with supreme power centralized in the Government. Mr. Akers says of the change:—

To safeguard the country against further revolutionary movements, a drastic reform in the Constitution was promulgated on 6 August, 1886. It provided for the abolition of the federal system of government, the States being deprived of their semi-independent administrations and becoming provinces under the control of a governor nominated directly by the President; and in each Province or Department a local assembly, elected by the inhabitants, was created to superintend local affairs. The life of the National Congress—Senate and House of Representatives—together with the Presidential term, was extended to six years, in place of two as hitherto, and other minor changes decreed. Murder had hitherto been punishable by imprisonment for ten years, and by allowances for good behaviour during confinement this could be reduced to two-thirds of the sentence; but by the new act the penalty became death. The Press was made responsible for libellous and seditious publications, and other means were taken to check the spread of disaffection. After the promulgation of this revised law Nunez was again elected President for six years to 7 August, 1892.

And so the United States of Colombia became the Republic of Colombia, and the inscription on the stamps was changed from E. U. DE COLOMBIA to REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.

1886-9. Six values. Design: Arms type for all values but the 5 c., which had a portrait of Bolivar, the South American hero of revolt against Spanish rule. Most of the values were printed on tinted papers. Perf.



Bolivar

Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., green on bluish	0 1	0 1
5 c., blue on azure	0 3	0 1
50 c., cinnamon on buff	2 0	0 6
1 p., lilac-rose	10 0	0 9
5 p., brown	25 0	25 0
5 p., black	—	30 0
10 p., " on rose	15 0	50 0

Same date. Three values. Designs: Portraits—General Sucre on the 2 c., President Nunez on the 10 c., and General Narino on the 20 c. Printed on tinted papers as before. Perforated. In this issue a very curious mistake occurred on the 20 c., the word REPUBLICA being wrongly engraved REPULICA. Copies of the error are fairly common, and are catalogued at only 1s. 6d. The error was subsequently corrected.



Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2 c., red on rose	0 2	0 6
2 c., " yellow	4 0	—
2 c., " white	3 0	—
10 c., orange	1 6	0 1
20 c., violet	10 0	10 0
20 c., violet on lilac	1 6	1 6
20 c., " green	4 0	4 0

1890-1. Five values. Designs separate for each value, as illustrated. Printed on tinted papers and perforated.



Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., green on pale green	0 4	0 3
2 c., rose-red on rose	0 4	0 4
5 c., blue on blue	0 2	0 1
10 c., brown on yellow	0 4	0 4
20 c., violet	2 0	2 0

1892-7. Eight values. Designs: The 1 c. of the 1890-1 series changed in colour; the 2 c. new design, as illustrated; the 5 c. and 10 c. of 1890-1 with colours changed; and 5 c. and 10 c. of new designs, as illustrated; the 20 c., a new design, as illustrated; the 50 c., 5 pesos, and 10 pesos of 1886-9 with colours changed; and a 1 peso of new design, as illustrated.



Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., red on yellow	0 1	0 1
2 c., blue-green	0 2	0 1
2 c., red on rose	1 0	2 0
5 c., brown on pale brown	0 4	0 1
5 c., black on buff	—	—
10 c., brown on rose of 1890-1	0 5	0 1
10 c., " "	—	0 6
20 c., " azure	0 2	0 2
50 c., violet on lilac of 1886-9	0 4	0 4
1 p., blue on green	0 6	0 5
5 p., red on lilac-rose of 1886-9	2 0	2 0
10 p., blue	3 0	3 0

1898-1901. Three values. Design: The 1 c. and 5 c. of separate designs, as illustrated,



and the 10 c. and 50 c. of the same design, as illustrated. Printed on tinted papers and perforated.

Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., red on yellow	0 1	0 1
5 c., brown on pale brown	0 2	0 1
10 c., " rose	0 3	0 1
50 c., blue on lilac	0 6	0 6

1899-1900. Provisionals. Two values. Design: Rough, local copies of the Arms type, printed and issued at Cartagena during the usual civil war, which interrupted communication with the capital, Bogota. Each stamp was authenticated by means of a device formed of stars, which was overprinted in blue or mauve. A few of the 5 c. were perforated, but the rows of stamps not being very straight or parallel, the perforation was not a success, and the attempt was given up.



Provisionals.

Overprinted with Stars.

Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 c., red on buff	0 9	0 9
10 c., blue	1 0	1 0

Perf.

5 c., red on buff	—	5 0
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Overprinted with wavy lines in mauve.

Perf.

5 c., marone on green	1 0	—
10 c., red on rose	1 6	—

Two further values of 1 c. and 2 c. formed the 5 c. and 10 c. by erasing the labels at the top and bottom, and substituting type-set inscriptions and adding a type-set frame around the stamp. The specialist finds an abundance of varieties of these two stamps.



Provisionals.

Overprinted with wavy lines.

Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., brown on buff	0 3	0 3
2 c., black	0 6	1 0

1900. One value. Design: Arms type as illustrated, overprinted with wavy lines. Some issued imperforate and some perforated.



Overprinted with wavy lines.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 c., vermilion (imperf.)	0 6	—
5 c. „ (perf.)	—	—

1901. Two values. Designs: Arms type as illustrated, overprinted with the letter "S" in script, repeated in a frame, in violet. Imperforate and perforated.



Overprinted with letter "S" repeated.

Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., black	0 9	—
2 c. „ on red	2 6	—

Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., black	0 1	—
2 c. „ on red	0 1 0 1	—

1902. Four values. Design: Arms type, different for each value, as illustrated. The 1 c. and 2 c. were overprinted with a chain pattern in red, and the 5 c. and 10 c. with a five-pointed star in magenta.



Overprinted with chain pattern.

Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., blue	0 1	—
2 c., bistre	0 1 0 1	—

Overprinted with Star.

Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 c., violet	0 3 0 3	—
10 c., brown	0 1 0 2	—

Same date. Three values. Design: Arms type as illustrated. Overprinted with seven parallel wavy lines in red. Perforated.



Overprinted with wavy lines.

Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 c., bistre-brown	0 1 0 1	—
10 c., black	0 1 0 1	—
20 c., magenta	0 2 0 2	—

(To be continued.)

**STANLEY GIBBONS
PRICED CATALOGUE OF
THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WORLD**

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Vol. II. The Rest of the World.

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Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,

391 Strand, London, W.C.

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

Sicily

Ferdinand II, King of the Two Sicilies, was born at Palermo on 12 January, 1810. He was the son of Francis I by his second wife, Isabella Maria of Spain, and succeeded his father in the year 1830.

He soon showed himself as corrupt and worthless a king as his predecessors. His second wife, Maria Theresa, was the daughter of the Archduke Charles of Austria; consequently Ferdinand leaned much to Austrian advice. In 1848, the year of revolutions throughout Italy, Sicily revolted from Ferdinand. In spite of his grant of a constitutional government, Ferdinand and his family were declared to have forfeited the crown. The promised national parliament was called and quickly dismissed. The revolt in Sicily was crushed by a cruel bombardment of the chief cities, which earned for Ferdinand the unenviable title of "Bomba." He died on 22 May, 1859.

Costa Rica

General Prospero Fernandez, President of Costa Rica, was born in San José de Costa Rica in 1834. He studied at Guatemala University, and entered the military service in 1852. Three years later, with the rank of lieutenant, he marched with the auxiliary forces of Costa Rica to Nicaragua to repel the invasion of William Walker and his filibusters. During 1856-7 he took part in the battles of Santa Rosa, Jan Jacinto, and Rivas. In 1858, the time of Walker's second invasion, he assisted in the capture of his steamers in the river San Juan. The revolution of 1870 against the government of President Jimenez found a zealous advocate in Fernandez. Dr. Bruno Carranza was appointed provisional President. On his resignation, a few months later, Guardia, the leader in the revolution, succeeded to the presidency, and was proclaimed Dictator by Fernandez and his forces. In 1881 Fernandez became commander-in-chief of the forces. The following year saw him elected to the presidency. His government contributed

much to the progress of the country. He died, before his term of office was completed, in 1885, at San José.

Bernardo Soto, President of Costa Rica, was born at San José in 1853. A soldier from his youth, he became a colonel in 1882. Fernandez, on his election to the presidency, made Soto the Treasury Secretary. In 1884, on the reduction of the Cabinet to two secretaries, Soto was given the threefold office of Secretary of the Interior, Commerce, and Agriculture. He was also elected first Vice-President, and promoted to the rank of brigadier. In 1885 General R. Barrios had issued a decree to unite the five Central American republics. Costa Rica protested, and declared war on Guatemala. Fernandez died on the day after war was declared, and Soto was called to the presidency. Nicaragua joined forces with Costa Rica, and together they invaded Honduras. The death of Barrios at Chalchuapa, and the consequent collapse of his scheme, brought the war to an end. Soto was re-elected President in 1886. The improvements introduced during his administration have led to the present happy position of Costa Rica as the most flourishing of the Central American republics. Delegates of the republics met in Guatemala and concluded in 1887 a treaty of mutual union. Soto's term of office as President came to an end in 1900.

Branlio Carrillo, Dictator of Costa Rica, was born in Carrago in 1800. He was a member of the Federal Congress of Central America, and, having been elected Governor of Costa Rica, was Dictator from 1838 to 1842. The Indian revolution in Guatemala had dissolved the Federation in 1838. Morazan, of Honduras, the chief representative of the Federalist principle in Central America, fled to Chili. He returned to Costa Rica, and was elected President in 1842 in place of Carrillo. During Carrillo's term of office the foreign debt was adjusted, roads and bridges were built, and the culture of



coffee, now the staple industry of the country, was introduced. He was assassinated in 1845.

Juan Rafael Mora, three times President of Costa Rica, was born at San José in 1814.



Much of the prosperity of Costa Rica was due to his skill and sagacity. His third term of office, however, proved fatal to himself and to his policy. He had been peaceably elected in 1859, when he was seized one morning by a band of conspirators, and at once sent out of the country by sea. Montealegre, a physician of San José, leader of the Liberal party, now became President. Mora, on his return at the head of a few hundred troops in the following year, was defeated, tried, and shot at Puntarenas in 1860.

Jesus Jimenez, President of Costa Rica, was born in San José about 1820. Educated in



his native city, he entered upon a political career as a minister under President Mora. He became President in 1863. During his administration he founded the College of San Isidro, in Cartago. In 1866 Dr. José Maria Castro succeeded to the presidency, but he resigned office in 1868. Jimenez was now called by a great majority of the people to assume the executive office. He did so, and called together a constituent assembly, which elected Jimenez as President. In 1870 a revolution broke out. The President was seized and imprisoned for a day. Afterwards Jimenez was allowed to reside in Cartago under surveillance, but, in fear of his life, he escaped. In 1871 Jimenez was allowed to return, and devoted himself to improving public education.



(To be continued.)

The Stamps of Sind

FROM THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF INDIA"

Appendix III.

From No. 1079 of 1853.
THE POSTMASTER IN SCINDE.
To Captain H. W. PREEDY,
Collector & Magistrate,
Karachi.

Dated 20th October, 1853.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1893, dated 19th instant, and to forward 400 (four hundred) District Dāk stamps which is all that can be spared from those remaining on hand, and until such time as a fresh batch is received from England, the great and unexpected increase in the sale of District Dāk stamps has exhausted the very large supply last received from England, which was calculated to have lasted twelve months.

2nd. A fresh order has been sent Home by the last mail from which when to hand, your indent will be completed.

3rd. In the meantime pending the receipt of the stamps from England I request the favour of your instructing your Deputies and the several Kardars to superscribe in Red Ink the word District Paid, and applying their small official seal in lieu of the stamp on all District letters, taking care to enforce prepayment just as if they had stamps.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Sd.) E. D. L. COFFEY,
Postmaster in Scinde.

POSTMASTER'S OFFICE, KARACHI,
20th October, 1853.

Extract from No. 1358 of 1852.

From THE POSTMASTER IN SCINDE.
To H. B. F. FRERE, ESQ.,
Commissioner in Scinde,
Karachi.
Dated 25th September, 1852.

48. Whatever doubts may have existed that the District Dāks would not afford any revenue, or if any a very small portion, the introduction of the District Dāk postage stamps clearly shows that Revenue has been derived, and of more consequence, is steadily finding favour with the inhabitants of the Provinces.

49. From England I received 10,000 of those stamps; this being quite a new project, and judging from the suspicious habits of natives in general who think no transaction correct without coin being the circulated medium, I was under the impression that considerable time would elapse before the Scindians would have confidence in the stamps and generally made use of them. The stock ordered from England I calculated to last for at least 6 months, but feel agreeably disappointed to find the supply is scarcely sufficient for 2 months. This undoubtedly proves that the District Dāks are appreciated amongst the rural population of the Province.

50. I have ordered a fresh supply of stamps from England, which are expected to reach here by the next steamer.

(To be continued.)

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

ARGENTINE—continued

OFFICIAL STAMPS

Issue of 1884. Upright Surcharge

Genuine.—I have two types before me, both said to be authentic. The letters are of the same height, but there is a difference in the spacing.

In the following tables the distances are all between the nearest points, except in the F—L, where the measurement is from the left-hand edge of the F to the very end of the horizontal limb of the L. This particular measurement I have taken, as being more exact than any attempt to measure the whole surcharge could be. It will be understood that the upright surcharge, whether genuine or forged, is always in black.

Measurements.	Type 1. mm.	Type 2. mm.
Height of surcharge . . .	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Distance from O to F . . .	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
F—I . . .	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
I—C . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
C—I . . .	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
I—A . . .	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
A—L . . .	$\frac{3}{4}$	1
F—L . . .	15	15 $\frac{1}{2}$

Forged.—Of these I have five, as tabulated below:—

Measurements.	1st. mm.	2nd. mm.	3rd. mm.	4th. mm.	5th. mm.
Height of surcharge . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
O—F . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
F—I . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
I—C . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
C—I . . .	$\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
I—A . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
A—L . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
F—L . . .	11	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	15

In the first forgery the word is spelt OFICJAL; the second forgery has some parts of the letters thicker than others; the third forgery looks very well, but the letters are too widely spaced; the fourth forgery is far too small, and the fifth forgery too tall. This last is found inverted.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—I; also with part of what appears to be a large square or oblong, containing lettering.

Forged.—All my specimens are cancelled with I or the oblong. These are genuine cancellations, the forgers having taken *used* stamps, on which to print their counterfeit surcharges.

AUSTRIA

Issue of 1850. 2 Kr., black

This is the only value of which I possess forgeries, though I have seen a coarse imitation of the 9 kr., of which I did not take any notes at the time.

Genuine.—Engraved in *épargne*, on hand-made, greyish-white wove paper, thin or thick.



There is a hyphen after K K POST, and the word to the right of the crown is STEMPSEL. The little cross on the top of the crown can be seen between the two outlines of the top of the stamp. The tail of the eagle ends in a very distinct black trefoil, which points down a little to the right of the centre of the first E of KREUZER. In each wing there are seven distinct black feathers, with a thin hair-line between every two feathers. The seventh feather on the left side of the stamp does not show beyond the sword. The dark vertical band in the centre of the small shield on the eagle's breast reaches quite down to the bottom of the shield. The 2 goes very close to the outline above it, but does not actually touch, except in very heavily-printed copies. The little point projecting down from the said outline is *before* the 2.

First Forgery.—Poorly lithographed, on thin card. There is no hyphen after POST, and the next word is TEMPEL. The absence of the S is, of course, a very easy test. The orb on the top of the crown can be made out, but not the cross above it. There is no black trefoil at the end of the eagle's tail, and the tail points almost to the centre of the U of KREUZER. The feathers in the wings are very indistinct, and cannot be counted with any certainty. The dark vertical band in the little shield does not reach either the top or bottom of the shield. The 2 is placed just under the projecting point in the outline of the label above it, and touches the said point.

Second Forgery.—Lithographed, on medium, white wove paper. My single specimen is printed in *apple-green*, but I have no doubt it also exists in the proper colour. The two wedge-shaped openings in the top of the crown are absent in this counterfeit, and the top of the crown seems to bear *two* orbs, instead of an orb and a cross. There are five broad feathers in the wing on the left side of the stamp, and six on the right side. The easiest test for this forgery is that the large shield is in plain white, whereas, in the genuine, and in the first forgery, it is covered all over with dots. The 2 is closely jammed against the outline above it.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—1, 29; also one something like 81, and one composed of large letters and figures in two lines, without any outline.

First Forgery.—52, much smaller, with a single row of dots in the centre of the oblong.

Second Forgery.—29. The only part of the inscription that shows in my specimen is "Vienne, 13." I do not know whether this points to a French origin for this forgery. Of course, the Austrians spell the name "Wien."

(To be continued.)

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Austria.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 20 heller and 30 heller of the current series with the corner figures printed in the same colour as the rest of the stamp instead of being printed in black. We have already (p. 56) listed the 10 heller of this new series.



Perf.

	s.	d.
10 heller, rose	—	—
20 „ brown	—	—
30 „ mauve	—	—

Canal Zone.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. announce the receipt of the 20 c., violet, of 1895, Panama issue, and 1 peso, lake, of 1896, surcharged respectively "1 c." and "2 cts" in addition to the words CANAL ZONE in the centre and PANAMA on each side. The words COLOMBIA at the top and CENTAVOS at the foot are obliterated with thick bars. The surcharge is in black.

Provisionals.

	s.	d.
"1 c" in black on 20 c., violet	—	—
"2 cts" in black on 1 peso, lake	—	—

Levant.—A correspondent at Beirut informs the *Monthly Journal* that "a provisional stamp was issued at the British Office there on the 2nd inst. It consisted of the 2d. surcharged LEVANT further overprinted '1 Piastre,' in black; 480 copies only are stated to have been thus treated, and they were sold solely for use on letters by the outgoing mail of that date."



Perf.

	s.	d.
1 piastre on 2d., green and scarlet	—	—

Salvador.—The *American Journal of Philately* chronicles the 24 c., 26 c., 50 c., and 100 c. of the new series.



Perf.

	s.	d.
1 c., green	0	1
2 c., vermilion and black	0	2
3 c., yellow „	0	2
5 c., pale blue „	0	3
10 c., mauve „	—	—
12 c. „ „	—	—
13 c., dark brown and slate	—	—
24 c., rose and grey-black	—	—
26 c., brown „	—	—
50 c., yellow „	—	—
100 c., blue „	—	—

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W.C.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Philatelic Societies—Next Season

THE Philatelic Societies are busy getting their programmes together for the next season. They are invoking the aid of leading philatelists for the reading of papers, and are not to be envied, for the making up of a good programme is not an easy matter. One fault I have always found with Society programmes is that the readers of papers nearly always attempt too much; they take a whole country, and pass sheet after sheet of that country's stamps before their fellow-members, in a perplexing array of issues and varieties. It's like reading a paper on the history of a country from the Flood. A little more simplicity, a few more papers dealing with a single issue, would be infinitely more acceptable. I am not finding fault with individuals, but with a system, which I have followed myself simply because it has been the custom.

Philatelic Debates

And why not enliven the deadly dullness of some programmes with a lively debate or two? There are plenty of questions: Should Chalkies be accorded Catalogue rank? What should be the limitations of a Catalogue in the matter of minor varieties? Where shall we draw the line in Perforations? Old Issues v. New Issues. Commemoratives. Show Labels. Unused and Used. Gum or no Gum. Best Countries. Decorative Collecting and Arrangement.

The Herts Society Active

IF all I hear in the shape of whisperings as to what the Herts Society is going in for in the shape of waking us up with novel departures from the old wet-blanket regime be true, we are in for a lively London season this winter. The Herts Dinner during the great Exhibition gave us some hint of the reserve force upon which on occasion this active Society can draw to an unlimited extent. And I am told that, in anticipation of being given scope to show what it can do this season, the reserve forces are already in a very eruptive state.

Social Gatherings Galore

I hear that there are to be social gatherings galore. The first one is to take place in October next, and will be in the form of a Smoking Concert, the entertainment being provided by that unqualified success, Mr. Harrison Hill. Mr. Harrison Hill has already been duly catalogued as a rare variety in the entertainment line, and he has been collected and hinged for the Herts opening social. This opening dinner is to be at the Monaco, and I have also heard whisperings of other novelties which I am not at liberty to mention—yet.

Meanwhile, let it be voiced abroad that the subscription to the Herts Society is open to all philatelists, and that the subscription is not five, four, three, two, or even one guinea, but a simple

crown for entrance and another crown for annual subscription. Mr. H. A. Slade, Nine Fields, St. Albans, the Hon. Secretary, is thirsting for new members for the popular Herts. Oh, say! won't you come? I have joined the crowd, and (if I am not black-balled) shall hope to turn up at a few of the meetings, even though it does mean a special journey to town.

"The Australian Philatelist"

I HAVE just been reading the July number of *The Australian Philatelist*, and I cannot help saying how near it comes to my ideal of a colonial philatelic monthly. I wish we had equally excellent journals coming to us from Canada and South Africa. *The Australian Philatelist* is edited with marked ability, and attends primarily to the issues of Australia, which just at present keep it pretty busy.

The Pedant as Adviser

IN the opinion of Mr. Harold Begbie, an author of repute, the world would be very much improved "if more people made a hobby of word history, and, in place of postage stamps and birds' eggs, collected interesting instances in philology."

The old story. Every hobbyist thinks his own pet weakness the thing to go in for. Mr. Harold Begbie, as an author, is interested in piling up many words, and, with the narrow-mindedness of some hobbyists, he thinks other hobbies should forthwith be discarded in favour of his own pet choice.

North Borneo Rubbish

ACCORDING to a correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* there is to be no more postmarking to order of North Borneo stamps. "No stamps," says the official order, "can be defaced except those *bona fide* passing through the post."

I like the comment of that "*bona fide* passing through the post." I wonder how many unsuspecting lads have bought the postmarked-to-order rubbish of North Borneo under the impression that they were getting stamps that had genuinely passed through the post.

APPROVAL SHEETS AND COLLECTIONS

New Sheets of Stamps for beginners and medium collectors. We have just been arranging our Approval Sheets of Stamps on an entirely new and much simpler plan than formerly. The Stamps are mounted on Sheets, containing an average of 100 Stamps per Sheet. They are all arranged in the order of our New Catalogue. First, Great Britain and the Colonies, then all Foreign Countries. These Sheets contain about 5000 different Stamps, and a Sheet of any particular country will be sent on demand. The Sheets arranged to date are over forty in number, and contain all Great Britain and the Colonies, and all Foreign Countries.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

The Stamp Market

By AN ODD LOT

The New Gibbons

READERS of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* have had Part II of the new Gibbons Catalogue for 1906-7 for some weeks. It was rushed through for sale at the great Exhibition. I had calculated on having early sheets for an interesting series of notes on prices before the complete work was published, but the publishers very quietly completed the work before I could get a chance at it.

However, I have secured a few advance pages of Part I, which is now going through the press.

Great Britain

These advance sheets cover Great Britain. The changes are not many, but they are notable. Used copies of the 2d., blue, of 1840, no white lines, have been raised as follows:—

1840. No white lines.	1905.		1906-7.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
2d., violet-blue	4	0	5	0
2d., blue	3	0	4	0
2d., pale blue	6	0	7	6

The 6d., pale lilac, wmk. Emblems, 1856-7, unused, has been raised from 20s. to 30s., and used copies of the 1s., deep green, of the same series have been advanced from 7s. 6d. to 10s.

Of the 1862 series, the 3d., deep carmine-rose, used, has gone up from 7s. 6d. to 10s., and the pale carmine-rose of the same stamp, used, from 5s. to 6s. The 1s., deep green, unused, left unpriced in the last Catalogue, is now priced 40s., and used copies are advanced from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

In the 1865 series the 9d., straw, used, has been put up to 20s. from 17s. 6d..

Sundry small changes, including one drop, have taken place in the issue of 1880-3.

Miscellaneous

New South Wales: Sheets

We have received some interesting notes on the subject of these stamps from a Sydney correspondent, writing under date of 18.6.06.

"Referring to your notes on New South Wales stamps in issue No. 343, April 21st, we should like to make a few remarks.

"We have shown your article to Mr. Gullick, the Government Printer, who has kindly given us the following particulars:—

"The ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 1/-, and 2/6 are printed 240 at a time, the sheets being subsequently cut in two before being issued. The plates are divided into four panes, two of which, side by side, form the conventional sheet of 120 stamps. The 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1/- plates are so formed that one 120 are *tête-bêche* to the other

1880-3. *Wmk. Imp. Crown.*

	1905.		1906-7.	
	Un.	Used.	Un.	Used.
2½d., blue	3	0	3	0
3d., rose	5	0	6	0
3d., lilac (carmine surcharge)	3	6	4	0
4d., grey-brown	5	0	8	0
6d., grey	5	0	6	0
6d., lilac (carmine surcharge)	5	0	13	0
1s., orange-brown	7	6	2	0

The 5d., dull green, of 1884 has had a jump from 2s. 6d. to 6s., and the 6d. from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

The rarity of the Jubilee Series of 1887, the 3d., purple, on orange paper instead of yellow, has been raised from 60s. to 80s., but it is still wrongly described in the Catalogue as brown on orange, whereas we have been assured by the Controller-General at Somerset House that it is printed in purple, the same ink as that used for the 6d. of the current series, the brownish tint being due to the tinted paper.

Australians: Crown CA

MY friends who do not want to pay fancy prices later on for some of the hand-to-mouth issues of the various states of the Australian Commonwealth will do well to secure all changes as they come out. It is impossible to say which may be scarce, therefore the speculator is afraid to touch them lest he should buy just the wrong sort. But I am inclined to believe that the straightforward collector who keeps a close watch on the ever-changing issues of this period of probation in the stamps of the Commonwealth will not regret having done so.

New Zealand Speculatives

ON the other hand, I hope my young friends won't allow themselves to be rushed into wasting their money on the childish rubbish which New Zealand noodles are preparing for sale to them. They are to be labels to advertise some local show.

120, which accounts for sheets being seen with inverted watermarks. The words POSTAGE and the value are found on the bottom margin of both panes of the top sheet, and on the upper margin of both panes of the lower sheet, i.e. these words are printed four times on the *whole* sheet, close to each other, and subsequently cut. The 2½d. is also printed 240 at a time, but in this case the stamps are printed sideways, all facing the one way. The 3d. and 10d. values are printed in sheets of 120, the 5d. in sheets of 100, the 5/- and £1 in sheets of 50 (all these values, except the 10d., being in one pane only), and the 10/- in sheets of 100, in two panes of 50, side by side, which are afterwards separated. Each pane contains five rows of ten stamps.

"The black or sheet number is only found on the top half of the (240) sheet and in all cases

except the 2½d. at the right-hand corner. The machine numbers on the sheets, in the same colour as the stamps, are found at the top of every half-sheet. They are merely a workroom check, and are supposed to indicate roughly the number of sheets of 120 stamps printed. When a new plate is prepared the year is inserted in the margin.

"You are wrong in describing the two monograms, one should be W. A. G. (William Applegate Gullick) and the other C. P. (Charles Potter), the former the present, and the latter the late Government Printer, who retired in 1896.

"You are also wrong in your description of defects on the ½d. stamp plate. No. 1 stamp die is slightly depressed, No. 7 does not exist in the die, No. 25 has a small break in the outline, No. 120 does not exist in the die. No. 1 should be the "north-west" corner instead of the "north-east," it is the top left corner stamp on the upper sheet. As the stamps are printed in 240's but subsequently cut in two, it would appear to us that the writer of your article has mixed up the two sheets, as the defect in No. 25 appears on the stamp occupying that position on the lower half.

"It may not be generally known that the die from which the electros for the ½d. stamps are made is not exactly an original, having been prepared from the De La Rue die (type first issued in 1862). An impression having been taken from that die, the words ONE PENNY were cut out and HALF PENNY inserted, the figures "½" being added in the two lower corners, consequently the same satisfactory results cannot be expected as if the electros were made from the original steel die. So far as we can find out the new plate of the ½d. came into use about the middle of last year."

"SYDNEY, 26 June, 1906.

"Since writing you last week, it has occurred to us that we should explain further that the two half-sheets of the 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1/- stamps are printed head to head, consequently although the black numbers are in reality at the top right corner of the full sheets before being printed, they appear at the bottom left-hand corner afterwards, stamps on the upper half-sheet being inverted, not the paper. The words POSTAGE and the value are therefore to be seen at the top of every pane (there are an equal number of sheets normal and inverted).

"The ½d., 1d., and 2d. stamps are all set the one way and there are no inverted watermarks of these values. On all three the words POSTAGE and the value appear below the stamps on the upper half-sheet and above them on the lower half-sheet.

"Coloured numbers are always at the outside edges top and bottom, consequently while they appear at the top of every half-sheet of the ½d., 1d., and 2d., they are printed at the bottom of every lower half-sheet and in all cases are only found at the bottom margin of every half-sheet of the higher values already mentioned.

"The watermarks are all set in the direction of the black numbers, consequently they are sideways on the 2½d. stamps.

"The little numbering machines inserted in

the plate are frequently placed upside down as it does not seem to matter which way they are.

"The 10d. values have not got machine numbers in colour, no space being left in the plate for that purpose. The plate now in use is the first one sent out by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., it has proved of such good quality that it has not needed replacing. Numbers 1 and 5 are both on the plate, the first number being the number of the plate and the second (No. 5) being the number in the series prepared by that firm.

"The words POSTAGE and the value are almost worn off the 1/- plate.

"The 2 6 stamps are printed 240 in a sheet (afterwards cut in two). There are no marginal inscriptions on it, but space is provided for the numbering machines top and bottom, and the upper half-sheet has a sheet number in black.

"We have seen several sheets bearing the same coloured number in duplicate, proving that the machines stick occasionally. They are still in use.

"One machine is set two thousand ahead of the other, so that when two thousand full sheets have been printed and the numbers of the first machine will have come up to the one at which the second began and the second will have run out two thousand more. It is possible, therefore, to see in the same batch of sheets a difference of two thousand in the numbers, which may appear inexplicable to some.

"From an inspection we are inclined to the opinion that the number of sheets of 4d. stamps has reached a million and gone back to zero again as we found in one batch at the G.P.O. Nos. 865,425, and 195,109."

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

United States Stamps

THERE is some question if the next contract for the supplying of postage stamps will go to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The job, which embraces the supply for a period of four years, will relet this fall, and there will, it is understood, be several outside bidders. The Bureau would really prefer not to do the work at the figures now paid, in fact the bids of the Bureau four years ago were higher than those of a New York concern, but the difference was made up, it is claimed, from another fund, so as to enable the work to be done here. The object in doing this was to prevent the letting out of employment of several hundred people in the Bureau, a condition that would have resulted had the contract gone to New York.

The Metropolitan Philatelist (New York).

A FINE BIRTHDAY GIFT

No. 68, 1500 varieties.

Each specimen is in perfect condition, and the 1500 different Stamps form a splendid start for any one. A large number of really rare and valuable stamps are contained in this collection; but it is impossible to enumerate them, as we are constantly adding New Issues and Older Stamps when purchased. Satisfaction is guaranteed.

£1 15s., post-free and registered.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
31, Strand, London, W.C.

Editor and Reader

This page is reserved for an occasional interchange of opinions between the Editor and his Readers, and for Answers to Questions, etc. Criticisms and suggestions are specially invited, and when of sufficient general interest will be dealt with on this page.

The Publishers' Cover

W. F., in a further letter, wants to say a few more words about our publishers' cover. He did not mean to attack the cover. He writes: "My contention is that five shillings, according to your own figures, for two volumes per year is beyond the pockets of a great many. Those who can afford it will of course have the regulation cover, but for those who cannot, it is better to bind cheaply and plainly than not bind at all." We agree, and we have recommended buckram to those who want to be economical.

Simple Sets of Modern Issues

THEN our friend suggests that if we were "to occasionally serve up in the 'Countries-of-the-World' style some lists of perfectly simple sets of modern issues such as France, Germany, Belgium, etc., of to-day, you might recruit a collector who is inclined to stamps, but frightened by the cost, or hopelessness of getting any but common ones. And good common specimens well set up are not to be disdained."

Again we agree, and would direct the attention of our correspondent to page 3 of our cover, on which our publishers seem to be following very closely the lines he recommends.

The Cost of Collecting

The reference to a would-be collector being frightened by the cost is a point well worth discussing. And we venture to express the opinion that most collectors who fear the discouraging effect of high prices never realize the fact that thousands of stamps are catalogued at one penny. Now what does this mean in collecting? It means that if a collector confined himself strictly to stamps catalogued at a penny, and restricted his collecting to, say, five shillings a month, he could thus make a collection of picked copies at the rate of 720 stamps a year, and in ten years he would have a collection of 7200 stamps. This is for picking your own copies at one penny each.

More Economical Collecting

But the economically minded can collect even more cheaply, probably at half the price, by taking advantage of bargains in packets and sets. A very fair collection could even be got together for an average of one farthing per stamp. That being so, stamp collecting need frighten no one. As a matter of fact, stamp collecting may be limited to pence, shillings, or pounds, at the will of the collector. It will be remembered that our publishers gave readers of *G. S. W.* an opportunity in October last year of purchasing five packets of 1000 different stamps, which catalogued up to between £4 10s. and £5, for eleven shillings, post-free. So that it will be seen there is no cause for being frightened at the cost of stamp collecting.

The Bogy of Cost

This bogy of cost, after all, is one for which we are ourselves very much to blame. We are so fond of astonishing the non-collector with a list of big prices paid for stamps, and are so continually talking about the rising prices of certain stamps, that it is no wonder people run away with the idea that one must be a millionaire to be able to make anything of a collection. It is high time we harped on the other string a bit, and gave some striking illustrations of what can be done for a few pence in stamp collecting. Take the country we are just now writing up in "Countries of the World," and note what a large proportion of the stamps of the Republic of Colombia may be had for one penny each.

Advertising "G. S. W."

F. M. says: "Why not have a banner stretched from the office in the Strand to the other side of the road, with words to the effect that the magazine is the best for beginners and collectors?" Ah, why not, indeed! Well, in the first place, we have a better plan for getting at the London non-reader; and, in the second place, what we want is a large world-wide sale, a sale in every town of the Empire. We want to enlist the interest of every reader to the extent of getting him to make the *Weekly* known to all stamp-collecting friends.

Great Britain ½d., blue

WE will deal with other interesting points in F. M.'s letter in a later issue. Meanwhile, we may inform him that his ½d., blue, of Great Britain is not a true colour, as the stamp has never been printed in that colour. The blue is a changeling, due to exposure. Perhaps some chemical friend, Mr. W. B. Edwards, or some other collector will explain how the change comes about, and why.

THE KING'S OWN POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

This Album has been specially designed for those collectors who either commence a collection with the Postage Stamps of King Edward VII, or who collect these stamps as a supplement to a General Collection. The King's Own Album contains 100 pages of heavy white plate paper outlined with a neat border of neutral grey, with quadrillé background inside the grey border, and name space at the top of each page. Exact size of leaves from the outer edge, 7½ × 9½; available for mounting stamps, 6½ × 8½. The title-page is printed in the Royal Colours, with the King's Cypher Monogram and Crown. Strongly bound in cloth, bevelled boards, with the Official Cypher Monogram and Crown in gold on cover.

Post-free, 8s.; abroad, 8s. 9d.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

Ingle-nook Yarns

The "Anglo" Stamp Robbery

By P. G. GILLARD

CHAPTER II—continued

THE detective listened attentively, and resolved to give early attention to poor Cecil. A youth who was lively, even "fast," might be unable to refuse the temptation of growing suddenly rich, especially if it would help him to a wife. He said nothing on this, however, but shut his note-book with a click, and gave his opinion slowly and pompously.

"You will have to wait till things develop. Some of the stamps will turn up, you may be sure. I think it is a fool's racket, a mere amateur's; no real workman, if he'd risk coming in, would touch such paper as stamps, and if it came his way he would probably push them aside, or burn them out of spite. A beginner will give himself away by trying to realize. Now I'll take myself off."

He did not go far, and when the office hours were over he fastened himself to Cecil Lane's heels, and tracked him easily enough to the suburbs, where he made a call on the Fifteenth Avenue. Brief reference to a directory in the nearest library elicited the fact that Mr. Sackville lived there. By and by the owner came up, and Dovedale accosted him.

"Good evening, sir. Might I ask the favour of a word? I am Inspector Dovedale, of the City Police."

"What in the world do you want with me?" asked Mr. Sackville roughly. He was a bumptious, self-sufficient, narrow-minded little man, walking with a jaunty step, and carrying his hat with a conceited "cock" over one ear.

"Do you know a certain Mr. Lane of the Anglo-Saxon Stamp Company? He's in there."

"In my house? The impudent rascal! I have forbidden it, and shown him the door. But why? Are you after him? Is he wanted? In connexion with—?"

"Then you have heard what has happened?" said the detective, catching quickly at the suggestion.

"Of course, everybody has. It's common talk in the City. But there goes your man. After him, or you will lose him." And as Cecil Lane left the house Mr. Dovedale hurried after him.

"Ouf," grunted Mr. Sackville. "That man gave me quite a turn!"

He was very much put out evidently, and when he reached his drawing-room he took his daughter very angrily to task.

"So that fellow has been here again, in spite of my caution? I thought I ordered you not to receive him."

"I shall please myself whether I see him or no; he came to tell me—something very terrible—about the stamp robbery."

"What robbery?" asked the father, although he knew, for he had admitted as much to the detective.

"I made sure you knew," said the girl simply.

A pretty creature: tall, dark, well-made, and with a well-set head, carried high. "A number of rare and valuable stamps have been taken, abstracted, stolen, from the Anglo-Saxon Stamp Company"

"Oh, and why should that precious youth come to tell you, eh?"

"It was you he wished to see. He thought you might know something. He believed that he had seen you in the shop about the time—they have fixed the time, you see."

"Seen me? Great Scott! Does he mean to accuse me of the theft? He's far more likely to have done it himself."

"Father! How dare you? But, there, you were always the same about poor Cecil."

"Poor Cecil, indeed! I say you shall not call him Cecil. Now less than ever. I dare swear he will be in custody to-morrow, and in the end will get seven years. Shall you still want to wait for him?"

"Aye, till the very end of my day, for I love him, love him with all my heart and soul. What do you know about love—you, a narrow-minded old beast of a father? I shall wait for him, and have him, and no one shall say me nay; for my mind is made up, and not all the fathers in the world shall alter it."

He turned to her fiercely.

"What do you mean by that? Upon my word, you're growing past bearing."

"Growing past bearing—oh, indeed. I am growing just enough to know that I am at least master of my own mind; and let me tell you now once and for all, I am old enough to know and choose for myself."

"I hardly know what to do with you. I ought to order you to your room, and keep you there for a few days, you little minx!"

But Dorothy, with a contemptuous laugh, threw herself in an armchair, and helped herself to a cup of tea.

"Tea, father? No? Going? Shall I send a whisky and soda, or a cocktail, or anything into your study?" she cried after him as he flung himself out of the room.

A quarter of an hour later she followed him downstairs and entered his study quietly without knocking, carrying a peace-offering, a "short" drink, cunningly prepared with her own hands.

"Who's there? Who the—? What do you want? Am I to have no peace?" he cried peevishly, as he looked up, just as she rested her chin upon his shoulder, and shut a drawer in his roll-top desk with a loud snap.

Dorothy saw something, but did not mention the fact, although her sharp brain at once formed a plan which she afterwards carried out.

She kissed him and left, having murmured a few penitent words in his ear to quiet him down; not that she meant them, oh no.

They met again at dinner, and were on reason-

ably good terms; afterwards in the drawing-room Dorothy sat down unasked to the piano and played Schubert and Chopin, and they parted, as it seemed, excellent friends.

CHAPTER III

NEXT morning after breakfast Dorothy saw her father start for business, and as usual bade him good-bye at the door.

"Father," she whispered coaxingly as she kissed him, "one little word about Cecil. Will nothing induce you to change? Some day perhaps if—if—if only he—"

"Let there be no more of this. I have spoken the last word, the very last word. There must be an end of everything between you. You shall never marry him with my consent—never have a dollar of my money if you do."

Another girl would have melted into hysterics; not so Dorothy Sackville. She only laughed aloud, and turned up her nose and tossed after her father a scornful glance.

"Oh, oh, we shall see, we shall see! I have not worked my plan for nothing. I shall and will marry him. Ha, ha, the silly old fool, if he only knew!"

The morning papers had given a full account of the robbery, and after business commenced many inquirers, both interested and sympathetic, had called at the Anglo-Saxon to hear the latest news. Among them was Mr. Sackville, who had so constantly predicted that some day a catastrophe of this kind must inevitably occur.

"Aha! dear boy!" he cried in a boisterous, rather aggressive voice. "What did I tell you, eh? You'll take my advice now, perhaps. A resolution, passed at the next or a special meeting of the board, will introduce a much-needed change, and all that kind of thing."

"It is not very generous, Mr. Sackville, to come and crow over us in this way," protested the manager in high dudgeon.

"I don't mean it, and that's a fact. I'm not quite such a beast. On the contrary. But tell me first, do you admit you were wrong? If so, I may help you. Will you promise to mend your ways about the safe?"

"That we shall most certainly do. But I really cannot see how you can help us."

"Just wait one moment. Another thing first. I must have an indemnity from the firm, a plain assurance that you will make no use of what I am going to tell you. Is that agreed upon?"

"It's a large demand. I cannot speak for the board, not positively, but no doubt they would accept a promise from me as binding."

"I will take your word for it, Erskine, and will give you something in exchange." He put his hand to the breast-pocket of his frock-coat and extracted a thick package. "There, make your mind easy; you'll find your missing stamps inside, and I trust that will settle matters."

"God bless my soul! What do you mean? The stamps—here, restored by you? How on earth did they come into your possession?" asked the amazed manager. "I must know; I have a right to know."

"I decline to answer. Remember, you gave me your word, and I hold you to it."

"But it is the most extraordinary proceeding.

Am I right to infer—I can only put one interpretation on it—did you—"

"Be satisfied with things as they are, my friend. You have had your lesson—a sharp shock, no doubt—and you've only suffered in mind. Rest and be thankful. There are the stamps. I must be off. But perhaps you had better run over them before I go."

The manager, still much perturbed, hastily tore open the envelope and drew out the contents.

A heap of stamps? Yes. Stamps they were indeed, hundreds of penny Queen's Heads neatly mounted on the original sheets.

"Good God!" exclaimed Mr. Erskine as he turned to Mr. Sackville, "how am I to take this, sir?" said he severely. "Where are the real stamps? Were they ever inside, ever in your possession at all? If it is a joke, it is a very poor one."

One look at the joker's face told that he, too, thought it very poor fun. His jaw had fallen, his airy manner had faded away, and he was the very picture of dejection and despair.

"I have been fooled; I can pretty well guess how. But that will not help me. The stamps have been taken from the envelope during the night, no doubt. But they were there, I can swear to it, for I put them in my bag with my own hands directly after I—I—"

He stopped abruptly, seeing that he was giving himself away.

"Exactly. Pray continue. After you had abstracted them. I begin to understand the situation. Mr. Sackville, you will have to bear the brunt of this."

"You will surely not carry this farther, I trust; surely you will not be worse than your word? You promised me—"

"I withdraw that promise. There can be no truckling with crime. I cannot condone your offence. It would be misprision of felony. You are responsible for the stamps. You have admitted that in word and deed."

"No man can be called on to incriminate himself," protested Mr. Sackville hopelessly, hysterically. "I appeal to you, Erskine. See me through this; help me out of it somehow. I never meant to go this length. Surely you will believe I had no criminal intention. I can make restitution. I am ready to do so. You know what I am worth, far more than the value of the stamps."

"That may be so; and the board may be induced to accept restitution. I cannot say. But what I do say, here and now, is that your conduct has been most reprehensible, positively criminal. Just to prove a technical point, a mere matter of routine administration, you bring down upon us, upon the whole staff, from me to the office boy, your old comrades, the blackest of all charges—that of dishonesty to our employers. Faugh! I have no words to express my disgust. I feel—nay, I am sure—that I ought to call in the police and give you into custody without another word."

"No, no, you won't do that. Not that. Think of my position, of my good name."

"And what of our reputation here? And what of the money you have lost the firm?"

"I have already promised to make that good. The firm can recoup itself."

"I will accept your order to that effect, and will lay it before the board. But it must be for them to decide. They are to meet now almost at once upstairs."

"Then I'll go now, and return later to hear the result," said Mr. Sackville, very meekly and humbly rising from his chair.

"Well, do you know I think you had better stay? In fact I must ask you to stay"—there was an emphasis upon the "ask" which sounded unpleasantly in the culprit's ears. "But you shall have company. Bunter"—this to the porter—"call in that gentleman outside in the dark tweed suit."

"Let me introduce you. Mr. Dovedale, of the New York Investigation Department. Oh, you know each other? That will be all the pleasanter for you. Mr. Sackville is going to remain here while the board is sitting. He wishes it, so do I; and as he might be wanted—in fact, he is wanted."

Mr. Dovedale's education had all been in the direction of showing no surprise. He allowed no more than to raise his eyebrow and lower one eyelid as he sat down near the door, and blandly began to talk to Mr. Sackville—platitudes, of course, such as he kept in stock for his prisoners—murderers, forgers, and so forth—whenever he had a fine bag.

"It's a fine day, remarkably fine day for the time of the year! I expect there will be a rise in hops! Potatoes are not very nice now, are they?" and so forth.

Meanwhile Mr. Erskine had passed through into the body of the premises, where he was met by Cecil Lane.

"I wanted to ask you, sir, if I might go out for an hour or so. It's something very urgent. The cashier does not like our leaving in the forenoon, so I have ventured to come to you."

"The cashier must be supported, my boy. But where is the urgency?"

"It's this wire, sir; came an hour ago, but I could not get to you before."

"Bird in hand. Come fetch.—DOROTHY," read Mr. Erskine; and before he could ask young Lane explained—

"It is from Miss Sackville, sir. I may tell you, sir, that I had seen him come in; and more, I saw—or was almost sure I saw—him at the calendar desk a little after one p.m. yesterday. I did not like to speak until I was certain. And I hope, sir, you will not be hard upon Mr. Sackville. You see you have to thank his daughter."

"*A corsair, corsair et demi!* The biter bit, in fact. And where do you come in, pray?"

Cecil blushed, according to his foolish custom, but said cunningly—

"Perhaps it would be as well if I started for the Fifteenth Avenue. There is no saying what might happen."

"Be off. Bring them straight up to the board-room when you return, and ask your own reward. Mr. Sackville shall pay for it."

Next day the engagement between Cecil Lane and Dorothy Sackville was duly announced to the public, and the papers stated that the stamps lost at the Anglo Stamp Co., Limited, had been recovered.

THE END

Philatelic Societies

Johannesburg Philatelic Society

Secretary: J. Glasser, P.O. Box 4967, Johannesburg.
Meetings: Masonic Temple, Plain Street, Johannesburg.

The Johannesburg Philatelic Society spent a pleasant evening on Tuesday, 3 July, 1906, at their meeting-room in the R.A.O.B. club-room, Royal Arcade. Mr. M. P. Valentine presided over a meeting of about 25 members and visitors.

The features of the evening were two superb exhibitions. One by Mr. E. Harford, Philippine Islands, which was most complete; and the other by that well-known collector Mr. A. J. Cohen, who showed his very fine collection of Spain and Colonies.

The collection of Spanish stamps was almost complete, and included most of the high values. The stamps of Cuba, Fernando Poo, Elobey, Philippines, and Porto Rico shown consisted of a magnificent lot of these Spanish Colonies, and included almost all of the rare early issues, as well as the innumerable surcharges. The collection consisted of nearly 1000 different specimens.

In both cases the exhibits were finely mounted, the specimens in every case picked, and a credit to the exhibitors.

A well-deserved vote of thanks to them was carried unanimously.

The Executive announced that a syllabus has been prepared, and was now in type, and that copies would be posted in due course to every member of the Society. For the next meeting it was announced that the B.S.A. Company's stamps

would be exhibited. This exhibit is expected to be one of the Society's best efforts, as they have promises of exhibits by such well-known collectors as Messrs. A. J. Cohen, F. H. Ansell, T. Henderson, H. F. Thompson, and other well-known philatelists. A further pleasing announcement was made by Mr. Neuberger that he would exhibit his unique African block collection, after he had exhibited at the forthcoming Durban Philatelic Exhibition. This will be a treat to those interested in Philately, as it is generally understood that Mr. Neuberger's block collection is one of the finest in the world. The due date of this exhibition will be announced in the usual course.

The superintendent of exchange (Mr. W. P. Cohen) announced that he had received a very fine sheet of stamps from Sir Henry McCallum (one of the latest members of this Society) for exchange, which would be put in circulation within the next few days. Mr. Neuberger, who had charge of the financial portion of the annual banquet, lately held at the Carlton Hotel, had managed matters so well as to leave a surplus, and it was resolved that this be equally divided between the Johannesburg Hospital, the Nazareth Home, and the S.A. Jewish Orphanage. Several propositions for membership were laid on the table.

An auction was held, and many stamps were disposed of, and a most interesting and successful meeting terminated towards 11 p.m. The Executive particularly wish it to be understood that those interested in Philately are always welcome to the Society's meetings.

Special Bargains

FOR G.S.W. READERS

***I**n the course of business there comes frequently the opportunity of buying large parcels of comparatively scarce stamps at bargain rates.*

Hitherto such purchases have been added to stock, and have generally resulted in the reduction of the Catalogue quotations.

In future, instead of being added to stock, they will be offered as Special Bargains to our readers.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

Foreign and Colonial readers will be supplied with these bargains if they dispatch their orders within one week of receipt of the number containing the offer.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

IS AS FOLLOWS:—



ECUADOR.

1899. Types as above.

1 c., dull blue	20 c., green
2 c., brown-lilac	50 c., rose
5 c., carmine	1 s., ochre
10 c., dull violet	5 s., lilac

The Catalogue price of the above Set is 18s. 1d.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE
for the set of eight stamps
UNUSED and **MINT**:—

6s. the set, post-free.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED
391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 8
Whole No. 86

25 AUGUST, 1906

VOL. IV.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Colombia—continued



Republic of Colombia—continued

1902-3. Seven values. Design: Arms type, but varied for each value. Order having been more or less restored, we get back in this issue once more to a regular series. These stamps were issued both imperforate and perforated.





	<i>Imperf.</i>	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
2 c., black on rose . . .	0 1	0 1	0 1
4 c., red on green . . .	0 1	0 2	0 2
4 c., blue " . . .	0 1	0 2	0 2
5 c., green " . . .	0 1	0 1	0 1
5 c., blue on blue . . .	0 2	0 3	0 3
10 c., grey-black on pink . . .	0 1	0 1	0 1
10 c., black on rose . . .	0 1	0 2	0 2
20 c., bistre on buff . . .	0 2	0 2	0 2
20 c., blue " . . .	0 2	0 1	0 1
50 c., blue-green on rose . . .	0 4	0 6	0 6
50 c., blue on rose . . .	—	0 9	0 9
1 p., purple on buff . . .	1 6	0 6	0 6
1 p., violet " . . .	0 6	0 9	0 9

	<i>Perf.</i>	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
2 c., black on rose . . .	—	—	—
4 c., red on green . . .	—	—	—
4 c., blue " . . .	—	—	—
5 c., green " . . .	2 0	—	—
10 c., black on pink . . .	0 1	0 4	—
20 c., bistre on buff . . .	0 10	—	—
20 c., blue " . . .	—	—	—
50 c., blue-green on rose . . .	—	—	—
1 p., violet on buff . . .	6 0	—	—

Same date. Three values. Designs: Rough views of local scenery, as illustrated. Printed in a great variety of related shades and colours. Imperforate and perforated.



River Magdalena



Puerto Colombia



Papa Hill

	<i>Imperf.</i>	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
2 c., blue-green . . .	—	0 1	0 1
2 c., blue . . .	—	0 1	0 1
10 c., scarlet . . .	—	0 1	0 2
10 c., magenta . . .	—	0 1	0 2
10 c., marone . . .	—	—	—
20 c., violet . . .	—	—	—
20 c., pale blue . . .	—	—	—
20 c., carmine-rose . . .	—	—	—

	<i>Perf.</i>	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
2 c., blue-green . . .	—	—	—
2 c., blue . . .	—	—	—
10 c., carmine . . .	—	1 0	—
10 c., scarlet . . .	—	—	—
10 c., lilac-rose . . .	—	0 4	—
10 c., magenta . . .	—	0 4	—
10 c., marone . . .	—	0 6	—
20 c., mauve . . .	—	0 2	0 2
20 c., violet . . .	—	1 0	—
20 c., blue . . .	—	—	—
20 c., carmine-rose . . .	—	—	—

Same date. Eight values. Design: Arms type as illustrated. Printed at Medellin, all on tinted papers. Perforated.



	<i>Perf.</i>	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1 c., green on pale yellow . . .	—	0 1	—
2 c., red on pale salmon . . .	—	0 1	—
5 c., blue on bluish . . .	—	0 4	—
10 c., brown on pale yellow . . .	—	0 3	0 3
20 c., mauve on pale salmon . . .	—	1 0	0 6
50 c., red on greenish . . .	—	—	—
1 p., black on bright yellow . . .	—	1 0	1 0
5 p., deep blue on azure . . .	—	3 6	3 6
10 p., brown on pale salmon . . .	—	7 0	—

1903. Five values. Designs: Cruiser *Carlagera* for the 5 c., portrait of Bolivar on the 50 c., portrait of General Pinzon on the 1 peso, and the Arms type for the 5 pesos and 10 pesos. Printed at Barranquilla in all

manner of colours. The 1 peso, blue (both shades), is of the same design as the other varieties of that value, but in a smaller size.



Cruiser Cartagena



Bolivar



General Pinzon



	Imperf.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
5 c., bistre		1 6	—
50 c., green		0 3	0 4
50 c., brown		0 3	—
50 c., orange		0 3	0 6
50 c., rosine		0 6	0 6
50 c., vermilion		0 6	0 9
1 p., brown		0 6	0 4
1 p., pale brown		0 4	0 4
1 p., rosine		0 4	0 4
1 p., bright carmine		0 4	0 4
1 p., blue		1 0	1 0
1 p., deep blue		—	—
5 p., brown		2 0	—
5 p., lilac-rose		3 0	3 0
5 p., blue-green		2 6	3 6
10 p., emerald-green		5 6	5 6
10 p., claret		—	—

Same date. Two high values. Design: Arms type in larger size.



	Imperf.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
5 p., blue-green on blue		4 0	4 0
10 p., green on pale green		7 6	7 6
	Perf.		
5 p., blue-green on blue		30 0	—
10 p., green on pale green		40 0	—

1904. Five values. Designs: Arms type, new designs for ½ c. and 1 c., but the types of 1902-3 for the 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c., with colours changed. Imperfate and perforated.



	Imperf.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
½ c., pale brown		0 6	0 6
1 c., green		0 6	0 2
2 c., blue		0 6	0 2
5 c., rose		0 8	0 6
10 c., mauve		0 9	0 9
	Perf.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
½ c., pale brown		4 0	2 0
1 c., green		—	2 0
2 c., blue		—	2 0
10 c., mauve		1 0	—

Same date. Eight values. Designs: All values in centavos of the Figure type, and Arms type for the 1 peso, as illustrated. Perforated.



	Perf.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
½ c., yellow		0 1	0 1
1 c., green		0 1	0 1
2 c., carmine		0 2	0 1
5 c., blue		0 5	0 4
10 c., violet		0 9	0 8
20 c., grey-black		—	—
50 c., chestnut		—	—
1 p., brown		—	—

Same date. Four high values. Design: Portrait of President Marroquin for the 5 and 10 pesos, and Arms type of large size for 50 pesos and 100 pesos. Printed in two colours, the centre in black. Perforated.



President Marroquin

manner of colours. The 1 peso, blue (both shades), is of the same design as the other varieties of that value, but in a smaller size.



Cruiser Cartagena



Bolivar



General Pinzon



	Imperf.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5 c., bistre	1 6	—
50 c., green	0 3	0 4
50 c., brown	0 3	—
50 c., orange	0 3	0 6
50 c., rosine	0 6	0 6
50 c., vermilion	0 6	0 9
1 p., brown	0 6	0 4
1 p., pale brown	0 4	0 4
1 p., rosine	0 4	0 4
1 p., bright carmine	0 4	0 4
1 p., blue	1 0	1 0
1 p., deep blue	—	—
5 p., brown	2 0	—
5 p., lilac-rose	3 0	3 0
5 p., blue-green	2 6	3 6
10 p., emerald-green	5 6	5 6
10 p., claret	—	—

Same date. Two high values. Design: Arms type in larger size.



	Imperf.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5 p., blue-green on blue	4 0	4 0
10 p., green on pale green	7 6	7 6

	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5 p., blue-green on blue	30 0	—
10 p., green on pale green	40 0	—

1904. Five values. Designs: Arms type, new designs for ½ c. and 1 c., but the types of 1902-3 for the 2 c., 5 c. and 10 c., with colours changed. Imperforate and perforated.



	Imperf.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
½ c., pale brown	0 6	0 6
1 c., green	0 6	0 2
2 c., blue	0 6	0 2
5 c., rose	0 8	0 6
10 c., mauve	0 9	0 9

	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
½ c., pale brown	4 0	2 0
1 c., green	—	2 0
2 c., blue	—	2 0
10 c., mauve	1 0	—

Same date. Eight values. Designs: All values in centavos of the Figure type, and Arms type for the 1 peso, as illustrated. Perforated.



	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
½ c., yellow	0 1	0 1
1 c., green	0 1	0 1
2 c., carmine	0 2	0 1
5 c., blue	0 5	0 4
10 c., violet	0 9	0 8
20 c., grey-black	—	—
50 c., chestnut	—	—
1 p., brown	—	—

Same date. Four high values. Design: Portrait of President Marroquin for the 5 and 10 pesos, and Arms type of large size for 50 pesos and 100 pesos. Printed in two colours, the centre in black. Perforated.



President Marroquin

	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Unused.</i>	<i>Used.</i>
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
5 p., red on yellowish	.	—	—
10 p., blue on bluish	.	—	—



Imperf.

		<i>Unused.</i>	<i>Used.</i>
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
50 p., orange on pale rose	.	30 0	—
100 p., deep blue on deep ,,	.	60 0	—

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Post Office Annual Report

For the Year ended 31 March, 1906

Imperial Penny Postage

IMPERIAL Penny Postage has now been extended, so far as outward letters are concerned, to the whole of the Empire (with the exception of one or two small islands) and also to Egypt and the Sudan. The Imperial Postal Order scheme has also been extended to the whole of the Empire, with the exception of Australia, Canada, and Cape Colony; and negotiations are proceeding with a view to its extension to those three Colonies.

Domestic Postal Reforms

The following domestic reforms, agreed to by the Treasury, and announced in the Budget speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, have been, or are in process of being carried out:—

(1) A reduction in the rates of postage on parcels over 4 lb. The rate for parcels of 5 lb. is now 6d., up to 7 lb. 7d., and so on at 1d. per lb. up to the maximum of 11 lb.

(2) Reduction of the poundage on postal orders for 2s. and 2s. 6d. from 1d. to ½d.; and on postal orders for 11s. to 15s. inclusive from 1½d. to 1d.

(3) Reduction of the poundage on foreign money orders not exceeding £1 from 4d. to 3d.

(4) Increased frequency of delivery in remote places.

(5) Reduction of the charge made for guaranteed Postal, Telegraph, and Telephone facilities to one-third of the loss incurred.

(6) A simplification of the rules respecting the halfpenny post.

Postal Union Reforms

The following postal reforms will come into force next year as the result of the recent Postal Union Congress at Rome, referred to in the body of this Report:—

(1) The unit of weight for outward foreign and colonial letters will be raised from ½ oz. to 1 oz.

(2) The charge on foreign letters for each unit after the first will be reduced from 2½d. to 1½d.

(3) Writing will be allowed on the address side of foreign post cards, whatever be the country of destination.

(4) It will be possible to prepay a reply to a foreign letter.

Postal Packets

It is estimated that the number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom during the year 1905-6 was as follows:—

	Number.	Increase per Cent.	Average No. for each Person.
Letters . . .	2,707,200,000	3'1	62'5
Post cards . . .	800,300,000	9'0	18'5
* Halfpenny packets	891,600,000	5'7	20'6
Newspapers . . .	185,400,000	3'3	4'3
† Parcels . . .	101,700,000	4'6	2'3
Total . . .	4,686,200,000	4'6	108'2

* Including also foreign printed papers, etc., over 2 oz. in weight, prepaid at the halfpenny rate.

† The figures as regards parcels include also parcels sent from this country abroad.

Letters and Post Cards

The increase in the number of letters is substantial, being a distinct advance upon the increase last year (1 per cent); and it is interesting to note that the letters delivered in London show an increase of 3.6 per cent, instead of a decrease, as in the past two years. This is no doubt primarily attributable to the revival of trade. The increase in the number of post cards is much smaller than in recent years, although private post cards form an even larger percentage of the whole number (84 per cent).

Registered Letters and Parcels

The number of letters registered in the United Kingdom during the year 1905-6 was 18,634,333, an increase of .7 per cent on the figures for 1904-5; whilst the number of parcels registered was 1,047,675, an increase of .6 per cent on the previous year.

Express Delivery Services

The total number of express services was 1,578,746, as compared with 1,403,053 last year. The increase, 12.5 per cent, is at a considerably higher rate than that of last year, although less than that of the preceding years.

In London 1,010,815 express services were performed, including 47,601 deliveries in advance of the postmen.

Undelivered Postal Packets

The total number of undelivered packets handled during the year was 27,099,174, an increase of 530,434, or 2 per cent on the figures for the previous year. It is not possible, as in past reports, to give a comparison in detail with the previous year for the various classes of packets; as, under a new method of procedure recently adopted, there is no record at the Returned Letter Office of the way in which entirely unaddressed packets are distributed among the various classes. A new column has been introduced in Appendix G for such unaddressed packets.

The number of registered letters and letters containing property sent through the post with insufficient addresses was 320,041. These letters contained £16,887 in cash and bank-notes, and £656,845 in bills, cheques, money orders, postal orders, and stamps. The number of letters with valuable contents posted with no address at all was 4599, the contents including £200 in cash and bank-notes, and £9766 in various forms of remittance. One unaddressed letter contained cheques to the value of £2500.

The number of insufficiently addressed letters with valuable contents shows an increase of 4000 on the previous year; and the value of the property thus entrusted to the mercy of the Post Office by a careless public has increased by no less than £33,000.

There has again been a slight increase in the number of articles found loose in the post, which included £1380 in cash and £12,272 in cheques and other forms of remittance.

Stamps and Post Cards

It has been arranged to substitute books containing twelve 1d. stamps and twenty-three ½d. stamps (price 2s.) for the books introduced in 1904 containing twenty-four 1d. stamps (price 2s. 0½d.). As the selling price will be more convenient, and the books will contain both 1d. and ½d. stamps, it is anticipated that they will meet with a larger sale than the former books.

The price of stout official post cards was reduced in November last, the number contained in a 6d. packet being increased from ten to eleven. The price of thin cards, which was formerly 5½d. per packet of ten, has also been fixed at 6d. per packet of eleven.

The number of purchases of stamps from the public during the year was 3210, representing a total value of £31,055. Several fraudulent attempts to dispose of stolen stamps were detected as the result of the precautions which are now taken before the stamps are accepted for purchase.

Foreign and Colonial Post

Tenders have been invited for the conveyance of mails to and from India, China, and Australia after 31 January, 1908; and the results will be communicated in due course. Until that date the Imperial service will be carried on under the terms of the supplemental contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company dated 25 July, 1904. In alternate weeks the Australian mails are at present carried by the Orient Steam Navigation Company under contract with the Commonwealth Government, which has, however, recently entered into fresh arrangements.

The contract with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for the West Indian mail service terminated on 30 June, 1905. Since that date correspondence for the West Indies, unless marked for transmission otherwise, has as a general rule been sent by the regular steamships of the Royal Mail Company and of Messrs. Scrutton and Company, use being also made of other means of conveyance as circumstances require.

Sea Post Offices

The Sea Post Offices established last year on board the steamships of the White Star and American lines between the United Kingdom and New York have worked satisfactorily. It is to be regretted that the negotiations with the Cunard Company for the establishment of similar Post Offices on

the steamships of the Cunard line have not yet been brought to a conclusion.

Extension of Imperial Penny Postage

In view of the special relations which exist between the Government of the Khedive and His Majesty's Government, it was arranged in December last to introduce penny postage for letters passing between the United Kingdom and Egypt and the Sudan. The Egyptian Post Office has since arranged for the adoption of this rate in its relations with many of the British Colonies.

Arrangements have been completed to apply the penny rate to letters sent from the United Kingdom to the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Rhodesia. The authorities of these territories are not yet prepared to reduce the postage on letters sent to this country; but it is hoped that circumstances will later on permit of their doing so.

This measure practically completes the Imperial Penny Postage scheme, so far as outward letters are concerned. The only places in the British Dominions not included in the scheme are a few outlying islands in the Pacific Ocean, for which it is hoped soon to make some satisfactory arrangement.

Postage Rates on Periodicals for Canada

The question of the reduction of the postage charged for magazines, periodicals, and newspapers sent from the United Kingdom to Canada is engaging attention. Although there are obvious objections to making, in the case of Canada, arrangements

more favourable than can be granted to periodicals, etc., passing within the United Kingdom itself or to other colonies, the Postmaster-General recognizes that, in consequence of the geographical situation of the Dominion, the circumstances are exceptional; and he is endeavouring to concert some plan which will meet the end in view without unduly burdening the Exchequer.

Revenue, Expenditure, and Profit

The postal revenue of the year, including the value of services rendered to other departments, was £17,064,023, an increase of £789,045 on that of the previous year. The postal expenditure was £11,795,109, an increase of £348,830 on that of the previous year. The net profit was thus £5,268,914, or £440,215 more than last year.

The telegraph and telephone revenue of the year, including the value of services rendered to other departments, was £4,151,380, an increase of £231,357, and the telegraph and telephone expenditure £4,906,087, an increase of £66,628 upon the previous year. The net deficit on telegraphs was thus £754,707, or £164,729 less than last year. If allowance be made for interest on the capital—£10,867,644—created for the purchase of the telegraphs, the telegraph deficit on the year is raised to £1,033,190.

The net revenue from the postal and telegraph services combined was £4,514,207. If the interest on the capital expended on the purchase of the telegraphs be taken into account the net profit was £4,235,724, or £604,944 more than last year.

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

AUSTRIA—continued

JOURNAL STAMPS

Issue of 1851-6. No value indicated

Blue (1 kr.), yellow (10 kr.), rose (50 kr.), red (10 kr.)

I GIVE the values on Mr. Westoby's authority, not knowing anything about the matter myself; but Mr. Bacon's book on Reprints gives them as—blue, 0.6 kr.; yellow, 6 kr.; rose, 30 kr.; red, 6 kr. The difference is chiefly a nominal one, as the blue stamp was issued at the nominal price

of 1 kr. when the florin was worth 60 kr., but really sold at 100 to the florin. Thus it was actually worth 0.6 kr. until the florin



was divided into 100 kr. There are three types of the blue stamps. Type I. has an ordinary, well-shaped s in the word STÄMPEL, and the G of ZEITUNGS is a G, i.e. it has a cross-bar. In Type II., which also has a cross-bar to the G, the s has a long head, and the top of the letter looks like the head and neck of a swan. In Type III. the s has no terminating point and looks like a worm, while the G of ZEITUNGS is like a C, i.e. it has no cross-bar.

Genuine.—Engraved in *pargne*, on greyish-white wove paper, thick to thin, and also on ribbed paper (1 kr.). There is a most peculiar long curly line attached to the base of the P of POST, pointing to the left, and a similar line attached to the first K, on the opposite side of the stamp. In Type I. these curly lines are strong and broad; in Type II. they are not quite so strong; and in

Type III, they are mere hair-lines. There is a hyphen after ZEITUNGS, just about 1 mm. distant from the s, and level with the centres of the letters. The corner-ornaments are like heraldic roses, with four large petals, and four small ones peeping out from behind them, but this is not always very clear. The lips stick out a good deal, and the upper one projects beyond the lower. There is a very strong line of shading at the corner of the nose. The shading of the central square is very much closer and darker at the bottom than at the top. The diæresis over the A of STÄMPSEL does not touch the white line above it. In Types I. and III. it is exactly above the centre of the A, but in Type II. it is very slightly too much to the left. The nose has a slightly Roman outline. From the brooch on the shoulder some oblique dark lines of shading radiate to right and left on the tunic. One line ends exactly above the s of STÄMPSEL, another between TA, the third between AM, and the fourth above the beginning of the M. The front (white) outline of the tunic reaches the bottom some distance before the s. The horizontal limb of the L is of normal length. The first dark line, running from the brooch to the right, ends exactly above the L. The letters K. K. in the left-hand label are placed to read upwards; i.e. with their feet towards the centre of the stamp. The lettering is all in Roman type.

First Forgery.—Lithographed, on thin, hard, white wove paper. There is no curly line either to the P or the K, and many of the letters are in block type; notably the P of POST. There is a stop after the word ZEITUNGS, level with the bottom of the s. There is no cross-bar to the G, but it has a little lump, which seems to distinguish it from a C. The flowers in the four corners have four petals only, with a dark ring in the centre of each flower, and four dark lines projecting from the dark ring towards the corners of the little containing-square (x). In the genuine, these lines point vertically and horizontally (+) instead of obliquely. The lips are somewhat pressed together, the upper one not projecting, and the line of the mouth points very slightly upwards towards the ear, instead of being level. The line of shading at the corner of the nose does not touch the curl of the nostril. The diæresis over the A of STÄMPSEL is placed too much to the right and too high, so that it very frequently merges into the line above it. The nose is decidedly hooked, with a sharp point; the shading at the front of the point is too heavy, making it look as though part of the point had been shaved off. The front outline of the tunic ends above the middle of the T of STÄMPSEL; the first line ends between TA; the second line does not reach the boundary of the square at all, being much too short; the third line ends over the first stroke of the M; and the fourth line ends over the last stroke of the M. The horizontal limb of the L is, if anything, a shade too long.

N.B.—The above description really covers two forgeries, but they are so very much alike that I have not deemed it necessary to separate them.

Second Forgery.—Lithographed, on rather thick, hard, white wove paper. This counterfeit has the G with cross-bar, as in Type I. of the

genuine, but the tail to the P of POST is that of Type III., i.e. very thin, and oblique, rather than bowed. The hyphen after ZEITUNGS is only about $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from the s, which is a sans-serif letter. In this counterfeit there is a hyphen before the first K, and often (though not always) a long dash after the second K, and another hyphen before ZEITUNGS. The upper corner ornaments are fairly like the genuine, but the lower ones are more like the first forgery. The lips are very like the genuine. The line of shading at the corner of the nose is, in most copies, very short and weak. The front outline of the tunic ends between the ST of STÄMPSEL, the first line ends above the middle of the T, the second line ends above TA, the third line ends between AM, and the fourth line, when visible, ends above the M. The horizontal limb of the L is curiously short, enough so to serve as an easy test for this forgery. The first dark line running to the right from the brooch ends above the end of the E. The diæresis is exactly above the centre of the A.

Third Forgery.—I think this is the least common of all the counterfeits. It is lithographed, on coarsely-wove, white paper. There is no curly line to the K or the P, and no hyphen after POST. The hyphen after ZEITUNGS is only just about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the s, and slightly above the centres of the letters. The G has a very small cross-bar. The corner-ornaments show only four petals, but the shading in them is like the genuine. The curve of the mouth runs down into a very decided sneer. The line at the corner of the nose is thin, and rarely seems to touch the nose. One of the easiest tests for this forgery is the shading of the central square, which is composed of uniform parallel wavy lines, of equal depth (or rather faintness) of colour all over, except just in the right bottom corner, where it is very slightly darker. In the genuine, and all the other forgeries, these lines are not only wavy but curly. There is no diæresis over the A of STÄMPSEL. The front outline of the tunic ends above the right-hand end of the s, the first line ends above the middle of the T, the second over the A, the third over AM, the fourth over the beginning of the M, and a fifth over the end of the M. The letters K.K. are placed to read downwards, i.e. their heads point towards the centre of the square. The lines which ought to run obliquely backward from the brooch are absent.

Fourth Forgery.—Lithographed, on thin wove paper. The specimens of this forgery are always very faint and blurred. I have it in yellowish-green, as well as in the normal colours. There is a curly line to the P of POST, but I have not been able to make out one to the K. The hyphen after ZEITUNGS is only $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the s, and a shade lower than the centres of the letters. The corner-ornaments are four-leaved, but otherwise like the genuine. The upper lip goes in a little, so that the lower one projects. The line of the mouth is horizontal. The shading at the corner of the nose is not so strong as in the genuine. The diæresis over the A, when visible, touches the white line above it. The front (dark) outline of the tunic ends before the s, the first line ends over the middle of the s, the second

line over the end of the T, the third line over the A, as far as I can make out, and the fourth line over the beginning of the M. The G of ZEITUNGS has not only a large cross-stroke, but also a tail, like an ordinary Roman G.

Fifth Forgery.—Lithographed, on rather thin, hard, white wove paper. The specimens are very much blurred, apparently not from bad printing, as in the fourth forgery, but from a weak and poor matrix. I have specimens in sage-green, olive-yellow, and salmon. The curly line at the base of the P of POST is almost invisible, and the one at the base of the K, when it can be seen at all, seems to be straight, like a hyphen. There is a dim blotch after the S of ZEITUNGS, to represent the hyphen. The flowers in the corners are very similar to those in the first forgery. The expression of the face is bad-tempered. The bottom part of the central square, both right and left, is solid dark colour. There is no diæresis over the A of STÄMPEL. The nose is slightly hooked, the L of STÄMPEL generally lacks the lower limb, and thus looks like an I. The front (white) outline of the tunic ends above the middle of the S, the first line ends above the end of the S, the third line over the end of the T, the fourth over the beginning of the M. The letters K.K. read upwards, as in the genuine.

Sixth Forgery.—An elaborate description of this is not necessary. Lithographed, on very thick, yellowish-white wove paper. The corner-flowers have only four petals; there is no hyphen after ZEITUNGS, and the G is an ordinary Roman G. There is no curly line to the K or the P, and the word at the bottom is STEMPPEL, instead of STÄMPEL; this, of course, being an easy instant test.

Seventh Forgery.—Lithographed, on stout wove paper, coloured yellow on the face, presumably to give "age." The lettering of ZEITUNGS is very thin, and the hyphen is only $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. from the S. The G is not like any of the genuine types, having an extremely short cross-stroke. The corner-flowers have four petals. The upper lip is nearly twice as long as the genuine; the outline of the nose is rather wavy; the outline of the forehead is almost perfectly vertical, though it is decidedly curved in the genuine and most of the other forgeries. There is no diæresis over the A of STÄMPEL. The first dark line of shading on the tunic ends above the beginning of the S of STÄMPEL, the second over the centre of the T, the third over the centre of the A, the fourth over the right side of the A. There are two blotchy stops after the I. in my specimen. Perhaps the easiest tests for this counterfeit are the nearness of the hyphen to the S of ZEITUNGS, and the absence of the diæresis over the A.

Eighth Forgery.—Lithographed, on thick, greyish-white wove paper. There is only a very tiny curly line to the K, almost invisible, and the line to the P seems to be bent and broken, but it is very faint. The G and S of ZEITUNGS are like Type III. of the genuine. The corner-flowers are more like the genuine than in most of the forgeries hitherto described. There is a dark line

of shading in the side of the upper lip, that looks almost like a cut. The nose is too large, and somewhat Jewish in type. The shading of the central square is more a sort of mottling than actual curly lines. The diæresis to the A touches the outline above it, and the A itself, in my single specimen, has only very faint indications of a cross-bar. The front (white) outline of the tunic ends above the beginning of the S; the first dark line of shading ends above the middle of the S; the second line ends above the right side of the T, and the third line over AM. There is a blotch, intended for the fourth line, but it does not touch the outline of the square. The stop after STÄMPEL is a short hyphen, instead of a round dot.

Ninth Forgery.—Lithographed, on stout, yellowish-white wove paper. An easy test for this counterfeit is that the curly lines are *not attached* to the K or the P, but look like curly hyphens before those letters. The said lines are thicker than in any type of the genuine. The hyphen after ZEITUNGS is much nearer to the side of the frame than it is to the S, though it ought to be equidistant between the two. The corner-flowers are fairly imitated. The upper lip has a straight outline, and is long. The nose is long and sharp, and the outline is slightly hollow between the bridge and the point, giving it a very unclassical appearance. The lines of shading in the central square are all too straight, except just in the right top corner. The serifs of the letters of STÄMPEL are exaggerated; the feet of the TA and of the MP touch each other; and the stop after the word is a good deal too large. In the upper inscription the G is like Type I., with a big cross-bar, but the S has a large serif to its foot, which is not in the genuine. The diæresis to the A of STÄMPEL is placed rather obliquely. The front outline of the tunic is above the centre of the S of this word; the first dark line is above the centre of the left arm of the T; the second is above the very tip of the right arm of the T; the third is above the A; and the fourth above AM. Of the similar lines which run from the brooch to the back, the first is very short, not touching the bottom of the square, and ends above the beginning of the E, instead of above the L. The front outline of the neck is over the A, and almost vertical, while in the genuine it is over AM, and slants upwards to the left. I have this counterfeit in blue and in olive-yellow.

Tenth Forgery.—Typographed, on very thick, hard, yellowish-white wove paper, usually with deep yellow gum. The curly tails to the K and P are thin, as in the genuine Type III. The G of ZEITUNGS is a clumsy G, not like any type of the genuine; the S is rather squeezed together, and has a distinct serif at the bottom, as well as at the top. The hyphen is short, and rather nearer to the S than to the end of the label. The flowers are fairly imitated. The upper lip is exceedingly short, and the mouth curves strongly down, with a very disagreeable expression. The nose is straight, with a very thick outline. The front outline of the tunic is above the beginning of the S of STÄMPEL; the four dark lines of shading are too regular, and too thick; the first is over the middle of the S; the second above the middle of the right arm of the T; the third above the right

side of the \bar{A} , and the fourth above the beginning of the M . The first line running to the right ends above the middle of the E . The line of shading at the corner of the nostril is *very* strong, and turns up at the end, in a thin, upward curl. The stops after the K, K , are too large. The shading on the brooch in the genuine is a sort of hook; but in this forgery it is almost a ball. Perhaps the best test for this counterfeit is in the four thick, regular lines of shading on the front of the tunic.

Eleventh Forgery.—I can only give a few meagre details of this, as my single specimen is much damaged. The U of *ZEITUNGS* is very much squeezed together, and both limbs are of equal thickness, though the right limb is much thinner than the left in the genuine. The G has a lump instead of a cross-bar, and there is a serif to the foot of the S . The hyphen is only about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the S , and a long way from the end of the label. The nose is long, straight, and pointed, and there does not seem to be any line of shading at the corner of the nose. The front outline of the tunic is above the beginning of the S ; the first dark line of shading gets broad at the bottom, and is above the middle of the S ; the second is above the $\bar{T}\bar{A}$; the third is above the right side of the \bar{A} , and the fourth is above the beginning of the M . There does not appear to be any stop after either K , but the postmark hides this part of the stamp, so that I cannot be certain.

Twelfth Forgery.—I first met with this in 1902, and my single specimen is in grey-lavender. Lithographed, on stout, rather soft, white wove paper. The curly lines to the K and P are like Type III of the genuine. The upright stroke of the E of *ZEITUNGS* is *very* thick—much broader than any of the other letters of that word; the G is an ordinary G , and the S has a serif both top and bottom. The corner-ornaments are not alike, the one in the right top corner differing most from the genuine, while the one in the right bottom corner is most like the genuine. The outline of the forehead is very much curved, instead of being nearly straight; and whereas, in the genuine, if the said outline were produced upwards, it would point somewhere about the right bottom corner of the Z of *ZEITUNGS*: in this forgery it would point towards the E or I of that word. The front (white) outline of the tunic ends above the beginning of the S of *STÄMPEL*; the first dark line ends above the middle of the S ; the second line ends over the right arm of the T ; the third line over the right side of the \bar{A} ; and the fourth over the beginning of the M . The first dark line, running from the brooch to the right, ends above the E , instead of above the L . The chief test, however, for this particular forgery is in the cap, which differs from both genuine and all the rest of the counterfeits. In the genuine, the cap has no turned-up brim, but there is a thick crop of short curls, showing from the forehead to the ear, under the cap. In this forgery, the curls are hardly visible; so that the dark shadow, intended to represent them, looks like part of the cap, and the original white outline of the bottom rim of the cap appears to be the edge of a broad, turned-up brim.

POSTMARKS.

Genuine.—Usually two concentric circles, with lettering between the circles; and date in the centre, like 96, but larger. Also a large single circle, with "Zeitungs-Expedition" following the curve, and date in the centre.

First Forgery.—37, 41, 42, all without numerals.

Second Forgery.—1; also some illegible letters; also pen-and-ink cancellation.

Third Forgery.—22, 29.

Fourth Forgery.—1.

Fifth Forgery.—1.

Sixth Forgery.—A large rectangle, much too large for the stamp. In the first line I can read, in script letters, "... e Gazzett ...," and in the second line, in large capitals, ... "ezia."

Seventh Forgery.—1, with WIEN, in large capitals; also 29.

Eighth Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Ninth Forgery.—Uncancelled; also a pen-stroke.

Tenth Forgery.—Uncancelled; also 1, with 'MILANO 45' in large capitals.

Eleventh Forgery.—1.

Twelfth Forgery.—Uncancelled.

(To be continued.)

BRITISH AFRICA POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

Owing to the fact that the war in South Africa has caused great attention to be drawn to the stamps of the British Possessions on that continent, and to the enormous increase in the number of collectors that has ensued from the issue of the War Provisionals in Mafeking, Bloemfontein, Pretoria, etc., we think this a good time at which to place before the public a new and very complete Album, designed for the British Possessions, etc., on the African Continent. The Album is designed upon the well-known plan of the Imperial Albums—the stamps in numbered spaces of the correct sizes on the right-hand page, and the description, full particulars, and illustrations on the opposite page. In order to make this a *permanent* Album we have provided from one to four blank pages *after each country*, thus making the Album available for the issues of many years to come. 220 pages. Size, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

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Death of Mr. Robert Ehrenbach

EHRENBACH.—On the 9th Aug., 1906, at Geneva, Switzerland, in his 48th year, ROBERT EHRENBACH, late of Audley Lodge, Addlestone, Surrey, and Dashwood House, Broad Street, London.

SUCH was the announcement that we read in *The Times* on 14 August, 1906. And we record with the deepest regret the sad and unexpected loss of a well-known philatelist in the very prime of life. But a few weeks since he was one of the busiest of the busy workers at the great International Exhibition held at Westminster.

As a stamp collector, he was a specialist to the finger-tips. Possessed of ample means, he was free to give rein to his ever-changing fancy, for he liked to take up country after country. His was a passion for hunting up rare stamps, and having reached the limit of a country he sold it, lock, stock, and barrel, and immediately started on another quest. In this way he was constantly roving about in the broad world of Philately, gathering the rarities of each country of his choice in turn, and accumulating an all-round knowledge of stamps possessed by few.

He was a stamp collector from early youth, and started as a specialist in Australians when on a visit to our Oceanic colonies in 1886. That splendid collection he parted with in 1891. The best stamps he sold privately, the rest he sent to auction, and realized £1400 under the hammer. Then he commenced a collection of the old German States, unused and used. This was sold for £6000. The next choice was a venture along the line of what Mr. Oldfield expressively terms limited specialism. Unused Europeans had taken his fancy, and he started making a collection limited to one copy of each. His Europeans were mostly confined to Austria, Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium, and Russia. Subsequently he added Spain and Portugal. In his search for the stamps of these latter countries he went on tour through Spain and Portugal. At Lisbon he bought a very fine lot of Portuguese, and in out-of-the-way places in Spain he picked up a grand lot of early Spanish; but unfortunately, after he had completed his stamp hunt, he extended his holiday into Morocco, and as he was journeying in the interior a lawless band of Bedouins swept down on his escort and rode off with his baggage and most of his philatelic treasures. He then sold out and took up South Americans, his favourites being Buenos Ayres, Brazil, and Uruguay, with the addition of the Dominican Republic of Central America. His 4 and 5 pesos of Buenos Ayres included no less than twenty brilliant specimens.

He was a frequent exhibitor at important philatelic exhibitions, and rarely failed to take one or more of the gold medals that were to be had. As a collector he was most fastidious in the choice of copies, and, as a consequence, his collections were ever the admiration of his fellow-collectors.

All over the Continent he was known as a liberal purchaser in the countries in which he was interested, and his well-known fondness for fine copies was acknowledged by specially fine prices. When his latest choice of a country got noised abroad he found the market uniformly stiff for fine copies of most of the stamps that he particularly needed. To checkmate this special pricing he adopted many little manœuvres of his own. On one occasion he ran over to Paris, and drove straight to all the leading dealers' addresses one after the other, and cleared out all he wanted from each stock before his friends had time to arrange prices for his benefit. On another occasion he posted on the same night over a hundred letters to the principal dealers, asking for their best of a particular country, then the object of his temporary affection. No one delayed to discuss prices, for each wanted to sell, and could not be sure that he was not first favourite.

He was always candid enough in confessing his weakness for changing from country to country. He would admit that a completed country had no further attraction for him, and as to the charge of being a wholesale dealer, he would say, "What do I care? I am collecting to please myself, and I do my collecting in my own way." It is a question whether he ever made any large profits. He was accustomed to say that he did not mind so long as he made five per cent on his money. But he was such a keen buyer, and he had such a profound knowledge of the market value of stamps, that he probably made his five per cent, or more, despite the fact that he never kept a collection long enough for it to ripen in the ordinary sense of the term.

As a prominent member of the Philatelic Society of London he was popular with all his fellow-members, and for many years he had been a member of the Council of that body.

In the philatelic circles of London he will be missed for many a day, for he was a genial friend and a true philatelist.

His contributions to the philatelic literature of the hour were somewhat few, and mostly more or less disjointed. He devoted himself to passing questions on minor or scarce varieties rather than to exhaustive studies. His method of collecting naturally gave very little scope for those deeper studies that are associated with the work of our most eminent specialists. Nevertheless, he led the way to many an interesting discovery, and more than once shed a new light on a perplexing problem.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Southern Nigerians

A CORRESPONDENT writes *Ewen's Weekly* as follows:—

You may not be aware that the Southern Nigerian stamps cannot now be bought in the colony. About ten days ago the Lagos stamps were on sale, and have been sent to all the out stations for a similar purpose. The local treasurer tells me the supply will probably last at least two years.

Evidently the postal authorities, or whoever has the ordering of postal supplies, are a bit off their heads. It will be remembered that a huge mistake was made in ordering Queen's Heads to the extent of something like a two hundred years' supply, and now we have evidently a surplus of King's Heads which has to be used up.

Developments

What will be the result of this muddle from a philatelic point of view? *Ewen's* thinks it will mean the retirement of Southern Nigerian stamps for two years. Well, as Lagos has been incorporated in the greater colony of Southern Nigeria, it seems only reasonable that the stamps should be used up, and when that has been done presumably we shall return to the regular Southern.

It's a pretty old pickle.

Meanwhile, I suspect, dear innocent gullibles will be rushed into buying Lagos stamps with Southern Nigerian postmarks.

Delivered at Last

WE hear a great deal about postal incompetence, but I think it would be hard to beat the following bit of evidence of postal industry and persistence. I quote from the *Glasgow Evening News*:—

After a chase of eighteen years all over the world, a letter has just caught up with the man to whom it was addressed. He was a French sailor, and the letter was posted to him to a port in America, says a Paris correspondent. When it reached there he had just sailed. The same at his next port, to which the letter was redirected. At length the sailor retired and settled down, and the letter has just been delivered to him.

Philatelic Congresses

THERE is one direction in which the vigorous Herts Society might make an experiment, and that is in attempting to acclimatize the German Annual Social Philatelic Congress, which they call the "German Philatelistentag," and which is a movable feast. This year it is to be held in Nuremberg from 31 August to 2 September. A correspondent sends me the following outline of the programme:—

Friday and Saturday are to begin with "Festbörse" at 8 o'clock each morning. "Festbörse" are not eatables; the term is applied to dealing in stamps to an accompaniment of beer-mugs and other "mugs." On Sunday, 2 September, the scientific part of the meeting begins, and then Herr Carl Willadt, of Pforzheim, will discourse upon "Uncatalogued Stamps of Old German States," and "On Catalogue Prices." Then Herr Direktor P. Schardy, of Vienna, will read a paper entitled, "Where will it end?" Next will be an essay illustrated by a magic lantern, and the usual yearly business meeting will follow.

Ladies are especially invited, and there will be a dance after the "Fest" dinner.

From 31 August to 2 September there will be exhibited from 8 a.m. until 6 p.m. the collection of North America formed by Captain Gelber, of Budapest, and winner of several prizes.

Bavarians will enjoy special railway rates to and from Nürnberg, and the price of a bed in the inns and hotels will suit all pockets, seeing that the charge per bed per night will vary between one shilling and five shillings, while a bed in private lodgings will cost from 1s. 6d. upwards.

The "welcome gathering" will take place in the Königssaal at 8 p.m. on the Friday, when songs, music, and speeches will be washed down with "superfine light Lederer Patrician beer."

Annual English Philatelic Congress

Why should we not have our Annual Philatelic Congress, which should be a forgathering of philatelists from all over the country once a year, say in the autumn, for a general Philatelic Palaver? And let it be a movable congress; one year in London, next in Manchester, then in Birmingham, etc. Personally I believe it would do as much as or even more than an exhibition to popularize our hobby and to help each other. A grand mixture of palaver, exhibition of a specially selected country, dealing, exchanging, etc., should be a huge success all round—properly managed. Get the wet blankets out of the way and the business would go ahead swimmingly. And what a time we should have showing our collections to each other, and especially to our visitors! Won't some energetic soul try one this autumn as a start? Let a few long pockets put a little money together and advertise it well, then lay out an attractive programme.

The Place of Meeting

The place of meeting should be central; probably a special room at an hotel would be as convenient as any other place, or a hall might be engaged. Such a hall as the beautiful and central hall of the Institute of Journalists in Tudor Street, Thames Embankment, E.C., might serve well. It would be a fine room for the lecture part of the programme. There will be no need to trouble about the "beer-mug" business, as that would not appeal to English collectors.

The Congress Programme

The programme I would make up of a series of papers and discussions for morning and evening meetings, brief enough to allow plenty of time for chatting, dealing, and exchanging in the afternoons. I would specially encourage the social element, the making of philatelic acquaintances, comparing collections and notes, etc.

The Gambia Provisionals

THE local speculators who cornered the recent provisionals are now endeavouring to work them off. Here is a sample of their methods which I have received with a Glasgow address. It looks very innocent, doesn't it?

I have just received a letter from a friend in Bathurst, British Gambia, who informs me that the stock of 4d. and 1d. stamps gave out there recently, and to supply the want of these the Government had to surcharge 2s. 6d. and 3s. stamps for 4d. and 1d. stamps respectively. I have not a specimen of these stamps, but my friend who wrote me says he has about a hundred, and further tells me that the price of these stamps has already gone up to 5s. each out there. Can you make me an offer, or say what they are likely to fetch in the English market?

Thanking you in anticipation,

Miscellaneous

A Knowing Gosling

ACCORDING to a paragraph in the *Stamp Weekly*, "Mr. J. Gosling, Postmaster-General of East Africa, informs the philatelic public that the whole of the remainder of the King's Head, single watermark, issue of that colony has been burned in the presence of a properly constituted board." What possible excuse can there be for this? What, we may ask, has the Postmaster-General of East Africa to do with the philatelic public? His business is to sell whatever stamps he has on hand to all who require them, and we should rejoice to hear that he had been severely reprimanded for destroying serviceable stock, and ordered to pay the full value of the stamps thus deliberately made away with. We have seen it stated elsewhere that he was greatly troubled with applications for single-watermarked stamps from collectors and dealers. But there was no occasion for him to trouble himself in the matter at all, or to allow his subordinates to be troubled. All that he need have done was to disregard these applications altogether, and either return the money sent or supply whatever stamps he had on hand. If postmasters are kind enough, in some cases, to look for and supply special varieties that they happen to have in stock, their correspondents should be very much obliged to them; it is no part of their duty to do so, and they ought to be strictly forbidden to destroy stock that is serviceable, except in cases where, through

no fault of their own, it has become superfluous, and is not likely to be called for.

The Monthly Journal.

The Chalky Perfume

AN official of the Post Office, with whom we had a little conversation the other day, assured us that the stamps on the chalk-surfaced paper can be recognized, without the aid of a silver coin, by their delicate flavour and fragrance. We gathered that the taste, or it may be the smell, is something between a pine-apple and a cough lozenge.—*The Monthly Journal.*

North Borneo: Postmarked to Order

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows:—"North Borneo appears to have turned over a new leaf, as the following regulations just issued show:—

"1. No stamp or post card can be defaced except those *bona-fide* passing through the post.

"3. No information can be given as to the stock of stamps or probable issues."

We offer our warmest congratulations; it would seem that the first word of the motto is to be spelt "purgo" in future. We could almost pardon a commemorative issue, with an entirely new motto; there is an English proverb which would fittingly denote the philatelic policy which we trust will be pursued from henceforth.

The Monthly Journal.

Special Correspondence

American Notes and News

NEW YORK, 1 August, 1906

Chalkies! Chalkies!

TO chalk or not to chalk?—that is the question with us over here. It is quite true we do not list them in Gibbons, but at the same time quite a number of our clients are going in for the two sets, and after all's said and done they are very easy to tell. Rub a quarter or any silver substance over the stamp, and if it leaves an ugly black streak it's chalk, and there you are!! It reminds me of the argument put up by one of your London bus drivers in favour of his bus against the Underground. "Look 'ere, sir," he says, "if you take a ride in that 'ere Underground and they 'as a smash hup, where are yer? Whereas if you comes along in my bus, and we 'as a little spill and you gets yer arms and legs broken, why there yer are!" However, to hark back to chalkies, I'm here to sell stamps, not sit on them, so I have got out a new list (absolutely correct, I am inclined to think) which catalogues all British Colonials issued during the twentieth century—single, multiple, chalk—the whole shooting-match listed and most of them priced. Send in your dimes and get one—worth a hundred dollars to any one who can get that for one.

A £25 Northern Nigeria

"Have you in stock a £25 North Niger, Mr. Power?" "Great Jehoshaphat! a what?" "£25

North Niger." "You're joking, ain't you?" "No, sir, I am not; it's in Gibbons." "Get out! What in H I J K L are you talking about?" Down I go to my proofs of Part I, and sure enough—a twenty-five pounder. Never heard of it. Oh, well, it's only one more to help along my sales, and, after all, green and red is a pretty combination, isn't it? It's like that elusive little darling the 60 c., British Guiana, single CA. I tried to fill up at 80 c.; again made an effort at \$1.50, and now am madly pounding for them at \$2, and haven't over six on hand. New Issue Service, my boy, for mine after this.

Other Stamps to Watch

Other stamps that will stand a lot of watching are East Africa and Uganda 5 a.; Cyprus 1 pi. and 2 pi.; British Guiana 60 c.; and Sierra Leone £1—all single watermark.

Power Poetic

There was a young lady of Antigua,
Who said to her dog, "How big you are."
Said the dog, "I am not,
But the weather's quite hot,
And affects the shape of my figur!"

Gibbons Catalogue

American collectors, dealers, speculators, friends, and the general public will please take note that

Gibbons Catalogue, the only really reliable guide to prices, is now out for 1906-7.

One dollar is the price of it!

There's lots of good advice in it!!

And sixteen cents is all the postage costs.

"Gibbons Stamp Weekly"

I know Mr. Nankivell is anxious to raise the subscription list, not the casual sales, to 10,000 copies per week. We here, in these free and independent States, must do our share towards getting the 2000 he still wants. This paper is surely worth \$1.60 per year. Look here! the postage is, roughly, 60 cents; that leaves \$1 for fifty-two numbers, 2 cents apiece. Counting my yearly contribution as worth (estimated) 2 cents, the price of the paper is less per week than the *New York Herald* is per day, and it's much more interesting! So please try to help along; send in at least one subscriber for each subscription

you now run, and you will soon make the Editor happy and contented. I don't get a commission for this, but perhaps the Editor may buy me some roast beef in London, as he recently made me sigh (in print) for some. Never know your luck!

[More likely to present a bill at so much per line for these American advertisements.—ED. G. S. W.]

I'm Off to London

I am really sorry not to be able to cast a few more pearls, as President Butler said when addressing a class of students; but the fact is, with the thermometer at 104°, and all my clean collars used up, I think that most collectors feel more like taking a run down to Coney than reading my worthless scribbles. So now good-bye; I'm off to London. When I come back I'll tell you all the inside workings of the stamp trade, and how we make 100 per cent on our money every nine hours!

EUSTACE B. POWER.

Ingle-nook Yarns

Johnson and I Fall Out

By C. RAYMOND MEGSON

JOHNSON and I are not on speaking terms. I must confess I am rather sorry, because Johnson is a very decent fellow, and at the present I am somewhat perplexed and in a quandary as to whether I should make first advance towards a reconciliation. Perhaps you would give me your opinion when you have read this account of how we became estranged.

You will remember that I told you we had started a Philatelic Society at Barratry's, and that I was duly elected Secretary. Naturally, I felt jolly dignified and proud of holding the position, and fully appreciated the trust placed in me. By reason of such appreciation, I felt that it rested in me to make and suggest what improvements I possibly could. So one evening I acted on this feeling, with the result that the members have lost their confidence in me, and Johnson and I are not on speaking terms.

One evening, when we were holding a meeting of this said Philatelic Society, I addressed the assembly (after reading the minutes, you know, and other etceteras) and suggested that we should have a Forgery and Valuation Branch, thereby letting all members who so desired reap the benefit of the knowledge possessed by whosoever should represent this said branch. Loud applause greeted my remarks, and cheers of "Hear, hear!" burst forth like a pyrotechnic display at the Crystal Palace. I smiled on my congregation (no! that's not the right word, unless Philately is really a religion as some one suggests)—I smiled on my audience, or assembly, or whatever they would be called at a philatelic society meeting.

Whether or no I was unduly elated with the reception my suggestion had received it is not for me to say; but the fact remains that I, in all earnestness, offered to be this said special branch, and let the onus of it fall entirely on my willing shoulders. A silence greeted this offer—which, by the way, sounds rather Irish, doesn't it?—then I heard a titter or two, which made me feel jolly

wild, I can tell you. Wouldn't you have felt upset under such circumstances, eh? Because you know (or rather you don't know, but I will tell you) I have been a stamp collector for sixteen months, and have learnt a lot about stamps. Why, imagine it! Sixteen months! it's a long time, isn't it? After the titters had subsided I heard a noise like the opening of a refractory lemonade bottle, and looking in the direction from whence it proceeded beheld Johnson stuffing his handkerchief into his mouth, as though he had made a wager to eat it in a given time. He pulled it out again, as though he had abandoned the try, and then burst out into a wild laugh—quite a guffaw in fact—at which I was rather surprised, because Johnson is really, as a rule, a decently-behaved fellow.

After he had guffawed, and grinned, and indulged his risible faculties (that last bit isn't bad; do you think so?), he brayed. I term it thus because, at the time, his remarks struck me as being asinine in the extreme.

"Urquhart," he said—then another burst of laughter—"we all, I feel sure, appreciate your good intentions, and—er—good will; but this Society, you must know, has been organized in all sincerity to benefit the philatelists in the school; therefore it is a serious and earnest concern, and we must not burlesque it." Then he sat down, and all the fellows started with Act II of the laughing and tittering harlequinade. I can tell you I felt jolly uncomfortable, and think it unkind of Johnson to have held me up to such ridicule before the members. I have since heard, too, that Johnson said to one of them, "Urquhart is a very decent fellow indeed" (thank you, Mr. Johnson), "but I hope that the greatness which he has achieved—or had thrust upon him—will not make him conceited and uppish. We must prevent that, if possible."

And so it was evident that he thought to nip in the bud what he considered my pomposity and vanity.

I assumed all the dignity I could, for it was a very trying position to be in, and said, "Perhaps you, Mr. Johnson, think me incapable of representing the branch of this philatelic society which I have this evening suggested, and also, doubtless, that there is only *one* member capable of carrying out the work of such a branch, should it become established." (That was cutting, wasn't it? but Johnson only smiled.) "I trust the members have not been influenced by the behaviour and remarks of our *worthy* President, and think that I am assuming to be that which I am not, or professing to possess a knowledge of stamps which one here to-night presumably thinks is denied me; but after my long experience as a stamp collector—extending over sixteen months—think certainly that, considering the close application I have given to the engrossing study, I should be capable of valuing stamps or of detecting a forgery."

After this deliverance I resumed my seat.

Johnson then arose and said, "I must apologize, I am sure, to my friend Mr. Urquhart; I feel it is so necessary. Sixteen months a collector! Why, what one could do in sixteen months! Develop into a Mogul in all its glory! But I feel sure that our friend and *worthy* Secretary, Mr. Urquhart, does not realize the long study and application necessary to enable one to detect forgeries—except the most palpable—or value stamps thoroughly. If he had said years instead of months I should have had more faith in his ability to represent the branch in question."

I felt alternately hot and cold with surprise and indignation; my face burned, and I felt my anger rising within me.

"I think I am as capable as you are, Johnson, of detecting a forgery or of valuing stamps," I blurted out in all my passion. And then with head erect and chest forward I left the meeting, giving Johnson, or rather flashing at Johnson, a look of scorn which, in novels, never fails to wither or kill; but it had no such effect this time.

That night I contemplated deeply as to whether I should send in my resignation to the Society; but pride overmastered my natural desire, and I decided against such a proceeding. I was determined to prove that I was worthy of my position as Secretary, and my ability to judge good stamps—and bad.

The following day, being a half, I went as was my wont to the stamp shop in the town. I felt miserable and lonely, and had shunned the other fellows.

I gazed at the display in the window, but saw nothing to interest me. In fact, I felt too miserable to be interested in anything. Turning away, I had journeyed a little way along the street, when I heard some one following me, and turning round beheld a typical country yokel, with unkempt flaxen hair and ruddy cheeks. He was dressed in corduroys, heavy boots, a large cap pulled over his eyes, and a chequered neckerchief round his throat.

"Excuse me, sir, wi' tha? I saw yer looking in't stamp shop window. Does ta know ought about furreign stamps?"

"A little," I answered. "Why?"

"'Cos ah've gotten one to sell, if it's worth ought."

"May I look at it?" I inquired.

"Yus, if yer'll not hunk with it; 'appen it's a right good un, and mebbe worth a tanner," he

replied, as he held the stamp in his hand for me to look at. I gave a start; the stamp was of the Transvaal, First Republic.

"Allow me to look at it; I promise not to run away with it," I said with a smile.

The fellow had been walking by my side, his heavy boots clamping on the pavement, but now we came to a standstill.

"Where did you get it? How much do you want for it?" I asked.

"I come thro' Pudsey, and my uncle Amos giv it to me. He lives i' Pudsey, too, and I'm bahn to sell it, if thee or onnybody else'll give t' brass for t'. Ah'll tak sixpence."

I examined the stamp, and felt confident that it was genuine—I had a similar one in my collection. "The stamp is worth more than you ask, about ten shillings, I believe," I said.

The yokel grinned, and said, "Get on wi' tha, Ah'll tak a tanner, and no moar. Ah'll noan tak advantage o' your iggerance." Imagine! not take advantage of my ignorance. Why, I was anxious not to benefit too much through the poor fellow's lack of knowledge. He was a most extraordinary person, and would not take more than sixpence—no doubt it was a small fortune to him—so I handed him the necessary coin, and walked off in happy possession of my prize, while the yokel walked in the other direction whistling merrily, doubtless as jubilant over the transaction as I.

Hurriedly I returned to the school and tried to find Johnson, to convince him that I did know a good stamp when I saw one; but Johnson had gone out, and would not return until the evening.

Later on I went to his den. He was in, and had two or three friends with him. I felt very excited and elated. Now was my chance of reinstating myself in his confidence, and of showing that I was not a mere braggart.

"Look here, Johnson, now say I don't know a good stamp and a genuine one when I see one. I bought this in the town for about a twentieth of its worth," I said, handing him the stamp for inspection.

He looked at it carelessly, and replied, "From whom did you buy it, may I ask?"

"I bought it in the town, from a raw, simple, ugly country youth," I answered.

"Sorry for you," he remarked. "It's a forgery."

"A forgery?" I repeated in amazement. "I am sure it is not, and am willing to have it submitted to an expert, and make a bet it's genuine. Why, I bought it from a country boy, a boy from Yorkshire apparently."

Johnson interrupted me, "Was the boy anything like this one?" and giving what was evidently a prearranged signal, directed my attention to some curtains hanging in front of his bookcase. There stood the identical boy from whom I had bought the stamp. Removing a wig, I recognized Tapling, a new fellow hailing from Ilkley.

So I saw through the trick. Johnson had persuaded this fellow to pose as a country lad and sell me a forgery, to cure me of what he considered my conceit.

Perhaps I have been too uppish over my supposed deep knowledge of stamps—at all events I do not feel so sanguine as I did—and Johnson may have done me some good; but all the same, I am not on speaking terms with him.

Philatelic Societies

Junior Philatelic Society

President: Fred J. Melville.

Secretary: H. F. Johnson, 4 Portland Place North, Clapham

Meetings: Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C.

[Road, S.W.

Annual Subscription: 1s. 6d.

THE Junior Philatelic Society held its sixth annual excursion on Saturday, 14 July, the party assembling at Liverpool Street Station at 3 o'clock and travelling by train to Loughton. A ramble to High Beech followed, and tea was taken at the King's Oak Hotel at 4.30.

A telegram was received during tea time from the members of the Manchester Branch, who were also picnicking at Rostherne. The telegram was read to the members:—

"President, Junior Philatelic Society, King's Oak, High Beech, Loughton.—Manchester Juniors, now enjoying picnic, send heartiest greeting and best wishes for 'a bully time.'—Bernstein, Cicery Mill Farm, Rostherne, Cheshire."

The term "bully time" is an Americanism, and a delicate allusion to the President's recent visit to the States. The London Juniors replied to the greetings from the branch members:—

"Thanks for good wishes. Hope you are having as fine a time as we are.—Melville."

The reply was dispatched by messenger to Loughton about 5 p.m., but was evidently not handed in by the messenger until 8 o'clock next morning. This is stated publicly, as there seems to be some vague notion in Cottonopolis that the London Juniors were still picnicking at 8 a.m. on Sunday, 15 July, after having made a night of it.

The report of the Hon. Librarian for the year 1905-6 gives substantial evidence of the increasing utility of the Society's library, and the interest members are taking in studying their stamps with the aid of philatelic literature.

During the season just ended 172 books have been called for and loaned according to the conditions of the library branch.

At present the Librarian only issues bound books to members, but there is a large number of unbound periodicals and monographs in paper covers which require binding before they can be available for borrowing. Donations to the library fund for binding these books will be gratefully received by the Hon. Librarian, Mr. E. A. Smart, 96 St. Mary's Road, Peckham, London, S.E.

The library at present contains about 100 bound volumes available for borrowers.

Donations to the library have been received from the following during the past season: Messrs. A. B. Kay, F. Brewer, L. Savournin, Wm. Gilbert, A. H. L. Giles, H. H. Harland, H. Lee, S. F. Bickers, G. H. Holland, F. Seward, W. Morley, F. J. Melville, I. J. Bernstein, Miss Cassels, Miss Hallows, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., Major E. B. Evans, and from the publishers of the following journals: *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, *The West End Philatelist*, *Le Postillon*, and *Der Nederlandsche Philatelist*.

The rules of the library require borrowers to take out a library ticket, which must be given to the Librarian in exchange for the book borrowed. This can be supplemented by an extra student's ticket for those who require more than one volume at a time. A charge of 2d. per ticket is made.

All communications respecting the library, donations of books, periodicals, etc. (any of which are always gladly received), or of money for binding,

or applications for library tickets, should be made to the Hon. Librarian, Mr. E. A. Smart, 96 St. Mary's Road, Peckham, London, S.E.

British Guiana

Junior Philatelic Club

AT a general meeting of this Club on 16 June, 1906, Mr. P. Watson was elected as Acting Secretary in place of A. H. July, the Secretary, who has gone to Scotland for some time. H. Gemon was elected Librarian, and the following were made members: G. Rodrigues, H. Abraham, C. Thornhill, A. Davilar, C. Faria, C. Weekes, B. Newsam, and J. Mills.

The following will compose the Committee for the ensuing year: P. Watson, H. Gemon, and C. Faria.

After the election the rules of the foreign exchange branch of the Junior Philatelic Club were discussed, and the Acting Secretary said that he should be pleased to receive from stamp collectors applications for copies of the rules, which will be sent free, as this foreign exchange branch was organized with the intention of enabling philatelists all over the world to have a direct exchange of stamps with collectors in British Guiana. The Acting Secretary asked all the members to patronize the library, as only a few do so. He said the library, being free and having good stamp literature, should prove a great benefit to the members.

The new address of the Club is P.O. Box 99, Georgetown, British Guiana.

Durban and District Philatelic Society

Hon. President: H.E. Sir Henry McCallum, G.C.M.G., Governor of Natal.

President: J. Wallace Bradley.

Secretary: W. P. Williams, 93 Club Arcade, Durban.

Meetings: Bristow's Buildings, Durban.

Annual Subscription: Seniors, 5s.; Juniors, 2s. 6d.

THE first meeting of the new session 1906-7 was held on 3 July at Durban, when a number of members were present. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, five new members were proposed and seconded, and their election subsequently confirmed at a Committee meeting.

A sketch of the proposed special die for the exhibition medals was handed round, and warmly approved of by the members.

Mr. T. J. Miljoen gave an exhibition of the stamps of France, mounted on sheets of the Philatelic Album. This specialized collection contains a very fine range of shades, particularly of the older issues, mostly used, and the specimens are, without exception, in finest condition, evidence of a great amount of time and patience having been bestowed upon it, and to collectors young in Philately is an admirable lesson of what can be done in the collecting of postage stamps and the best way to do it. A cordial and unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Miljoen for the treat afforded was carried.

An auction sale of stamps, the property of the members, resulted in some getting bargains, as prices ruled low.

A large number of entries have been received for the forthcoming Philatelic Exhibition to be held on 6 August at the Y.M.C.A.

Philatelists are cordially invited to the meetings.

Special Bargains

FOR G.S.W. READERS

I*N the course of business there comes frequently the opportunity of buying large parcels of comparatively scarce stamps at bargain rates.*

Hitherto such purchases have been added to stock, and have generally resulted in the reduction of the Catalogue quotations.

In future, instead of being added to stock, they will be offered as Special Bargains to our readers.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

Foreign and Colonial readers will be supplied with these bargains if they dispatch their orders within one week of receipt of the number containing the offer.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

IS AS FOLLOWS:—



DUTCH INDIES.

1899. Stamps of Holland, Type 12, surcharged as Type 6.

- 10 c. on 10 c., grey-lilac.
- 15 c. on 15 c., pale brown.
- 20 c. on 20 c., yellow-green.
- 25 c. on 25 c., blue and rose.
- 50 c. on 50 c., lake and bronze-green.

1902. Type 11.

- 10 c., slate | 25 c., mauve.

The Catalogue price of the above stamps, used, is 1s.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE
for the set of seven stamps
is

6d., post-free.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED
391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 9
Whole No. 87

1 SEPTEMBER, 1906

VOL. IV.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Chili

THE Republic of Chili is a narrow strip of land between the Cordillera of the Andes and the western coast line of South America. The width of this territory varies from 70 to 140 miles, except close to the northern and southern extremities, where it widens out to 250 miles. A Spanish soldier, Pedro de Valdivia, was the conqueror and first Governor of Chili, and he founded the capital, Santiago, in 1541. In 1817 it broke free from Spanish rule, and with the exception of a few revolutions of no great moment it has been devoted to peaceful development.

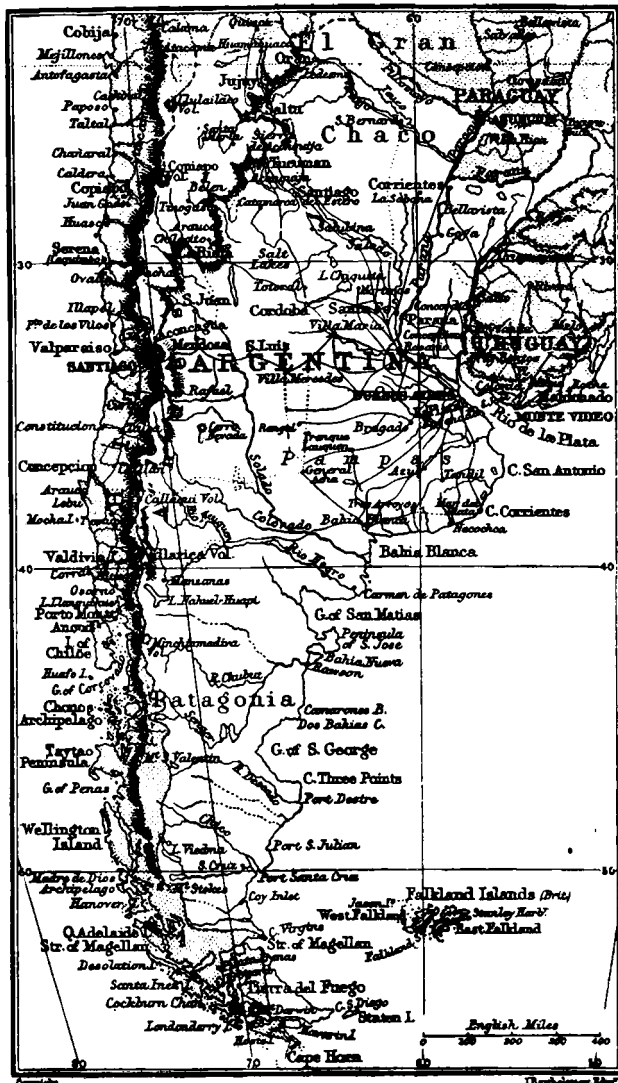
Its chief towns are the capital, Santiago, with a population of 302,000; Valparaiso, 140,000; Concepcion, 50,000; Talca, 40,000; and Iquique, 33,000. The total population was given in 1902 as 3,300,000.

The President of the Republic is elected indirectly for five years by delegates nominated by ballot, and he is not re-eligible.

The recent earthquake has worked terrible havoc in Valparaiso and the towns around.

Its Philatelic History

The stamps of the Republic of Chili have more interest for the English collector than any other South American country, because its first stamps were designed, engraved, and printed by the firm of Perkins Bacon & Co., who printed our first English stamps. And for the young collector the country is particularly tempting, for all its stamps are well within the



reach of an ordinary supply of pocket-money. The portrait of Columbus figures upon all the stamps. The issues are straightforward, distinct, and free from complications of perforations or surcharges.

1852-62. Watermark large figures of value, i.e. the 1 c. is watermarked with a 1, the 5 c. with the figure 5, the 10 c. with 10, and the 20 c. with 20. These stamps were designed, engraved, and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. Imperforate.



Wmk. figures of value. Imperf.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., yellow	5	0	4	0
5 c., red	15	0	0	6
10 c., blue	8	6	0	4
20 c., green	20	0	15	0

1867. No watermark. Perforated. Designed, engraved, and printed by the American Bank Note Co. of New York. A 2 c. value is added in this series.



No wmk. Perf.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., orange	0	8	0	4
2 c., black	0	6	0	4
5 c., red	3	0	0	3
10 c., blue	1	0	0	2
20 c., green	5	0	0	4

1877-8. No watermark. Rouletted. Designed, engraved, and printed as before by the American Bank Note Co. The portrait has been dwarfed to the smallest dimensions



to make room for bolder figures of value. The 1 c. is changed to a slate colour, and the 2 c. to an orange. A 50 c. has been added.

No wmk. Rouletted.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., slate	0	1	0	2
2 c., orange	0	2	0	2
5 c., lake	2	0	0	1
10 c., blue	3	0	0	3
20 c., green	5	0	0	4
50 c., purple	1	6	0	3

1881-1900. Same design as last issue. The colours of the series have been changed throughout. New values of 15 c., 25 c., 30 c., and 1 peso have been added. The 1 peso remains the highest value issued by Chili.



No wmk. Rouletted.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., green	0	1	0	1
2 c., rose	0	3	0	1
5 c., blue	0	4	0	1
10 c., orange	0	6	0	1
15 c., dark green	0	9	0	2
20 c., grey-black	1	0	0	1
25 c., red-brown	1	0	0	2
30 c., rose	2	0	1	0
1 p., black and brown	2	0	0	6

1894. In this year the 1 c. and 2 c. stamps were re-engraved. In the re-engraved stamps the little scrolls on each side of the figure of value at the base have been removed. Otherwise the design is the same.

No wmk. Rouletted.

1 c., green	0	5	0	1
2 c., lake	0	6	0	1

1900-1. Rouletted. Designed, engraved, and printed by Messrs. Waterlow. Colours much the same as in the last issue, with the exception of the 50 c., which has been



changed to red-brown. The design of this series is one of the most effective of all the issues, and is exquisitely engraved.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., green	0 2	0 1
2 c., lake	0 9	0 1
5 c., blue	0 9	0 1
10 c., violet	2 0	0 3
20 c., grey	6 0	0 6
30 c., orange-red	1 0	0 6
50 c., red-brown	2 0	0 6

1900. Surcharged "5" on 30 c., rose. The figure of the surcharge is very large, almost completely covering the stamp. This provisional was issued to provide for a sudden shortage in 5 c. stamps.



	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
"5" on 30 c., rose	0 4	0 3

1901-2. Perforated. Once more designed, engraved, and printed by the American Bank Note Co. It is said the Chilean postal authorities were not satisfied with the Waterlow design, but the clean-shaved, priestly portrait of Columbus in a very commonplace setting can scarcely be deemed an improvement.



	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., green	0 1	0 1
2 c., carmine	0 1	0 1
5 c., blue	0 2	0 1
10 c., black and red	0 4	0 1
30 c., violet and black	1 0	0 6
50 c., red and black	1 6	—

1903. Provisional. The 30 c., orange-red, of 1900-1, surcharged DIEZ CENTAVOS in blue.

Diez

CENTAVOS

Provisional.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
10 c. on 30 c., orange-red	0 9	0 6

1904. Provisionals. Telegraph stamps overprinted for use as postage stamps.



Arms



Pedro Valdivia

Overprinted with CORREOS only.



	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2 c., pale brown (Arms)	0 3	0 3
5 c., red (Arms)	0 4	0 3
10 c., olive-green (Arms)	0 6	0 4

Surcharge CORREOS and value.



	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c. on 20 c., blue (Pedro Valdivia)	0 3	0 3
3 c. on 1 peso, brown (Arms)	0 6	—
12 c. on 5 c., red (Pedro Valdivia)	0 6	0 4

1905. A new series of varied designs engraved by the American Bank Note Co. of New York. The series is said to be all in use now, but supplies of only a few have yet come into the market.



Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 centavo, green	—	—
2 centavos, carmine	0 1	—
3 " brown	0 2	—
5 " blue	—	—



	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
10 centavos, grey, portrait black	0 3	—
12 centavos, lake, portrait black	—	—
15 centavos, purple, portrait black	—	—
20 centavos, orange-brown, portrait black	0 6	0 3
30 centavos, blue-green, portrait black	—	—
50 centavos, blue, portrait black	—	—



	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1 peso, bronze-green and black	—	—

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

My Favourite Country And Why

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Egypt

LIKE most specialists, I have more than one favourite country, but if I am to make a selection just now it must be the land of the Pharaohs. It will seem a bit absurd to talk of the land of the Pharaohs as a modern up-to-date postage-stamp-issuing country; but so it is, for Egypt started the issue of stamps in 1866.

Now, I am a strong believer in the great future of Egypt. It is true it is a country that one has to look for in Part II of our Gibbons—at present. But how long will it remain in Part II? Who can tell? We are practically in occupation. We are pulling the country together, and getting its finances and its administration into general good order. There is an old fiction that we are to clear out when we have restored order, etc. etc. But shall we ever clear out? Will it ever be possible for us to clear out? I doubt it. What would happen if we cleared out? Why, every one knows that we should be handing the country back to corruption and misgovernment. Hence we are, in the opinion of most thinking men, engaged in the practically permanent government of Egypt. Our paramount interest in the Suez Canal waterway to India, and other considerations of European politics, render it very improbable that we shall ever be free of our responsibilities in Egypt. Our Minister for Foreign Affairs has recently repudiated the idea of our ever annexing the country; but a much more astute statesman, in the person of Bismarck, is said to have discussed it as a foregone conclusion.

Therefore, believing in the inevitable, that Egypt will yet be a British Protectorate in name as well as in effect, I back that opinion by specializing in the stamps of the country. The day of their transfer to Part I may be long delayed, but I care not. From every point from which I have been able to examine the matter there is no other solution.

Meanwhile, the stamps of Egypt are full of all that tempts the specialist. The first issue yields many minor varieties that want a lot of searching for, and mint copies of the second issue are amongst the most difficult stamps that I have hunted up. Bright, clean, well-centred copies are worth double catalogue any day. The copies one sees in most dealers' stock books are soiled and dirty or badly centred. I have never yet seen a really immaculate full set of this series on sale. I have been specializing this country quietly for some years, and I have not yet secured a single absolutely mint copy of any one of the values of this second series, although I have gone through some of the biggest stocks in this country. And yet all but the 5 piastres are to be had for 5s. and under. It is simply a case of keeping your eyes open; they will turn up some day from some unexpected quarter. The catalogue price is not so much a measure of their value as of their neglect.

If you can find a good promising country that is neglected, so neglected that prices range low, that is the country to go for. Egypt is one such country.

Then again the third issue is full of *tête-bêche* varieties, some of which are fairly

common, but others very rare, and they all want a deal of searching for. The printer also played other pranks with this issue. He inverted the middle section of the design, but he did it with such liberality that this freak with the centre inverted is more common than the proper stamp.

There are also varieties of paper and rare errors of overprint, and lots of little varieties

that are known only to the student, and may therefore be picked up for a song.

The issues are clear and straightforward, and as simple as possible, and they do not extend to page after page of the catalogue. It is a nice manageable little country for the man of small means. The market supply is small, but every now and again I find a desirable specimen to enrich my little collection.

The Stamps of Sind

FROM THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF INDIA"

Last month we published the first part of this article, but through an oversight we unfortunately omitted to say that most of the extracts, letters, etc., were collected by Mr. F. E. Panthakey, the well-known specialist on the subject.

THE following is a series of extracts and letters bearing on the subject:—

Extract from *The Stamp News*, dated 1 January, 1892.

On looking over our stock of Scind Dawk stamps we have made a rather curious discovery. All the white and red ones we can find are postmarked with 64 dots, in eight rows of eight, formed in the shape of a diamond, whereas all the blue ones have a postmark consisting of eleven parallel lines with the figures 96 in the centre, also formed in the shape of a diamond. We should like to hear whether any of our readers have any of the white or red ones with the latter postmark, or of the blue ones with the dots, as the peculiarity points to a possibility of their being issued at different times.

Extract from *The Stamp News*, dated 1 February, 1892.

THE STAMPS OF THE SCINDE DAWK.

Our short paragraph in the last number of *The Stamp News* regarding the postmarks on the stamps has evidently interested a large number of philatelists, as we have received letters from all parts of the kingdom on the subject.

Before expressing a decided opinion we should like to refer to some of these letters, two of which, from Mr. Douglas Mackenzie and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., will be found on another page. The former letter explains itself, and, for the present, there is nothing in it with which we can find fault; and Mr. Mackenzie argues in favour of one point, to which we shall strictly adhere until we receive convincing proof to the contrary. We believe most strongly that the blue stamp was the last one issued, because the postmarks on the blue are not found on the other colours. We say this in face of the letter of Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., who claim to have not only the blue one with the sixty-four dots, but also the blue and white stamps with a postmark of eleven parallel lines containing a large figure "1." At the time of writing we have not seen these stamps, and we will therefore not express an opinion on the postmarks for the

present, but, although we hope for their owners' sake that they are genuine, we must express a strong feeling that there will be found to be something wrong. As far as our experience goes—and it is a pretty large one in these stamps—we have no recollection of ever having seen a postmark such as that mentioned by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and we may mention that our last paragraph on the subject was written after an inspection of the majority of the remainders of these stamps secured by the late Mr. Tapling and a friend while in India, which are still in our possession. During the last two or three years we have had about two hundred of these stamps through our hands; and, although we have not previously looked for them, we believe that the blue are nearly always found with figures "96" within eleven parallel lines.

Mr. W. F. Gough writes that he has four of the white stamps postmarked "with lines" (he does not say how many), and one with eighty-one dots in the form of a diamond (nine rows of nine), besides three blue ones with the dots.

Mr. Morley writes that he has a blue one with the diamond-shaped dots, but "more in number, and larger."

These letters, together with others, do not, however, sufficiently explain the postmarks; and we would ask all our readers who are interested in the subject to send us any specimens of these stamps bearing different postmarks to those described by us last month. Meanwhile we will leave the matter for the present, to give others an opportunity of forming an opinion; and if our readers will help us, we shall soon be in a position to solve the matter once and for ever.

All vexed questions of this nature can only be solved by the co-operation of philatelists generally, and, therefore, any evidence is welcome on a subject that will be easier to settle now than in future years, when the stamps are spread all over the world.

Extract from *The Stamp News*, dated 1 February, 1892.

THE STAMPS OF THE SCINDE DAWK.

To the Editor of *The Stamp News*.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the paragraph in the January number of your journal on the cancelling marks of the stamps of the Scinde District Dawk, I trust that the queries raised by you may lead to some reliable information about these stamps being obtained.

The information contained in all the catalogues which I have ever seen is most vague, and, in fact, the illustration of the design of the stamp is always incorrect. As far as the early catalogues are concerned I can excuse this error, as the stamps then ranked amongst the unattainable; but now that they are easily procurable, I am surprised to find that, in the latest issued catalogue I have beside me, viz. that of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, the illustration is still shown incorrectly.

The stamps of the Scinde District Dawk are of great interest, as being the first postage stamps issued in India, or in fact Asia, and were the forerunners of the general issues by Government. They were issued in 1851 by the late Sir Bartle Frere, and were used in the Scinde District up to 1854, when they were superseded by the stamps of British India.

I notice that you surmise that the peculiarities of cancelling marks point to the possibility of different issues. I have always had the idea that the different colours pointed to different issues, and think that this is confirmed by the peculiarity of postmarks.

The white stamps were undoubtedly the *first* issued, and were discontinued as not being easily discernible. The red I place *second*, as what more natural than the adoption of a plainly discernible stamp? This, I imagine, must have had only a very short existence, which would account for its rarity, as the paper, being brittle and easily damaged, must have proved very unsuitable. The brittle nature of the paper, I think, accounts for this stamp being issued in circular shape, as in this shape the chances of being damaged were minimized. The *third* issue, I therefore assume, was the blue, also an easily discernible colour; and here we have a new postmark, namely, the eleven parallel lines, with the figures 96.

In addition to the cancelling marks which you mention, I have seen the *white* cancelled with a pen and ink across. Some white and red stamps appear to be cancelled with diamonds of large dots, and others with very minute dots; but these differences I set down to the insufficiency of ink used in stamping, or from the operator using greater pressure on one side than the other,

or perhaps from stamping on an uneven surface. This conclusion is arrived at from the fact that I possess an obliterated copy which shows the dots thicker on one side of the stamp than on the other. With the above exception, I have never seen the stamps otherwise cancelled than you describe.

Before concluding, I may mention that the white stamps are printed on both *wove* and *laid* papers, varying in thickness, and that the blue is also found on thick and thin papers. The red I have always found on paper of uniform thickness.

I sincerely hope that, if I am in error in my assumption of the order of issue of the stamps, your readers will not fail to correct me, and trusting that this letter may lead to some further philatelic research on the sadly-neglected Scinde stamps,

I am, yours, etc.,

DOUGLAS MACKENZIE.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your remarks on the Scinde Dawk stamps in the last number of *The Stamp News*, we have before us a consignment of these stamps, consisting of seventeen white, ten blue, and one red, and we find the following obliterations:—

On the White.

- 11 are postmarked with the 64 dots.
- 4 with 11 parallel lines in shape of a diamond, with large figure 1 in the centre.
- 1 with a penstroke.
- 1 so lightly obliterated as to be undistinguishable.

On the Blue.

- 3 with the 64 dots.
- 7 with the 11 parallel lines and the large figure 1.

On the Red—The 64 dots.

This conclusively proves that you are in error in assuming the postmarks to belong to different periods. In our opinion the difference is one of locality and not of time, the different kinds of obliterations being used at different post offices. We have not seen any with the figures 96.

Yours truly,

WHITFIELD KING AND CO.

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

AUSTRIA—continued
NEWSPAPER-TAX STAMPS
Issue of 1850. 2 Kreuzer, green

OF this stamp I have as yet seen no forgery, but I have thought it better to mention it, should any counterfeiters eventually turn up. It differs from the later type in having the corner-ornaments composed of four-petalled flowers, with trefoils issuing from them; and in having one outer line round the stamp instead of two, and a stop after ZEITUNGS



instead of a hyphen. For the rest, if forgeries should exist, they may be detected by means of the description now to be given of the next type, bearing in mind the differences which I have here noted.

Issues of March and November, 1858

1 kr., blue; 1 kr., black; 2 kr., brown; 2 kr., red; 4 kr., brown; 4 kr., red

The stamps in italics were issued for Austrian Italy and for the Austrian post offices in foreign countries. A tax is levied on all foreign newspapers entering the country, and it was and is collected by means of these and similar stamps, which

are simply fiscals, as the word STÄMPEL or STEMPEL denotes.

Genuine.—Typographed, on rather stout, white wove paper, unperforated. The frame of the stamp is composed of a double line, the outer one not much thicker than the inner one. There is an upright oblong stop after the words KAIS., KÖN., and STÄMPEL; a round stop after KREUZER, and a hyphen after ZEITUNGS, placed very close to the s. The ornaments in the



corners are balls, with spear-heads pointing from them. Each ball is formed by two concentric circles, with a semicircular short line, by way of shading, in the centre of all. The outer circle is thin all the way round; the inner circle is thick near the little semicircle, but thin all the rest of the way round. This is fairly shown in the ornament in the right top corner of our illustration. The points of the semicircles in the upper balls are turned downwards, while those of the semicircles in the lower balls are turned upwards. The spear-head, pointing down from the top corner of the left-hand ball, goes very close to the stop after KÖN., and if the point were a little longer, it would pass just to the left of the stop. All the spear-heads are of the same shape and length. The diæresis over the ö of KÖN. is set very slightly too much to the left of the centre of the ö. A line drawn vertically down through the second stroke of the U of ZEITUNGS would pass through the centre of the cross on the top of the crown, between the eagles' heads. The left head has the beak open, and the tongue projecting to fully the length of the upper mandible; the lower mandible is very much shorter. The eye in the left head is distinct; it is a coloured dot in an outlined, oval white space, and the dot just touches the base of the crown. Each head is crowned, and each of the crowns has a small, but very distinct cross on the top of it, and a ribbon coming from the crown, and hanging over the beak. The left-hand ribbon has a fringed end, the right-hand one is cut off rather obliquely; the former seems to come from the left side of the top of the crown, the latter issues from the base of the right-hand crown. There is a distinct cross on the orb in the eagle's claw. The diæresis over the Ä of STÄMPEL is placed a very little too much to the right. The whole impression is distinctly sunk into the paper, so much so that, in an unused specimen, the frame-lines, stops, etc., can be seen as embossed marks on the back of the stamp. The oblique upper line of the K of KREUZER joins the vertical line, level with the centre of the other letters of that word. The K is exactly 1½ mm. high, and the other letters are exactly 1 mm. high. The eagle's wing on the left side of the stamp contains five broad feathers, alternating with four very narrow ones, but the third broad feather is somewhat split up.

First Forgery.—Lithographed, on hard, white wove paper and also on laid; the whole impression has a greasy appearance. The set includes the 2 kreuzer, green, which was not issued in this type. The outer line of the frame of the stamp is much thicker than the inner one,

and it is broken in the left top corner. There is no stop after KAIS. or KÖN.; and there is a shapeless, blotched stop, instead of a hyphen, after ZEITUNGS, which touches the s. The two concentric circles forming the balls in the corners are blotched together most of the way round. The spear-heads are of different shapes and sizes, the one near the N of KÖN. being especially defective, and the one near the s of STÄMPEL abnormally long at the point. The diæresis over the ö of KÖN. is placed exactly centrally above the letter. There is no diæresis over the Ä of STÄMPEL. The cross on the large crown is slightly to the left of the first stroke of the U of ZEITUNGS. Both the eagles' beaks are closed, and of course there is no tongue issuing from the left beak. The eye in the left head is a long hyphen, and it does not go near the crown on the top of the head. The eye in the right head is very similar to the other, but shorter. The right eagle's head has a ribbon coming from the base of the little crown, as in the genuine; but the left head has no ribbon at all. The cross on the orb in the eagle's claw appears to have been driven in with a blow, so that only the top and side-arms are visible. The impression is not at all sunk into the paper. The oblique line of the K of KREUZER joins the vertical line, somewhat above the level of the centre of the other letters. The K is very nearly 2 mm. high, and the rest of the letters are ¾ mm. high. I consider this to be the poorest and worst of the forgeries.

Second Forgery.—Lithographed, on rather thin, white wove paper. The outer frame of the stamp is very like that of the genuine. The hyphen after ZEITUNGS is too far from the s, and there is a hyphen instead of a stop after STÄMPEL. The balls in the corners are slightly oval instead of circular; and all the four semicircles (i.e. one in each ball) have their concave parts upwards. The circles are thin all the way round in each ball. The spear-heads are simply diamond-shaped, instead of having one long sharp point and three short blunt ones; the one pointing to KÖN. is not near the stop, and, if prolonged, it would pass far to the left of the stop. The left eagle's beak seems to be closed, though there is a trace of a small tongue projecting beyond it; the right beak is wide open, with a long tongue hanging out. This is just the reverse of the genuine. The eye in the left head is oblong; it does not touch the crown above it, and there is no outlined oval round it. The crosses on the crowns on the eagles' heads are indistinct lumps. The ribbons both issue from the tops of the crowns; the fringe of the right-hand one having a nick in it and the left-hand one being cut off obliquely, without fringe. The cross on the orb in the eagle's claw is the same as in the first forgery. The impression is not sunk into the paper. There is a hyphen before the Z of ZEITUNGS, which does not exist in the genuine. The K of KREUZER is about the same height as the genuine, but the rest of the letters are slightly less than 1 mm. high. The eagle's wing on the left side has seven broad feathers in it, and only about three of the alternating thin feathers can be made out. This is not a bad-looking forgery; I have only the 1 kr., blue, and 4 kr., brown, of this type.

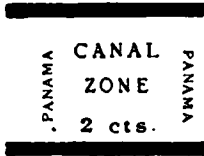
(To be continued.)

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

☞ **Canal Zone.**—On page 104 we chronicled a couple of new provisionals, which we now illustrate.



The following further particulars concerning this issue we extract from an article by Dr. Perry in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*:—

"In an article recently published in the *Weekly* the various issues up to that time were enumerated. Now, however, two new issues have to be recorded. 2 cts. on 1 peso, 1 ct. on 20 centavos.

"These stamps became necessary on account of exhaustion of the supply of 1 cent and 2 cents stamps both in the Canal Zone and Republic of Panama post offices.

"The new permanent set for Panama has been promised for some months, but delay in ordering the same resulted in a complete exhaustion of stamps of these denominations of both the new Panama series and those of the old Colombian design.

"The Canal Zone authorities desired that the 1 cent and 2 cent of the Republic of Panama stamps be furnished, and requested the Panama authorities to have a sufficient amount printed and forwarded. This they did not do, as the complete series of stamps for Panama, in new design, had already been ordered, and they did not want more printings made of the 1 cent and 2 cent. The Panama authorities offered the 1 cent and 2 cent provisionals that they had prepared to meet their postal needs for stamps of these denominations, but the surcharging has been so poorly done that the Zone authorities would not accept them, and, after several days' delay and much correspondence, the old Colombian stamps were furnished. All the surcharging, Panama, bars and value, was done by the Canal Zone authorities.

"This type of Canal Zone is entirely different from that on previous issues, as a new setting was made, the words 'Canal Zone' being smaller and the letters being closer together. The stamps were surcharged in panes of 50. The quantities printed are: 2 cts., 200,000; 1 ct., 100,000.

"Both a double and inverted surcharge have been detected in both denominations. The stamps are carefully examined, and I doubt if any errors pass into circulation. Still, such may happen, and I record such have been detected: 1 ct. inverted surcharge, 50, half-sheet; 1 ct. double surcharge, 50, half-sheet; 2 cts. inverted

surcharge, 50, half-sheet; 2 cts. double surcharge, 50, half-sheet.

"The quantities printed of these provisionals are expected to last until the new permanent Panama series is furnished, which should not be later than July 1, 1906. If, however, the supply should become exhausted, an additional quantity of the same type will be surcharged."

Roumania.—We quote the following from the *Monthly Journal*:—

"This kingdom has provided us with three little sets of charity stamps, which a correspondent assures us are genuine postage stamps, available for postage (to a limited extent), and on sale at all post offices, which, indeed, we did not doubt. After these little preliminaries we have a more pretentious series, commemorative of the fortieth anniversary of the election of Prince Charles as ruler in May, 1866, and of the Jubilee of the elevation of the principality to a kingdom in May, 1881.

"Messrs. Champion & Co. show us the whole set, and we find that there are three designs employed, one for the 5 bani, showing Prince Charles at the battle of Calapat, 1877, another for the 15 bani, bearing two portraits of the ruler, as Prince in 1866 and as King in 1906, while the remaining values are of a third design, containing a portrait of King Charles at the present day, with a winged figure holding a wreath of laurels over the head. They are very well engraved, with the picture on the 5 bani and the portraits on the other values in black, and the frames in colour. Perf. 12."



1 ban,	black and bistre.
3 bani	red-brown.
5 "	green.
10 "	carmine.
15 "	violet.
40 "	deep brown.
1 leu	vermilion.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Chalky Logic

A CONTEMPORARY thinks people who live in glass houses should not throw stones, that because the Gibbons Catalogue goes in for very advanced specialism in the Transvaal list, therefore the editor of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* should abstain from using his pages to oppose the introduction of the crowd of chalky paper varieties into the Catalogue.

Unfortunately for our friend's argument, the editor of *G. S. W.* had nothing whatever to do with the latest cataloguing of Transvaals, with much of which, in fact, he entirely disagrees. But when people are hard up for an argument they frequently fall back on their imagination.

A Simpleton of Folkestone

THEN again a nursery simpleton of Folkestone, whose name is considerably withheld, presumably because of his tender age, writes, and our contemporary prints his letter, drawing attention to the terrible inconsistency between our assertion that 3s. or 4s. each for the newly-issued Gambia ½d. or 1d. provisional, of which 4000 have been printed, is absurd, and Stanley Gibbons' bargain offer at 5s. of the Tobago error of 1s. in the wrong colour, of which 6000 were printed.

Now, in the first place, as every one knows, Stanley Gibbons very honourably allow their journals to be edited by collectors from the collector's point of view, and, in the second place, only a collector of the very tenderest age would dream of ranking these Gambia provisionals with the historical Tobago error of colour, which most certainly was a genuine bargain at 5s.

Catalogue Pronouncement on Chalkies

HERE is the latest pronouncement on cataloguing chalkies, which I am permitted to extract from the advanced sheets of Gibbons' new Catalogue:—

It appears that the patent fugitive colours of Messrs. De la Rue & Co. are not found to be quite a sufficient safeguard in the case of stamps used for both postal and fiscal purposes, or that so many different values are now used for both purposes that it is impossible to find a sufficient number of different fugitive colours to distinguish them. Consequently the ordinary paper, both for the stamps of Great Britain and for those of the Colonies, is to be superseded by a *chalk-surfaced* paper, from which it will be impossible to remove any form of obliteration without at the same time removing the impression of the stamp. The watermarks remain unchanged for the present.

Several values of the current issue of Great Britain, as well as of many of the Colonies, have already appeared upon the new paper. The amount of chalk-surfacing is so very variable that in *used* copies it is sometimes impossible to detect it.

For the present we have decided *not to list* the varieties on the new paper, separately, in the Catalogue (see *Monthly Journal*, Sept., 1905).

For the Present

"FOR the present." Ominous words: meaning, of course, that sooner or later we may be forced into cataloguing these chalky paper varieties. Well, I hope not, but I will not hide the fact that I "hae ma doots" on the matter. Should it ever come about it will be a thousand pities, for it will seriously burden the Catalogue.

An eminent collector writes to me pointing out that we already make the distinction in the cases of Portugal, New South Wales, and Egypt. Just so. But whilst two or three countries do not matter, it is quite another thing when you propose to introduce the confusion into almost every British Colony.

The Burden of Minor Varieties

So long as the specialist keeps his minor varieties for the delectation of his fellow-specialist they will not worry the ordinary collector, but the moment he persuades the cataloguers to give them catalogue rank he becomes a dangerous and intolerable nuisance. I speak as a specialist who could in one already overladen country double the number of minor varieties from his own collection.

We shall best serve the interest of our hobby by abstaining from forcing the cataloguers into converting the Catalogue into a serious barrier to stamp collecting. It is already overladen with worthless varieties. And the ultimate effect of overloading will certainly be the philatelic death of the countries overladen.

We are already endeavouring to make distinctions in papers which experts in the paper trade assure me are impossible to the expert in paper. Surely it is time we cried a halt in these absurdities.

The "Valhalla" for Sale

IF there is any philatelist thirsting for a life on the ocean wave, now is his day of opportunity, for according to the *Daily Mail* the *Valhalla* is for sale. Says the *D. M.*:—

Lord Crawford knows all about navigation that it is possible for an amateur to know, but does not hold a master's certificate. He is having a new yacht built for himself, and the *Valhalla*, his fine full-rigged ship, which was greatly missed at Cowes this year, is for sale, and may be noted by the observant in Southampton Water.

If I owned such a beautiful craft as the *Valhalla*, I should spend precious little time ashore. The advantages of a life afloat, as viewed from my garret, are almost numberless; no rates, no taxes, no income-tax returns to make, no rent, no clouds of motor-dust to swallow, no long sermons, no Education Bill; nothing to do all the live-long day but sit in a deck-chair and read Marie Corelli, Shakespeare, Milton, and other great writers; the evenings I should spend in the sumptuous saloon arranging my stamps. What a life it would be, bowling along through the ozone with a fair wind and bright sunshine—editors and printers, stamp dealers and street hawkers, far away beyond the horizon!

A Strike of Postmen

"FIVE hundred Bombay postmen," says a Reuter telegram, "have gone on strike for an increase of wages. The postal service is paralysed, and warrants have been issued for the arrest of six of the ringleaders."

A postmen's strike! What a state some of us would be in if we were treated to a postmen's strike!

That terrible Printer

OUR breezy friend Mr. E. W. Wetherell, in editing the *Philatelic Journal of India*, seems to be worrying himself a great deal over printer's errors to which he is treated. In his latest number he apologizes for the appearance of "Jhind *cursed* surcharges," instead of "*curved*."

Mr. Wetherell is himself an incorrigible practical joker; and he has not hesitated to bait even philatelic editors—*ergo*, we can all enjoy the sweet little jokes his printer is having with him. "Jhind *cursed* surcharge" may be taken as a case of a true word printed in jest.

Death of Mr. Ehrenbach

WE have indeed lost from the ranks a keen philatelist in the death of Mr. Robert Ehrenbach. His death was not only unexpected, but it was very sudden, for I learn from a friend that he died suddenly after hard walking which brought on heart failure.

The Philatelic Society of London loses not only a member of its Council, but one of the most regular attendants at its sparsely-attended meetings.

Stamps of Crete

THE latest news states that the resignation of Prince George has been accepted, and that the Powers have granted King George the privilege of proposing the future Civil Governor of Crete. If this be true, it may affect some of the stamps, for Prince George's portrait appears on the current high values.

Miscellaneous

Afghanistan: Stamps Suppressed

A CORRESPONDENT in India tells us that the reason for the recent suppression of the stamps of this country was that constant complaints reached the Amir to the effect that stamps were removed from letters addressed to India, and, presumably, resold to other customers of the Post Office. There are therefore to be no more stamps for the officials to steal; time will show whether this step will be of advantage either to those who use the Post Office or to the revenues of the department; at present the advantage seems to extend to philatelists only.

The Monthly Journal.

U.S. Columbians: Bad Speculation

THERE never was a more popular set of stamps than the Columbian issue of our own country. On the day of issue the writer was early in line, and handed in seventeen hundred dollars for one hundred sets, and was actually insulted by the clerk at the window for requesting such an amount, and his order was cut down to five sets. Every one wanted these stamps, and eventually every one got them, and held them to the extent of at least one hundred thousand dollars. We lately purchased a thousand dollars' worth at a discount of six per cent, which had been bought immediately on their issue, and an equivalent amount borrowed on them, the owner having paid six per cent interest up to the day of their

Harold Begbie and Stamp Collecting

A VALUED fellow contributor to *G.S.W.*—Mr. Boswell Junior, to wit—writes to me as follows:—

"DEAR MR. CORNELIUS WRINKLE,—I note in the current issue of *G.S.W.* that Mr. Harold Begbie is quoted as the author of the dictum that 'if more people made a hobby of word history, and in place of postage stamps and birds' eggs collected interesting instances of philology,' the world would be very much improved. I enclose an extract to show that stamp collecting is not at all incompatible with the collecting of 'interesting instances of philology.'—Believe me to be, faithfully yours,
"BOSWELL JUNIOR."

EXTRACT FROM JEVONSS' "LOGIC."

Originally a post was something "posted" or placed firmly in the ground, such as an upright piece of wood or stone. Such meaning still remains in the cases of a lamp-post, a gate-post, signal-post, etc. As a post would often be used to mark a fixed spot of ground as in a mile-post, it came to mean the fixed or appointed place where the post was placed, as in a military post, the post of danger or honour, etc. The fixed places where horses were kept in readiness to facilitate rapid travelling during the times of the Roman Empire were thus called posts, and thence the whole system of arrangement for the conveyance of persons or news came to be called "the posts." The name has retained an exactly similar meaning to the present day in most parts of Europe, and we still use it in post-chaise, post-boy, post-horse, and postilion. A system of post conveyance for letters having been organized for about two centuries in England and other countries, this is perhaps the meaning most closely associated with the word post at present, and a number of expressions have thus arisen, such as post office, postage, postal guide, postman, postmaster, postal telegraph, etc. Curiously enough we now have iron letter-posts, in which the word "post" is restored exactly to its original meaning.

sale. There are very many such cases. Our publishers are using them up for postage and selling them at face.

The Metropolitan Philatelist.

Early South Americans

NO one put away quantities of the early issues of South American stamps, and as a consequence they are now amongst the best sellers, and at steadily increasing prices. The same can be said of many common European stamps: they were very easy to get, so no one wanted them; to-day the holders are getting their reward. In speculation the advice to "go with the crowd" does not hold good.—*The Metropolitan Philatelist.*

Unnecessary New Issues

SOME of our contemporaries accuse both the *Monthly Journal* and the *Stamp Weekly* of constantly running down New Issues. Well, we confess that, in our opinion, there are many new issues which would never have come into existence if no one collected stamps, and which therefore were not rendered necessary by postal requirements; and, when we have before us a catalogue, in two volumes, running to eight hundred and seventy closely printed pages, it can hardly be supposed that more new issues are necessary for the entertainment of philatelists. Why not let the issues of last year get a little bit common before replacing them?—*The Monthly Journal.*

Penny-in-the-slot Stamps

WITH the approval of the Postmaster-General and the First Commissioner of Works, there has been placed in the members' lobby of the House of Commons a penny-in-the-slot automatic machine for the sale and delivery of postage stamps. The contrivance is so finely adjusted that it rejects all spurious, overworn, and foreign coins. Thus, if a French or Italian penny be dropped in the slot it is promptly returned to the would-be purchaser through the opening provided for the delivery of stamps. Further, if the supply of stamps should become exhausted, a small metal disk makes its appearance bearing the word "Empty." The machine is the invention of Mr. R. T. Dickie, a Londoner now resident in New Zealand.—*Glasgow Evening News*.

Why Delayed in Delivery

AT last night's banquet given by the Lord Mayor to the Archbishops and Bishops, the speakers included Dr. Randall Davidson, the Perthshire Scot who is Archbishop of Canterbury. He mentioned that the other day, apropos of the Education Bill, a letter was addressed to him from France as follows: "Archevéque, Canterbury, London." Some difficulty occurred in its delivery, and when it did reach His Grace it was endorsed by the Intelligence Department of the Post Office, "Not known at the Canterbury Music Hall."—*Glasgow Evening News*, 5.7.06.

Bees Stop Postal Service

THE postal service at Tregustick, near St. Columb, Cornwall, was interrupted yesterday by an invasion of honey-bees, who took possession of a wall pillar-box, and there commenced honey-making operations.

Several attempts by the local postman to dislodge the invaders were in vain, and at a late hour he was awaiting instructions from headquarters as to further action. No posting could take place during the day.

In the afternoon the aperture of the box was completely clogged, and when, at great risk, it was opened, it was found to be almost full of bees, and on the bottom was a deposit of honey and wax an inch thick.—*The Daily Mail*, 14.7.06.

New Zealand, 1906, 1d. plates

IN 1906 fresh printings were made from four new plates (*without* the minute dot mentioned above), two of which, marked in the margin w 1 and w 2, were supplied by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, and the other two, marked in the margin r 1 and r 2, by Mr. Royle. The intention is to note which pair of plates wears the best and produces the best results. The stamps are printed in *rose-carmine* on paper with wmk. Type 41, and are *perf.* 14.



Gibbons New Catalogue.

The Stamp Market

By AN ODD LOT

Australians, Crown A. A Correction

By some curious slip on page 106 a paragraph on recent Australians was headed "Crown CA" instead of "Crown A." I hope none of my readers have been straining their eyes looking for Australians watermarked "Crown CA." Such an obvious slip can scarcely have disturbed any readers interested in Australians.

The New Gibbons, Part I

PART I is just now passing through the press, and will be ready in two or three weeks. The advance sheets are before me, and my friends will find, when they get their copies, that Colonials, barring single CA's, are somewhat quiet. They are evidently having a bit of a rest that will do them no harm. Personally, although I like to see healthy rises in value, I confess to a dislike to sensational rises, for I am old-fashioned enough to fear the effect of good old stamps running beyond the purse of the average collector.

Single CA's on the Boom

THE new Gibbons will distinctly emphasize the fact that single CA's are on the boom. Some say they may come down from the heights to which they have run. I doubt it, for the very good reason that there has, in most cases, been very little chance for the speculator to step in and disturb prices. In one or two cases there has been some cornering, and in one notorious

case, which should be the subject of an official inquiry, an official has been the most active cornerer, but he has been somewhat checkmated by a shrewd dealer who secured supplies from offices where the official had not suspected their existence.

Bahamas

LET us skim through a few of the changes. In this colony the alterations are few. The 1d., vermilion, of 1863, unused, which was overpriced in 1897 at 12s. 6d., and has been dropping ever since, has had a further drop from 8s. 6d. to 6s. The 4d., rose, *perf.* 12, of 1882, unused, has been raised from 12s. 6d. to 20s., and it has been a steadily rising stamp since 1897, when it was priced 7s. 6d. The 2½d. of 1884 has been advanced from 5d. to 1s. as it is getting scarce.

Bechuanaland

SEVERAL changes have been made in 1886 Cabled Anchor series which I may set out in full:—

	1886. Wmk. Cabled Anchor.		1905.		1906-7.	
	Un.	Used.	Un.	Used.	Un.	Used.
1d., black	1	0	4	0	1	3
1d., carmine	4	0	3	0	3	0
2d., ochre	2	6	4	0	2	6
6d., violet	10	0	8	6	12	6
1s., green	35	0	35	0	40	30

British Guiana

THE 8 c., carmine, of 1876, unused, has been advanced from 10s. to 15s., and the single CA's are up strongly. The 2 c., purple and carmine, is priced 2d., but the 2 c., purple and black on red, is up to 8d.; the 6 c., 9d.; the 48 c., 4s.; and the 60 c., 8s. This last stamp wants a lot of getting, and is probably very cheap at even 8s.

British Somaliland

THE Queen's Head stamps of India, overprinted at the bottom of the stamp, are as follows:—

	Un.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
12 a., brown on red	2 3	1 6
1 r., carmine and green	3 0	3 0
2 r., brown and carmine	6 6	4 6
3 r., green and brown	10 0	6 6
5 r., violet and ultramarine	17 6	10 6

The overprinted King's Heads have also had a drop all round, but the prices of the King's Heads single CA's have been doubled.

Cayman Islands

THE King's Head single CA's of these islands have had a big rise. The 2½d. has been advanced to 9d., the 6d. to 2s. 6d., and the 1s. to 7s. 6d.

Ingle-nook Yarns

Dora of Dawlish

A HOLIDAY STORY

By ARTHUR MONSOTH

CHAPTER I

OF course, I know you fellows will laugh, but I want to break the news gently to you, that I, Jack Fortescue, am engaged. Who to? When you have finished your insane braying I will tell you. It may seem a funny thing for a fourth form chap to say, but I mean it. Now then, Carthew, if you don't stop that hideous, cackling laugh of yours, I must trouble you to meet me behind the fives court this evening. If you have all really finished, I will proceed.

Her name, then, is Dora (or, at least, that's as much as I'm going to tell you), and she's the sweetest, prettiest little girl in the world; and so you would say if you knew her. I have her photograph here, which I'll show you if you behave yourselves.

There! Isn't she a little beauty? Rather! I knew you would all think so! And she's tons prettier than that, besides being a regular little brick. I met her last summer, and we had quite an adventure together. I'll tell you the yarn if you care to hear it.

Well, last August I and the pater took the mater and the girls down to Dawlish—or, at least, I suppose I should say the pater took the mater and the rest of us down to Dawlish for the summer holidays. We had never been there before, but it's a jolly nice little place, and we all liked it. They have a fine park there, called the Lawn, with trees, and flowers, and a brook running down through the centre; and this Lawn

East Africa and Uganca

THE single CA's, which were mostly left unpriced in the last Gibbons, are now priced as follows:—

King's. Wmk. single CA.

	Un.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½ a., green	0 8	—
1 a., grey and carmine	0 6	—
2 a., lilac and purple	1 6	—
2½ a., ultramarine	3 0	—
3 a., chocolate	5 0	—
4 a., grey-green and black	1 6	—
5 a., grey and brown	6 0	—
8 a., " pale blue	4 0	—

Gambia

THERE are no changes to note in this colony, except in single CA's. The recently issued provisionals are left unpriced.

King's. Wmk. single CA.

	1905.	1905-7.
	Un.	Un.
	s. d.	s. d.
½d., green	0 1	0 1
1d., carmine	0 3	0 3
2d., orange and mauve	0 3	0 5
2½d., ultramarine	0 4	0 9
3d., magenta and ultramarine	0 5	1 0
4d., brown and ultramarine	0 6	0 9
6d., sage-green and carmine	0 8	1 3
1s., violet and green	1 4	5 0
2s., dark slate and orange	2 8	—

is stuck right in the middle of the town, with shops on either side—a sort of combination of business with pleasure. There is also a bandstand there, where bands play and singers sing. The beach is decent enough, too, with rocks on one side, through which a railway tunnel runs; and the country walks around are simply grand. Altogether we voted Dawlish a tip-top place.

While the pater, mater, and the girls used to spend the greater part of their time lolling about on the beach or the Lawn, I went prospecting around by myself a good deal. I discovered the local cricket ground, had some decent practice there, and played in one match; and I also explored the town and the surrounding country.

We had been there about a week, when one day walking down the main street I noticed some foreign stamps in a stationer's shop window. You chaps know how keen I am on stamps, so you scarcely need to be told that I walked into that shop at once to examine their stock. The little girl who came forward to attend to me was the one whose picture you have just been looking at, and it was a genuine case of love at first sight with me. You know I have never cared much for girls, but this one seemed different from the rest; she was a stunner, and no mistake.

She looked about my own age, fifteen, and had a small, neat figure, with the prettiest, daintiest, little head imaginable, covered with a wealth of brown hair, which formed an appropriate setting for her winsome little face with the deep blue

eyes—the bluest I had ever seen—something like the blue of the summer sea. She was dressed in a light pinky blouse and a brown skirt (not in black like most shop girls), and I tell you she looked a dainty little fairy. It didn't take more than a second for me to notice these details, although it takes some time to relate them to you chaps, and I flatter myself that none of you could do it half as well, however much you may grin.

Well, I told her I wanted to see some stamps, and her face lighted up with interest, and she smiled as she turned away to go and fetch them. She did look all right as she smiled, you fellows! I thought as I waited that she seemed pleased at the mention of stamps, and I wondered if she knew anything about them.

When she came back with some approval books I jolly soon found out that she did! We looked through the books together, but, though interested in the stamps, I paid far more attention to what she had to say about them than to the specimens themselves. She knew pretty well as much about stamps as I did, and her knowledge of philatelic terms surprised me—perfs., CC, CA, surcharges, roulettes, etc., she rattled off in quick succession.

She told me she was a stamp collector herself, and I made her promise to show me her collection the next day. The truth of the matter was that she knew scarcely any philatelists in Dawlish, and, being devoted to her hobby, she was positively starving for a stamp talk with a fellow collector. I learnt later that although her people sold stamps it was but seldom that any one came in to purchase. Therefore, when I appeared, she hailed me with delight as a brother enthusiast, and we soon became chummy. Philatelists need no introduction, their mutual hobby breaks down all barriers and draws them together at once.

Fortunately business was slack on that hot August afternoon, and I was in that shop looking over the stamps and talking to Dora (particularly the latter) for about two hours. When finally I did take my departure, I had bought several decent stamps for my collection, and had undertaken to bring round my album the following afternoon.

You chaps can imagine that I looked forward to that afternoon, and when it at length arrived I walked down to Dora's place with my album snugly tucked under my arm. She was expecting me, and had her own collection in readiness.

Then what an afternoon we spent looking through each other's albums, comparing notes, and swapping duplicates. To tell the truth, I presented her with a lot of mine free, for a few stamps seemed but a light price to pay for bringing a smile of gratitude to Dora's pretty face.

She had a nice little collection of about two thousand, and it was neatly arranged too, according to catalogue, in a good album. By the way, if some of you fellows who are giggling only had your collections arranged half as well as hers, it would be more to your credit.

She much admired my own collection, which, as you know, is a fairly good one of about five thousand, and we had a jolly time poring over the two albums. When we had finished examining the stamps, we had a long talk, and she told me a good bit about herself.

In the first place, she said her name was

Dora—(no, I'm not going to let out her surname), and that her parents had both died when she was quite a youngster. Her father had been a sea captain, and it was a small stamp collection left by him that had first started her as a collector. The stationer's shop was kept by an aunt of hers, who had taken her after the death of her parents, and had kept her ever since.

CHAPTER II

WHEN Dora left school, some months before, she had taken to the business, which she had always been fond of, and she now knew as much about it as her aunt. It was but a small business, and Dora, being a capable little woman, was well able to attend to it. Her aunt had always managed alone, and now that Dora did nearly all there was to be done the old lady had a fairly easy life, and was able to take a nap every afternoon, which accounted for the fact that we were not disturbed. Dora's busy time was the morning, and her afternoons were usually slack, as in Dawlish, residents and visitors alike all seemed to take it easy at that time. I determined, therefore, that this should not by any means be my last afternoon visit to Dora. The time passed all too quickly, and at last, when the church clock opposite struck five, I had to be off to tea.

That evening there was a band playing on the Lawn, and amongst the crowd around the bandstand I happened to meet Dora. She was alone, so of course I stopped and spoke to her; and after chatting together for a little while we strolled away from the crowd and went for a walk. We found plenty to talk about, and when we returned to the Lawn at nine-thirty to find the band just finishing, it seemed as though we had only been gone ten minutes.

That walk was the first of many. Evening after evening I used to meet Dora, and we would go for a ramble into the lanes around Dawlish. Her knowledge of the country was very extensive, and we went to many a lovely spot that I should never have found by myself.

We had many tastes in common besides stamps, and I got to like her more and more as time went on. She was not only a pretty little girl, but a jolly good chum. What's that the inquisitive Smith wants to know? Did I ever kiss her? That's nothing whatever to do with any of you fellows, and I refuse to gratify your idle curiosity!

During this time I also spent several more afternoons in Dora's shop, looking at the stamps and talking to her. It was nice and cool in there after the heat outside, and I tell you we enjoyed ourselves—I, sitting on the counter, munching apples, on the one side, Dora doing the same on the other; both occasionally bending down, with our heads literally *tête-à-tête*, to examine some interesting specimen.

But now I'm coming to the adventure that I mentioned when I started. On Thursdays, you must understand, the shops all closed early, and after two o'clock on that day Dora was free. On several of these days we had been for long walks together, and one Thursday towards the end of August we decided to have a sort of picnic, all to ourselves, around the rocks which jutted out on the western side of the beach.

The coast on this side was very rugged and broken ("indented" old Blake, our form master, would call it), and was made up of a series of curves, with every now and then a little bay or cove running in, with a strip of sandy beach. Some of these coves could only be reached at low tide, as when the tide was in it came right up to the foot of the cliffs. I think the best idea I can give you fellows of that coastline is to compare it to the perforations on a stamp.

The Thursday we had selected at length arrived, and turned out a splendid day. My people were going to Exeter for the day; but as I told them I wasn't keen on going, and would rather stay at Dawlish, they didn't press me, but went off by themselves. My pater believes in letting a chap have his own way in most things, and as long as he behaves himself and does no harm to anybody the governor lets a fellow enjoy himself after his own fashion.

During the morning I laid in a good supply of cakes and fruit, particularly the latter, for we weren't going to bother about making tea, but intended to supply its place with some juicy pears and apples.

Soon after two o'clock that afternoon I met Dora on the Lawn, and off we started. She was dressed all in white, and looked jolly pretty. There was nobody about as we went along the beach, not even any boatmen, as Dawlish had not yet finished its dinner. We went towards the rocks chatting away to each other, when Dora suddenly turned to me and said, "Oh, Jack, your watch is going, isn't it?" (It had been Jack and Dora for a long time now).

I took the article out and looked at it, and then replied—

"Yes, Dora, that's all right. It is now twenty. Why do you ask?"

"Because of the tide," she said. "It's going out now, and it will be low-tide at half-past four, but as it comes in rather quickly we must start for home at five o'clock the latest."

"Right you are, Dora," I answered. "I will remember that."

We were now fairly on our way, and had the high red sandstone cliffs on one side, and the sea, now a good way out, on the other, whilst our path was composed of huge rocks, that had fallen from the cliffs above, broken every now and again by little strips of beach left smooth and neat by the receding tide. On and on we went, in and out of the little coves, the coastline becoming wilder and more picturesque with every step, until at last we got farther than Dora had ever been before, and soon afterwards reached a spot where the cliff jutted right out into the sea, effectually stopping any further progress.

We sat down on the rocks to rest for a while, and surveyed the prospect before us. It was a pretty scene—that tiny bay framed in red rocks, receding on the side we had come, protruding abruptly into the water on the other, and in front the restless blue waves of the sea, with an occasional flash of white as a gull flew past.

I consulted my watch and found it was only half-past three, so there being no need for hurry, we poked about among the rocks seeking shells and sea-weed for some time, and then, as we meant to have our tea nearer Dawlish, we began slowly to retrace our steps. Soon after we started

to come back I slipped on a slimy rock and measured my length on the sand. I was not hurt as the sand was soft to fall on, and I answered Dora's anxious inquiries with a laugh, but we remembered it later.

In due course we reached the cove where we had decided to have tea, and I at once started to unload the grub which I was carrying. Dora and I were soon busily engaged in spreading it all out in tempting array on a flat rock, and we were just in the midst of it when she said—

"I say, Jack, what's the time now?"

At that moment I was more interested in the grub than in anything else, so I just glanced quickly at my watch and replied, "Time? It's only just a quarter-past four."

"Is that all?" she returned. "I thought it was much later than that. We've got heaps of time yet then."

"Oh, yes, that's all right," said I. "Now the banquet is ready, so let us proceed."

We did proceed, and had a very jolly tea. We always found plenty to say to each other, and as we talked away together, and made the good things in front of us disappear, thoughts of time and tide were forgotten. Besides, we were having tea right at the back of the cove under the cliffs, and from where we sat the sea looked a long way off.

However, all things come to an end at last, and we had finished our tea, but were still sitting there yarning, when on looking towards the sea it appeared to me that it was getting very much closer to us. I said nothing to Dora, but pulled out my watch. It still pointed to a quarter-past four! It had stopped!

Dora, noticing my startled face and the watch in my hand, saw at once what was wrong, and, losing not a moment, we both jumped to our feet, and, without a word, raced for the corner of the bay.

Too late! The sea was splashing around the rocks at each end of the cove, and even if we could get round and into the next bay, we should never be able to pass the opposite corner, as the tide was now running in fast. Then after that there were several more bends in the coast before Dawlish was reached, and no doubt the tide had by now sealed the entrance to each one in the same way. I must say Dora took it bravely; she did not blubber like some girls would have done, but only went very white. I felt a bit queer myself, but took good care not to show it, especially as I had a lady to look after.

We gazed into each other's white face for a moment, and then I said, "Dora, can you swim?" "No, Jack, I'm sorry I can't," she said simply. It did not very much matter, for I was but a poor swimmer myself, and Dawlish was a long way off; so, even if she had been able to swim, it is extremely doubtful whether either of us would ever have reached there. We walked up the beach towards the cliffs, and I went on—

"I'm very sorry to have led you into this. Dora. It's all my fault. Of course, my watch stopped when I fell, and I ought to have noticed it when you asked me the time before tea."

"No, it's not your fault, Jack. It couldn't be helped," she said, and slid her little hand confidently inside mine.

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Societies

British Guiana Philatelic Society

President: The Hon. B. Howell Jones.

Secretary: A. D. Ferguson, Georgetown.

Meetings: Christ Church Vicarage, Georgetown.

A MEETING of this Society was lately held at Christ Church Vicarage, the President, the Hon. B. Howell Jones, presiding. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. D. Ferguson, intimated that the membership was now thirty-eight, exclusive of honorary members, and that the funds amounted to over \$30. It was agreed to start a library for the use of members.

A small committee, consisting of Mr. E. A. V. Abraham, Mr. A. B. Anderson, and the Hon. Secretary was appointed to make recommendations for a revision of the rules.

It was agreed to hold an exhibition and conversation on 22 September.

Mr. T. A. Pope, B.A., delivered an address on his philatelic reminiscences of Mauritius, in which he gave a great deal of useful information about the 1847 penny postage and other rarities. He recalled that when the Prince of Wales was on his memorable tour round the Empire he evinced his interest in and enthusiasm for philately by spending five and a half hours of his brief stay at Mauritius in examining the collections of philatelists there, and was so delighted with that of the then Assistant Colonial Secretary that he asked him if he would part with it. Receiving a reply in the affirmative, three days after His Royal Highness's arrival in England a cable was received in Mauritius to the effect that the Prince had made a remittance of £1000 for the collection. It was this collection that formed the basis of the Prince's fine exhibit at the recent exhibition in London. Mr. Pope gave some sound advice, the result of his own painful experiences of the pitfalls to be avoided by young philatelists. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Pope for his interesting address.

Mr. Abraham and Canon Josa exhibited some of their rarities.

A vote of thanks was passed for a gift of six volumes of a recent publication from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co.

Junior Philatelic Society

Beginners' Exchange Branch

I HAVE much pleasure in submitting for your kind consideration the report of the Beginners' Exchange for the first season of its existence.

That it has, to some extent, met a want in the philatelic world, the following figures will, I think, show.

Seven packets were in all circulated, the first in October last year, and the others, one each month, finishing with April, 1906, when the Exchange was suspended for the summer season.

The members now number fourteen, of whom eight only have seen all the packets, the other six having joined the Exchange at various times after its inception.

The total number of stamps that changed hands was 1564, or well over 100 stamps per member, bearing in mind that, as above stated, the first packets were circulated among eight members only.

The total value of the stamps contributed to the packets was £28 11s. 2½d., and of those which

changed hands £12 2s. 2½d., a percentage (42%) which, I am sure, compares favourably with other exchange clubs. This result was obtained without any money changing hands, this being, of course, one of the features of the Beginners' Exchange.

The first packet of the coming season will start on 1 October, and sheets intended for inclusion should reach me by 20 September.

Hoping the next few weeks will bring in many applications for membership, and that the coming season will prove in every way a success, I beg to remain,

W. DARWEN,

Exchange Superintendent.

The idea of the above useful work is to enable the beginner to exchange his duplicate stamps without the monetary medium of the ordinary exchange clubs. I hope that young collectors will take more advantage of this useful branch during the coming season. Mr. Darwen is in full sympathy with the junior collector, and his efforts to provide a means of exchange, which cannot but meet the approval of parents and schoolmasters, deserve every encouragement. The annual subscription of 1s. 6d. to the Junior Philatelic Society entitles any one under the age of eighteen to participate in the Beginners' Exchange.

FRED J. MELVILLE.

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These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

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EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 10
Whole No. 88

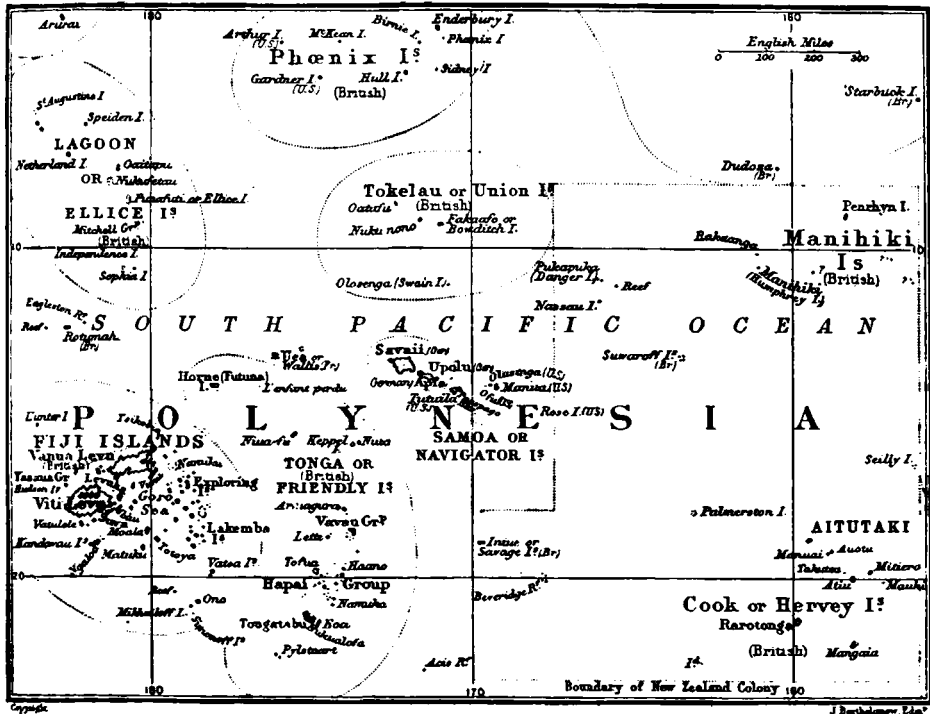
8 SEPTEMBER, 1906

Vol. IV.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Cook Islands



THE Cook or Hervey Islands are a small group of six islands and several islets N.N.E. of Auckland, New Zealand, distant about 1700 miles. They were discovered by Captain Cook in 1777. The principal islands are Rarotonga, with a population of 3000; Mangaia, 2300; Aitutaki, 1500; and Atiu, 1200. In 1864 the natives petitioned for annexation to Great Britain, and in 1888 they were placed under British protection. In 1901 the high chiefs again petitioned for annexation to the British Empire, and the islands were accord-

ingly annexed to New Zealand in that year by Lord Ranfurly, then Governor of New Zealand.

Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, in an excellent series of papers on the stamps of the Cook Islands contributed some years ago to the *Monthly Journal*, tells us that each island has its own local government and raises a local revenue in its own way, that there is a Federal Government, the members of which are Afridis or chiefs. The chief of the Federal Government is Makea Takau, Ariki Vaine (Queen) of Avarua in Rarotonga.

The following notes concerning Queen Makea, whose portrait figures on several of the stamps of the Cook Islands, were contributed some four years ago to the *Montreal Philatelist* by a philatelist who was then resident at Karotonga:—

After the unsightly labels comprising the first issue were done away with, a new lot appeared, of 1d., brown (afterwards changed to blue), 1½d., lilac, 2½d., rose, 5d., olive, and 10d., green, all bearing the effigy of a native "Lady of the Royal Blood", who is known as Makeo-Takau Ariki, but is generally miscalled "Queen" Makea. She is not Queen of the Cook Islands, but is only Ariki or chief of her district, Avarua in Rarotonga, although at present she holds office as chief of the Cook Islands Federal Government. She is a very portly old lady about sixty-five years of age, and I believe she has held the Arikiship of Avarua for about forty-five years; although she cannot speak a word of English, she is a very intelligent, common-sense woman for a Maori. The elderly married native women at Karotonga have a custom of plaiting their hair into two long tails, which they sometimes carry over either shoulder; one of these "tails" can be seen over the right shoulder of Makea on the stamp. She has, like all Maori women, a fine head of hair. Around her neck is seen a large white silken scarf, as all the Maoris are very fond of finery and bright colours. Makea belongs to the old predominating Makea-Karika clan who emigrated from Hawaiki many, many generations back; they discovered Karotonga, where they settled. Makea is married to Ngamaru-Ariki, the hereditary chief of the islands of Atiu, Mitiaro, and Mauke; she has no direct descendant, but the title will go to her cousin, Rangimakea.

Their Philatelic History

The first postage stamps were issued in 1892, and were type-set; then, in 1893, followed a series with a portrait of Queen Makea. In 1898 other values were added with a flying bird, known to the natives as a torea, as the central portion of the design.

These designs have ever since been current.

The stamps have from the first been designed, engraved, and printed by the New Zealand Government Printing Office for the Cook Islands Federation.

1892. Four values. Design: Type-set, consisting of a Greek border, enclosed in a single-line outer frame. Inside the Greek border there is an ornamental frame made up of short lines enclosed by a single line, inside of which, again, is a fringe of short lines not enclosed. Inside this framework are the inscriptions POSTAGE—ONE PENNY: COOK ISLANDS—FEDERATION, and in the centre, between the words COOK ISLANDS and FEDERATION, are seven stars representing the seven principal islands of the group or Federation.

Mr. Basset Hull gives the total numbers printed of this interesting first issue as follows:—

1d.	.	.	76,870
1½d.	.	.	76,580
2½d.	.	.	76,770
10d.	.	.	36,650

They were printed on unwatermarked paper and were perforated.



No wmk. Perf.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1d., black	.	0 6	2 0
1½d., mauve	.	1 0	2 0
2½d., indigo	.	1 0	1 6
10d., dull carmine	.	7 6	7 6

1893-9.—Five values. Design: Portrait of Queen Makea. Queen Makea displayed a great deal of interest in the preparation of this second issue of Cook Islands stamps which were to bear her portrait. She wrote the Premier of New Zealand on 12 July, 1892, as follows:—

SIR,—I wish to thank you and the New Zealand Government and people for the many kindnesses to us in these islands. Mr. Moss, the British Resident, has told us all about it—the Post Office stamps, the printing, and many other things. We are grateful for them.

Our Post Office is at work, and people from England and other places are sending money to buy our stamps. Mr. Moss advises us to get new and good stamps with this money, and the Parliament have decided that my likeness as Chief of the Government shall be upon them. Will you kindly allow those who make the New Zealand stamps to make ours? If it can be done for fifty pounds, get them done, and we will send the money. If it is to cost more, please to let us know before they are made.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) MAKEA ARIKI,

Chief of the Government of the Cook Islands.

The British Resident writes about the same time:

I also send herewith a photograph of Makea, obtained, by good fortune, from a chief who prizes it greatly. No other is to be obtained, for Makea has not kept any. The owner of this photograph asks me to have it returned if possible after use.

The work of engraving the portrait was entrusted to Mr. Alfred Ernest Cousins, the engraver of many of the New Zealand stamps prior to the Waterlow series.

On 28 September, 1892, Makea wrote to the Premier of New Zealand:—

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 13 August, and thank you for the information you have kindly given me about the stamps. The Government here have received nearly one hundred pounds for the sale of stamps, which has been unexpectedly large. We cannot, of course, expect it will continue, but may rely so sufficiently to justify an outlay of £200, and so get the new stamps into use.

The British Resident, Mr. Moss, is likely to go to New Zealand by the *Richmond*, and the Government have given him full power to arrange with the New Zealand Government for these stamps if an arrangement is possible.

I ask a continuance of your kind and powerful assistance in this matter.

Mr. Moss, writing after receipt of sketch of the new stamps, approves the workmanship, and adds, "Queen Makea is much pleased," and then, "Take care that Makea's likeness is not made too dark. The engraver should stick to the rough sketch as far as

possible. It promises to be very good when finally touched up."

The stamps were printed on paper water-marked N Z and Star, and were perforated. The 1d. value, first printed in brown, was subsequently changed to blue.



Wmk. N Z and Star. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1d., brown	1 6	1 6
1d., blue	1 0	1 6
1½d., mauve	0 9	1 0
2½d., rose	3 6	3 6
5d., olive-black	0 9	—
10d., green	12 6	—

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

The Stamps of Sind

FROM THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF INDIA"

EXTRACT from *The Stamp News*, dated 1 May, 1892.

In another column we publish some further letters on the question of the Scinde Dawk stamps, and as we appear to be receiving fresh information on the subject, and there is every probability of further letters arriving, we think the time has not yet come to publish a serious article on the subject. The letter of Mr. Punthakey distinctly proves that the white variety is found with the postmark of eleven parallel lines containing the figures 96, which Mr. Punthakey has sent us on part of the original letter, and this partly upsets our theory that this postmark is only found on the blue stamp. The gentleman named has sent us specimens of all the varieties he mentions, and there is no doubt that they are all perfectly authentic.

Dr. Wilson has also favoured us with specimens of the white with the curious star obliteration, and another new variety which we believe has not hitherto been seen, is the white stamp with a blue line round each stamp. We have a pair and a single specimen of this.

A letter from Major Evans shows that he evidently agrees with our contention, that those with a single-line circle are forgeries. We hope before long to publish a complete list of all the varieties of postmarks known, to prove how the stamps were issued.

Extract from *The Stamp News*, dated 1 May, 1892.

THE STAMPS OF THE SCINDE DAWK.

SIR,—Referring to your article in *The Stamp News* of January, and the letters of Mr. Douglas O. Mackenzie and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., agent the stamps of the Scinde Dawk, I find the following postmarks in my collection and those of some friends.

White.

1. Forty-nine dots in seven rows of seven each.
2. Sixty-four dots in eight rows of eight each.
3. One round dotted cancellation, consisting of an irregular number of dots, about eighty-six in all.
4. Fifty-one dots in seven rows, the first and last rows consisting of eight dots, and the rest seven.
5. Seven parallel lines.
6. Eleven parallel lines with the figures 96 in the centre.
7. A penstroke X thus.
8. A large star-like cancellation.
9. A smaller star-like cancellation.

Blue.

10. Eleven parallel lines with the figures 96.
11. Forty-nine dots, seven rows of seven.
12. Sixty-four dots, eight rows of eight.
13. Eighty-one dots, nine rows of nine.

Red.

14. Sixty-four dots, in eight rows of eight.

Besides the above, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. give two further cancellations in white and blue, eleven parallel lines with the figure 1 in the centre. These make in all sixteen cancellations, and probably there may be more which we are not aware of.

The Scinde Dawk stamps were in use for a few years, from 1851 to 1856, and during this short period there could not have been so many issues as sixteen. If this is admitted, then the natural conclusion is that the different cancellations were used by the different post offices, and not for different issues.

Mr. Mackenzie in his letter to *The Stamp News* puts down the white as the first issued, then the red, and then the blue. At first I was inclined to be of this opinion, but on examining the dates of some of the letters on which these stamps are affixed, and which came into my possession from the records of old residents in Sind, I am of opinion that the red was first issued and had a very short existence, owing to its brittle and easily damageable nature. The white followed the red, and then the blue, and again the blue was replaced by white. I have not the slightest doubt that the white was the last in use. I will conclusively prove that.

From the letters now in my possession I find that stamps with cancellations Nos. 1, 2, 7, and 9 are found in the Hindoo years 1909 and 1910 (corresponding with A.D. 1853 and 1854); in the succeeding year 1911, I find the blue with dot cancellation, and also with parallel lines. In the year following that (namely, 1912) I find the white with parallel lines. I have no red ones on the original letter, hence I cannot say to a certainty in which year they were in use, but they are not to be found in these four years, hence I conclude that they were in use before these two. After 1912 no Scinde Dawks were used.

I am using my best efforts to find out further about these very interesting stamps, and if I succeed I shall be happy to communicate the result through *The Stamp News*.

I send you specimens of the different obliterations, as asked by you in your paper of January last. Please return them after inspection.

Yours faithfully,

FRAMROZE E. PUNTHAKY.

KARACHI, March 9th, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—I stated my views upon the subject of the Scinde Dawks with single outer line at some length in the last number of the *Monthly Journal*, and I do not think I have anything further to add. My ideas are briefly, first, that there is only one genuine type—this is, of course, merely a matter of opinion, I cannot prove it; but I believe I am right in saying that all the numerous copies brought home by the late Mr. Taping, and subsequently obtained by him, were

of one type only, there were certainly none of the single-lined type among them. Second, as to this single-lined type, I have twice received specimens of it from collectors in India, as *forgeries*, made at Karachi, where there is said to be a gang of swindlers, who produce these, and possibly other Indian curiosities. Third, as to the *laid* paper, both of these single-lined specimens were upon laid paper, and I have never heard of the known genuine type being found upon that paper.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD B. EVANS.

We may conclude our notes on the subject by an extract from a short review of Mr. Martineau's book. As we have already shown by official letters, the dates in Mr. Martineau's book are wrong, and Messrs. De La Rue did not print the stamps.

With a post office which disposes of millions of letters annually it is not easy to realize that the postage stamp in India is only some forty years old: nor is it generally known that the introduction of that useful instrument of civilization was due not to the Government of India, but to an energetic Postmaster in backward Sind. The story of the reform is told in Mr. Martineau's most interesting *Life of Sir Bartle Frere*. In the early fifties Frere was Commissioner in Sind, and among other needs soon saw that the postage arrangements were very backward. However, when he asked for more post offices, the Government of India reminded him that when they could afford to spend money in Sind, they would find other objects on which to spend it than post offices. Thrown back on his own resources Frere considered how best to make the most of such means as he had, and the Postmaster, Mr. Coffey, hit upon the expedient of the postage stamp. The idea was not original, but up to that time the bogey of native conservatism had prevented its realization. "Prepayment by stamps might do very well in Europe," it used to be said, "but would never do in India." Frere resolved to try the experiment, and got stamps (manufactured by de la Rue) issued to stamp-vendors and Government officials much as in England. Every Police Officer and native District Collector of land revenue, customs, etc., was ordered to receive and forward with his own official papers to his immediate official superior all stamped letters. The stamp, which is now one of those most highly prized by collectors, was the old E. I. C.'s modification of the broad arrow, which the Company had used from the time of Charles II., but the copyist omitted the E. I. This was in 1854, and it was not until two years later that stamps came into use throughout India, and the Sind stamp was superseded by the Indian.

(To be continued.)

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A Newspaper Sensation

£2000 for an Annapolis Envelope

By THE EDITOR

THE following paragraph is going the rounds of the daily and weekly newspaper Press, and it has been suggested to us that we should tell our readers something about the wonderful stamp referred to.

An American philatelist offers £2000 for a copy of the Annapolis postmaster stamp on the original envelope, similar to the one in the collection of the Earl of Crawford, said to be the only existing specimen of its kind, and looked upon as the greatest rarity in Philately. Should the copy be forthcoming, the Annapolis stamp would become the highest priced in the world.

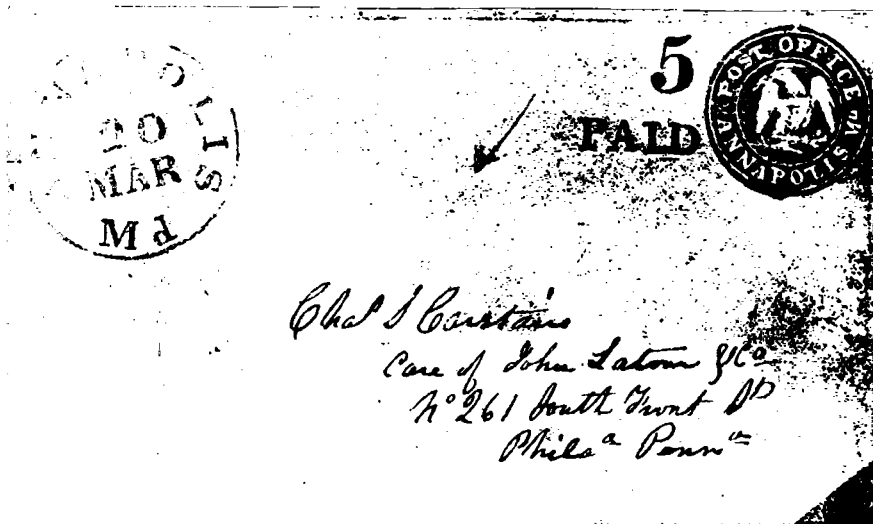
There is a certain amount of truth in this item; just enough to give it colour. It is

from Mr. J. N. Luff's celebrated *History of the Stamps of the United States*:—

ANNAPOLIS, MD.



This envelope was issued by Martin F. Revell, Postmaster of Annapolis from 1844 to 1849. The



true that there is such a stamp, and that the Earl of Crawford has a copy, but it is not the only one known, and we very much doubt the genuineness of the offer of £2000 for a specimen. The so-called offer may be nothing more than a sporting phrase. For instance, it would be quite safe to court publicity by an offer of £10,000 for a copy of the British Guiana 1 c. of 1856, of which only one copy is known.

We give an illustration of the Annapolis rarity in Lord Crawford's collection. It was shown in the International Philatelic Exhibition held last May in London.

And here is the whole history of the stamp

exact date of issue is not known, but it is probably 1846.

The device is suggestive of a seal, and is 18½ mm. in diameter. The "5" and "paid" apparently constitute part of the stamp. It is printed in dull carmine-red in the upper right corner of a white envelope, which measures 120 x 71 mm.

The design is very deeply impressed, so much so that portions of it show distinctly on the back flaps. This would probably not have been the case had the envelope contained a letter, and been handstamped after being deposited in the post office. The cancellation mark, on the contrary, does not show on the back. These points are of some value, as tending to confirm the general provisional nature of the envelope. From

the character of the work and the deep impression I believe the device and "5" "paid" to have been printed on a press rather than handstamped, and all at one impression.

The only known copy of the Annapolis envelope is in the collection of Mr. W. A. Castle, to whose courtesy I owe the privilege of first describing it.

The following documents supply the history of the stamp, so far as it is now known :—

"NEW YORK, Sept. 3, 1895.

"To whom it may concern.

"Some time in January, 1895, during our Mr. G. A. Burger's stay in the city of Philadelphia, he received permission to look through the old correspondence of the firm of Carstairs.

"Among other rare envelopes and stamps he found a small white envelope stamped 'Post-Office, Annapolis, Md.', with eagle in centre and '5' 'paid' on the upper right hand of the envelope in red, and the regular Annapolis postmark on the left side of the envelope in blue.

"From information which we received in Annapolis from Jas. Revell, son of the Postmaster there from 1844-9, we are convinced that this is a postmaster's provisional stamped envelope, like the New Haven.

"We guarantee it to be a genuine original stamped envelope.

"BURGER AND CO."

"Circuit Court for Anne Arundel County,

"ANNAPOLIS, MD., April 25, 1895.

A pen and ink sketch
of the
Annapolis envelope.

"An envelope with the above address and stamp has been presented to me for identification. I have quite a distinct recollection of the stamp 'Annapolis, Md., 20 Mar.' as having been used by my father (now deceased) in the Annapolis P.O., of which he was Postmaster some time prior to 1849. The stamp with eagle centre has also a very familiar appearance, and carries me back many years, when I was quite a lad going to college (St. John's, Annapolis), often assisting my father, Martin F. Revell, in the office. I am decidedly of the opinion, and such is my strong impression, that these stamped envelopes, with eagle centre in stamp and marked 'paid', were sold by my father for the convenience of the public.

"JAS. REVELL,

"Associate Judge of Fifth Judicial
Court of Maryland."

Since the foregoing was written, in June, 1897, I have not been able to obtain any further information about this envelope, or confirmation of the claim that it is a postmaster's provisional. Collectors, as a whole, appear to be sceptical and unwilling to accept it.

Mr. B. V. Jenkins has shown me a folded letter-sheet (not an envelope) which has this seal stamped, in dark blue ink, in the left upper corner of the address side. In the upper right corner is stamped a figure "2" in the same ink.

There is no cancellation mark or date of use. The paper is a pale grey-blue. Mr. Crawford Capen has shown me a similar letter-sheet, which is dated March 24th, 1848. I am told that there are others in existence, and that all bear evidence that the seal was applied after mailing, thus making it merely a postmark.

I have also been shown what pretends to be an Annapolis adhesive stamp. This is stamped in dark blue on bluish paper, exactly like the letter-sheet just described. It is affixed to a cover, which bears the word "paid" and a postmark dated "May 21", but neither touches the would-be stamp. There is nothing to prove that this bit of paper was used as a stamp, nor, on the other hand, is there any positive evidence to the contrary. Yet I cannot overcome the conviction that it is a fraud, and I must confess that, at this writing, I look with great doubt upon all the so-called Annapolis provisionals.

Since Lord Crawford's copy was exhibited at the International Philatelic Exhibition this year, it has become known that there is another copy in the collection of M. la Rénotière, of Paris, and that Mr. Moser possesses a copy in blue.

It will be noted that Mr. Luff has no more faith in the genuineness of the Annapolis provisional than we have in the much-advertised offer of £2000 for a copy.

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Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

AUSTRIA—continued

NEWSPAPER-TAX STAMPS

Issues of March and November, 1858

1 kr., blue; 1 kr., black; 2 kr., brown; 2 kr., red; 4 kr., brown; 4 kr., red.

Third Forgery.—Lithographed, on very thin, white laid paper. The outer line of the frame is too thick, especially down the right side of the stamp. The stops after KAIS. and KÖN. are much too small, and oval instead of oblong. The corner-balls are fairly imitated, except that the crescents in the lower ones point rather to the left, instead of directly upwards. The spear-head in the right lower corner is simply a diamond. There is a coloured dot over the S of KAIS. which does not exist in the genuine. The diæresis over the ö of KÖN. is a good deal too much to the left. A line drawn vertically down through the last stroke of the U of ZEITUNGS would pass almost clear to the left of the cross on the large crown below it. The left eagle's beak is nearly closed, and the right beak is open. There is no tongue to be seen in either beak. The eye in each head is in the centre of a very narrow, sharply-pointed oval. The crosses on the crowns on the eagles' heads are mere lumps, and the ribbon hanging from the right crown is broader than the other. Both ribbons seem to be cut off obliquely, but the left one has indications of a fringe. The cross on the orb in the eagle's claw is a lump. The impression is not sunk into the paper. The oblique stroke of the K of KREUZER joins the vertical stroke too high up. The K is rather more than 1½ mm. high, and the other letters are more than 1 mm. high. The wing on the left side of the stamp is so blotched that the feathers cannot be counted. I think the detached diamond, in place of a spear-head, in the right lower corner is the easiest test for this forgery, and I suppose I need hardly say that the genuine stamps are never found on laid paper.

Fourth Forgery.—Lithographed, on thick, white wove paper. The outer line of the frame is too thick, and is broken at the left top corner. The stops after KAIS. and KÖN. are small and round, and there is no stop after STÄMPEL, and no hyphen after ZEITUNGS. The inner circles of the balls in the corners appear to be thick all the way round. The spear-heads are all blunt, like aces of diamonds. The one pointing to KÖN. does not go anywhere near the stop after that word, and, if prolonged, it would pass far to the left of the stop. Both eagles' beaks are open, with tongues sticking out; and both mandibles of each beak are of equal length. The crowns with their crosses are good, but the ribbon from each crown issues from the upper part, and each ribbon looks like a drooping plume instead of a ribbon. The end of the left-hand ribbon is cut off obliquely without fringe, and that of the right-hand ribbon

is rounded. The impression is not sunk into the paper. The oblique line of the K of KREUZER joins the vertical line too high up. The K is only about 1½ mm. high, and the other letters are decidedly more than 1 mm. high. Six large feathers can be made out, in the wing on the left side of the stamp, and there is no thin feather between the fifth and sixth. I think the absence of the hyphen after ZEITUNGS, and of the stop after STÄMPEL, are the easiest tests for this counterfeit.

Fifth Forgery.—Lithographed, on thinnish, white wove paper. The outer line of the frame is a little too thick, and the inner line close to it is blotchy and also too thick. There is no hyphen after ZEITUNGS. The balls in the corners are very badly done, of different shapes (the one in the left lower corner is oval!), and the two concentric circles for the most part blotched into one; while the little semicircle in the centre of the left bottom ball has been made into a complete circle, thick and blotchy. The spear-head pointing to KÖN. is, in some copies, merely a blunt V, and the others are diamonds of different shapes. The diæresis over the ö of KÖN. is sloping, and a good deal too much to the left. Both eagles' beaks are open, with straight tongues sticking out; and the left beak seems to be deformed, as though the points of the mandibles had been broken off. The crosses on the little crowns are very indistinct, and both of the ribbons issue from the upper part of the crowns. The right-hand ribbon is an unmistakable plume; the left-hand one is bent at an angle, like a knee-joint. Both are rounded at the ends. The cross on the orb is very thin, though that of the genuine is rather fat and clumsy. The impression is not sunk into the paper, and looks rather weak and misty. The K of KREUZER is only about 1½ mm. high, and the other letters are not equal in height, the Z being the tallest. The stop after KAIS. is somewhat diamond-shaped, and that after KÖN. is circular. In my solitary specimen (2 kreuzer, red) the U of ZEITUNGS is an N. The eye in each head is placed very far back, and the feathers in the wing on the left side are too much blotched to be counted.

Sixth Forgery.—Lithographed, on rather stout, yellowish-white wove paper. The outer line of the frame is very much thicker than the inner one, and they are blotched together in several places. The right-hand end of the hyphen after ZEITUNGS is pointed. The spear-heads mostly have their centres filled up with blotches of colour, and the one in the left lower corner of my specimens has its point broken off. The balls in the corners are very smudgy, and it is almost impossible to make out the details, as the two concentric circles and the semicircular lines are generally all blotched together. The eagles' heads are mutilated, so that there are no beaks

visible. Both ribbons issue from the tops of the crowns. The stops after KAIS. and KÖN. are circular. The large feathers on the wing on the left side are difficult to distinguish from the alternate thin ones; but there are ten feathers in all, thick and thin. The stamp is, of course, not sunk into the paper, and the whole impression is very coarse, greasy-looking, and smudgy, so that it is not a dangerous forgery. I only possess the 4 kr., brown, in this type.

Seventh Forgery.—Lithographed, on thin, rather hard, pinkish-white wove paper. There is an oval stop after ZEITUNGS, and a distinct hyphen after STÄMPEL. The balls in the right corners are more oval than circular, and the inner circles are thick almost all the way round; while the semicircles are all different in length, and the one in the right lower corner is very bad and blotchy. The spear-head pointing to the N of KÖN. is not at all close to the stop after the N; it is merely diamond-shaped, and if the point were prolonged, it would pass very decidedly to the left of the stop. No two of the spear-heads are of exactly the same shape. Both ribbons issue from the front of the top of the crowns, and they look just like little flags. The end of the left-hand ribbon has a nick in it. The bottom limb of the S of STÄMPEL is malformed, and the T is of a very bad shape, looking like a small C. There is too much white on the central shield. The eagles' eyes are set far back, the one on the right side being placed in the centre of a white triangle. The wing on the left side shows the points of about thirteen feathers, and the distinction between large and small feathers cannot be made out. The small letters of KREUZER are rather less than 1 mm. high. This forgery, though not particularly good, might deceive juvenile collectors.

Eighth Forgery.—Typographed, on moderately stout, hard, white wove paper. The outer line of the frame of the stamp is, in some parts, not parallel with the inner one, notably towards the right top corner, where the two approach each other very closely. The stop after STÄMPEL is very faint, and there is also a very faint stop (instead of a hyphen) after ZEITUNGS. The inner circles of the balls on the right side are further from the outer circles than in the balls on the left side, and the semicircular lines in the right-hand balls are absent. The spear-head pointing to the N of KÖN. is very blunt, and almost all the other spear-heads touch the balls, though they do not do so in the genuine. The eagles' beaks are very unlike the genuine; the left one is closed, and the right one has a sort of nick in it, not at all like a beak; there is no tongue to be seen in either beak. Both ribbons issue from the upper part of the crowns, and look like little flags. The left ribbon is cut off obliquely, and the right one is cut off horizontally. The diæresis over the Ä of STÄMPEL is not level, one of the dots being higher than the other. Being typographed, the stamp is somewhat sunk into the paper, but not so deeply as in the genuine. I suppose that the impression is from an electrotpe cliché. The oblique line of the K of KREUZER runs down too low into the vertical line, and it is barely $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high. The very

faint stops after KAIS. and KÖN. appear to be circular, and much too small. I have only one specimen of this forgery (2 kreuzer, green), but it has, as will be seen from the above description, the balls and spear-heads instead of the trefoils, etc., and it has evidently done service in several albums, and has become so indistinct that I have had difficulty in making out the above details. In a perfect condition, I should take this to be better than most of the forgeries hitherto described.

Ninth Forgery.—Typographed, on rough, white wove paper. The outer frame is a good deal thicker than the inner one, and they are much farther apart down the left side than down the right. There are faint circular stops after KAIS. and KÖN., and a circular stop, rather larger, after STÄMPEL. There is no hyphen after ZEITUNGS, but in my single specimen (4 kreuzer, red) there is an indentation in the paper, as though there were a circular stop which had failed to print. The little semicircle in the right top ball is blotched into the ring round it, and the one in the right bottom ball is simply a dot. There is a wide space between the two circles of this latter ball. The semicircle in the left upper ball looks like a hyphen, and the one in the left lower ball is a dot. The spear-head pointing to KÖN. is simply a v, and, if prolonged, it would pass far to the left of the stop after that word. The spear-head in the left lower corner is merely a diamond, which touches the ball below it; and the three on the right side are all of different shapes, the one after ZEITUNGS being a diamond, and the one after STÄMPEL looking like the flame of a candle. The diæresis over the ö of KÖN. is extremely faint, but as far as I can make out, it is centrally over the ö. Both beaks are open; the tongue on the left side being very short, while that on the right side is longer than the beak. There is a circular white space in the left head, but there is no dot to represent an eye in it. The ribbons both issue from the tops of the crowns. They are without fringes; the left one is cut off obliquely, and the right one comes to a blunt point. The K of KREUZER is barely $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, and some of the other letters are only about $\frac{2}{3}$ mm. high. The wing on the left side shows five broad feathers, alternating with five narrow ones, and the third broad feather is not split. Being typographed, the impression is more or less sunk into the paper.

Tenth Forgery.—Lithographed, on stout, white wove paper. Of this forgery I have only the 4 kr., brown. The two lines forming the frame down the right side are very nearly the same thickness, and the outer line is a good deal thicker than the inner line round the three sides. There are faint circular stops after KAIS. and KÖN., and the stop after STÄMPEL looks like a tiny inverted v. The hyphen after ZEITUNGS is pointed on its left side, and the point very nearly touches the S. The letters UNG of this word all touch each other at the bottom, though they are quite separate in the genuine. The spear-heads are all joined to the balls. The inner circles of the balls are all incomplete; the semicircle in the left upper ball points obliquely towards the centre of the top of the stamp. The semicircle

in the left lower ball points towards the right top corner of the stamp; the one in the right upper ball is like a short, slightly-curved vertical hyphen; the one in the right lower ball is a shapeless dot. All the spear-heads are firmly joined to the balls. The left head has an enormous, hooked upper mandible, the lower one being short and straight, and there is no tongue. The right head has a drooping beak, which touches the wing. This is the only forgery in which the beak touches the wing. The ribbons both issue from the tops of the little crowns; they have dark fringes. The diæresis over the A of STÄMPEL is above the centre of the letter. The K of KREUZER is 1½ mm. high. The feathers of the wing on the left side are all blotched together, so that only the two top ones can be seen; the upper one comes to an acute point, though the tip is very broad and rounded in the genuine.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—A large, single-lined circle, like 1, but much larger, with date in the centre, and name inside the circle; also a small, double-lined

circle, something like 96, with name between the lines, and date in the centre; also 81 and 89.

First Forgery.—Uncancelled, also pen-strokes, also a set of five concentric circles.

Second Forgery.—All the genuine cancellations.

Third Forgery.—A blotchy circle, with unreadable letters.

Fourth Forgery.—The first genuine cancellation.

Fifth Forgery.—Ditto.

Sixth Forgery.—Lettering in an enormous circle.

Seventh Forgery.—The first genuine cancellation.

Eighth Forgery.—Like the second genuine cancellation, but too large.

Ninth Forgery.—Like the first genuine cancellation.

Tenth Forgery.—My specimen is uncancelled.

(To be continued.)

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Brazil.—We have received two values—100 r. and 200 r.—of special design, which we will illustrate later, issued to commemorate and advertise the Pan-American Exhibition now being held at Rio de Janeiro. These stamps, we are told, are to remain in circulation for sixty days only.

Exhibition Commemoratives. s. d.

100 r., blue	. . . . .	—
200 r., red	. . . . .	—

Ecuador.—Provisionals.—We have received, through Gibbons New Issue Service, a couple of provisionals, made by surcharging the 5 c. Fiscal stamp, CORREOS—UN CENTAVO, as illustrated, and the 1 s. Fiscal, CORREOS—TRES—CENTAVOS, in a similar oval arrangement, only the TRES is placed in the centre, between the words CORREOS and CENTAVOS.



Provisionals.

1 c. on 5 c., slate	Perf.	. . . . .	s. d.
3 c. on 1 s., blue		. . . . .	0 3

Japan.—The Monthly Journal says: "A correspondent kindly sends us some information

with regard to recent Commemorative issues. Of the 3 sen stamp issued last year, to celebrate the amalgamation of the Japanese and Korean postal services, 1,500,000 copies were circulated; and of the two stamps chronicled in June, which celebrated the return of the troops from the front, there were issued 1,500,000 of the 1½ sen, and 1,000,000 of the 3 sen. No more of any of the above stamps will be printed or issued, but all three are still available for postal use. Our informant adds: 'The Korean issue are occasionally seen on letters, but the War Stamps are so eagerly sought after by the Japanese, that they are rarely used on letters, but are kept for use on post cards, preferably picture ones, the post card being the most extensive means of communication amongst the people.'

Nicaragua.—Cabo.—Stanley Gibbons New Issue Service sends us several of the low values of the current series overprinted diagonally in large block capitals, with a larger initial with the



word CABO. Gibbons Catalogue explains that the reason given for this overprinting is that the currency value in the district differs from that in other parts of Nicaragua.

Overprinted CABO.		s. d.
1 centavo, green	—
2 centavos, red	—
3 " purple	—
4 " vermilion	—
5 " blue	—
10 " brown	—

Turkey.—Macedonia.—"We believe," says the *Monthly Journal*, "that this country is still a part of the Turkish Empire, but according to the *Ph. Echo* three stamps have been issued bearing

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W.C.

its name in Russian letters at the top, the Arms of Bulgaria in the centre, and the value in Russian at foot. The arms and inscriptions are in *black*, and the rest of the design in colour.

1	grosh, black and yellow.
10	" " blue.
20	" " black.

"The *status* of these is probably the same as that of the Cretan Revolutionary issues of last year."

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Roumania the Good

OH, dear, dear, all the pleasant retreats on this sublunary sphere are, one after the other, being closed to yours truly. I begin to feel like Dick Swiveller, for there are so many places where I dare not show my nose. If I were to venture down to Brighton for a sniff of the briny, I should be taken before the beaks for a month's hard, for certain; at Norwood it is getting very hot, and in the Strand it is quite sulphurous.

And now, last of all, because I dared to say a feeble word against the issue of stamps made for sale to collectors, a lady writes to me from Roumania as follows:—

DEAR MR. CORNELIUS WRINKLE,

I am going to call you to account for the disparaging way in which you speak of this country in the *Stamp Weekly*, as the feelings of many of the Roumanians, to whom I have shown your otherwise interesting paper, have been much hurt, especially by the wording of your remarks, as if their country was only now elevated into a kingdom instead of twenty-five years ago. In 1903 they commemorated the opening of their Post Office, it is true, but it is a very fine building, and, in comparison with that existing before, well worthy of commemoration even by stamps. (I will send you a P.P.C.) Then you speak of the so-called charity issue. It is true that this was, so far as the country was concerned, quite unnecessary, and by the people unwanted, but was issued by the Queen, who hoped to gain something for her pet charities by this means; but I am sorry for her sake to say it has been a complete failure and she is much disappointed; her people would do much for her, but they would not buy stamps at double face value. I am living in the house of one of the Ministers of Parliament, where, of course, many letters come daily, yet I have had to post these charity stamps to myself to have them in a used condition for my collection, as not one arrived on the ordinary letters.

None with regard to the Jubilee stamps. The Roumanians fail to see why they should be laughed at for issuing stamps on this occasion when every other country has done the same; that they have felt obliged to make their Jubilee thus early is regrettable, as it has always been intended to make it in ten years' time, when their King had been fifty years in the country and thirty-five years crowned.

I expect you will soon be treated to another series, as the upright stamps have not the dates on according to contract, and I hear that they are disputing with the London printers in consequence. The printers say they should not have issued them if they were not according to order. The Roumanians answer, How could they let the Jubilee pass without giving out the stamps, even such as they were; and, when you remember the fun Stanley Gibbons made of them because their post office stamps were not issued at the correct date, can you wonder?

Will you allow me to remark that I think you are making a mistake to go on classing Roumania with the Balkan States, as if I may judge by the vast improvements that have been made in the seven years I have known this country, she will soon hold a good position amongst the countries of Europe. There are some good

collectors, but they are deeply offended by the way in which you speak of their country, and many deal almost entirely with Senf. I hope this long letter will not weary you.

The Stamps of Roumania

AGAINST the ordinary stamps of Roumania I have not a word to say. On the contrary, they are admittedly full of interest, especially the early issues. But I do object to the continual milking of collectors by means of so-called charity, commemorative, and show labels, of no shadow of import, or interest, from a purely postal point of view. It will be a good day for Philately when our cataloguers separate all such things from the ordinary issues and place them under a separate heading of, say, "Commemorative Swindles."

To a certain extent, this is already being done in our Gibbons.

The Kingdom of Roumania

It is curious how one's remarks get twisted into wider applications than were intended. When one condemns the prostitution of a department of the public service in a country, one does not expect it to be understood that one goes for the kingdom. For the kingdom of Roumania and its gallant struggle on the one hand against the infamous rule of the Turk, and on the other against the insidious domination of the Russian Government, one can have nothing but the greatest sympathy. May it ever remain, as it is to-day, one of the bulwarks of liberty in the Balkans.

The Gambia Scandal

THE Gambia Provisional issue seems to be ripening into a public scandal. The facts disclosed afford quite sufficient ground for a searching inquiry by the authorities at the Colonial Office.

It now appears that there was no lack of ½d. or 1d. stamps, and, therefore, no excuse whatever for making these provisionals, except for the purposes of sheer speculation.

It is said the authorities wished to use up the high values. Now, if there was no demand for those high values, why were they asked for in the first place? If there was a demand for them sufficient to justify their issue, that demand surely continues, and if it continues, why throw away money by reducing the price of selling stamps from 2s. 6d. to ½d.?

These are questions which, it strikes me, the local authorities will be called upon to explain to the satisfaction of the Colonial Office.

Miscellaneous

Violent Assault on Mr. Ostara

LAST week at the Manchester City Police Court a young fellow named John Connor, of no settled abode, was charged with having stolen about 400 colonial postage stamps and a field-glass from the shop of Mr. J. M. Davis, antique dealer, Poet's Corner, Old Millgate. The total value of the property was given at £23.

A few days previously the premises of Mr. Davis were broken into and the stamps and glasses stolen. The stamps were in two books, and entrance to the premises was effected by removing a window at the back. Later the prisoner called at the shop of Mr. Adolph Ostara, dealer in postage stamps, who carries on business in Corporation Street, and offered some Australian postage stamps for sale. Mr. Ostara, on examining them, found that they were similar to those which had been stolen from the shop of Mr. Davis. This caused him to become suspicious, and he gave a sign to his assistant to go and bring Mr. Davis. In order to detain the prisoner, Mr. Ostara entered into conversation with him, and said the stamps were not exactly in his line, but he had a friend who might buy them. Mr. Ostara worked his way towards the door, against which he casually placed his foot. After some talk about the price of the stamps, the prisoner, who, Mr. Ostara thought, had become suspicious, picked up the stamps and said he would not sell them. He wanted to leave the shop, but Mr. Ostara tried to prevent him. "Before I knew where I was," said Mr. Ostara, "I was thrown violently into the glass partition in the shop." On recovering he raised an alarm, and Police-constable Porter, chasing the prisoner, caught him in Market Place.

Mr. Ostara said he was injured about the head, back, and hands by the broken glass. The doctor who attended to his injuries suggested that the injury to the back had been caused by a knife, but witness did not think he was stabbed.

P. C. Porter, who was complimented by Mr. Ostara for his smartness in arresting the prisoner, said Connor told him that he received the stamps from a man "with a collar and tie on" outside the shop.

Mr. Davis identified the stamps as 129 of those stolen from his premises. One of them was a Van Diemen's Land stamp valued at 25s.

The prisoner was committed to the Sessions on the present charge, and also remanded to give the police an opportunity of obtaining further information.

Mr. J. N. Ogden, the presiding magistrate, complimented both Mr. Ostara and P. C. Porter for the part they had played in the case, and expressed the hope that this would be conveyed to the proper quarters. The Bench regretted that Mr. Ostara had sustained injuries.

Watermarks

WATERMARKS in paper are the impressions made thereon by wire, and might truthfully be called "wiremarks." The art of making paper has

probably been known for about three thousand years. It was made by filling a vessel with vegetable fibre which had been reduced to pulp; into this a sieve was dipped, the water ran out, and a thin layer of fibre was left within the sieve. This was carefully removed, pressed, and dried, and formed the crude vegetable parchment of ancient times.

The first sieves in use would have a network of stalks or fibre, but when wire superseded these it is highly probable that the wire left its mark on the paper that rested on it. Thus the discovery of the possibility of watermarks may have been due to an accident. The paper retained, when dry, the marks of the wire.

The earliest known watermark dates back to A.D. 1301. Probably this date may mark the time at which wire began to be employed.

Taking up a sheet of ordinary "laid" note-paper, one notices that it is covered with these wiremarks, the lines running parallel from top to bottom, the distance between each wire being of the thickness of the wire itself. Notice also the seven or eight thinner lines, running in opposite direction, from side to side: these mark the thin woven wire which holds the metal wires in position, and keeps them parallel. You can almost see the twisting of this wire as it weaves itself in and out among the parallel metal bars. In some papers, indeed, this is noticeably conspicuous, and it is very pleasing to the eye. The parallel marks made by the metal wire are called "laid" marks, and the marks by the woven wire are spoken of as "chain" marks.

The woven wiremarks did not come into use till A.D. 1750, when one John Baskerville introduced them to keep the metal wires strictly parallel. He found this arrangement assisted in the making of a much smoother paper.

These marks are thus a guide to the study of old books and rare editions. Notorious imitations of valuable books have been revealed by a study of the paper employed by the forgers. The first care of the bogus book-maker should be to manufacture his paper on the same lines as the paper of the volume he seeks to simulate; which is a matter difficult of accomplishment.

The earliest attempt at producing a figure standing out from the wire groundwork took the form of a circle surmounted by a cross. The circle represents the world with the Cross of religious art above it; this form is thus due to religious influences. After the discovery of America by Columbus we find a double circle—or two circles side by side—with a cross above each. These circles were united by a line, which perhaps denoted them as being but two parts of the same world, or as knit together by a bond of kinship or communication. These marks were all very coarse, being made with thick wire. Later on the impressions become finer and more elaborate.

A fool's cap was the crest of the maker of paper of a certain size, and still denotes paper of the same size. The posthorn is an ancient mark, and still distinguishes paper of the size called

"post." The hand is also an old mark; it is peculiar how this mark obtains now in the West Indies; letters from Bermuda down to Trinidad uniformly bear the "open-hand" watermark, or sometimes an impression stamped into the paper as a die or crest. Is this the extended hand of friendship?

Probably, in recent times, in no sphere have watermarks created more interest than their employment in the making of postage stamps. The watermark serves to denote the particular issue to which the stamp belongs, and consequently determines its value. The "CC" mark showed that the stamp was the property of the Crown Colony until purchased or used; the "CA" mark that it was the property of the Crown Agent, or confided to his care.

To-day a multiple watermark is in use in the manufacture of stamps. It is believed that the manipulation of the wiremarks is not quite so arduous a matter as in the making of a "single" watermark. In the latter case it required the true

eye of a competent workman to fix the CA's at regular distances, and there was always the risk of the stamps receiving the mark irregularly, when fed into the machine. Some of the stamps of the Turk's Islands, for example, have received the mark "off centre" and at the very edge of the stamp. But with a multiple mark no such care is needed. The mark, as a workman in the mills once said, is "all over the place." Provided that the sheet is perfectly upright when placed on the wires, no further attention is necessary.

This represents a great saving of time; also perhaps it may make the mark a more difficult matter to forge.

One of the paper mills in Kent, which holds a Government contract to supply paper for stamps, turns out no less than eight tons of paper per week, the bulk of which is overprinted with the design of the current halfpenny and penny English stamps.—J. W. H. H. in the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*.

Ingle-nook Yarns

Dora of Dawlish

A HOLIDAY STORY

By ARTHUR MONSOTH

CHAPTER III

THE touch of Dora's hand and the feeling that I had some one to look after and protect who was trusting in me, seemed to put a different look on things, and acted like a tonic on my spirits.

"Well, anyhow, Dora, we must see if we can't find some way out of this mess," I exclaimed. "The first thing is—how far up does the tide come?"

Did it reach the cliff? I was afraid so. In that case everything depended on the height to which it rose.

We went over to the cliff, and examined it closely, only to find my worst fears realized. There was the high-water mark plainly showing in the red sandstone, about on a level with my shoulder and just above Dora's head!

But surely there was somewhere we could climb the cliff to get beyond the reach of the water? We walked all round the limited space that was now left to us, but could not discover the least vestige of foothold in the steep face of the rock. However, there was a small ledge at one place just above my head, and, although I could not climb up to it myself, I determined to try to get Dora up there, when she, at any rate, would be safe.

When I explained my idea to her, like the good little soul she was, she at once asked: "But what are you going to do yourself, Jack?"

"Oh, I dare say I shall be able to scramble up, somehow," I replied, "after I've got you up there." I knew it would be impossible, but said this to quiet her.

I am not ashamed to tell you fellows that before starting to help her climb up to that ledge I folded her in my arms and kissed her. You see, we were face to face with death, and there did not seem

any need for disguise or sham at a moment like that. Besides, it might mean "Good-bye."

The tide was now rapidly coming in, and there was no time to be lost, so stooping down beneath the ledge I took Dora on my back, and then using me as a sort of ladder, of which my hands and shoulders formed the steps, she soon reached her refuge. It was done in no time, as she was a light-weight, but I can assure you that I felt jolly glad when I saw her sitting up there—practically safe.

"Now, Jack," she said, "there's plenty of room up here; you must come now."

But this was easier said than done: I knew from the first I could never do it, still, I tried again and again, but all to no purpose. It was of no use; there was nothing to cling to and no foothold anywhere in the steep rock, so at last I gave up the attempt. The little shelf where Dora was perched was only from six to seven feet above the ground, but it might as well have been six hundred for any chance I had of reaching it.

When Dora saw that I really could not climb up to her, she got into such a state that she nearly fell off the ledge.

"Oh, Jack!" she cried, "what *will* you do? You'll be d—," she could not finish, and the tears, which she had kept back so bravely, welled up at last into her eyes.

"No, Dora," I said, trying to comfort her, "it won't be so bad as that, I hope. See, here's the high-water mark just below my shoulder, so it will only mean a wetting."

This seemed to reassure her, though I was far from feeling easy over it myself. Even if the tide did only come up to my shoulders, should I be able to keep my feet in the swirling water as it broke against the cliff? Or should I lose my footing and go to my death before Dora's eyes?

Death! The thought seemed strangely out of place on that lovely summer evening when everything on sea and land looked at its best, and the rays of the setting sun were turning the water into gold beyond the shadow cast by the cliffs. Death! Surely it could not lurk in those tiny waves that were slowly but mercilessly creeping ever nearer and nearer?

The tide had now reached the spot where we had had tea, and some of the paper bags were floating on the water. Only one short hour ago and we were laughing and chatting over there, and now we were looking into the grim face of—death!

We said but little to one another, and what we did say was private. It was not a time for long speeches, and it is only in books that a fellow talks like a parson when he is in such a position as we were. But I sent up a silent prayer from my heart that was far more earnest than any other I had ever said in my life. There was nothing more to do but wait!

I thought as I stood there how unlikely it was that we should be missed. My people would not get back from Exeter until eleven o'clock; Dora's aunt had gone to a friend's house to take tea and spend the evening, and probably would not return till about the same time; and besides all this, we had told no one where we were going, and nobody had seen us come towards the rocks that afternoon.

The sea had now almost covered the sand of the cove, and the waves were nearly up to my feet. Struck with a sudden idea I took out my knife, opened the large blade, and then stuck it firmly into a little crevice in the rock above high-water mark, so as to have something to cling to.

Watching the tide gradually come in, I could appreciate to the full the agony of the death of many of the early Christians, who were chained to a stake on the sea-shore until the rising tide flowed over their heads and drowned them. Could any death be more cruel? To see the water coming on, slowly, steadily, pitilessly, each little wave reaching just a tiny bit farther than the last, and to realize your own utter helplessness, is indeed bitter. Although I knew I should be all right if I could only keep my present position, as the tide would not rise above my shoulders, still it was far from pleasant.

Thank Heaven, Dora was safe! There she sat on the rocky ledge, her frightened blue eyes gazing wonderingly down upon me, and her white figure showing up sharply against the red cliffs.

The sun was just setting, so, knowing it must be about seven-thirty, I took out my watch and set it going again, afterwards handing it up to Dora, together with my shoes and the contents of my pockets. One wave, more venturesome than the rest, had already touched my feet, and I knew the time had come.

Twilight was now settling down, but fortunately there was a full moon, so we should not be left in the dark, which would have doubly increased the danger of our plight.

The sea crept up, inch by inch, and soon covered my feet; it was not cold, but sort of luke-warm after the heat of the day. Dora leant forward watching the waters rise with such a fascinated gaze that I feared she would fall in, so to distract her thoughts I asked her the time.

Eight o'clock. It would be high tide about ten, after which we should have to wait at least three hours before we could get away. I tried to make the time pass by telling Dora some yarns of school life, but it was not much of a success. What I said I don't know, but I am afraid it was very rambling and disconnected. She tried hard to be interested, until at last I gave up the attempt, and we turned our whole attention once more to the all-engrossing subject—the sea. The moon had now risen, flooding everything with light, and the tide had come up to my knees.

Nine o'clock. The water had reached my waist, and I was beginning to feel the pull as it rose and fell sluggishly against the cliff. I held on to my knife with one hand, and the other I hooked firmly around a corner of the rock. Happily there was no wind, or the waves, dashing against the cliff, would have swept me away like a feather.

Dora had been silent for some time, and I wondered if she had dozed off to sleep. Therefore, knowing that if she fell off the ledge it would probably be fatal to both of us, I softly called her name.

I need have had no misgivings; she was too much concerned for my safety to think of closing an eyelid, though she must have been very weary, and she answered at once, "Yes, Jack."

"How's the time going, Dora?"

"Just half-past nine, Jack."

Only half an hour to high tide! But what a long time it seemed! The sea was now up to my chest, and rising higher every minute, and more than once during that half-hour I thought I should never do any more stamp collecting. The tide surged around me like a living thing, striving and straining to tear me away from my hold. I braced myself against the cliff, and managed to keep my feet, although once or twice I thought I was gone.

"Ten o'clock, Jack!"

At last! The water was up to my shoulders, and I could see by the moonlight that it had reached the high-water mark. The tide would now remain stationary for a while before commencing to go out; but could I withstand the pull of the water as it slowly receded? It was a serious question, as my arms were getting very tired with the exertion of holding on. Surely I was not going to be vanquished at the eleventh hour, and—

Hark! What was that?

"A life on the ocean wave,
And a home on the rolling deep."

It was a man singing, and never did a human voice sound so acceptable to my ears, although at that moment I was not exactly yearning for a sea life. Dora heard it too, and we both sent up a cry of "Help!"

We could now distinguish the rhythmical beat of oars, and in a very few minutes a boat shot round the corner of the cove. In it was old Dick Coombes, a Dawlish boatman, whom I knew well, and I can tell you fellows we were glad to see his jolly old red face. We gave another shout, and he saw us immediately.

"Ullo, what be you two a-doin'?" he asked;

but not waiting for any reply he pulled over to us at once.

I clung to his boat while he took Dora in first, and then he lifted me in and pushed off.

"Thank God!" I exclaimed.

"Ay, ye may well thank Him, young sir," said Dick; "'twas not by chance I came round 'ere after eels to-night, though I never reckoned upon findin' two such fish as you. But, how was it you come to be caught like that?"

While I told him our story, Dora, who had borne up so bravely, now that the danger was over, was crying softly in the stern of the boat, but in a short time, like a little brick, she dried her tears and smiled. When I had finished we both thanked old Dick as well as we were able.

"Oh, that's all right, sir," said he. "I'm glad to ha' been of any use, but 'tis a nasty place just there, an' if I 'adn't ha' come along I'm feared to think o' what might ha' happened."

As I sat in the stern with Dora, being rapidly carried back to Dawlish, I thought that as all had ended well there was no need to alarm our people unnecessarily, and as she thought as I did, I got old Dick to promise to keep his own counsel and not mention the matter to any one. If our adventure got known it would only mean a lot of notoriety and people staring at us wherever we went, and this we did not want. Under Dick's sturdy strokes the boat soon reached the beach, and after thanking him again we disembarked. The only dry things I had on were my shoes and hat, as these Dora had taken care of, and walking was jolly funny in my sodden clothes; but there were few people about, and we were not noticed.

Luckily, we neither of us lived far from the

beach, and, after seeing Dora safely home, I soon reached my own abode. It was then about a quarter to eleven and my people had not yet returned, so I cut upstairs and changed like lightning.

The landlady was a good sort, and promised to dry my wet things without asking any questions, and I was thus able to receive my folks all right when they came in just after eleven. However, I was not at all sorry to get off to bed that night.

Next morning I presented old Dick with a substantial honorarium, and on going round to see Dora I found (thank goodness!) that she was none the worse for our experience. When she arrived home her aunt had not got back from her tea-fight, so all was well in that direction also. After all, now that it was all happily over, there was no sense in alarming anybody, was there, you chaps?

Dora started to say some rot about me having saved her life, but I soon stopped that, and talked about stamps instead. Of course, I had done no more than any other fellow would have done in my place.

I saw a lot more of Dora before our holiday ended, and I am really in earnest when I say we are engaged. We are young certainly, but we mean to wait, and what makes a big difference is the fact that we have looked into the face of eternity together, and at a time like that people soon find out whether they love one another or not.

We write regularly to each other, and I am anxiously counting the days to our summer holidays, when I shall once again meet—Dora of Dawlish.

THE END.

Editor and Reader

This page is reserved for an occasional interchange of opinions between the Editor and his Readers, and for Answers to Questions, etc. Criticisms and suggestions are specially invited, and when of sufficient general interest will be dealt with on this page.

Starting a Stamp Club

R. (Redhill) wants "some ideas as to how to start a Stamp Club." Well, to begin, it will be difficult, not to say hazardous, to start a Stamp Club, by which R. presumably means a Stamp Exchange Club, unless he has a good circle of stamp-collecting friends, for it would of course be very risky to admit an utter stranger got, say, through advertising. But if R. can get one or two energetic friends to help him in getting members, then all he has to do is to work on the well-recognized lines of successful Exchange Clubs. As guidance, he cannot do better than adopt the rules of some well-known club.

The Scottish Philatelic Society : Exchange Branch

This excellent Society has formulated the following set of rules, which R. can modify to suit his own requirements:—

Rules of the Exchange Branch (Net Prices)

Members who desire to take advantage of the Exchange Branch shall give intimation to the Secretary, and shall be bound by the following Rules:—

1. Members should send to the Secretary not later than the 25th of each month, one or more sheets of stamps for

inclusion in the Exchange Packet of the ensuing month. These must be properly hinged on the sheet, with the net price marked above each. The sheet should be of thin paper, octavo size, bearing on the front page the name and address of the owner, together with the number and total value of stamps therein, space being left underneath for signatures of members removing stamps, and columns ruled for number and value.

Printed Sheets for mounting stamps may be obtained from the Secretary at the following rates:—

Single Sheets . . . 100 for 2/-, 50 for 1/3, post-free.

Double " . . . 100 ,, 4/-, 50 ,, 2/3 "

Treble " . . . 100 ,, 6/-, 50 ,, 3/3 "

2. Each member must enclose a stamped addressed envelope for return of sheet or sheets.

3. The Secretary shall, if sufficient sheets have been received, send out the packet on the first day of each month. Each member shall send on the packet to the next on the circulation list, the last on the list returning it to the Secretary. Each member shall be responsible for the safety of the packet from the time of his receiving it till it is delivered to the post office for registration.

4. The packet must not be kept longer than one clear day (Sundays excepted).

5. Each member removing stamps must initial the vacant spaces with ink or rubber stamp, and enter his name, number of stamps taken, and value, on the front of the sheet from which they are removed, and must enter the amount of his takings, etc., in the spaces provided in the circulation list.

6. The value of the stamps removed must be *at once* remitted by the purchaser to the Secretary, together with details of the amount taken from *each* sheet. The amount due to members for stamps purchased from their sheets (less 5 per cent on sales to be deducted and paid into the

funds of the Society) shall be remitted by the Secretary on the return of the packet from circulation.

7. Any member observing spaces not initialled, from which stamps have been removed, must note same on the sheet, and immediately send particulars both to the Secretary and to the member from whom he received the packet, who will be required to account for the omission.

8. Members must advise the Secretary of change of address or absence from home.

9. While every care shall be taken to ensure safety, neither the Society nor any individual member thereof shall be responsible for the debts of members, nor for any loss or damage to stamps in transit, each member being responsible for his own intrusions only.

The order of seeing the packets is arranged as follows:—The five names at the top of the list for one month are placed at the bottom for the succeeding month, the order being reversed. New members' names are added to the bottom of the list on election. In this way, with, say, thirty members seeing the packet, each one is amongst the first five names once every six months. Care is taken that no member twice sees the packet first (*after the Secretary*) until every member has seen it first once.

A Junior Philatelic Library

F. M. (Catford) writes: "Why not have a Junior Philatelic Library? By this I mean that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons could issue once a month a book about Philately at the price of 1s. They might publish 'Ingle-nook Yarns,' or 'Portraits on Stamps,' etc."

We will make a note of these suggestions, and some day when we have made a great success of *G.S.W.* and it is able to take care of itself we hope to find time for some such ideas as the Junior Philatelic Library.

Specializing in United States

A. W. B. (Warrington) writes: "I am surprised

that more attention is not given to the U.S.A. by collectors in England than is given at present. It is true, it is a difficult country for a beginner or even an ordinary general collector to manage, but it fully repays any one who takes it up. I am sure the beauty of design and historic interest of these stamps are without equal. When one tells some people that they specialize in U.S. they almost look down on you—not that this has any effect on me, I please myself and believe in letting others do the same. I think if collectors in this country would only study these stamps they would be more than repaid by their researches; I also think the British journals ought to take more interest in American philatelic matters than they do at present."

We sympathize with our friend, and admire his pluck in attacking so big a philatelic country as U.S. If he has the courage to go on, he may be sure that some day he will be able to do the looking down. Patience and pluck will go a long way even in specializing such a grand country as U.S.

Miscellaneous

E. M. A. (Roumania).—Thanks for your letter. The watermark that you take to be an inverted Crown A is the previous watermark of V over Crown.

R. J. D. (Bow, E.).—British Guiana Jurisdiction Stamps are fiscals, and from the postage point of view are of no value. What value the fiscal collector puts on them we cannot say.

Philatelic Societies

Liverpool Philatelic Society

President: J. H. M. Savage.

Secretary: A. S. Allender, 71 Canning Street, Liverpool.

Meetings: Hotel St. George, Lime Street, Liverpool.

Prize Competitions, Season 1906-7

AS heretofore the Committee offer the following prizes for competition during the session:—

General prize, Class I; value £1: For the best exhibits during the session of the countries on the programme. Open to members whose collections number over 5000 stamps and to previous winners in Class II.

General prize, Class II; value 10s.: For the best exhibits during the session of the countries on the programme. Open only to members whose collections number 5000 stamps or under. Previous winners in Class II are debarred from again competing in this class.

Special prize; value 10s.: For the best exhibit of any one country on the programme. Open to all members.

Prizes shall be taken in stamps from the Society's monthly packet or in stamps or philatelic accessories from any stamp dealer who is a member of the Society.

Any further information required may be had on application to the Hon. Secretary.

Programme for 1906-7

Sept. 24. Paper on "Postmen and Foreign Posts." F. W. Callaway. Display of South Australia and Liberia.

Oct. 8. Open Invitation Night. Address on "The Advantages of joining a Philatelic Society." T. Whitworth. Gen. Display.

- Oct. 22. Paper on "Some Catalogue Values Compared." J. Hughes. Display of Sierra Leone and Uruguay.
- Nov. 5. Sale. Display of Gold Coast and Russia.
- Nov. 19. Paper on "Chili." J. G. Cuthbertson. Display of Chili and India.
- Dec. 3. Paper on "The Amateur Dealer." W. C. Taylor. Display of Jamaica and Austria.
- Dec. 17. Paper on "Bulgaria." J. Gordon. Display of Bulgaria and Newfoundland.
- 1907
Jan. 7. Paper on "Recollections of Early Collecting." J. Robinson. Display of St. Lucia and Denmark.
- Jan. 21. Paper on "Argentine Republic." J. H. M. Savage. Display of Argentine and British Central Africa.
- Feb. 4. Paper on "Commemorative and Historic Stamps." Dr. Ackerley. Display of Cape of Good Hope and Sandwich Islands.
- Feb. 18. Paper on "Brazil." G. C. Dietrich. Display of Brazil and St. Christopher.
- Mar. 4. Discussion, "The Dealer" (opened by A. Phelps). "The Amateur" (opened by G. Burrow. Display of Holland and Western Australia).
- Mar. 18. Sale. Display of Orange River Colony and Tuscany.
- April 8. Paper on "The Postal System." Herbert Woods. Display for Special Prize.
- April 22. Annual Meeting.
- May 6. Notes on "Art and Philately." A. S. Allender. Display of Philatelic Errors (limited to twelve stamps).

Special Bargains

FOR G.S.W. READERS

I*N the course of business there comes frequently the opportunity of buying large parcels of comparatively scarce stamps at bargain rates.*

Hitherto such purchases have been added to stock, and have generally resulted in the reduction of the Catalogue quotations.

In future, instead of being added to stock, they will be offered as Special Bargains to our readers.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

Foreign and Colonial readers will be supplied with these bargains if they dispatch their orders within one week of receipt of the number containing the offer.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

IS AS FOLLOWS:—



NEW ZEALAND.

May, 1902. Cowan paper. Wmk. NZ and Star, single lined. Perf. 11 x 14 mixed.

Catalogue No. 265.

We have just bought a parcel of these stamps, and find there are at least three distinct shade varieties:—

- 1st. 1d., carmine.
- 2nd. 1d., pale carmine, worn plate.
- 3rd. 1d., pale carmine on pink paper, worn plate.

We offer these in singles, any shade,

AT 3/- PER STAMP,
Unused, post-free.

We also have a few in blocks of four,

Three blocks of four,
STRIKING CONTRASTS OF COLOUR,
Price £1 15s.

Catalogue Price, 10/- each.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED
391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 11
Whole No. 89

15 SEPTEMBER, 1906

VOL. IV.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

Hayti

The Republic of Hayti occupies the western portion of the island of Hayti, which lies between Cuba and Puerto Rico. Originally it was a French colony, and prior to the French Revolution of 1789 presented one of the most remarkable examples of industrial enterprise in the world. Plantations, num-



bered by thousands, reached to the very tops of the mountains. The planters were wealthy and intelligent. Many of the free negroes and mulattoes were men of education and well versed in the latest European ideas. Further, they outnumbered the planters, and, on the occasion of the election of deputies to represent the island in the National Assembly, they demanded the right to vote. The Home Government, full of their ideas of equality, upheld this demand of the negroes in spite of the fact that such a concession meant the handing over of the government of the island to the negro. Resistance on the part of the planters brought about a general rising in 1791. Before two months had expired 1000 plantations had been destroyed; 10,000 negroes and 2000 whites had perished. It soon became evident that the rising could not be put down without external aid. The English Government responded to the appeal of the planters. The negroes ranged themselves under the command of one of their own race called Toussaint, named also "L'Ouverture," from his plantation (according to some authorities). He was born in Bréda, near Cape François, in 1743. Successively slave, coachman, overseer, he joined the rebellious negroes after the general massacre of the whites in 1791. Jean François, the rebel leader, made Toussaint chief surgeon of the army. His popularity incurred the jealousy of François, who imprisoned him in 1793. He was soon liberated, and took up arms against the

French. At this time confusion reigned supreme. French, English, Spaniards, mulattoes, negroes were all striving for the mastery. The promise of the rank of brigadier brought him over to the French side. The Spanish and English fell back before his conquering arm. "Cet homme fait donc l'ouverture partout," said Laveaux. Henceforth Toussaint was given the surname of L'Ouverture. In 1795 another rising of negroes took place. Toussaint, now lieutenant-general and deputy governor-general, caused the negroes to lay down their arms. In 1796 he formed and disciplined another army, with the idea of making himself master of the province. Every day the negroes gained in confidence and experience. Toussaint compelled the French commissioner to leave for France, and himself assumed the government. Meanwhile the English general, Maitland, had received orders to evacuate the island. The English positions were occupied by Toussaint, who now received the commission of commander-in-chief from Bonaparte. Toussaint then proclaimed a general amnesty and issued his famous decree. By the terms of this decree the negroes were enfranchised, but they were compelled to work for five years for their old masters, and receive in return a fourth part of the net income from the land thus cultivated. Strife was now at an end. The arts of peace were the orders of the day. Toussaint built palaces and gave his mind to the prosperity of the country, its agriculture and commerce. He called himself "the Bonaparte of Santo Domingo," and his correspondence to the First Consul is said to have been headed, "The first among the blacks to the first among the whites." He evidently placed little faith in the administrative capacity of the negro, for his first council consisted of eight whites and one black. In 1801 he subdued the Spanish part of the island and appointed himself President and Commander-in-chief of Santo Domingo for life, with the privilege of choosing his successor and of appointing all

military and civil officers. On this promulgation several riots broke out. These were subdued with Toussaint's usual vigour. His own nephew, who had joined the rebels, was shot without trial by his orders. At this time Bonaparte wanted work for his soldiers. Hayti, the free negro State, gave him a pretext. Its estates had formerly belonged to French republicans. He would bring the island once more under the French flag. Sixty thousand of the finest soldiers of France were set apart for this purpose. The French landed at Cape François only to find the town a heap of ashes (6 February, 1802). French rule was established, and Toussaint, having steadily refused to submit, was proclaimed an outlaw. Yellow fever had now broken out. Leclerc, the French general, Bonaparte's brother-in-law, was most anxious to come to terms with Toussaint, who still retained his influence over the negroes. Specious promises of pardon led to Toussaint's arrest and transportation to France. The castle of Joux received him in close confinement. Many stories of hard treatment meted out to this great and brave man have been told. Some say that he was starved to death; others say that he was poisoned. Undoubtedly the severe winter of the Jura Mountains must have had a great effect on his health. He died in 1803. His family, transported to France with him, had a residence in Agen and a pension from the Government. His wife died there in 1816.

Jean Jacques Dessalines, Emperor of Hayti, was born in Guinea, Africa, in 1758. When young he was brought to Cap François (now Cap Haytien), where he was bought by a French planter, whose name he afterwards assumed. When the general rising of negroes took place in 1791 he left his master and joined the insurgent army. He distinguished himself greatly in the subsequent war, and became adjutant-general of Jean François, the negro commander. When Toussaint went over to the French side, Dessalines joined him. As lieutenant-general he led his forces against the mulatto chief Rigaud. His energy and administrative ability were so marked that Toussaint invariably chose him to undertake every important military business where severe measures had to be adopted. The name of Dessalines caused the mulatto to cower in terror. Thousands were slaughtered, drowned, or shot by his orders. His life at this time was the reverse of virtuous, and legal confiscation was the term he employed to cover his wholesale robberies. General Leclerc's invasion of



Hayti found Dessalines at the head of a guerrilla band. One event in the campaign is significant of the man. Dessalines held the town of St. Marc until he could do so no longer. Accordingly he butchered all the whites and burnt the town to the ground. Later he submitted to General Leclerc, and was made governor of the southern portion of the island with the rank of general. He treated the vanquished negroes with the same cruelty that he had shown to the whites. This lasted only so long as the French had the upper hand. When yellow fever broke out among the French troops and General Leclerc was numbered among the victims to the fell disease, Dessalines' loyalty vanished. He joined the negro forces, and became their commander-in-chief. Rochambeau, who succeeded Leclerc, adopted the sternest measures to quell the insurrection. He tortured to death the negro general Maurepas with his entire family. Dessalines had enjoyed a long experience of such barbarities. His idea of vengeance well illustrates the cold-blooded cruelty of the man. Five hundred gibbets were erected, and five hundred Frenchmen, whom he had captured, were hanged thereon. Such an action could have only one effect. A war of extermination followed. One writer tells us that bloodhounds were fetched from Cuba to hunt down the negro. In December, 1803, the end came. The negro triumphed, Rochambeau was driven to the sea, and, aided by an English squadron, the French evacuated the island. Such is the irony of fate. The soldiers who had beaten all the chivalry of the Old World were compelled to retreat before the despised negroes of the plantations. In 1804 Dessalines was appointed Governor-General of Hayti for life. A few months of wise and just rule were followed by an outbreak of the old frenzied cruelty. He ordered a general massacre of the whites. In October, 1804, Dessalines was crowned Emperor of Hayti under the title of "Jean Jacques I." His subsequent career out-Herods that of Herod the Great. Extravagance, vice, and cruelty marked his downward path. Suspicion of any one was sufficient to cause that person's death. The nation groaned. The pressure was intolerable. An insurrection relieved the strain and removed the cause. Dessalines, while endeavouring to quell the rising, fell into an ambush, and was assassinated by two of his officers, Christophe and Petion, of whom the former became President of Hayti. Thus the tyrant died in 1806, a man who combined in a most remarkable way the wildest passions of the savage with extraordinary shrewdness and knowledge of the men with whom he had to deal. He left Hayti ruined and desolate. Independence alone was left to her.

Alexander Pétion, President of Hayti, was born in Port-au-Prince on 2 April, 1770.



He was the son of a colonist named Sabès and a mulatto woman. After receiving a good education, he joined the French army and took a prominent part in the civil war in the island. He rose to the rank of adjutant-general, and when Toussaint compelled the French general, Rigaud, to leave the island, in 1800, Pétion accompanied him to France. He returned with Leclerc in 1802 with the rank of colonel. Seeing that his prudent counsels prevailed nothing with Leclerc, he abandoned the French ranks and took service under Christophe, and later under Dessalines. When Dessalines was assassinated, in 1806, Pétion was commander of Port-au-Prince. Christophe became President of the Northern Province. He wished also to rule the whole. His well-known hostility to the mulatto excited fear in the south and west, where the mulattoes predominated, and Pétion was chosen president of that part of the island in 1807. Christophe, however, would not resign his claims without a struggle. He invaded Pétion's dominions, but the invasion proved futile. Pétion was a mulatto of the best type. He had been educated at the military academy at Paris, and was well versed in things European. During his

eleven years' rule the Western Province recovered some share of its old prosperity. He organized the revenue; threw open commerce, made provision for the education of the people and for enabling them to become owners of land. The commercial prosperity that ensued gained for him the title of the father of his country. His one mistake seems to have been a misplaced confidence in the negro. He thought that the uncivilized negro would become active and industrious as soon as he became an owner of land. In this he was mistaken. Rigaud, the mulatto, who had left the island in 1800, returned ten years later and was made commander of the Cayes by Pétion. Soon afterwards Rigaud subdued the turbulent South Province, became independent, and was declared governor with absolute power. Thus Hayti became split up into three hostile provinces, under the rule of Christophe, Pétion, and Rigaud, all mulattoes. Pétion strove with all his energy to make Hayti a homogeneous nation, but it was all to no purpose. Finances became involved. The coinage had to be debased. Pétion took this much to heart, and died, it is said, of wilful starvation. The Senate ordered a mausoleum to be erected to his memory, but his remains were transported later to Père-la-Chaise Cemetery, in Paris, where a magnificent monument now marks his resting-place. He died at Port-au-Prince on 29 March, 1818.

Pernicious Issues

By SIR HENRY McCALLUM, G.C.M.G.

COLONEL Sir Henry Edward McCallum, R.E., G.C.M.G., who has been Governor of Natal since 1901, is one of the most respected of all our able colonial governors. He passed out of Woolwich first out of fifty-two cadets in 1871, and he has been busy gathering medals and other honours ever since.

And now we are proud to count him as a philatelist. The following extract from the *Cape Argus* of 7 August, 1906, shows that as a philatelist he does not hesitate to speak out publicly in condemnation of stamps of a questionable kind :—

The first Exhibition of the Durban Philatelic Society was opened yesterday by the Governor, who is himself a stamp collector. His Excellency said that owing to stress of work he had been unable to prepare his collection for exhibition. He said the hobby had been in existence for forty years, and had been taken up by the highest in the land. Some people had, however, become

tired of stamp collecting owing to the pernicious practice of several small countries inundating the market with issues for revenue purposes, and another matter was the pernicious manner in which surcharges were made in Crown Colonies. Postmasters were now made responsible for seeing that they had a sufficient stock of stamps on hand, so as to make surcharges unnecessary. He did not think stamp collecting was prosperous in South Africa, and he believed the main reason was that people went in more for quantity than quality. He also commented on the fact that the young people of the district had not come forward with their collections of stamps.

The Exhibition comprised some fine collections of South African issues, including many rare used and unused specimens. The gold medal was awarded to Mr. T. J. Vieljoen for the best exhibit of fifty rare stamps. The same competitor also obtained the silver medal for the best European collection.

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

AUSTRIA—*continued*

NEWSPAPER-TAX STAMPS

Issue of 1867. Foreign Offices. 3 Soldi, green.

THE original of this stamp is so common that it is a wonder the forgers have thought it worth imitation. I am unable to say whether the whole set of this issue exists, as till now I have only seen the 3 soldi.

Genuine.—Engraved in *épargne*, on thick, white wove paper, perf. 9½. The hair upon the



back of the head is perfectly distinct; and, in an unused copy, the whole of the coloured portion of the stamp is plainly sunk into the paper, so that the ornamental spandrels and some other parts seem to be slightly in relief. This does not show so much in those copies which have passed

the post, as they get flattened by being wetted. There are 90 pearls in the circle round the head, and these pearls are all tolerably even, and of uniform size. The perforation is very cleanly cut, and it is so close to the stamp that it almost encroaches upon the border. Thus, if the sheet has not been made to "register" with the greatest exactness in the perforating-machine, the border on the one side or the other is frequently cut off altogether.

Forged.—Lithographed, perf. 9. Being lithographed, there is, of course, not the slightest sign of the design being sunk into the paper. The perforation is applied in such a way as to leave a considerable margin round the stamp, so that the border of the design is never encroached upon. There is hardly any shading to be seen on the back of the head, which looks almost white. There are only 80 pearls, or thereabouts, round the head. These pearls, instead of being uniform, regular, and of good size, as in the originals, are very small and uneven, and a very superficial examination of them will be quite enough to enable the collector to detect this forgery without any other test.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—1, 29, 71.

Forged.—My specimens are uncanceled.

AUSTRIAN ITALY

Issue of 1850. 45 Centesimi, blue

Genuine.—The type is just the same as that of the corresponding issue for Austria, but with value in centesimi instead of kreuzer. Engraved in *épargne*, on hand-made, greyish-white wove paper. There is a hyphen after K.K. POST. The little cross on the top of the crown touches the

outer line of the frame at the top. The tail of the eagle ends in a very distinct dark trefoil. In each wing there are seven broad feathers, with a thin hair-line between every two feathers.

The seventh feather on the left side does not show beyond the sword. The leg holding the sword slants down a little to the left, at the same angle as the leg holding the orb slants down to the right. In the value-label there is a little re-entering angle of the inner frame, which is exactly above the centre of the 4, and the said 4 has an open top. There is a stop after CENTES., and the s just touches the re-entering angle of the frame above it.



Forged.—This is a miserable production, but would look better if printed in the proper colour. Typographed in black, on rather thin, very coarsely-wove white paper, which has been coloured on the face with a blue wash. There is no hyphen after K.K. POST. The cross on the top of the crown only reaches as far as the inner outline of the frame above it. The tail of the eagle is blotched and shapeless. In the wing on the right side there are only six broad feathers, and some of the hair-lines are absent. The other wing appears to have only five broad feathers, but the postmark covers this part in my single specimen, so I cannot be sure. The leg holding the sword slants slightly upwards, instead of downwards. The re-entering angle of the frame of the value-label is some distance to the left of the top of the 4, and the said 4 has a closed top. There is no stop after CENTES., and the s does not touch the outline of the frame above it. I do not think this forgery is likely to deceive, and it is the only counterfeit of this issue that has ever come under my notice.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—1, 81; also large lettering in a frame, something like 71; also a couple of straight lines of lettering and figures, in various types, without outline. I have them in script letters, in ordinary Roman capitals, 3 mm. high, and in very large Roman capitals, 8 mm. high. This latter cancellation is so large that five letters of the name would go right across the stamp.

Forged.—1.

"COMPLEMENTARY LABELS"

These are a great puzzle to some of our youthful friends, so I had better mention them here. Those of the first issue of Austria and Austrian Italy have a coloured St. Andrew's Cross in relief, on a white ground; and those of the second issue have a white St. Andrew's Cross, on a coloured

ground. There is a set of each, with the colours corresponding with those of the stamps. The type-metal blocks for printing the regular stamps were clamped together in a printer's chase that would have held 64 of them, in eight rows of eight; but as the sheet only contained 60 stamps, there were four blanks in the lower row, and these four blanks were filled up by four blocks, each with a St. Andrew's Cross cut in it. Thus, in every sheet of every value of both issues, there were four of these complementary labels, of the same colour as the stamps.

Considering that, in the issues of which I have been speaking, the complementary labels comprised something like a sixteenth of the whole issue, it is rather surprising to find these labels so rarely; but I conclude that the public never got any of them, unless they purchased entire sheets; and, after all, they are only curiosities, with little more philatelic interest than the "Jubilee lines" round the panes of current English.

OFFICIAL STAMPS (Bogus Essays)

3 Kreuzer, carmine

I have a pair of these, apparently an adhesive and an envelope, but I know nothing about them. They are slightly embossed, the one with brownish gum, on yellowish-white wove paper, and the other without gum, on pale drab wove paper. The design shows the Austrian eagle in an oval, on a dotted ground, the spandrels filled with arabesque ornaments; F. M. C. W. in the four corners in white; COM. FREI- in the left-hand frame, *mark* in the top frame, D. ST. WIEN in the right-hand frame, and 3 KR. at the bottom. The inscription in full is probably "Communal-Freimarke der Stadt Wien," which would point to its intended use by the Burgomaster and officials of the capital.

REPRINTS

The reprints of Austria and Austrian Italy are legion. I must refer my readers to Mr. Bacon's book.

AZORES

The reader will understand that the forgeries now to be described are counterfeits of the Azores surcharges, on genuine Portuguese stamps.

Issue of 1868-70. Surcharge, Type 1, 14 × 3 mm. Imperf., or perf. 12½.

The surcharge is in black, except the 5 reis of 1870, perf. 12½, which has it in carmine. Values up to 100 reis, imperf.; up to 240 reis, perf.

Surcharge, Type 2, 9½ × 2½ mm.

This is only found on the 25 reis, rose; perf. 12½.



Surcharge, Type 3, 12 × 3 mm.

This is another scarce one, catalogued only for the 5, 10, 25, and 80 reis.

Genuine.—**TYPE 1.**—This measures 14 × 3 mm. The c, o, and k are narrow, and the head and tail of the s are fairly close to the body of the letter. The white inside of the o measures only ½ mm. across its widest part. The ends of the c are cut off quite square, and the cedilla under that letter is fat and nearly touches the c. The top of the A is rounded, and both side-strokes are of equal thickness; the cross-stroke is nearly as wide as the side-strokes, thus leaving a very tiny, uncoloured triangle inside the top half of the letter. The bottom limb of the E is slightly longer than the other two limbs, which are of equal length.

TYPE 2.—This is a much smaller surcharge, measuring only 9½ × 2½ mm. As mentioned above, there is but one stamp—the 25 reis, perf. 12½—on which it is found.

TYPE 3.—This measures 12 × 3 mm., and is only found on the 5, 10, 25, and 80 reis, perf. 12½, as already stated.

The surcharge, in all cases, is indented into the paper.

First Forgery.—Surcharge 14 × 3 mm., as in Type 1 of the genuine. The top of the A is very broad, and cut off square. The c is narrow, as in the genuine, but the head is cut off obliquely, instead of being square, like the end of the tail. The cedilla is more clumsy than in the genuine, as its tail is too thick. The feet of the k seem to be on a slightly lower level than the rest of the letters. The E is taller than any of the other letters, and all three limbs are of equal length. The s looks much smaller than the E. The cross-bar to the A is thinner than the side-strokes, and the triangle in the upper part of it is too large.

Second Forgery.—Surcharge 14 × nearly 3 mm. This is in very intense black; the ink looking dull and rough, as compared with the smoothness of the genuine. The top of the A is cut off square, and the cross-bar is considerably thinner than the side-strokes. The uncoloured triangle in the top half of this letter is a mere dot, as the top is blotched. The cedilla is of a fairly good shape, but it is firmly joined to the c. All three limbs of the E are of exactly equal width. The s is not at all squeezed together, and the line forming that letter is decidedly thinner than the rest of the surcharge.

Third Forgery.—Surcharge 14½ × a little more than 3 mm. The A has the large, uncoloured triangle in its top half, as in Type 4, hereafter described, but the surcharge is intended to imitate Type 1. The c looks slightly top-heavy, as the lower part is not so fully rounded as the top part, and the top end is cut off very slightly obliquely. The cedilla is a long way from the c; quite twice as far off as the genuine. The o is exceedingly narrow, the uncoloured centre is not more than about ½ mm. across, in its widest part. The central tongue of the E is slightly shorter than the other two limbs. The s seems to lean a little

to the right, and the slope of its centre is much more upright than in the genuine. The ink is patchy, and shows many white places. The surcharge is not at all indented into the paper.

Fourth Forgery.—This looks very thick and clumsy. Surcharge $14 \times$ nearly 3 mm. The A is cut off square; the ends of the C are rounded; the cedilla is firmly joined to the C; the centre of the O is hardly $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. across, in its widest part. The centre limb of the E is shorter than the others. The impression is greasy.

Fifth Forgery.—Surcharge $14 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The A is quite square at the top. The cedilla to the C is a sort of oblique dash, equally thick all its length. The lower limb is a little larger than the upper one. All three limbs of the E are of equal length. The s is thick, and the top and bottom parts squeezed together, so as almost to touch the body of the letter. Half a millimetre too tall does not sound much, but it makes the surcharge look almost double the size of the genuine. It is not indented into the paper.

Sixth Forgery.—Surcharge $13\frac{3}{4} \times$ nearly 3 mm. The A is rounded, like the genuine, but the central tongue is too thin, and the triangle in the top of the letter is too large. The top end of the C seems to be rounded, and the bottom end cut off square. The cedilla does not touch the C, but it is too thick at the bottom. The centre of the O measures nearly a millimetre across. All three limbs of the E are of equal length. The surcharge shows white patches, where the ink has not taken. I cannot give further details, as my specimen (50 reis, imperf.) is rather heavily postmarked; but it will be noted that the surcharge is too small each way, though not very much.

Seventh Forgery.—The surcharge is rather more than $14 \times$ nearly 3 mm. The A is square at the top, and the uncoloured triangle in the top half is represented by an upright oval dot. The C is of a peculiar shape. If the blank space between the ends were filled up, it would form, not an O, as in the genuine, but a thing more like a D; i.e. the ends point slightly outwards. The three limbs of the E are of equal length. The s is thicker than the other letters, and the bottom end is rounded, instead of being cut off square.

Eighth Forgery.—Surcharge 12×3 , i.e. an imitation of Type 3 of the genuine. I have no genuine copy of this surcharge, which, it will be remembered, only exists on the 5, 10, 25, and 80 reis, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$; so my notes will not be very reliable. My only specimen is on the 240 reis, i.e. a bogus variety. The A is square at the top, and crossed very low down, so that the triangle is large. The top and bottom of the E are very wide apart, and the cedilla, which is joined to the C, is curved up, so as to be like a miniature J. The centre of the O measures $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. across. The lowest limb of the E is decidedly longer than the others.

Issues of 1871-80

Surcharge, Type 1, as above described
Surcharge, Type 4, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Type 1 was employed from 1871 to 1875; Type 4 from 1875 to 1880.

Genuine.—Type 1 has been already described; I need not, therefore, repeat the details. In Type 4, the surcharge measures $13\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., as stated. The lettering is very slightly, but perceptibly thinner than Type 1. The C, O, and R are wide and square-looking. The cross-bar to the A is thinner than in Type 1, and the uncoloured triangle is decidedly larger. It is slightly rounded at the top, as before. The cedilla is further from the C, and points more vertically downwards than Type 1. The centre of the O measures nearly a millimetre across. The s is more open than in the first type. The bottom limb of the E is longer than the other two, which are of equal length. The wide, square O will enable the amateur to distinguish this type from Type 1 very readily. The surcharge is indented into the paper.



First Forgery.—The surcharge measures $13\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., as in Type 4 of the genuine, but some of the details are from Type 1. The cross-bar to the A is thin, but the triangle in the letter is small. The bottoms of the A and R are rounded, instead of being cut off square. The cedilla is very thin, and is joined to the C: it is longer than the genuine. The white centre of the O is very narrow, only about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. across, in the widest part. The surcharge is not at all indented into the paper, and there are (as in almost all the forgeries) white parts, where the letters have failed to print completely.

Second Forgery.—The surcharge measures $13\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ mm. The white centre of the O is nearly 1 mm. across, in its broadest part. There are two easy tests for this forgery, that will render further description unnecessary; i.e. the cedilla is shaped exactly like a tiny balloon, without a car. It is firmly joined to the C, and points straight downwards, instead of sloping to the left. The other test is the E, which has its top limb even longer than the bottom, and the central tongue is a short, round lump. In both types of the genuine, the top limb and the central tongue are both exactly the same length, while the lower limb is distinctly longer. The lettering is all thicker than either type of the genuine.

Third Forgery.—The surcharge measures $13\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. All the letters are wide, and much thinner than the genuine. The inside of the O measures fully 1 mm. across, in its widest part. The cedilla is wedge-shaped, and slants to the left. There is a large triangle in the top of the A. This forgery is evidently imitated from Type 2 of the genuine. The s is wide, as

in Type 2. In some respects it looks better than the second forgery, but, of course, the shortness of the lettering condemns it instantly. It is not at all indented into the paper.

Fourth Forgery.—The surcharge is $14\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The A is rather squeezed up, but all the other letters are wide, and the type is *very* thin. My specimen is heavily postmarked, but the cedilla seems to be a large, transverse oval ball. The C is much too wide open, the two ends being more than 1 mm. apart, though they are only about $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. apart in the genuine types. The inside of the O measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in its widest part. The middle tongue of the E is much shorter than the top limb, and the s is not so tall as the E. The lettering, in this case, is indented into the paper.

Fifth Forgery.—The surcharge is 14×3 mm. This is an imitation of Type 1. All the letters are narrow. The cross-bar to the A is thicker than the left-hand stroke. The cedilla is an oblique stroke, the same thickness for its whole length, instead of being like a clumsy comma. The white inside of the O is very narrow, being barely $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. across in its widest part. All three limbs of the E are of equal length, and it looks taller than the s. The top limb of the s points vertically downwards, instead of to the right. The surcharge shows through very plainly at the back, in my specimen (oily ink?), but it is not indented into the paper.

Issue of 1880-82

Genuine.

Surcharge, Type 4; $13\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$, as described above

First Forgery.—Surcharge, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The A is square at the top, with a thin cross-bar,



and a very large triangle in the top half. The feet of the letter are both rounded, instead of being cut square. Both ends of the c are rounded, and the cedilla is pear-shaped, and points directly downwards. The inside of the o is badly shaped, being wider at the top than at the bottom, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. across the widest part. All three limbs of the E are of different lengths, the top one being the longest, and the central one the shortest. The tail of the s curves inwards, towards the body of the letter, much more than the head does. The whole surcharge is very much thinner than either Type 1 or Type 4; the E, especially, being barely half the thickness of the E of Type 4. It is very slightly indented into the paper.

Second Forgery.—Surcharge $13\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ mm. The A is nearly square at the top, with both feet rounded. The triangle is large. The top of the c is rounded; there is a dent in the outline, at the top left corner, where it joins the vertical stroke. The cedilla is firmly joined to the c; it is pear-shaped, and points directly downwards. The centre of the o is badly shaped, as in the first forgery, and measures just 1 mm. across, in the widest part. The inside of the top of the R, which is like a rather square o in the genuine, is, in this forgery, a rather rounded triangle. The top and bottom of the E are of equal length, while the middle tongue is very much shorter. The s is of the same shape as the first forgery, both ends being rounded. The surcharge is not indented into the paper. One peculiarity of this forgery is, that, when looked at under the microscope, all the letters appear to have a thin black outline, all the way round, inside and outside, with the body of each letter filled up in lighter ink.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—1, but larger. Also a cancellation very like 55, except that the two short bars each side of the numerals are horizontal, instead of perpendicular. Also one like 48, but circular; and one with the bars very much thinner, more after the style of 69, but with numerals, and no central ring; also one of the same shape as 86, with date in centre.

Forged.—In all the forgeries described above, the counterfeiters have used genuine Portuguese stamps; so the used ones bear genuine Portuguese postmarks, such as 3, 8, 29, 42, 46, 55, 56, etc.

BADEN

1 Kreuzer, black on buff, 1851; black on white, 1853

Genuine.—Engraved in *épargne*, on buff (1851) or white wove paper (1853); imperf. The "F" of "Freimarke" does not touch the line above it. The right-hand inscription is "Vertrag v. 6. April 1850." The oblique side-stroke, at the top left-hand side of the central numeral, is thin, tapering, slightly curved outwards, and appears naturally to belong to the numeral. There are six horizontal rows of small pear-shaped ovals in the background of the central circle, formed by and among the wavy lines. These pear-shaped ovals have the small ends uppermost. The stop after the 1 is not abnormally large; it does not touch the numeral, and lies between two of the horizontal rows of ovals.

In all the stamps of this design, the engraver has introduced a secret mark, in the shape of a little dot. The position is rather difficult to describe without a diagram. The inner border of the circle round the central numeral is a set of crescent-shaped lines, and, outside these crescents, there is a circle of black triangles, joined at their points, forming black scallops. The secret mark in this 1 kr. is a white dot in the inner edge of the black triangle which is opposite to the left lower corner, i.e. the third from the bottom. Nobody would take this for anything but a flaw.

Forged.—Lithographed, in black, on brown, or on white wove paper. The "F" of "Frei-

marke" touches the line above it. The right-hand inscription is "Vertrag d. 6 April 1850." The oblique side-stroke to the left-hand of the top of the central numeral is straight, much too thick, not tapered, and does not seem to belong to the numeral. There are seven rows of (not pear-shaped) ovals in the background of the central circle. The stop after the numeral is abnormally large; it touches the numeral, and exactly obliterates one of the little ovals. There is no secret mark.

6 Kr., black on green, 1851; 6 Kr., black on yellow, 1853

Genuine (*type of the accompanying illustration*).—Engraved as before, on green (1851) or yellow wove paper (1853); moderately stout. The thin line of frame above



below that word, and is not ragged. The "F" of "Freimarke" does not touch the line above it. The left-hand inscription reads "Deutsch = Oestr. Postverein," with a sort of very short double hyphen, close to the "Deutsch," a full-stop after "Oestr.," and another after "Postverein"; the latter stop almost touches the "n" before it. The right-hand inscription is "Vertrag v. 6. April 1850." In each corner of the stamp there is an heraldic rose, the centre of which forms a sort of star of four points, with blank centre. Most of the points of these four stars are long enough to touch the turned-over edges of the petals of the roses. The stop after the "6" is round. The background of the central circle is composed of pairs of interlaced or crossing, wavy horizontal lines. The light scalloped line round the central circle is much thinner than the light ring surrounding it.

The secret mark, in this value, is a dot, the colour of the paper, in the edge of the black triangle opposite to the right lower corner, i.e. the third from the bottom to the right.

Forged.—Lithographed, on rather thin, green or yellow wove paper. The green is decidedly blue-green; very different from the yellow-green of the genuine. The inner line of the frame above BADEN is considerably thicker than the line immediately below that word, and it is very ragged. The "F" of "Freimarke" touches the line above it. The dot to the "i" of "Freimarke" is like a comma, instead of being diamond-shaped, and it touches the "i." The left-hand inscription is "Deutsch: Oestr Postverern.," with a very small colon, nearer to "Oestr" than to "Deutsch," and the stop after "Postverern" is at a considerable distance from the "n." The right-hand inscription is, "Vertrag v 6 April 1850" (sometimes "1350"), with no stops except after "1850." The black stars in the centre of the four heraldic roses in the corners of the stamp have very blunt points, very short, and hardly any of them long enough to touch the turned-over rims of the petals of the roses. The stop after the "6" is very shapeless. The background of the central circle is composed of pairs of straight, oblique lines in a sort of lattice-work, running down from left to right, and from

right to left. The scalloped line round the central numeral is much thicker than the ring outside it.

There is no secret mark. I have no forgeries of the 3 and 9 kr., but I might mention that the secret mark of the 3 kr. is a light dot in the edge of the top triangle, under the D of BADEN; and, in the 9 kr., it is the same as in the 6 kr.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—5.

Forged.—Four concentric circles of equal thickness, and without numeral in the centre.

Most of the unused copies of this issue now to be had are reprints; unused originals are not common.

(*To be continued.*)

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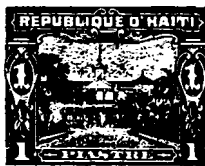
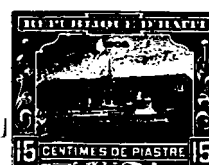
New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

French Colonies.—The *American Journal of Philately* is informed that there will probably be no more 15 c. values of the various French Colonial sets, owing to the change in the rate of postage. The new 35 c. stamps for the various colonies cover the new rate for postage together with registration fee.

Hayti.—We have received through Gibbons New Issue Service a full set of a new series of various designs, which we illustrate. The designs bear the date of 1906, which may mean that this republican model of peace and prosperity intends to favour us with an annual evidence of its postal industry.



Dated 1906.

	s.	d.
1 c., green	—	—
2 c., vermilion	—	—
3 c., brown	—	—
4 c., lake	—	—
5 c., indigo-blue	—	—
7 c., slate-grey	—	—
8 c., carmine-rose	—	—
10 c., orange-vermilion	—	—
15 c., sage-green	—	—
20 c., greenish blue	—	—
50 c., orange-r-d	—	—
1 fr., reddish mauve	—	—

Moheli.—The *American Journal of Philately* chronicles a complete set for this colony of the same type as the current Anjouan stamps, the name of the country appearing in blue on the 2, 4, 10, 20, 30, 40, and 5 fr., and in red on the other values.



Perf.

	s.	d.
1 c., black on lilac-blue	—	—
2 c., brown on buff	—	—
4 c., claret on lavender	—	—
5 c., yellow-green	—	—
10 c., red	—	—
20 c., red on green	—	—
25 c., blue	—	—
30 c., brown on bistre	—	—
35 c., black on yellow	—	—
40 c., red on straw	—	—
50 c., brown on azure	—	—
75 c., deep violet on orange	—	—
1 fr., bronze-green on straw	—	—
2 fr., violet on rose	—	—
5 fr., lilac on lavender	—	—

South Australia.—The 3d. value in the large POSTAGE type reaches us through the Gibbons New Issue Service, but it is of the Crown A watermark series. Presumably we shall now be having the rest of this series on the Crown A paper, and our friends will do wisely to fill up

any blanks in the S A watermarks while they are to be had at new-issue rates.



N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Large "Postage."
Wmk. Crown S.A. Perf.

	s.	d.
3d., sage-green	—	—
6d., green	0	8
8d., blue	—	—
9d., lake	1	1
1s., brown	2	0
2s. 6d., violet	—	—
5s., carmine	6	6
£1, blue	25	0

Wmk. Crown A.

3d., olive-green	—	—
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Special Correspondence

News from Mysore

By E. W. WETHERELL

IT is some months now since I inflicted on you any notes from the South. It is often difficult to write in this plague- and cholera-haunted country, with eye-flies and mosquitoes in millions, a temperature (meteorological) of 103° or so, and a temperature (personal) of the same amount.

Of course our chief item of interest this year was the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to this State in February last, when he was pleased to inspect the colonial portion of my collection.

No more Minor Varieties for Gwalior, etc.

There are three or four items of news which may be of general interest: the first is, that minor varieties will disappear from the overprinted stamps of Jhind, Patiala, Nabha, Chamba, and Gwalior, for it has been decided in future that the overprinting shall be done from electrotypes taken from the best new type; hence dropped letters and horrible things of that kind will not occur again.

Postal Service Stamps

The second item is that the prohibition concerning the sale of unused Indian "Postal Service" stamps is to be withdrawn.

Exit Las Bela

The third point is that Las Bela is tired of its separate post, and will, within one year, follow the excellent lead of Faridkot, Cashmere, and Sirmoor, and be run by the British Indian Post. It is a pity it did not follow the example of "the model Native State" (Mysore), as it is called, and never have a separate issue of stamps.

The New Combined Stamps

We are expecting the combined Postage and Revenue low-value stamps within the next few months; but collectors need not try to "corner" the current $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna stamps: there will be quite enough to go round. And it is within the

bounds of possibility that Messrs Stanley Gibbons and Co. will be able to supply them to ardent collectors for the next few hundred years or so, for the three hundred odd millions of people in India manage to get through quite a lot of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps in the course of a year, so many, in fact, that one would imagine that they must eat them—and considering how popular are bats, horse-grain, white ants (queen), and other loathsome things as articles of diet, a nice clean De La Rue stamp would not be out of the way, and though possibly an "acquired taste" it might come in handy in famine times.

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS

Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows:—

*One Shilling per Stamp,
postage and registration extra.*

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information. The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—

B = Bogus, i.e. never existed; F = Forged; G = Genuine; GF = Stamp Genuine, surcharge Forged; R = Reprint; W = Watermark.

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Miscellaneous

Gambia Provisional Speculation

We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that 8280 of the two recent provisional stamps were issued, in all, and that of these some "3500 were used upon correspondence, and some 3000 more were purchased by a single firm on behalf of dealers in Europe." Prices on the spot are said to vary at present between 8s. per stamp wholesale, and 15s. per stamp retail, and are confidently expected to go higher. Altogether, this little issue is stated to have enriched the inhabitants of Gambia by about £1500! Now we have nothing whatever to say against the local speculators, who corner issues of this nature, and screw up the prices as high as ever they will go; it is a natural thing to do. But it is for the collectors, who have ultimately to find the money, and for the members of the stamp trade who want to do a permanent and regular business, to consider whether these little incidents are likely to be for the good either of Philately or of stamp dealing. The collecting of stamps is a very interesting pursuit, of a more or less scientific nature, so long as it remains the collecting of things genuinely issued for real business purposes. When we get to the stage at which varieties are multiplied simply because collectors exist, there is serious risk that the whole nature of the pursuit may be altered for the worse. This Gambia case is a typical one; there was no dearth of ½d. or 1d. stamps, but there were supplies of 2s. 6d. and 3s. stamps that seemed to be superfluous. In the ordinary course these high-value stamps would either have been destroyed or gradually used up; there was no saving whatever in converting them to lower values, because the overprinting no doubt cost far more than the price of an equal number of stamps from home, and this provisional issue would never have taken place if the authorities had not been well aware that the cost would be more than

repaid by sales of stamps that would never do postal duty. How many, we wonder, of the 3500 stamps that are supposed to have been used upon correspondence, really paid any postage? Probably not 20 per cent. Even if they all did so, and were not merely stuck upon envelopes in order that they might be postmarked, the Post Office will have made a profit of about £15, more than enough to cover the printer's bill. Local speculators are believed to have made one hundred times this amount; dealers in Europe must have a little profit also, and the result is that collectors are mulcted to the amount of some two thousand pounds for stamps that were absolutely unnecessary for any good purpose.

MAJOR EVANS in the *Monthly Journal*.

Naples: Issue of 1858

THE issue of 1858 consists of only seven stamps, but the student can amplify this issue into quite a volume. First of all, the design is quaint and pleasing; it is divided into three parts, viz. the horse for Naples, the three legs with head of Medusa in centre, which is the symbol for Sicily, the legs representing the three chief capes—Faro, Pessaro, and Buco—the three fleurs-de-lis are for Bourbon.

Many collectors have noticed a small letter in the outer border of each stamp, but perhaps few know what these letters stand for. The original dies were engraved by Signor G. Masini, of Naples, and on each die he engraved one letter of his own name. Thus we find on the

½ grano, the letter	G.
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	M.
2 grana " " " " " " " " " " " "	A.
5 " " " " " " " " " " " "	S.
10 " " " " " " " " " " " "	I.
20 " " " " " " " " " " " "	N.
50 " " " " " " " " " " " "	I.

C. J. PHILLIPS in the *Monthly Journal*.

Ingle-nook Yarns

The Great Sell

A TALE OF THE STAMP EXHIBITION

By W. E. IMESON

CHAPTER I

I WAS wending my way, in duty bound—yet on pleasure bent—to the great Stamp Exhibition. Near the entrance to the Hall two familiar (and, alas, too familiar!) forms caught my expert eye. There was no mistaking that six feet odd of muscular grace, nor that dapper and, comparatively, diminutive figure by its side. "Jones and Wylie," I groaned, recognizing the two arch practical jokers of Philately. "Confound it and hang them!"

The twain, arm in arm, appeared to be in deep confab. Laughter, in bass and tenor tones, reached my ears. That mischief was brewing for some one went without saying, for this pitiless

pair possess between them but one idea of fun. Involuntarily, and with no idea of the source (if any) of inspiration, I murmured—

Where go this twain abroad the devil walks.

I would beat a retreat. Ah! too late, I am observed. The giant of "The Blues" had sighted and made for me instanter. When the Hercules had my hand in his awful grip I, too, was in "the blues", but though I may have turned pale I showed not the white feather. "What's the game *this* time?" I asked, knowing that escape was impossible and therefore resigning myself to the inevitable.

"William, my boy," said the modern Goliath, turning me round as if I had been a child and

walking me off in the direction of the Exhibition, "William, we've a grand 'spoo' on, and you, now you've turned up, must be in it. You remember Dudgeon?"

What a question! Did I remember Dudgeon?—Dudgeon, whom, on account of his patronizing air of general and especially philatelic superiority, I myself had christened "High Dudgeon." I can best sum up "H. D.", as we call him, in Paul Jones's own words: "A Croesus in wealth—a miser by instinct—a fox in cunning—and a child in credulity." A strange combination, no doubt, but P. J. had hit off "H. D." to a T.

"If the 'spoo' is for 'H. D.'s' special benefit," said I, smarting at the recollection of a certain smart "deal" in which that gentleman had come off best ("besting," incredible as it may seem, Jones, Wylie, and myself), "well, count me in!" "Good man!" cried Wylie; "we all owe Dudgeon one, and—hullo! Paul, here comes conspirator number four!"

I was fairly well acquainted with the clean-shaven, alert-looking individual who now joined our group. In Dick Drollton off the stage few would have recognized the man who had convulsed with laughter London legitimate and variety theatre-goers with his amazing character impersonations. There was little of the "pro." about the dry stick that now made of our trio a quartet. His attire alone smacked more of, say, the man of law or medicine than of one that strutted the boards.

The two "familiars" into whose clutches I had fallen assured the funereal-looking comedian that I was "in it", whereupon he congratulated me upon my being cast for a part ("and *such* a part!" I groan to myself as I pen these lines) in the "Dudgeon drama."

Without entering into details, which would necessitate the telling of a long story (one, perhaps, for another time), I may say that Drollton, on his own admission, had got his knife into Dudgeon, who to-night was to receive a Roland for his Oliver. "We'll giye him a twist," said Dick, adding thoughtfully, "though I don't think he'll ask for more!"

I was now informed that a fifth party, known only to "Dick-the-droll", was to play the leading part in our forthcoming farce, and in quest of the unknown, who occupied, so they told me, a flat in Victoria Street, our comic man left us *pro tem*.

"Meet you again at the Exhibition in twenty minutes for a dead cert.," were his parting words.

"There," exclaimed Paul admiringly, as Momus turned the corner of the street—"there goes one of few words but much action; verily a man of many 'parts.'"

We three then adjourned, it matters not where, save that it was to a certain snuggery (fully licensed) beknown to Wylie. Here three choice spirits (under the influence of a nameless fourth) discussed the plot that had for its sole object the discomfiture of the universally execrated "H. D." Briefly, it had been arranged that Drollton's friend, the unknown, was to play the part of (to use a vulgar phrase) a "mug", and a mere accumulator of philatelic treasures, with little technical knowledge of his stamps, and an utter disregard of their marketable value. He was to appear

not unwilling, if approached on the subject, to part with all or any of his "gems" for a mere song, the price beloved of Dudgeon. Then the plot was to be allowed to develop according to the fancy and opportunities of our "leading man."

Ten minutes later we "Three Philatelic Musketeers," as the romance-loving Wylie dubbed us, were inspecting the world's record stamp show. Dudgeon was there already, awaiting with feverish impatience the arrival of Drollton, who was to introduce him to a man with "the finest collection of Hawaiians in the world, Crocker's not excepted."

And now, leaving their prospective victim in the hands of the two notorious "stamp fiends," I went a-viewing on my own. Uruguay, the prince of picture-countries, was ever a prime favourite of mine, so I wended my way, catalogue in hand, to Mr. Hall's delightful, though to me, alas! disheartening display. I had been, for I don't know how long, studying (with much diligence) an army of "Diligencias," when a stranger addressed me with a twang almost offensively Yankee.

"Wal, I guess them's a fairish fine lot, an' wants beatin'; yer tak' that from Silas Sell, by gosh!"

The speaker, a man with a tawny moustache and a tuft-like beard, was what one might call a "pronounced" American. His attire, from his Panama to his boots, was suggestive of the "Wild West" itself. Now I never resent a stranger addressing me, especially if he happens to be, as in the present case, One of Us; and this man was evidently a stamp enthusiast. "Pocket your pride and pick up wrinkles" is my motto, and it is one that I act up to in my dealings with all sorts and conditions of men. Wherefore I am rarely at a loss for "copy."

"As you remark," answered I, "they *are* a fairish fine lot, and I, for one, don't know who could beat them, by gosh! Do you?"

"Me?" said the stranger laconically; "guess I dunno much, anyways; leastways I kin show stamps, by gosh, as 'ud put all this here caboose inter th' shade!"

"So, so, my friend," muttered I, "thou art worth knowing, so that thou beest no mere disciple of King Bluff."

"Them 'Diligints' ain't bad—not fer a small show," said Silas Sell, running his forefinger along the rows of Uruguay's first-born: "but, thunder! my dooplicates 'ud knock 'em out of th' runnin'. Gold medal, eh? Wal, I larf, I doo!"

I drew a deep breath, preparatory to "drawing" the "Wild Wester" himself, when a giant form stepped in between us, and the sonorous voice of Paul Jones turned my inward prayer for enlightenment into a muttered curse.

"Silas, by all that's wonderful! Great Scot, man! when did *you* arrive in this country?"

"Paul, by gosh! Shake! Arrived yesterday—quit her Monday next. Gosh, but I'm right glad ter meet yer, boy!"

Here I was formally presented to the captain's newly-found friend, as also was Wylie, who, like myself, apparently had not had the pleasure, etc. Dudgeon also was honoured with an intro., much to my disgust, for I heard Jones inform him, *sotto voce*, that Sell was "the biggest unknown accumulator of rare stamps in the world, bar none. If

ever there was a dark horse in Philately," added Paul, "Sell is his name! Amongst the select few that have any knowledge of his rare stamp hoards, Silas is known as 'The Great Sell.'"

My encounter with Silas had promised to be my philatelic Waterloo, and now—O that Drollton—or night—would come! It was really too bad of Paul thus, so to speak, to queer my pitch. Never shall I forget Dudgeon's expression of crafty exultation, nor the shameless manner in which he made up to the unsophisticated child of the West. Metaphorically he cut out the prize from under my guns, but I resolved to keep both craft in tow, come what might.

After a general chat with Sell, the captain and his henchman, Wylie, left us. "We've got to look out for a friend," said Paul. "Directly we find him, Silas, you two must meet—splendid chap, Drollton."

It may appear strange to the worldly and experienced reader that two such notoriously keen stamp-men should leave so promising a subject as Silas Sell to be "worked" by a dangerous rival like Dudgeon. Let it not be forgotten, however, that Messrs. Jones and Wylie, given good cause, could be revengeful to a degree. Hence, no doubt, their impatience and anxiety for the arrival of Drollton and the unknown. I was also, I admit, equally anxious for Dick to put in an appearance. Not that I myself am revengeful—only I hate to see a confiding and affable stranger imposed upon. However, first come first served, and it was not likely that I was going to allow "H.D." to wholly monopolize my "find" in the person of the Prince of "Bloaters"—Sell. To the evident, yet most uncalled-for, annoyance of the former, I hung on and shadowed the pair. If I could prevent it, they should not become (forgive me this once, reader!) an "undivided pair." Opposites agree—sometimes, anyhow, the "Wild Wester" appeared to be getting on tremendously well with my pet aversion; in fact, I already felt somewhat *de trop* and out of the running. Nevertheless, I still hung on, despite Dudgeon's indecent impatience to shake me off.

"Aren't you going to join Wylie and Jones?" he asked me pointedly.

"No, they don't want me," I retorted, adding incautiously, "two's company."

"So I was thinking," he replied, with an obvious sneer.

Having fired this shot, he actually grappled his prize and sailed off with his unresisting victim.

"Well, if he thinks me a fool," thought I—but, anyhow, I followed.

CHAPTER II

DUDGEON, delighted with his new acquaintance, appeared to have completely forgotten about Dick Drollton and the latter's promised introduction.

By natural instinct he led his prey to where the stamps of Hawaii were on view.

"Interested in this country, Mr. Sell?" he inquired as he drew up in front of the cases containing Mr. Crocker's unique display. "You don't specialize to this extent. I presume?"

"Spesh'lize, yer call it? Wal, I dunno, seein'

as I've trunks full o' them thar sort o' goods. Gee-osophat! but it's only our tenth-rate lot that git shown this side. You Britishers mak' a darned fuss over our leavin's—reckin my pocket-book 'ud show this lot twice over. Spesh'lize!—well, I larf, I doo!"

"Just so, just so," eagerly put in Dudgeon, whose hand was shaking like the proverbial aspen leaf; "awfully overrated lot this, awfully," the while his ferret eyes, green with envy, greedily scanned the treasures before him; "they're bound to find their level, though, bound to!"

"Dunno 'bout level," drawled the "Wild Wester"; "but if this herz lot's a boss show in this country, I guess Silas Sell's a-goin' ter have a walk over when *he* exhibits!"

Now, making due allowance for "tall talk", there was something in the Yankee's manner and tone that carried conviction. Dudgeon, though, was even more impressed than I was, if that's saying much in my favour.

He from the land of Washington was now making a cursory examination of the "Missionary" issues. Could their exhibitor have heard his comments he would, with envy, have turned the "duck's green" of certain of his specimens.

"Them thar figger stamps ain't no great ketch," sneered Silas, "though that two-center with th' Orn'ments round it ain't so plentiful; I calculate I ain't got mor'n forty myself all told." Here, methought, Silas might indeed be speaking the truth, and nothing but the truth. "Only got one Die I, eh? Wal, if I can't show a round dozen I'll die too!"

The enthralled listener was holding his breath with suppressed excitement. At last he found his voice.

"A dozen! Why, Mr. Sell, are you aware that that stamp is one of the world's greatest rarities?"

"Mebbe, sonny, mebbe, but Silas ain't unloaded yet—an' don't yer fergit it! My 'figger' stamps is in blocks an' strips like. Guess I'll cut 'em up, so as ter let 'em go round, an' giv' all th' coons a chance that's so keen on 'em."

"Don't—please don't do that," pleaded "H. D.," his voice sounding quite weak and husky; "let—let me see them first, in case—"

"Case? There ain't no case about it, the're in trunks, I tell yer—trunks full o' Sandwiches, an' Capes, an' M'ritius, an' lor' knows what 'sides. It's like this here, d'yer see. My ole man was chaplain ter th' fleet o' King Ka-Hammer-Hammer, so when stamps was on th' ticket, he sails in hands down, havin' th' run o' th' islands, so ter speak—d'yer *savvee*?"

I'm convinced that my "dear friend" Dudgeon did not *savvee*—neither did I, for the matter of that, but I took care to supplement his "Exactly" with my "Just so."

"Wal, all sed an' dun," said the knight of the Panama, "stamps is only stamps, I reckon. My own *particklar* fancy's guns—old uns, mind yer, spesh'lly fancy pattern, inlaid weapons. Tak' all my stamps an' welcome, sez I, so long as I gits a gen-u-ine arque-buss, muskit, or Arab snipper—any sich kewrious-ossities; them's th' jockies fer me!"

Now here was a stray shot with a vengeance! Dudgeon had recently inherited a perfect armoury

of such fancy "weepons", which, having little interest for him, he was contemplating sending to the sale rooms. Mr. Yankee, therefore, was figuratively and literally walking into my rival's arms. I consoled myself with the reflection that a certain nameless party always looks after his own.

"Guns? Why, I've got a complete—that is, a full dozen of them. I'd be delighted to exchange them for a few—that is, for your trunks of stamps." (In my mind's eye I could already see the generous speaker carefully selecting the choicest (?) specimens of his antique arms for the benefit of the unwary gent from t'other side, and, in return, helping himself out of the latter's "trunks" to priceless blocks, pairs, and "panes." The mental picture thus conjured up was to me a nightmare.)

Diving his hands deep into his breeches pockets and reclining back against a show-case, the Yankee faced and fairly beamed upon the man whom we had vainly hoped to "spooif."

"Columbus! Wal, if that ain't darned queer like, blarmed if 't ain't. Me an' you does a deal—sure's my name's Si' Sell. Put yer hand thar an' reckon it's dun! You an' me cotton ter one 'nuther—cotton right off th' reel." Here, for the first time, Silas laughed, and boisterously, at his own little joke. "Why not cross th' pond?" he asked, "git th' stamps—see country—have a real good time. I flit by th' *Arizona*, from Liverpool, Monday next. Jine me, what say?"

All I can say is that "High" Dudgeon jumped—nay, leaped—at the offer. He'd go—in fact, had gone before now to the world's end for a "find", and now—well, he'd found a "find" worth finding.

"Do you—a—happen to have the 'Sandwiches' with you?" he asked Silas, when the latter's (and his own) excitement had somewhat cooled down.

"Christopher! Do yer reckon I takes trunks o' stamps about wi' me? Not Silas!"

Jones and Wylie happened to come up now, and Paul inquired whether I had seen anything of "Dick-the-droll" and his friend. "Dick's spoiling our evening's sport," remarked Wylie to me on the quiet. "By the way, what's Dudgeon's little game with our transatlantic coz there?"

"Oh, I don't know!" I replied, green with envy; "pumping for 'special information', or cadging, as usual, I imagine. Say, Wylie, have you or Paul ever seen this Yankee's collection?"

"Not yet; Paul's crossing over soon, he says, to take stock, and I, of course, go with him."

"Oh! he does—you do," I replied, feeling ashamed at the annoyance and disappointment that must have been apparent in my tone. "Couldn't—couldn't we make up a party?" I suggested, vainly endeavouring to steady my voice.

"Might perhaps; but seemingly you've allowed that prig Dudgeon to cut you out. You, too! What's wrong with you to-night?"

"Rats!" It is not, I admit, an elegant expression, but it eased my mind and rid me of my tormentor, who turned away, shrugging his elegant shoulders.

Mr. Vernon Roberts's *Capes* were now the centre of attraction, and Silas was "going" even

for them. Again I felt drawn towards the "Great" (truly great) Sell. That Prince of "Bloaters" had cast a spell upon me which I could not throw off. His personal magnetism—call it what you will—was remarkable. Just at this moment he was drawing odious comparisons and shamelessly belittling one of the finest displays.

"That, an' that, an' that—I've got sheets an' sheets of 'em. Them thar singles an' pairs makes a poor show after my little lot. What's 'woodblocks' if yer can't show 'em in blocks? 'Errors'?" he continued, in answer to the now perspiring Dudgeon, "'errors', is it? Wal, if I can't show 'errors' by th' score, write me down a liar!"

Dudgeon, note-book in hand, was tremblingly writing down something, though I hoped that he was not "taking down" Sell *verbatim*.

"'Woodblocks'," continued the "Wild Wester", "I've got 'em in stacks—stacks o' 'woodblocks'; reckon I c'ud cover this here floor wi' 'woodblocks', an no bloomin' error!"

"But—I've got down here 'scores of errors'," protested the ever-literal Dudgeon, referring to his copious notes.

"S right, so I have. Here, talkin' of 'errors', did yer ever spot th' fourp'ny in *unchronicled red*?" Here, lowering his voice, Sell added, in a tragic whisper, "*Blood-red*, mind yer! No? Wal, I got *him*—block o' ten, but mum's th' word, my word!"

Dudgeon, now pale with excitement, glanced apprehensively in Paul's direction, for was not Jones the envied possessor of the hitherto only known "blood-red Cape"? He breathed a sigh of relief, for the guardsman was apparently absorbed in a study of the official catalogue.

"Please—please don't speak so loud!" he begged of Silas, "or we shall be disturbing other visitors."

"Right y'are, sonny, but put that down—an' I'll sign, if so be yer won't tak' my word! Lor', an' ter think you Britishers calls this a stamp 'x'bition! Wal, I doo larf, I doo!"

"So doo I," muttered Paul, who, after all, must have been listening. "No matter," thought I, "Jones may yet be taken down from his pedestal, and then—well, then it will be a case of 'so doo I'."

The (hitherto) matchless Ceylons of Baron de Worms next received Sell's attention. I hesitate to publish his comments thereon, for even a baron may become discouraged. Yet, what am I but your mere chronicler? veracious, e'en if irresponsible. Besides, there is a certain satisfaction in seeing the Great Moguls hit hard.

"What's th' darned use o' showin' blocks o' ten only?" asked Sell, indicating the imperforate halfpenny black. "Why you fellers keep yer sheets an' panes in th' background licks me altogether! Look here, again, you don't ketch me snipin' off pairs o' one-and-ninpennies an' spilin' my sheets! Gee-osophat! but you fellers this side do like cuttin' yer stuff up fine!"

Dudgeon, as physically weak as he is morally corrupt, was now shaking visibly. Clutching the arm of "The Great" Sell, he drew him away, mumbling something about "getting off to make arrangements and to pack up for the trip to the States."

With a curt and, so it appeared to me, dis-

courteous "So long" from the Yankee, and an insolent and triumphant "Ta-ta" from "H.D."; the pair, to my amazement and chagrin, left the building together. As the sequel proved, Dudgeon actually did get as far as Liverpool, with the intention of there joining Silas. There, however, he found—but that, perhaps, is also another story for another time.

"Drollton won't have a chance now," I remarked ruefully to Paul.

"Well, we've given him a good chance," replied the giant. "What say you, Will?"

Wylie, ignoring the question, put another to me. "How long have you been like this?" he asked, with that exasperating, sarcastic sneer of his.

Let me confess that I have often felt tempted to punch the speaker's head. Friendship has hitherto prevented my adopting this drastic method—friendship, coupled with a regard for my own cranium and an equal respect for Wylie's "lightning left."

"Well—," I retorted, but for the life of me I could think of nothing brilliant in the way of repartee.

"Well," repeated Wylie.

"Well what?" I asked defiantly.

"Well, can't you identify Silas Sell?"

Well, can't *you*, reader?

THE END.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. III of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

Edited by EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

A popular Weekly Stamp Journal for the general collector, and more especially for beginners and young collectors.

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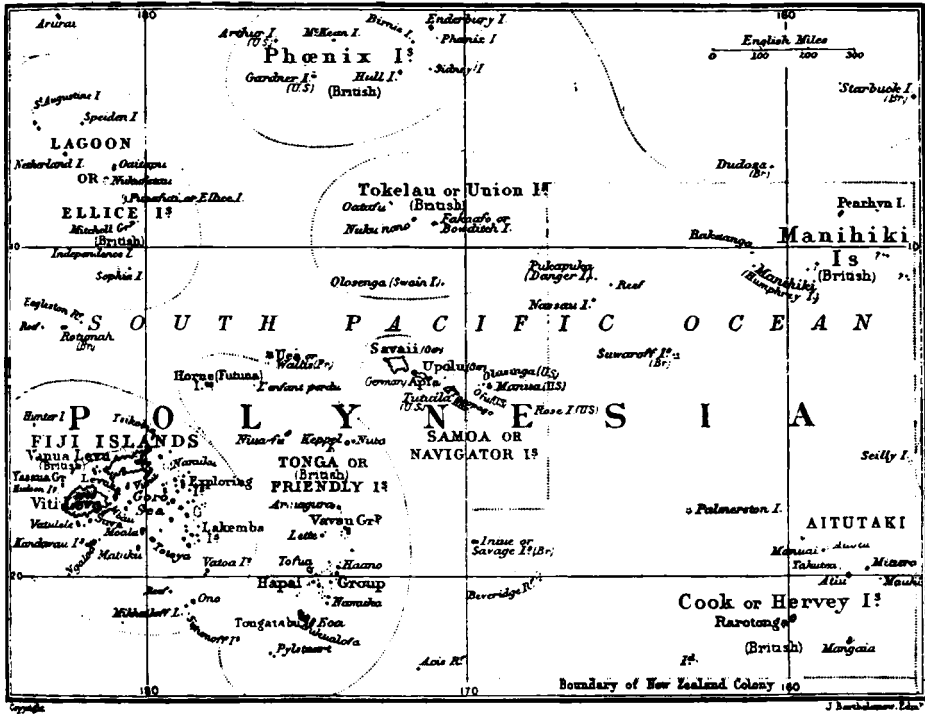
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Countries of the World

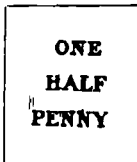
By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Cook Islands—continued



(Continued from page 147.)

1898. *Provisional.* To provide for the new value of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 9800 of the one penny, blue, value were surcharged ONE HALF PENNY in three lines, in black Roman capitals.



Provisional.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
"One Half Penny" on rd., blue	4 0	5 0

1898. Four values. Design: A flying bird. There seems to have been considerable difficulty about this flying bird. In their instructions for the design the local authorities called it a "torea," and sent a rough sketch of it from a local newspaper. The New Zealand designers could not identify the bird, but made as near a drawing as they could evolve from the description that it was a snipe, with beak and legs long and fine.

One plate was made to serve for all values, the figures of value in each corner being printed separately. The bird is represented as flying over the sea, with the island of Rarotonga with its twin peaks in the distance. These stamps were inscribed POSTAGE & REVENUE. This series was printed on paper watermarked N Z and Star, and perforated.



	Wmk. NZ and Star. Perf.	
	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
½d., blue	0 4	—
2d., brown	0 3	—
6d., mauve	0 8	—
1s., carmine	1 6	1 6

1901. In this year, for some reason never properly cleared up, the face of Queen Makea on the 1d., brown, was obliterated with a Crown printed in black. Some said it was a prelude to the removal of the Queen's portrait, but it has not yet been removed, for the first-issued portrait of her local majesty is still used on the current stamps. The real reason was probably the using up of unsold stock of the 1d., brown,

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Our Symposium

What should be the Limitations of a Simplified Collection?

WITH the view of helping in the solution of this pressing question, we throw open our pages to its discussion.

Every year the specialist is opening out country after country on specialist lines, and every year the ordinary catalogue is becoming more and more impossible for the ordinary collector.

It is all very well for the experienced collector to say, "Let every man collect just what he pleases, and how he pleases." If every collector started as a student of stamps this sort of letting him alone might answer. But we all know that ninety-nine collectors out of every hundred collect by catalogue and do not *study* stamps. A simplified catalogue for simplified collecting, therefore,

with some mark to distinguish it from supplies sold to speculators.



Overprinted with Crown.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1d., brown	15	0	—	—

1902. Three values. Same designs, but printed on unwatermarked paper, and colours changed, the ½d. from blue to green, the 1d. from blue to carmine, and the 2½d. from rose to dark blue.

No wmk.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
½d., green	0	1	—	—
1d., carmine	0	2	0	6
2½d., dark blue	0	6	—	—

1902. The same three values and designs, but printed on paper watermarked N Z and Star.

Wmk. N Z and Star. Perf.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
½d., green	0	1	—	—
1d., carmine	0	2	—	—
2½d., dark blue	0	4	—	—

becomes more and more necessary, and the question arises, "What should be the limitations of a simplified collection?"

On this question opinions differ immensely. Some are inclined to be drastic, and they would simplify matters down to values and colours only; others would include the distinction of imperforate and perforate, whilst others would further include leading watermarks.

Our own present preference is for the following limitations:—

1. Postage stamps.—Only those sold to the public for public use, excluding, therefore, Unpaid, Officials, and even Registered.

2. Designs.—Normal designs, but no re-touches.

3. Colours.—No shades.
4. Perforations.—Imperforate and perforate, but no varieties of perforation.
5. Paper.—No varieties.
6. Watermarks.—Leading watermarks, such as Star, Crown CC, Crown CA.
7. Surcharges.—Normal, excluding varieties.

These are the lines on which we conduct *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, with an extension to multiple CA.

We shall be glad to hear what our friends have to say on this subject.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

Some little time ago there was a good deal of discussion regarding the need for a simplified catalogue, and many opinions were advanced as to why and how such a catalogue should be compiled. As may be imagined, the suggestions made were diverse in the extreme; most of them were more novel than useful, and the poor general collector for whose edification they were provided would, had he attempted to follow them, have found his troubles increase instead of decrease.

That there is need for a really good simplified catalogue is, we think, fairly apparent, for the majority of philatelists are general collectors who cannot afford and who have no inclination to attempt to collect all the varieties recorded in the existing catalogues.

The most practical attempt to solve this difficult problem so far has been made by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in the shape of the "Ideal" album, published recently. This is an album and fairly simplified catalogue combined, and the task of filling it, always excepting the great rarities, is a by no means impossible one.

But even this does not attain the "ideal" that its name implies, and I fancy the majority of general collectors want something more simple still.

Until this much-to-be-desired volume makes its bow to an expectant philatelic world, the best plan is for every collector to compile a catalogue and plan of collecting to suit his own individual requirements. This, we have often been told, requires more philatelic knowledge and experience than the average collector possesses—an assertion with which we most certainly do not agree. With a little patience and trouble a collector of intelligence (and surely all stamp collectors are intelligent) should be able to evolve a workable system to suit himself, using the present catalogue as a guide.

With the object of assisting any of our readers who are not averse to taking a little trouble, we have, in the following notes,

made a number of suggestions which may be useful in the formation of a simplified collection.

Collecting on these original lines, the philatelist will find that a blank album is the only one suitable for his purpose. Having provided himself with this and an up-to-date catalogue, he might then form his collection on some such drastic plan as follows:—

Omit all varieties of

1. Shade.
2. Perforation.
3. Watermark.
4. Paper.
5. Type.
6. Surcharge.

In addition to these, he would probably wish to leave out all errors, and if he desired his collection to be as compact and simple as possible, he would omit all but adhesive postage stamps, i.e. Official, Unpaid Letter, Parcel Post, Registration, Telegraph, Newspaper, Envelope, and Post Card stamps.

No. 1. *Varieties of Shade*.—This is a point that will probably present many difficulties, and it is one on which a good deal of latitude can be allowed. Where the shades are so distinct as to be practically different colours, the majority of collectors will probably decide to include them, while others will be content with plain red, blue, green, yellow, violet, etc.

No. 2. *Varieties of Perforation*.—These are responsible for a very large proportion of the minor varieties listed in the catalogues, and, personally, the only ones we should recognize in our simplified collection would be imperforate and perforated. Some would make no distinction between these, arguing that the perforation is not an integral part of a postage stamp, and its absence, even from a stamp ordinarily issued perforated, does not destroy its franking power. We would certainly not collect imperforate varieties of perforated stamps, for these would come under the class "errors," which it has been decided to omit; but as the introduction of the perforating machine marks, from a utilitarian point of view, almost as great a stride in progress as did the actual issue of postage stamps themselves, we should feel inclined to differentiate between those stamps first of all issued imperforate and then, later, issued perforated.

No. 3. *Varieties of Watermark*.—More might be argued in favour of the inclusion of these than of varieties of perforation, but the collector who wishes to keep his plan as simple as possible will do well to omit them altogether. If he must have them,

then he should confine himself to types, viz.:—

- (a) No watermark.
 (b) Watermark Star; no distinction need be made between large, small, truncated, or any other form of Star watermark.
 (c) Watermark Crown over CC (Crown Colonies).
 (d) Watermark Crown over CA (Crown Agents); no distinction necessary between single, multiple, etc.
 (e) Watermark Elephant's Head, Swan, Anchor, Crown, or any other distinctive device.

Including watermarks would certainly extend the scope of the collection; indeed, so much so, as almost to remove it from the ranks of simplified collections.

No. 4. *Varieties of Paper*.—These can easily be omitted, and no distinction made between wove, laid, blued, yellowish, thick, chalky, etc.

No. 5. *Varieties of Type*.—No notice should be taken of these by the philatelist who desires to keep his collection as simple as possible.

No. 6. *Varieties of Surcharge*.—By omitting these our collecting friend will escape much trouble, for they are almost as prolific a source of minor varieties as perforations. Some extremists say omit surcharges altogether, but this is absurd. A 6d. stamp, surcharged, say, ONE PENNY, is no longer a 6d. stamp but is a new 1d. one, and we cannot see how it can be left out. Varieties in the colour of surcharges—black, red, blue, etc.—might with advantage be deleted.

And now, having given sundry opinions on this debatable subject, let us experiment with our plan, and see how it works out in practice. We will take the stamps of Barbados for this purpose, and, using Gibbons 1906-7 Catalogue as our guide, we append the cheapest variety in each case. Cutting out all the varieties as mentioned above, we find our collection comprises the following essential ones:—

No.	Description.	S. G. No.	Cat. Price.
<i>1852-58. Imperforate.</i>			
1.	(½d.), green	7 or 8	10 0
2.	(1d.), blue	9	3 6
3.	(4d.), red	5	12 0
4.	6d., rose-red	11	16 0
5.	1s., brown-black	12	10 0
<i>1860-73. Perforated.</i>			
6.	(½d.), green	20 or 21	5 0
7.	(1d.), blue	23 or 24	1 0
8.	3d., lilac-brown	63	15 0
9.	(4d.), rose-red	25	10 0
10.	6d., orange-red	30	3 6

No.	Description.	S. G. No.	Cat. Price.
<i>1860-73. Perforated—contd.</i>			
11.	1s., black	54	4 0
12.	5s., dull rose	64	32 6
<i>1875-78.</i>			
13.	½d., green	72	0 6
14.	1d., blue	73 or 74	0 4
15.	3d., mauve	75	8 6
16.	4d., carmine	77	4 0
17.	6d., yellow	79	2 0
18.	1s., mauve	81	4 6
<i>1878.</i>			
19.	1d. on half 5s.	86 or 88	160 0
<i>1882-86.</i>			
20.	½d., green	89 or 90	0 1
21.	1d., rose	91 or 92	0 1
22.	2½d., blue	93 or 94	0 3
23.	3d., mauve	96	1 6
24.	4d., grey	97	1 6
25.	4d., brown	98 or 99	0 4
26.	6d., olive-brown	101	6 0
27.	1s., chestnut	102	4 0
28.	5s., ochre	103	17 6
<i>1892.</i>			
29.	½d. on 4d., brown	104	0 4
<i>1892-99.</i>			
30.	½d., grey and carmine	107	0 1
31.	½d., green	108	0 1
32.	1d., rose	109	0 1
33.	2d., black and orange	109a	0 3
34.	2½d., ultramarine	110	0 1
35.	5d., olive-brown	111	0 7
36.	6d., mauve and carmine	141	0 8
37.	8d., orange and ultramarine	142	1 0
38.	10d., blue-green and carmine	114	1 1
39.	2s. 6d., black and orange	115	7 6
40.	2s. 6d., violet and green	144	3 3
<i>1897.</i>			
41.	½d., grey and carmine	116	0 1
42.	½d., green	117	0 2
43.	1d., rose	118	0 2
44.	2½d., ultramarine	119	0 4
45.	5d., olive-brown	120	3 6
46.	6d., mauve and carmine	121	5 0
47.	8d., orange and ultramarine	122	2 0
48.	10d., green and carmine	123	6 0
49.	2s. 6d., black and orange	124	12 0
<i>1906.</i>			
50.	½d., grey and black	145	0 1
51.	½d., green	146	0 1
52.	1d., rose	147	0 1
53.	2d., yellow	148	0 2
54.	2½d., ultramarine and black	149	0 3
55.	6d., lilac	150	1 0
56.	1s., rose	151	2 0
<i>1906.</i>			
57.	1d., black, green, and blue	—	0 2

It will thus be seen that by adopting this simple arrangement a complete collection of Barbados stamps can be comprised in 57 specimens as against the 154 varieties catalogued. The catalogue prices, taking the cheapest kind, whether used or unused, work out at £19 1s. 8d. If we omit the rare 1d. on half of 5s., this is reduced to £11 1s. 8d.; surely a small amount for such an interesting lot of stamps.

These stamps could be arranged as follows :—

Page 1 of Album

1852-58.				
1	2	3	4	5
1860-73.				
6	7	8	9	
10	12	11		
1875-78.				
13	14	15	16	17 18
1878.				
19				
1882-86.				
20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	

Page 2 of Album

1892.					
29					
1892-99.					
30	31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40	
1897.					
41	42	43	44	45	
	46	47	48	49	
1906.					
50	51	52	53	54	
		55	56		
1908.					
57					

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

Honduras

CENTRAL AMERICA, like the West Indian Islands, was a neglected part of the Spanish Empire. The English alone had a settlement on the coasts of Honduras for the cutting and export of mahogany. In Mexico, Miguel Hidalgo, the priest, had raised the flag of independence in 1810. The struggle for independence in the South American States had already begun. The success of the revolution against the power of Spain had become certain in Mexico and New Granada. Therefore the several Intendancies which made up Central America felt that the time was ripe for them to declare themselves independent of Spain. Guatemala, the seat of government, published its declaration in 1821. Honduras speedily followed its example. There were no Spanish troops in Central America. Consequently the Spanish official party could make no resistance to the popular movement. Many crossed the sea to Cuba. Others returned to Spain. The revolution gained its end without the shedding of one drop of blood. Next came the question of government. The one idea seems to have been to form one great political combination. Iturbide, the popular Mexican general, had been proclaimed Emperor of Mexico, with the title 'Augustine the First,' in 1822. Central America, though free to manage her own affairs, had always been under the jurisdiction of the Mexican courts. The oligarchical

party among the Central Americans therefore determined to join the triumphant Government of Iturbide. Resistance proved futile. Iturbide treated Central America as a conquered country. On the fall of the first Mexican Empire a few months later, and the proclamation of a Republic in Mexico, Central America withdrew from Mexican rule. Nothing was now left for the Central States but to begin the task of forming a Government for themselves. A Central American Federation was formed under the name of the "United Provinces." This Union broke down in 1826, was reconstituted in 1829, and raised the Spanish flag in 1832. The period was marked by continual rebellion and reaction on the part of Guatemala. Morazan, the champion of Federalism, stands out as a leading spirit during this contest of opposing forces.

Francisco Morazan was born in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, in 1799. He was descended from a French West Indian family, and received a rudimentary education from his uncle, the parish priest of Teriguat. When independence was declared in 1821, Morazan left business and devoted his attention to politics. Dionisio Herrera, President of Honduras, appointed him Secretary-General. Later he was elected a member of the first



Representative Council. The attempt of Guatemala to take the lead in Federal affairs was resisted by Morazan, who commanded the State troops. The fortunes of war were, however, against Morazan. He was taken prisoner, but escaped and took command of a force to liberate Honduras and Salvador from the ascendancy of Guatemala. His attempt proved successful. Morazan was declared President. He continued the campaign against Guatemala, and occupied the city in 1829. Morazan's first act, on assuming the reins of office, was to expel the Franciscan and Dominican friars, who had strongly opposed the Liberal or Federalist party. The monasteries were abolished. The Federal Government was transferred to San Salvador, and an important series of reforms was the result. Education, liberty of worship, trial by jury, liberty of the Press were amongst the most important features on the reform platform. These were initiated, and the rest of the States followed the example of Guatemala. The reform pendulum seems, however, to have swung a little too far. Cornejo, of Salvador, rebelled against the Federal Government in 1832. Morazan marched against him and defeated him. Six years later the reaction came into more virulent operation. Cholera had swept the country in 1837. The priests spread among the Indians the story that the Liberals, wishing to get rid of the aborigines, had poisoned all the waters. Raphael Carrera, the Indian, put himself at the head of his countrymen and overthrew the Government of Guatemala. Carrera faithfully carried out the policy of the clerical party, and by force of arms caused the withdrawal of Honduras and Costa Rica from the Federation. The war became almost a war of races. The Indian revolution triumphed and the Federation was dissolved in 1838. Guatemala was declared to be an independent State in 1839. Morazan resigned the executive on 5 April, 1840, and went to Peru with his principal followers. There he found assistance from political friends and Central American refugees; and, provided with arms, he invaded Costa Rica in 1842, overthrew the Government, and took up the task of governing. True to his principles, he at once set about preparing an expedition to invade the other Central American republics for the re-establishment of federal unity, when a revolt took place. Morazan was delivered to the rebels and shot on 15 September, 1842.

The idea of Federation survived longest in Honduras. Carrera, the arm of the priests, was the great opponent of Federation. General Cabanas, the President of Honduras, continued the war with Guatemala in the name of the Confederation until he was defeated and driven into exile by Carrera in

1855. Guardiola succeeded to the presidency. He was born in Tegucigalpa in 1812, and



Cabanas.



Guardiola.

entered the army at an early age. His daring and cruelty in the civil wars of Central America earned for him the name of the "Tiger of Honduras." His attempt in 1850 to overthrow the Government of his native State was unsuccessful. He was defeated and banished. In 1856 he joined the Nicaraguan forces as general of division. Returning to Honduras, a revolutionary movement, aided by Guatemala, restored him to the presidency. A time of comparative peace followed. The clergy, however, dissatisfied with certain liberal laws which he had made, denounced him. The usual insurrection followed. Guardiola was assassinated by his own soldiers in 1862.

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Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BADEN—continued

1861. 1, 3, 6, 9 Kr. Perf. 13½

THESE are the first perforated set, with the central square shaded with horizontal lines. I have the 9 kr. of one type of forgery and the 1 kr. of another type. It is very possible that a full set exists of each type.

Genuine.—Engraved in *épargne*, on thin, white wove paper; perforated 13½. The band which passes obliquely across the shield contains eighteen vertical, coloured lines. The upper outline of this band is distinctly darker and somewhat thicker than the corresponding lower outline. All the dots of colour on the shield are of a good size,



very distinct, and regularly placed. The space each side of the central arch of the crown is dark and solid, so that none of the lines of the background can be seen through either. The cross at the top of the crown reaches up to the third of the horizontal lines of the background, counting from the top. The central leaf below the shield has its end-lobe hardly at all projecting beyond the side-lobes, and this end-lobe touches the third of the horizontal lines of the background, counting from the bottom. In the word **BADEN**, all the different strokes of the letters of the word are of the same width, and the lower limb of the **E** is only very slightly longer than the upper limb.

First Forgery.—Rather well lithographed, on stout, white wove paper; perforated 13½, like the genuine, but not so cleanly cut. The band which passes obliquely across the shield contains seventeen vertical dark lines. The upper outline of this band is not more prominent than the lower one. The coloured dots on the shield are very faint, inconspicuous, small, and irregularly placed. The space each side of the central arch of the crown is light in colour, and allows several of the horizontal lines of the background to be seen through it. The cross at the top of the crown reaches up to the second horizontal line of the background, counting from the top. The central leaf, below the bottom of the shield, has its lower lobe projecting far below the side-lobes; it reaches to the second horizontal line of the background, counting from the bottom. In the word **BADEN**, the left-hand stroke of the **A**, the horizontal strokes of the **E**, and the first stroke of the **N** are all palpably narrower than the rest; this is very easily seen in the **A**, both of whose limbs ought to be of the same width. The lower limb of the **E** of this word is abnormally longer than the upper one. The ornaments in the corners

are very different from those of the genuine, but it would be impossible to explain the differences without an illustration.

Second Forgery.—I have only the 1 kr., black on *yellow*. This is a hideous thing, and not at all likely to deceive. Coarsely lithographed in black, on yellow wove paper, unperforated. There are twenty scratchy, crooked, and imperfect vertical lines on the oblique band across the shield. The upper outline of this band is *very* much thicker than the lower one in parts, but is very irregular. The dots of black on the shield are placed fairly regularly, but some of them are much smaller than others. The crown is covered by the postmark, but, as far as I can discern, it is of a quite different design from that of the genuine. As far as I can make out, the central lobe of the leaf, below the shield, touches the outline of the bottom label, above the end of the **E** of **KREUZER**. The top and bottom limbs of the **E** of **BADEN** are of equal length.

Third Forgery.—This is, if possible, worse than the last. I have only the 1 kr., vermilion on *yellow*. Badly lithographed, on very rough, pale dull yellow wove paper, unperforated. There are only twelve vertical lines on the oblique band across the shield. Both outlines of the band are of equal thickness. The black dots on the shield are irregular, and, in my specimen, many of those in the lower half of the shield are missing. The crown is covered by the postmark, so I am unable to describe it, but there seems to be a ball on the top of it instead of a cross. The background at the top is composed of very wavy horizontal lines, and at the bottom it is formed by rows of long black diamonds. The centre-lobe of the leaf, below the shield, projects below the side-lobes, so as to very nearly touch the outline of the label below it. The bottom limb of the **E** of **BADEN** is too thin. The corner ornaments in this counterfeit are exceedingly unlike the genuine; and the one in the left top corner is a mere caricature of the original design.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—5; the outer and inner circles are usually a little thicker than the others; also 1, 29, 71.

Forged.—Five concentric circles, the outer and inner ones *very* much thicker than the rest, and without numeral in centre.

1862-64. 3 Kr. Perf. 13½
1, 3, 6, 9, 18, 30 Kr. Perf. 10

These stamps are of the same design as those just described, except that the central square behind the arms is plain white, instead of being filled in with horizontal lines. The 3 kr., perforated 13½, is rare, as only 2000 sheets were printed, before the gauge of the perforation was altered to 10.

Genuine.—Engraved in *épargne*, on white wove paper; perforated 13½ or 10, as above. The right-hand griffin, supporting the shield, has eleven feathers in its wings, but there are only ten feathers in the wings of the left-hand griffin. The crown has five arches, containing pearls; and, beginning from the left outer arch, the pearls are 7, 5, 3, 7, 8. They are tolerably easy to count. The dark space, each side of the central arch of the crown, is filled with closely-set horizontal lines, which look solid in some copies. There are eighteen vertical lines in the oblique band across the shield. The dots on the shield are very distinct, and placed in regular rows. The cross on the top of the crown is very nearly under the centre of the D of BADEN. The two spiral curls, on the inner ends of the two ribbons on which the two griffins stand, are *exactly* alike; except, of course, that they curl different ways. In the word POSTVEREIN, the top and bottom limbs of each E are of equal length; and, if a line be drawn along the centre of the tongue of the first E, through the centre of the tongue of the second E, it will cut exactly through the centre of the R between them. The centres of the RKE of FREIMARKE are all exactly in one line; and the upright stroke of the K only just touches the joined oblique strokes.



First Forgery.—Of this I have the 3, 18, and 30 kr. Lithographed, on white wove paper; badly perforated 11½ or sometimes 12. There are twelve feathers in the wings of the right-hand griffin and ten in the wings of the left-hand one. The arches on the crown are confused and uncountable; only the two each side of the central one have pearls. These pearls are in the places occupied by the dark spaces of the genuine. There are only fourteen vertical lines in the oblique band across the shield. The dots on the shield are indistinct, and irregularly placed. The cross on the top of the crown is a good deal to the right of the centre of the D of BADEN.

Second Forgery.—Of this I have only the 3 kr. Lithographed, on thin, white wove paper, perforated 13½, very nicely. There are eleven feathers in the wing of the right-hand griffin, and eleven also in the wing of the left-hand one. There are five arches with pearls on the crown, as in the genuine; but the numbers of the pearls, beginning with the left-hand arch of the crown, are 9, 7, 3, 5, and 7; and the spaces each side of the central arches are quite solid, instead of being filled with horizontal lines. The cross on the top of the crown is quite under the right-hand stroke of the D of BADEN. There are seventeen vertical lines in the oblique band across the shield. The dots on the shield are very faint, but placed pretty regularly.

Third Forgery.—This is the worst of the lot, and hardly worthy of a place in this book. Typographed in black, on rough, rather thin grey paper, unperforated, and coloured on the face by hand. (My copy is coloured bright Prussian blue!) I have only the 18 kr. The

wings of the right-hand griffin show only nine feathers and a stump, and I fancy there are only eight in the wings of the left-hand griffin, but the postmark covers this part, so I am not sure. The heads of these animals are not in the least like eagles' heads, and their crowns are exactly like the small crown watermark of the first English 1d. and 2d. stamps. The crown on the shield has six arches, formed of solid black lines without any pearls, and with blank spaces between. There are only eleven vertical lines in the oblique band across the shield, and nearly all the dots on the shield are absent. I do not think any further tests are needed; though I may add that the corner-ornaments are four-petalled flowers, containing a black upright cross, with a white dot in the centre of each cross.

18 Kreuzer

Fourth Forgery.—This is a very excellent production; and quite new, I believe. Nicely engraved, in *épargne*, on yellowish-white wove paper, somewhat thicker and smoother than that of the genuine; perf. 10. The spiral curl on the right side is not exactly like that on the left; having, apparently, half a twist more. The upper limb of each E of POSTVEREIN is decidedly longer than the lower limb; and a straight line joining the tongues of the two letters would cut through the R a little *above* its centre. The centre of the K of FREIMARKE is somewhat lower than the centres of the R and E each side of it; and the oblique strokes of the said K are firmly joined to the vertical stroke, instead of just touching it. Beyond these slight differences, the stamp seems to be a *facsimile* of the genuine; though the postmark may possibly hide a few others. The lines and dots on the shield are exactly copied.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—5, 6.

Forged.—1, 5.

(To be continued.)

BRITISH AFRICA POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

Owing to the fact that the war in South Africa has caused great attention to be drawn to the stamps of the British Possessions on that continent, and to the enormous increase in the number of collectors that has ensued from the issue of the War Provisionals in Mafeking, Bloemfontein, Pretoria, etc., we think this a good time at which to place before the public a new and very complete Album, designed for the British Possessions, etc., on the African Continent. The Album is designed upon the well-known plan of the Imperial Albums—the stamps in numbered spaces of the correct sizes on the right-hand page, and the description, full particulars, and illustrations on the opposite page. In order to make this a *permanent* Album we have provided from one to four blank pages *after each country*, thus making the Album available for the issues of many years to come. 220 pages. Size, 8½ × 11½ inches.

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New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

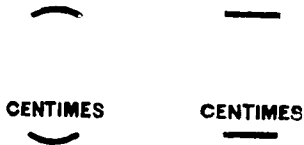
Austria.—Another value, the 25 h., is to hand of the current series with numerals in the same colour as the rest of the stamp.



Numerals in same colour as stamp.
Perf.

	Unused.
	s. d.
10 heller, rose	—
20 " brown	—
25 " ultramarine	—
30 " mauve	—

Crete.—We have received through Gibbons New Issue Service the 5 h. and 10 h. overprinted CENTIMES for use in the Austrian post offices in Crete. These values are of the current type, but with the corner figures in the same colour as the stamp. In the 5c. the Austrian HELLER is obliterated with curved bars, and in the 10c. with straight bars. We illustrate the overprint in each case.



For use in Crete.
Perf.

	Unused.
	s. d.
5 c., green	—
10 c., rose	—

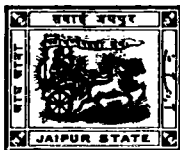
Federated Malay States.—Gibbons New Issue Service sends us the 3 c., multiple CA, printed all in brown instead of in brown and black as before.



In one colour.
Multiple C.A. Perf.

	Unused.
	s. d.
3 c., brown	—

Jaipur.— $\frac{1}{4}$ anna value has to be added to the current series for this State.



(Chariot of the Sun.)

	Unused.
	s. d.
$\frac{1}{4}$ a., olive-yellow (1906)	0 1
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue	0 1
1 a., carmine	0 2
2 a., deep green	0 3
4 a., chestnut (1905)	0 6
8 a., violet (")	1 0
1 r., yellow (")	1 9

New Zealand.—Local Show Labels.—According to the *Australian Philatelist*, the so-called International Exhibition stamps will consist of a series of four. "They are from designs drawn by Mr. L. J. Steele, artist, of Auckland, and are being engraved by Mr. W. R. Bock, of Wellington. The $\frac{1}{4}$ d. value will represent the arrival of the canoe *Arawa* from Hawaiki with the first of the inhabitants; the 1d. value is illustrative of Maori wit; the 3d. stamp will depict the landing of Captain Cook in Poverty Bay; and the 6d. value will represent the hoisting of the British flag at Kororareka (Bay of Islands)." And this lot of advertisement show labels, we are told, will be issued simultaneously with the opening of the Exhibition at Christchurch on 1 November.

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 301 Strand, London, W.C.

Miscellaneous

Postal Difficulties in Turkey

A GLASGOW firm have received the following communication from a Turkey correspondent:—“Bagdad, 6 August.—The European mail, due here on July 26, has not reached Bagdad, as the post-carrier's camel is said to have escaped whilst he was sleeping, and it is supposed he perished in the desert, consequently the mail is lost. We beg you to send us copies of all correspondence which you may have directed to us during the latter days of June and the first days of July.”
Glasgow Evening Times.

“Addressee Hanged for Murder”

THE Kedah Post Office authorities have a somewhat blunt way of putting things. Copies of a Penang paper posted to a subscriber were the other day returned, marked “Addressee hanged for murder.”—*Bangkok Times.*

The Blue Trinacria of Naples

THE $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, blue, of Naples, printed from the plate of the grano, pink, the value of which had been changed by transforming the G for grano into a T, the abbreviation of tornese, was known in almost the earliest days of stamp collecting. But this stamp was then of extreme rarity, as it was in use only two months, and the great majority of the copies had been thrown away, as indeed were also almost all the stamps attached to printed matter of any sort.

If one had the good luck, after diligent search, to find a used copy—I say nothing about unused specimens, for a long time such a thing was never met with—I need not say that one used to ask for £12 to £20 for it, according to its condition. And, as in all such cases, where a stamp is not only rare, but also of some celebrity, every eye was wide open on the look out for it.

This stamp was desirable from two points of view; first on account of its rarity, and secondly because it was the first stamp to have an historic interest attached to it. The change of currency indicated a revolution in the country of issue, the overthrow of the Bourbon Dynasty, and the establishment of a provisional government, pending the final annexation of the Neapolitan Provinces to the kingdom of Italy, which took place in 1861.—M. Mahé in *The Monthly Journal*.

A Trinacria Table

A CERTAIN person, living at Naples, recollected that an artist, whom we will call “X,” had been a subscriber to several newspapers of that period, and might perhaps have kept them, to remind him of the history of those days, in which case there would be a good chance of finding upon them some of the stamps with which they had been franked. This person was not altogether wrong, for the artist referred to had indeed kept for some time the newspapers published between

1 September and 1 November, 1860, but as they formed too cumbersome a package he had decided on getting rid of them. However, before doing this and throwing the papers away, he had very carefully removed the stamps; and this, not, as one might suppose, with any interested motive, but because the idea had struck him—a grotesque idea, and one well worthy of an original genius—of using these stamps to ornament the top of a round table, as a novel kind of decoration.

No sooner said than done. When the stamps (the blue Trinacria of Naples) had been stuck on symmetrically, the table thus “philatelicized” for a long time formed part of the furniture of the studio, where it was wondered at by simply curious visitors, and admired (their admiration not unmingled with envy) by collectors, whom a single one of the precious stamps would have filled with joy. However, all things here below become monotonous after a time, and so our artist became tired of having constantly before his eyes an article of furniture of small beauty, and a multitude of repetitions of the same design, and the poor little table, which had ceased to please, was removed from the studio and stowed away in a back room but rarely visited.

Matters remained thus until the time when the person of whom we have been speaking came to ask the painter whether he still possessed any of the newspapers that he must have received during the revolutionary period; to which he replied that so far as the newspapers themselves were concerned, they had been destroyed, but that he had preserved the stamps that were upon them, believing that they were of some value, and that, in order to preserve them the better, he had covered a table with them. Then calling his servant, he ordered her to fetch the “stamp table.” The girl was confused, changed colour and stammered out: “The round table, sir—I quite forgot to tell you, but it happened this way. It had been so long in the dust and had been so often rubbed over, that it had become quite discoloured, and so dirty that I tried, by washing it a little, to make it clean again. I therefore took a little soft soap and rubbed it gently with a fine sponge, but although I went to work very softly, I soon discovered, but unfortunately too late, that the paper was working up into lumps, so I thought it would be best—as I could do no better—to clean it off altogether, and now the wood is quite plain, as it was originally, and it looks much nicer like that.”

M. Mahé in *The Monthly Journal*.

Thefts from New York Post Office

HENRY W. SWANDT, of 46 Canal Street, a distributing clerk in the parcels department at the General Post Office, was taken a prisoner to the Church Street Station, 21 August, 1906, by Post Office Inspector Jacobs, on the charge of robbing the mails.

Early in June last Assistant Superintendent Owens received from his superior officers several complaints from manufacturing jewellers in this

city, who asserted that they were being robbed daily. The complaints grew more numerous as the days passed, and big batches of them were the daily rule, according to Mr. Owens.

Swandt was finally arrested and taken back to the Post Office; his pockets were bulging with packages when he was taken back into the Post Office.

"What have you got in that pocket?" asked Inspector Jacobs.

"Nothing," answered Swandt.

"Well, let's see; put the stuff out here on the desk," the Inspector ordered.

The clerk drew forth three packages, sealed, stamped, and marked for delivery in other cities than New York.

"Unload those other pockets," continued the Inspector.

Swandt emptied his coat and trousers pockets. There were fifteen packages in all, including one of the decoys.

"Why didn't you take the Post Office away with you?" Mr. Owens asked of Swandt.

"I didn't have time," answered the clerk.

The prisoner has worked for the Post Office Department for two years, starting in at a salary of \$600, which was increased last year to \$700. He had \$173 in his pockets when arrested. The search of his apartments resulted in the discovery of "loot" estimated to be worth nearly \$5000. It included watches, jewellery, fountain pens, and the like.—*Metropolitan Philatelist (U.S.A.)*.

THE PHILATELIST'S COLLECTING BOOK

For the coat pocket. With patent fastening to flap. Size, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Handsomely bound in Art Cloth. Each book contains 12 pages, having four strips of linen, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch wide, arranged horizontally, glued at the bottom edge and with the upper one open, for the safe retention and preservation of recent purchases or duplicates. A large pocket is also provided at the back for Envelopes or Stamps in bulk. In daily use by leading London Collectors. No. 17, post-free, 2s. 7d. No. 18—oblong, 24 pages, 6 strips on each page, interleaved with strong glazed paper to prevent rubbing—post-free, 5s. 4d.; abroad, 5s. 6d.

APPROVAL SHEETS AND COLLECTIONS

New Sheets of Stamps for beginners and medium collectors. We have just been arranging our Approval Sheets of Stamps on an entirely new and much simpler plan than formerly. The Stamps are mounted on Sheets, containing an average of 100 Stamps per Sheet. They are all arranged in the order of our New Catalogue. First, Great Britain and the Colonies, then all Foreign Countries. These Sheets contain about 5000 different Stamps, and a Sheet of any particular country will be sent on demand. The Sheets arranged to date are over forty in number, and contain all Great Britain and the Colonies, and all Foreign Countries.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
301 Strand, London, W.C.

Editor and Reader

This page is reserved for an occasional interchange of opinions between the Editor and his Readers, and for Answers to Questions, etc. Criticisms and suggestions are specially invited, and when of sufficient general interest will be dealt with on this page.

Philatelic Society in Bath

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to know if there is a philatelic society in Bath. Personally we do not know of one nearer than Bristol, where they have a vigorous society and some well-known collectors. Possibly some reader can tell us if there is a philatelic society in Bath. There should be, for that ancient city was once the headquarters of philatelic activity, and one of the patriarchs of Philately, Dr. Viner, who recently passed away at a ripe old age, was long a resident there.

Competitions

J. C. (Hurlingham) wants some more competitions. As the season advances we hope to have a few more competitions. But our Competition Editor had such a dose of papers to go through last winter that he has had to be excused from work during the summer. It is no joke to have to go through several hundreds of papers.

Our Gratis Stamp

OWING to the trouble our publishers have had with the Post Office folks, who decline to allow them to give away unused stamps unless they send each copy of the paper by letter post and

pay a registration fee, and the frequent complaints they get if every stamp given away does not happen to be a perfect and lightly-cancelled copy, they intend to discontinue the "gratis stamps" after the end of the present volume. Personally, we have been opposed to the "gratis" scheme from the first, for very few appreciate what is given away. If we were to give away a 20s. stamp with every copy we believe there would still be grumblers. So between the obstructive red tapism of the Post Office and the unpleasant letters of grumblers, it is not to be wondered that our publishers have decided to discontinue the "gratis stamp."

Miscellaneous

W. H. W. (Uddingstone); J. A. (Cape Colony); H. G. E. P. (London).—Many thanks for newspaper cuttings.

G. E. W. (Durban).—Many thanks, but report already received and printed in our last issue.

R. B. (Leicester).—Your black 40 c. French stamp must be either a proof or an oxidized copy; most probably oxidized.

BEGINNER (Ceylon).—An "inverted" surcharge is a surcharge printed upside down, i.e. inverted.

Ingle-nook Yarns

Cookie's Conspiracy

By C. RAYMOND MEGSON

PART I

THE gentle waters of Morsey Bay lapped the hull of the good ship *Seacal*, as she lay riding idly at anchor. The cook and boy—Henry Milligan by name—sat alone on deck.

After a brief silence the cook spoke: "Well, 'Enery my lad, it ain't often as fate does a bit o' straightfarrard sailing. It don't seem ever to get up a fair speed on a good trade wind, as it were so to speak, no, it don't indeed! It always—or nearly always perhaps I should say with more explicitude—seems to be sailin' in a contrary direction to the wind and to wot yer sets the sails and puts the tiller." And after this philosophical oration, the cook pulled hard at his pipe and smiled.

Henry was at a loss to grasp the purport of it all. "And when yer've put that into speakable English, wot does it mean, cookie?" asked he.

Cookie's smile broadened into a grin. "Why, it simply means this 'ere and nothin' else: that this ship sails for London to-morrow mornin's tide, and it'll give yer the best opportunity possible o' making a start wiv yer stamp c'lection wot is goin' to be."

"Oh!" replied Henry, with a low whistle. "And I can see my dear Aunt Higgins too. Can I get stamps better in London than anywhere else, cookie?" he queried.

"Can yer?" answered the cook, with a knowing wink. "Can yer?" he repeated. "Can't yer?" and he favoured the boy with another sagacious movement of the eyelid.

"Ow's that?" queried Henry.

"Ow is it?" replied the cook. "Why, easy to tell by any one wot knows. Yer see, they've got more o' 'em in London than anywhere else. That's why, for one reason. 'Sides, 'em London there's only the freight to pay on 'em from the countries wot the different stamps come from. In other places, why there's railway to pay, carriers, 'appen canal dues, and goodness knows wot else."

Henry listened to this in amazement, then ventured: "Do you mean to say then, cookie, that foreign stamps come over 'ere as cargo?"

"Do I? O' course I do. Why, 'Enery, you don't mean to say you thought they come over by post? Oh! don't make me laugh." But notwithstanding this solicitation, cookie did laugh until the tears ran down his honest weather-beaten cheeks, without any further contrivance of the boy's. "Why, bless yer 'eart, 'Enery, they sells stamps i' London i' thousands; i' thousands, my boy. Why, some chaps there think nothing o' spending 'appen a couple o' quid right bang off on stamps."

Henry evinced great surprise at this startling information, but, notwithstanding, he rather represented the cook's uproarious mirth over what

seemed to be his—the boy's—ignorance; so tipping his hat on the back of his head, crossing his legs, and placing his thumbs in the armbolts of his waistcoat, he said with an affected knowingness, "Cheapness isn't everything, old chap; it's genuineosity wot is wanted. Do yer think we're safe on that score, eh?"

"Course y'are; safe as safe. Why, they wouldn't sell yer fakes or forgeries i' London if they wanted to," replied the cook, and leaning towards Henry, caught hold of the boy's coat and said softly, "Why, the p'lice look too well arter that sort o' thing i' London, and 'sides—" Then he whispered, "'Tectives, in plain clothes too, are always on the look out. Makes dealers scared, I can tell yer." And when he had imparted this momentous information, he tapped his chest and wisely wagged his head.

The boy was thoroughly satisfied; he had great faith in the cook's wisdom, especially pertaining to matters philatelic. That night he learnt much about stamps that would have been knowledge to the majority of collectors, and was consequently filled with an ardent desire to commence collecting without delay.

The following evening the vessel anchored in the Thames.

"Cookie," said Henry, "it 'ud make a nice change if we could spend the night ashore, so I votes me an' you just trots down to my aunt wot lives in Poplar, and see if she can put us up for the night."

"That would be wery nice indeed, if you thinks she could do it, and wouldn't mind us a-goin'," replied the cook.

"Mind i'," echoed Henry. "Why, she's a good old soul; she'd welcome us like the flowers wot bloom in the spring, tra la, as the fellow said at the theatre."

"Oh! then in that case, thankee, my boy, for the invite; but I don't want to be a derelict a-bumping up agen any one's good natur'."

"Don't worry yerself on that score," replied the boy. "Why, I shouldn't be surprised if she don't fall in love with yer, cookie."

"Go on," said he.

So together the two started for Poplar, and arriving at Aunt Higgins's residence, they knocked. The dear lady herself answered the summons.

"Why, bless me, it's my nephew, Henry Milligan! Come in, come in, now do. Yer cousin Bill is inside"; and she gave Henry a hug and a kiss, which the boy received with affected unconcern.

"You mustn't take any notice o' that, cookie," whispered Henry; "she likes to imagine we're still boys, and I likes to please the old folk." But the cook only smiled.

"And is this a friend of yours, Henry?" inquired the aunt. "Well, he's welcome too, I'm sure; come in, come in."

They proceeded to the parlour—which state

apartment also did duty as kitchen—where a ruddy fire was shooting spasmodic flames, which licked the blackened flue and faded away. In front sat an awkward fellow of about twenty summers—or perhaps winters would be a more apt term to use, seeing the youth had the appearance of having had humanity frozen out of him, leaving but a human shell, expressionless and pale. He was engaged in reading some penny book of startling adventures, such as never have fallen nor ever will fall to the lot of mortal.

He made no attempt to rise, but merely turned his head, and seeing his cousin Henry, said in a surly voice, "Hello, young un," and then beholding the cook, "Hello, hippo." He continued devouring the absorbing narrative, though his mother gave him a shake and said, "Bestir yourself and be a gentleman," until the arrival of supper, when he was the first to draw his chair to the table.

The two seamen heartily enjoyed the simple meal; meanwhile the good aunt asked innumerable questions in no order of sequence, but disjointed and bearing upon subjects and events as widely opposed as the two poles. Never was heart set so a-fluttering nor made so happy as Aunt Higgins's as she entertained her two nautical visitors.

"Aunt Martha," said Henry, "I thought you would be pleased to know Mr. Cheriton here; he's been my best friend since I've been to sea. He's a real good sort."

"And right pleased to know him, I'm sure," answered aunt.

"No, no; we'll not 'ave that, 'Enery. Yer magnitudes wotever I've done, which ain't much, but which I give yer my word 'as bin done because of the soft side I've always seemed to 'ave 'ad for yer." Then, being anxious to change the subject, cookie said bluntly to Aunt Higgins, "Yer lookin' rare well and pretty, mum."

Aunt Martha blushed and drooped her eyes—quite coquettishly too. "You men are awful flatterers," said she. "Go on with yer."

"Henry, she is lookin' pretty, ain't she?" continued the cook. "It do yer 'eart more good to see such a pretty face than to possess a dozen blue Mauritius, don't it?"

"Bloomin' wot?" asked auntie. "Oh! Mr. Cheriton, 'ow dare you say such a thing?" But albeit the good woman was gratified at the remark which she so little understood.

"It's all right," said Henry: "he's paid you the 'ighest compliment that a philantarchist could pay to any one."

"A what?" queried auntie.

"A philantarchist," replied Henry. "You see it's like this 'ere. Cookie is a great stamp collector—"

"Ugh! 'ow soppo," vented the awkward youth.

"John! 'Ow dare you?" said auntie.

"Look 'ere, young man, you oughter be in the sty in the farmyard, piggy," said Henry to the awkward youth, and continuing unabashed, said, "It's a most healthy and useful pastime, aunt. I'm a-goin' to c'lect, and to-morrow we, that is me and cookie, is a-goin' to buy what I am proud to say will be the start of my collection of stamps. You've no idea, aunt, what learnin' there is in stamp collecting."

The awkward youth stared hard at Henry. "Learnin' in stamp collectin'?" Garn! It's soppo, that's wot it is, just like kids collectin' tram tickets or fag pictures. Yus, soppo. Why don't you spend yer time readin' *Claude Dangerfield, the Millionaire Pirate*, or sich like, that 'ud put some pluck in yer? And yer pal c'llects too. Bravo, hippo!" and he burst into an inane laugh.

Henry was much annoyed at his cousin's speech; but cookie only smiled. Though past forty, Mr. Cheriton had an eye for a pretty face, and "his 'eart felt warm towards Aunt Martha," as he afterwards said. So cookie only smiled at the awkward youth's wholesale condemnation of stamp collecting.

"Look ye 'ere," said Henry to the awkward youth, "if cookie and me ain't got more pluck indivigilly than you, then we'll go 'ang, won't we, cookie?" But cookie smiled again and directed his gaze at Aunt Martha.

"It 'ud take a lot to frighten me, and if you 'ad any pluck you'd go and be a pirate instead o' bobbin' round the coast in a cockle-shell and c'llectin' stamps. It's soppo," retorted the awkward youth.

Cookie clinched the discussion by saying, "Let them as will 'ave their own opinion; there's allus them as may, 'Enery, my boy," which enigmatical remark brought a bright smile to Aunt Martha's face, which being interpreted read, "It's no good, awkward youth, you're done. It's no good argifyin' agen brains."

The two guests, who were to sleep in the same room, after bidding Aunt Martha a cheery good night, went upstairs. Entering their apartment, cookie lighted the lamp and walked to the mirror, where he viewed his own image and said, "Umph! still passable." Then he addressed Henry: "Is yer aunt's 'usband alive?"

"No!" replied the boy. "He's bin a goner this last five years."

"Oh!" returned cookie, as he again viewed himself in the glass. He straightened his waist-coat and adjusted his tie and took a long survey of his reflection.

"Wot yer doin'?" asked Henry.

"Oh!—er, 'igh collars is a bit awkward when yer not accustomed to 'em, ain't they?" cookie replied.

After a good night's rest and an enjoyable breakfast, the two stamp collectors journeyed to the Strand. They soon arrived at the stamp shop of which they were in quest, and entered. Looking at the display of stamps therein, Henry was dumbfounded to think there could possibly be such a variety as was there on view. Seeing a girl behind the counter ready to attend to their wants, he said, "You ask, cookie; you're more of a one with the girls than I am."

Cookie boldly marched forward to the counter. "We'd like some stamps if you please, miss."

"Yes, sir," politely answered the assistant.

"And what sort of stamps would you like?" The question rather overwhelmed poor cookie. He rubbed his forehead and looked at Henry. Henry returned the gaze. "Better ask what sort 'ave they got," suggested the boy.

"Yes, that'll be the way," agreed the cook. "Wot sort 'ave you got, miss?"

The lady smiled and said, "All kinds and descriptions."

"Well, it's this way," replied Mr. Cheriton. "They're for 'im," jerking his thumb at Henry. "He's only a beginner, or ain't a beginner as yet, but wants to be. I want to set him on the proper road, you know, to the extent, say, of 'arf a sovereign." And the cook specially emphasized the last three words, thinking the sum mentioned would cause the young lady some consternation and surprise. But she showed no surprise or concern. Cookie could not understand it, so he again said, "To the extent of 'arf a sovereign," and watched what effect the words would produce on the young lady; but none was visible. This so much surprised cookie that he became somewhat at a loss how to continue. "Ask something handsome—like the young lady herself,"

whispered Henry. "I wouldn't mind sayin' it to Aunt Martha," returned cookie.

After the lapse of an hour or so the two had made satisfactory purchases, and as they were about to leave the establishment cookie noticed on the counter some tickets for a philatelic garden party. "I'll 'ave three of them, miss," said the cook.

When in the street again, Henry inquired as to cookie's reason for buying the tickets.

"I'm just goin' to 'ave a playful little joke, in which I wants you to join. Now for the present ax no more," said cookie.

"No more I will, if I'm to join in the fun. Golly," replied Henry gleefully.

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Societies

Junior Philatelic Society

President: *Fred J. Malville.*

Secretary: *H. F. Johnson, 4 Portland Place North, Clapham Meetings: Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C. (Road, S.W. Annual Subscription: 1s. 6d.*

Report of Curator of Permanent Collection

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to report that during the last twelve months the Society's collection has made steady progress.

It has increased in number of varieties by about 1000, the collection numbering approximately 2500 as against 1500; but the measure of the gain must not be taken in numbers merely, for the additions represent a higher average catalogue value than before.

The support, I am pleased to say, has been general, and I think that practically every regular attendant of these meetings has contributed a quota. I should like, however, to particularly mention the gifts from Mr. Darwin, one of our Vice-Presidents, of an interesting collection of King's Head Colonial specimen stamps; from Mr. H. L. Ewen of British Somaliland Official stamps; and from Miss Cassells and Mr. Humphrey Bennett of sundry good stamps, which have strengthened the collection.

The mounting of the collection has been practically completed on movable leaves, so that the rearrangement that must necessarily take place as the collection grows may be carried out with the minimum of inconvenience. For the present, I have regarded the collection of standard varieties as being of the first importance, leaving the collection of subsidiary varieties due to perforation, etc., to take a secondary place, inasmuch as I deem it of more importance to the junior section of our members, for whose especial benefit the collection was established, that their interest at the start should not be overwhelmed in details. On the other hand, there are Juniors, keen and experienced philatelists, who seek to clear up some intricate point in perforation or otherwise, and whose thirst for knowledge must be satisfied if possible, and to meet these to the best of our ability varieties will be displayed with notes after the distinct issues of each country. That, however, involves a lot of hard work, which I hope to carry out during the winter.

I may mention that the portion of the collection dealing with British Colonials is still weak, and that I am sure it is in the power of the members generally to assist in strengthening this section.

R. HALLIDAY.

Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society

President: *P. J. Lloyd.*

Secretary: *Henry Alsop, 25 Alma Road, Clifton, Bristol.*

Programme for 1905-7

1906

Oct. 11. British Bechuanaland, British Central Africa, British East Africa, British South Africa, Somaliland, Uganda.

Nov. 8. Cape of Good Hope.

Dec. 6. Gambia, Lagos.

1907

Jan. 17. General Meeting.

Feb. 7. Mauritius, Natal.

Mar. 7. Orange River Colony, Transvaal.

April 11. North and South Nigeria, Niger Coast, Zululand.

May 9. St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone.

Philatelic Society of Victoria

President: *F. A. Jackson.*

Secretary: *W. Brettschnider.*

Meetings: *128 Russell Street, Melbourne.*

THE annual meeting of the above Society was held on 26 July, at 128 Russell Street, at 8 p.m.

The President, Mr. W. R. Rundell, occupied the chair, and there was a fair attendance of members, both of the Society and its Junior Branch.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. S. J. Hatch proposed and Mr. N. C. Horwood seconded that the annual report and balance sheet be taken as read; and on the proposition of the Rev. H. W. Lane, seconded by Mr. J. Williamson, they were adopted.

The President then addressed the meeting as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—On my retirement from the honoured position of President, it becomes my duty to deliver an address, and I may at once say that I do not propose to inflict a lengthy discourse upon you. I will in the first place venture a few remarks on our Society.

Our Society has now completed its fourteenth year, and I am very pleased to say that it is now in as strong, if not a stronger position than it has been at any period of its history.

The Society was started on 10 August, 1892, with a membership of thirty-one, and during the years which have followed, there have at no time

been less than fifty members on the roll, sixty-five being the number for the present year.

It is gratifying to be able to say that during the whole period of our existence we have completed each year with a credit balance, this year's credit being £34. os. 6d.

Our exchange system has also been a success, stamps of a value equal to a sum of £2201. 16s. 8d. having been exchanged.

The first exchange book was issued on 25 September, 1892, and since then there have been 157 books circulated.

Without doubt the exchange system is the backbone of the Society; but I must express my opinion that the advantages which could be derived from a more complete system would be very much greater than at present, and I would therefore urge that consideration should be given to the matter with a view of improving the present system of exchange.

Three exhibitions of postage stamps have been held by our Society, the first on 15 September, 1894, when it was estimated that over 10,000 stamps, 400 post cards, and 700 envelopes were exhibited.

The attendance numbered 600, truly a red-letter day for the Society.

The second exhibition was held on 26 May, 1900, for the purpose of commemorating the jubilee of the issue of postage stamps in Victoria, and was very successful.

And the third exhibition took place on 25 June, 1904, and was also, as most of you will remember, an unqualified success, a very large number of the public attending.

While on this topic, it is a matter for congratulation that at the London Exhibition recently held, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, who lately visited here, upheld the honour of our State by winning the gold medal in the championship class, with, judging from the description, a truly magnificent exhibit of stamps of Victoria.

The greatest disaster our Society has experienced was in the great fire in Flinders Street in 1897, when its library and furniture were totally destroyed; but by the indefatigable efforts of its members it rose triumphant from its ashes.

And now a few words on the subject of Federation from a philatelic point of view. I am sure I am expressing your ideas when I say that Federation so viewed has been a ghastly failure. What has it brought to us but an alarming number of issues of the various States, no one of which can to my mind be classed as a Commonwealth stamp, because no stamp issued has been made applicable to all the States?

I have endeavoured to obtain some idea of the number of the varieties issued since Federation, and I estimate that about 170 stamps and varieties is the approximate number issued, Victoria having the largest share with 45; South Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania, 27, 26, and 24 respectively; Western Australia, 15; and Queensland (fortunate State), only 2, which includes that much-to-be-pitied 9d. stamp, which has been written down by all.

In the old days *we*, that is the Australian Colonies, were at times on friendly terms and obliged each other with loans; Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland borrowing postage-stamp paper for their urgent need as occasions arose; but since Federation, dies, paper water-marked, etc., have had a high time, travelling the various States for no apparent reason, unless it

could possibly be with the object of discovering that *rara avis*, a Commonwealth stamp.

In last night's *Herald*, however, it is stated that the Postmaster-General informed a member of the House of Representatives that "the question of issuing a uniform postal stamp for the Commonwealth was now under consideration, and an announcement on the subject would shortly be made." It is to be hoped that this is the "rift within the lute that soon will make the music (?) mute"; but I fear it is still as remote as our projected capital.

In concluding my remarks upon this subject, I feel that I cannot do better than read to you a portion of an article styled "Neighbourly Neighbours," which appeared in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* for May, 1894, in which our esteemed member, Mr. A. J. Derrick, poured forth his prevision of Federation, which I am grieved to say has not yet fully come to pass.

And now a last word with reference to the Junior Branch which has been formed during the past year. Although we have started with only a few members, I trust and hope that with the assistance of the members of our Society it will eventually be a great success, and prolific of good results, not only to the parent Society, but also to those who have the good fortune to dwell within its fold.

There is no shadow of doubt in my mind that a young man's entrance into the mysteries of Philately is a step in the direction of building him up for a useful and successful career in life; for what more innocent amusement, allied with instruction, can a man have, even though he may think of ultimate gain, than his communion with his philatelic treasures? The learning that may be acquired by a faithful student of Philately is manifold, and I would suggest to the members of the Junior Branch the advisability of reading an admirable article by Mr. Basset Hull, which will be found in the *Australian Philatelist* for October, 1904, where much may be gleaned upon the subject.

Gentlemen, I feel that I have said enough, and I now retire, thanking the Committee and members for the cordial support that you have given to me, and wishing the Society a successful career in the future.

The election of office-bearers for the year 1906-7 resulted as follows: President: Mr. F. A. Jackson; Vice-President: Mr. L. A. Chester; Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent: Mr. W. Brettschneider; Librarian: Mr. Jas. Williamson; Committee: Messrs. the Rev. H. W. Lane, N. C. Horwood, Jas. Welsh, and W. T. Littlewood.

A vote of thanks to the retiring officers closed the meeting.

STAMPS AND STAMP COLLECTING. By Major E. B. EVANS

The young collector is frequently perplexed by the meaning of the various terms used in stamp collecting, and the fullest explanations of these will be found in this book.

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5s., dull blue and carmine . „	3 6
10s., carmine and chocolate . „	6 0
£1, black and ultramarine . „	10 0

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and we will make the further re-
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as follows:—

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 13
Whole No. 91

29 SEPTEMBER, 1906

VOL. IV.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Cauca



CAUCA is the largest department of Colombia; it extends from the Gulf of Darien on the south to the frontier of Ecuador. It is traversed by the Andes. On the eastern slope the country is watered by streams flowing into the Amazon. The department is remarkable as supplying a large proportion of the platinum of the world. This is obtained from the valley of the San Juan. Gold, copper, salt, precious stones, and lead and zinc are also found.

The area is 257,460 square miles, and the population 670,000. The capital is Popayán, 240 miles south-west of Bogota, with a population of 10,000.

Its Philatelic History

From a philatelic point of view, and more especially from a beginner's standpoint, Cauca is of little account. Despite the fact that it is the largest department of the United States of Colombia, its issues are

few and little known to the average collector. The first issue was handstamped; then followed some curious designs of initials; next, an Arms design; and, lastly, a curious type-set arrangement.

1879. One value. Design: The Seal of the State of Cauca, handstamped in black on white paper.



Unused.	Used.
s. d.	s. d.

(5 c.), black — —

1882. One value. Design: Monogram "S.P.", being the initials of Salmon Posso, then Prefect of Atrato, handstamped on white paper. First this monogram was issued with a frame, and figures of value in each corner. Then it was issued without the frame, and finally without figures or frame.



Unused.	Used.
s. d.	s. d.

5 c., lilac-rose (figures and frame) — —
 (5 c.) " (no figures) — —
 (5 c.) " (no figures or frame) — —

1892. Two values. Design: Arms of the Republic of Colombia, printed in colour



on coloured paper. A note in Gibbons Catalogue says: "There is great doubt as to the authenticity of these two stamps." Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

5 c., red on rose — —
 10 c., green on pale green — —

1903. Two values. Design: Type-set, inscribed "Correos de la Republica de Colombia—Diez Centavos" or "Veinte Centavos." No indication of the name of the issuing State. Imperf.



	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

10 c., black on red 2 0 —
 20 c. " orange 2 6 —

1903. *Barbacoas Provisionals*. Issued in Barbacoas, a town of 6000 inhabitants in the State of Cauca. Three values. Design: Type-set, with value inserted in MS. Imperf.

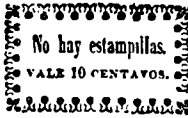
0 0
 : No hay es :
 : tampillas :
 : Pagó \$0.20 :
 : El Admor. :
 : E. O. ORTIZ. :
 0 0

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

20 c., black on rose — —
 20 c. " grey-blue — —
 40 c. " " — —
 60 c. " pink — —
 \$1.10 " " — —

1879. *Cali Provisionals*. Issued in the town of Cali, which is commercially the most important town of the State of Cauca, and has a population of 16,000 inhabitants. Five

values. Design: Type-set, bearing the simple inscription, "No hay estampillas. Vale — centavos." Printed on different coloured papers. Imperf.



Imperf.

On white paper.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 c., black	. . . 40 0	—
10 c. "	. . . —	—
20 c. "	. . . —	—
50 c. "	. . . —	—
1 peso "	. . . —	—

On grey-blue paper.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 c., black	. . . 35 0	—
10 c. "	. . . 60 0	—
20 c. "	. . . —	—
50 c. "	. . . —	—
1 peso "	. . . —	—

On buff paper.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 c., black	. . . 35 0	—
10 c. "	. . . 30 0	30 0
20 c. "	. . . —	—
50 c. "	. . . —	—
1 peso "	. . . —	—

1901. *Tumaco*, a village and port of the State of Cauca on the Pacific coast, also issued some provisionals of the type-set order. Eight values. Design: Type-set as illustrated. Imperf. and perf.

Paço ꝑ o.01

El Agente Postal

Manuel E. Jiménez.

Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., black	. . . —	10 0
2 c. "	. . . —	10 0
5 c. "	. . . —	8 6
10 c. "	. . . —	—
20 c. "	. . . —	10 0

Perf.

1 c., black	. . . 3 0	—
2 c. "	. . . 2 6	—
2½ c. "	. . . —	—
5 c. "	. . . 2 6	—
10 c. "	. . . 4 0	—
20 c. "	. . . 7 6	—
50 c. "	. . . —	—
1 p. "	. . . —	—

1903(?). Two values. Design: Type-set as before, but enclosed in a framework of rules, with figures of value in the centre. Imperf.



Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 c., purple	. . . —	—
10 c., red	. . . —	—

(To be continued.)

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The Coming Season

With Apologies to "Old Moore"

By YOUNG MOORE

THE coming philatelic season promises to be one largely given up to dinners and other frivolities in the metropolis, and to local displays in the provinces. The Premier Society having given birth to Africa, Part III may be expected to be convalescent before the coming spring, and there may be some secret preliminary communings concerning the next event. A certain London society may develop amatory designs on country societies, but it will be well to have a stock of "grains of salt" for use on the occasion.

OCTOBER.—During this month the play of "Box and Cox" will be resumed in Southampton Row. The auctioneers' hammers will be reset with new handles, and stamp auctioneers will be practising the old song, "Going, going, gone!" There will be much speculation as to the trend of prices at the opening sales. There may be a flutter in single C A's, and some little disappointment at not getting "over catalogue" for the more common values. Buddha, the wise and good, says, "All happiness comes through suffering." Carter's Little Liver Pills will be in great demand about the middle of the month, single-coloured stamps displacing bicoloureds. Mars and Uranus in Capricorn will give the juniors a lift.

NOVEMBER.—Young Moore sees a flood of Commemoratives for this month from the Antipodes and other abandoned regions, and he hears the continual bang of the auctioneer's hammer, the groans of the sellers and the chuckles of the buyers. He also anticipates spending an evening at a smoking concert near Piccadilly with one Harrison Hill, whose star seems to be in the ascendant. Jupiter rises imperf.

DECEMBER.—Great dearth of New Issues. A sensational announcement may be expected in the pages of *G.S.W.* about a well-known public man. Nothing libellous this time! Considerable activity in collecting circles about the beginning of the month. Many bargains in the auction rooms. The Glendining hammer getting worn out. Neptune obstreperous. Marsbilious. Uranus on the rampage.

JANUARY.—Jupiter holding a strong position on the cusp at the lunation, the portents indicate much talk about great collections coming on the market: much cry and little wool. A celebrated dealer will suffer from

lapis on the muggit, but the attack will not be fatal. The portents of the stars show an enormous demand for *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* during this month—in fact, a headlong scramble for copies in dread of some coveted number going out of print. Mercury, Neptune, and Jupiter get at loggerheads, causing an unexpected rise in the early issues of some old Italian States, and a brisk inquiry for recent issues of the States of the Commonwealth.

FEBRUARY.—Malefic planets considerably elevated; Saturn rising, Capricorn unsteady, lunation after closing hours—these together point to a great activity in stamp collecting and the enrolment of many recruits. Catalogue values in a flutter: much disturbance in prices. Great excitement in the Strand. Many great collections on show in London and provinces. Specialists growing confidential. A few suffering from swelled head. Young Moore sees them home safely to bed. Much talk about the Beginner, and what should be done with him and for him. Probabilities of a new Simplified Catalogue loom largely.

MARCH.—Activity continues. The trade agree that it is a fine season—the best, in fact, for several years. Specialists say ditto. Fine copies of rare stamps getting scarcer and scarcer. The aspects show a fine commotion in certain stamp circles, the cause and outcome of which are indicated by the Sun setting on the horizon of London when it attains the Vernal Equinox.

END OF THE SEASON.—Some bank accounts getting very fat; others very lean. Gardening operations commence at Sevenoaks, Sydenham, and Tunbridge Wells. Changes in the Box and Cox district indicated by Cancer ruling in the sign of Southampton Row, but Young Moore dare not hazard any speculation on the matter, for his vision is clouded by the influence of Jupiter.

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My Favourite Country And Why Not ?

By MAJOR E. B. EVANS

Wadhwan

FOR some years past, as the readers of a certain monthly periodical know to their cost, I have been making a special study of the stamps of the Native States of India. These stamps have, for one reason or another, been strangely neglected by the general body of collectors, indeed there is probably no portion of the catalogue which is less studied than the pages devoted to the issues of the Native Feudatory States. I can, however, assure the collector in search of a subject for study that the further he goes into these stamps the more interesting he will find them, and that when he arrives at the very end of the list he will arrive at the truly Ideal State, one whose simple stamps should appeal irresistibly to every true philatelist, and more especially to the devotee of Limited Specialism, in the strictest sense of that expression.

I confess that I hesitated at one time between the rival attractions of Alwar and Bhor, the neatness of the design and execution displayed in the stamps of the former State forming charming contrast with the very different characteristics of the blotchy labels issued by the latter; but Alwar has long abandoned its pristine simplicity, and, after numerous variations of shade, it actually went so far as to change altogether the colour of one of its two stamps; while the fact that it was necessary to possess at least a dozen copies of each of the Bhor stamps, to enable the collector to make sure of showing a distinct impression of every part of the design, convinced me that this State also is quite unsuited to the requirements of the limited specialist.

When Wadhwan commenced its modest career as a stamp-issuing State some eighteen years ago, I entertained great hopes that the Ideal Country, a kind of Promised Land, had been found at last; and when that career ended without a single addition having been made to the one value originally issued, and with a total list of but two varieties, I felt that my highest hopes had



been almost fulfilled. A single value, and that of the smallest—only half a farthing; in one design; printed in *black*, and therefore showing no varieties of shade; only two kinds of paper, and two varieties of perforation. Truly a Model State; one that has never made any unnecessary or speculative issues, or, if it has done so, it was only once and then a very little one.

When I contemplate my collection of Wadhwan, I fully sympathize and agree with the remarks of my friend Mr. Cornelius Wrinkle, when writing on the subject of "The Pleasures of Possession," in the *Weekly* of 21 July. "To my mind," as to his, "there are few greater pleasures in the realm of collecting than those of gloating over a complete, artistically arranged collection of superbly mint and exceptionally well-centred stamps of a favourite country." Such a collection is just what I possess, of the stamps of my favourite country—"Wadhwan."

[We have given our friend this amount of rope merely by way of introduction to a more serious contribution later on.—ED. G. S. W.]

BARBADOS

By E. D. Bacon and F. H. Napier

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This important publication, consisting of 120 pages, is illustrated with three sheets of autotypes of stamps (specially showing all the varieties of the 1d. on half of 5s.), three facsimile reproductions of the Star watermarks, an Appendix containing copies of original correspondence, etc. etc., a list of the number of Stamps of each value printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. and Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

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Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BADEN—continued

Issue of 1862. "Land-post." 1, 3, 12 Kr., black on yellow

THESE were rural stamps, for a messenger service, to connect the rural villages that had no post office with the nearest State post office, something like the Russian locals. The Land-post also conveyed letters and parcels between the villages, and was used to collect the delivery-charges on parcels, etc. The post was established in 1859, but stamps were first issued in 1862. The stamps were not sold to the public, but used only by the officials. When the Baden stamps were sold in 1872, Goldner, of Hamburg, bought nearly a million of these Land-post labels. I give these details from Mr. Westoby's book, as so many collectors have the very vaguest ideas as to the use and meaning of these stamps.

1 Kreuzer

Genuine.—Typographed, in black, on orange-yellow wove paper; machine-perforated 10. The N of LAND is nicely shaped. The O of POST and each O of PORTO are block letters; i.e. with the black outline the same thickness all the way round. The S of POST is nicely shaped. The M of MARKE is almost perfectly upright. It is a block letter, with the first and last upright strokes of equal thickness. The letters of MARKE do not follow a perfect curve; i.e. suppose a perfect arc of a circle to be drawn from the left lower corner of the M to the right lower corner of the E, then the right lower corner of the M would come too low, and the left lower corner of the E would be too high. There is a horizontal line in the ornamental border, above the D-P of LAND-POST, and a similar one under the O-M of PORTO-MARKE. These lines are only very slightly wavy. The two little leaves, to the right and left of the middle of the numeral of value, do not touch the horizontal, pyramid-shaped stalks from which they are supposed to spring, although each leaf has a tiny bit of stalk projecting from its base. The horizontal stroke at the foot of the numeral extends from very nearly the left top corner of the T of PORTO to nearly the middle of the R of MARKE.

1 Kreuzer

Forged.—Nicely typographed, on pale, primrose-yellow wove paper, cleanly machine-perforated 9. The right-hand upstroke of the N of LAND stands out too far from the oblique stroke. The black outline of each O is thinner at the top and bottom than at the sides, as is usual in Roman type. The M of MARKE slopes over to the left, and its first stroke is much thinner than the last stroke. The bottoms of the letters of MARKE follow a perfect curve. The horizontal lines, respectively above D-P of LAND-POST and

below O-M of PORTO-MARKE, are very wavy. The leaves to the right and left of the numeral are joined to the horizontal, pyramid-shaped stalks issuing from the border. The horizontal foot-stroke of the numeral extends from the middle of the T of PORTO to the beginning of the R of MARKE.

3 Kreuzer

Genuine.—Typographed, the paper and perforation the same as in the genuine 1 kr. The N of LAND somewhat squeezed up, and a little taller than the letters each side of it. The S is nicely shaped. Each O is a block letter. The M of MARKE has its first and last strokes of equal thickness. The horizontal lines at the top and bottom of the stamp are very slightly wavy. The two leaves do not touch the pyramid-shaped stalks. The bottom limb of the 3 is not much larger than the top limb. There are nice, square-ended, head- and foot-strokes to the letters of the inscription. The black frame round the stamp is barely half a millimetre broad. Nearly all the different curls of the ornaments inside the frame all round are separated more or less distinctly from each other.

3 Kreuzer

First Forgery.—Nicely typographed, on pale, primrose-yellow wove paper, cleanly machine-perforated 9. The bottom limb of the 3 is decidedly larger than the top limb. The other tests are the same as those for the forgery of the 1 kr. just described. I have not seen the 12 kr. of this type of forgery, but it doubtless exists; and the tests for the 1 kr. will be sufficient to identify it, should any of my readers possess it.

3 Kreuzer

Second Forgery.—Lithographed, on yellow wove paper, which is not such an orange-yellow as the genuine, but not such a pale primrose-yellow as that of the forgery last described; and badly pin-perforated 12. The N of LAND is a wide or "extended" letter, and exactly the same height as the letters each side of it. The top tongue or kern of the S of POST is wanting, and the letter is not a nice shape. Each O of the inscription is a Roman letter. The first stroke of the M of MARKE is much thinner than the last stroke. The horizontal lines at the top and bottom of the stamp are coarsely wavy. The leaves are joined to the pyramids. The bottom limb of the 3 is much larger than the top limb; this may best be seen by holding the stamp upside-down. The head-stroke of the P of PORTO is nice and square, but none of the others are, although they ought to be. The frame of the stamp is more than three-quarters of a millimetre broad; i.e. very nearly double the breadth of the genuine. Most of the ornamental curls round the stamp are joined together. This is a poor forgery, compared with that of the 1 kr., the latter being dangerous.

12 Kreuzer

Genuine.—Typographed, the paper and perforation the same as in the genuine 1 and 3 kr.



There is a short, thick hyphen between the D and P of LAND-POST, and it is nearer to the D than to the P. The bottom-stroke of the 1 of 12 extends from the middle of the O of PORTO to the middle of the hyphen after that word. The horizontal wavy stroke below O-M of PORTO-MARKE

touches the curls each side of it, and extends from the end of the O to beyond the middle of the M. All the other tests are the same as in the genuine 3 kr.

12 Kreuzer

Forged.—Lithographed, the paper the same as in the forged 3 kr. My only copy is cut close,

but is probably badly pin-perforated 12, like the forged 3 kr. There is a longish hyphen between the words LAND-POST, and this hyphen is nearer to the P than to the D. The bottom-stroke of the 1 of 12 extends from the top left corner of the R of PORTO to the beginning of the hyphen after that word. The horizontal, wavy stroke under the O-M does not touch either of the curly ornaments each side of it, and extends from the beginning of the hyphen to the middle of the M of MARKE.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—Postmarked stamps of this issue are decidedly rare, though they are common enough unused. The most usual cancellation is something like 14; there is also to be found an oval postmark, bearing the names of the local receiving-office and the State office with which it was connected.

Forged.—1, 5. Also one similar to 29.

(To be continued.)

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Australian Commonwealth Stamps

ACCORDING to the present outlook, I very much doubt if we shall have the long-talked-of Commonwealth series within the next twelve months, and even then it may be a series distinguished by name for each State, like the general colonial design of De la Rue and Co.

Meanwhile, I reiterate my hint to *G. S. W.* readers to secure all Australian new issues as they come out.

Southern Nigeria and Lagos

POSTAL matters seem to be getting into a bit of a muddle in these territories. Lagos has been incorporated in the colony of Southern Nigeria, and it was announced that in future, as a natural consequence, the stamps of Lagos would be withdrawn. Then we heard that the large stock of remainders of Lagos would be used up. On this some of our friends have jumped to the conclusion that the stamps of Southern Nigeria are to be dispensed with, an obviously improbable conclusion. What I suspect is happening is that Southern Nigerias and Lagos are both current, or Southern Nigerias may be held in reserve to allow of the Lagos remainders being used up.

Flea Collecting

A PUZZLED young collector tells me that he has recently invested in a colour dictionary. In that colour dictionary it is stated that "puce" is "flea colour," and he wants to know if it will be necessary to run a collection of fleas alongside his stamp collection.

After due consideration I have advised him that if he intends to use that colour dictionary it will obviously be necessary to have a few of the insects handy for reference, but as the weather is getting cold he had better secure his specimens while new issues are to be had.

New Zealand Show Labels

WE are after all to have those show labels from New Zealand. According to the *Australian Philatelist*, there are to be four values from designs by Mr. L. J. Steele, an artist of Auckland. The 3d. value is to represent the arrival of the canoe *Arana* from Hawaiki with the first of the inhabitants; the 1d. value is to be illustrative of Maori wit; the 3d. stamp will depict the landing of Captain Cook at Poverty Bay; and the 6d. will represent the hoisting of the British flag at Kororareka (Bay of Islands).

And this precious series is to be issued simultaneously with the opening of the exhibition on 1 November.

A Great Draught

I HAVE received the announcement of a new stamp journal, and am asked to give it publicity. Here it is in all its pristine beauty, line by line:—

The Post-Stamp Advertiser

Organ of the Comptoir Timbrophile d'Orient.

Announcement New-paper who will be published any month
Great draught.

THE SUBSCRIPTION IS FREE!

All the merchants and Collectors of all the world
receive it.

That "Great Draught" is a bit of a poser to me.

Transvaal and Natal

THERE seems to be some talk in Natal about a union with the Transvaal. The union talked of is a commercial one, but it has led some stamp collectors to the conclusion that it will be a

political union also, and that before long either the Transvaal or Natal stamps, or both, will be superseded.

The commercial union may very probably come about, for it means Durban outbidding Cape Town as a port for the Transvaal, which is on the cards unless the Cape is a little more friendly.

And of course commercial union will pave the way for the eventual federation of the South African colonies, which is an old hope.

But all these things take time, and are, so far

as can be seen at present, too far off to talk about changes in postal issues.

New Stamps for Brazil

A SOUTH AMERICAN correspondent, in a postscript to a letter to me, says, "I hear Brazil will shortly be having new stamps."

This projected new issue we heard of long ago, and that it was to be a gorgeous pictorial issue. Our correspondent's postscript possibly indicates that we may have the actual stamps before long.

Special Correspondence

Our Calcutta Letter

CALCUTTA, 30 August, 1906

Overprints on Indian Stamps

ON 16 January, 1905, I informed you in a previous letter that the overprints on the stamps of Chamba, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha, and Patiala "may cease to be type-set." A long time has passed since then, as things in India move slowly, but I now have the news, on the best authority, that "electrotypes" are to be made use of shortly, so that future irregularities will be practically impossible. I am not able to say whether the present type of lettering will be continued, but as the change is to be, it may be hoped a different imprint will be adopted that will be easily distinguishable from that to which we are accustomed.

Perplexing Varieties

The perplexities (to say nothing of the expense) for which collectors have to thank the multiple watermark and the chalk-surfaced paper, must have told their tale on many of us sufficiently to evoke the earnest desire that philatelists may be spared the added worry that would arise were five new series of popular stamps of the Empire to be thrust upon us, the identification of which would be a nuisance rather than a pleasure.

Suggested Crown Overprint

It is usually a vain thing in matters philatelic to offer advice to authority, but one cannot help hankering after the best even in the domain of the "cursed" surcharge, as the *P. J. I.* the other day inadvertently (but not inappropriately) termed a curved imprint. If only the revised stamps of the States could be adorned with the style of lettering (surmounted by an Imperial Crown) that distinguished the earliest issues of the Straits Settlements. I feel sure a change for the better would be effected.

The C.E.F. Series

Whether the Indian "Service" stamps and the C.E.F. series are to be "electrotyped" also, together with the many overprinted Indian fiscals, remains to be seen; but it is not unreasonable to suppose that they too will, in due course, be beautified and relieved of the possibility of mistakes that have so unhappily in the past gained an unenviable repute for surcharges "made in Calcutta."

Indian "Postal Service" Stamps

I may add as an item of information for fiscal collectors that the prohibition against the sale of unused Indian "Postal Service" stamps is to be withdrawn.

WILMOT CORFIELD.

Miscellaneous

The Post Office in Sardinia

THE history of the Post Office in Sardinia commences in 1561. It was on 10 June of that year that Emmanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, appointed Signor Scaramuccia Postmaster-General, allotting to him the revenues of the Posts, in consideration of an annual payment of 700 crowns, a sum afterwards reduced in proportion to reduced receipts. But at that time the office had to do with the horse posts rather than with letter posts, which in point of fact were not introduced until some time in the seventeenth century.

Before that period the service of the conveyance of letters was carried out by the local authorities or by private persons licensed by the State. In an Ordinance of Charles Emmanuel I, dated 10 March, 1604, there is some mention of the *Privativa Postale*, that is to say, the monopoly reserved

by the Government of the carriage of letters, forbidding all distribution by drivers of vehicles, persons on foot, etc.

In 1607, Duke Victor Amadeus II restored to the public treasury the revenues of the posts, which had hitherto belonged to the Postmaster-General, giving compensation to the then holder of the office, Philippe Jacinthe Goutary di Cavaglia.

From 1710 the Post Office was under the direct administration of the Government, and was reorganized by Ordinances of the first King of Sardinia, Victor Amadeus II, dated 12 August, 1718, and 14 January, 1720. There was at that time drawn up a regular tariff of rates for letters, which had not existed previously. The postage varied from 1 to 3 *sous*, according to the distance.

M. Hanciau in *The Monthly Journal*.

Commonwealth Postal Matters

SIR JOHN FORREST (introducing his Budget in Commonwealth Parliament).—Then I come to a very important part of my address, for I wish to state with the greatest pleasure that the Government proposes to recommend to Parliament the establishment of penny postage throughout the Commonwealth—(cheers and “Oh, oh”)—and throughout the Empire on 1 October next. (“Hear, hear,” and dissent.) It is proposed also to extend it to all foreign countries who agree to deliver our letters.

Mr. Skene (V.).—Will you tell us what it is going to cost?

Sir John Forrest.—The Postmaster-General is recommending this benefit for the people, and I am glad to say that the Government have approved of it. My estimate of the post and telegraph revenue for 1906-7 would have been £2,970,000, but, owing to the provision for penny postage, I reduced it to £2,813,000, and as one-fourth of the year will have expired by 1 October, the reduction was equal to £209,000 for the whole year. My estimate is not so sanguine as that of the Postmaster-General, who would submit his proposals on behalf of the Government very shortly. The reduction of £157,000 would be distributed amongst the States as follows:—New South Wales, £58,000; Victoria, £14,000 (this State has penny postage within her borders at present); Queensland, £29,000; South Australia, £23,000; West Australia, £19,000; and Tasmania, £14,000.

Lieut.-Colonel M'Cay (V.).—It's a boon for the working man.

Mr. Watson (N.S.W.).—Yes; (satirically) it's a thing he has been pining for for a long time. (Laughter.)

Sir John Forrest.—In New Zealand the system has been very successful, and Canada has also gained by its introduction.

Mr. Frazer (W.A.).—Give the Victorian figures; they are more interesting.

Sir John Forrest.—It is absolutely inconsistent with federation that the people of one State should have privileges from the Government which other States are denied. Victoria has had penny postage for some years, and it would not speak very well for the Government if we set about levelling up instead of down. What would the people of Victoria say if, in equalizing the postage throughout Australia, instead of making a penny rate, a twopenny rate was made? There would be an outcry.

Mr. Hutchinson (S.A.).—What does it cost Victoria per annum?

Mr. Bamford (Q.).—£55,000.

Sir John Forrest.—The Postmaster-General has gone into the matter most carefully, and when he introduces the Bill he will be prepared to give full information. I may point out that we already enjoy uniform Customs and Excise duties, we do or shall soon enjoy uniform telegraph rates, and now uniform postage is proposed.

Mr. Watson (N.S.W.).—Hang the expense! (Laughter.)

Mr. Webster (N.S.W.).—What about uniform telephone rates?

Sir John Forrest.—I am extremely gratified that this great advantage for Australia and the Commonwealth is to be accomplished, as it no doubt will be, and I heartily congratulate my colleague.

Mr. Robinson (V.).—It is not carried yet.

Melbourne Argus, 1.8.06.

Ingle-nook Yarns

Cookie's Conspiracy

By C. RAYMOND MEGSON

PART II

THE extreme pleasure experienced by Aunt Martha Higgins in having her nephew Henry and cookie staying with her, resulted in her insisting upon the two lengthening their stay under her hospitable roof until their duties called them back to the ship. They only too gladly favoured her wish, and so, after their stamp-buying expedition, returned to Poplar to partake of lunch, which Aunt Martha said would be ready at one o'clock, and she had impressed upon the two “not to be late, as the potatoes would go to mush.”

The meal being ready immediately upon their arrival at Aunt Martha's, Henry had not time to open his parcel containing the philatelic purchases before partaking of the repast, though he strongly desired to do so.

And when it was finished, and cookie had declared that “Richard is hisself agen,” Henry did not at once examine his stamps and philatelic

accessories. He considered cookie's reason for buying the philatelic garden-party tickets to be of more moment, and worried the poor man until he gave a full explanation.

The cook succumbed to the boy's entreaties, and said: “Orright, 'Enery, I'll tell you, my lad. It's like this 'ere. I thought we'd 'ave a lark with John. He's 'ad a lot o' nasty things to say about the 'obby which 'olds you an' me in its fond embrace—”

“I must learn that last bit off by 'eart,” interrupted Henry.

“You like it, do you, then?” smilingly asked the cook. “In its fond embrace, and sayin' we ain't got no pluck, so I thought we'd just kid 'im up that these tickets which I've bought for the garden party is for a meetin' of anarchists of the most desperate kind, and see if 'e's got the pluck to attend it with us. Yer know, 'e won't know wot Phil—phila—phil—nay, it allus did trip me up, did that word.”

"Philantarchist," explained Henry. "Oh, cookie, cookie, it'll be prime, simply prime!" said he, growing more excited and enthusiastic as he revolved the scheme and its probable outcome in his wicked little brain. "Make it out that they're a sort o' ancient order o' cross-bones; desperate willans seeking gore, eh, cookie? Oh, it'll be simply prime!"

Cookie had had a strong presentiment that the project would find favour with the boy, and well knew that he would do it justice.

"I think we oughter get a lot o' fun out of it, eh, Henry? So if I ses to you anything about murder, blood, assassination, anarchy, villians, gore, skulls, dead men, you'll understand wot I mean without me 'avin' to give yer a wink, won't yer, my boy?" exclaimed the cook.

"Wot oh!" replied Henry.

At six in the evening the awkward youth returned from his daily labours, and hastily gulped a hearty dinner, after which he settled to his reading.

"Still readin' the *Millionaire Pirate*?" inquired the cook.

"Yus," sharply replied the awkward youth.

"Oh, is it exciting?" ventured the cook.

"Yus," repeated the youth snappishly.

"Oh!" interjected the cook shortly, and stroked his chin. He was silent for some minutes, then turned to Henry.

"'Enery," he said, giving the boy a portentous wink, "you remember when we was comin' past the Lor Courts, a chap in a dark long wrapper sort o' affair, and with a mask on, comin' up to me?"

"That I do," replied Henry, returning the wink; "and when the cloak blew open, he had a skull and cross-bones done on his westcoat in a funny sort o' deep red."

The mention of skull and cross-bones arrested the attention of the awkward youth, and wheeling round in his chair until he faced cookie and the boy, said: "Eh! wot yer sayin'?"

"Don't think it'll interest you," said the cook in an off-hand manner. "We're only talkin' about a funny sort o' bloke wot spoke to 'Enery and me when we was out this mornin'."

"But you said somethin' about cross-bones; p'raps it was a pirate; tell us."

So the cook replied, "Well, this fellow in black cloak and slouch hat, with a skull and cross-bones done in red on his westcoat, comes up to 'Enery and me, and says"—the cook paused a little for consideration.

"Yus, yus, wot did 'e say?" asked the awkward youth with bated breath, scenting adventure in the air.

"Don't int'rupt," said Henry.

"This fellow," the cook proceeded, "'e come up to me and 'Enery and says: 'From the noble army of blood-red assassins—by the Order of the blood-stained Scimitar, be there on pain of death, and bring the third party wot we know is with yer.' 'E shoved three tickets in me 'and, and away 'e went without another word."

"Garn! yer kiddin'," retorted the awkward youth with a grin as awkward as himself.

Cookie and Henry passed hasty glances. "Kiddin'!" replied the boy. "I only wish we was."

"Kiddin'!" replied the cook. "I likewise only wish we was. Why, look 'ere, young man, 'ere's the tickets to supplicate the truenneses wot 'ave passed my lips," and he threw the three tickets for the philatelic garden party on to the table.

The awkward youth hastily picked them up and scrutinized them severely. "Phil—phil—wot's that word?" he asked, pointing to the word philatelic.

"Oh! that spells philantarchist," replied Henry without troubling to look.

"Well, what does the word mean?" asked the awkward youth.

"Why, philantarchists—they're the most desperate anarchists wot the world 'as ever seen. Every man is steeped in blood. They stops at nothing; they simply crave for blood, murder, and assassin. Innocent babes and lovely women fall wictims to their 'orrible deeds. Blood, blood, they simply crave for it; they live for it; they wallow in it. Their sole cry is, 'Blood! Blood! BLOOD!'" said the cook, making extravagant gestures, and finally adopting a ludicrous posture with both arms held above his head.

"Shall I turn the light out and make it more real?" suggested Henry.

"No. Oh, no! It's all, alas! too drefful real as it is. It makes one's 'eart weep to think o' such wickedness!" replied the cook with affected concern for the poor victims who had succumbed to the blood-curdling atrocities of philantarchists.

"I shan't go to their meetin', then," said Henry, with a tremor in his voice.

"I said yer 'adn't got no pluck," said the awkward youth joyfully. "And I suppose your pal won't go, neither?"

The cook hesitated before speaking. "Yus, I'd go if only to show I ain't a craven; and I'm sure 'Enery would go when 'e thinks o' that. But I suppose we couldn't count on your company if we did go?"

"Couldn't you? Wot oh! Rather! Why my very fingers is a itching to go. It's the sort of adventure I just like. Oh, wot would not the *Millionaire Pirate* give to be in at it? I can just imagine me and 'im standing there, denouncing the lot of 'em, and slaughterin' them one by one. Oh, 'ow grand it would be! When is the meetin' to be?" said John.

"To-morrow night," replied the cook.

"Then shake, and say yer'll come without fail," replied John. "Just let 'em show any violence or do any murder when I'm there, that's all!"

The following evening the three set out for the garden party. Henry and cook kept up a series of surreptitious winks and nudges. Once Henry laughed outright, but explained that he was just warming up to the adventure, and did not feel so scared now he had John with him.

They duly arrived at the grounds in which the garden party was being held. Entering the gate, they looked around, and as they were very early, cookie suggested that they should sit down for a while.

"Can't see no signs o' anarchists yet," said the awkward youth.

"No; yer see, we're rather early; and 'appen

they'll be very innocent-lookin' chaps. Often the wickedest men is the most 'armless-lookin'. Why, I once knew a sailor wot 'ad killed sixteen men by throwing 'em overboard—just cos of p'raps a small difference of opinion—and 'e was as innocent-lookin' and meek, as a rule, as a lamb, and very fond of babies, too."

"Wot! to eat 'em?" asked the awkward youth.

"No, to fondle, caress, and play with 'em. O' course, I don't expect these chaps'll come in their war-paint to-night," explained the cook. "Yer see, the police would scent what they are."

John seemed disappointed at the remark. At this juncture, two young-looking men strolled towards them. They came nearer and nearer, and ultimately occupied a couple of chairs to the rear of our three friends.

"It looks as though we ain't goin' to get much fun out o' this," whispered Henry to the cook.

"Yer never knows yer luck; we'll make up something to give the lad a scare if it's necessary," softly replied the cook.

Henry became absorbed in the peregrinations of a couple of waiters who were engaged in carrying trays full of enticing refreshments from one tent to another. Cookie had lapsed into a reverie regarding Aunt Martha.

After some minutes of silence, Henry felt some one nudging him, and, turning, beheld John with open eyes shaking in every limb and looking very scared.

"Did you 'ear that?" he inquired.

"No; wot d'yer mean?" replied Henry.

"Listen!" was the answer given in a tremulous voice.

Henry listened.

One of the two young-looking men at the rear spoke: "And so you got rid of those King's Heads, did you?"

"Oh, yes," replied the other.

"Without any trouble?"

"None at all. I also severed that pair of Gold Coast King's Heads, too."

"Didn't they run?"

"No; I didn't give them the chance. I put them in salt and water; that stopped them from running."

"Good dodge, too! Some of those Colonial Kings are a nuisance."

"Yes; but they are worth it. You can easily get rid of them now."

"I stripped a pair the other day, and they came in halves."

"Rough handling, I suppose?"

"I suppose so."

The turn of events was decidedly progressing in the way cookie and Henry wished. Such conversation as they had just overheard could not have been more in favour of their project had they themselves prearranged it. They felt highly elated. Henry could scarcely affect feeling fear. He wanted so to laugh. Cookie and he looked hard at the awkward youth. The awkward youth in turn returned the gaze. The cook's features were immobile.

"Sh-sh-shall we m-m-move from 'ere? I begin to f-f-f-feel a bit of a d-d-d-draught," said John.

"Y-y-y-yes, I v-v-vote we d-d-d-d-do," replied the cook mockingly.

No sooner had he given his assent to the proposal than the awkward youth rose from his seat and hurried to the far end of the grounds, with the two friends following him a little to the rear.

"The game's goin' on all right, isn't it?" said Henry.

"Fust rate," replied the cook.

John sank into a chair exhausted with fright.

"Feel any better 'ere?" asked Henry.

"Yus," meekly responded the awkward youth.

They had not been seated very long before John sat erect in his chair, then bending to Henry said mystically, "Sh! l-l-l-listen!"

Henry turned to the cook and said, "Listen!"

And so the three gave their attention to a conversation which was being held by two men immediately in front of them.

"What did you do with your West Indians?" asked one.

"Got rid of the lot—sold them to a dealer," said the other. "I kept all my Virgins, though."

"What are you going to do with them?"

"At present they are locked up in a chest. I am going to collect Virgins, you know."

"Pity you defaced those two the other day. They were a handsome pair."

"Oh! d-d-do let's g-g-go; it's cold 'ere too!" said the awkward youth, and without waiting for a reply, bounced off his seat and ran towards the gate entrance. Henry bounded after him.

"Where are you goin'?" shouted he.

"'Ome," replied John.

"Stop a minute. You're not frightened, are you?" asked the boy.

"N-n-n-no f-f-f-fear; but I f-f-feel c-c-c-cold."

The cook soon came along, panting from the undue exertion of running after the two boys.

"Wot yer doin'?" asked he.

"John's goin' 'ome," replied Henry.

"Goin' 'ome, and so early too! You'd better not do that," said the cook meditatively. "Sides, it ud 'ardly be safe. Yer see, they'd think as it's so early, yer might be goin' to give hinfornation to the p'lice to surround the place, and in that case they'd p'rhaps think nothin' of—well, they think nothin' of severin' Kings' Heads, do they 'Eney?" And the cook gave Henry a sly wink.

The boy put his tongue in his cheek.

"W-w-what can I do, then?" asked John.

"Lemme think," replied the cook; and he stood in apparent profound meditation. "Ah! I've got it!" said he, slapping his knee. "Yer'd better pretend you've got the toothache."

"Orright," replied John; "c-c-c-come on."

"But you can't go off like that; you must put something round yer face to make the toothache look real; these philantharchists are a very suspicious people. 'Ave you got a 'andkerchief?" asked cook.

"No, I ain't; but let's 'urry, I don't f-f-feel at all w-w-well."

"Well, I ain't got one. 'Ave you, 'Eney?"

"No, I ain't either; but John 'll 'ave to put something round his face, that's sartain."

"Yes, he will," replied the cook, deeply pondering. "I've got it! Yer'd better take yer sock off and wrap it round your phiz."

The awkward youth removed one boot and then the sock.

"It won't go round," he said.

"Yer'd better take off the other one, then, and tie them in a knot."

This the awkward youth did, and the three proceeded to the gate; the awkward youth with his two socks wrapped round his head.

"We needn't say anything unless they challenge us," said the cook.

"Yer th-th-think n-n-not?" answered John.

"No; they'll guess wot's the matter."

They passed through the barrier without a challenge, and once outside in the road John was going to bound off home, but the cook stopped him.

"For goodness' sake, John, don't 'urry, it'll look suspicious, and philantarchists is *very* suspicious people."

The awkward youth did as the cook suggested; but his limbs simply tingled to start running. It seemed to him as though they would never get out of sight of the grounds. Walking seemed to be so slow. Once round the corner, however, and being no longer visible from the grounds, John could no longer restrain the impulse to run, and away he went with all speed for home.

Cookie and Henry gave way to uncontrollable laughter.

"Oh, it couldn't 'ave been better if we'd acted it beforehand!" said Henry.

"Teached 'im a lesson, I should think," replied the cook.

On arriving at Aunt Higgins', there they saw the awkward youth pale and still breathless. He started as the door opened and looked anxiously round.

"It's all right, it's only us," said Henry.

"You're not frightened, are you?"

"No, only I don't feel at all well," replied John

"Well, I 'opes the philantarchists ain't upset yer?" replied Henry.

"No, not they," responded the awkward youth.

"Oh, that's good," added the cook, "because them philantarchists are only stamp collectors wot you 'ad the impudence to call soppo."

"Yus. So are you," replied John.

"Yus, so we are, and so we mean to remain, don't we, 'Enery?" rejoined the cook.

"Wot oh!" replied Henry.

THE END.

Philatelic Societies

Herts Philatelic Society

President: Franz Reichenheim.

Hon. Secretary: H. A. Slade, "Nine Fields," St. Albans.

Meetings: 4 Southampton Row, W.C., Third Tuesdays.

Annual Subscription, 6s.

Programme of Meetings for 1906-7.

1906

Oct. 16. Display: Colonials. Robt. Reid.

Nov. 20. Display with Notes: New South Wales. Harvey Clarke.

Nov. ? Smoking Concert (musical programme arranged by Harrison Hill).

Dec. 11. Display: West Indies. Sir William Avery, Bart.

1907

Jan. 15. Display: Cyprus. J. C. North.

Feb. 19. Display with Notes: Fiji. Chas. J. Phillips.

Mar. 19. Display: Mauritius. H. J. Duveen.

April 16. Display: Roumania. G. B. Duerst.

May ? Annual Dinner.

May 21. Annual Meeting.

Promises for papers and displays are regarded as conditional. Other meetings may be called at the discretion of the Committee.

Hon. Secretary's Report

In presenting my Eighth Annual Report, I am pleased to be able to record the fact that the season terminating in May has been one of continued prosperity as regards the affairs of the Society.

In the course of the session eighteen new members have been elected, viz. Rev. H. A. Rawlinson, Lieut.-Col. J. G. Adamson, J.P., Dr. Rayley Owen, Miss M. D. Mason, Messrs. H. G. Watson, J. A. D. Reade, J. Rabino, C. H. Garnett, M. Simons, J. E. Lincoln, L. P. Walker, G. Beccucci, E. A. Cooper, F. Read, H. Fielitz, H. Wade, B. T. K. Smith, and S. Vigers.

During the same period the following have resigned their membership, viz. Dr. Paton, Messrs. G. Haynes, G. F. H. Gibson, H. W. Plumridge, W. Schwabacher, J. Winch, and Mrs. Raahange.

The names of several members have been removed under the provisions of the rules, the net result of losses and gains being that our total membership is about the same as that at the corresponding period of the preceding year.

I trust that a large increase in our ranks may be obtained in the coming season, and I would urge upon all members the desirability of endeavouring to obtain recruits for us by inducing their friends who are interested in Philately to join the Society. The progress of our numbers has hitherto been the result of the energy of a small minority of our members. This should not be so. Every single member should make a special effort to nominate at least one of his friends for election. It would introduce new blood and give a splendid filip to the Society. To aid this endeavour, extra copies of the Report will be forwarded for distribution on application.

Eight General Meetings, ten Committee Meetings, and one audit have been held during the past season, and the average attendance of members has been thirty-one. This is very satisfactory as compared with last session, and has been regarded favourably by those members who have taken the trouble to prepare papers and to display their collections for the general good of the Society.

In the course of the season displays of stamps, accompanied by descriptive notes, have been given by the following members: Mr. Reichenheim, the Unpaid Letter, Newspaper, and FM Stamps of France; Mr. Hausburg, West Australia; Baron Anthony de Worms, Ceylon; Mr. Frenzel, Rarities of Mexico; Mr. Bagshawe, Straits Settlements; Mr. Yardley, Tasmania; Mr. Reid, part of his collection of Colonials; and Mr. Sidebotham, General Collection.

Without exception, the exhibits of 1905-6 were such as could not be given by philatelists who did not possess great technical knowledge of the stamps of the countries taken up, combined with exceptional opportunities for amassing such a

wealth of detail and such a variety of material. All the exhibitors are members of the Society, and we thank them very much for their courtesy in allowing us to examine their philatelic treasures.

A perusal of next season's programme will show an attractive list of displays. I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to introduce new names, and I am pleased to say that nearly every application I have made for an exhibit has met with a willing response. In fact, a difficulty has arisen in making a selection from the wealth of collections offered me.

The Hon. Librarian's report shows that a considerable number of books have been added to our Library. In this connexion I may, I am sure, offer our heartiest thanks to our President, who has been good enough to present a copy of nearly every new philatelic publication that has been issued during the past session.

With regard to the General Collection, satisfactory progress has been made, as will be seen from the letters I have received from Messrs. Reichenheim, Cool, and Sidebotham. We have to thank the President, the Vice-President, and Mr. Bagshawe for their gifts of albums; and special mention must be made of donations of stamps from Messrs. Reichenheim, Wm. Brown, Boyes, Kosack, Golodnoff, Reade, Havman, Neck, Jacoby, Mrs. Young, Capt. Ord, Dr. Webster, and others. May I make a personal request that every member will send me a few specimens (however common) from his store of duplicates for the collection? The only proviso is that all copies should be in first-class condition.

Mr. Cool reports that many additions have been made to the Forgery Collection, which is fast becoming a valuable asset of the Society.

At the Annual Meeting it was resolved: (a) That in case of a vacancy occurring on the Committee, from any cause, it should be filled up by ballot at the next General Meeting, notice of such vacancy being put on the agenda; (b) that Committee Meetings be held at 6 p.m., and General Meetings at 6.30 p.m. Both of these resolutions are inserted in the Rules of the Society.

The Executive shows no change, except that Mr. Simpson was elected to fill the vacancy on the Committee, and Mr. Frentzel takes the place of Mr. Morten, who resides at Leeds, and cannot attend the meetings regularly.

I cannot refrain from a passing word anent the International Philatelic Exhibition recently held in London with such marked success. The scheme was inaugurated shortly before the conclusion of the season 1904-5 by the appointment of an Executive Committee for the purpose of arranging the necessary details, and this Committee was busily occupied during the whole of the period covered by my Report.

It is universally admitted that the work was admirably carried out, and on behalf of the Society I have much pleasure in tendering our sincere admiration and thanks to the Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. Oldfield and Hausburg; to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Reichenheim; and to Mr. C. J. Phillips, the moving spirit of the Publication Sub-Committee. The thanks of all lovers of Philately are due to these gentlemen and to the other members of the Executive Committee, who laboured incessantly to render the undertaking the success it undoubtedly proved.

I may add that thirty-two of our members were exhibitors, and I am pleased to be able to report that good success attended their efforts. One gold cup, eight gold, eleven silver, and twelve bronze medals were awarded to members of our Society. Hearty congratulations!

Lastly, I must refer to the Annual Dinner, held at the Café Monaco on 29 May, when the Judges and Executive Committee of the Exhibition and many distinguished philatelists then in London were entertained as guests of the Society. Full reports of this dinner appeared in the philatelic Press a short time ago, and the expectations that it would prove to be the event of Exhibition Week were fully realized. The attendance was the largest ever recorded at a philatelic dinner, the number who sat down numbering upwards of one hundred and fifty. The invitation cards and the menu cards were triumphs of the printing art, and copies of them have been applied for all over the world. The musical programme, under the direction of Mr. Harrison Hill, was a triumphant success, and the other novelties introduced into the dinner will not easily fade from the minds of those who were fortunate enough to be present. All this is ancient history to the philatelic world, but it is not so well known that the success and originality of the entertainment were entirely due to the energy and liberality of our esteemed President and Vice-President. Had it not been for these gentlemen, our last Annual Dinner would have been run on more or less hackneyed lines, and would not have marked an epoch and showed us how such functions should be carried out. To them we owe our grateful thanks and our sincere acknowledgments for so splendidly upholding the position of the Society on such an important occasion.

In conclusion, I must thank those organs of the philatelic Press that have been good enough to insert notices of our meetings.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Secretary.*

P.S.—Since this Report was written, I learn, with deepest regret, that death has removed Mr. R. Ehrenbach from among us. As an Hon. Vice-President of some years' standing, he has always taken the greatest interest in the Society, and has ever been ready to place his philatelic collections and knowledge at our disposal. We sincerely deplore his loss, and extend our heartfelt sympathies to those he has left behind.—R.I.P.
20 August, 1906. H. A. S.

Hon. Treasurer's Report

As Hon. Treasurer I am pleased to report that the financial position of the Society is quite satisfactory. All accounts have been settled, and though the balance in hand does not show an increase from last session, it is large enough for all practical purposes. Our change of headquarters necessitates a heavier expenditure, and I thought it right to insist on contributing a small amount towards the very heavy expenses incurred in making the Annual Dinner the great success it proved to be.

A statement of accounts is attached herewith.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Treasurer.*

Statement of Accounts, for period 1 October, 1905, to 30 September, 1906.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Carried forward from last Account				40	1	7
Exhibition Fund Account	8	19	5			
Interest		12	2			
				9	11	7
Annual Subscriptions	33	0	0			
Life Subscriptions		2	0			
Entrance Fees	4	9	0			
				39	2	0
				<u>£88</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u>

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Hire of Rooms	10	0	0
Posting Annual Report	1	19	4
Posting Notices	3	4	6
General Postages	10	0	8
Hon. Librarian's Account	0	3	0
Printing and Stationery	12	0	4
Donations to Exhibition	3	3	0
Advertisement in Exhibition Catalogue	2	5	0
Dinner Expenses	12	1	6
Clerical Expenses	3	10	0
By Balance	30	7	4
	£88	15	2

Audited and found correct.

ALFRED G. WANE, } *Hon. Auditors.*
 GEORGE GAFFE, }

27 July, 1906.

Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland

President: Sir John Ure Primrose, Bart.

Hon. Sec.: Robert Borland, Lochside, Milngavie.

Meetings: Fortnightly.

THE first meeting of the season was held at Glasgow on Wednesday, 5 September, 1906, at 8 p.m., when there was a good attendance of members. The chair was occupied by Dr. Calder, and after the minutes of the last meeting had been read, approved of, and signed, a number of new members were duly elected.

A general display was afterwards given by the members, and amongst the better things shown were: Great Britain, *is.*, green, forgery, also a genuine copy, both with the same postmark; a nice lot of early Ceylon and other Colonials, all in fine condition; Victoria, 2d. (litho), Queen on Throne, very fine reconstructed plate.

A good programme has been arranged for the other meetings, and with the membership steadily increasing, a most successful season is anticipated. The value of the first two exchange packets amounted to over £200, and the sales reached £43. September packet, value £170, is now in circulation, and sales so far have been excellent.

Syllabus of Meetings

1906

- Sept. 5. Opening Night: General Display.
- Sept. 19. South Australia. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
- Oct. 3. Greece. John Muir.
- Oct. 17. New South Wales. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
- Nov. 7. Philippines. J. L. Thomas.
- Nov. 21. Victoria. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
- Dec. 5. Paper. E. Douglas.
- Dec. 19. Queensland. E. Heginbottom, B.A.

1907

- Jan. 9. Junior Night.
- Jan. 23. New Zealand. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
- Feb. 6. Display. R. M. Mann.
- Feb. 20. Tasmania. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
- Mar. 6. India. R. Borland.
- Mar. 20. Western Australia. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
- April 3. Canada. H. A. Wise.
- April 17. Annual General Meeting.

Philatelic Society of Victoria

President: F. A. Jackson.

Secretary: W. Brettschneider.

Meetings: 128 Russell Street, Melbourne.

THE ordinary general meeting for July was held on the 26th of the month, at 9 p.m. Messrs. V. G. Wildman, C. Leach, and R. Brettschneider were elected members of the Junior Branch.

The President announced that the post cards had undergone a change on 7 June, 1906, and had now only the following wording in front:—

“POST CARD. THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.”

After a ballot for positions in Exchange Book 158, and also the next book from the South Australian Society, the meeting closed.

At the meeting of the Junior Branch, held at 7.15 the same evening, the following were elected as Committee of Management: Chairman, Mr. H. B. Jackson; Vice-Chairman, W. Robertson; Secretary, W. Husband; and the members unanimously decided to meet for the future on every first Thursday in the month at 8 p.m.

Annual Report for the year 1905-6

YOUR Committee, in accordance with the established practice, have much pleasure in presenting to you the Fourteenth Annual Report and Balance Sheet.

During the year nine new members were elected, three resigned, and three failed to renew, the number on the roll now being sixty-five, comprising forty ordinary, twenty-four corresponding, and one honorary.

Your Committee with great regret accepted the resignation of Mr. J. Davis, who was an active member from the inception of the Society, and wish to place on record its appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by that gentleman in the many positions which he filled.

The credit balance of the Society is £34 os. 6d.

Twelve ordinary general meetings were held during the year, at which the attendance averaged eleven.

Thirteen Committee meetings were held, the attendances being—the President: Mr. W. R. Rundell, 12; Messrs. Chester, Horwood, and Jackson, 11; Mr. Welsh, 9; Mr. Whelen, 6; Mr. Littlewood, 5; Mr. Hatch, 4; and the Secretary, 13.

Twelve Exchange Books of the value of £1160 were circulated, and eleven books of the value of £850 were returned, from which stamps to the value of £194 were removed, averaging a little over £17 10s. per book.

The South Australian Society, having intimated a desire for another exchange, your Committee has been pleased to comply, and the book is now in preparation.

Negotiations with the New Zealand Society for a similar interchange have so far been unsuccessful; but your Committee is still hopeful that an arrangement mutually satisfactory will be arrived at.

To the Deputy-Postmaster-General, Lieut.-Col. Outtrim, I.S.O., we tender the thanks of the Society for his unflinching courtesy in affording members, through Mr. Rundell, an early opportunity of viewing the latest issues of the Universal Postal Union.

The reference collection inaugurated during the year has not progressed as satisfactorily as could be desired; but still the Society is indebted for some valuable donations, and your Committee looks hopefully forward for further evidences of goodwill.

A neat and handy catalogue of the library has been issued, which it is hoped will be of service

to members, and donations of books not enumerated will be gratefully acknowledged.

To Messrs. Fred. Hagen, Limited, Sydney; Pemberton and Co., London; and The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., New York, the Society is indebted for some welcome additions, the latter firm kindly donating a large number of "missing" parts of their valuable journal, which is now complete from Volume I-XVIII.

The most important work of the year has been the formation of a Junior Branch, for which adequate rules have been framed, and it is to be hoped that it will be a success, and the means of educating in their youth many aspirants to membership in the parent Society.

In recognition of services rendered, and to establish an interesting memento of the Society, your Committee has obtained a large handsome frame containing photographs of past Presidents and Secretaries, with provision for future additions.

Your Committee, on behalf of the Society, cordially thanks Mr. C. B. Donne for his kindness in contributing to the enjoyment of the meetings with phonograph selections, which were much appreciated.

In conclusion, your Committee hopes that the Society will continue to prosper in the future as it has done in the past.

W. BRETTSCHEIDER,
Hon. Secretary.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To cash from 1905	37 17 2	By rent	12 0 0
" Subscriptions	29 10 0	" Commission to Secretary on Exchange Books	0 15 6
" Exchange Sheets sold	1 1 6	" Subscription to journals	8 10 8
" Commission on Exchange Books	9 15 6	" Printing, stationery, etc.	4 12 4
		" Sundries	4 3 6
		" Postages	5 1 8
		" Cash at bank	29 5 1
		" Cash in hand	4 15 5
	£78 4 2		£78 4 2
LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Capital balance, being surplus of assets over liabilities	92 10 6	By cash in hand	34 0 6
		" Furniture	11 0 0
		" Stationery	1 0 0
		" Books in Library	45 0 0
		" Subscriptions due, but not paid	1 10 0
	£92 10 6		£92 10 6
		(Signed) W. BRETTSCHEIDER, <i>Hon. Treasurer.</i>	
		Examined and found correct. (Signed) C. W. ELLIS F.I.A.V., <i>Hon. Auditor.</i>	
		MELBOURNE, 9 July, 1906.	

Editor and Reader

This page is reserved for an occasional interchange of opinions between the Editor and his Readers, and for Answers to Questions, etc. Criticisms and suggestions are specially invited, and when of sufficient general interest will be dealt with on this page.

Foreign and Colonial Correspondents

WE shall be glad to hear from experienced collectors who will undertake to send us for *G. S. W.* an occasional chatty letter, say once a month. We like news of coming changes in postal issues, of the trend of local collecting, and philatelic chit-chat of general interest, society doings, etc. For such letters we pay at a fixed rate, and payment will be made by postal order, or stamps may be selected from our publishers' Catalogue at the choice of the correspondent.

British Guiana and Yellow Fever

A GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, correspondent writes to point out that the old trouble of yellow fever, referred to in our article on the issues of British Guiana under the head of "Countries of the World," has long since been got rid of. He encloses copy of a letter from Dr. E. D. Rowland resident surgeon of the Colonial Hospital, who says yellow fever is no longer "a frequent visitor," and adds: "And so long as the present system of quarantine is maintained we never shall have yellow fever here. Leprosy is an imported disease, to a great extent brought from India. But in this we differ in no way from other tropical countries. Leprosy has been and is a world-wide disease. Under improved sanitation in its wider sense some countries are now free of it."

Transvaal and Natal

C. R. M. (London).—No, we certainly should not advise a speculation in Natal stamps on the strength of the forecast in *The Mosquito*, that the Transvaal and Natal will shortly federate. Even if they should federate it is not likely to come about until it has been under public discussion for many months, and during that time there will be ample time and notice for dealers to buy all necessary stock.

Newspaper Tax Stamps

M. E. A. (Whalley).—We do not know of any catalogue which gives a quotation for Newspaper Tax stamps. They are not included in catalogues of postage stamps. Probably collectors of fiscal stamps may be able to tell you something about their value.

English Postal Fiscals

M. E. A. (Whalley).—Yes. English fiscals used postally are valuable. You will find a long list of them in Gibbons Catalogue on pages 18, 19, and 20. In 1881 fiscals were authorized for use as postage stamps, and quite a lot of all sorts were used. As you will see by the Catalogue, some are very scarce.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Examination of Stamps.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required

to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information.

The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—B. Bogus, i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint; W. Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. III of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

Bound Volumes.—Vol. I. January to June, 1905, including the rare early numbers. 400 pages, 10s. 9d., post-free. Vol. II. July to December, 1905. 444 pages, price 4s. 9d., post-free. Vol. III. January to June, 1906. 420 pages, price 4s. 9d., post-free.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

Edited by EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

A popular Weekly Stamp Journal for the general collector, and more especially for beginners and young collectors.

WEEKLY CONTENTS.

The Countries of the World.

By Ed. J. Nankivell.

Portraits on Stamps. By Boswell Junior.

New Issues. Written up to date and fully illustrated.

Miscellaneous Items of News and Facts.

Gossip of the Hour. By Cornelius Wrinkle.

Philatelic Societies' Reports.

The Stamp Market. By an Odd Lot. A chat on Prices.

Special Foreign and Colonial Correspondence.

Answers to Correspondents.

Philatelic Diary of Coming Events.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTIONS must commence with the current number, and can be for 3, 6, or 12 months at the following rates, post-free:—

	Gt. Britain and Colonies.	U.S.A. and Canada.	France, Italy, or Spain.	Germany.
3 months	1s. 8d.	40 c.	fc. 2.00	m. 1.70
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12 "	6s. 6d.	\$1.60	fc. 8.00	m. 6.50

In Great Britain it will be cheaper for our readers to order *G. S. W.* from their nearest Newsagent or Stationer, or from the Railway Bookstall. This will save postage, and the paper will be delivered flat, instead of folded as it would be if posted.

The Monthly Journal

Edited by MAJOR E. B. EVANS

THE *Monthly Journal* is chiefly intended for Stamp Collectors who are rather advanced.

The chief features are—

1st.—A series of entirely Original Articles by the leading Philatelic Writers of the day on all subjects of interest to Stamp Collectors.

2nd.—A special and most carefully compiled list of all New Issues, Discoveries, Minor Varieties, etc.

SUBSCRIPTION: 2/- per Annum.

All Subscriptions must be prepaid, and commence with the first number of a volume. Collectors who subscribe now will receive the back numbers of the current volume.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 14
Whole No. 92

6 OCTOBER, 1906

VOL. IV.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Cundinamarca



THIS central department is the second largest province of the Republic of Colombia. It extends from the Magdalena to the Orinoco. The western part is mountainous, with fertile valleys and plateaus. In the east are vast plains. It is well wooded and rich in minerals. Bogotá is the capital of the department and also of the Republic, and has a population of about 120,000. The area of the department is 79,800 square miles, and the population 600,000.

Its Philatelic History

The first issue was made in 1870, and consisted of two values. In 1877 there was an issue of four values. Then in 1883 a curious lot of provisionals, type-set, and some signed by the postmaster. In 1884 a surcharged provisional, and in the same year a 5 c. value. In 1885 a full series of five values followed; and in 1904 the present series appeared, comprising ten values, all of separate designs.

1870. Two values. Design: The Arms of the Republic of Colombia, lithographed on white paper, and issued imperf.



Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 c., pale blue	2 0	2 0
10 c., scarlet	20 0	20 0

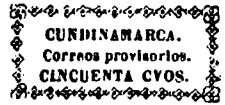
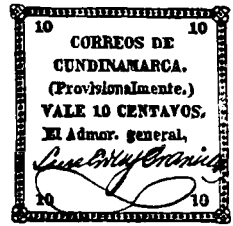
1877-82. Four values. Design: The Arms of the Republic. The two lower values were of the ordinary size, but the 50 c. and 1 peso values were of a larger size. They were lithographed on white paper, and issued imperf.



Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
10 c., red	2 0	—
20 c., green	5 0	—
50 c., mauve	8 0	8 0
1 p., brown	20 0	15 0

1883. *Provisionals.* Four values. Design: Type-set labels, some signed by the postmaster, printed in black on coloured papers. A note in Gibbons Catalogue says: "It is doubtful if the 2 r. was ever issued, the value not being expressed in the proper currency of the country."



E. U. DE COLOMBIA
E. S. DE CUNDINAMARCA
SELLO PROVISORIO
CORREOS DEL ESTADO
VALE DOS REALES



Type-set. Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
10 c., black on yellow	—	30 0
50 c. " magenta	—	—
1 p. " brown	25 0	—
2 r. " green	—	—

1884. Two values. Design: The Arms of the Republic. The two values are a 1 peso and a 5 c. The 1 peso was provided by surcharging the 10 c. of the first issue in



black with the figure "1" in the left-hand upper corner and the right-hand lower corner, and the sign for dollars in the opposite corners. The 5 c. was a new design. Both imperf.

Imperf. Unused. Used.
 s. d. *s. d.*

1 p. on 10 c., scarlet — —
5 c., blue 2 6 —

1885. Five values. Design: Arms of the Republic; the 5 c. and 50 c. of one design, and the 10 c., 20 c., and 1 peso alike. Imperf.



Imperf. Unused. Used.
 s. d. *s. d.*

5 c., blue 1 6 —
10 c., vermilion 1 6 1 6
20 c., green 2 0 —
50 c., violet 4 0 —
1 p., chestnut 7 0 —

1904. Ten values. Design: All different, the 1 c. and 2 c. of figure type, all the rest of the Arms type, and all perforated.



Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1 c., orange	0 1	0 1
2 c., blue	0 2	0 2
3 c., rose	0 3	0 3
5 c., green	0 4	0 4
10 c., brown	0 8	0 8
15 c., pink	0 10	0 10
20 c., blue on green	1 2	1 2
40 c., blue	2 3	2 3
50 c., mauve	2 8	2 8
1 p., green	5 3	5 3

(To be continued.)

THE IMPERIAL ALBUM

Tenth Edition.

Size of pages, 8 3/4 x 11 1/4 inches. The present edition is arranged in three volumes. Two causes have acted to bring about this result. First, the ever-increasing number of new issues, for which accommodation must be provided; and secondly, the demand by collectors that space shall be found for varieties of perforation and shade, errors, etc., to conform as closely as possible to the lists given in the publishers' Catalogue.

Vol. I. The Stamps of the British Empire; post-free, 10s. 9d.

Vol. II. The Stamps of Europe, and the Colonies and Possessions of European States; post-free, 12s. 9d.

Vol. III. Foreign Countries, except Europe and Possessions; post-free, 10s. 9d.

A VERY HANDSOME PRESENT

Packet No. 69, 2000 varieties. A grand packet, every stamp being different and genuine, and thus forming a choice collection in itself.

£3, post-free and registered.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

The Halfpenny Post

By THE EDITOR

THE Halfpenny Post, like the Halfpenny Newspaper, is regarded by many people as the popular trend of the day. They believe that, as in the newspaper world the halfpenny paper is superseding the penny paper, so in our postal scheme the halfpenny post is certain, sooner or later, to supersede the penny postage.

In view of the further extension of the halfpenny post that came into operation on the first day of this month, it may not be out of place to briefly review the history of the halfpenny stamp from the stamp collector's point of view.

The first halfpenny stamp was called into existence to provide for the reduction of



the rate of postage on newspapers and book-post parcels which took effect on 1 October, 1870. The stamp was of miniature size, and was engraved by Messrs.

Perkins Bacon and Co. and printed in sheets of 480. The demand for it was immense. Messrs. Wright and Creeke, in their work on the *Stamps of the British Isles*, tell us that during the ten years this stamp was in use there was a total printing of no less than 3,827,500 sheets, or 1,837,200,000 stamps. This first halfpenny stamp was printed on paper watermarked with the word "Halfpenny," which extended over three stamps.

In October, 1880, a new halfpenny stamp was engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. and put into circulation. It was printed in green in sheets of 240, in two panes of 120 stamps each, and watermarked with a Crown. In 1884 the colour of the stamp was altered to slate-blue,



but the design remained the same.

The jubilee series issued on 1 January, 1887, included a new design for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value, and the colour was changed to vermilion; but in 1900 the colour was again changed,



this time to green, to accord with the colour prescribed for this value by the Postal Union.

When the King's Head issue came into use in January, 1902, the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp was finally changed to its present design, and printed in green as before.



During all these years the privileges of the halfpenny post have been extended from time to time in response to public demands and requirements, and some day, it is thought, those privileges may be further extended to inland letters.

Meanwhile the Postmaster-General announces that the last of the improvements in the postal service promised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech will come into operation on 1 October, when revised regulations for the halfpenny post will take effect.

Under the new regulations the list of formal commercial and other documents admitted to the halfpenny post will be enlarged so as to include practically all formal partly printed documents in general use in business, and more liberal rules will be introduced as to the written additions allowed on circulars and other printed documents.

The enlargement of the list of formal business communications which may be sent for a halfpenny should be of considerable benefit to traders; whilst insurance offices, election agents, friendly societies, local authorities, and others who send large numbers of formal partly printed notices through the post will share in the new privileges.

The following are the revised regulations of the halfpenny packet post (inland) referred to above:—

The halfpenny packet post can be used only for packets not exceeding 2 oz. in weight.

Printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter, and printed or written on paper or some substance ordinarily used for printing or writing, may be transmitted by the halfpenny packet post.

By way of exception the benefit of this post is extended to the documents specified below, although they may contain matter in the nature of a letter, provided that they respectively conform to the following conditions:—

Commercial or business papers of a formal character—namely, invoices, orders for goods or for work to be done, confirmations of orders, advice notes of the dispatch or receipt of letters, documents, goods, or money (with or without instructions for their further treatment), waybills, bills of lading, receipts for goods or money, statements of account, price lists, prices current, market reports, delivery and shipping notes, tenders for goods or advertisements, quotations for goods, inquiries for quotations, contract notes, confirmations of contracts, share transfer notices, and such other similar documents as the Postmaster-General may from time to time prescribe.

Notices of assessments and applications for payment of rates issued by overseers or other officers employed in the collection of rates.

Notices relating to the registration of voters at Parliamentary and Local Government elections.

Notices, certificates, reports, and returns given or made to or by public officers and local authorities, or other public bodies in the discharge of their public duties.

Lists and tabular statements.

The conditions of the above are: That the document consist of a printed form, and that any writing refer solely to its subject-matter or consist of formulas of courtesy or of a conventional character not exceeding five words or initials.

Deeds, agreements, proposals and policies of insurance, and formal papers necessarily incident to insurance, powers of attorney, proxy papers, licences, voting papers and certificates. Condition: That nothing appear in the document in writing which does not form part of the document as a legal or formal instrument.

Circulars (that is, printed notices and letters), printed visiting cards, Christmas, New Year, Easter, and birthday cards. Conditions: That nothing appear in writing in the document except:—

- (1) Dates, hours, and particulars of times.
- (2) The names, addresses, and descriptions of parties.
- (3) The particulars of goods and of sums of money.
- (4) The mode of consignment or delivery of goods or money.
- (5) The terms on which business is transacted.
- (6) Index or reference numbers and letters.
- (7) Corrections of errors in print.
- (8) The place, character, and objects of meetings or appointments.
- (9) Formulas of courtesy or of a conventional character not exceeding five words or initials.

Manuscript for Press and printed proofs (including information for insertion in directories and similar publications) with corrections and instructions. Condition: That any writing not forming part of the document itself refer solely to the arrangement or correction of the type or to the execution of the work.

Educational exercises and examination papers, with comments, corrections, and instructions. Condition: That any writing not forming part of the document itself refer solely to the subject-matter of the exercise, or to the questions put or the answers thereto.

By "printing" is meant any species of type-printing easy to recognize, or any mechanical process ordinarily used to produce a number of identical copies of written matter, and easy to recognize, such as lithography and handstamping. Documents wholly or partly printed in type-written characters, or reproduced from a type-written original by a mechanical process ordinarily used to produce a number of identical copies, are not admissible by the halfpenny post unless:—

(a) They are handed in at a head or branch post office. (Such documents are also accepted provisionally at town sub-offices, and at certain of the more important rural sub-offices, subject to their being found to be in order when examined at the head or district office, to which they will be sent.)

(b) Special attention is called to their nature.

(c) At least 20 copies are posted at the same time.

"Writing" includes typewriting and any mechanical or other process ordinarily used to produce a single document.

There may also be transmitted by the halfpenny packet post:—

(1) Sketches, drawings, paintings, photographs, engravings, maps, plans, and charts on paper or some substance ordinarily used for the purpose, provided that it be not a brittle or exceptionally fragile substance.

(2) Blotting books and pads, and coloured papers attached to price lists and trade circulars.

(3) The binding or mounting of any article sent by the halfpenny packet post, provided that it be of a kind ordinarily used for the purpose, be not made of glass or any brittle or exceptionally fragile substance, and be transmitted in the same packet with the article in respect of which it is used.

(4) Anything necessary or convenient for the safe transmission by post of any of the before-mentioned articles.

No other article or document can be sent by the halfpenny packet post, and, in particular, the post cannot be used for goods, samples, or patterns unless they come within the foregoing descriptions.

Post Office Express Delivery Service

WE have received the following from the Secretary of the Post Office:—

On and after October 1 an additional charge of 3d. will be made on packets over 1 lb. in weight which are conveyed by express messenger throughout the whole journey, except in those cases in which a fee is charged for the hire of a special conveyance. The present charges for the express delivery of letters and packets not exceeding 1 lb. and of telephone messages will be maintained unaltered.

The express service was primarily intended for the rapid delivery of letters and telephone mes-

sages: but the use made of it for the delivery of parcels, especially heavy parcels, is so much extending that there is some danger of the speedy delivery of real "express" messages being adversely affected. Moreover, as the charge for the express delivery of a heavy parcel is, for a short journey, lower than the parcel postage, even after the recent reduction of the latter, the express service is competing with the parcel post, to the detriment of the Revenue, in a way which was never contemplated. It has therefore been found necessary to impose a small additional fee for express parcels over 1 lb. in weight which have not already passed through the post.

Our Symposium

What should be the Limitations of a Simplified Collection?

By B. W. W.

YOU ask for opinions as to limitations advisable for ordinary collectors of stamps, and join on to it the necessity for a simplified catalogue as a guide for the inexperienced. Along with your own remarks are others by Mr. Poole, who advises collectors to use their own judgment and make lists for themselves, or to strike out from present catalogues those stamps each person may think unnecessary, giving as a specimen a new list of Barbados cut down to 57 items from the 154 given in "Gibbons."

It is admitted that there has been discussion in the past on this subject, and there probably will be again, even if a special simplified catalogue is issued; but what greater authority or influence will it possess over the suggestions formerly made, or over that of the "Standard" catalogue published for six years past by another firm, or more than the lists which have been printed in various albums for thirty years past? To obtain and deserve general acceptance, such a work should be compiled by a committee of leading philatelists or members of various societies, or at least be revised and approved of by them before publication, and its lists should be unpriced, the book being for sale at two shillings (or less) per copy, so that it could be sold by any stamp dealer without detriment to his own business, though in order to reduce cost of production sixteen to twenty-four pages of advertisements might be included in it.

The restrictions now indicated in your pages are sufficiently commendable to be generally accepted as first principles with one particular exception, though my advocacy of the same in days gone by has not met with printed support, and your first limitation has been so often written by me that it seems a mockery now to read, "Only those postage stamps sold to the public for public use," as if it were an entirely original idea to collect these only. The exception taken by me is to Mr. Poole's omission of "Envelope and Post Card stamps"—which are the most exclusively *postal* stamps ever issued, to say nothing of the greater antiquity of the Envelope stamps. Most of the adhesives of the British Empire are usable as fiscals; an Envelope or Post Card stamp cannot be so used, while in the United Kingdom these stamps can be used as adhesives. How, then, are they to be consistently excluded?

Another point, and I have done. It is

presumed that the "simple catalogue" will be reliably correct, but if based on existing lists at least one-fourth of the colour-names will be absolutely wrong. In the new specimen list printed the word "lilac-brown" appears, but there cannot be such a colour; it is as incorrect as "orange-green" would be. Two-thirds of the "lilacs" now listed are purples or mauves, while real purples are printed indifferently as lilac, mauve, violet, or magenta, the last word being the only one approximately correct, the other three being allied to the blue colours.

By C. EGBERT ASHBY

I HAVE read with much interest "Our Symposium" in *G. S. W.* for 22 September. It deals with a subject that is very confusing to the beginner, who naturally enters into Philately with enthusiasm, and is all eagerness to add to his collection. Anything in the way of variety is at first welcomed, but as he goes on he finds he has a big task before him.

How is he to Simplify Matters?

A plan which I find works very well, and which I should like to suggest, is, ask yourself the question, Is this stamp entirely different from any that I have in my collection? If it answers the question affirmatively in all respects, it is collectable.

Let me take your list and illustrate my meaning.

1. Postage Stamps

I have here a 10 c. Dutch Unpaid. In this case I ask, Has this stamp been sold to the public for public use? No; it has been used by an official to denote the absence of a postage stamp, and has not done duty as one, so I shall omit it. I shall also omit Officials and Registereds, as they do not answer the question affirmatively.

2. Designs

Here are two Chilean stamps. Both are 5 c. blue (S.G. 58 and 69). I notice that the background has been slightly changed. However, as the main design is the same, I shall only mount the best specimen in my album.

3. Colours

In my opinion, shades certainly should be omitted, as they are almost always due to

variation in the ink. I mount the brightest in my album. Of course, in such cases as our current 1d. it is different, as it first appeared in blue-green and was afterwards printed in its present colour—yellow-green. Although the colour of both is green, yet the shades are so decided that they become two distinct colours, and therefore are collectable.

4. Perforations

I think the different KINDS of perfs. might be collected, but not varieties of the same kind, such as the varieties of Holland.

5. Paper

Paper, I think, is an item that should be left entirely to the specialist, for when the beginner comes to a country such as New Zealand, he is nonplussed at once.

6. Watermarks

"Leading watermarks." Certainly. But I might suggest that stamps having the wrong watermark, such as the Victorian numerals, are collectable. However, such cases are few and far between.

7. Surcharges

By all means collect *bona fide* surcharges, such as those that alter the value of a stamp, or denote its use in a colony or country other than that for which it was originally issued. But where varieties appear—say, a broken letter, a mistake in setting up, thick or thin letters or figures—eschew them. Inverted surcharges should be omitted, their origin in most cases being very questionable.

There is one point not yet touched upon, namely, errors. A difficult question, truly. Scarcely any of the errors worth collecting ever come the beginner's way. They never come my way, anyhow. Other errors are mostly printer's waste, and should be left alone. Therefore I think it is pretty safe to say, Do not collect errors. Of course, should a "Post Office" Mauritius or a red 4d. woodblock come your way, collect them—or still better, send them along to me.

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BAHAMAS

One Penny, red, carmine, etc.

THE varieties of the 1d. are: 1859, no watermark, imperf., lake. 1861, no watermark, clean-cut perf. 14 to 16; also rough perf. 14 to 16, lake. Perf. 11½ to 12, no watermark, carmine-lake. Perf. 13, no watermark, brown-lake, carmine-lake. 1863-75, CC, perf. 12½, brown-lake, carmine-lake, rose-red, vermilion. CC, perf. 14, vermilion. 1882, CA, perf. 12, vermilion. CA, perf. 14, vermilion.

I have given the above list of the different issues of the penny stamp, so as to assist in the detection of any future forgeries which may appear; but the originals are so very pretty, and so nicely executed, that there is not much fear of any of the forgeries being dangerous. Before I say anything about the counterfeit now to be described, perhaps I had better mention a fact which some of my readers have, no doubt, by this time found out for themselves; and that is, that these penny stamps will not stand the application of water. I have seen some most doleful-looking specimens occasionally, in the albums of amateurs who were not aware of this peculiarity. I would recommend, therefore, that, to remove any backing off these stamps, they should be floated on water with the face uppermost, care being

taken that no single drop touches the face; and when they are thoroughly moist, the back will come off without difficulty. This is the way I always treat my own stamps, and I never get the faces wet, and thus do not damage them.

Genuine.—Engraved in *taille-douce*, perforation and watermark as above, according to the issue.



The shading of the oval behind the head is composed of crossed lines; but the vertical lines are slightly more prominent than the horizontal ones. The face is shaded all over, except just along the ridge of the nose, and on the forehead, between the eyebrows; the neck is also shaded all over. The highest leaf of the top tuft of the pine-apple touches the top of its containing-oval. The top of the conch-shell in the oval on the other side of the stamp also touches the top of its containing-oval. There are two lines of shading on the ribbon, immediately before the first letter of INTERINSULAR, and two similar lines immediately after the last letter of POSTAGE. The border of the stamp is a dark strip of engine-turning, and immediately inside this is more engine-turning, but of a lighter and more lace-like pattern, not so heavily coloured. There are twenty-seven jewels in the lowest row of the crown, resting upon the hair.

Forged.—Lithographed, on stout, yellowish white wove paper, pin-perforated 13, no watermark. The shading of the oval behind the head is of vertical lines only. All the central portion of the face is unshaded, and the centre of the bottom of the neck is also white. The highest leaf of the tuft of the pine-apple does not touch the top of the little oval; nor does the top of the conch-shell touch the top of its oval either. There are no lines of shading on the ribbon, either immediately before or after the inscription. My readers must please understand that I do not refer to the folded part of the ribbon, as this is shaded on the right side in both genuine and forged; but I simply speak of the flat portion of it, which contains the words **INTERINSULAR POSTAGE**. The border of the stamp is pretty fairly imitated; but the beautiful lace-work just inside the border is, in these forgeries, represented by heavy and clumsy blotches and masses of colour. It is usually impossible to count the lowest row of jewels of the crown, resting upon the hair, as, on the right side of the head (i.e. on the left side of the stamp), they run together into a white line; but a good copy of this forgery shows about thirty or thirty-one jewels in the lowest row.

Fourpence, rose; Sixpence, grey, mauve
Issue of 1861. No watermark. Perforated
14, 13 12
Issue of 1862-3. Watermark Crown and C.C.
Perforated 12½, 14
Issue of 1882. (The Fourpence.) Watermark
Crown and C.A. Perforated 14

Genuine.—Engraved in *taille-douce*, on stout, white wove paper; both values from the same die. The background, outside the central oval, is composed of strips of engine-turning, in two patterns, placed alternately; and each alternate strip, beginning with the outer one on each side, has a row of diamond-shaped dots running down the centre of it. None of the stars in the four corners of the stamp touch their containing-squares anywhere, and they are all exactly alike. The central oval, behind the bust, is formed of very fine crossed, vertical and horizontal lines; but I ought to mention here that I have a copy of the 6d. of 1861 which certainly appears to have a solid background behind the bust. However, it is possible that the paper may have been too damp, causing the fine lines to run into each other. There are eighteen or nineteen pearls in the necklace, and the central one, which has a dark spot in the middle of it, is very much larger than any of the others. The base of the crown has two rows of pearls, with a row of diamonds or some other jewels between them. The upper outline of the value-label does not encroach upon the ribbon which contains the word **POSTAGE**. The whole stamp is very delicately engraved. The Queen's lips are parted slightly, as though she were just going to speak.



First Forgery.—Lithographed, on stout, very yellowish-white wove paper, no watermark, unperforated, and perforated 11½ and 12, better than usual. The dots on the alternate strips of engine-turning are of various shapes, but most of them are round, and none of them diamond-shaped. One point of each of the lower stars usually touches the outline of its containing-square somewhere; and the lower stars are generally badly done, and not like the upper ones. The central oval behind the bust is composed of crossed lines, like the genuine; but they are blotchy, coarse, and indistinct, very different from the genuine. There are thirteen pearls in the necklace. These pearls are not nicely graduated in size, as the genuine are: and the one with the dark spot in the centre of it is not so large as the one immediately to the left of it. The base of the crown is formed of three rows of pearls, the central row being just the same as those above and below it. The bottom of the ribbon containing the word **POSTAGE** is cut into by the straight value-label below it, so that the **S** and **T** of that word (especially in the Fourpence) have to be made a little smaller than the rest of the letters. The whole stamp has a coarse look; and the Queen's lips are far too wide open, so that she looks as though about to scream, rather than speak.

Second Forgery.—Lithographed, on very yellowish-white wove paper, rather stout, badly pin-perforated 12½, no watermark. I never saw this forgery before about 1890. The dots in the vertical strips of engine-turning are diamond-shaped, as in the genuine; but each of the dark diamonds is placed in the centre of a white diamond. The corner-squares, with their stars, are not alike in shape and size, the star and square in the left top corner, especially, being much smaller than those in the right top corner. The Fourpence has the background behind the bust apparently solid, but the Sixpence has the crossed, vertical and horizontal lines very distinct, though they lack the beautiful regularity of the genuine. There are fifteen pearls in the necklace, and nine of them contain spots; the four large ones in front having apparently two in each, though they require the microscope to make them out distinctly. The easiest test for this forgery is, I think, the second vertical strip of engine-turning on each side. In the genuine, these two strips are a fine and beautiful lace-work, and in each strip there is a horizontal row of very tiny, diamond-shaped dots (five in each, where the central oval does not encroach upon them) level with the larger, single, diamond-shaped dots in the first and third strips, as described above. In this forgery, the second strip from the outside, on each side of the stamp, is a mere meaningless jumble of blotches and scratches, spoiling the effect of the stamp completely. The outline of the lower jaw, on the right side of the stamp, forms almost a straight line from the chin to the ear; in the genuine, this is a nice and well-modelled curve. Thus the Queen seems to have an altogether unnaturally hollow cheek. The lettering in this second forgery is a good deal thinner than in the genuine or in the first forgery.

(To be continued)

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Azores.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* says:—

“A new series of stamps has been issued to take the place of the stamps of Angra, Horta, and Ponta Delgada, the initials of these places appearing at the corners. In other respects they are the same as the 1898 Colonial type. They are printed in two colours; the name, value, and initials are in the second colour.”

Perf.

	s.	d.
2½ reis, grey and red	—	—
5 „ orange and black	—	—
10 „ green and red	—	—
20 „ lilac and red	—	—
25 „ red and black	—	—
50 „ blue and black	—	—
75 „ brown and red on yellow	—	—
100 „ blue and black on blue	—	—
200 „ violet and black on lilac	—	—
300 „ blue and black on rose	—	—
500 „ black and red on blue	—	—

in sheets of sixty, and up to the present no error has been discovered. The designer was Lady Carter, the Governor's wife.”

Those who have seen the stamp will probably agree with us that Reuter's correspondent is somewhat hypercritical, and that the stamp is a very effective and pleasing sample of stamp production. It is printed in three colours—black, blue, and green, is of a large oblong rectangular shape, and is watermarked multiple C.A.



Perf.

rd., black, blue, and green s. d.

Barbados.—A Reuter's dispatch of 15 August says:—

“At last the Barbados Tercentenary stamp has made its appearance, just eight and a half months after the official celebration last year of the three hundredth anniversary of the British rule of this colony. The stamp was issued from the Post Office to-day, and the issue is of only one value—a penny. It will answer the purpose of postage, but as a commemorative stamp it is lacking in many details. The design consists of a brig of the type of the time of the Spanish Armada, surrounded by a scroll top and bottom, and the twisted trunk of the baobab tree on either side, symbolic of Barbados, the island taking its name from the tree. In the centre of the top scroll is the name BARBADOS, while to left and right respectively are the dates ‘1605,’ ‘1905.’ In the bottom scroll is the value ONE PENNY, and the words POSTAGE, REVENUE correspond to the above dates. In the top corners of the stamp are leaves representing the baobab foliage, and tinged with green, and in the lower corners are depicted palms and other tropical growths (also coloured green), covering the supposed roots of the baobab. The ship is sailing, with all sails spread to a full breeze, on the deepest blue of ultramarine seas, while light blue and white clouds chase each other overhead. The name of the ship, *The Olive Blossom*, appears in small characters above the bottom scroll. The stamp is a pretty one on the whole to look at, but gives the impression of incompleteness. No trace of land is to be seen anywhere, and consequently no landing of the men is depicted, and, for aught to the contrary, the vessel may still be sailing the high seas, or heading for the Spanish Main, while the word ‘and,’ always apparent on all British stamps between POSTAGE and REVENUE, is nowhere to be seen. The stamps have been issued

Dominican Republic.—The arrangement of colours of the current series has been revised. The central colour has been changed from lilac to black.



Perf.

	s.	d.
½ centavo, green (centre black)	—	—
1 „ „ carmine	—	—
2 centavos, red-brown (centre black)	—	—
5 „ „ blue	—	—
10 „ „ lilac	—	—
20 „ „ olive	—	—
50 „ „ brown	—	—
1 peso, violet	—	—

Turkey.—Macedonia.—The *Monthly Journal* says:—

“We believe that this country is still a part of the Turkish Empire, but according to the *Ph. Echo* three stamps have been issued bearing its name in Russian letters at the top, the Arms of Bulgaria in the centre, and the value in Russian at foot. The arms and inscriptions are in black, and the rest of the design in colour.

1 grosh, black and yellow.	
10 „ „ blue.	
20 „ „ black.	

“The status of these is probably the same as that of the Cretan Revolutionary issues of last year.”

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

After Death

THE *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* has had a correspondence on the question how best to make provision for the disposal of one's stamp collection in case of death. Various suggestions have been made. One says, appoint in the will a trustworthy gentleman who is a sound philatelist. Others say your Philatelic Society should accept the trust; some foreign societies seem to do so. The Metropolitan Philatelic Association, U.S.A., annually appoint a committee of three to oversee the disposal of the stamps of a deceased member, and the Swedish Society make some similar arrangement one of the benefits of membership.

It seems to me that it is a capital idea for Philatelic Societies to superintend, if desired, the disposal of the collections of deceased members. Such an arrangement could not fail to give more confidence and encouragement to those who are investing largely in stamps.

Some years ago I felt that I had more money locked up in stamps than was wise, in view of the risks of realization in case of my death, and I consequently sold a very valuable portion, running into four figures, with the very keenest reluctance. In all probability, had my society offered the advantages of trusteeship, I should have held on to my treasures, and a specialist collection that is never likely to be equalled would never have been dispersed to the four quarters of the earth.

Investment Considerations

There is probably not a single specialist of any note who is not putting more money into stamps than he could afford to do apart from the consideration of investment value and the prospect of realization if necessary. And the probability is that if our societies laid themselves out in the direction indicated, most specialists would feel more at ease than they do.

The Auctions

Of course it will be said, there are the auctions. But even so it is well to have a superintending expert. Women are regarded as the special prey of the business shark, as witness how they are mercilessly fleeced by so-called investment brokers. We have to-day, I believe, most honourable and trustworthy stamp auctioneers, but a shark may any day enter the lists, and the law of libel specially protects the greatest scoundrel.

Australian Variety Epidemic

THE epidemic of varieties that is raging in our Australian colonies may not be calculated to generate our esteem for their business abilities. Still we must not be too hard on young nations whilst they are cutting their wisdom teeth. Some of our friends have been going for them in fine style.

After all, what does it amount to? The Australian colonies have agreed to bury the local jealousies of years in order that they may start afresh as one great, united nation. In that they

may truly boast of something attempted and something done.

And if during the process of creating a nation they have temporarily upset their local production of postage stamps, and put off, from day to day, for a period, the unification of their stamps, what does it matter? It should be sufficient for us stamp collectors to know that not a single design, nor a perf., nor a watermark, has been changed for the purpose of fleecing collectors.

After the Uproar

And after the uproar is over, when the Australian Commonwealth has got into smooth waters, it is just possible that those who are turning up their dainty noses at the varieties of to-day may be kicking themselves unmercifully for their shortsightedness in not securing at the new-issue rates the ephemeral issues of this makeshift period. The Crown A's on Queen's Heads, and the long and short South Australians, may not improbably some day be regarded as rare memories of historical years.

New Zealand's Offence

BUT I must confess I have no sort of sympathy for the latest phase of New Zealand postal speculation. Anything more degrading to a self-respecting colony than the speculative prostitution of its postal service to the issue of local show labels would be hard to conceive. I have used the cudgels in defence of the New Zealand postal department in years gone by, but, in common with other friends of the past, I can no longer champion a lost cause. When the political rag-tag and bobtail of a colony are allowed to dominate a public department that should be above suspicion, one feels ashamed of one's past hot words of friendship and defence.

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Miscellaneous

The "Monthly Journal's" Programme

MONSIEUR L. HANCIAU, who has already contributed some invaluable papers to our volumes, during the past few years, and whose philatelic knowledge we hope may assist us for many years to come, has placed in our hands two most interesting packets of MS., translations of which we shall have the pleasure of submitting to our readers as fast as we can prepare them. We published an instalment of one of his articles, entitled "The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies," in our last number, and we propose to commence the other, which treats of the issues of Denmark, this month, and to continue both in alternate months until they are completed. Our readers know how fully and how scientifically M. Hanciau deals with the subjects that he takes in hand, so they will not be surprised to learn that the two papers to which we refer are likely to occupy a substantial portion of our present volume. In addition to these, as it seems a pity to allow the fluent pen of M. Hanciau to run any risks of getting rusty, our publishers have prevailed upon him to ransack his memory and give us the benefit of his own personal experiences, which extend over a long period in the history of Stamp Collecting. It is an open secret now that L. Hanciau is the real name of the great philatelist of Brussels, who for no less than thirty-eight years edited *Le Timbre-Poste*, and, we believe, practically carried on the vast stamp business of Monsieur Moens. The name of Moens was known all over the world as that of the one firm which, in the earlier days of our hobby, combined the business of dealing in stamps with the possession of first-rate knowledge of Philately; but only to personal friends was the name of Hanciau known as that of the actual possessor of that knowledge, and of the compiler and editor of the numerous philatelic works published by the firm. The Memories of M. Hanciau and the Reminiscences of the veteran philatelist of Paris, M. Mahé, will give our readers a just idea of the advantages and disadvantages enjoyed by the pioneers of stamp collecting and stamp dealing, and also afford them an occasional glimpse of the lighter side of a pursuit which should not always be looked at either from a purely scientific or from an entirely financial point of view.—*The Monthly Journal*.

The Cleaning of Stamps

THE REV. L. G. Dorpat, in *Nekel's Weekly Stamp News*, gives a summarized translation of an article on the above subject in the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*, with his own comments thereon.

We may doubt [writes Mr. Dorpat] the advisability of any cleaning or we may doubt the advisability of giving any such directions for cleaning at all, lest they be abused. Yet we must acknowledge that in some cases, where a stamp has been accidentally soiled and where no intention is implied to represent a stamp which has been used as an unused stamp, we cannot wholly condemn the removal of what in plain English is "dirt."

The least objectionable modes of cleaning, and at the same time the least difficult and least risky modes, are those in which mild agents are employed, such as pure warm water, pure alcohol, pure benzine, or any of these combined, and pure soap. If we add these and hydrogen peroxide we have reached the limits to which any amateur should be advised to go. The use of oxalic or any other acids, or strong chemicals, is hardly advisable, except one be a chemical expert.

The restitution of gum appears objectionable in all cases, because it is adding something to a stamp which does not belong to it. We might with the same right restore the paper or the design, in which case we would produce a counterfeit pure and simple. It is undoubtedly a mistake of our worthy German contemporary to give any directions in this line.

A case in which anything new is added to the substance of a stamp is not a case of cleaning, but rather a case of substitution, and unless a stamp so doctored be clearly designated as a doctored or mended stamp the whole operation amounts to fraud.

Without considering the moral side of the question, a collector or dealer will do well to make an estimate of his good name and reputation, and, if this means anything to him, to abstain from adding anything to a stamp and rigidly to restrict himself to the removal of dirt and nothing else—or otherwise to state clearly what he has done, so that everybody may know.

If this be done, there is yet the danger that the doctored stamp may fall into the hands of a third unscrupulous person, who will misrepresent it and thereby mislead and defraud others. Even unknowingly an innocent person may by ignorance harm his fellow-collector through the sale of such specimens, and therefore it is desirable that doctored specimens should not at all exist, or to be so doctored that everybody may readily see what he gets in them.

A washed or cleaned stamp should never appear as unwashed or uncleaned, no more so than a second-hand suit of clothes should appear as new, though it may be ever so thoroughly disinfected and cleaned. It is a mistake, and a big mistake at that, to make one's stamps look what they are not, whether the perpetrator of the swindle be found or not.

Hence we conclude that it is much better to do too little than too much in the respect of cleaning or repairing soiled and damaged stamps, great as the temptation may seem to turn a poor copy into a fair or fine one by a little cleverness and trouble, or to enhance the value of a stamp to the amount of several dollars by means of 5 or 10 cents' worth of labour.

Nevertheless we must confess that a little washing or cleaning in some cases is not objectionable, and that the knowledge of how to do it is valuable in the possession of honest persons. For their sake some of the more innocent cleaning agents are named above.

The Stamp Market

By AN ODD LOT

Forthcoming Auctions

THE auctions have already commenced. They don't give us much respite. A few short weeks in which to snatch a holiday, and the auctioneers are back in their rostrums, tempting us with sweet morsels of scarce stamps in choice array of "suitable lots."

The Promise of the Season

EVERY one is speculating on the promise of the season, but it is early days yet to say much as to its possibilities. So far, we hear of no notable collection coming on the market. None of the preliminary advertisements hint at any great sale.

Glendining's Sales

GLENDINING'S were the first in the field; theirs was the first catalogue to reach me. Those who go in for Russian Locals will have a great opportunity on 16 October, when this firm will offer for sale an exceptionally fine collection. But the feature of the early sales is the number of lots made up of little collections of particular countries so useful for those about to start collecting.

The Fashionable Country

I WONDER what will be the most fashionable country of the coming season, or if, like recent seasons, it will be featureless in that respect. Personally I am inclined to think that single CA King's Heads will still bulk largely in our sales and still trend upwards; but Europeans are said

to be the coming countries. They are evidently to have their day, and no one will grudge collectors of Europeans their turn of the tide, for they have waited long and patiently for it.

Gibbons Catalogue, Part I

IT seems hardly worth pursuing our comparison of prices through Part I, for the few notable changes are almost entirely confined to single CA stamps. A few Australians of recent date have had some big prices attached to them. The South Australian £1, blue, long rectangular, stands at 100s.

Sudans worth Buying

BE it noted that the long-neglected first issue of Sudan has been largely exhausted, according to Gibbons, for not a single one of the piastre values is now priced. Collectors will do well to pick these up in time, as I am convinced they have had their day of low prices.

Australians

CURRENT Australians are full of change, yet for all that it will not be wise to lose patience and let them slide. Ephemeral issues, plentiful to-day and unobtainable to-morrow, are ticklish things to neglect. I have had to pay through the nose more than once for even a day's neglect. The safest plan is to subscribe for Gibbons New Issue Service, and so make sure of all and sundry; then if anything runs scarce you are safe.

Ingle-nook Yarns

Diplomatic Reasons

By G. P. GILLARD

CHAPTER I

"IT is like this, Frederic," said Sir Arthur Anstruther, button-holing Sir Frederic Rawnsley and leading him to a deserted cosy corner; "I am in a nasty hole! It must not be known, of course; but an envelope containing some very valuable stamps has got lost, and I have a horrible misgiving that it may have slipped inside the letter I have just sent to Lord Mountfallen. It won't do to ask, because it will only ensure their attention being attracted to it if it's there, and will betray my laxity as secretary of the club if it's not. Yet it must be found. What would you do?"

The above conversation was taking place at Sir Arthur Anstruther's residence in Paris. He was giving a ball to all the leading ambassadors and diplomats connected with the United Service Philatelic Institution, to which he was secretary.

Sir Frederic thought for a moment; under his trivial exterior were some brains, as Anstruther knew well enough.

"I should place the whole matter in the hands of Berend," he said decisively.

The minister looked dissatisfied.

"A mere lad, and quite raw," he said.

"Besides, he has only been connected with the club a week."

"I knew his father," continued Sir Frederic; "one of the cleverest men that ever breathed. He would have made his mark if he had not died too soon. This boy is exactly like him. I fancy he will do well."

Some guests were entering. A private discussion was no longer possible. Sir Arthur Anstruther wandered away, dissatisfied and irresolute.

Half an hour later he crossed the ball-room, with the young man at his heels, and made his way to a young girl in white, who was the centre of attraction there.

"You are interested in Philately, Lady Anstiss," he said. "May I present you to our latest member, Mr. Julius Berend?—Lady Anstiss Carlyon."

The girl raised a pair of lovely, indifferent eyes, and bowed. Sir Arthur moved away as though the introduction were a matter of casual insignificance.

A few steps farther on he stopped and glanced back.

Mr. Berend—his face devoid of expression, though he had just been introduced to the most beautiful girl in Paris—was looking down silently.

Lady Anstiss, her shoulder turned to him, was bestowing her slow, sweet smile—the smile that had already made her famous as a beauty—on some one in the distance.

"What stage of acquaintanceship must one reach," he said gravely, "before being promoted to the honour of a smile from Lady Anstiss Carlyon?"

She looked a little annoyed.

"Some people never reach it," she answered; "the majority, in fact. I reserve it for my personal friends—and they are few."

"I am glad to hear it," said Mr. Berend. "I hate majorities; to escape them is something worth striving for. To me a barrier of any sort is delightful; it arouses a corresponding amount of energy; and indolence is my detestation and my falling at the same time."

Lady Anstiss made a little gesture of impatience. This sententious boy was going to be a bore and to give her the trouble of crushing him. Her programme, dangling from her fan, attracted his attention. He raised it and took his pencil, saying, "May I have the pleasure? Which dance?"

There were still two vacant places on the card. Lady Anstiss did not intend them for a chance comer.

"I am sorry——" she began, but quite courteously he interrupted her.

"I should have preferred a waltz," he said; "but I am fortunate to find you disengaged at all"—and he wrote his name down.

Lady Anstiss looked at him critically as he did so.

A young man of middle height, with a graceful figure and a face that might be called handsome, so regular were the features and colouring, with an air of mild freshness about it that seemed peculiarly unsuited to his profession. A partner claimed Lady Anstiss before she had made up her mind precisely how to subdue this apparently unconscious offender.

"Lord Mountfallen is still away, and can't have had your letter yet; so if Berend can get round Lady Anstiss," said Sir Frederic Rawnsley, with oracular significance, a little later, "the thing might be worked somehow."

Sir Arthur Anstruther shook his head.

"If!" he repeated. "There is a very wide margin for probability, I am afraid."

"I don't know," replied Sir Frederic. "Women move the levers nowadays, though men make 'em. Mountfallen gives in to her in everything."

Nevertheless, and in spite also of the fact that Lady Anstiss was dancing for the second time that night with Mr. Berend, Sir Arthur still felt as hopeless at the conclusion of the ball as he had at its commencement.

The day following the ball happened to be the occasion of a weekly reception at Lord Mountfallen's, where the part of hostess was played by

his only child, Lady Anstiss Carlyon. She was at home from four to seven, and it was as the clock struck the former hour that her first visitor was announced—Mr. Julius Berend.

She had parted from him the night before still undecided as to the precise nature and extent of his offence, and the precise measure of punishment. His presumption appeared to be involuntary, as in the case of his calling so early—a privilege he ought to have hesitated to take.

She greeted him with the faintest perceptible evidence of memory, as though she hardly recalled who Mr. Julius Berend was; but he was so little disconcerted that the reproof was wasted, and he took the chair nearest to her, which was quite unnecessary. She felt, in the few minutes' conversation that ensued, as though she were a skilled fencer foiling the aimless thrusts of a tyro who did not know he was fencing.

Presently she handed him a cup of tea, and in accepting it he calmly detained her finger with his left hand.

"Pardon me," he said, "is that a genuine scarabæus in your ring? If so, it is a very perfect specimen."

"My father gave it to me," she cried coldly, "and he believes it to be a real one, but I cannot answer for its genuineness."

She attempted to withdraw her fingers: really, this young man was impossible.

But he still held them with firm gentleness, and having placed his cup of tea on a table, he now ventured to touch the ring with his right forefinger.

"Singular!" he said, "I thought I knew the genus scarabæus fairly well, but I do not remember seeing an intaglio quite like this before. May I——" He was about to draw the ring off.

"I would rather not," Lady Anstiss said hastily, while his audacity brought the slightest addition of rose-flush to her cheek. "My father placed the ring there himself on my last birthday."

Again she strove to release her hand, and her eyes—grey eyes—with depths of violet in them, darkened with surprised vexation.

This young man seemed incapable of appreciating his own transcendent presumption. He was still replacing the ring, when the door, opening wide and swiftly, disclosed another visitor.

"Lady Lomond!" announced the footman, and a Scotch woman, of ready eye and potent tongue, entered. The hand of Lady Anstiss was her own again simultaneously, but she rose to greet the new-comer with an uncomfortable sensation of having been caught and compromised.

Her hope that the situation had escaped Lady Lomond's notice was shattered with the first words.

"Palmistry?" inquired that lady briefly, with a look at Mr. Berend.

Lady Anstiss smiled with outward composure, but with inward rage.

"Oh, no," she said; "this is Mr. Berend, who is learned in Egyptian lore, and doubts the quality of my scarabæus."

But even as she said it, she rebelled against all that her words must imply.

It would seem to Mr. Berend that she was acknowledging his right to have held her hand, to have behaved in fact unpardonably; that she

was mitigating, explaining, condoning the offence all in one breath, and leaguering herself, as it were, with him against any insinuations that Lady Lomond might make.

Whether Mr. Berend perceived the situation or not it was impossible to tell.

He handed some tea to Lady Lomond, made one of his subtly inane remarks, and took his leave, saying, as he bowed over Lady Anstiss's hand, which he pressed more closely than the farewell warranted—

"I should like to feel quite certain about that scarabæus. Perhaps you will let me examine it again at leisure another day? It is exceedingly interesting to me."

And under the watchful eyes of the most ruthless scandal-promoter in Paris, Lady Anstiss was obliged to assent, to appear quite friendly and at ease with him, when all the time she felt every word he uttered a fresh provocation.

"Quite new, is he not?" said Lady Lomond; "that is, out here, I mean. An old friend of yours, no doubt?" which was embarrassing, when

Lady Anstiss was secretly making up her mind to cut him dead from that moment.

The door reopened before she answered, and Mr. Berend was back again.

"I forgot," he said. "I am the bearer of a message to Lord Mountfallen. Might I give it to him personally?"

"My father is away for three days," replied Lady Anstiss. "I thought you were aware of the fact."

She intended a reproof, and this time Mr. Berend did not ignore it.

"Quite so," he answered, "but my message is strictly a private matter. Perhaps I might be permitted Lord Mountfallen's address, or if I might send a note here could it be forwarded?"

"We are not forwarding any letters to him this time. They would only have missed him," she answered, giving him the cue he wanted, "but if you write here he will receive it on arrival."

"Thanks," said Mr. Berend laconically, and took his final departure.

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Societies

Hull Philatelic Society

Hon. Secretary: E. W. Drury, 28 Bond Street, Hull.
Meetings: Fortnightly; Tuesdays, 8 p.m.

Programme for 1906-7.

- 1906
Sept. 17. Opening Meeting.
Oct. 1. Display of Stamps of Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, and Leeward Islands.
Oct. 15. Ordinary Meeting for Exchange, etc.
Nov. 5. Display of Stamps of Barbados.
Nov. 10. Ordinary Meeting for Exchange, etc.
Dec. 3. Display of Stamps of Dominica and Grenada.
Dec. 17. Display of Stamps of Haiti.
1907
Jan. 7. Display of Stamps of Jamaica and Montserrat.
Jan. 21. Ordinary Meeting.
Feb. 4. Display of Stamps of St. Vincent and Cayman Islands.
Feb. 18. Display of Stamps of Great Britain.
Mar. 4. Display of Stamps of St. Kitts, St. Lucia, and Tobago.
Mar. 18. Display of Stamps of Greece.
April 1. Display of Stamps of Trinidad, Turks Islands, and Virgin Isles.
April 15. Display of Stamps of Western Australia and Victoria.
May 6. Annual Meeting.

Junior Philatelic Society Manchester Branch

President: I. J. Bernstein.
Hon. Sec.: J. R. M. Albrecht, 2 Seely Terrace, Pendleton.
Meetings: Y.M.C.A.

THE eighth meeting, the first of the session, was held at the Y.M.C.A. on 20 September. Thirty-six members were present, and Mr. Bernstein presided. The President in his address said he was very pleased that the branch had been so successful, and now had nearly a hundred members. In conclusion, he advised the members to take to

heart the lesson taught by the recent exhibition, that a good collection was made not so much by accumulating a number of high-priced stamps as by the study and research shown in making it. Messrs. F. J. Beazley Hudson, A. G. Pearson, J. T. Tweedale, W. H. Woods, and Dr. Floyd were elected members. The President then proposed a vote of thanks to the editors who had kindly sent their papers to the library; this was seconded by Mr. R. Loewenhaupt and passed unanimously. Mr. Gee gave a display of the stamps of the Falkland Islands. He mentioned that before regular stamps were issued the postage on letters was prepaid in cash, and the letters were then struck with a postmark indicating that the money had been paid. Regular stamps were first issued on 19 June, 1878, 1d., 6d., and 1s. In 1872 the external letter rate was reduced to 4d., and a stamp of that value was issued in September. Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson printed the stamps until 1881, when the contract was transferred to Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Mr. Gee also gave a display with notes of the stamps of Dominica.

Syllabus, Session 1906-7.

- 1906
20 September
6. 0, Bourse.
7. 15, Presidential Address.
7. 30, "Dominica and Falkland Isles." J. S. Gee.
4 October
6. 0, Bourse.
7. 30, Lantern Lecture. W. Dorning Beckton.
18 October
7. 30 (Friday), Exhibition of Collections that gained medals by members of Manchester Philatelic Society, at the Grand Hotel, Aytoun Street, to which members of the "Junior" are cordially invited.
18 October
6. 0, Bourse.
7. 30, Paper and display. "Entires." G. F. H. Gibbon.

- 1 November
6. o, Bourse.
- 7.30, "English Stamps used abroad." I. J. Bernstein.
- 8.15, Reading, "Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope." E. Tamsen.
- 15 November
6. o, Bourse.
- 7.30, "Types of Stamps." Nathan Heywood.
8. o, "Servia." F. W. Attack, jun.
- 6 December
6. o, Bourse.
- 7.30, "The War Issues of Peru." G. Lionel Campbell.
8. o, Reading, "The British Consular Mail, Madagascar."
- 20 December
7. o, Social Evening.
- 1907
- 3 January
6. o, Bourse.
- 7.30, Competitive Display.
8. o, Display with notes, "Bulgaria." M. F. Ascough.
- 11 January
8. o (Friday), Meeting of the Manchester Philatelic Society, at the Grand Hotel, "Exhibition of Interesting Stamps." "Juniors" are invited.
- 12 January
7.30 (Saturday), Lantern Lecture. F. J. Melville.
- 7 February
6. o, Bourse.
- 7.30, Display with notes, "Deccan." John G. Horner.
8. o, Display with notes, "Belgium." W. W. Munn.
- 11 February
6. o, Bourse.
- 7.30, "Great Britain." John S. Higgins, jun.
- 8.15, Reading, "Our Philatelic Journals and the men that run them." E. J. Nankivell.
- 7 March
6. o, Bourse.
- 7.30, "The Mulready Envelopes." J. R. M. Albrecht.
- 8.15, Display with notes, "Hawaii." James Taylor.
- 21 March
6. o, Bourse.
- 7.15, Auction. J. J. Darlow, Esq., Auctioneer.
- 8.15, Display with notes, "Newfoundland." W. Ward.
- 4 April
6. o, Bourse.
- 7.30, Display with notes, "Roman States." C. H. Coote.
8. o, Display with notes, "Italy." Leslie H. Atkinson.
- 18 April
6. o, Bourse.
- 7.30, "On the arrangement of a Collection." J. K. Sidebottom.
- 8.15, Display with notes, "Zululand." G. Ramsbottom.
- 1 May
6. o, Bourse.
7. o, Annual Meeting.
8. o, Election of Officers.

July

Annual Picnic, date to be announced.

The Society meets at the Y. M. C. A., Peter Street, Manchester, on above-mentioned dates.

Liverpool Philatelic Society

President: J. H. M. Savage.

Secretary: A. S. Allander, 71 Canning Street, Liverpool.

Meetings: Hotel St. George, Lime Street, Liverpool.

THE Society held the first meeting of the session 1906-7 on Monday, 24 September, at its new quarters, the Hotel St. George, Lime Street. The new President, Mr. J. H. M. Savage, welcomed a large attendance of members and visitors. The season started under good auspices, there being over eighty members on the books. During the evening one new member was elected, and six gentlemen were proposed for election.

The business for the evening was twofold: (1) an exhibition of the stamps of South Australia and Liberia, and (2) a Paper by Mr. F. W. Calloway on "Postmen and Foreign Posts."

The stamps exhibited were a good lot, those of South Australia, shown by Mr. Rockliff, being much admired.

Mr. Calloway's interesting paper covered a deal of ground, ranging from the days of early Persia, through the Roman Empire, on to ancient China. The shifts which out-of-the-way places were put to in order to communicate with other parts of the world were illustrated by the account of how one small mail-bag took four and a half months, and travelled 25,000 miles before it reached its destination, the actual distance between the ports of departure and reception being only 1200 miles.

A brief discussion and a vote of thanks to Mr. Calloway terminated the proceedings.

Junior Philatelic Society

New Honorary Secretary

THE attention of the members and other correspondents of the Junior Philatelic Society is directed to the change of Secretary. Mr. L. Savournin, 72 Long Lane, Aldersgate Street, E.C., is now the Honorary Secretary, to whom all communications respecting the work of the Society must be addressed. The new programme-prospectus for 1906-7 is now ready, and prospective members may have same, post-free, from the new Honorary Secretary.

Increase of Subscription

At the annual general meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society in Exeter Hall, on Thursday, 6 September, the following motion was carried, and the attention of intending members is particularly directed to the altered subscription:—

"That the subscription shall be 2s. 6d. per annum with an entrance fee of 2s. 6d. for new members over twenty-one years of age. For new members under twenty-one years of age and for ladies there shall be no entrance fee. The payment of £2 2s. covers life membership. Every member shall be considered a subscriber for the ensuing year unless his resignation in writing is received by the Secretary by the 1st October."

Editorial Address—EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

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- D. Horizontal pairs of all West India.
- E. All French, Spanish, and Portuguese stamps with all their colonies.

And so on, in any combination.

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 15
Whole No. 93

13 OCTOBER, 1906

VOL. IV.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Cucuta



YET another State of the United States of Colombia. Philatelically regarded, it is a most prolific aggregation of stamp-issuing States, the one consolation being that for the future we are promised that instead of every department issuing its own stamps, there will be one series for Colombia common to all. How long the various States will submit to such a sacrifice of revenue remains to be seen. Permanent

arrangements are no more likely in the postal than in the political world of this restless republic.

We are concerned just now with the insignificant district of Cucuta, which, with its little population of 13,000, took to issuing postage stamps in 1900.

This district of Colombia is in the department of Santander, and its full name seems to be San José de Cucuta. It is situated

near the frontier of Venezuela, and the little town of Cucuta is said to be the finest in the province of Santander. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1875.

Its Philatelic History

Some revolutionary kick-up seems to have been the excuse for the issue of postage stamps. The name of the revolutionary General, Andrez B. Fernandez, was over-printed on some of the first issue, but a correspondent writing from Honda, in the spring of 1901, assured the *Monthly Journal* that this hero was quite unknown out there, but in due course the stamps seem to have passed muster somehow. The first issue was a provisional one, made in 1900, and a regular series made its appearance in 1905.

1900. *Provisional*. Five values. Design: Arms of the Republic, with the value expressed in CVOS. Printed in black on coloured papers.



	<i>Imperf.</i>	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1 c., black on green	—	20	0
2 c. " white	—	22	6
5 c. " pink	—	20	0
10 c. " "	—	20	0
20 c. " yellow	—	30	0

1905. Seven values. Designs various as illustrated. All printed on white paper, and subsequently on yellow paper and the colours changed.



On white paper.
Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1 c., black	0	1
2 c., pale green	0	2
5 c., scarlet	0	4
10 c., deep blue	0	6
20 c., rose	—	—
20 c., chocolate	1	0
50 c., lilac	2	6
1 p., yellow	5	0
1 p., mauve	5	0

On yellow paper and colours changed.
Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1 c., yellow-green	0	1
2 c., pale red	0	2
5 c., deep blue	0	4
10 c., brown	0	6
20 c., deep green	1	0
50 c., vermilion	2	6

(To be continued.)

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My Favourite Country

An Interview with Mr. C. J. Phillips

By THE EDITOR

IT occurred to me that I might get excellent material for this series if I could corner the Managing Director of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., at home in his country retreat on the hills of Kent at Sevenoaks. So I laid myself out for an invitation to a game of tennis, and after I had been quite annihilated, we adjourned to the Den.

When I had safely cornered my victim I broached my plan of torture. Said I: "Now for a brief period of your existence will you kindly eliminate the dealer, and imagine yourself a thoroughbred, unsullied collector, and having converted yourself for the time being into a collector, confess what your choice would be of a favourite country in each continent? You are to make your choice as an experienced philatelist, and presumably as a specialist. Let the choice be determined by the opening for research, with the investment point of view as a secondary matter. Now let us start with your preference in Europe. In each case I shall want your reasons for your choice."

Favourite Country in Europe

"Well, my favourite country in Europe would be a group of countries, i.e. the Italian States. In the first place, they would be my choice for their historical associations. In the second place, because out of the whole group of European stamps, I still believe there is more new information to be got out of a scientific collection of the stamps of the Italian States than out of any other European group.

"Amongst points to be specially elucidated are the make-up and arrangement of the sheets of many different issues, such as the Roman States, Naples Cross, etc. A point of great interest in this group is the use of the stamps of one State in the territory of another. Then there is the question of reprints and of stamps forged and used against the Government. Again, the whole group is full of interesting minor varieties, such as the errors in Modena, the retouches in Sicily, varieties of type in Parma, and varieties in punctuation in the Papal States. The study of the cancellations is also decidedly interesting, especially if one includes in this group, as I do, the stamps of Lombardy or Austrian Italy.



"The only two States out of the whole group that have been exhaustively treated are Sicily and Modena, on both of which Dr. Diena has published very exhaustive works.

Favourite Country in Asia

"Here my choice would be Straits Settlements, and I should include the stamps overprinted for use in the Native States of Johor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong.



"A number of years ago Mr. William Brown, of Salisbury, published a Handbook on this group, but he only touched the fringe of the subject. There are still very many points to be cleared up as to the settings and printings of a large number of the stamps. Mr. Brown's work was subsequently followed up by a series of articles by Major Evans in the *Monthly Journal*.

"The great drawback in the study of these stamps is the almost insuperable difficulty of getting sheets or large blocks of many of the early provisionals.

Favourite Country in Africa

"If Transvaals had not been so thoroughly exhausted in the new work, Part III of Africa, of the Philatelic Society of London, I should unhesitatingly have taken that country as the finest country for study in the continent of Africa.

"But now I think Natal affords more scope for research.

"I believe that the overprinted POSTAGE on the issue of 1869 occurs in three or four types on the same sheets. I have had pairs and strips of these stamps showing at least two types joined together, and it will be a very interesting study to find out how the overprints were arranged in the sheet. There are many minor varieties even in the issues from 1869 to 1880, and I feel sure there is much work to be done in this small but really interesting country.



Favourite Country in North America

"Here it must be the land of Roosevelt.

"Although my friend Mr. J. N. Luff has published an admirable *History of the Stamps of the United States*, still, after looking all round North America, including even the West Indies, I cannot see any single country that I would as soon take up as I would the fine old stamps of the United States of America.



"Probably there is not very much to find out about them, but the same applies to all the North American Colonies and to most of the West Indies, and I should only have Mexico left to fall back on, and that country is so vast and so complicated that I don't think I should ever care to take it up as a serious object of study.

"The stamps of the United States in fine condition, especially unused and well centred, are in my opinion still considerably undervalued. There are a great many rare varieties, such as special printings, the laid and the double papers, that may be found with a little research.

"The old stamps present a magnificent range of shades.

"One branch to which I should certainly devote more attention than is given to it in this country, with one or two notable exceptions, would be the collection of the Carrier stamps and of the so-called semi-official issues that appeared in Baltimore, Boston, Charlestown, Philadelphia, Louisville, New York, etc. These stamps are extremely interesting, and they are much rarer than people think. A fine collection of them would require a great deal of time to get together.

Favourite Country in South America

"My vote goes to Venezuela. You may wonder at my choosing this country out of the whole of South America, embracing as it does such countries as British Guiana, Uruguay, Chili, Brazil, etc. Yet, after carefully considering the matter, I am of opinion that there is more to be discovered about the early issues of Venezuela than about any other country in South America.



"In the first issue of 1859 it is no easy matter to separate the lithographed from the engraved, and the make-up of the sheets of this and the issue of 1866-7 requires a great deal more study.

"The stamps of 1880 have been extensively reprinted, both perf. 11 and perf. 12, on differ-

ent kinds of paper and in many varying shades, and this is an issue that wants much more study.

"The modern issues are certainly somewhat speculative, but even in these there is a great deal of work to be done in order to separate the wheat from the chaff, and although Venezuela is not a country that I have ever specialized, it is the one country in South America that I should be inclined to take up if I had the time to spare.

"Next to Venezuela I should place Peru as a subject offering scope for profitable study of high historical interest.

Favourite Country in Oceania

"Here I unhesitatingly plump for the Fiji Islands.

"The stamps of the Australian Colonies have been very exhaustively studied, and probably there is not much new information to be obtained in regard to any one colony, but with the Fiji Islands the matter is entirely different. This small group has been quite neglected, and I do not think that collectors know what a marvellous collection could be formed by any one who takes up the stamps seriously.

"First we have the completing of the *Fiji Times Express* on both papers. Later on the stamps were printed in Sydney, and these Sydney-printed stamps were done in October, 1874, when the islands were ceded to Great Britain, overprinted with the letters V.R. in Gothic or Roman type. I have already partly reconstructed plates of two of these values, and by this means have been able to find out the position on the sheet of all the minor varieties. This locating of minor varieties on a sheet, though seemingly trivial in itself, is one of our greatest safeguards against the forgery-monger.

"In the later issues, commencing from 1876, we have most extraordinary work where the original boxwood die was drilled out, plugs of wood inserted, and new values engraved on these plugs, and from these original dies electrotype plates were prepared for the different values.

"The whole subject is very interesting, and in a high degree philatelic. In fact, I do not know a more interesting country, or one more likely to yield a good financial return than the forming of a fine collection of the stamps of the Fiji Islands."



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Surcharges

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

IN a recent contribution to *G.S.W.*, in which various suggestions were made as to the lines on which a simplified collection could be formed, mention was made of surcharges. We ventured the opinion that it would be impossible to ignore these altogether (as some extremists would have us do), as their omission would seriously detract from the interest and completeness of a collection, even were that collection formed in the most restricted manner possible.

To the majority of philatelists surcharges are interesting because they are provisional issues, and although they account for a goodly number of the varieties listed in Gibbons' current catalogues, the general collector will not find them a worry if he contents himself with only the standard types and omits all those that are of minor importance.

But the difficulty is to know which are the standard varieties for which spaces should be provided in one's albums, and which are the ones of minor interest that can be eliminated. To reduce the catalogue lists of surcharges to the least possible number of essential varieties suitable for a simplified collection is not quite such an easy matter as simplifying perforations and watermarks for the same purpose.

In the following short article we purpose making several suggestions as to how surcharge varieties can be limited so as to conform to our ideas of a simplified collection as set forth in the issue of *G.S.W.* for 22 September. It is, we know, quite easy to say: "Collect only those types that are of first importance"; but the task of eliminating these from the minor varieties is one that bristles with difficulties. After grappling with the subject for some considerable time, we came to the conclusion that the following are the three "essentials" with regard to surcharged stamps:—

1. Surcharges altering the nationality of a stamp.
2. Surcharges changing the facial value of a stamp.
3. Surcharges restricting the use of a stamp.

No. 1. In this group there are many interesting varieties. An instance that will occur to most collectors is the first issue of Gibraltar. The values of this set were printed from the plates of the Bermudian stamps and then surcharged with the name of the "key to the Mediterranean" to transform them to Gibraltar stamps. The South African Republic issues overprinted "V.R. Transvaal" show how stamps of a foreign State were con-

verted into British Colonials by means of a surcharge, and the many "V.R.I." varieties that made their appearance during the recent war between Boers and Britons are instances of the same kind.

Another historic example occurs in the stamps of Peru surcharged with the Chilian Arms, when the Chilian army occupied some of the territory belonging to its neighbour.

No. 2. There are few countries among whose stamps one or more may not be found with their values altered by means of a surcharge, so that it is unnecessary to name specific examples.

No. 3. This group includes Official, Postage Due, etc. stamps; but as we decided to omit all these classes from our simplified collection, we need hardly trouble to consider them further here.

We have also decided to omit all errors, so that inverted, double, triple, etc. surcharges and stamps overprinted with the wrong values will not require attention.

Having arrived so far, it now seems to us that our task of simplification is not complete until we have also made the following eliminations:—

- (a) Varieties of type.
- (b) Minor varieties.
- (c) Varieties of colour.

Of these points (a) and (b) are in a sense identical, but we have divided them in this manner to make our reasoning doubly clear.

Point A. *Varieties of Type*.—By a strict interpretation of the rule to omit varieties of type, a good deal of elimination can be performed without, we think, in any way detracting from the philatelic merit of our simplified collection. For instance, no distinction may be made between the various types of British Bechuanaland surcharge that occur on, say, the 1d. stamp of the Cape of Good Hope; the two types of THREE PENCE on 1s. of Bermuda (1874 issue) need not be differentiated; and one of the seven types of the "10" on 30 cents, claret, of the 1879-82 provisionals of the Straits Settlements would be found ample, etc. etc.

Differences such as "5," "5 cents," or "Five Cents" in a surcharge present a rather fine point for discussion; but as they have the same meaning, inasmuch as they all represent the value of the stamp as 5 cents, and as our endeavour is to simplify matters as far as is logically possible, we think it advisable to make no distinction between varieties of this class.

Of course, surcharges representing the same value, but overprinted on stamps of

different denominations, such as the 1 cent surcharges of 1892 of the Straits Settlements, would have to be treated as distinct varieties.

Point B. Minor Varieties.—In this group we place those stamps of a more or less trivial nature, which, though interesting to the specialist, can be discarded without regret by the general collector. We mean such varieties as period omitted, as in some of the Orange River Colony stamps; wrong-fount letters, as in several Siamese values; the inverted "q" for "b" of Zanzibar; the broken letters in the 1889 surcharges of Gibraltar, etc.

Point C. Varieties of Colour.—This group brings us to another debatable point. We have decided to take stamps of the same design and value printed in different colours, and to include stamps of distinct denominations overprinted with the same surcharge, and we have now to make up our minds whether it is necessary to collect two stamps, surcharged in the same manner, but one overprinted in, say, black and the other in red, as distinct varieties. When the variation in colour makes no difference to the facial value of the stamp as shown by the surcharge, and as surcharges are by no means so philatelically important as the stamps themselves, we are of opinion that no distinction need be made between these varieties.

Having now come to a decision on these various points, we will take the stamps of two countries—Bechuanaland and Siam—to see how our system works. Varieties of shade, perforation, watermark, paper, and type will be treated exactly as detailed in our remarks anent "A Simplified Collection" in *G. S. W.* for 22 September.

BECHUANALAND

We have chosen this colony as a subject for experiment owing to the fact that all its stamps are surcharged ones, and also because it is probably the most difficult one to adapt to the method of simplification set out in the foregoing notes.

This colony has two divisions—British Bechuanaland and Bechuanaland Protectorate—each of which has its own stamps, so that we shall have to treat them separately.

1. British Bechuanaland

Armed with that indispensable collector's companion, Gibbons Catalogue for 1906-7, we find the stamps of British Bechuanaland can practically be divided into three main sets, viz. stamps of Cape Colony surcharged, ordinary stamps of Great Britain surcharged, and the unappropriated dies suitably overprinted in the space provided for the purpose at the base of the designs.

The numeral surcharges of 7 August, 1888,

can be omitted, as they do not in any way alter the facial values of the stamps overprinted.

By applying the various "rules of omission" explained above, we find the following are the essential varieties that will be required for our simplified collection:—

No.	Description.	S. G. No.	Cat. Price.
<i>1886-95. Stamps of Cape of Good Hope surcharged.</i>			
			<i>s. d.</i>
1.	½d., black	30	0 6
2.	1d., carmine	39	0 6
3.	2d., brown	40	0 6
4.	3d., claret	3	2 0
5.	4d., blue	1	5 0
6.	6d., violet	8	10 0
7.	1s., green	9	30 0
<i>1887. Unappropriated dies surcharged.</i>			
8.	1d., lilac	11	0 6
9.	2d. "	12	0 6
10.	3d. "	13	0 8
11.	4d. "	14	2 0
12.	6d. "	15	2 0
13.	1s., green	16	1 6
14.	2s. "	17	2 9
15.	2s. 6d. "	18	3 6
16.	5s. "	19	6 0
17.	10s. "	20	14 0
18.	£1, lilac	21	40 0
19.	£5 "	22	100 0
<i>1888.</i>			
20.	½d. on 3d., lilac	29	30 0
<i>1887-94. Stamps of Great Britain surcharged.</i>			
21.	½d., vermilion	10	0 2
22.	1d., lilac	34	0 2
23.	2d., green and red	35	0 3
24.	4d., brown and green	36	0 6
25.	6d., purple on red	37	1 0
26.	1s., green	38	1 4
<i>1897. Cape of Good Hope stamp surcharged.</i>			
27.	½d., green	41	0 6
2. Bechuanaland Protectorate			
These consist chiefly of the stamps of British Bechuanaland surcharged "Protectorate," excepting the later issues, where, as stated, they are overprinted on the stamps of Great Britain.			
Applying our usual system of elimination, we find the following essential varieties:—			
No.	Description.	S. G. No.	Cat. Price.
<i>1888.</i>			
			<i>s. d.</i>
28.	½d., vermilion	51	0 3
<i>1888.</i>			
29.	1d., lilac	53	1 3
30.	2d. "	54	6 6
31.	3d. "	55	25 0
32.	4d. "	58	15 0
33.	6d. "	57	5 0
34.	1s., green	59	7 6
35.	2s. "	60	100 0
36.	2s. 6d. "	61	160 0
37.	5s. "	62	200 0
38.	10s. "	63	240 0
<i>1889.</i>			
39.	½d., black	64	0 4

No.	Description.	S. G. No.	Cat. Price.
	<i>1889.</i>		
40.	¼d. on ½d., vermilion	67	1 0
<i>1897-1901. Stamps of Great Britain surcharged.</i>			
41.	¼d., vermilion	68	0 1
42.	¼d., green	74	0 1
43.	id., lilac	69	0 3
44.	2d., green and red	70	0 3
45.	3d., brown on yellow	71	0 5
46.	4d., green and brown	72	0 6
47.	6d., purple on red	73	0 8

No.	Description.	S. G. No.	Cat. Price.
<i>1904-6. Stamps of Great Britain surcharged.</i>			
48.	¼d., green	75	0 1
49.	id., scarlet	76	0 2
50.	2½d., ultramarine	77	0 4

These stamps could be arranged as follows:—

Page 1 of Album.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.					
<i>1886-95.</i>					
1	2	3	4	5	
	6	7			
<i>1887.</i>					
8	9	10	11	12	
13	14	15	16	17	
	18	19			
<i>1888.</i>					
	20				
<i>1887-94.</i>					
21	22	23	24	25	26
<i>1897.</i>					
	27				

Page 2 of Album.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.					
<i>1888.</i>					
	28				
<i>1888.</i>					
29	30	31	32	33	
34	35	36	37	38	
<i>1889. 1889.</i>					
	39	40			
<i>1897-1901.</i>					
41	42	43	44		
	45	46	47		
<i>1904-6.</i>					
	48	49	50		

SIAM

This country is also a very suitable one for experiment, for its issues are largely composed of surcharges. The task of simplifying these in accordance with the rules previously

adopted leaves us with the following essential varieties:—

No.	Description.	S. G. No.	Cat. Price.
<i>1883.</i>			
1.	1 lotte, blue	3	0 2
2.	1 att, rose	4	1 0
3.	1 pynung, red	5	2 6
4.	1 songpy, yellow	6	0 8
5.	1 salung, brown-orange	7	1 9
<i>1885.</i>			
6.	1 tical on 1 lotte	9	12 6
<i>1887-90.</i>			
7.	1 att, green	31	0 1
8.	2 atts, green and carmine	13	0 1
9.	3 " " blue	14	0 1
10.	4 " " brown	15	0 2
11.	8 " " yellow	16	0 2
12.	12 " " purple and carmine	17	0 2
13.	24 " " blue	18	0 2
14.	64 " " brown	19	0 6
<i>1889.</i>			
15.	1 att on 1 pynung	20	0 2
<i>1890.</i>			
16.	1 att on 2 atts	21	0 2
17.	1 " 3 "	24	0 6
18.	2 atts on 3 "	26	1 0
<i>1893.</i>			
19.	4 atts on 24 atts	34	0 3
<i>1894-98.</i>			
20.	1 att on 64 atts	44	0 1
21.	2 atts on 64 "	61	0 4
22.	3 " 12 "	63	0 2
23.	4 " 12 "	65	0 2
24.	10 " 24 "	68	0 2
<i>1899.</i>			
25.	1 att on 12 atts	81	0 3
<i>1899.</i>			
26.	1 att, green	84	10 0
27.	2 atts, green and red	85	7 6
28.	3 " carmine and blue	86	15 0
29.	4 " black and green	86a	20 0
30.	10 " rose "	86b	20 0
<i>1900.</i>			
31.	1 att, green	87	0 1
32.	2 atts "	88	0 1
33.	3 " red and blue	89	0 2
34.	4 " carmine	90	0 2
35.	8 " green and orange	91	0 2
36.	10 " ultramarine	92	0 3
37.	12 " purple and carmine	93	0 3
38.	24 " " blue	94	0 6
39.	64 " " chestnut	95	0 9
<i>1904.</i>			
40.	2 atts, scarlet and blue	96	0 1
41.	3 " green	97	0 2
42.	4 " chocolate and pink	98	0 2
43.	6 " carmine	99	0 3
44.	14 " violet-blue	100	0 3
45.	28 " chocolate and blue	101	0 5
<i>1905.</i>			
46.	1 att on 14a	102	0 2
47.	2 atts on 28a	103	0 4
<i>1906.</i>			
48.	1 att, green and yellow	105	—
49.	2 atts, grey and violet	106	—
50.	3 " green	107	—
51.	4 " red and sepia	108	—
52.	5 " carmine	109	—
53.	8 " bistre and black	110	—
54.	12 " blue	111	—
55.	24 " red-brown	112	—
56.	1 tical, bistre and blue	113	—

These could be arranged in the following manner with good effect :—

Page 1 of Album.

1883.				
1	2	3	4	5
1885.				
6				
1887-90.				
7	8	9	10	11
		12	13	14
1889.	1890.			1893.
15	16	17	18	19
1894-98.				
20	21	22	23	24
1899.				
25				

Page 2 of Album.

1899.					
26	27	28	29	30	
1900.					
31	32	33	34	35	
		36	37	38	39
1904.					
40	41	42	43	44	45
1905.					
			46	47	
1906.					
48	49	50	51	52	
		53	54	55	56

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BAHAMAS—*continued*

One Shilling, green

Issue of 1862-3. Watermark Crown and C.C.
Perforated 12½, 14

Issue of 1862. Watermark Crown and C.A.
Perforated 14

THE design, paper, and manner of printing of this stamp are all considerably different from those of the stamps just described; and I think that, on the whole, the forgers have not been quite so successful in this as in the lower values. However, my readers must judge for themselves.

Genuine.—Engraved in *épargne*, perforation and watermark as above, on slightly *glacé* paper.



The stamp, though not particularly striking, is very carefully engraved. The face is shaded almost all over, though there is a small, unshaded portion at the corner of the nose, and another at the top of the forehead. The ear is all shaded, except the tip, which hangs down a little. Just under the middle A of BAHAMAS, there is a small circle or ring, with another circle in the centre of it. The conch-shell in the right lower corner has a sharp spike projecting from the right-hand side, about the centre, and another from the left-hand side, at the bottom. There are five leaves at the base of the pine-apple, and five more in the bunch at the top. If a straight line were drawn down through the centre of the pine-apple, it would cut into the

o of ONE, considerably to the right of its centre. The white space round the central medallion is equally broad all round, and the outline of the portrait does not trespass upon this white space anywhere. There is a tiny full-stop after the Etruscan bordering to the right, above the G of SHILLING; and the upper horizontal stroke of the last key in this pattern is wanting, as the border cuts it off.

Forged.—Lithographed, on ordinary, white wove paper, unperforated, or pin-perforated 13, no watermark, un gummed. The front of the face, from the forehead to the chin, has hardly any shading upon it. The rim of the ear is white, and the lobe of it inclines forward instead of downward. The letters of the name BAHAMAS are clumsily copied, and the circle under the middle A has a dot in the centre of it. The spikes on the conch-shell are absent. There are only four leaves at the base of the pine-apple, and the leaves on the top cannot be counted. A line drawn down through the centre of the pine-apple would cut exactly through the centre of the O of ONE. The white space round the inside of the central medallion is much broader in some parts than others; notably under the MA of BAHAMAS, and below the base of the neck. The chignon, and the pointed front of the neck, project slightly into this white space. There is no stop at the right-hand end of the Etruscan or key-pattern, and the last key over the G of SHILLING is only a straight line. The base of the defective key over the S of SHILLING is much longer than the bases of the others; whereas, in the genuine, it is of the same length as the rest.

Fourpence (Provisional), mauve and black issue of 1883. Watermark Crown and CC. Perforated 12½ and 14

This is the Sixpence before described, with the value **FOURPENCE**, as here illustrated, surcharged on it in black. It will be understood that the forgers have taken the genuine Sixpence, only the surcharge being counterfeited.

Genuine.—The lettering is in thick, rather clumsy and blotchy Roman capitals, 2½ mm. high. It is all in one word—FOURPENCE—and so wide that there is scarcely room for it on the stamp. From the centre of the upright stroke of the F to the centre of the upright stroke of the last E, the distance is 17½ mm. The lettering is deeply sunk into the paper. From the centre of the upright stroke of the R to the centre of the upright stroke of the P, the distance is just a shade over 2 mm.

Forged.—The lettering is not nearly so thick and clumsy as in the genuine, and the letters are

exactly 2 mm. high. The surcharge is in two distinct words—FOUR PENCE—and there is a stop after PENCE. There is room for the surcharge and the stop on the stamp. From the centre of the upright stroke of the F to the centre of the upright stroke of the last E, the distance is 16½ mm. The lettering is hardly, if at all, sunk into the paper. From the centre of the upright stroke of the R to the centre of the upright stroke of the P, the distance is 3½ mm. I think the above measurements will suffice for the detection of this forgery.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—1, 54; also the same, with a large B in the centre; also penstrokes; also the date written in pen-and-ink, like the cancellation on an English receipt stamp. (This last is probably a fiscal cancellation.)

Forged.—6 (no numerals), 22, 33, 54, 62. As to the surcharged Fourpence, this, of course, bears the genuine cancellations, but *under*, not over, the surcharge.

(To be continued.)

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Bosnia and Herzegovina.—There have been rumours for a long time about a gorgeous new series of the pictorial order for Bosnia. The stamps were to have been printed from steel plates. We hear that the steel plates were prepared, but their use has been abandoned on the score of expense, and the stamps are now being printed from electros. As a result they have a very cheap appearance. We illustrate the series from early copies kindly lent to us. The stamps, we are informed, will not be on sale until November.





Perf.

	s.	d.
1 h., black	.	—
2 h., violet	.	—
3 h., olive-green	.	—
5 h., grass-green	.	—
6 h., red-brown	.	—
10 h., carmine	.	—
20 h., sepia	.	—
25 h., indigo	.	—
30 h., blue-green	.	—
35 h., slate-green	.	—
40 h., vermilion	.	—
45 h., terra cotta	.	—
50 h., claret	.	—
1 kronen, lake	.	—
2 " dark green	.	—
5 " slate-blue	.	—

Brazil.—The 1000 reis has been received on watermarked paper.



Wmk. CORREIO FEDERAL REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL, in single-line capitals, in the sheet.

Perf.

	Unused.
	s. d.
10 r., blue and rose	0 1
20 r., " and orange	0 2
50 r., green	0 2
100 r., carmine	0 3
200 r., deep blue	0 6
300 r., black and green	0 9
1000 r., claret and green	—

Hayti.—It appears that this model republic requires two sets of postage stamps, one for external correspondence and the other for internal use. Those for external use have their values expressed in CENTIMES DE PIASTRE, and those for internal use in CENTIMES DE GOURDE. On page 169 we chronicled the set for external use, and we have now received the set for internal use, which, for the present, seems to be confined to four low values.



	Perf.	Unused.
		s. d.
1 centime de gourde, blue	.	—
2 " " yellow	.	—
3 " " slate	.	—
7 " " green	.	—

Maldives.—We have received through Gibbons New Issue Service the first issues for these islands. As already announced, they consist of the current stamps of Ceylon overprinted with the word MALDIVES in *sans-serif* capitals across the top of the stamp, obliterating the word CEYLON. The first stamps received are the 2 c., 5 c., 15 c., and 25 c.

It will be remembered that we published full particulars of these islands on page 282, Vol. III, *G. S. W.*

The stamps overprinted are all on multiple CA paper. We illustrate the stamps overprinted; the 15 c. and 25 c. are of the same design as the 30 c.



Current stamps of Ceylon overprinted MALDIVES.
Wmk. multiple CA. Perf.

	s.	d.
2 c., orange-brown	.	—
5 c., lilac	.	—
15 c., blue	.	—
25 c., pale brown	.	—

Panama.—We are indebted to Messrs. J. M. Bartels & Co. for an early copy of the first of a new series for this republic. This series has been designed, engraved, and printed by the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Co. of New York. We have seen only the 1 centesimo, which we illustrate, but we understand the other values will be of the same design. The currency is this time equivalent to United States gold.



	Perf.	s.	d.
1 centesimo, green	.	—	—

Victoria.—Gibbons New Issue Service sends us the 5d. value on paper watermarked Crown A.



	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1d., green	.	0 1	—
1d., rose	.	0 2	0 1
2d., violet	.	—	—
3d., orange	.	—	—
4d., olive-bistre	.	0 6	—
5d., red-brown	.	—	—
6d., green	.	—	—
9d., rose	.	—	—
1s., orange-yellow	.	1 4	—

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 301 Strand, London, W.C.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The London Philatelic Society

CAN it be that the Philatelic Society of London is to be galvanized into life once more? Though terribly sceptical, I am half inclined to be sanguine, for that tireless worker Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg has taken the programme in hand, and has got together a very fine bill of fare for the coming season, which opens on 18 October, 1905, with a meeting at the town residence of the Vice-President, the Earl of Crawford.

Ideal Philatelic Society Work

But what takes my special fancy in the programme of the London Philatelic Society is the following note at the head of the list:—

An evening has been set apart for the discussion of the Reference List of the Stamps of New South Wales for the forthcoming work on these stamps. It is desirable that as many members as possible should attend and bring their collections, in order to make the list as complete and accurate as possible. Uncatalogued varieties especially should be brought or sent to the Hon. Sec. of the Society.

One evening for the discussion of the Reference List of New South Wales! Of course it will be an all-night sitting!

Maldives Come at Last

THE Maldives, or at least some of them, have arrived at last. They are, as announced, current stamps of Ceylon overprinted "Maldives." Here, then, is another new country for the modest beginner to start with *de novo*. And it is a British possession, or rather under British protection, which is much the same thing from a philatelic point of view, for it goes into Part I of our Gibbons.

The "Olive Blossom" Barbados

THERE seems to be quite an epidemic of opinions on the artistic value of the new Barbados 1d. of *Olive Blossom* renown. The local critics go for it as if it were a very ugly production, whilst non-local critics are almost unanimous in its praise. As a speculation, I question if it will pay; for, printed in three colours as it is, it must be an expensive stamp. It is therefore unlikely that it will have a long life.

A Philatelic Index

THOSE of us who go in for a philatelic library owe our special thanks to Mr. W. A. R. Jex Long for having compiled for our use an excellent *Philatelic Index* to the chief English philatelic periodicals. It is not an exhaustive work, but it is excellent so far as it goes. I do not want to make an enemy for life of Mr. Jex Long, but I should like to hear that he had decided to make an exhaustive index on a more elaborate plan of all the chief philatelic periodicals published in the English language. The publication of such a work should be undertaken by the Philatelic Society of London, and I have little doubt that the Council would be quite willing to discuss the matter. Meanwhile, Mr. Jex Long's

Index is a splendid contribution. It is published at 4s. by Messrs. Douglas & Co., 10 Waterloo Street, Glasgow.

A Philatelic Library

IT is surprising how few collectors go in for a philatelic library. In philatelic matters as well as in other things it is the few who read books. Mr. John Morley some years ago remarked on the paucity of books even in wealthy houses. And yet in philatelic matters especially it is the well-read man who makes the successful philatelist. Every collector, even the beginner, should get together the best philatelic books he can afford, and he should always bind at least his favourite philatelic periodical.

Juniors' Increase of Subscription

I AM wondering how the increase in the subscription will affect the membership of the Junior Society. It is raised from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., i.e. it is nearly doubled. It was rather venturesome to think expenses could be met with an eighteen-penny subscription, but however obviously necessary an increase may be, people do not take kindly to it. I trust, however, it will not be prejudicial to the Juniors.

Rarities at Glencining's

A NUMBER of curios and rare postage stamps will attract collectors to Messrs. Glencining's rooms at the end of the month. They include that extreme rarity the fourpenny stamp of Western Australia, which has the central design of the swan inverted, a copy of which elicited a bid of £400 last season.

An example of that rare philatelic specimen a two-sided Mexican stamp, both the obverse and reverse of which represent a distinct stamp, will also be offered for sale, while among other rarities are a Hawaiian stamp, valued at £100, and a British stamp with the "Govt. Parcels" surcharge inverted, which, it is believed, will realize nearly £50.

Australian Commonwealth Stamps

ACCORDING to the latest news the Bill for the taking over of the debts of the Australian States by the Commonwealth has been lost in the Federal Senate, and the project for the institution of Australian Consols has, therefore, been dropped. Presumably this means a further postponement of the uniform series of postage stamps.

THE BEST STAMP HINGES

We have prepared a new stamp hinge, of convenient size, put up in *air-tight tin boxes*, each containing 1000 hinges of good tough paper, doubly gummed, and thus easily peelable.

Post-free, 7d. per box.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

The Stamp Market

By AN ODD LOT

The Hetley Collection to be Sold

No sooner have I noted the absence of any big collection from the opening auction catalogues of the season than I receive the news that the magnificent collection formed by Dr. and Mrs. Hetley, of Norwood, is to be sold by Messrs. Glendining & Co.

I hear that the collection catalogues up to over £10,000. It is housed in thirty volumes, mostly Stanley Gibbons large Philatelic Albums, and has been the work of thirty years.

A speciality has been made of British Colonies, Japan, Roumania, and various other countries. It is the most important collection that has come into the auctions for some years.

The collection will occupy several sales, the first being about 17 November next. Catalogues may be had from the auctioneers, Messrs. Glendining & Co., Ltd., 7 Argyll Street, Regent Street, London, W.

Dr. and Mrs. Hetley

Dr. Hetley is a busy medical practitioner of Upper Norwood, and was, until recently, a member of the Philatelic Society of London. He attended the meetings occasionally, but always

declared that Mrs. Hetley was the real collector, and that he knew very little; but when we fell to discussing the papers read, Dr. Hetley's remarks always indicated a pretty shrewd idea of the matter in hand.

Other Auctions

I HEAR that, apart from the Hetley Collection, supplies of stamps are very slack for the auctions. Somehow or another collectors do not appear anxious to sell. Possibly matters may improve later on if prices are tempting, for with the hundreds of collectors who like to change from one country to another, there must be a good many always ready to go to auction.

Too many Auctions

Possibly we have had a plethora of auctions. In the opinion of many collectors there are far too many. Yet the rumour is being revived of a certain dealer's longing for the rostrum. If he makes the plunge, I am inclined to think he will soon wish he had not done so. Stamp-auction work is not all beer and skittles, for the labour of cataloguing is very heavy, and competition is telling its tale.

Ingle-nook Yarns

Diplomatic Reasons

By G. P. GILLARD

CHAPTER II

FOR thirty-six hours Lady Anstiss did not see Mr. Berend again, and during that period, in the intervals between her social distractions, the thought of him recurred so often that at last she positively wished to see him. She intended to show him plainly that he had transgressed, that she was not to be approached in the easy fashion he had adopted, and that the idea of friendship between them was quite out of the question.

She meant, in fact, to snub him as never had any rising young diplomat been snubbed before.

Armed with these pleasant resolutions, she felt really gratified when, at a dinner to which she had gone under Lady Lomond's chaperonage, she found that Mr. Berend was sitting on her left hand.

She was fully prepared for any advances he might make, and it took her some time to realize that he was evidently not going to make any at all.

He acknowledged her presence with polite gravity, and thereafter devoted himself to a lady on his other side, taking no part in her conversation, but taking a good part of the general talk.

She found herself listening to his conversation, acknowledging with unwillingness that it was

clever, and betrayed no immaturity such as his face suggested; finally she began to feel piqued that he should ignore her, and to think that if Lady Lomond noticed it, that good lady would be sure to weave a new romance from his conduct.

After dinner the same thing occurred. Mr. Berend, without seeming to do so in any marked manner, contrived to avoid her, and, strange to say, this chafed her, although she was surrounded all the evening by other men.

It vexed her, too, that Mr. Berend should appear to be concentrating on Lady Lomond, and Lady Anstiss wondered that he should be content to listen to such lengthy discourse from a woman who was nothing if she was not gossiping.

She felt a sort of relief when at last the moment for departure came, and, passing Mr. Berend with the slightest bow as he held the door open, swept downstairs in a less equable frame of mind than was her wont. To her surprise, when she followed Lady Lomond down the steps to the carriage, Mr. Berend, running lightly after them, jumped in too.

"I asked Mr. Berend to come with us," said Lady Lomond, "because if you do not mind I should like you to drive me home first, and I thought he could then escort you on to the Rue de la Place." The smile which accompanied

this remark conveyed that she thought she had done a very clever and acceptable thing in giving these two an opportunity for a *l'le-d'lelle*.

"Thanks," replied Lady Anstiss stiffly, "but I am afraid that will be taking Mr. Berend quite out of his way; and I am accustomed to drive alone very often."

The matter, however, appeared to be settled, and she could only invoke some silent anathemas on Lady Lomond's head for her officiousness, and determine that she should match Mr. Berend in behaviour, and would ignore him even when they were left to each other's society.

But she reckoned without her host; for the moment after Lady Lomond had entered her own house and the carriage had started again Mr. Berend, calmly taking the vacant place beside Lady Anstiss, said in an earnest tone, quite different from his usual one—

"I have longed for and yet dreaded this moment. Lady Anstiss, I felt that to-night there was only one subject I could speak to you about, and that I did not care to touch on in the presence of others. It is a matter of indifference to you, but to me it is not only a serious one—it is a very distressing one."

He paused; and she tried to remember some of the chill and cutting remarks with which she had intended to show him how great was the distance that divided them.

But she had been wholly unprepared for this new method of advance, and, as only irrelevant replies occurred to her, she contented herself with silence.

"I am going away," he continued, "to-morrow."

"Going away?" she echoed involuntarily.

"Why, you have only just come. How is that?"

"I have pledged myself to fulfil a certain task in a certain space of time; the time ends to-morrow morning, and the task is uncompleted. Therefore I shall leave Paris for Brussels in the afternoon. Failure is quite insupportable to me as to those who engaged me. But I should not mind it so much if it were not for two things."

Again he paused, and again she was silent. They were nearing the Rue de la Place now; he knew that a few moments only remained to him.

"You do not ask me what they are," he said, with reproach, "and you will probably add it to my other iniquities if I tell you. Yet, Lady Anstiss, I must tell you."

His manner was strangely eager; she wished that she could feel more annoyed at it than she did.

"One reason is because when I leave Paris I feel like the moth who goes out into the dark night and who longs to be fluttering his wings still round the light that dazzled him, that would have scorched him if he could have reached it. And the other—may I tell you the other?"

"You have not waited for my permission so far," she answered, half petulantly, half relentingly.

"There is no time to wait," he said. "The other is that I have added to my failure an unnecessary piece of stupidity which I deplore, and which is all the more aggravating because it is not yet ir retrievable."

"What do you mean, Mr. Berend?" Her voice sounded softened even to herself; yet she had not quite intended it.

"I mean that it is in your power to do me an inestimable service; to soften my disgrace, and give me, in fact, another chance with the powers that be. I wrote a note—the note of which I spoke to you—to your father, on a private matter; and at the same time I was copying an important and strictly private statement for the Club, for my chief. An important and strictly private paper is now missing, and the question is: Could it be by any carelessness have been placed in the envelope addressed to Lord Mountfallen? If so—" He made an expressive gesture of hopelessness.

"But what can I do?" She looked at him in real astonishment. This strange young man had the faculty of exciting her interest, certainly, as well as displeasure.

"You can allow me to open my own letter—in your presence—to seal it up again, after taking out the accidental enclosure if it is there, and so retrieve what otherwise will be a very disastrous piece of bad luck."

"I do not see how it would be possible for me to do this," she said, after a moment's thought. "My father returns at ten to-morrow. I should find it difficult to explain it to him, to give him a sufficient reason for having ventured to interfere with his letters."

"If you would allow me to call and say good-bye at a quarter to ten," he pleaded, "in any case it would be a favour that I should prize immensely, and it is the last I shall ever ask of you."

It was extraordinary! This was in reality only the third time she had seen him, yet he was speaking to her with all the force and fervour of a long-tried lover.

And the amazement she felt at him was equalled by that which she felt at herself: for, to her own surprise, she was neither indifferent nor resentful. There was a magnetic force about him which carried all before it.

They had turned into the Rue de la Place: a moment more and they must part.

"A mere formal visit of farewell," Mr. Berend urged. "Lady Anstiss, you do not know what it means to me, or you would not hesitate. It is my career—it is my life!"

The carriage had stopped—the footman had opened the door; before she had time to answer, Mr. Berend had descended and was handing her out.

"Then I shall call shortly before ten to-morrow," he said in a clear voice, "to see if you have any messages for Brussels and England. Good night, Lady Anstiss."

(To be continued.)

STAMPS AND STAMP COLLECTING. By Major E. B. EVANS

The young collector is frequently perplexed by the meaning of the various terms used in stamp collecting, and the fullest explanations of these will be found in this book.

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Philatelic Societies

The London Philatelic Society

President: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.
Hon. Sec.: J. A. Tilleard, 10 Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Meetings: 4 Southampton Row, W. Alternate Fridays at 7.45.
Annual Subscription: Town, £2 2s.; Country, £1 1s.

Programme for the Season 1906-7

An evening has been set apart for the discussion of the Reference List of the stamps of New South Wales for the forthcoming work on these stamps. It is desirable that as many members as possible should attend and bring their collections, in order to make the list as complete and accurate as possible. Uncatalogued varieties especially should be brought, or sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Society.

- 1906
 Oct. 18. "A Note on Royal Proclamations concerning the Post Office." The Right Hon. The Earl of Crawford, K.T. (Vice-President).
 Nov. 1. "The Types of the 2s. (1854-64) of Victoria," with Display and Lantern Show. L. L. R. Hausburg.
 Nov. 15. Display of portion of Collection. Robert M. Reid.
 Dec. 6. Switzerland: Display, with Notes. Col. J. Bonhote.
 Dec. 20. Discussion on Reference List of New South Wales.
 1907
 Jan. 3. "Danish West Indies": Paper and Display. T. W. Hall.
 Jan. 17. Canada: Display, with Notes. M. H. Horsley.
 Feb. 7. Denmark: Display, with Notes. W. Dorning Beckton.
 Feb. 21. "Ionian Islands": Paper and Display. E. D. Bacon.
 Mar. 7. "The best method of illustrating Papers read before the Society," with Discussion. H. R. Oldfield.
 Mar. 21. Display of a portion of Collection. H. R. H. The President.
 April 4. Spain: Display. H. J. Duveen.
 April 18. Display of a portion of Collection. J. C. Sidebotham.
 May 2. "What should be the Catalogue Limitation in Minor Varieties?" with Discussion. E. J. Nankivell.
 May 16. Display, with Notes. M. P. Castle, J.P. (Hon. Vice-President).
 June 6. Annual General Meeting.

At the invitation of the Vice-President, the first meeting will be held at 2 Cavendish Square, at 7 p.m. All the other meetings will be held at 4 Southampton Row, at 7 p.m. punctually, instead of 7.45 p.m. as formerly.

It should be noted that the meetings take place on *Thursdays*.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG,
 Hon. Secretary, "Programme Committee."

Leicester Philatelic Society

President: Dr. R. Milbourne West.
Hon. Sec.: J. W. H. Goddard, 14 Church Avenue, Glenfield Road, Leicester.
Meetings Monthly: Board Room, Winchester House, Leicester.

THE Leicester Philatelic Society has just completed its programme for the coming session.

It includes many interesting papers on topics of great interest to philatelists, also various displays by well-known collectors.

On 27 October an exhibition by members of the Society will take place at the Sunday-school Memorial Hall. Mr. R. Walker (Leicester) has kindly consented to perform the opening ceremony. During the afternoon a short address will be given by T. Edwards, Esq., F.C.S., on "The Joys of Stamp Collecting." In the evening Mr. F. J. Melville, President of the London Junior Philatelic Society, has promised to give his lecture, "Postage Stamps with Stories," illustrated by limelight views. Another attraction will be a stall which will be stocked by prominent dealers of the country, containing most of the requirements necessary to philatelists generally.

Tickets for admission, 6d. each, can be obtained from any member of the Society, or from the Secretary, J. W. H. Goddard, 14 Church Avenue, Leicester.

Programme for the Session 1906-7

- 1906
 Oct. 3. Annual General Meeting, Election of Officers, etc.
 Paper: "How to Form a Collection." Mr. F. T. Michell.
 Oct. 27. Exhibition of Postage Stamps, etc.
 Nov. 7. Discussion: Used (opened by Mr. T. B. Widdowson) v. Unused (opened by Dr. Milbourne West, President).
 Display. Mr. E. Heginbottom.
 Dec. 5. Discussion: General Collecting (opened by Mr. J. G. Boulton) v. Specializing (opened by Mr. W. Gadsby).
 Display. Dr. W. Musson.
 1907
 Jan. 2. Paper: "Recent Forgeries." Mr. T. B. Widdowson.
 Display. Mr. E. Heginbottom.
 Feb. 6. Auction Sale.
 Mar. 6. Paper or Display. Miss Widdowson.
 Display. Mr. E. Heginbottom.
 April 3. Paper: "Selected Subject." Mr. T. Edwards.
 Display: North America. Mr. R. Hollick.
 May 1. Display. Mr. Heginbottom.
 Display. Dr. R. Milbourne West.

Philatelic Society of Victoria

President: F. A. Jackson.
Secretary: W. Brettschneider.
Meetings: 128 Russell Street, Melbourne.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the above Society was held on 16 August, 1906, at 128 Russell Street, at 8 p.m.

Mr. F. A. Jackson, the President, occupied the chair, and there was a fair attendance of members. Several members of the junior branch were also present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, after which Messrs. M. C. Casper and Courtenay Smith were balloted for and elected members of the Society.

Positions in Book 159 were next balloted for.

Mr. W. R. Rundell informed members that the 5d. stamp was issued on Crown and A paper on 14 August, 1906.

The President announced that there had been an exchange of a scarce stamp for a very much inferior one in one of the exchange books, and that the Committee were making efforts to trace the offender.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 16
Whole No. 94

20 OCTOBER, 1906

VOL. IV.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

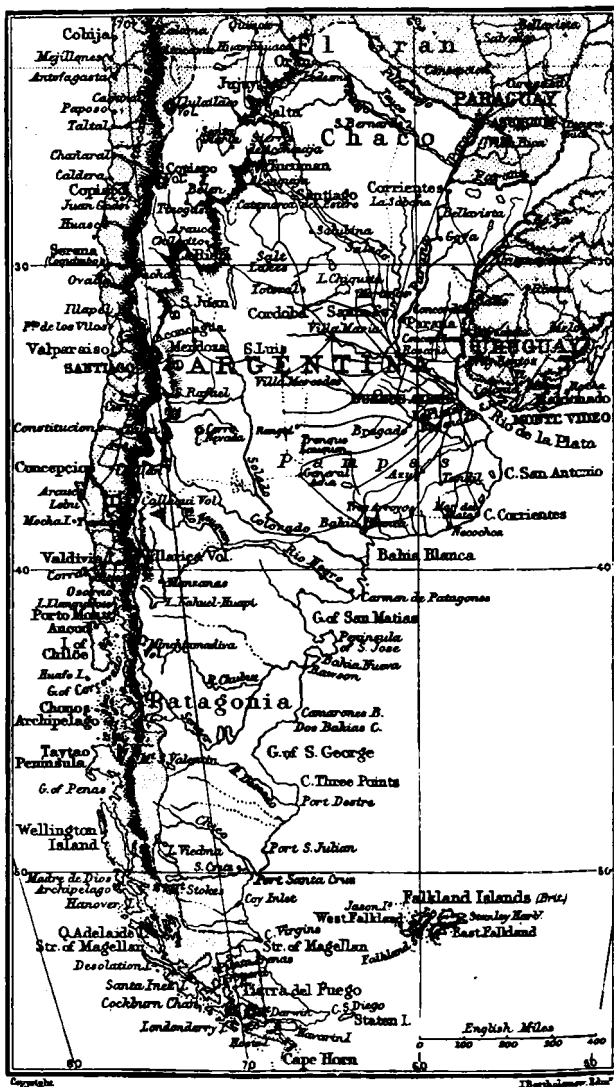
Cordoba

CORDOBA is a province of the Argentine Republic, with a capital of the same name. As a province it ranks next to Buenos in population. The population of the province is 447,512, and of its capital 50,000. The area is 62,160 square miles. The northern portion is thickly wooded and mountainous, but the southern portion is mostly bare level pampas.

Its Philatelic History

From a philatelic point of view it ranks next to Wadhwan, for in the Catalogue it is credited with only two values, both issued in 1860. The specialist makes of these twin four couples, by noting an omitted stop and varieties of paper. These stamps were used to prepay letters to places in the province which were not reached by the national postal service, but they were in use for only a very short time.

1860. Two values. Design: A castle with flags, presumably the Arms of the province, enclosed in an oval. According to a note in Gibbons Catalogue they were lithographed by one Simson, a printer in Lubeck. The 5 cents was printed in sheets of thirty stamps, three horizontal rows of ten stamps each; and the 10 cents. in



sheets of twenty stamps, in four horizontal rows of five stamps each. Imperforate.



Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
5 c., blue	4 0	—
10 c., black	—	—

Corrientes

This is another province of the Argentine Republic. It is situated between the Parana and Uruguay rivers, and abounds in lakes and swamps. The area of the province is 32,580 square miles, and the population 280,000.

Its Philatelic History

Though few in number, the quaint, locally produced stamps of the province are full of interest, and have always had an attraction for specialists.

Mr. Marcó Del Pont, who has hunted up their romantic history, tells us that they are specially interesting to the citizens of the Argentine Republic, as they were the first that were issued in that country. Their issue was really due, not to the need for postage stamps, but, curiously enough, to the scarcity of small change in the coinage. He writes:—

The monetary system of the Argentine Republic at that period was rather to be termed confusion than system; the national coinage might be said to be practically non-existent, for the minute quantities struck at La Rioja and Cordoba were hardly worth taking into account. The province of Corrientes had its own paper money, of the value of 1 real upwards, but it appears that in 1856 there were no notes in circulation of lower value than 1 dollar. For fractions of a dollar people were obliged to use silver pieces which dated from the times of the Spaniards, and even of these there was too small a supply for business purposes.

The State Printing Establishment, where the notes were printed, was under the direction of Mr. Paul Emile Coni. It was this Mr. Coni who came to Buenos Ayres in 1862, and there founded the great printing business which exists to the present day, and which has for many years been regarded as the leading house of its kind in the country, owing to the high character of all its work.

Mr. Coni came to the conclusion that the most practical means for getting over the great incon-

venience which the want of small change caused at the Provincial Post Office would be to issue postage stamps, and being on very good terms with Mr. Jean Pujol, at that time Governor of the Province, he put the suggestion before him. Mr. Pujol was greatly taken with the idea, and gave Mr. Coni authority to carry it out immediately, with a view to the collection of the charges imposed under the Law of 18 February, 1856.

Mr. Coni undertook the work, but he soon discovered that the task was no easy one, as he knew of no engraver in Corrientes who could produce a plate or die for the stamps. Whilst he was in this difficulty he happened to speak of it one day in the hearing of the baker's boy who was bringing bread to his house, when to his great surprise the lad told him that he was quite capable of doing the work for him, as he had been apprenticed to an engraver in Italy, his native country.

Mr. Coni showed him a stamp of the French Republic, which the baker's boy undertook to copy. He gave him a copper plate and ordered him to engrave upon it eight stamps, of the value of *one real* each; making *one dollar* for the eight; the engraving to be in relief, for printing by typography.

Several days later the engraver brought the result of his labours, but it was so unsuccessful that Mr. Coni dared not show it to the Governor; he was the more ashamed of the production, as only a few days previously he had boasted of his "find." However, as there was nothing else to be done, he decided on submitting the stamp to Mr. Pujol, who, in spite of the roughness of the engraving, immediately accepted it, in his haste to issue postage stamps.

The stamps of Corrientes were abolished in September, 1880, being superseded by the regular issues of the Government of the Republic.

1856. One value. Design: A rough copy of the design of the stamps of the first French Republic, but inscribed at the top CORRIENTES, and at the foot UN REAL MC (MC standing for Moneda Corriente, current money). The sheet was made up of two horizontal rows of four stamps each. Imperforate.



Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1 real, MC, black on blue paper	25 0	10 0

1864-75. Three values. Design as before, but with value erased and the tablet left blank. The plate, as before, was made up of two horizontal rows of four stamps. The stamps were printed in black on dif-

ferent coloured papers for each value and issued imperforate.



(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

	Imperf.		Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
(2 c.), blue-green (1864)	5	0	6	0		
(2 c.), yellow (1867)	2	0	2	0		
(2 c.), deep blue (1871)	1	0	2	0		
(2 c.), rose (1873)	4	0	4	0		
(2 c.), magenta (1875)	2	0	2	6		
(3 c.), blue	1	0	1	0		
(5 c.), yellow-green (1864)	3	0	5	0		

My Favourite Country and Why

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

Siam

IN the days of long ago—or so they seem now at any rate—I was the proud possessor of a general collection containing about one thousand different stamps, and I remember the most cherished item in it was an unused specimen of the 1 lotte of the first issue of Siam.

I fear that collection did not grow much, for general collecting soon failed to appeal to me; so I disposed of it, and started to specialize in a small way in various British Colonials. That solitary Siam stamp, however, for some reason or other, I removed from the album before parting with the collection, and soon afterwards I began to accumulate Siamese stamps in earnest, taking single copies only.

Ultimately I acquired a bad attack of the "fever of specialism," and have at various times since the days of that early general collection specialized in China, Seychelles, Sarawak, Sudan, South African War Provisionals, Leeward Islands, etc., but have always, in the long run, returned to my old love—Siam.

But enough of reminiscences. I have plumped for Siam as my favourite country, and our worthy editor is now inexorable in his demand that I should give some valid reason for my preference. No half-hearted "because-I-like-em" sort of excuse for him; he wants some solid statements to account for my fancy.

First of all, I have a confession to make. I am keenly interested in minor varieties, even to the extent of liking varieties of surcharges! Hence one of my reasons for liking Siam stamps, for they are rich in

minor varieties of this sort. I can imagine some of my "down-with-minor-variety" friends holding up their hands in pious horror at this terrible confession! But I am such a hardened sinner I remain quite unabashed.

Siamese stamps should appeal strongly to the philatelist of specialistic tastes, for they are rich in errors and varieties, and, as at present comparatively little is known about them, they offer a fertile field for original research.

Though the surcharges are so numerous—and possibly wearisome to the ordinary collector—they are quite free from any suspicion of having been issued for the "benefit" of philatelists. They owe their origin purely to the economical tactics pursued by the postal administration, for it was found much cheaper to order a large supply of one particular value from Messrs. De La Rue and Company, Limited, and then surcharge the superfluous sheets locally with any denomination required, rather than have supplies of each value printed in London.

The limitations of native labour and a somewhat antediluvian printing establishment are a strong combination in the production of varieties of type, so that Siamese stamps show these in plenty.

The first issue comprises as handsome a lot of stamps as has been issued anywhere, and if the later surcharged ones are hardly "things of beauty," they are likely to prove "a joy for ever" to the enthusiastic specialist.

Much remains to be found out about the settings of the various surcharges and their exact dates of issue, while the "1 tical" provisionals of 1885 are absolutely unexplored territory at present. No one knows

anything about them, except that there are various types, and which varieties are genuine and which were issued to deceive the postal authorities is a matter regarding which the profoundest ignorance exists. Perhaps the day will come when some clever individual will be able to enlighten us, and explain whether the surcharge was applied to a whole sheet of one hundred stamps at a time or not; whether all the types occurred in the same setting; and if so, in what proportion they appeared, and how they were arranged. This one issue alone offers a fine opening for a philatelic student thirsting for glory.

Lastly, Siamese stamps have been neglected for years, and a fine collection can be formed with a small expenditure of cash by any collector who is not averse to taking a little trouble in hunting for varieties. "Every dog has his day," and sometime the day of

Siamese stamps will come. Then prices will go up with a bound, and those philatelists who form their collections now will have solid cause to congratulate themselves on having taken time by the forelock; and completed their Siams while they were to be had practically for a mere song.

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Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

Luxemburg

THE Grand Duchy of Luxemburg is a small State wedged in between France, Prussia, and Belgium. In 1815 Luxemburg was annexed to the kingdom of the Netherlands, and William Frederick, Prince of Orange and King of the Netherlands, became also Grand Duke of Luxemburg. He abdicated in favour of his son, William II, in 1840. William III, son of William II, was born in 1817. He ascended the throne of Holland in 1849. By the terms of the Treaty of London of 1867, Luxemburg was made a completely independent State. Up to this time the Grand Duchy had also formed part of the Germanic Confederation, and had a Prussian garrison at the fortress of Luxemburg, reputed, with the exception of Gibraltar, the strongest fortress in Europe. On the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation, France objected to the continuance of this Prussian garrison. Consequently, the London treaty ordered the withdrawal of the Prussians, and the Duchy was declared neutral territory. William III died without male issue in 1890, and the succession to the Duchy of Luxemburg passed to the Grand Duke Adolphus, Duke of Nassau, whose portrait appears on the issue of 1891.

The present reigning Grand Duke Wilhelm succeeded in 1905.



William III.

Mexico

Mexico, the land of the Aztecs, worshippers of the frightful Huitzilopochtli, whose altars were drenched with the blood of human sacrifices in every city of the empire; Mexico, the land of Montezuma's daughter, whom Rider Haggard has clothed with all the witchery of his magic pen; Mexico, the rich conquest of the Spaniard Cortes, who landed at Vera Cruz in 1519 and added this, the richest pearl of all the Spanish colonies beyond the sea; Mexico, the mine in which her natives delved to furnish her conqueror with all that makes for wealth and luxury; Mexico, the worm that turned, after three centuries of sullen oppression, and burst the bands of tyranny. Such, in brief outline, is the history of Mexico, the most unfortunate of all the Spanish colonies, until Hidalgo arose—a leader who fought and died for his country's freedom. Every Mexican knows the picture of the old man, with his white locks, bright eyes, and stooping shoulders. Most of the stamp portraits give but an imperfect idea of his features. The nearest approach to a true likeness is seen in the issues of 1868.

Let us proceed to give a few details of his life. Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla was born on the farm of Corralejos, Guanajuato, in 1753. He studied philosophy and theology at Valla-



Hidalgo.

dolid. At the age of twenty-six he went to the city of Mexico, and was ordained priest. After serving in several parishes, he was appointed as assistant, then rector, of the parish of Dolores—a charge which his elder brother had vacated by his death. In 1808 news arrived of the deposition of the King of Spain by the French. Distrust of the home and colonial Governments became rampant. The native party felt that whatever might happen in Europe, the Spaniards intended to keep them in slavery. Accordingly, a conspiracy was formed in 1809 under the pretext of opposing the French rule in Spain. This attempt was discovered and thwarted. The fire continued to smoulder until Hidalgo fanned it into a flame by issuing his celebrated declaration of independence, the "Grito de Dolores," in 1810. With three hundred badly armed men he marched on San Miguel. The country people flocked to his standard, and on 21 September he was elected general-in-chief of the revolutionary forces. With fifty thousand men he invaded the rich city of Guanajuato, where the mayor had entrenched himself in the granary of Granaditos, which, after an obstinate defence, was stormed and all its defenders massacred. Here Hidalgo established a cannon foundry and a mint. Valladolid was occupied without serious resistance. Mexico alone remained between the insurgents and their independence. Indeed, so great was the fear of the fall of the city, that the Viceroy prepared to retire to the port of Vera Cruz. Hidalgo, now at the head of a hundred thousand men, came within sight of the

towers and domes of the city. For some unexplained reason, when victory seemed almost within his grasp, Hidalgo withdrew his forces. The Royalists now took the offensive. On 7 December, General Calleja surprised the insurgents at Aculco, and the greater part of them dispersed. Hidalgo retired on Valladolid. The Spaniards still advanced and joined issue at the bridge of Calderon, over the Santiago River. One hundred thousand badly organized rebels, with ninety-five cannons, met six thousand disciplined Spanish veterans. The latter gained a complete victory. Hidalgo fled northwards. He was joined by Allende and the other chiefs, who stripped him of the supreme command and nominated Allende in his stead. A move was now made to the northern frontier with the idea of reorganizing and procuring arms and ammunition from the United States. Hidalgo was, however, surprised in his retreat by the treachery of one of his officers, Captain Elizondo, who awaited the fugitives at Norias de Bajan, and, under the pretence of receiving them with military honours, made them all prisoners. They were sent to Chihuahua, and after a long trial were condemned to be shot. Hidalgo was degraded from the priesthood on 29 July, 1811, and was executed at the dawn of the following day. This date is fixed by Congress for displaying the national flag at half-mast. Hidalgo's body was buried in the church of S. Francis of Chihuahua. In 1823 his remains were carried to Mexico and buried in a vault in the cathedral.

Our Great Secret Competition: Result

WE regret to report that no competitor has sent in the correct solution. The letters offered for reconstruction into the title of a series of contributions, promised for our pages in the new year, were—

TYMMEEADLIIN

and we announced that these letters hide a great secret, that, in fact, they embody the title of several pages which will be the leading feature of the next volume of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, pages which have been secured at the cost of several hundreds of pounds as a pleasant surprise packet for our readers.

First we offered a prize of one pound's worth of postage stamps, then, as no correct solution was forthcoming, we doubled the prize, and again it was doubled and raised to

£4. The prize was next raised to £5, and finally to £6.

A host of replies have been received, but not one correct solution of the mystery, which must remain a mystery for a little while longer, though we will give the solution of the puzzle. The letters reconstructed make the words—

ME AND MYN, LIMITED.

The most exhaustive list has been received from

MR. J. L. SUMMERSHILL,
22, Dargai Street,
Clayton, Manchester,

who says the fifteen letters may be transposed as many as

1,307,674,368,000 times!

As a matter of curiosity we give Mr. Summershill's best shots:—

Mamdennyn, Limited.	Mydenman, Limited.
Mamdennyn, Limited.	Mydanmen, Limited.
Memdannyn, Limited.	Mydennam, Limited.
Manymend, Limited.	Mydamenn, Limited.
Mandymen, Limited.	Mydamnen, Limited.
Manndmey, Limited.	Mydemnan, Limited.
Mandmeyn, Limited.	Myndeman, Limited.
Mandynem, Limited.	Myndenma, Limited.
Mandynme, Limited.	Myndenam, Limited.
Menymand, Limited.	Mydenma, Limited.
Mendyman, Limited.	Myndamen, Limited.
Menndmay, Limited.	Myndanem, Limited.
Mendmayn, Limited.	Mednymen, Limited.
Mendynam, Limited.	Medynman, Limited.
Maymnend, Limited.	Mednamyn, Limited.
Maynnmed, Limited.	Mednany, Limited.
Maynndem, Limited.	Medannyn, Limited.
Maynmend, Limited.	Medannym, Limited.
Maydmenn, Limited.	Medmanyn, Limited.
Meynmand, Limited.	Medamnyn, Limited.
Meynnmad, Limited.	Medamnyn, Limited.
Meynndam, Limited.	Madnymen, Limited.
Meynmand, Limited.	Madnemyn, Limited.
Meydmann, Limited.	Madnenym, Limited.
Mandmyne, Limited.	Madnennym, Limited.
Mandmeny, Limited.	Madennym, Limited.
Mandenmy, Limited.	Madennym, Limited.
Mendamyn, Limited.	Madmenyn, Limited.
Mendany, Limited.	Madennym, Limited.
Memdynan, Limited.	Mademyn, Limited.

At our suggestion our publishers have very kindly awarded Mr. Summershill a consolation prize of one pound's worth of Foreign or Colonial Stamps, to be selected by him from Gibbons current Catalogue.

Amongst the most curious solutions sent in were the following:—

Lady I, eminent M.D.
My mint meal.
My mint ideal.
My tinned dilemma.
Demand mint, Emily.
My meddle in a mint.
In timely demand.
In my dim lamented.
Did my man let me in.
Mind a mint medley.
Meant in my middle.
I didn't lame my men.
I mend my tin medal.
My time laden mind.
Mend in time, my lad.
Maidenly met mind.

A very close shave was—

MEN AND MY, LIMITED.

All seem to have found the task a real poser, as we anticipated they would. And now that we have revealed the secret—or shall we say a portion of it?—they will probably declare that the task was an almost impossible one. However, any indignation they may feel on account of wasted hours must be reserved for the eminent author who chose this title for his promised pages. But we imagine from the chapters that we have already received that all outstanding resentment will disappear in the enjoyment of his brilliant pages.

Don't forget—

ME AND MYN, LIMITED.

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BANGKOK

Issue of 1868-82, CC. Issue of 1883, CA

These are the stamps of the Straits Settlements, surcharged with a large B. They ceased to be employed after 1 January, 1886; and therefore, when possible, the date of the postmark should always be looked at; for the forgers are not particular, and stamps which happen to have a dated postmark may sometimes show a date years after the issue ceased!



Genuine.—The B, in all my specimens, is 6 mm. high, and the upright stroke from $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. to 1 mm. broad. The serifs are quite horizontal. The upper one projects $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from the body of the letter, and the lower one 1 mm. (nearly).

First Forgery.—The B is $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, and the upright stroke rather less than $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. broad. The serifs are not always horizontal; in some of

my specimens the upper one is bent slightly upwards, and the lower one slightly downwards, so that they splay out, but this is not always the case. I have this forgery on the 2 c., brown, CC, the 2 c., rose, CA, the 4 c., rose, CA, and the 4 c., brown, CA.

Second Forgery.—The B is $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, and the upright stroke barely $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high. The serifs are very short, projecting hardly $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. I have this forgery only on the 32 c., CA, which value does not exist in the genuine, so that this stamp is bogus.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—1, 2, 29; also one something like 32, but octagonal, and with four concentric octagons.

Forged.—It will be understood that the forged surcharge is applied to genuine stamps, and therefore the forgeries bear genuine postmarks of the Straits Settlements. Some of my specimens are dated as late as 1891, five years after the Bangkok stamps ceased to be employed.

BARBADOS

English people have a very peculiar habit of insisting upon adding an E to the name of this island. I really do not remember ever having seen the name written in book, newspaper, or pamphlet, except, of course, in the various philatelic publications, otherwise than "Barbadoes"; and even Mr. Pemberton's "Handbook" will be found to have this same defect. However, my task is to describe stamp forgeries, and not English peculiarities, and I merely mention this *en passant*.

The Barbados stamps are rather difficult to arrange, and the varieties of paper, watermark, perforation, etc., are decidedly puzzling. There appear to me to have been several types, but I fancy that some of them are simply due to the wear and tear of the plates. Originally there was a cord or line round the centre of the smaller chest or package beside Britannia, but after a time this disappears altogether bit by bit. Another type or "state" has the lines of engine-turning in the background set very much closer together, so that the vertical line of diamond-shaped dots to the left of the spear is not visible. These two types or "states" are found only on the stamps without value indicated. All those with BARBADOS at the top, and value at the bottom, even from the first unperforated Sixpence and One Shilling, are from the second state of the die, with the lines close together. The head-dress of Britannia is a helmet, with some animal (a lion?) couchant on the top of it, and two five-pointed stars below the animal. This is in the first state of the plate. The second state, with fine lines of engine-turning, shows only one of the stars (the one immediately over the right eye of Britannia), the other being obliterated. I have given this slight description of the types or states, as I do not remember having noticed any mention of them elsewhere.

Issue of 1852. Value not indicated. Green, blue, red; on blued paper; unperforated
Issue of 1856-57. Same type, on white paper; unperforated; green, blue

Genuine.—Engraved in *taille-douce*, paper as above, no watermark, unperforated. Size of stamp, $21\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Britannia wears a helmet,



as above described, with a lion on the top of it, and two five-pointed stars, or one star, according to the state of the plate, below the lion. The bordering at the top and sides of the stamp looks rather intricate at first sight; but it is not really so, being merely formed of little crescents, in

white outline, intersecting each other. At the top there are eleven entire crescents, with a half-crescent at each end to fill up. On the left side

there are fourteen entire crescents, with a three-quarter crescent to fill up, at the top and at the bottom. The right side is exactly the same as the left. The head of the spear is diamond-shaped, and one-half of the diamond is shaded. The eyebrows are very distinct, and so is the outline of the side of the nose. From the brooch on the shell-collar, down almost to the waist, there are several vertical lines of shading on the front of the dress, indicating folds. The ship is very nicely done, and represents a three-master, square-rigged, with a long pennant, which streams out so as almost to touch the arm of Britannia. The hair on the right side of the face is dark all over. The first finger of the left hand is a little shorter than the others, and is rather apart from them. All four fingers or knuckles can be seen on the hand holding the spear.

First Forgery.—Poorly lithographed, on thick, white wove paper, unperforated, the white parts being generally a little smeared with the ink, so as just to give the surface a greenish or bluish tinge, according to the colour of the stamp. Size of stamp, 21×18 mm. The helmet of Britannia appears to be a cap of Liberty, with a white knob on the top. There is a blotch on it, above the right eye, which, I suppose, is intended to represent one of the five-pointed stars; but it is a failure. The top bordering consists of ten perfect or entire crescents, with almost a whole one to fill up at the left end, and a very little bit of one to fill up at the right end of it. The bordering down the left side of the stamp has fourteen whole crescents, with a half-crescent to fill up at each end. The bordering down the right side also has fourteen whole crescents, but with a three-quarter crescent to fill up at the top and bottom. These crescents are bluntly pointed, and very much more clumsy and coarse than those of the genuine. The head of the spear is of a long, pointed shape, just like the flame of a candle, and it is not shaded. There are no eyebrows, and the nose is represented by a dot, without any side-line. There are no vertical lines down the front of the breast of the dress. I do not think even a sailor would be able to tell what vessel, or rather what sort of vessel, the design is intended to represent, as the sails seem to be all in one line, as though there were three sails on each yard. The pennant or streamer is very short, and does not go near the arm. The hair on the right side of the face has a white patch in the centre of it. The first and fourth fingers are much too short, and the second and third are much too long. There is no particular separation between the first and the other fingers. Two of the knuckles of the hand holding the spear can be made out, but the other two are jumbled together.

Second Forgery.—Poorly lithographed, on very yellowish, white wove paper, moderately stout, and very rough at the back. The size of the stamp is $21\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. It will thus be seen that neither of the forgeries is exactly the size of the genuine. The sides of the helmet, which, in the genuine and in the first forgery, form a sort of *nimbus* round the face, are not visible in this forgery, so that Britannia appears to have her hair done up in a conical form, with a large white knob on the top, and a large white blotch on the

hair, above the right eye. There are eleven entire crescents along the top border, with a three-quarter crescent at each end to fill up. On the left side there are fourteen entire crescents, with a half-crescent at the top, and a quarter-crescent at the bottom to fill up. The right side is the same as the left, except that there is a three-quarter crescent at the bottom. The top point of the spear is slightly below the level of the top of the ball or knob on the head; but in the genuine, the point of the spear reaches high above the level of the said ball or knob. This is a very easily-seen test. The shading on the head of the spear consists of a little dark diamond, exactly in the centre of the head. The eyes and eyebrows are blotched together. Only eight vertical lines can be made out, in the broadest part of the shield, though there are fourteen in the genuine. Both genuine and first forgery show traces of the Union Jack on the shield, but they are absent in this forgery. There are many other points of difference, but the above will be found amply sufficient for the detection of this counterfeit.

Third Forgery.—At a first glance this looks rather fine, but it will not bear a close inspection. Engraved in *taille-douce*, with the coloured lines standing in ridges above the surface, on pale blue wove paper, unperforated. The helmet is a sort of tall cap of Liberty, with no indication of the lion or stars. Size of stamp, $21\frac{3}{4} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ mm., as in the genuine. An easy test is that there is a thin frame-line round the top and sides of the stamp, with a blank between this frame and the bordering of crescents. The said crescents, by the way, have their points outwards, instead of inwards, and there are ten and three-quarter crescents at the top, the three-quarter crescent being at the left-hand end, thirteen crescents and a very small portion of the fourteenth down the left side, and thirteen down the right side. The head of the spear was intended to be a large diamond, but some of the wavy lines of the background have been drawn over part of it, making it shapeless. The vertical lines of shading on the centre of the bosom of the dress are very thin and scratchy, and only one of them touches the shell-collar, though in the genuine there are four strong lines, that run quite up to the lion's-head brooch, or fastening of the collar. There is no pennant to the ship. There are only two fingers and the stump of a third on the left hand, and only four toes, instead of five, on the foot. There are only seven points to the star in the right bottom corner, instead of eight, and the lower right point is much too long. There is no indication of the Union Jack on the shield, though early specimens of the genuine show it distinctly. The background, behind the figure, is very different from the genuine, being composed of a coarse, uniform, vertical chain-work pattern, with thin, vertical lines, showing between the links. In the genuine stamps the background is all engine-turned, showing many hundreds of inter-lacing fine and coarse lines. In this forgery the sea on the right side runs into the crescents to right of it. Only the lower part of the sea (about to the level of the bottom of the shield) touches the crescents on the right; and above that, up to

the ship, there is a distinct space between the sea and the crescents. Altogether, though a *taille-douce* engraving, this forgery is decidedly not a success. I first met with it in 1902, and there is a Mauritius forgery, to be hereinafter described, which is exceedingly like it, and evidently by the same engraver.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—1, 2, 7, 8, 54; also something similar to 55; also one like 65, with shorter and thicker bars, with and without central numeral.

First Forgery.—Uncancelled or penstroked; also 54, without central numerals.

Second Forgery.—Ditto.

Third Forgery.—Uncancelled, or more generally with a mark something like 54, but much larger, and with three curved lines each side, and a large numeral 1 in the centre.

Issue of 1859. Sixpence, One Shilling

These stamps are only found on what I have called the second state of the plate, with the background of fine lines set close together. The only thing different in this set is that the name has been cut in a curve over the head of Britannia, and the value added at the bottom, where BARBADOS used to be.



Genuine.—Engraved in *taille-douce*, on very thick, white wove paper, unperforated. In the SIXPENCE, the name is in ordinary capitals, and the value in sans-serif, or block letters. In the ONE SHILLING, the name is in block letters, and the value is in ordinary capitals. All the other tests are exactly the same as in the genuine stamps just described.

Forged.—Very poorly lithographed, on rather thin, yellowish wove paper; unperforated. In both values the name is in ordinary capitals, and the value in block letters. In the SIXPENCE, the value is in letters which are very much smaller than the genuine, and they do not fill up the label. All the other tests for both these forgeries are exactly the same as in the counterfeits just described. The imitations of the earlier issue are much better executed than these, which are very much smudged.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As before.

Forged.—The forgeries are cancelled with 1 and 51; also 54 without central numerals. Of course it will be understood that I have not attempted to make a catalogue of the genuine stamps, but simply to mention those stamps, or those variations, which were necessary for the proper detection of the forgeries now exposed.

BOGUS SURCHARGE

I have lately seen (1902) the 1d., carmine, of the 1882 issue, surcharged obliquely with the word **REVENUE**, in script type. This surcharge, making a fiscal out of a postal, is, I am informed, entirely bogus. The stamp is post-marked with No. 78, the post-mark being apparently forged.



(To be continued.)

**BATEKE
BOGUS STAMP**

Bateke is a district of the French Congo. I have not seen the "stamps," but the design is said to be the head of a negro chief, with a turbaned head. The labels are sold on entire envelopes, postmarked "Doka, 3 Juillet, 1896." I understand that they were made by Don José dos Anjos Tiumé, of Lisbon. These stamps are, of course, quite bogus.

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Germany.—*Mekel's Weekly Stamp News* says:—

"Germans have been paying higher rates for postage than Frenchmen, Americans, etc., because heretofore the 5 pfennig stamp was considered the equivalent for the 5 centimes or 1 cent, and the 10 pfennig the equivalent for the 10 centimes or 2 cents. If this rate were to be retained under the new ruling of the Postal Congress which fixed the rate for letters in the Postal Union at 25 centimes for the first 20 grams (instead of 15), and 15 centimes for every additional 20 grams, Germans would be losing 3 pfennig on every such additional 20 grams by paying 15 pfennig instead of 12 pfennig, which latter rate is the more nearly correct equivalent.

"It is highly probable, therefore, that Germany will have to issue new values of 4, 8, and 12 pfennig in order to place its subjects on the same footing with the people of other countries in the Postal Union. At least the 12 pfennig value seems a necessity, but it is believed that logical consequence will demand the 4 and 8 pfennig also, as equivalents to the 5 and 10 centimes. It is hardly to be expected that any change will be made before 1907, as it always takes some time to bring the rulings of the Postal Union into effect."

Gold Coast.—The 2½d. and 6d. on multiple CA paper have been sent us by Gibbons New Issue Service. This makes the multiple CA

series up to date as follows. The 2½d. is of the type of the 1d. and the 6d. of the type of the 2d. of our illustrations.

	<i>Wmk. multiple C.A. Perf.</i>	Unused.
		<i>s. d.</i>
1d., purple and carmine		0 2
2d. " orange-red		0 3
2½d. " blue		—
3d. " orange		0 5
6d. " violet		—
2s. 6d. " green and yellow		3 3

Italy.—*Le C. de T.-P.* has been informed that new 5 c., 10 c., and 25 c. stamps were issued from the Mint in the course of last month, but copies have not yet reached us, and it is probable that the stamps are not yet in actual circulation. The 25 c. is stated to resemble the current 15 c., and to be printed in *blue*.

Trinidad.—Gibbons New Issue Service sends us the 2½d. value of the current design changed from purple and blue on blue paper to simple blue on white paper, which may be taken as another intimation of the coming change from bicoloured stamps to simple single colours. But the lettering of the value line seems to be in a darker shade of blue still indicating two printings.



Colours changed.
Wmk. multiple C.A. Perf.
2½d., blue.



N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Reign of the Bicoloured

It is said that the reign of the bicoloured stamp is coming to an end, that the use of chalk-surfaced paper affords an ample and effective safeguard against cleaning, and that, therefore, there is no further need to limit the choice of colours to the few that are fugitive. If this should turn out to be correct, we are in for several changes in our colonial stamps.

Consequent Changes

But the consequent changes will not, I imagine, be so far-reaching as some people think. For instance, the general De La Rue colonial type of the Gold Coast, Grenada, etc., design, with separately printed name of colony, will not need any change, as the separate printing of the name and value will still be necessary. They may, however, be printed in one colour in a general revision and extension of the present limited range of colours.

It is stamps with centres in one colour, and the framework in another, that may be expected to be changed. The printing of these stamps is very expensive; indeed, probably half the cost of printing may be saved by the adoption of one colour. Such stamps are those of the Transvaal, Southern Nigeria, Natal, Somaliland, East Africa, Orange River Colony, Bermuda dock, Jamaica arms, our own 1½d., 4d., 5d., 9d., 10d., 1s., etc.

Changes already made

What is taken to be a beginning of the change may be seen in the stamps already received in one colour that were formerly printed in two colours. The Transvaal ½d. is now printed in green instead of in black and green, the 1d. has been changed from black and scarlet to carmine, and so on in one or two other colonies.

Coloured Papers also Doomed

SOME say the use of coloured papers will also be rendered unnecessary. At present several colonies have some values printed on coloured papers. This is done to give a wider range to the fugitive inks, for the same ink used on a coloured paper gives a result equal to another colour. This is seen in our 3d. value, which is printed in the same purple ink as the 6d., but on coloured paper is "a horse of another colour" altogether. What may be taken to be a beginning of the abandonment of coloured papers comes this week in the shape of the Trinidad 2½d., hitherto printed in purple and blue on blue paper, which now comes printed in blue on white paper.

Recent Trinidads

THERE have been so many changes in recent Trinidad stamps that collectors will have found some difficulty in classifying them. In view of the possible change from coloured to white papers it may not be amiss to give the list as it now stands.

Trinidad has been very fond of coloured papers and in its experiments has rung the changes on this method of distinguishing values more than any other colony.

It will be remembered that when the changes were made to King's Heads in other colonies, Trinidad reintroduced the old figure of Britannia instead of issuing King's Heads. This figure of Britannia was the favourite and only design of the first issues from 1851 down to 1869.

In this list I omit the high values of 5s., 10s., and £1, as they are of separate and larger design, and I append Gibbons current prices to show the relative rarity of the various issues.



1896-1900. Seven values, all but the shilling printed in lilac, with the value in a separate colour. The 1s. is printed in green with the value in red.

	Wmk. single CA.		Unused.	Used.
	s.	d.		
½d., lilac and green	0	1	0	1
1d. " " rose	0	4	0	1
2½d. " " blue	0	6	0	2
4d. " " orange	0	8	—	—
5d. " " mauve	0	6	4	6
6d. " " black	1	0	—	—
1s., green and brown	2	0	2	0

1901-6. The colour of the 1d. was changed from lilac and rose to black on red paper, and was the first of the coloured papers.

	Wmk. single CA.		Unused.	Used.
	s.	d.		
1d., black on red paper	0	3	0	1

1902-3. The ½d. was changed from lilac and green to green, and the 2½d., 4d., and 1s. were all printed on coloured papers, as an extension of the experiment with coloured papers.

	Wmk. single CA.		Unused.	Used.
	s.	d.		
½d., green	0	2	0	1
2½d., lilac and blue on blue paper	0	6	—	—
4d., green and blue on buff paper	0	6	—	—
1s., black and blue on yellow	2	6	2	6

1904-6. Change of watermark from single CA to multiple CA, colours as before. In this series is included the 6d., lilac and black, of 1896-1900.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.		
½d., green	0	1	0	1
1d., black on red paper	0	2	0	1
2d., lilac and blue on blue paper	0	4	—	—
6d. " " black	0	8	—	—
1s., black and blue on yellow	—	—	—	—

1906. Coloured paper discarded, and 2½d. printed in blue on white paper. Multiple wmk.

2½d., ultramarine.

As some of these stamps will not have had a long run, it will be advisable to buy them while they may be had at reasonable prices.

Letter Postage to Foreign Countries

THE Postmaster-General has directed the following letter to be sent to a correspondent:—

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON, Oct. 4, 1906

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 28th ultimo, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that no arrangements have been made for a reduction in the rate of postage on letters exchanged between this country and the United States of America other than the general change decided on at the recent Postal Union Congress. When the change comes into operation on

October 1, 1907, the letter postage from this country to the United States and foreign countries will be 2½d. for the first ounce, and 1½d. for every subsequent ounce.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ARTHUR G. FERARD (for the Secretary).

Great Britain 1d., Plate 77.

MR. N. V. LE GALLAIS, who makes 1d. reds, imperf. and perf., his chief hobby, tells me that he has been fortunate enough to find a *used* specimen of Plate 77 perf. He writes:—

The only two copies known (or I should say, as far as I have been able to ascertain) are one copy in the Tapling Collection, and the other copy sold by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., some years ago, and which I believe is now in America, but both are in an unused state.

And he very kindly sends me a photograph of his find, on which I congratulate him.

Miscellaneous

Advertising

It seems to me that the gentle art of stamp advertising has not received the attention due to it.

For instance, the premier firm of stamp dealers lets us know by various channels that it has quite a lot of stamps and things in stock; but the question is—do these advertisements draw in the way they should? I think not, so offer the following suggestion for an attractive geographical advertisement, quite freely—provided, of course, that it appears in a certain Indian Philatelic Journal.

GIBBONSLAND.

A rich State, bounded on the North by the Ambition of the ruler, on the East by the Stock (a most important river), on the South by Circumstances, while on the West the boundary is not yet demarcated, but will probably follow the celebrated Phillips' line.

Ruler.—Charles James I, succeeded to the throne on the abdication of King Stanley, the founder of the State.

Hair Apparent.—William Henry.

Chief Rivers.—The "Imperial," "Oriël," "Improved," "Century," "Philatelic," and several minor streams, including the "Ideal" and the "Vade Mecum."

Standing Army.—56.

Volunteers.—Numerous.

Blue Books.—The State issues two blue books every year, one is red and the other is green—it is reported that they contain much useful information.

The State also issues 12 periodic bulletins, and 52 bulletins.

Wild Animals.—Wild animals are at the present time unknown, but it was only in the last century that two dangerous wild beasts were exterminated, one of which was the phuristtishyouckashmeare (*Var. Simonensis*), and the other a very venomous reptile which is still quite common in some other countries, namely the yunnblusshyngreepnynt.

Capital.—The capital of the State is—£75,000.

Colonies.—The State owns important tracts in Gracechurch Street, and Broadway, New York, governed by Viceroy Hamilton-Smith and Pro-Consuls Power and Luff.

Treaties.—An important treaty is known to exist between Gibbonsland and the powerful State of Glendinning.

Arms.—The armorial bearings are not known exactly—but a number of "Oriels" is believed to form a part, and two mottoes exist: (1) "We hold a vaster business than has been," and (2) "Weed-opn-otseir-epryntz."

Reference.—See *The Philatelic Journal of India.*

The Stamps of Jaipur

WE have examined an entire sheet of the new ½ a., and find that it contains eighty stamps, in

eight horizontal rows of ten. This is also the arrangement of the ½ a., 1 a., and 2 a. sheets, but the higher values are in smaller sheets, consisting of four horizontal rows only; we have not seen entire sheets, but there are probably four rows of ten. The ½ a., 1 a., and 2 a. were perf. 12, with a single-line machine, but all the values have since reached us perf. 13½, with a horizontal comb machine. The ½ a. no doubt exists only with this perforation, and the same is presumably the case with the 4 a., 8 a., and 1 rupee. There is a distinct change in colour of the 1 a., which is now in a *brown-red* tint. The list will require correction as indicated above, and we have to add:—

½ a., blue; perf. 13½.
1 a., brown-red "
2 a., deep green "

The Monthly Journal.

Southern Nigeria Stamps

IN May last we copied from the *Philatetisches Echo* the announcement of the issue of 2d., 2½d., 1s., 2s., 5s., 10s., and £1 stamps upon chalk-surfaced paper. A correspondent at Calabar, writing on 1 August, tells us that this announcement was almost entirely incorrect—the £1 alone, of the above values, having as yet appeared on that paper. The stamps of Lagos are now in use in the Protectorate, and our informant believes that it will be some two years before the stamps of Southern Nigeria are again in circulation. He adds that he purchased supplies of the 2d., 2½d., 1s., and 5s. immediately before the issue of the Lagos stamps, and therefore knows what varieties were then on sale; the 10s. stamps at the post office had the single "CA" watermark, and no 2s. value has yet been issued.

Our readers will remember that, under the Order in Council to which we referred in March last, Southern Nigeria and Lagos are amalgamated, and the territory thus composed is to be designated Southern Nigeria; the stamps of Lagos are only being issued temporarily, in order to use up the large supply on hand.

The Monthly Journal.

France: 10 c., Sower type, changes

Messrs. WHITFIELD KING & Co. tell us that the third variety of the 10 c., Sower type, with the earth removed from under the lady's feet, was issued for one day only in Paris, but that this is nevertheless to be the permanent type—until further modifications are considered desirable. *Le C. de T.-P.* published an amusing picture, entitled "The Sower-lady has had Enough of it," in which she is depicted walking out of the stamp altogether, in disgust at the indignities to which she has been subjected; and indeed she has some cause for complaint, first made to sow against the wind, then deprived of the sun and condemned to sow in darkness, and now left without any visible means of support: she seems to be deserted by both heaven and earth, and remains suspended in space, like the coffin of Mahomet!

According to *Le C. de T.-P.* for September, this stamp was only on sale for an hour and three-quarters, at one office in Paris, and was then withdrawn, as disapproved, and the stock ordered to be returned into store for destruction. It seems, nevertheless, that it is not likely to become a great rarity, as it is believed that favoured persons have been able to secure a considerable number of copies; M. Maury says that they are on sale in divers quarters, and it is not unlikely that a great part of the stock printed, some 400,000 copies, will eventually reach collectors. It would have been more business-like to examine

the design a little more closely before putting the stamps in circulation at all. The whole career of the Sower type does not reflect much credit upon its producers. *The Monthly Journal.*

Pat and the Letter-boxes

Place: Queensland. *Scene:* The Post Office. The posting boxes are labelled respectively, "City," "Domestic," "Foreign." Pat comes along to post a letter to his Bridget. "Well," he says, "she lives in the city, an' she's a domestic, an' she's a furriner! but, begorra, I don't see how I can post it in both them three boxes at once."

Queenslander.

The Gambia Provisionals

REFERRING to the remarks we made under this heading last month, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us some information which convinces us that our criticism was not in any way too harsh. They state that there are considerable numbers of the 2s. 6d. and 3s. stamps still on hand, but that they have been withdrawn from sale, because the authorities were afraid that people would buy them and convert them into ½d. and 1d. stamps by means of forged surcharges. It should be sufficient for the "authorities" that the postal revenue would benefit to the extent of at least 2s. 5½d. or 2s. 11d. per stamp, but these "authorities" have perhaps a more personal interest in the matter. The whole case is an eminently unsavoury one.

The Monthly Journal.

Ingle-nook Yarns

Diplomatic Reasons

By G. P. GILLARD

CHAPTER III

MR. BEREND was away up the street, and she was in her own boudoir before she realized that she had tacitly granted his request.

And the feeling of annoyance with him that had been hers a few hours before was gone. In its place was one of pity for this dashing young man who for the sake of a mere "stamp club" was likely to lose his position in the diplomatic service.

He was of course nothing—less than nothing to her, but it would seem too unkind to refuse him a last good-bye.

She went to sleep at last, still undecided as to what she would or would not do.

But Mr. Julius Berend was troubled by no misgivings, and when he presented himself at a quarter to ten the next morning a flicker of satisfaction tempered the pensive sadness of his gaze.

She was out in the garden, and as he stepped out through the French windows towards her he thought—as he had thought on the night of his introduction to her—that for such a face as this, and such a smile, he would go to the end of the world.

And she? A grave sweetness had taken the place of her former manner to him, and she said,

after giving him her hand, "Mr. Berend, I have been thinking over what you asked me, and—I think I can make it right with my father. You will promise me, of course, not to take anything out of the letter that ought to remain there?"

"I promise," he answered quietly.

They went into the library together, and she brought him the tray of letters that were awaiting Lord Mountfallen's arrival.

He drew a long envelope from his pocket, already addressed to Lord Mountfallen.

"It matches this," he said, "the one I want to open."

There were two similar envelopes amongst the pile of correspondence. He selected one, opened it, turned his back, and, taking out the contents, he picked the missing stamps—Barbados—from the letter, and then placed the letter in the fresh envelope he had brought.

"May I seal this?" he asked. He had brought an official seal with him.

She brought him sealing-wax and taper.

"Thanks," he said when this was finished.

"The st— paper was there, as I thought. I am glad to have retrieved it."

He folded it up and put it, with the old envelope, in his pocket.

"Good-bye." He was holding out his hand to her quite coolly.

She felt hurt, disappointed. She would have deprecated his gratitude for the service she had rendered him, but the absence of its expression chilled her.

"Good-bye." She gave him her hand.

He clasped it for an instant, then raised it, saying, "We did not settle the vexed question of the ring. I am inclined, now I see it again, to think it is a genuine old scarabæus."

A sudden access of shyness, strange and new, came to her. The coldness of his voice did not match the warm clasp of his hand, the nearness of his approach.

She felt that the colour was mounting to her cheeks, and turned her face aside to hide it. And the next instant she felt the touch of his lips on her hair just where it swept away from her white neck.

"Mr. Berend!" she said breathlessly, and would have started away, but he still held her hand.

"You can either never forgive me," he said quickly, "or you must do so fully and freely. There can be no half-measures between us any longer."

She was speechless; a storm of mixed feelings possessed her.

"I set myself to win you from the first moment I saw you," he continued impetuously. "The other task was nothing. I determined it should be both or neither to me. The failure I spoke of to you last night is redeemed, and I am no longer under a cloud. It was a question of my word, and I kept it. But for you I should not have done so. My fate is in your hands entirely."

Still no answer.

He drew her a little closer. "I have seen you four times," he went on, "and each time I have said to myself, 'There is only one woman in the world for me, and she is so sweet and lovely and

perfect that I dare only say good-bye to her— unless she tells me stay.' Anstiss, good-bye!"

There was a stir in the house, and steps approaching in the hall. Lord Mountfallen had returned, and was coming to the library. Mr. Berend released the hand he held, and Lady Anstiss turned in confusion to greet her father at the door.

She could not look at him; she was still in a tumult of indecision. Mr. Julius Berend had shaken hands with her father, apologizing for his early call, and was saying to her—

"I am going to town this afternoon on business. May I call again at a more opportune moment on my return?"

She lifted her eyes to his, and he saw that he had won her.

"Yes," she said simply; and with a bow he was gone.

"A nice-looking young fellow," commented the father, leisurely turning over his letters. "Son of old Berend, I suppose. Very clever and smart, I am told."

"I told you you could not do better than pin your faith on Berend," said Sir Frederic Rawnsley to Sir Arthur Anstruther, a few days afterwards. "He managed that little affair for you very cleverly, and seems to be managing another little affair very cleverly, too."

He put up his eyeglass to watch the greeting between Mr. Julius Berend and Lady Anstiss Carlyon.

"Lady Lomond tells me it is almost a settled thing," he remarked. "And, after all, Anstiss might do a great deal worse. Berend will never stop half-way; he is bound to reach the top of the tree."

THE END

Philatelic Societies

Birmingham Philatelic Society

Hon. President: Sir W. B. Avery, Bart.

Hon. Secretary: G. Johnson, B.A., 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

OCTOBER 3RD.—Annual general business meeting. The following were unanimously elected members: Messrs. G. Godsall, J. M. Veerjee, R. Abraham, G. Loverius, G. A. Goubault, Dr. Hall.

The *Stamp Collector* was adopted as the official journal for the next twelve months.

£15 was voted to the Permanent Collection, which now contains 18,766 varieties against 15,579 a year ago.

Mrs. Lake, Rev. F. W. S. le Lievre, Messrs. C. A. Stephenson, W. R. Joynt, W. H. M. Marsden, F. J. Durrant, C. A. Cunningham, and Miss Garrick were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection; Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., H. L'Estrange Ewen, W. Morley, Puttick and Simpson, Ventom Bull, W. Hadlow, Plumridge and Co., Martin Ray and Co., Glendining and Co., and N. Yaar were thanked for sending periodicals and catalogues during the past year, and Mr. F. J. Durrant for a parcel of books.

The officers and Committee were all re-elected, except that Mr. F. T. Collier was put on the

Committee in place of Mr. W. F. Wadams, who has removed too far away to attend regularly.

The Report and Balance Sheet, showing a cash balance in hand of £90. 12s. 7d., were approved, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Auditors.

The Report was ordered to be printed. Any one desirous of joining the Society may have a copy on application to the Hon. Secretary.

The total value of stamps circulated in the Exchange Packets during the year has been £29,529. 16s. 7d., of which £3149. 15s. 11d. was sold.

The following programme for the ensuing session was approved:—

1906

Oct. 18. Display: Australia, 1890-1902. Mr. C. A. Stephenson.

Nov. 8. Paper: "Turkey—Postage Due and Local Surcharges." Mr. P. T. Deakin.

Nov. 22. Inspection of Auction Lots.

Nov. 29. Auction at Acorn Hotel.

Dec. 6. Paper: "Barbados." Mr. W. Pimm.

1907

Jan. 3. Lantern Display. Mr. J. A. Margoschis.

Jan. 24. Paper: "New Zealand." Mr. T. W. Peck.

- Feb. 7. Display: Stamps of Italian States on Originals. Mr. A. P. Walker.
 Feb. 21. Paper: "St. Helena." Mr. W. Dorning Beckton.
 Mar. 7. Auction at Acorn Hotel.
 Mar. 21. Display: African Colonies and Switzerland. Sir W. B. Avery, Bart.
 April 4. Display: Victoria. Messrs. R. Hollick and C. A. Stephenson.
 May 2. Annual Dinner.

Glasgow and West of Scotland

President: J. J. F. X. King, F.E.S.
Hon. Sec.: J. Douglas Oatts, 113 Douglas Street, Glasgow.
Meetings: Monthly, 562 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.
Annual Subscriptions: Seniors, 2s. 6d.; Juniors, 1s. 6d.

A MEETING of the Society was held on the evening of 2 October, 1906, at 562 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow. The President, Mr. James J. F. X. King, F.E.S., presided. The minute of the meeting held on 17 April was read, approved, and signed.

Thereafter the President exhibited a most interesting collection of the Zemster Stamps of Russia, and made some valuable remarks regarding the various issues of these stamps, which are in use in the rural or Zemster districts of the country.

The Zemster Districts are somewhat analogous to our County Council Districts, but of a much more extensive area. When the Zemster Posts pay, the Government generally steps in and takes them over with their profits. Indeed, some of these Zemster Posts must be paying concerns judging from the number of stamps that are in circulation. These stamps are commonly to be found in an unused state, such cancelled copies as there are having been obliterated with pen-and-ink marks, although some posts use an indiarubber or other obliterating stamp.

This exhibit was followed by another, consisting of the Local Stamps of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. These fine collections were in a remarkably complete condition considering the rarity of many of the specimens, and were followed with great interest by the members present.

The following new members were duly elected: J. Monkhouse Cartmell, John Guthrie, George A. Johnston, and Robert Wallace.

After a vote of thanks was given to Mr. King, the meeting was brought to a close at 10.15 p.m.

Syllabus, 1906-7

- 1906
 Oct. 2. Display. Russian and Scandinavian Locals, with Remarks. James J. F. X. King, F.E.S.
 Nov. 6. Paper: "Varieties of Papers." John Muir.
 Discussion and Displays: Germany and German States. Members.
 Dec. 4. *Auction Night. Members.
 1907
 Jan. Paper: "Methods in and of Collecting." Rees Price.
 Display. Greece. A. W. Scott.
 Feb. 6. Paper: "Free Opinions by a Junior." James K. Riddoch.
 Discussion and Displays. Speculative Issues. Members.
 Mar. 6. Paper: "Philatelic Literature." W. A. R. Jex Long.
 Paper: "Notes on Early British Varieties." Isador J. Simons.
 April 3. Annual Business Meeting. Displays. Members.

* All lots to be in Secretary's hands by 11 November. Lots will be on view at 7.15 p.m. of Auction Night.

Hull Philatelic Society

Hon. Secretary: E. W. Drury, 29 Bond Street, Hull.
Meetings: Fortnightly; Tuesdays, 8 p.m.

A MEETING of this Society was held at its rooms, Bond Street, on 1 October, 1906, the President, Mr. Thomas Thompson, in the chair.

A vote of thanks was passed to the late President, Mr. G. E. Pickering, and regret was expressed at the loss of his services to the Society through his leaving the city.

The evening was devoted to a display of the stamps of Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, and Leeward Islands, being the first portion of the valuable collection belonging to Mr. Ernest Heginbottom, B.A., Woodfield, Rochdale, which he kindly has placed at the disposal of the Society for exhibition at their meetings; these were all used, practically complete, with all varieties of shades, perforations, etc., and were greatly admired.

Leeds Philatelic Society

President: W. Denison, Roebuck.
Hon. Secretary: C. W. Harding, 139 Belle Vue Road, Leeds.
Meetings: Tuesdays, Leeds Institute, Coohridge Street.
Annual Subscription: 5s.; Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.

Syllabus, 1906-7

- 1906
 Oct. 2. Philatelic Gathering.
 Oct. 16. Display of Tasmanian and West Australian Stamps, with Notes, by Mr. Ernest Heginbottom, B.A.
 Nov. *3. Display of first types of New Zealand Stamps, with Notes, by Mr. H. L. Hayman, Vice-President of the Herts Philatelic Society, London.
 Nov. 13. Display of Stamps of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Christopher, and St. Helena.
 Nov. 27. Display of Stamps of Mexico, Chile, and Brazil.
 Dec. 4. Display of Stamps of Straits Settlements and States, with Notes, by Mr. A. J. Foulger, Bradford.
 Dec. *8. Display of Indian Stamps, with Notes, by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, of the London Philatelic Society, London.
 Dec. 18. Display of Stamps of Hong Kong, with Notes, by Mr. J. H. Thackrah.
 1907
 Jan. 8. Paper and Display of Cape of Good Hope Stamps, by Mr. W. M. Gray, Bradford.
 Jan. 22. Display of Egyptian Stamps, with Notes, by Mr. H. Wade.
 Feb. 5. Display of Morocco Agencies and Gibraltar Stamps, with Notes, by Mr. J. C. North, Huddersfield.
 Feb. 19. History and Anecdotes of the Post Office to 1838, by Mr. W. V. Morten.
 Auction Sale.
 Mar. 5. Display of King's Head Stamps, by Mr. G. Davis; also of Continental Stamps, by members.
 Mar. 19. "British Parcel Post Labels." Paper by Messrs. W. D. Roebuck and T. K. Skipwith.
 April 9. Paper by Mr. Fred. A. Padgett.
 Auction Sale.
 April 23. "Duplex and Number Postmarks on Stamps of Great Britain." Paper and Display, by Mr. E. Egly.
 May 7. Annual Meeting.

* These dates fall on Saturday.

Junior Philatelic Society*President: Fred J. Melville.**Hon. Treas.: H. F. Johnson.**Hon. Sec.: L. Savournin, 82 Long Lane, Aldersgate Street,**Meetings: Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C. [E.C.]**Annual Subscription: 1s. 6d.***Programme of Meetings**

Season 1906-7

1906. 6 October

5.30. Auction.

8. o. Presidential Address.

9. o. Paper. "The Tragedy of Philatelia," or the sad story of Mr. Johnson. C. B. Purdom.

20 October

6. o. Bourse.

8. o. Display with Notes. Uruguay. Thomas L. Gray.

9. o. Paper. "Philatelic Monuments to War." William E. Lincoln.

3 November

5.30. Auction.

8. o. Paper. "Our Philatelic Periodicals and the men who run them." E. J. Nankivell.

9. o. Display with Notes. Guatemala. J. R. M. Albrecht.

17 November

6. o. Bourse.

8. o. Display. Cape of Good Hope. Nelson Zambra.

9. o. Paper. "Stamps Abroad." Fred J. Melville.

1 December

5.30. Auction.

8. o. Paper. "Before and after Philately." R. Halliday.

8.30. Display. The Line Engraved Stamps of Great Britain. S. R. Turner.

9.15. Paper. "Bad Language." C. Egbert Ashby.

15 December

6. o. Bourse.

8. o. Paper and Lantern Display. "The Post and its Postmarks." L. Savournin.

9.15. Paper. "Letters and their Addresses." Fred J. Melville.

1907. 5 January. Philatelic Literature Night

5.30. Auction.

8. o. Paper. "What you like." W. E. Imeson.

The Committee offers one Diploma for the best paper on a philatelic subject sent in (a) by a member over twenty-one years of age, and (b) one for a member under twenty-one years of age. Papers for competition must be sent to the Secretary of the Examining Committee by 22 December, 1906.

12 January

Special Meeting Manchester Branch, Y.M.C.A., Manchester. Lantern Lecture by Fred J. Melville.

19 January

6. o. Bourse.

8. o. Display. Canada. M. H. Horsley.

9.15. Paper. "Philately." C. B. Purdom.

2 February

5.30. Auction.

8. o. Paper and Display. "British Stamps used Abroad." I. J. Bernstein.

8.30. Display. West Africans. E. A. Leigh.

9. o. Display. Sarawak. Fred J. Melville.

16 February

6. o. Bourse.

8. o. Paper. "Rambling Remarks." K. Dingwall.

8.30. Display with Notes. Mexico. A. H. L. Giles.

9. o. Paper. "An easy field for young specialists." Fred J. Melville.

2 March

5.30. Auction.

8. o. Paper. "Recollections." H. W. Westcott.

8.30. Display with Notes. B. W. H. Poole.

9. o. Paper. "British Stamps, some Whys and Wherefores." R. Halliday.

16 March. Ladies' Night

6. o. Bourse. [Clark]

8. o. Paper. "By-paths of Philately." Mrs. H.

9. o. Display. Mrs. Field.

6 April

Eighth Annual Conversazione in the theatre of the Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C. The programme will include the performance of the highly successful philatelic play entitled "The Lady Forger." Full announcements will appear in due course.

20 April

6. o. Bourse.

8. o. Paper and Display. "Switzerland." Victor Beaujeux.

9. o. Paper. "Philatelic Phacts and Phibs." C. Raymond Megson.

4 May

5.30. Auction. Bishop.

8. o. Paper and Display. "Brazil." Percy C.

9. o. Display. Forgeries. A. B. Kay.

18 May

(Whit week-end). No meeting.

15 June

Annual Excursion.

7 September

Annual General Meeting.

Junior Philatelic Society**Manchester Branch***President: I. J. Bernstein.**Hon. Sec.: J. R. M. Albrecht, 2 Seedy Terrace, Pandleton.**Meetings: Y.M.C.A.*

THE ninth ordinary meeting was held at the Y.M.C.A. on 4 October, 1906. There were about forty members present, and Mr. Bernstein presided. Messrs. D. A. Berry, J. E. Lea, V. A. Nixon, and F. W. Way were elected members. Mr. W. D. Beckett, President of the Manchester Philatelic Society, gave a lantern lecture on various interesting stamps. He said that the first Greek stamps (1861) were printed in Paris. Later the plates were sent to, and the stamps printed at, Athens, but the Greek workmen were not so skilful, and produced much rougher impressions. A workman was sent from Paris, who cleaned the plates and again produced fine impressions. The first issue of New South Wales has for design the seal of the colony, with the motto "Sic fortis Etruria crevit." He thought the design was typical of Virgil's *Georgics*, from which the motto is a quotation. In the background are the fields (I *Georg.*); the trees (II *Georg.*); at the left are bees (IV *Georg.*). In the foreground Britannia is seated on a bale of merchandise exhorting some newly arrived convicts to agricultural labour. Mr. Beckett also showed slides of various forgeries and the points in which they differed from the genuine stamps.

Editorial Advt.:—EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, CARDARON, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

<i>Perf.</i>	Unused.
	<i>s. d.</i>
1 c., black on azure	0 1
2 c., brown on buff	0 1
4 c., purple-brown on grey	0 1
5 c., green on pale green	0 1
10 c., black on lilac	0 2
15 c., blue	0 3
20 c., red on green	0 3
25 c., black on rose	0 4
30 c., cinnamon on drab	0 5
40 c., red on yellow	0 6
50 c., carmine on rose	0 8
75 c., brown on orange	1 0
1 fr., olive-green on toned	1 3

1900. Four values. Design: As before, but colours changed; the 10 c. from black on lilac to rose-red, the 15 c. from blue to grey, the 25 c. from black on rose to blue, and the 50 c. from carmine on rose to brown on azure. Perforated.

Colours changed.

<i>Perf.</i>	Unused.
	<i>s. d.</i>
10 c., rose-red	0 2
15 c., grey	0 3
25 c., blue	0 4
50 c., brown on azure	0 8

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Our Symposium

What should be the Limitations of a Simplified Collection?

By A LADY COLLECTOR

THERE is no doubt that the need for a simple catalogue is becoming more felt every day—one which would suit the general collector and the beginner. At present there are many people who I am sure would collect stamps, but when they take up the catalogues they are horrified at the number and variety of stamps which they see in them. And is it any wonder? For it is an almost impossible task, except for people of unlimited means, to attempt a complete collection of the stamps of the world.

However, till this simple catalogue makes its appearance we must do our best with those already issued. It is quite possible to form a simple collection without much expense. To do this, one should, I think, work on the following lines: Omit all varieties of—(1) errors, (2) paper, (3) perforation, (4) shades, (5) surcharges, (6) type, (7) watermarks.

Errors.—These should be omitted.

Paper.—This should be left entirely to the specialist.

Perforation.—Only collect "perforated" and "imperforated" stamps.

Shades.—No varieties.

Surcharges.—Collect only genuine surcharges, i.e. those which alter the face value of a stamp, or the name of the country for which it was originally issued.

Type.—No varieties.

Watermarks.—Only leading watermarks

such as "Crown CC," "Crown CA," etc. *Not* "Multiple CA."

If one follows this course one will find that it reduces the number of stamps to be collected considerably. I would also omit all Fiscals, Officials, Postage Due, Registered, and Telegraphs. At the same time I would suggest that if any *distinct* varieties come in the way of the collector, they need not be destroyed. It would be quite easy to keep any of these varieties in another book; an exercise book would do quite well. They need not be put into one's album, which probably has not got places for them. This is the course which I follow myself, and I find it very satisfactory. After all, it entails very little extra trouble, and there is always the chance that one may light upon a highly priced error, or an unknown variety!

I think *Envelope* stamps *should* be included in a simple collection, as although they are not adhesive, they are quite as much "postage" stamps as those which one places on the letter oneself.

Simplified Catalogue

By STUART WIEHEN

WILL you allow me a few general remarks with regard to a more simplified catalogue? If the question is raised, as I understand it, in the interest of our junior friends, I think they too should be heard and consulted. Judging from my own experience with

juniors, I am sure they will not agree with many suggestions that are being made. They will never exclude from their collections all *Officials*, especially not the English; they constantly get many of the common ones, and they would be discouraged and distressed to hear that these stamps are not worth a place in their albums, the more so as they know that advanced collectors pay quite exorbitant prices for the scarce kinds of these very stamps. Boys would soon lose interest in collecting if such restrictions should be made the rule, and they would prefer albums which provide room for these stamps. As regards *perforations*, I am sure boys would be very sorry if the perforation gauge should be taken away, for a very great part of the pleasure of collecting would go with this useful instrument. No doubt some simplification as to perforations should be made, as, for instance, Tasmania, perf. 11½ and 12, Nos. 89-95, 97-100, 104-110, and 111-129, etc. Also some of the Queensland, New South Wales, and many other ones; but wherever the difference is at least 1 or 1½, like 12½ and 14, or 14 and 16, etc., the different sets should be catalogued. Clean-cut, rough, and rouletted perf. must be continued.

Watermarks should be treated in the same way. The benzine bottle has a great charm.

Shades should certainly be encouraged. Why should boys not aim at a nice range of shades of the 1 lepton of Greece, first type, and other values of this country, or Belgium issue of 1869-84, to mention only a few, which are all cheap and easily procured?

As to *Minor Varieties*, I am surprised at your correspondent C. E. Ashley in your issue of 6 October, and his remarks *re* Chile, S.G. Nos. 58 and 69. I would just encourage juniors to look out for such varieties and to be proud to collect them. They are in the reach of every one, and would teach the young collector to look out for small differences and to study his stamps. All minor varieties, which are easily obtainable and cheap, are the very material for teaching beginners. By all means shorten the catalogues and reduce the albums by dropping the expensive rarities which are beyond the reach of a junior, but never deprive him of the pleasure to identify with the help of his catalogue *all* stamps which are sure to come his way, be they standard or minor varieties.

The best of the educational advantage of stamp collecting—viz. first, "to learn to take trouble, infinite trouble"; and secondly, to learn to notice small differences—will be lost, if you make the thing too easy. If the collector is not encouraged to look out for minor varieties, when he is a beginner, he will hardly ever care to do so, and never become a philatelist.

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

IN the issue of *G. S. W.* dated 6 October one "B. W. W." makes a few comments anent my suggestions in a previous number regarding the lines on which a simplified catalogue might be compiled.

According to this writer, "to obtain and deserve general acceptance, such a work should be compiled by a committee of leading philatelists." This sounds very nice in theory, but have we not heard many such statements before when a Collector's Catalogue was mooted? We shall give up all hope of ever seeing a simplified catalogue if its compilation is to be left to some vague "committee" of leading philatelists. If such a work ever does appear, it will have to be published by some enterprising firm of dealers, and it will probably be compiled by one man—who will have to be well endowed with sound "horse-sense," even if he may not be a "leading" philatelist—on the lines of some such general scheme as has already been discussed in these columns.

While agreeing that "the restrictions now indicated in your pages are sufficiently commendable to be generally accepted as first principles," "B. W. W." takes exception to the fact that envelope and post card stamps are placed on the list of varieties to be excluded from a simplified collection, and he also expresses a hope that colours will be correctly named in the simplified catalogue, should such a volume be issued.

We will deal with the last point first. It is presumed that the colour names in a simplified catalogue will be expressed in simple terms, and so be in keeping with the general tone of the work. There will be no necessity for scientific discussion as to the number of parts of blue in "blue-lilac," as compared with the proportion in "lilac-blue," or some equally abstruse problem. Double-barrelled names will be dispensed with as far as possible, and the compiler will try to limit himself to such simple terms as red, blue, yellow, etc. But whether the names given are wrong or right in the colour specialist's opinion will not matter a jot so long as they are easily understood by the ordinary everyday collector, for whom the catalogue will be solely intended.

So much then for the colour question; and now we come to the other and more important point raised by "B. W. W."—should post card and envelope stamps be provided for in a simplified collection? We say "No!" most emphatically, and we are positive that the vast majority of collectors will be in complete agreement with us on this point.

We are all of us cranks in some particular or other. I have been told I am a terrible crank on the subject of minor varieties, and,

to put it as mildly as possible, "B. W. W." is an enthusiast on the matter of postal stationery. Unfortunately we are all too prone to air our own particular specialities in season and out of season; but in dealing with such a serious subject as a simplified catalogue, it would be as well to agree to look at the matter in the spirit of what is of the greatest benefit to the largest number, and stifle all inclinations to trot out our stock arguments in favour of our special fancies.

Postal stationery seems to us to come under the heading of a "special fancy," and a dissertation on its merits is somewhat irrelevant to a discussion on a simplified catalogue. Envelope and post card stamps may be "the most exclusively postal stamps ever issued," as "B. W. W." asserts, but the fact remains that the trend of modern collecting has been and is to ignore them altogether. Modern albums do not provide spaces for them, few dealers have any in stock, and the number of collectors who take the slightest interest in them is infinitesimal compared with the general body of philatelists. Whether their casting into oblivion is a matter for regret or not is a subject it would be a waste of time to discuss; they have gone, and, unlike the merry springtime of which the poets sing, they will never return.

Time was when spaces for cut-square

envelope and post card stamps were provided in the printed albums, and their abolition is largely due to the action of such enthusiasts as "B. W. W." When collectors were content to take these stamps in cut-square condition it was possible to insert them in one's album along with the ordinary adhesive stamps; but as we are now told that it is something akin to sacrilege to mutilate them in this manner, and that one must collect the entire envelope or post card, the collecting of postal stationery has been practically killed.

Nowadays postal stationery is, by popular consent, treated as a branch of Philately, in the same way as fiscals, quite distinct from the collection of adhesive postage stamps. While no sane philatelist has a word to say against their collection as postal stationery, it will be almost unanimously agreed that post card and envelope stamps, even in cut-square condition, would be quite out of place in a simplified collection.

"B. W. W." also points to the fact that cut-out post card and envelope stamps can now be used in this country as adhesives, and asks how they are to be consistently excluded. There is surely no difficulty here. The fact of their being allowed to be used up in this manner does not make them adhesives, for they are only sold to the public in the form of postal stationery, which is on the "not wanted" list so far as our simplified catalogue is concerned.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

Mexico—continued

AFTER the execution of Hidalgo, Morelos the priest-general continued the struggle and carried on an active warfare for five years. In 1815 Morelos was taken prisoner by the royalists, and suffered the same fate as Hidalgo. Two years later, Mina, the last of the rebel leaders, was taken and shot. During this time, Augustine Iturbide, a native officer, had served with distinction against the insurgents. In 1821 he was sent to exting-

uish the remains of the revolution. Instead of doing this, he placed himself at the head of the rebels and issued his famous pronunciamiento. It declared amongst other points:—

(1) The independence of Mexico under a resident Bourbon prince.

(2) The maintenance of the Catholic Church.

(3) Equality of civil rights for all inhabitants.

General O'Donoghue, the sixty-second and last viceroy, accepted Iturbide's plan. Spain rejected it, with the result that Iturbide was proclaimed Emperor, as Augustine the First, in 1822. Ten months after, the desertion of the people brought about his resignation, and a Federal Republic was proclaimed. Iturbide retired to Italy on a pension, but soon returned to the scene of his former exploits. His return proved his ruin. He was arrested and shot in 1824.

Nine years later we find Santa Anna, formerly lieutenant of Iturbide, who had raised the people against his master in 1822, accepting the office of President. Mexican history now follows the fortunes of its chief military leaders. Santa Anna governed Mexico during most of the following twenty years. The Republic was recognized by Spain in



1836. Texas, which had been declared independent of Mexico in 1835, was admitted into the American Union in 1845. On this war was declared by Mexico, but the United States proved victorious. California and New Mexico were given up in 1848, and Mexico relapsed into her old state of anarchy.

In 1855 Anna fled to Havana, and General Alvarez was elected President. He was succeeded by Comonfort, who was driven out in 1858. Three years later, Juarez, a Mexican of Indian descent, became President. Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, owing to the weakness of Spain at this time, claimed a general protectorate over the Latin races. He induced England and Spain to join in an expedition to Mexico. The French were left to finish, as the Mexicans came to terms with England and Spain. France declared war, and the capital was entered in 1863. Louis chose the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian as the tool of his American policy, which was to gain a foothold on American soil and place his nominee on the Mexican throne.

Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph, Archduke of Austria, was born in Schönbrunn on 6 July, 1832. He was the second son of the Archduke Francis Charles and Sophia Frederica Dorothea, Princess of Bavaria. He entered the navy at an early age, and in 1854 was called upon to assume the chief command. Three years later he became governor-general of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, and married the Princess Charlotte, daughter of King Leopold I of Belgium. At the time of the French intervention in Mexico he had already made a voyage of discovery to Brazil. His name was proposed to Napoleon III as that of a candidate for the throne of Mexico. Maximilian began to study the Spanish language early in 1863. In the July of that year the "Assembly of Notables" of Mexico voted for an empire under the rule of Maximilian. In case this prince should refuse, the "Mexican nation" entreated Napoleon to be "benevolent" enough to "choose them somebody else." Maximilian knew nothing of the real state of affairs in Mexico, and imagined that there were ten million Mexicans anxiously awaiting the appearance of an emperor. He accepted privately, on condition that his election should be confirmed by popular vote. His brother's consent being obtained, he renounced his claims to the Austrian succession; and, on receiving assurances of loyalty from many Mexican towns, he officially announced his acceptance of the crown in April, 1864. The Archduke and his wife sailed for Mexico, and landed at Vera Cruz. In June a solemn entry was made into the capital, and the coronation took place. The grandson of the Emperor Iturbide was adopted as presumptive successor to the throne.

An amnesty was decreed for thousands of patriots who had been condemned to death by French courts-martial. Committees were appointed for the regulation of public affairs. Maximilian instituted public audiences every Sunday in order that any man with a grievance or a project for the public good might have access to him. All these and many more attempts at reform were initiated by Maximilian, and yet the nation was really divided into two hostile camps. Juarez easily maintained the Republican Government at San Luis, and afterwards at Monterey.

On the conclusion of the civil war in the United States (1865), the latter Government gave notice to the French Emperor to withdraw his troops. Maximilian, before accepting the throne, had stipulated that the French troops should remain until the consolidation of the empire. But the expedition had already proved far too costly, and Napoleon knew of what stuff the United States armies were made. Accordingly he declared that the object of his expedition had been fulfilled, and ordered his troops home. The Empress Charlotte set out for France in July, 1866, to beg the Emperor not to desert them. She never saw her husband again. Louis Napoleon would not listen to her entreaties. Bazaine, in the meanwhile, had persuaded Maximilian to issue a decree (3 October, 1865) declaring that all Mexicans taken in arms against the empire would be executed without trial. Many executions followed, until at last the United States demanded the withdrawal of the French. The evacuation took place, and Maximilian was left to his fate. The Empress Charlotte lost her reason in consequence of her mental anxiety for the fate of her husband. The Republicans were growing stronger daily. Napoleon advised Maximilian to return to Europe, which advice he seems to have fully meant to adopt at Orizaba in 1866. A small body of notables met in January, 1867, and, by promises of money and men, persuaded the Emperor to remain. The grey-headed ex-President Alvarez, in spite of his eighty-six years, was at the head of the Republican army in the south. Juarez, with the United States at his back, was advancing from the north. Maximilian therefore resolved on a last stand at Queretaro. After several gallant but unavailing sorties and seventy-two days of close siege, the Emperor resolved to try to break through the enemy's lines. Before the attempt could be made, the city was surprised and Maximilian was made a prisoner (15 May, 1867). He was kept in prison for nearly a month, and after vain efforts of the European Governments in his favour, a court-martial met on 13 June. Maximilian, in spite of an able defence, was condemned to death, a sentence which was based on his

own decree of 3 October, 1865. On the morning of 19 June, on the Cerro de las Campanas, near Queretaro, Maximilian was shot. The Emperor's body was carried to the Church of the Capuchinas, embalmed and taken to the capital. In August an Austrian frigate arrived at Vera Cruz and

claimed the remains of the unfortunate prince. They were, after many delays, conveyed to Europe by the same frigate that had carried the imperial pair to Mexico in 1864. On 18 January, 1868, the body of Maximilian was interred in the imperial vault in Vienna.

A Philatelic Journey Through Sweden

By FRED. J. MELVILLE

WE disembarked at Gothenburg, or Göteborg (pronounced Yöteborg). Here I got my first impression of the ramifications of the Swedish Philatelic Society. Gothenburg is a ten hours' journey by train from Stockholm, but the town has a very live branch of the National Philatelic Society. The branch President and Secretary, Messrs. Ljunggren (pronounced correctly after the forty-fifth attempt) and Wiberg, were waiting on the quay for me, to see that I did not run away with any Swedish fröken (Miss).

Two delightful days were spent with Gothenburg collectors, and then I spent four splendid days voyaging through canals, rivers, and lakes to Stockholm. An Englishman, according to Sterne, does not travel to meet Englishmen, but then I'm a Scotchman, and one can't help meeting Scotchmen wherever one goes. There were two on board the canal steamer, so I was able to find some one to talk to in my own tongue.

The lively young Honorary Secretary of the Swedish Philatelic Society, Mr. Hilmer Djurling, who made many friends here at the London Exhibition, was waiting for me at the landing-stage at Stockholm, and carried me off to the club rooms.

These are the finest I have seen at any philatelic society's. The suite comprises a large handsomely decorated and well-lighted room for meetings, with an annexe where two ladies attend to the Society's office business during the day, and a small room for dispatching publications, and a cloak room. The office is kept open all day.

Here I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Consul Keyser (pronounced *Cheyser*), the President of the Sveriges Filatelist Förening, to give it its Swedish title. Consul Keyser is the representative of Uruguay in Stockholm, and he has done more than any other man to build up the Swedish Society to its present proud position as the National Philatelic Society of Sweden, with over 800 members. He is a

man of great energy, and is bubbling over with philatelic enthusiasm.

There were several other prominent officials including the Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Rubenson.

The meetings to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Society opened on a Sunday. Here is a synopsis of the proceedings:—

Business—punch—lantern lecture—punch—lottery—supper.

At each ordinary meeting the members draw lots for stamps and philatelic books which are to be distributed. I got a 1 peseta Gibraltar one day—and a blank another day. The supper, set in a large hall in the same building as the Society's rooms, was a very enjoyable affair. Speeches were made and telegrams sent, including one to the Junior Philatelic Society, London. The only speeches I was able to understand were those relating to myself, which were considerably given in English always. The Rev. Edward Shepherd, the English chaplain in Stockholm, who is a keen specialist in Icelandic stamps, did me the honour to say many nice things about me in proposing my health.

With regard to language, I was astounded by the facility with which the cultured Swedes could talk German, English, and French, in addition to their own language. Not the least trouble did I experience anywhere. Even my barber—although she (there are lady barbers in Sweden!) modestly said she could not talk English—during my interview with her plucked up courage to ask: "Is the knife well?" I answered her in Swedish, "Ja" (Yes).

On the Monday the meeting began at twelve, and after a business discussion Dr. Astley Levin displayed his splendid collection of Swedish stamps, and gave (I am assured) a most interesting lecture on the subject. The Swedes were very proud of Dr. Levin's success in the recent London Exhibition, the gold medal awarded for this collection

having done much to further the interests of Philately in Sweden. Then there was another lottery. In the evening we went to the theatre, and then proceeded to supper at the Grand Hotel. More speeches and plenty of good-humoured fun.

It was about 3 a.m. (day and night were transposed most of the four days I spent in Stockholm) when there was a sign of the party breaking up. Then a few of the younger members sent word round to me asking if I would give them an hour or so after the seniors had gone, as they hadn't had a chat with me. It was difficult to refuse such a request, but . . . I excused myself.

At the stroke of midnight a special souvenir number of the Society's official organ, *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift*, was issued, and copies, fully addressed, were delivered by a postman to each person present.

The Tuesday being the twentieth anni-

versary day, a grand banquet was held at Hasselbacken, one of beautiful Stockholm's beautiful pleasure resorts. This was the biggest speech-making occasion of the lot. It fell to my lot to propose "The Swedish Philatelic Society and Philately in Sweden."

On Wednesday I spent the greater part of the day going through the handsome new General Post Office which is depicted on the current 5 kroner stamp of Sweden.

To conclude a story of a visit which was marked by the intense hospitality of my Swedish friends, I may say that the Gothenburg contingent, or part of it, accompanied me back to Gothenburg, saw me safely on the steamer, and on my arrival in London the British representative of the Swedish Philatelic Society, Mr. Louis Zettersten, an occasional and valued contributor to *G.S.W.*, was waiting for me at Fenchurch Street Station.

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BAVARIA

Issue of 1849. 1 Kreuzer, black

There are two plates of this stamp. In the first plate the blocks were made of type-metal, in ten rows of nine blocks (Nov., 1849), but this material wore away rapidly; so in September, 1850, a new plate was made, which was in two panes, of 45 brass blocks in each pane. Specimens from this latter plate may be distinguished from plate 1 by the greater sharpness of the impression and clearness of the design. Westoby says that only 2000 sheets were printed from plate 2. In the catalogues this stamp used to be listed with and without a silk thread in the substance of the paper; but those with the thread are simply proofs, and were not issued to the public.

Genuine.—Engraved in *pargne*, in greyish-black and black, on stout, yellowish-white wove paper. The stamp measures 20 x 20 mm. from outside to outside; and the central square 12½ x 12½ mm., measuring from black label to black label. The word EIN is 4½ mm. long, and the top and middle tongues of the E are of equal length, while the lowest limb is decidedly longer. The BAYERN label is 12 mm. wide, and the bottom limb of the E is very much longer than the others, the central tongue being the shortest. The word KREUZER is 11½ mm. long, and the two E's are exactly

alike. The word FRANCO is 10½ mm. long, the tongue of the F is much shorter than the top limb, and the distance between the head and tail of the C is decidedly less than ½ mm. The little numerals in the corner-squares are nicely done; the one in the right top corner has not the strong vertical line of shading at the back that the others have. These numerals are placed on a ground of alternate white and black lozenges, running obliquely down from the left top to the right bottom corner of the little containing-squares. This pattern is part of the arms of Bavaria, being a reproduction of the "shield of pretence," or little shield, in the centre of the large shield of Bavaria. There is no straight outline round any portion of the central square of maze-work, except just at the bottom of the left side. The large central numeral is equidistant between the BAYERN and FRANCO labels, and some of the maze-work can be seen both above and below the numeral. The numeral itself is filled, not with maze-work like the background, but with a floriated pattern of conventional leafage, with two distinct, eight-petalled white flowers near the base, to right and left of the branch which bears them. This numeral is not at all prominent, showing more white than black. The white lines separating the various labels from each other are all of the same width.

First Forgery.—Lithographed, on thick, hard, yellowish-white wove paper. The stamp is too small; from outside to outside it measures 19½ x 19½ mm., and the central square 12½ x 12½ mm. The word EIN is almost 5 mm. long, the central tongue is shorter than the upper limb, and the said upper limb is decidedly thinner than the others. The BAYERN label is 11½ mm. long,



and the B is too thin, while the central tongue of the E is very nearly the same length as the top limb. The word KREUZER is $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, being a good deal too short. The word FRANCO is the same size as the genuine, but the tongue of the F is the same length as the top limb, instead of being much shorter; the head and tail of the C are more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart. The corner-numerals, in the genuine, are as wide as the width of the I of EIN; but in this forgery they are thinner, especially the one in the right top corner. The one in the left top corner is not in the centre of the square. A few of the lozenges in the squares are dark, but they are very badly done, and irregular, instead of being alternately black and white. There is a thin outline along the top and bottom of the maze-work square, and two outlines are visible down the right side of it. The central numeral is much nearer to BAYERN than to FRANCO. The numeral itself is very dark, much darker than either the genuine or any other forgery. There seems to be an attempt at a six-pointed flower, but it is extremely indistinct. The white lines separating the various labels are very faulty. Those before and after KREUZER are most like the genuine; but those before and after BAYERN are far too thick; the one before EIN is slanting down to the left; the one before FRANCO is too wide; the one after FRANCO slants to the right, and is broader at the top than the bottom. The maze-work, in this forgery, is very much too coarse. The dark, central figure is the easiest test for this counterfeit.

Second Forgery.—Lithographed, on thick, hard, yellowish-white wove paper. The stamp measures 20×20 mm., like the genuine, but the central square, between the EIN label and the KREUZER label, is only a shade over 12 mm. In the word EIN, the top and bottom tongues are equal, and the centre one shorter. The BAYERN label is only $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide, and the top and bottom tongues are also equal. The word KREUZER is 11 mm. long; FRANCO is just a shade over 10 mm. long; the tongue of the F is very nearly as long as the top limb, and the two ends of the C are nearly 1 mm. apart. The small numerals in the corner-squares are better done than in the first forgery, but the one in the left top corner is not in the centre of the square, and the groundwork of the squares is of white lozenges, instead of alternately black and white ones. There is an irregular outline down the left side of the central square of maze-work, and it is also partly outlined along the bottom. The central numeral is nearer to the BAYERN label than to the FRANCO label; none of the maze-work shows above the numeral, and only a sort of double, wavy line below it. There are no flowers in the numeral, and it is a good deal blacker than the genuine, though not so much as the first forgery. The white line before EIN is much broader than any of the others.

Third Forgery.—Lithographed, on stout, yellowish-white wove paper. The stamp is distinctly smaller than the genuine, measuring $19\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The middle tongue of the E of EIN is much shorter than the top or bottom limb. The BAYERN label is a little over $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide; the top and bottom limbs of the E of that word are equal, and the central tongue

very short. The word KREUZER is $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long. The distance between the head and tail of the C is more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The small numerals in the corner-squares, on the left side of the stamp, are not truly in the centres of the squares, being placed too much to the right. The background to each of the four squares is of white lozenges. The large central numeral is nearer to the BAYERN label than to FRANCO. The left-hand flower in the numeral may be partly made out, but not the other.

Fourth Forgery.—Lithographed, on fairly stout, yellowish-white wove paper. The word EIN is only about $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long. The E, in my single specimen, is heavily postmarked, so that I cannot say whether the top and central tongues are of equal length. The BAYERN label is $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide. KREUZER is $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long. The distance between the head and tail of the C of FRANCO is rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The numeral in the left top corner has its base and right side more heavily shaded even than the genuine; but the left side has hardly any outline. The numeral in the left bottom corner leans slightly over to the left, instead of being upright. The groundwork of these corner-squares shows parts of one or two of the diamonds dark. The two flowers in the large central numeral are fairly well done. I am sorry that the postmark prevents my giving a more accurate description of this forgery.

Fifth Forgery.—In some respects, this is decidedly the best of all the counterfeits. Lithographed, on medium, yellowish-white wove paper. My specimen has "COUNTERFEIT" stamped diagonally across the back, in tall, sans-serif, green letters. The stamp measures $19\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The bottom limb of the E of EIN is hardly any longer than the top limb. The bottom half of the B of BAYERN is very little larger than the top half, though it is sensibly larger in the genuine. The shaft of the Y has got a twist to the left at the bottom, instead of being perfectly straight. The word KREUZER is $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, and the lower limb of the first E is longer than that of the second E. A good test for this forgery is the Z of KREUZER, the head of the letter being absurdly short. In the genuine, the top of the Z is very nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide; in this forgery it is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. The groundwork of the corner-squares has the black parts exaggerated. In the genuine, the square in the right top corner shows parts of 13 white lozenges; and the square in the right bottom corner also shows parts of 13. In this forgery, the upper square shows parts of 9 white lozenges, and the lower square shows parts of 4 long lozenges. Thus the general appearance of the left lower square is that of white marks on a black ground, instead of alternately white and black. The large central numeral is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the BAYERN label, and 1 mm. from the FRANCO label. The two flowers in the numeral are very well imitated.

Sixth Forgery.—Lithographed, on thick, yellowish-white wove paper. The stamp measures $20 \times 19\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and the central square $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The word EIN is hardly $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long; the bottom limb of the E is the same length as the top limb; the central tongue is covered by the postmark, so that I cannot say anything about its length. The BAYERN label is nearly

12 mm. long, and the E of that word (an easy test) has all three limbs exactly the same length. KREUZER is 11½ mm. long. The ends of the C of FRANCO are ¼ mm. apart. The small numeral in the left lower corner is set a little too low, and a little too far to the right. There are portions of 10 white lozenges, instead of 13, in the left top square; portions of 9 white lozenges, instead of 13, in the left lower square; and portions of 8, instead of about 12, in the right lower square. The flowers in the central numeral are well copied.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—14, 15, 29 (rare). I have also seen something like 1, but with very much larger letters.

First Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Second Forgery.—Apparently a portion of 54.

Third Forgery.—14. The numeral in the centre of my specimen is 317.

Fourth Forgery.—14, with numeral 295 in the centre.

Fifth Forgery.—Uncancelled; also 15 with B. P. in the centre.

Sixth Forgery.—14, with numeral 20 or 40 in the centre.

Issue of 1854-58. 12 Kreuzer, red;
18 Kreuzer, yellow

Issue of 1862. 12 Kreuzer, green;
18 Kreuzer, red

Genuine.—Engraved in *épargne*, on moderately stout, and on much thinner, very rough, white wove paper, with a silk thread in the substance of the paper, running vertically downwards. The lettering is very clear and square-cut.

Forged.—Poorly lithographed, on rather thin, smooth, white wove paper; no silk thread. The lettering is ragged and blotchy, the ends of most of the letters being rounded, instead of cut off squarely. The absence of the silk thread is such an easy test that I have not troubled to dissect the design. The 18 kreuzer of 1854 is, in this forgery, a sort of brownish-ochre, instead of yellow.



POSTMARKS

Genuine.—14, 15, 29.

Forged.—14; also a blotch. Also 29, with name spelt "Munich." The German name is, of course, "München."

UNPAID STAMP

Issue of 1862. 3 Kreuzer, black

Genuine.—I have only two specimens from which to make my description, but the reader will bear in mind that, as the stamps are type-set, there will doubtless be many small variations in the setting. They are typographed, in black, on medium, very rough, white, or more generally, yellowish-white wove paper, with a silk thread horizontally in the substance of the paper. The Y of BAYER. has a distinct tail, and there is a round stop after that word, and a similar one after POSTTAXE. The G of EMPFÄNGER is the

usual small (or "lower-case") German G. The L of ZAHLBAR is almost under the first stroke of the M of EMPFÄNGER (just a shade to the left), and the left top corner of the R is under the F. The middle tongue of the large central "3," sticks out level with the centres of the balls which form the head and tail of the numeral. The top horizontal line of the frame round the said "3," if prolonged to the left, would pass far above the R of the left-hand KREUZER; and if prolonged to the right, it would cut into the ball of the tail of the right-hand "3." The vertical, right outline of this frame, if prolonged upwards, would cut exactly centrally through the X of POSTTAXE; and if prolonged downwards, it would cut centrally through the G of EMPFÄNGER. The vertical, left side of this frame, if prolonged upwards, would touch the left side of the A of BAYER.; and if prolonged downwards, it would just touch the right side of the O of VOM. Each Z of the various inscriptions has a loop for its tail, which comes up and joins the centre of the body of the letter. At the outer corners of the stamp, outside everything, are four black diamonds, of equal size and shape.

First Forgery.—Lithographed, on rather stout, very hard, somewhat rough, very white wove paper; no silk thread. In my single specimen, which is the only one I have ever met with, the Y of BAYER. has no tail, so that it reads BANER. There is a black blotch just over the head of the P of POSTTAXE, and the stop after that word is exceedingly small and faint, almost invisible, and very much smaller than the stop after BAYER. The G of EMPFÄNGER is a very distinct numeral "9." The middle tongue of the large central "3" is too short, and does not reach out level with the centres of the balls which form the head and tail. In the frame round this central "3" the top line, if prolonged to the left, would just graze the R of the left-hand KREUZER. The right side of the said frame, if prolonged upwards, would pass between the letters AX of POSTTAXE, and, if prolonged downwards, it would pass between the letters NG of EMPFÄNGER. The left side of the said frame, if prolonged upwards, would cut centrally through the A of BAYER., and, if prolonged downwards, it would cut centrally through the O of VOM. The outside corner-ornaments are all of different shapes and sizes, the one in the right top corner being most like the diamond of the genuine.

Second Forgery.—This is new to me (1902). Apparently typographed, on white wove paper; no silk thread. The L of ZAHLBAR is exactly under the middle stroke of the M of EMPFÄNGER, and the R is under the A. The top line of the central frame, if prolonged to the left, would pass very close to the R of KREUZER, and if prolonged to the right, it would pass clear above the right-hand "3." The right side of this inner frame, if prolonged upwards, would pass very nearly clear to the left of the X of POSTTAXE; and if prolonged downwards, it would just graze the left side of the G of EMPFÄNGER. The left side of the frame, if prolonged upwards, would cut almost centrally through the A of BAYER.; and if prolonged downwards, it would cut through the centre of the O of VOM. The Z of each KREUZER looks somewhat like an elongated "3," as there

is no loop to the tail; while the Z of ZAHLBAR has a loop, which does not merely join the centre of the letter, but passes through it, and sticks out at the back. This is a very much better forgery than the first, and is likely to deceive; though, of course, the absence of the silk thread is an easy test.

Third Forgery.—This is the best counterfeit that I have seen of this particular stamp. Typographed, on rough, yellowish-white wove paper, rather hard; no silk thread. The stops after BAYER. and POSTTAXE are not round, but of a sort of diamond-shape. The G of EMPFÄNGER is not a German G, but is like a numeral "9." The L of ZAHLBAR is *exactly* under the first stroke of the M of EMPFÄNGER, and the F of this latter word, if prolonged downwards, would pass to the right of the centre of the R of ZAHLBAR. The bottom of the F is very blunt, though it is very sharply pointed in the genuine. The tongue of the large central "3" has a smoothly rounded point, while it is cut off nearly square in the genuine. The top line of the central frame, if prolonged to the left, would just graze the R of the left-hand KREUZER; and if prolonged to the right, it would pass high above the right-hand "3." The right outline of the frame, if prolonged upwards, would just graze the left bottom corner of the X of POSTTAXE; and if prolonged downwards, it would graze the left side of the G of EMPFÄNGER. The left side of this inner frame, if prolonged upwards, would cut centrally through the A of BAYER.; and if prolonged downwards, it would cut centrally through the O of VOM. The letters HLB of ZAHLBAR are all of the same height in the genuine, but, in this forgery, the H is the shortest, and the B is the longest. The central frame is in one piece; but in the genuine it is evidently broken at all the four corners. The four thin, inner outlines of the outer frame of the stamp touch the corner-ornaments, but none of them touch in the genuine.

Fourth Forgery.—Typographed, on yellowish-white wove paper, smoother than the genuine; no silk thread. The type of which the inscriptions are made is battered, and has evidently seen much service. The Y of BAYER. has a very long tail, which reaches to below the end of the A. In the genuine, the tail ends below the middle of the Y itself. The stop after the word is very shapeless. The accent on the Ä of EMPFÄNGER consists of two dots in the genuine; but in this forgery it is like two grave accents (""). The word ZAHLBAR is spelt ZÄHLBAR, and the first B is much shorter than the second. The R of this word is under the Ä. The frame round the central "3" is not square, as the top piece slopes down to the right. If prolonged to the left, this top piece would cut well into the tail of the R of the left-hand KREUZER; and if prolonged to the right, it would cut almost into the centre of the right-hand "3." The right side of this frame, if prolonged upwards, would just graze the left side of the X of POSTTAXE. The left side of the frame, if prolonged downwards, would pass between the letters OM of VOM. There is no loop to the tail of the Z in either KREUZER. The tail of the Z of ZAHLBAR curls up, but does not form a closed loop. There is a distinct hyphen, instead of a stop, after this word. The thin, inner outlines of the outer frame of the stamp all touch

the inner corner-ornaments, except in the right top corner. The black diamond in the right top corner, outside the stamp, is not like the rest, as half of it has apparently been cut away.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—I have never seen this stamp cancelled.

First Forgery.—14, apparently lithographed at the same time as the stamp, instead of being hand-struck.

Second Forgery.—14.

Third Forgery.—My specimen is uncanceled.

Fourth Forgery.—My specimen of this also is uncanceled.

NOTE.—I have seen no forgeries of the issue of 1870, perforated 11½, but my readers will please recollect that the genuine 1 kreuzer and 3 kreuzer of this issue are on paper watermarked with lozenges.

RETURNED LETTER LABELS

I have met with some counterfeits of these; but, as the originals are not postage stamps in any sense of the word, they are not worth describing, although specimens, genuine or otherwise, from the various offices of Augsburg, Bamberg, München, Nürnberg, Regensburg, Speyer, and Würzburg may be found in many collections. These "stamps" were simply used to seal up returned letters, after they had been opened to ascertain the name and address of the writer. I fancy the reason why these labels got into the old albums was from a mistaken idea that the legend on them, "Commission für Retourbriefe," signified a commission (or tax) on returned letters, whereas the "Commission" simply referred to the officials or department charged with the duty of opening and returning dead letters.

SPECIMEN STAMPS

Of these I must say a few words, as the stamps are so very often found in albums, and various legends are related concerning them. They are the stamps of the numeral series, of the same design as the postals, but printed in black, on coloured paper. When the stamps were distributed to the post offices, each packet of 50 sheets had a wrapper round it, and on the wrapper (which was coloured like the particular value on the sheets) was struck in black a copy of the stamp. There would therefore be no need for any official to open a packet, to see what was the value of the sheets, and doubtless the stamps saved a good deal of trouble. I fancy many collectors believe that these stamps were used in the same way as the "specimens," sent to post offices in England by the authorities, whenever new types were issued; but, as will be seen from what I have said, this was not the case, although I have called them "specimen stamps" for convenience' sake.

(To be continued.)

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Zanzibar: Provisionals of 1904

WHAT are known as the Provisionals of 1904, i.e. stamps of 1899 and 1901, surcharged "One," "Two," or "Two and half," have been surrounded with so much suspicion that they were grudgingly included in Gibbons Catalogue with the note, "We believe that the above stamps are entirely speculative."

Personally, though I am somewhat sweet on Zanzibar, I have hitherto refused to include these provisionals in my collection, but I fancy for once in a way we have all been wrong. At all events, as a word on the other side, I am kindly permitted to publish the following extract from a private letter received in this country from the British Financial Adviser to the Sultan of Zanzibar. He writes from Zanzibar, under date of 9 August, 1906:—

This issue was absolutely *bona fide*, but my ignorance of the stamp-dealing world may have given it the appearance of a speculation. I did my best to stop the rush when it came, but without avail, as I could not absolutely refuse to sell without withdrawing the issue altogether. I had no idea that in a small place like this there were so many agents and speculators in stamps, or I would not have made the issue. It happened that we were waiting to start the new issue until our old stock was exhausted, and we ran short of the lower denominations, and had a certain number of the higher to spare, so I overprinted them in the Government press. My issue was—

1 s., orange,	13,370,	less specimens.
1 s., black	8,000	"
2 s., green	4,010	"
2½ s., lilac	4,670	"
5 s., green	3,349	"

Single-coloured Developments

IT is said that the Federated Malay States, all of which are printed in two colours, have now started a single-coloured series, the 1 c., black and green, being changed to green. So that there seems to be little doubt that the days of the bicoloureds are numbered.

Northern Nigeria £25

WILL some reader of *G. S. W.* in Northern Nigeria explain the presence of the unwelcome intrusion of a £25 stamp in the list of Northern Nigeria? Hitherto 10s. has been the highest value, when, lo! without a word of warning, our new Gibbons startled us with a £25 value, inserted without note or comment, as though it were only a common garden variety; and no explanation has yet been accorded to us. What does it mean? Can't we get enough evidence together to oust the apparition? We don't want one single high value more than we are absolutely forced to have, and a twenty-five pounder is a bit too much of a good thing. It must have been made for some millionaire collector.

The Birmingham Society's Collection

THE Birmingham Philatelic Society started a Permanent Stamp Collection of its own in 1902,

and here is the record of the progress which it has made:—

	Vol. 1.	Vol. 2.	Miscel.	Total
End of 1st year 30 Sept., 1902,	1495	2210	—	3705
" 2nd "	1903, 2961	5326	—	8287
" 3rd "	1904, 4478	7586	—	12064
" 4th "	1905, 5130	9185	1264	15579
" 5th "	1906, 5634	10095	3037	18766

Volume 1 is of course Great Britain and Colonies; volume 2, foreign; and the miscellaneous are made up as follows:—

	Fiscals.	Locals.	Railway Stamps.	Cut Env.	Entires.	Total
1905	730	251	81	196	—	1254
1906	1249	251	83	344	510	3037

A stamp collection of 18,766 is no mean asset for a society. As it increases it will tend to keep the members together, for however unfortunate a society may be in losing its membership, a share in such a property will keep many a waverer true to his membership, if only for selfish reasons.

Birmingham's Loss of Members

THE Annual Report of the Birmingham Society, which is before me, tells us that during the past year 42 members died, resigned, or were dropped, and 26 new members were elected, leaving the total 304. This membership, despite the losses, is still only 16 from the highest membership reached by the Society.

Birmingham's Exchange Packets

THE Birmingham Society's popularity largely, if not entirely, rests upon its excellent exchange packets. It can boast that during the past year it circulated and sold more than any other society in the world. The total value of stamps circulated was no less than £29,529 16s. 7d., and the amount sold reached £3149 15s. 11d., i.e. a little under a tenth of the stamps sent round were sold; not a very large proportion, still, it is considered very satisfactory.

The packets are divided into:—

- "A" stamps of all countries, all colonies.
- "B" " Great Britain and British Colonies only.
- "C" " Foreign countries only.

A SPLENDID START THE FINEST PACKET

Packet No. 67, 1000 varieties. This packet contains 1000 different Stamps (and no Envelopes, Bands, and Cards), and is the cheapest packet ever offered by S. G., Ltd., satisfaction being absolutely guaranteed. The price it is offered at is the lowest ever quoted for such a collection, embracing as it does scores of scarce varieties, provisionals, new issues, and many very fine and obsolete varieties.

15s., post-free and registered.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
39, Strand, London, W.C.

Miscellaneous

Proofs of Stamps

WITHIN the past few months a small quantity of India paper proofs have been put on the market at very low prices. Many collectors have availed themselves of the opportunity to lay the foundation of what is destined to become the highest branch of Philately. Proofs may be roughly estimated as representing one to a million of regularly issued postage stamps, and yet they have been selling at half or even less of the price of the common article.

Independent of the fact of their comparatively enormous rarity, which must in time make them very valuable, they alone show the ability of the engraver unspoilt by rapid or careless printing. Take the secret marks on the 1873 issue of U.S. stamps; some of these would never have been discovered on the regularly printed stamps, but reference to the proofs at once revealed the secret.

Returning to the rarity proposition, we should say that one thousand copies is the greatest number that has ever been printed from one plate, two hundred is the largest number we ever heard of; in a great many instances the proof impressions are confined to a single specimen. The quantity printed is the sole criterion of value; the proof of a one cent stamp is as valuable as the proof of a five dollar one; but the low price at which these stamps have been sold has caused their purchase by young collectors, who have used the high values to fill in gaps in their regular collections.

Proofs will not stand rough usage, and all so placed may be considered lost for ever, much to the regret of all true philatelists. Take care of any proofs you may have, and add to the lot whenever you get the chance.

Metropolitan Philatelist (New York).

The Stamp Market

By AN ODD LOT

Zanzibar: 1904 Provisionals

THESE stamps were much boomed as very scarce provisionals at the time of issue, but they were so unobtainable at the time that considerable suspicion was generated as to their genuineness, and Gibbons catalogued them with the reservation, "We believe that the above stamps are speculative." They were catalogued and priced as follows:—

1904. Provisionals. Stamps of 1899 and 1901 surcharged "One," "Two," or "Two and Half,"

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 on 4½ a., orange . . .	10 0	10 0
1 on 4½ a., blue-black . . .	12 0	10 0
2 on 4 a., myrtle-green . . .	12 0	10 0
2½ on 7½ a., mauve . . .	15 0	12 0
2½ on 8 a., grey-green . . .	15 0	12 0

Now, I hear that they are getting more plentiful and that the prices will be reduced. Evidently a goodly share was secured by speculators, who are now unloading.

Western Australia V and Crown

ALREADY we are getting some very practical hints that some, if not many, of the hand-to-mouth issues of some of the Australian States of the Commonwealth are likely to be scarce, and not a few will probably run into rarity. The first of the batch to make a big jump in price is the Western Australian, 5d., watermarked V and Crown. I got my copy at new issue price in Gibbons New Issue Service, and now I see it is advertised as a bargain at 20s.

The New Issue Service

AND here let me say a word about the New Issue Service, and a word of warning. It seems to me

that the collector who does not subscribe to a New Issue Service is going to "get left" (as the Yankees put it) pretty often, and sometimes very badly. And for the very simple reason that the leading dealers order just what they require for their own particular customers and very few over. The consequence is that if an issue happens to be a short-lived one copies are not to be had from the wholesale stamp dealer, and you may hunt from pillar to post for a copy of the stamp you want and never get it, to learn later on that it has run scarce, and, as in the case of this Western Australian 5d., V and Crown, it has run up from 6d. or 7d. to 20s.

Changing Conditions of Stamp Supplies

The New Issue Service idea is only a solution of a growing difficulty. It is an arrangement for ensuring that favoured and regular customers get a copy of all the new issues of their favourite countries. It is the popular development of an old idea. A few wealthy customers have for many years had each his New Issue box at Gibbons. The privilege of a New Issue box has recently been offered to all at a popular price, and the result is that most wide-awake collectors are now supplied in this way, and the dealer is largely relieved of the necessity of speculating in stocks of new issues which may or may not sell. As it would monopolize a serious amount of capital, he does not order a large surplus stock, and the man who trusts to getting what he wants over the counter, or on order through the post, finds that the stamps are frequently distributed and sold out before they are even chronicled in the stamp journals.

A Fruitless Hunt

I subscribe to the Gibbons New Issue Service, but I have several times had a hunt round sometimes for a better-centred copy, or a block of four, and I have been surprised at my frequent utter failure to get what I wanted, especially in recent Australians. The almost invariable reply has been: "We only had a few more than we wanted for our regular orders." If the stamp you want happens to be a permanent issue, you will only need to call round later on to get what you want; but if it turns out to be a short-lived variety, you are simply dished. And just now

Australia is turning out no end of ephemeral issues. So my friends had better take my tip and make sure of all Australians as they come out.

But Don't Speculate

But don't speculate, for you never know where you are in speculating in such issues. The stamp you take a fancy to speculate in may turn out to be the commonest of the common. The young collector should never buy a single stamp as a speculation, for the inexperienced are much more likely to burn their fingers than make a profit.

Editor and Reader

This page is reserved for an occasional interchange of opinions between the Editor and his Readers, and for Answers to Questions, etc. Criticisms and suggestions are specially invited, and when of sufficient general interest will be dealt with on this page.

Pfennige and Pfennig

G. F. (Walsall).—Mr. Westoby, in his work on the Adhesive Stamps of Europe, thus explains the change in the spelling from "pfennige" to "pfennig":—

Value in Pfennig, March, 1880.

The postal administration of Baden had been merged in that of Berlin since 1 January, 1872, and had adopted the kreuzer values of the stamps of the Empire current at the time.

Bavaria and Wurtemberg still retained their postal autonomy, but the change in the monetary system made in 1873 embraced not only the German Empire, but also Bavaria and Wurtemberg. When, therefore, on 1 January, the new monetary system, which made the mark to consist of 100 pf., was introduced into the postal administration, on 1 January, 1875, Bavaria and Wurtemberg both issued new series of stamps in pfennige, and both adopted the orthography of "pfennig." This, however, was not adopted by the administration at Berlin till 1880, when the stamps began to appear with "pfennig," in place of "pfennige." In the 3 and 5 pfennig the final "e" was omitted, and the numeral of value repeated in its place. In the other values the word was re-engraved.

The German stamps with the final "e" are much scarcer than the later issues with the "e" omitted, as will be seen from the following list from the new Gibbons Catalogue:—

	1875-7, Pfennige.		1880, Pfennig.	
	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
3 pf., green . . .	0 9	0 1	0 1	0 1
5 ,, mauve . . .	1 6	0 1	0 2	0 1
10 ,, rose . . .	1 6	0 1	0 9	0 1
20 ,, blue . . .	4 0	0 1	0 4	0 1
25 ,, brown . . .	8 6	0 1	0 6	0 1
50 ,, grey . . .	16 0	0 1	1 6	0 2

Iceland: Portrait Series

I. B. (Helensburg).—The King Christian IX portrait series was issued in 1902-4, and is a very picturesque set, most of them being printed in two colours. The prices in the new Gibbons Catalogue are as follows:—



	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
3 aur, orange . . .	0 1	0 1
4 ,, rose and grey . . .	0 1	0 2
5 ,, green . . .	0 2	0 2
6 ,, brown and green . . .	0 2	0 2
10 ,, carmine . . .	0 2	0 2
16 ,, reddish brown . . .	0 3	0 4
20 ,, blue . . .	0 4	0 2
25 ,, green and brown . . .	0 5	0 5
40 ,, mauve . . .	0 8	0 4
50 ,, slate and grey . . .	0 9	—
1 krona, brown and blue . . .	1 6	1 3
2 ,, blue and brown . . .	3 0	3 0
5 ,, slate and brown . . .	7 6	—

The complete series of the portrait issues of Denmark was chronicled and illustrated in *G. S. W.*, vol. II, p. 440, including the 5 ore, green, which you have missed.

New Zealand Exhibition Series

W. M. H. (Glasgow).—We note what you say about some of this series not agreeing with the preliminary list, not an unusual thing, but we will postpone further notice until we have the stamps before us in due course through Gibbons New Issue Service. "Kiwi" is the name of a New Zealand bird; you will find a pair of them on the 6d. of the current N. Z. Waterloo series.

Foreign and Colonial Correspondents

We shall be glad to hear from experienced collectors who will undertake to send us for *G. S. W.* an occasional chatty letter, say once a month. We like news of coming changes in postal issues, of the trend of local collecting, and philatelic chit-chat of general interest, society doings, etc. For such letters we pay at a fixed rate, and payment will be made by postal order, or stamps may be selected from our publishers' Catalogue at the choice of the correspondent.

Philatelic Societies

Birmingham Philatelic Society

Hon. President: Sir W. B. Avery, Bart.
 Hon. Secretary: G. Johnson, B.A., 308 Birchfield Road,
 Birmingham.
 Meetings: Thursdays, at 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.
 Annual Subscription: 5s. Entrance Fee: 5s.

Programme, 1906-7

- 1906
 Oct. 4. Annual Meeting.
 Oct. 18. Display: Australia, 1890-1902. Mr. C. A. Stephenson.
 Nov. 8. Paper: "Turkey: Postage Due and Local Surcharges." Mr. P. T. Deakin.
 Nov. 22. Inspection of Auction Lots.
 Nov. 29. Auction at Acorn Hotel.
 Dec. 6. Paper: "Barbados." Mr. W. Pimm.
- 1907
 Jan. 3. Lantern Display. Mr. J. A. Margoschis.
 Jan. 24. Paper: "New Zealand." Mr. T. W. Peck.
 Feb. 7. Display: Stamps of Italian States on Originals. Mr. A. P. Walker.
 Feb. 21. Paper: "St. Helena." Mr. W. Dorning Beckton.
 Mar. 7. Auction at Acorn Hotel.
 Mar. 21. Display: African Colonies and Switzerland. Sir W. B. Avery, Bart.
 April 4. Display: Victoria. Mr. R. Hollick and Mr. C. A. Stephenson.
 May 2. Annual Dinner.

The two auctions will be held at the Acorn Hotel, Birmingham. All the other meetings will be held at 308 Birchfield Road

Bradford Philatelic Society

President: F. Gerhartz.
 Hon. Sec.: A. J. Foulger, 9 Beechwood Grove, Moorhead Lane, Shipley.
 Meetings: First Thursdays.

Meetings for Session 1906-7

- 1906
 Oct. 4. Business Meeting and Display of British Somaliland, by Mr. W. M. Gray.
 Oct. 18. Hints to Beginners, by Mr. W. E. White, with illustrations.
 Nov. 1. Notes on the recent Philatelic Exhibition, by Mr. A. J. Foulger.
 Dec. 6. Display of Stamps of Great Britain, by Mr. F. Gerhartz.
- 1907
 Jan. 3. Display of King's Heads, by Mr. A. H. Stamford.
 Feb. 7. Display of West Indian Stamps, including Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Dominica, and Grenada, with notes, by Mr. Ernest Heginbottom, B.A.
 Mar. 7. Display of Specialized Collection of Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. W. M. Gray.
 April 7. History and Anecdotes of the Post Office, with display, by Mr. W. V. Morten, of Leeds.

Junior Philatelic Society

President: Fred J. Melville.
 Hon. Treas.: H. F. Johnson.
 Hon. Sec.: L. Savournin, 62 Long Lane, Aldersgate Street,
 Meetings: Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C. [E.C.
 Annual Subscription: 1s. 6d.

THE first meeting of the season was held in Exeter Hall on Saturday, 6 October, 1906. Four visitors and sixty-three members signed the attendance book.

After a successful auction, conducted by the Hon. Auctioneer, the President took the chair and opened the meeting at 8 p.m.

Three new members were proposed and accepted—Dr. Harmer (life member), and Messrs. A. Strohfeldt and Jno. Karrbergh.

The Chairman read to the meeting a letter from the Curator of the Permanent Collection, acknowledging a donation of stamps from Mr. Douglas Ellis. The question of insuring the collection was referred to the Committee.

The Hon. Secretary read a telegram from the Swedish Philatelic Society, which was as follows:—

"Stockholm, 17 Sept., 1906. In the company of Fred Melville the Swedish Philatelic Society send their hearty greetings."

The Hon. Librarian acknowledged donations to the library from Messrs. A. H. I. Giles, A. Selinger, and H. F. Johnson, and announced the receipt, from the respective publishers, of the following journals: *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, *The West End Philatelist*, *Le Postillon*, and *De Nederlandsche Philatelist*.

The President then gave an account of his visit to the Swedish Philatelic Society on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of that society, on which occasion the above-quoted telegram was dispatched from Stockholm. Mr. Melville's remarks were listened to with much attention, and it was evident to his listeners that the officials and members of the Sveriges Filatelist-Forening were not only ardent philatelists, but most genial and hospitable hosts.

A vote of thanks to the President for his entertaining remarks was proposed by Mr. Feeney and seconded by Mr. Douglas Ellis.

Mr. L. Savournin proposed that the Society should send an expression of its thanks to the members of the Swedish Philatelic Society for their cordial reception of the President on his visit to Sweden. Mr. Patman seconded, and the proposal was carried amid enthusiasm.

At 9 p.m. Mr. C. P. Purdom read a clever paper entitled "The Tragedy of Philatelia." It proved to be a parable intended to point out the dangers of paying too much attention to minute varieties in stamps, and much amusement was caused by the persistent manner in which several members present insisted in applying the reader's remarks to a prominent official of the Society. A good number of members took part in the subsequent discussion.

Before the meeting concluded the President referred to the excellent work and long service rendered to the Society by the ex-Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. F. Johnson. During his secretaryship the

Society had made very great strides, and it was not easy to estimate the great value that Mr. Johnson's services had been to the Society. The meeting showed its appreciation of the ex-Hon. Secretary (who is now Hon. Treasurer) by giving him three hearty cheers.

Members please note.—The Hon. Secretary regrets that some delay has occurred in printing the new membership forms. They will all be sent out as soon as practicable.

Leicester Philatelic Society

President: Dr. R. Milbourne West.

Hon. Sec.: P. V. Sansome, Tennyson Street, St. James' Road, Leicester.

Meetings: Winchester House, Welford Place, Leicester.

THE annual general meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday last, at Winchester House. There was a good attendance of members. The chair was occupied by Dr. R. Milbourne West.

Reporting on the past session, the Chairman said the Society was inaugurated a year ago, with 16 members, and had now nearly doubled that number, and since then many pleasant and instructive evenings had been spent.

He considered the membership very gratifying, and hoped that it would steadily go on increasing. He referred briefly to the Society's Exhibition of postage stamps, which will be held at the Sunday School Memorial Hall, New Walk, on Saturday, 27 October, and hoped that every member would do his or her best to make it a brilliant success.

The Hon. Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were then read and passed.

Mr. J. W. H. Goddard tendered his resignation as Hon. Secretary, owing to pressure of business.

The resignation was regretfully accepted.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the retiring officers.

The following gentlemen were enrolled members: Dr. Hewitt, Messrs. A. Kershaw, J. McAlpin, O. Wilshire, E. J. Liddiard, A. Godfrey, jun.

The officers for session 1906-7 were then elected as follows: President, Dr. R. Milbourne West; Vice-Presidents, Dr. W. Mussen, Mr. Robert Walker; Committee, Mrs. Scott, Messrs. Gadsby, Ellis, and Boulton; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Thos. B. Widdowson; Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. V. Sansome, Tennyson Street, St. James' Road, Leicester; Hon. Auditor, Mr. E. F. Bull.

The rest of the evening was occupied with a display and reading of an interesting paper on the Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. F. F. Mitchell, to whom a cordial vote of thanks was accorded.

Liverpool Philatelic Society

President: J. H. M. Savage.

Hon. Secretary: A. S. Allender, 71 Canning Street, Liverpool.

Meetings: Hotel St. George, Lims Street, Liverpool.

THE second meeting for the season 1906-7 was held under the presidency of Mr. Savage on Monday, 8 October.

There was a full attendance of members and friends. Six new members were duly elected, and there were seven proposals for membership, including the first lady candidate.

It was stated that the growing bulk of the exchange packet necessitates the dispatch for the future of two packets per month.

A general display of stamps was given, nine members exhibiting. Mr. Phelps showed South Nigeria; Mr. Rockliff, Ceylon; Mr. Allender, Cyprus, New Brunswick Gambia; Mr. Hughes,

Gambia; Mr. Savage, Philatelic Oddities and Curiosities; Mr. Clissold, Cuba; Mr. McMillan, Siam; Mr. Whitnall, U.S.A.; and Dr. Armstrong, Queensland.

Mr. Thos. Whitworth opened a discussion on "The Advantages of Joining a Philatelic Society." He showed how useful to a novice was the acquisition of the knowledge of what stamps to collect, what to leave severely alone. He also had the opportunity of buying advantageously both privately and from the Society's packet. Mr. Whitworth eulogized the gain which resulted from association with those whose hobbies were similar, such acquaintance often ripening into close friendship. Other members laid stress on the great opportunities for acquiring knowledge of things useful to a philatelist. The study of the exchange packet and of the regular exhibits was a priceless advantage. A vote of thanks to the opener closed the proceedings.

North of England Philatelic Society

President: G. B. Bainbridge, J.P.

Hon. Sec.: Mark Easton, 43 Sidney Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Meetings: Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE first meeting of the new session was held at 7.30 p.m. on Thursday, 4 October, 1906, at the Y.M.C.A., Newcastle. The Vice-President, Mr. T. D. Hume, was in the chair, and, owing to the bad weather, there was only a somewhat small attendance of members.

Those present had the pleasure of seeing the fine collection of Cyprus, Gibraltar, and Malta belonging to Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A., of Rochdale, and as the display was accompanied by copious notes, a very instructive evening was spent.

At the conclusion of the meeting a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Heginbottom for his kindness in sending stamps for display and for the confidence shown in the Society by his providing such an interesting and profitable evening's entertainment for fellow-collectors.

Syllabus, Session 1906-7

1906

Oct. 4. E. Heginbottom, B.A. Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta (with notes).

Nov. 1. Oswald Brown. Br. Colonials.

Dec. 6. Dr. Parkinson. South Australia, O.S.

1907

Jan. 10. E. Heginbottom, B.A. Straits Settlements (with notes).

Feb. 7. O. K. Trechmann. Ceylon.

Feb. 21. Sale by Auction.

Mar. 7. M. H. Horsley, J.P. Canada.

Apr. E. Heginbottom, B.A. Hong Kong and India (with notes).

Philatelic Society for Bath

JUBILEE HALL, BROAD STREET, BATH,

28 Sept., 1906.

To the Editor.

DEAR SIR—Having seen in your issue of the 22nd inst. a correspondent inquiring if there existed a Philatelic Society in Bath, I beg to say that one is about to start in the city. Several clubs that existed had to be given up from lack of support, but we are about to start another on a firmer basis. All information respecting same can be obtained of the Secretary *pro tem.*, C. J. Preater, 13 George Street, Bath.

Yours truly,

W. J. TITLEY.

ANNUAL SALE OVER THIRTY THOUSAND PACKETS.

NOW READY, THE FOLLOWING POPULAR

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No. 4.—The Shilling Packet of Used and Unused Foreign Stamps contains 50 varieties, including French Soudan, Spain, Bulgaria, Portugal, Southern Nigeria, Italy, Turkey, Finland, Brazil, Roumania, Portugal, Argentine Republic, Ecuador, Salvador, Greece, Mexico, Shanghai, Philippine Isles, Japan, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/1.

No. 5.—The Shilling Packet of Colonial Stamps contains 25 varieties, including Cyprus, Natal, Jamaica, India, Victoria ½d. rose, surcharged Ceylon, Straits Settlements, India Service, Queensland, Hong Kong, Barbados, Western Australia, South Australia, Centennial New South Wales, Mauritius, Malta, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/1.

No. 6.—The Eighteenpenny Packet of Used Foreign Stamps contains 100 varieties, including Mauritius, Hong Kong, Finland, Japan 15 and 25 sen, Barbados, Chili, Brazil, Greece, Russia, Porto Rico, India envelope, Jamaica, Belgium, Spain, Canada, etc. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/7.

No. 7.—The Two Shilling Packet of Rare Used and Unused Foreign Stamps contains 100 varieties, including Porto Rico, Colombia, New Zealand, Canada, rare Turkish, Dutch Indies, Ceylon, Mozambique, Mauritius, Portugal, French Colonies, Orange River Colony, Cyprus, Norway, Costa Rica, Belgium, West Australia, Chili, Egypt, Bavaria, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/1.

No. 8.—The Five Shilling Packet of Obsolete Stamps contains 100 varieties, including, amongst others, Victoria newsband, Western Australia provisional, India H.M.S., British Guiana, Cyprus 2½d., Argentine, Greece, Liberia, British South Africa, Mauritius, provisional Cuba, Hungary 25 kr., Mexico, Bavaria, Uruguay, Transvaal, old Egyptian, old Swiss, Turkey, Peru, Tunis, Queensland, Spain, Porto Rico, Canada, Chili, old Tasmania, old Japan 15 and 25 sen, Siam, Brazil, Sarawak, and others rare. This packet contains no stamps of the present issue, and is well worth 10/- . Post-free, 5/1.

No. 9.—The Five Shilling Packet of Foreign Stamps contains 200 varieties (used and unused), including Cape of Good Hope, Turkey, Nyassa, Belgium, India On H.M.S., Brazil, Japan, Portugal, Spain, U.S. Post Office, Russia, Swiss, British Guiana, New Zealand, Bulgaria, Denmark, South Australia, Mexico, Malta, U.S., Holland, Italy, Victoria, Chili, Queensland, Gibraltar, Porto Rico, Greece 1 L, Argentine ½ cent., Nicaragua, British Honduras, Sirmoor, Hungary, Hayti, Straits Settlements, Natal, etc. All different. Post-free, 5/1.

No. 10.—The Ten Shilling Packet of Used and Unused Stamps contains 100 varieties, all rare and different, including Chin-kiang, obsolete Cyprus, Salvador, Ecuador, Philippine Islands, Hayti, Tolima 5 c., Azores, Uruguay, Jhind, Finland, surcharged British Honduras, old Victoria, Newfoundland, Mexico, British Bechuanaland, British Guiana, unpaid Greece, Deccan, North Borneo, Nicaragua, Zululand, set of 6 Egypt, New South Wales O.S., 4 scarce Spanish, Serbia, Ottoman Empire, Ceylon envelope, Porto Rico, Bermuda, United States of America, Peru, Dutch Indies, Republic of Colombia, and others scarce. This packet is highly recommended as being well worth 20/- ; and if the stamps were bought separately, it would come to over that amount. Post-free, 10/1.

No. 11.—The Guinea Packet of Rare Used and Unused Stamps contains 200 varieties, including provisional Trinidad, Persia, obsolete Japan, official Mexico, Porto Rico, Antioquia, Ecuador, provisional Ceylon, South African Republic, Java, provisional 1881 British Guiana, New Caledonia, Macao, Bhopal, surcharged Peru, Spanish, Austrian, Levant, Gibraltar, Cuba, Argentine Republic, Egypt, Bundi, Peru envelope, Greece unpaid, Guatemala, Faridkot, set of 3 Chili, Surinam, Honolulu, Brazil unpaid, and other obsolete issues, Bulgaria, St. Thomas, Fiji Isles, obsolete Newfoundland, Japan newsband, Honduras, British South Africa, British Honduras, set of 4 Nicaragua, set of 3 Philippine (Infant King), Argentine, Tonga, Roumania, Guatemala, and others equally rare. Some of the stamps in this packet are worth from 1/6 to 2/6 each. Post-free, 21/-.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 18
Whole No. 96

3 NOVEMBER, 1906

VOL. IV.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Cochin China

THE French colony of Cochin China is situated in the south of Indo-China, and comprises six provinces. The colony, to which the Protectorate of Cambodia had been added, was constituted in 1870, and comprised territory ceded by Annam in 1862.

The greater part of the country, we are told by Chisholm, consists of vast alluvial plains, formed by the deltas of the Mekong and the Dongnai with the Saigon River and Great and Little Vaco, all connected with a confused network of branch streams. In the north-east towards Annam are more elevated tracts, well wooded, with rocky summits. The rivers form the principal means of communication, the larger being navigable by small steamers. Agriculture is the general occupation of the people, the principal crop being rice, which is exported principally to China and the neighbouring States.

The government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor acting under the Governor-General of Indo-China, who resides at Hanoi, in Tonquin, and a Council consisting of six French and six Annamite members.



Native officials are entrusted with local affairs. The colony of Indo-China is said to be one of the most prosperous of French colonies.

The population of Cochin China in 1901 is given as 2,968,600, of which 7859 are Europeans, 2,000,000 Annamites, and over 66,000 Chinese; Buddhists number 1,688,270, and Roman Catholics 73,234.

Its Philatelic History

Philatelically, Cochin China is a very unimportant item. After one issue of one value in 1886 the colony was merged in the general administration of Indo-China, and ceased to issue separate stamps.

1886. One value, represented by the figure "5" surcharged in black on the then current "Commerce" type of France.



(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

A Forecast of Prices

By AN EXPERT

THE philatelic enthusiast would rigorously exclude the sordid interest of monetary considerations from all questions relating to his hobby. To him this everlasting talk about the money value of his gems is degrading in the extreme.

But, all the same, it has to be reckoned with. In fact, it cannot be excluded. Wherever the question of supply and demand crops up and a dealer has to be reckoned with, monetary values dominate the situation.

If collectors could confine their collecting to buying from post offices, or to such stamps as they could beg, borrow, or steal from their friends, then the market price might, perchance, be kept in the background; but inasmuch as the great bulk of the most desirable stamps are those which are no longer current, and are only to be had through collecting agents, known as stamp dealers, every item has to be labelled with a market price, a selling value.

Commerce type of France.

Surcharged in black.

	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
5 on 25 c., ochre on yellow; Type 1	5 0	—
5 on 2 c., brown on buff; Type 2	0 6	0 6
5 on 25 c., ochre on yellow „	1 0	1 0
5 on 25 c., black on rose „	—	—
5 on 25 c., black on rose; Type 3	0 6	0 9

Surcharged COCHIN-CHINA in red and Type 2 in black.

	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
5 c. on 2 c., brown on buff; Type 2	—	—

STAMPS AND STAMP

COLLECTING. By Major E. B. EVANS

The young collector is frequently perplexed by the meaning of the various terms used in stamp collecting, and the fullest explanations of these will be found in this book.

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Those selling values fluctuate from time to time, as in other commodities collected, and sold for business or pleasure.

Like other dealers, the stamp merchant has to govern his prices by the inexorable laws of supply and demand. In the case of old issues, the supply of which lessens from year to year, the price rises accordingly, till the demand is checked. In time the scarcity of a stamp causes such a rise in price that it is carried beyond the purchasing power of the many, and has to rely upon the demand created by the wealthy few. Now and again unsuspected supplies of high-priced stamps disturb prices, and give rise to those fluctuations which cause so much flutter in stamp circles.

For their own convenience, and for the stimulation of stamp collecting, stamp dealers publish elaborate and exhaustive price lists, in which, with comparatively few exceptions, all stamps are plainly listed and priced. In other forms of collecting prices are the almost

sole possession of a few connoisseurs. In stamp collecting prices are open to all.

The basis of prices is the Gibbons Catalogue, known to collectors the wide world over as Gibbons, Part I, British Empire, and Part II, Foreign Countries. Other so-called independent catalogues are obviously based on Gibbons. Their attempts at variations are more amusing than instructive.

In no other form of collecting are the items collected less subject to fluctuations. Fancy changes from country to country, or group to group, nevertheless prices fluctuate comparatively little from year to year. The explanation of this lies in the fact that stamp collecting is a popular hobby in all civilized countries, and this internationality very largely counteracts the changes of fashion.

But changes of fashion there are. To-day there is a run on current colonials, with a special preference for King's Head single CA's. For some years Europeans have been under a cloud. Now their day is coming once more. And so the ball is kept rolling, each country getting its turn as the years go by.

Now, if one could foresee all these little changes, and could forecast the consequent trend of prices, one might plunge and grow rich. But it is given to few to so time the ebb and flow of the philatelic tide as to harvest the dollars without undue risk. The dealer would like to be able to do so, and the extravagant collector would not be averse to a few profitable bargains to help him to square his accounts when he has been unwarrantably lavish in his philatelic expenditure.

Let us see how far it is possible to forecast the trend of prices during the coming season and after.

There are not unfrequently a few countries or issues that are, for well-understood reasons, marked for a rise; there are others that show signs of getting a rest; and the shrewd and watchful and well-informed collector or dealer can generally make a fairly good guess as to what is going to happen in those cases.

In attempting a forecast I do not pretend to any gift of prophecy. I shall merely reason from information which I have had the opportunity of garnering for this article; added to which I may say that for years I have made a special study of the rise and fall of prices in my favourite hobby.

I cannot do better than start with Newfoundland. In the eyes of the average collector I shall probably be regarded as a bit off the track if I select the stamps of this remainder-ridden country for a rise. I am quite well aware of the overburden of remainders. Every one knows that of the issues from 1861 to 1887 there were formerly considerable remainders held by

the Government. For years dealers have been drawing upon that stock, but at last it has been absorbed, and even dealers' stocks are now getting low. Owing to the beauty and picturesqueness of these stamps the demand has been abnormal. Hence it



does not require any undue stretch of the imagination to realize the fact that with an admittedly active and continuing demand, and a drying-up of the source of supply, the prices of these issues must rise in the near, if not immediate, future.

Then, again, modern Australians are unquestionably in the ascendant. Early issues are only for the wealthy few, but the stamps of the last ten years are fairly within the reach of the many. How long they will be so remains to be seen. It would be difficult to say what may run scarce, but, in my opinion, many, because of their short life, must become rare. The multiplicity of changes in colour and perforation and the coming of the Commonwealth, with the probability of the retirement of the separate issues for the various States, can scarcely fail to result in a general rise all along the line in modern Australians.

But the most active demand in the English market is for fine used copies of the stamps of Great Britain. For the first issue 1d., black, and 2d., blue, the demand is simply abnormal, owing to the large number of collectors who make up plates of 240 varieties of each. And as to the general issues, I know for a fact that our leading dealers have to remake their stock books of Great Britain two and three times oftener than of any other country. The stocks are constantly cleared up. The demand for fine used copies is already far greater than the supply, and therefore prices must advance.

The large Jubilee issue of Barbados of 1897 should be a good investment, for whilst the supply is getting exhausted the demand for them is very great.

The three values—1d., 4d., and 6d.—of the 1900 issue of British Central Africa are unmistakably down for a rise. It will be remembered that these three values came out in changed colours just before the introduction of the King's Head issue. They had therefore a comparatively short life, and are not plentiful.

Of the British Guiana issue of 1898 nearly all the values are now scarce, and I am assured by a prominent dealer that practically none of them can now be bought



wholesale. The single CA's of the same colony—2 c., 6 c., 48 c., and 60 c.—are going to be well worth buying for a rise. They are up in the new Gibbons, but they will have to go higher.



For Canadians from 1859, when the cents issues came in, to 1897 there is an active demand and, to my knowledge, dealers have considerable difficulty in replenishing their stocks to sell at the present prices.

Ceylon single CA's should be a sound investment, especially the high values.

Indian stamps in general, especially fine unused, are all good. There are very few about; indeed, well-centred copies are most annoyingly scarce. And the demand can scarcely fail to be even further stimulated by the publication of the promised *magnum opus* on the stamps of India compiled by Mr. Stewart-Wilson, the Postmaster-General of India, and Mr. Leslie Hausburg, which the Philatelic Society of India has in hand.

Jamaica is a little country on which I am very sweet. It is a sound little country right through. The first issue, watermarked pineapple, wants searching for, and used copies sell readily at full catalogue prices. As for fine unused, do you ever come across any mint copies, dear friends? If so, you may count yourselves amongst the fortunate few.

A gilt-edged philatelic security is the first issue of Northern Nigeria. A few years ago those Queen's Heads were common enough for a too-short period. Then all was changed. They were superseded by King's Heads, and the remainders of the Queen's Heads were burnt. There was only one printing. Hence

their great scarcity. Even at the increased catalogue price they are hard to find.

Seychelles is generally and rightly regarded as a nice country for the general collector. There is nothing very rare. Nevertheless the issues are full of good stamps, and there is a great demand for them. Prices can scarcely fail to advance, especially for the first issue and the provisionals of 1904 surcharged on the King's Heads.

In Sierra Leone the King's Head single CA's are all good, and many of the values can no longer be had at catalogue prices.

Wealthy collectors may make a note of the fact that all the issues of Uganda are on the rise.

Next week I shall run through the list of foreign countries.

(To be continued.)

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Our Symposium

What should be the Limitations of a Simplified Collection?

By C. HOSKEN

SO far, we seem to be all sixes and sevens as to "what should be the limitations of a simplified collection," but the most ludicrous of all is the contribution of Mr. Stuart Wiehen. We are invited to discuss the limitations of a simplified collection, and this collector would have the beginner go in for minor varieties of perforation, and even retouches, such as the clearing of the background in the 1900-1 issue of Chili. The young collector in his endeavour to simplify his collecting should, according to this authority, also include "Officials." Indeed, he should simplify himself into an advanced specialist. The Lord preserve him from such a mentor!

Then "B. W. W." would burden the beginner with envelopes and post cards. Great Scott! What next? Railway stamps and beer labels?

I submit that the common-sense view is that the multiplication of stamps, and the desire to render stamp collecting attractively easy for the recruit, begets the question, How can we best simplify matters for the beginner?

The most eminent and experienced collectors are emphatically and strongly in favour of general collecting for the beginner until he has gained sufficient knowledge to enable him to make a choice of a country or group for more advanced methods.

That being so, I assume that the task set us in this Symposium is to suggest the limitations, the lowest reducible limits, for a simplified collection, and I for one would vote for an even more drastic limitation than the programme of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*. I vote for:—

1. *Adhesive postage stamps*, excluding Officials, Unpaid, and Registered.
2. *Designs*.—Normal. No retouches.
3. *Colours*.—No shades.
4. *Perforations*.—Imperf. and perf., but no varieties of perforation.
5. *Paper*.—No varieties.
6. *Watermarks*.—None.
7. *Surcharges*.—No varieties.

And now to justify my list.

1. The ordinary adhesive postage stamps issued for public use are more than ample. Officials, Unpaid, and Registered are outside issues, and in many, if not most, countries are made solely for sale to collectors. Great Britain with its vast postal

system has never issued a "Postage Due" or "Unpaid" stamp, but North Borneo requires them by the dozen.

2. Minor variations of the design, such as retouching the engraving, or minor differences due to separate engraving, etc., are the province of the specialist.

3. Shades are interesting to the specialist, but constitute an altogether unnecessary burden to the beginner.

4. Varieties of perforation frequently puzzle even the specialist, and would be most discouraging conundrums for the beginner.

5. Varieties of paper should be eschewed. The changes that are rung on thick and thin, opaque and transparent, laid and wove, if included in the beginner's task would kill off half the recruits.

6. I even go the length of vetoing all watermarks, for in my opinion the difficulty of drawing the line at leading watermarks is so great that it would be much wiser to simplify matters by excluding watermarks altogether. In a very large number of stamps it is most difficult to distinguish the watermark, even if one puts the stamp into a benzine bath. The exclusion of watermarks would simplify the issues of so many countries that it seems to me a most desirable experiment. I am convinced that the more we can bring the issues of the world within the reach of the general collector, the more popular shall we make stamp collecting to the beginner. The one great danger that threatens stamp collecting is the appalling character of the lists of stamps to be collected that we present to the beginner on the very threshold of his philatelic life. Hence I plead strongly for the exclusion of watermarks altogether at the start.

7. Varieties of surcharges, "Cripples," as Mr. Westoby called them, have come very near reducing even specialism to a contemptible absurdity. Take the inane and endless varieties of the Somaliland overprint which have been trotted out. A broken letter, a bit of a serif missing, any difference that a double-power magnifying glass can discern, is seriously listed as a variety. Even in specialism it is childish in the extreme, and for the beginner there should be no recognition of mere varieties of the normal.

No one wishes to deny that for the advanced collector all recognizable varieties are full of interest, but if we are to clear the road of obstacles for the beginner, if we are to make and keep recruits to swell the ranks

of our hobby, we must see to it that the road that leads eventually to enthusiastic specialism shall be made as attractive, as pleasant, and as easy as possible. We don't want to frighten away the would-be collector, but we shall frighten him if we plunge him at the start headlong into the complexities of paper, perforation, watermark, and retouch.

Hence the crying need of a most drastically simplified catalogue as a guide to simplified

collecting. We older collectors are singularly blind to the necessity of simplifying the early stages of stamp collecting. One would imagine from the way in which we neglect the beginner, and the pace at which we pile up the agonizing burden of microscopic varieties, that we wished to convert stamp collecting into a scientific conundrum, and make it as repellent as possible to the average collector.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

Monaco

THE independent principality of Monaco is a rocky peninsula and strip of coast in Southern Europe, some nine miles E.N.E. of Nice. Its total area is eight square miles. Originally a possession of the



Prince Albert

house of Grimaldi of Genoa, Monaco came under Spanish rule in 1450, and in 1641 the State was taken under French protection. France annexed it in 1793, but by the Treaty of Paris (1814) Monaco was restored to the Grimaldis and taken under the protection of Sardinia. After the war of 1859 the whole territory belonged for a short time to King Victor Emmanuel. In 1860 it again passed under French protection. In the following year Mentone and Roquebrune were sold to Napoleon III for 4,000,000 francs.

Prince Albert was born on 13 November, 1848. He succeeded his father, Prince Charles III, in 1889. By his first wife, Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, he has a son, Prince Louis, who was born in 1870. The marriage with Lady Mary was dissolved in 1880. The notorious Casino, founded in 1858, and built on ground leased from the Prince of Monaco, belongs to the Société Anonyme des Bains de Mer et du Cercle des Etrangers de Monaco. Its capital is £1,200,000 in 60,000 shares. By the terms of the agreement with the Prince of Monaco, the company practically bears the cost of the spiritual and temporal government of the principality, and pays an annual subsidy of £50,000 to the Prince. From 1907 the amount is to be £70,000, increasing every ten years by £10,000. Some idea of the magnitude of the Casino's operations may be gathered from the fact that a sum of £360,000 is set aside every year for working expenses.

Prince Albert is deeply interested in scientific questions, and has done much useful work in sea-dredging in his yacht.

Montenegro

The name "Montenegro" is the Italian translation of the native name "Czrnagora," Black Mountain. The State lies in the Balkan peninsula between Herzegovina and Albania. The Montenegrins are a race of primitive mountaineers, whose principal business in life has for generations been to fight the Turks. The State was governed by ecclesiastical princes from 1516 to 1851. In the latter year Danilo I persuaded the people to separate the civil from the ecclesiastical government and to elect him their secular prince. This led to a war with Turkey. Prince Danilo I was assassinated in 1860, and was succeeded by his nephew, Nikita or Nicholas. War with Turkey again broke out, but the Montenegrins were defeated, and had to acknowledge Turkish supremacy in 1862. Montenegro took the side of Russia in all the Russo-Turkish wars. In 1878 her independence was recognized by the Treaty of Berlin.

Prince Nicholas I was born on 7 October, 1841. Educated at Trieste and Paris, he succeeded his uncle, Danilo I, in 1860. In the same year he married Princess Milena, the daughter of the Vice-President of the Council of State, and has three sons and six daughters. The heir-apparent is Prince Danilo, born 29 June, 1871. Queen Victoria gave the Prince the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order in 1897. His daughter, Princess Helena, is the wife of King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy. H. R. H. Prince Nicholas is an ardent reformer of the army, the civil administration, and education.

A view of the capital, Cetinje (population 4000), is seen in the Bicentenary Issue of 1898.



Mr. Buxton on the Postal Service

THE Postmaster-General yesterday afternoon opened a new post office at Hanley. The occasion was marked by a local demonstration, in which the Mayor of Hanley (Councillor Riseley), the mayors of adjoining boroughs, town councillors, Members and ex-Members of Parliament of the locality, and public officials took part.

Mr. Buxton, in replying to a vote of thanks, said that if they looked back to the time, about sixty-six years ago, when the penny post was introduced, they found that the increase in postal facilities and work had been something marvellous and almost incredible. At that time the gross revenue derived from the general postal service only amounted to about one and a half million, and in round figures it now amounted, with the telegraphic business, to something like 20 millions a year. Last year 2700 million letters alone were circulated by the Post Office in this country, which represented sixty-two letters for every man, woman, and child and baby in the country. (Laughter.) In addition, in the last few years there had been the institution of what was called the halfpenny post and the system of post cards, and he found that between those two items (which were practically new) there were nearly 1700 million halfpenny packages and post cards also circulated in the country in the course of last year; so that, while the whole amount before the introduction of the penny post was under one hundred millions, he found the total amount of postal matter of various descriptions during the last year throughout the country was 4700 millions of postal packages of one sort or another which we sent among ourselves in this country. The rapidity, regularity, and efficiency of the service he thought they all recognized (hear, hear), and after all we did not now have our mails held up and robbed in the way we used to not by any means so many years ago. (Hear, hear.) They, of course, had complaints, but he should like to retort a little on the public themselves. (Laughter.) He saw that last year no fewer, he thought, than 27 million letters or packages were undelivered because they were either not addressed at all or because they were illegibly addressed. Curiously enough, among badly addressed or unaddressed letters were sums of money amounting to something like £650,000.

Afterwards Mr. Buxton visited the sorting-room at the new post office, in which there were assembled members of the various

postal services in the district. Addressing them, he said he was always, he hoped, accessible at the Post Office on any local or general matter which affected the employes, and he should be very glad if at any time in regard to these matters, or any other, he could do anything which would bring together all the various branches of the service. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Buxton was then entertained at luncheon at the Grand Hotel. The Mayor of Hanley presided, and among others present were Mr. Enoch Edwards, M.P., Mr. Alfred Billson, M.P., and Mr. T. W. Twyford (the High Sheriff of Staffordshire). Mr. Enoch Edwards and Mr. Billson replied to "The Houses of Parliament," Mr. Billson remarking that he should like some day to see the Postmaster-General supplemented by the Railway Master-General. (Some cheers.)

Acknowledging the toast of his health, Mr. Buxton said the administration of the Post Office service was no child's play, and in it they had the greatest instance in this country of collectivism in the public service. The Postmaster-General was by far and away the greatest banker in the country, and at the present moment he owed 150 millions. He hoped there would not be a run on his bank during the next few months. (Laughter.) It was a business concern, carried on on business lines, and, he was glad to say, showing a dividend at the end of each year. (Hear, hear.) He gathered that Mr. Billson desired to apply that form of State collectivism to the railway system of the country. That was a rather large question, upon which he would not enter at that moment, but he would be glad to hear the hon. member's views at length in the House of Commons with regard to the nationalization of railways. (Hear, hear.) The Postmaster-General was also the greatest employer of labour in the country. Directly and indirectly, something like 200,000 persons, male and female, were in his employ, and he was, moreover, responsible for the comfort and convenience of forty millions of people. That was not a very happy position. The 200,000 employes were not always entirely and absolutely satisfied with everything that was done (laughter), and the forty millions of people were not entirely, absolutely, and unanimously agreed that the Post Office did really what it ought to do. (More laughter.) In fact, the Postmaster-General and the Post Office were a sort of

target for all sorts and conditions of complaints made by all sorts and conditions of people. All manner of curious suggestions were sent to the Department, and of course everybody desired to have cheaper postage, cheaper telegrams, and cheaper telephone communication. (Hear, hear.) After all, it was largely a question of the cost to the State. His view about the Post Office was that it was a business concern which ought to produce, for the benefit of the taxpayers, a certain balance of revenue to go to the reduction of taxation, or to prevent the taxes from being increased. At the same time, as the Post Office revenue was, he was glad to say, a steadily increasing one, there was a certain amount of that surplus that ought to go also to the benefit of those who used the postal facilities. It was always a question as between the claims of the taxpayer on the one hand and the claims of the postal consumer on the other. (Hear, hear.) It was ridiculous and illogical, for instance, that we should be able to send a letter to Canada for 1d., while the cost to the United States was 2½d. That was a matter of cost, and unfortunately the present Government, nobody could deny, came into office at a time when the Exchequer was not particularly overflowing. He denied that the Department wished to obstruct reform. He had had the opportunity, thanks to the generosity of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who

had allowed a few crumbs to fall from his table (laughter), to do something in the last ten months for the benefit of the public in reference to the parcel post, to extend postal facilities in the rural districts, and very considerably to reduce the postage of literature for the blind. It was largely a matter of cost, but the Post Office might be relied upon to do all it possibly could. (Hear, hear.) Turning to the question of the employés of the service, he said it seemed to him to be the duty of the State, as far as the State was an employer of labour, not to be extravagant, but to be a good employer. It ought to do its best, as an employer of labour, to diminish misunderstanding, to get rid of friction, to give personal access to any complaint which might be legitimately made, to recognize those who desired to have association among others, and generally to treat its employés and servants as the best employers in the country treated those who worked for them. (Hear, hear.) That was a policy which he was sure all would desire to see carried out, and he hoped that that was a policy which would commend itself to the country. (Cheers.) He wished further to say that in his opinion, speaking as the head of that great administrative Department, it was efficiently managed from the top to the bottom, and that he was proud to be its chief. (Cheers.)—From the *Times*.

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BELGIUM

1 Centime, green. (Type of accompanying illustration.)

Issue of 1861. Unperforated

Issue of 1863. Perforated 12½×13½, and 14×14½.

Genuine.—Engraved in *taille-douce*, on thin, white, wove paper; varieties as above. The background of the central medallion is formed of fine, crossed, vertical and horizontal lines. The letters of POSTES have distinct, dark outlines round them, and are very nicely formed. The ornamental leaf to the left of the P passes distinctly behind that letter. The face of the King is shaded all over, except the centre of the forehead and under each eye. His head is turned towards the right of the stamp, but his eyes are looking very decidedly to the left of it. Three of the horizontal lines of the background can be seen, between the top of his head and the top of the oval under ST of POSTES. The letters of UN



CENTIME stand out well from the leafage behind them, being so very much darker. The ink of all the thick lines stands up above the surface of the paper, as is usual in a *taille-douce* engraving.

Forged.—Coarsely lithographed, in mauve, on thin, yellowish-white wove paper; unperforated. The colour, of course, instantly condemns the present counterfeit; but I dare say it exists in green also, though I have not seen it. The background of the central medallion is composed of a sort of grained pattern, apparently produced by thick, horizontal lines, crossed by oblique lines, running down from left to right. The letters of POSTES do not show any outlines round them, being simply white, on an almost solid, dark background; they are very poorly shaped, especially the E. The ornamental leaf to the left of the P does not go behind that letter at all, or even touch it. The forehead has no shading at all on it, and there is a very large, unshaded space under the right eye. The eyes seem to be looking almost straight towards the spectator, and the expression of the face is heavy and stupid. There are no lines of the background to be seen, between the top of the head and the top of the

oval. The letters of UN CENTIME are almost invisible, as they are too faint, and the background is too dark. The ink, as is usual in a lithograph, is all perfectly flat on the paper. Even if printed in the proper colour, I do not think this forgery would be at all likely to deceive any but a mere tyro.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—38, 76 (with numerals in the centre).

Forged.—29.

BOGUS STAMP

The 10 c. of 1869 is occasionally to be met with in a *pale sky-blue*, a rather pretty shade. This is simply the ordinary green stamp, changed from green to blue by means of chemicals.



BENIN

Issue of 1892

These are the "Commerce" type of the French Colonies, perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, surcharged BENIN, in sans-serif capitals. The genuine stamps are scarce, and the forgeries are decidedly dangerous.

Genuine.—The surcharge is printed in shiny ink. My specimens, furnished by my publishers, have all been examined and passed by experts in Paris, so I conclude there is no doubt about them; but, singularly, the surcharges are not all alike, varying from 3 mm. to over $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height, and from $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to 15 mm. in length. Usually, the letters are not broken anywhere, but I have one specimen with the left lower corner of the B broken, and another with a break in the centre of the bottom of the B. There is a space of exactly 1 mm. between the last two letters, IN. In several of my specimens, the right top corner of the last N is bent inwards very slightly, as though the type had had a knock. The lettering is so dark and prominent that it catches the eye at once.

Forged.—The surcharge appears to be lithographed, and the ink is very dull and spotty. It is exactly alike in all the numerous specimens in my possession, i.e. fully $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high and 15 mm. long. There is always a very distinct break in the centre of the bottom of the B; another near the top of the first stroke of the first N; and another about three parts of the way up the I. The space between the letters IN measures nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. On many of the stamps the surcharge is so faint that it would hardly be noticed under the postmark, unless specially looked for. All my specimens are postmarked. These forgeries were made by M. Battifort, of Marseilles.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—Like 29, but the hyphens composing the inner circle are shorter. The outer circle is fairly thick. I have GRAND POPO BENIN, PORTO NOVO BENIN, CORRESPONDENCE . . . (unreadable) PORTO NOVO, (BI)DAH BENIN, and one specimen is marked AG . . . BENIN. This latter postmark has a five-pointed star before

(and after?) the name; but all the others have nothing whatever to separate the words.

Forged.—Similar to the genuine postmarks, but the outline is thinner. My specimens all bear either \times KOTONOU \times BENIN (sometimes spelt "Cotonou"), or \times PORTO-NOVO \times BENIN (with hyphen).

Issue of 1894. Provisionals

Genuine.—The same surcharge as for the issue just described, with the addition **OI** of OI in red, on the 5 c.; 40 on the 15 c.; 75 on the 15 c.; and 75 in black, on the 15 c.

Forged.—I have only seen the 75 in red and in black, on the 15 c., but probably the other varieties exist. As the BENIN surcharge is just the same as in the first issue, I need not further describe them.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—Same as in the first issue.

Forged.—Same as in the forgeries of the first issue.

Issues of 1892 and 1894

FORGED POSTMARKS

The genuine stamps have been offered in great abundance, with forged postmarks. The forged cancellations are the same as on the issues already described. Readers will please reject any with the Maltese cross before and after the name. For a fuller account of these forged postmarks see French Colonies.

BERGEDORF

The matrices of all the five values were engraved on one stone, and were reproduced by lithography. In the 1 schilling, the numerals in the corners vary, as the lithographer obliterated them in his transfer, and put in smaller ones by hand. The matrix of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. had the value in the plural ("schillinge"). As strict grammarians objected to this, the lithographer altered it to "schilling" in his transfers. Hence the reprints, taken by transfer from the matrix, have "schillinge." Mr. Westoby's *Stamps of Europe*, to which I am indebted for all the above information, states that a few unused originals are known, made at Bergedorf, with "schillinge," and so, from this, it is evident that the lithographer did not make the alteration until after some impressions had been taken by way of trial. And indeed this might have been expected, for the stamps would evidently have to be made before they could be objected to. We may therefore consider the $1\frac{1}{2}$ "schillinge" (original) to be simply a proof, or, as some people call it, an essay.

Issue of 1 November, 1861. $\frac{1}{2}$ Schill., black on violet; 3 Schill., black on rose

These stamps have always been very rare, and this is not to be wondered at, when we

consider the extremely short life which they enjoyed. They are said to have been suppressed on the 10th of the same month, making way for the $\frac{1}{2}$ schill., black on blue, and the 3 schill., blue on rose. But though the originals are so rare, the reprints are more common; and I fancy that they have often been passed off on the unsuspecting as real originals. However, collectors need not be taken in by them, if they will remember that the originals are very nicely done, and all the design is very clear; whereas these reprints show signs of wear in the matrix. Besides this, the originals are in soft colours, whilst the reprints are on paper which is too highly coloured, and they look altogether too new.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Schilling, black on violet

Genuine.—Lithographed, in greyish-black, on rather dull, violet wove paper. Surrounding the central design there is a circle of little rings, all linked together, and all very regular; these rings are 55 in number. Both in this and all the other values of both issues the central design is formed by "dimidiation," as the heralds



call it, of half of the double-headed eagle of Lübeck, joined to half of the triple-turreted castle of Hamburg; showing, I suppose, that Bergedorf was under the joint protection of these two places. The left-hand turret is very slightly lower than the right-hand one. The half of a tail which the heralds have left to the unfortunate eagle is almost entirely of solid colour; but the shading, when it can be made out, is composed of two wavy, or rather curved, vertical lines, strongly bent towards the left, in the centre. The eight shaded balls in the spandrels, outside the linked rings, all touch both the rings and the outer frame; though, in lightly-printed copies, the ball near the E of HALBER does not touch the centre frame, and the one near the N of SCHILLING does not touch the linked rings. The horizontal black lines on the body of the castle (representing the courses of brickwork) divide it into ten coloured horizontal strips (I have counted the spaces, instead of the black lines, as there is less likelihood of making a mistake). The left-hand turret on the castle shows ten similar horizontal coloured spaces above the battlements, with parts of two others at the bottom; and the right-hand tower has nine spaces, with parts of two others at the bottom. The tail of each R of BERGEDORF is suddenly pinched off to a sort of point. The tail of the K of POSTMARKE is joined to the centre of the oblique stroke. The fractions in the corners are composed of very fat figures, each little 1 being nearly as fat or thick as the upright stroke of the B of BERGEDORF. The $\frac{1}{2}$ in the left top corner is not set in the centre of the containing-square, but far too much to the right; and the little 1 of the fraction in the right top corner is not set above the 2, but far too much to the right, and the whole fraction is somewhat to the right of the centre of the containing-square. The upper half of the shield on the breast of the eagle shows parts of four thin, broken vertical lines; and the

lower half shows four thick, vertical lines, not counting the vertical outline of the castle. The eagle's beak is very strongly hooked. There is a curly line of the background, which joins the point of the beak, and curves inwards, towards the lower part of the neck; and, in the space thus enclosed, under the chin, there are two other curly or wavy lines—a long and a short one. The topmost ring, under the second E of BERGEDORF, has a small black dot in the centre. The ring of the post-horn is darkly shaded all over with vertical lines. The lines of the background are extremely wavy.

First Forgery.—Nicely lithographed, in jet-black, on paper of a very cold violet. There are 55 linked rings, as in the genuine; but they are irregular, and some of them hardly overlap their neighbours at all. The left-hand turret is decidedly lower than the other. The eagle's tail shows three thick, perfectly straight, vertical lines of shading, the right-hand one being the outline of the castle. The ball immediately to the left of the C of SCHILLING does not touch the rings. There are only seven coloured, horizontal bands across the body of the castle. The turrets both show seven similar, horizontal bands. Each R of BERGEDORF has its tail cut off perfectly square. The tail of the K of POSTMARKE joins the oblique stroke rather high up, but not so far as the centre of the said stroke. The fractions are in thin figures, each 1 being much thinner than the upright stroke of the B of BERGEDORF. The $\frac{1}{2}$ in the left top corner is set very slightly to the right of the centre of the containing-square; the one in the right top corner is in the centre of the square, and the 1 is almost centrally over the 2, though not quite. The upper half of the shield on the breast of the eagle shows three rather coarse, vertical lines; and the lower half also has three vertical lines, the middle one being not quite parallel with the other two. The eagle's beak is very slightly hooked; and the wavy line of shading, proceeding from near the base of the neck, does not go near the point of the beak. There is no dot in the top ring. The post-horn has very little shading on it.

Second Forgery.—Lithographed, in jet-black, on almost neutral-tinted wove paper. There are only 46 linked rings (instead of 55) round the central circle, and they are irregular. I think it will not be necessary to give any further test, as the rings are easy to count.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—98. Occasionally it is struck twice, the second time at a different angle, making the whole into a zigzag. The distance between any two of the bars is $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

First Forgery.—98. Same distance apart as the genuine.

Second Forgery.—98. Lines very thin, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart.

(To be continued.)

STANLEY GIBBONS PRICED CATALOGUE OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

Vol. I. Great Britain and Colonies.

Post-free, 2s. 9d.

Vol. II. The Rest of the World.

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Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

A CORRESPONDENT at Malta very kindly sends me a copy of the *Malta Government Gazette* of 5 October, 1906, and calls my attention to the following Government notice concerning the use of embossed or impressed postage stamps:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that on and after the 10th instant embossed or impressed postage, whether the current or previous issues, cut out of envelopes, post cards, or newspaper wrappers, may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of both local and foreign postage on any packet posted in this island, provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way.

Medallions cut out of a registered letter envelope, and representing the registration fee of twopence, may be used on any registered packet, but not on ordinary packets.

By command,

E. M. MEREWETHER,
Lieutenant-Governor and
Chief Secretary to the Government.

Lieut.-Governor's Office,
The Palace, Valetta,
October 5, 1906.

Herts Society Getting Up Steam

I HEAR that the Herts Society has fixed up its first smoking concert for Saturday evening, 24 November, 1906, that it is to be held at the International Hall, Café Monico, and that the entertainment will be in the hands of Mr. Harrison Hill. Supper and refreshments will be provided, and the total cost will be 3s. 6d. per ticket. With the view of making every one cosy and comfortable for an all-night sitting, small tables will be arranged in the hall, and parties of six and upwards can reserve one. This will give any member the opportunity of playing the host and inviting his friends, he being chairman of his own little circle.

Mr. Harrison Hill has accepted the post of Grand Vizier (in vulgar parlance, musical director) to the Herts Philatelic Society, and will arrange the programme at their social gatherings. I hear that over one hundred tickets have already been applied for.

Evidently the Herts Society is getting up steam for the coming session.

The Philippines: Portrait Series

SUPPLIES of the long-talked-of Philippines with portraits may be expected any day now. As will be seen from the following letter which I have received from Mr. F. C. Scarr, of Dublin, they have already been issued.

I have this morning received from a friend in Manilla, in blocks of four, the new postage stamps for the Philippines from 2 c. up to 30 c.

According to my correspondent, the stamps arrived from the United States on Saturday evening, the 8th September. He was, through a friend, able to secure the first lot ever issued, on Sunday, 9th September. The envelope bears postmark "*Manilla, P.I., Sep. 10, 1906.*"

The following are the portraits on the stamps:—

2	centavos, Rizal, Filipino Patriot.
4	" Wm. McKinley.
6	" Sr. Magellan.
8	" Sr. Legaspi.
10	" General Lawton.
12	" Abraham Lincoln.
16	" Admiral Sampson.
20	" George Washington.
26	" Sr. Carriedo.
30	" Ben. Franklin.

Western Australia v. Commonwealth

Is Western Australia bent on wrecking the Australian Commonwealth? It looks very much like it, for a Reuter's telegram dated Perth, 16 October, says:—

The Legislative Council of Western Australia has passed by nineteen votes to eight the motion in favour of the secession of Western Australia from the Commonwealth already passed by the Legislative Assembly.

Since then, however, a later telegram, dated Perth, 18 October, announces that

Mr. Monger intends to introduce a Bill in the Legislative Assembly providing for a *referendum* on the question of the secession of Western Australia from the Commonwealth.

As ever, the cantankerous few can, and will, wreck the best of schemes.

From a philatelic point of view, the outlook is getting decidedly complicated and interesting. Once more I reiterate my advice to readers of *G.S.W.*: Keep your eyes on current Australians.

If Western Australia does finally break away there will, presumably, be an end of the Crown A watermark on its stamps.

Recent Western Australians

As it is, recent Western Australians already include a few stamps that are by no means easy to find. During the transition stage of changing the watermark from V and Crown to Crown A, the 5d., which had not been included in the V and Crown series of 1902, was suddenly sent out in 1905 on V and Crown paper, and, as it was quickly followed by a supply on Crown A paper, the V and Crown 5d. had necessarily a short life. Copies are very scarce. Specialists record it in two perf., perf. 12½ and perf. 11; the variety perf. 11 is catalogued by Gibbons at 5s., perf. 12½ is left unpriced. Another dealer is now offering copies, without indicating the perf., at 20s.

A Dearth of New Issues

THERE seems to be quite a dearth of New Issues. But there need be no panic over the business, for a plentiful supply is on the road. The new Philippines are announced, the new Brazilians cannot be far off, and we should soon be hearing something about the new stamps of the independent Kingdom of Norway. Of show labels and other rubbish there will of course be an abundance, and it is about time the North Borneo Co. issued some more portraits.

Great Britain

THE *Birmingham Daily Post* of the 20th ult. says: "According to the London correspondent of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, the Post Office is considering how to encourage the sale of the penny stamp. One that can be halved, each half being worth a halfpenny, is suggested. The design is slightly larger than the present penny stamp, and shows the portrait of the King on one side and that of the Queen on the other, a faint line dividing them. Across the bottom are the words 'One penny,' and in each corner is the mark '4d.' When the purchaser desires to use a halfpenny stamp, all he has to do is to cut it in halves at the dividing line."

Special Correspondence

American Notes and News

NEW YORK, 16 October, 1906

How we make 100 Per Cent

THE recent sharp turn to colder weather in our vile climate here in New York has led many collectors to hunt around for their albums and get busy. Many old friends have called in at 198 Broadway to see me since I returned from all your lunches and dinners and whatnots, all eager to hear the promised announcement of "how we make 100 per cent every nine hours." Well, I suppose I must let you all into the secret, so I will tell you that we make a hundred per cent of trouble for ourselves every working day by looking out for your interests in the maze of chalk, no chalk, and so forth. You will possibly remember I said 100 per cent, but I did not say of what commodity.

Old Friends Returning to the Fold

I never really quite know how to explain the pleasure one receives out of a call from an old-time collector, philatelically long dead, who returns to the fold again. A customer of mine in the years 1895 and 1896 has just come back into the ranks. He is a little bewildered with the present Catalogue, but he is after his old favourites already, and as he has subscribed to the *Monthly Journal* and also to this little paper, I have no doubt that he is well aware what is good for his philatelic health. Welcome back to the fold, Stocks and Bonds, and never backslide again.

Mr. Joseph B. Leavy Collecting Salvador

Here is another old face back again—my old friend and companion, Joseph B. Leavy. Readers will perhaps remember that Mr. Leavy had a little collection of United States stamps once that brought (years ago) some £2500 or thereabouts. I wish I had them now—for U.S. such as he collected are *non est* to-day, and I could plant a few in some philatelic gardens of my knowledge. Well, be all this as it may, Mr. Leavy is now specializing in Salvador—don't laugh, because when he gets through it will probably be his turn to do the smiling—and he has promised me his articles on that neglected, unknown, and misunderstood country. Any one who read his articles in the *A. J. of P.* and Gremmel's old paper, the *Post Office*, will remember that they were "good stiff" articles with lots of value in them, which is, without question, a great deal more than any of mine are, or ever will be.

King's Heads

Some are chalking and some are not—that is purely a matter of personal taste—but to aid those who cannot tell from our reliable guide to prices, Part I, which multiples come on both papers, I have just compiled a complete check list of British colonials issued since January, 1901, to 10 September, 1906, and therein will be found the sets divided into the two classes of paper. The humble dime secures this most valuable information.

An Error in Part I, American Edition

American collectors will please note an error in Part I. South Australia, £1, No. 303, is quoted at \$2.50, unused. To save the time and postage of a few men I know, who will probably write for it at the published price, I may say that a cipher has taken the unwarranted liberty of going off for a vacation, and when found will be duly replaced in its proper sphere, and then we shall again have the \$25.00 we started off with in the printer's proof.

Current U.S. : Few Shades

I had occasion to order a lot of the current U.S. stamps the other day, and find no change of shades except in the 50 c. value. This stamp now comes in a heavier colour of orange, although, unless you have a copy to compare with, it is hardly noticeable.

"Fifty Years of Philately"

Fifty Years of Philately—a book that through oversight we failed to get over here—has now arrived. This book also contains an article on stamp collecting as an investment by no less a personage than the philatelic Czar himself, and can be sent to any one who cares to disgorge the noble sum of thirty-five cents for the same. The book is full of very interesting facts and fallacies, and except that it contains a photograph of myself in a somewhat unconventional aspect, is really a very creditable publication.

Base Ingratitude

There's one thing certain, and that is, I'm not going to try to help Mr. Nankivell to get his 10,000 paid subscribers. Now I saw that blue-pencil in London, and asked him about that lunch he was supposed to be aching to give me, and told him all the nice things I said about him and his paper; and do you actually believe me when I tell you he had the gall to say I owed him some outlandish and unheard-of sum for puffing our New York house through these columns. 'Twas ever thus! Base ingratitude!!

EUSTACE B. POWER.

APPROVAL SHEETS AND COLLECTIONS

New Sheets of Stamps for beginners and medium collectors. We have just been arranging our Approval Sheets of Stamps on an entirely new and much simpler plan than formerly. The Stamps are mounted on Sheets, containing an average of 100 Stamps per Sheet. They are all arranged in the order of our New Catalogue. First, Great Britain and the Colonies, then all Foreign Countries. These Sheets contain about 5000 different Stamps, and a Sheet of any particular country will be sent on demand. The Sheets arranged to date are over forty in number, and contain all Great Britain and the Colonies, and all Foreign Countries.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

The Stamp Market

By AN ODD LOT

Spoiling the Egyptians

WHOLE sheets of the interesting issue of 1872-5 of Egypt are tumbling into the market at a fine pace. The explanation is that a large lot of the stamps of this issue, amounting, it is said, to hundreds of thousands, have lately turned up in Paris. It is a fortunate find for collectors, who will now be able to get the coveted *ble-ble* varieties cheaply, while the supply lasts; but it is bad for those who hold stock at the old prices. For the time this plethora of sheets will be spoiling the Egyptians with a vengeance. I wonder what the prices will drop to before the supply is absorbed.

Southern Nigeria £1 Single CA

THIS rarity is drooping somewhat in price at the auctions. The reason is that a few who had some copies up their sleeves have been taking advantage of the high price to which it had been advanced to unload. The lowest price yet recorded is £4. 6s. Of rare £1 stamps buyers are not so very plentiful. Consequently, a small temporary supply will depress the price. But it is far too good a stamp to droop long.

Single CA's

IN my humble opinion, we have by no means seen the end of the upward movement in Single CA's. Some of them are much more scarce than the present prices indicate. Sierra Leone, Grenada, and a few other sets are very scarce. I have hunted high and low in vain for a block of four of the 1s. and 10s. of Grenada. I note that our Gibbons does not venture to put any price to the 1s. Grenada, and none of the high values of Sierra Leone are priced.

Zanzibar: 1904 Provisionals

THESE provisionals surcharged "One," "Two," or "Two and half" on the stamps of 1899 and 1901, to which Mr. Cornelius Wrinkle referred last week (p. 267), are being offered pretty plentifully just now in the auctions and elsewhere. As a result of a more plentiful supply, Gibbons has reduced the Catalogue prices as follows:—

		s.	d.	s.	d.
1 a. on 4½ a., orange,	from	10	0	to	2 6
1 a. on 4½ a., blue-black	"	12	0	to	3 0
2 a. on 4 a., myrtle-green	"	12	0	to	6 6
2½ a. on 7½ a., mauve	"	15	0	to	6 6

The 2½ a. on 8 a. seems to be scarce, and that therefore remains at the old price of 15s. The prices are now the same for unused and used.

The Hetley Sale

I HAVE just received from Messrs. Glending and Co. the catalogue of the sale of the first portion of the celebrated Hetley Collection, which is fixed for 13 and 14 November. A further portion will be sold on 27 and 28 November. I anticipate some long prices, for Dr. and Mrs. Hetley were, in the matter of the condition of their stamps, very fastidious collectors.

Philatelic Books for Sale

The second day of the Hetley sale will include the philatelic library, comprising an almost complete set of the rare monographs compiled and published by the Philatelic Society of London, nearly all Gibbons handbooks, complete sets of the volumes of the *London Philatelist* and *Monthly Journal*, and other interesting and rare philatelic works.

Philatelic Societies

Dundee and District Philatelic Society

President: F. David.
Hon. Secretary: G. H. Whitaker, 3 Eden Street, Dundee.
Meetings: Alternate Fridays at Y.M.C.A.
Annual Subscription: 2s. 8d. Juniors, 1s. 6d.

Programme, 1906-7

- 1906
Sep. 21. Display, with notes, West Indies. First portion—E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Oct. 5. Election of officers.
Oct. 19. Display, West Indies. Second portion—E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Nov. 2. Philatelic Scraps. P. M'Intosh.
Nov. 16. Display, Queensland, with notes. G. H. Whitaker.
Nov. 30. Display, West Indies. Third portion—E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Dec. 14. Paper, "British Stamps." J. R. W. Clark.
Dec. 28. Sale and Exchange.
1907
Jan. 11. Paper, "Local Stamps." W. A. Robertson.
Jan. 25. Display, West Indies. Fourth portion—E. Heginbottom.

- Feb. 8. Display, Brazil. G. H. Whitaker.
Feb. 22. Display, Crete. T. A. Leighton.
Mar. 8. Paper, "Shades." F. David.
Mar. 22. Paper, "Difficulties of a Young Collector." B. Buist.

Annual business meeting early in May. Notification by post card.

Herts Philatelic Society

President: Franz Reichenheim.
Hon. Secretary: H. A. Slade, Nine Fields, St. Albans.
Meetings: 4 Southampton Row, W.C., Third Tuesdays.
Annual Subscription, 6s.

THE 1906-7 season of this progressive Society opened at Head-quarters on 16 October, when the President, who occupied the chair, was supported by Mr. H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), the Secretary and Committee, and a large body of general members, the whole attendance being over thirty. Proceedings opened with a general meeting, at which Mr. C. D. Choremi, of Marseilles, was elected a life member, as also was Mr. W. Archibald Boyes, of Barnet, an officer of the Society of some years' standing. The following were elected

as ordinary members: F. G. Durrant, Leigh-on-Sea; W. S. Lincoln, Holles Street, W.; W. E. Lincoln, Holles Street, W.; F. H. Oliver, 164, Strand, W.C.; A. Passer, Vienna; F. Brüner, New York; F. A. Schutte, East Molesey; Frank Phillips, 301 Strand, W.C.; Erland Clarke, 14 Cornwall Road, W.; W. P. Appleton, Forest Hill; A. C. Emerson, 10 Gracechurch Street, E.C.; H. J. Bignold, Herne Bay; Major Hubert Barclay, St. Albans; B. C. Emerson, 39 Eastcheap, E.C.; W. Schwabacher, 103 Lauderdale Mansions, W.; Dr. jur Kloss, Dresden; J. A. Leon, Bayswater; S. McCance, 8 Montpellier Square, S.W.; Col. T. Colley, Swindon; H. Wheeler, Southend-on-Sea; J. E. Booth, 5 St. Helen's Place, E.C.; P. R. Stevens, 17 Abchurch Lane, E.C.; H. E. Kurts, S. Norwood; E. J. Nankivell, Tunbridge Wells; Percy Ashley, M.A., W. Hampstead; C. Nissen, 7 Southampton Row, W.C.; A. Coyette, Paris.

The membership is now at the record number of two hundred and three, and the Society is proud to feel that on the same evening three philatelists with so world-wide a fame as that of Messrs. Passer of Vienna, Kloss of Dresden, and Coyette of Paris should have joined its ranks, not as mere ornaments, but as sincere well-wishers and brother workers. The Editor of *G.S.W.* has succumbed also and joined, the combined effects of the banquet last May and Mr. Hayman's persuasive powers being too much to resist. Some generous donations to the Library Fund were announced, most of them being due directly or indirectly to the liberality of the President. The books presented were: a bound copy of the *Catalogue of the London Philatelic Exhibition of 1897*; *Dictionnaire de Philatélie*, by C. Legone; *Notes Presented to the Congress Philatologique held at Paris in 1900*; and *The Philatelic Index*, by W. A. R. Jex Long. One of the handsomest and perhaps most interesting donations ever received was a beautifully bound copy of all material connected with the recent International Philatelic Exhibition and the Banquet by the Herts Philatelic Society. The catalogue, circulars, receipts, note-paper, and every form of literature connected with the Exhibition and issued by the Secretaries or Treasurer have all been preserved, followed by the invitation card, menu, and the Ballad by Mr. Harrison Hill with regard to the Banquet, and the whole should prove a most interesting and unique collection in years to come and be of the utmost service to future exhibition committees. To crown all, a beautiful copy of the medal was obtained by the President through the courtesy of the powers that be, and sunk into the cover so that both obverse and reverse could be inspected. Hearty votes of thanks were passed to all donors. Before proceeding to the display a touching allusion was made to the sad death of the late Mr. Ehrenbach. In a few excellently chosen words of real pathos the President pointed out how great a friend to the Society the deceased had been, and recalled the genial welcome he always gave to even the youngest members, and his desire to lay his knowledge at the service of all, young or old. A suitable resolution of sympathy and regret, to be recorded on the minutes, was proposed by him and seconded by the Vice-President, and passed unanimously in silence. The Secretary was instructed to forward a copy to the widow. Mr. Ehrenbach, one of Philately's kings both as a collector and specialist, was most popular with all members of the Society, to which he was elected so far back as 1898.

The meeting then proceeded to examine the remainder of Mr. Robert Reid's collection of unused Colonials. One portion had been previously

shown, and this display gave as much pleasure as the first. Quality, quantity, and arrangement left nothing to be desired, and every country was most critically examined. A hearty vote of thanks was passed with acclamation on the proposal of Mr. T. H. Harvey, which Mr. W. G. Cool seconded. The Secretary was heartily congratulated on the excellent report he had prepared and circulated.

A smoking concert, organized on new lines, and introducing many novelties, will be held by the Society at the Café Monaco on Saturday, 24 November, 1906, at 7 p.m.

Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland

President: Sir John Ure Primrose, Bart.

Hon. Sec.: Robert Borland, Lochside, Milngavie.

Meetings: Fortnightly.

A MEETING of the Society was held at 562 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday, 3 October, 1906, at 8 p.m.

About twenty-five members were present, Mr. J. Wilson Paterson, Vice-President, in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting having been read, and the names of two new members enrolled, the Chairman called on Mr. John Muir to give a display of the stamps of Greece. Mr. Muir produced his collection of this difficult and interesting country, and after some preliminary remarks about the postal service of Greece, and the methods of production of the earliest issues, the stamps were handed round for inspection. The well-known Paris prints were represented by a large sheet of picked specimens, used and unused; while in the Athens-printed stamps of the first type Mr. Muir had assigned a separate sheet to each value. This arrangement facilitated comparison of the various printings. In the case of the 1 lepton, he said that at least twenty-three varieties of paper, shade, and impression could be found, though it was doubtful how many of those constituted different printings. On his sheet of the 20 lepta Mr. Muir showed what he believed to be a forgery which had deceived the postal authorities. If this was a forgery it was certainly well executed, the only noticeable faults being in the figures "20" and the key pattern in the left upper corner, which seemed slightly different from the normal type.

Probably the best sheet of the whole display was that of the 40 lepta, which included many curious and remarkable shades in first-class condition. The later issues were well represented also, but Mr. Muir drew the line at Olympic jubilee labels and the countless provisionals, completing his display with a set of the current issue.

The Vice-President having been called away, Mr. Thomas, Exchange Secretary, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Muir, which was carried with acclamation.

The sales from September packet now exceed £16. The October packet was well up to its predecessor in quality, but contained only 21 sheets as against 39. It is hoped that November packet will again show an upward tendency.

Leeds Philatelic Society

President: W. Denison Roebuck.

Hon. Secretary: C. W. Harding, 139 Belle Vue Road, Leeds.

Meetings: Tuesdays, Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street.

Annual Subscription: 5s.; Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.

AT a well-attended meeting of this Society, held in the Leeds Institute on the 16th instant, Mr. Ernest Heginbottom, B.A., of Woodfield, Rochdale, gave a display of the postally used issues of Tasmania and West Australia.

Van Diemen's Land was discovered in 1642 by Tasman, who named it after Van Diemen, Governor of the Dutch East Indies, and it was

visited by Captain Cook in 1769. The first settlement was made there in 1803 by a body of convicts with a military guard, but convict transportation to the colony was abolished in 1853, and the name changed to Tasmania.

The first issue of postage stamps was made on 1 November, 1853, and consisted of two values—1d., pale blue, and 4d., red-orange, the former rectangular in shape and showing the head of Queen Victoria enclosed in an oval frame, and the latter an octagon showing the head in a circle. Engraved in *taille-douce*, and printed at Hobart on unwatermarked paper, these two stamps are very striking in their "old-world" appearance, and are rarely met with unused or in fine used condition. Superb used specimens in singles and pairs, including varieties of shades of both Plates I and II of the 4d., were shown. The inscription on this and succeeding issues down to 1857, and for some values to 1870, was "Van Diemen's Land." In 1855 appeared a new design with a very handsome full-face portrait of the Queen with diadem; this issue was of three values—1d., 2d., and 4d., the colours being carmine, green, and blue respectively, and engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., of London, on unwatermarked paper. Printings in different shades were made later in Hobart from the same plates. From 1857-70 several printings were made of these stamps, all now being on paper watermarked with double-lined numerals of value, and new values, viz. 6d., lilac, and 1s., vermilion, were added in 1858, with the inscription "Tasmania" in place of "Van Diemen's Land." The 1d., brown-red, on pelure paper, imperforate, the 1d., vermilion, watermark TAS, perforated 1½, an exceedingly scarce stamp, besides innumerable varieties of rare perforations and rouletting, as well as the very rare £1, green and yellow, of 1892 and the pictorial issues of 1896, both London and Colonial prints, were magnificently represented in this collection.

Mr. Heginbottom's collection of West Australia proved not less interesting, and much labour and thought have been expended by him in first securing and then arranging the many fine stamps shown of this philatelically intricate country. Formerly the "Old Swan Settlement," this colony, like Tasmania, was for some time a place for the transportation of convicts, but it ceased to be so in 1868. First settled in 1829, it was not until 1884 that gold was discovered; since then the country has developed wonderfully. The first issue of postage stamps was made on 1 August, 1854; value 1d., black; design, a swan, engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., of London; on paper watermarked Small Swan, the inscription being "Western Australia." In the same year there followed two other values, viz. 4d., blue, and 1s., brown, in various shades, similarly watermarked, these being lithographed and printed in the colony. In 1857 2d. and 6d. values were added, and in 1864 the 1d. and 6d., in new colours, appeared on unwatermarked paper. The succeeding issue of 1865 was made for all the values on paper watermarked Crown CC. Later watermarks are Crown CA, W Crown A, and V above Crown, this latter distinguishing the last issues of 1902-6, when for the first time the Queen's Head appeared on the stamps of West Australia; but this was only on the 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1, which were new values not required hitherto, and for these the dies of the Victorian stamps were utilized, the inscription "Victoria" being simply altered to "West Australia." One of the greatest rarities of all Australia is the 4d., blue, of Western Australia, 1854, with *inverted*

centre, and although Mr. Heginbottom has not succeeded in meeting with this, a pair of the 1d., black, a postally used copy of the 4d., blue, imperforate, of 1860, only in use a short time, the 1d., brown-black on Indian red, 6d., golden bronze, and 6d., grey-bronze, of 1857, and the 6d., purple on blue paper, of 1861, and others, all in faultless used condition, amply excuse the absence of such a great rarity as the "inverted swan of Western Australia."

On the motion of Mr. W. V. Morton, seconded by Mr. Egly, a well-deserved vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Heginbottom for his display and notes thereon.

Two new members were proposed for election at the next meeting.

Among the novelties shown were: Jubilee issue of Roumania for 1907 (two used sets), by Mr. Egly; oldest penny stamp as used from 1694 to 1700 for fiscal purposes, by Mr. W. D. Roebuck; 1s., orange-brown, New Zealand, perforated 14 and in new colour, and 10 centavos, Bolivia, perforated 11, by Mr. Moss.

The next meeting will be held in the Leeds Institute on Saturday, 3 November, at 7.30 p.m., when there will be a display of the first types of New Zealand stamps by Mr. H. L. Hayman (Vice-President of the Herts Philatelic Society), London.

Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society

THE second meeting of the season was held on Tuesday, 16 October, 1906, at the Society's room in the Y.M.C.A., Mount Pleasant. A programme was arranged containing about a dozen papers by members and displays of the following:—

United States of America, Sweden, Holland, Cyprus, Canada, Japan, Brazil, Great Britain, and Austria.

Three new members were elected and several more nominations were handed in.

A paper on "United States of America," by Mr. Brown, and displays of United States of America, Gambia, and Sarawak concluded a most enjoyable evening.

Scottish Philatelic Society

Junior Branch

President: John Walker.

Hon. Sec.: Frank Chalmers, 24 Bruntsfield Gardens, Edinburgh.

Meetings: First Saturdays, 18 George Street, Edinburgh.

Annual Subscription: Under 10, 1s.; over 10, 2s.

Syllabus, 1906-7

1906

Oct. 6. Annual General Meeting.

Nov. 3. "Norway and Sweden." President.

Dec. 1. General Display by Members.

1907

Jan. 5. "Newfoundland, British East Africa, and Cape Colony." Ernest Humphries.

Feb. 2. "Group of African Colonies." Ernest Heginbottom, B.A.

Mar. 2. "British Penny Reds." Wm. D. D. Small.

"King's Heads." R. M. Stewart.

"Hawaiian Islands." J. Arnott Hamilton.

"Sudan." Edward Nightingale.

Apr. 6. "Canada." J. Mullo Weir.

May 4. "Argentine Republic and Bolivia."

J. Penman Mackenzie.

From 7 to 7.30 a general exchange of duplicates will take place at each meeting.

During the winter conducted visits, of which notice will be given, will be made to the Dunbar Collection in the Museum, Chambers Street.

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No. 15.—The Shilling Packet of Unused Stamps contains 20 varieties, including obsolete 1d. Cyprus, Liberia, Barbados, Newfoundland, Nyassa, Bhopal, Siam, Angra, Bundi, Jamaica, rare Ceylon envelope, provisional Italy, Mexico, Holland, Shanghai, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/1.

No. 17.—The Two Shilling Packet of Russian Local Stamps (Government issues) contains 20 varieties, including obsolete and rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/1.

No. 18.—The Half-crown Packet of Unused Stamps contains 40 varieties, including, amongst others, Sirmoor, Tolima, Cashmere, Guatemala, Dutch Indies, United States, India 9 pies envelope, Bulgaria, Macao, Uruguay, Nicaragua, United States of Colombia, Alwar, British South Africa, Spain (head of Liberty), South Australia, Cyprus, Cuba 1888, Travancore, San Marino, Bechuanaland, Roumania, Malta, Greece, &c. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/7.

No. 20. The Five Shilling Packet of Rare Unused Stamps contains 60 varieties, including the following uncut envelopes: Ceylon, Canada, and Egypt; also adhesives: Guatemala, British Guiana provisional 1 c., Newfoundland, Federated Malay States, Labuan, United States, Shanghai, Sandwich Isles, Martinique, Alwar, Johor, obsolete Tolima, Perak, provisional Ceylon, provisional West Australia, Cyprus, Argentine, Mexico Porte de Mar, Granada Confederation, Cashmere Service, Brunswick, Swiss newsband, Chili, Bechuanaland, Finland, Jhalawar, Porto Rico, Belgium, provisional Norway, Spain, British Honduras, Greece, Chefou and provisional Straits Settlements, and many others. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 5/1.

No. 21.—The Five Shilling Packet of Russian Local Stamps (Government issues) contains 40 varieties, including many obsolete and rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 5/1.

No. 22.—The Four pound Packet of Rare Unused Stamps contains 500 varieties, including, amongst others scarce and obsolete, Alwar, Angola, Antioquia, scarce Argentine, Azores, Bavaria return letter labels, obsolete Belgium, Bermuda, Bhopal, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Brunswick, Bulgaria, Cape of Good Hope, Cashmere, Ceylon, Chili, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Faridkot, French Colonies, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, provisional Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Macao, Mauritius, set of 3 Mexico, 1864, Monaco, Mozambique, Newfoundland, set of 4 Nicaragua, Borneo, Persia, Peru, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, Portugal, Jhind, Roumania, Russia, St. Thomas, Salvador, San Marino, Servia, Seychelles, Soruth, Spain, Perak, set of Swiss, unpaid Tunis, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Western Australia, Zululand, Sudan, Natal, Newfoundland, &c. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, £4.

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No. 31 contains Hayti, Portuguese Indies, Egypt (1879), Ecuador, Bechuanaland, China, South Australia O.S., official Italy, Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Corea, and other good stamps.

No. 32 contains Zululand, Turkey, Brazil, Dutch Indies, Bhopal, Swan River, Sweden (unpaid), Western Australia, Faridkot, Swiss (unpaid), Greece, Jamaica, Transvaal, British Guiana, and other good stamps.

No. 33 contains Sarawak, provisional Mauritius, surcharged Peru, Monaco, Transvaal, India Service 2 annas, Straits Settlements, Sandwich Isles, South Australia, Chili, Argentine, New Guinea, and other good stamps.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 381 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 19
Whole No. 97

10 NOVEMBER, 1906

VOL. IV.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Chamba

CHAMBA is one of the Punjab Hill States, south-east of Kashmir, and forms part of the Government of the Punjab. It is an ancient Hindu principality, and came into the possession of the British in 1846. It is surrounded on almost all sides by lofty hill ranges. To the east is a region of snowy peaks and glaciers, and on the west and south are fertile valleys.

The estimated area is 3216 square miles, and the population 127,834.

Its Philatelic History

The philatelic existence of Chamba commenced with an issue of the current Queen's Heads of India in 1886-95, overprinted CHAMBA—STATE. In 1900-2 the low values in changed colours were similarly overprinted, and in 1903 the King's Head series of India up to 1 rupee was overprinted.

1886-95. Fourteen values. Design: Queen's Head type of India overprinted in black with the words CHAMBA—STATE, in two lines. Watermark Star. Perf.



Wmk. Star.	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1/2 a.	green	0	2	—	—
1 a.	plum	0	3	—	—
1 1/2 a.	sepia	1	0	—	—
2 a.	ultramarine	0	6	—	—
2 1/2 a.	yellow-green	6	0	7	6
3 a.	brown-orange	0	8	—	—
4 a.	slate-green	0	8	0	8
6 a.	bistre-brown	2	6	—	—
8 a.	magenta	1	6	—	—
12 a.	purple on red	2	6	—	—
1 r.	slate	10	0	—	—
1 r.	green and carmine	2	6	—	—
2 r.	carmine & yell.-brown	20	0	—	—
3 r.	brown and green	20	0	—	—
5 r.	ultramarine and violet	32	0	32	0





CHAMBA STATE

1900-2. Four values. Design: The current Queen's Heads of India overprinted as before with the words CHAMBA—STATE. The ½ a., 1 a., and 2 a. are of the types illustrated in the previous issue, but changed in colour. The 3 pies is of new design, and issued in carmine, and subsequently in grey, and both colours were overprinted. The 2 a., violet, of which only a comparatively small number was overprinted, is becoming a scarce stamp. Wmk. Star. Perf.



	Wmk. Star.		Perf.	
	Unused.	Used.	s. d.	s. d.
3 pies, carmine	0	2	—	—
3 ,, grey	0	3	—	—
½ a., pea-green	0	1	—	—
1 a., carmine	0	2	—	—
2 a., violet	3	6	—	—

1903. Ten values. Design: The current King's Head series of India overprinted as before CHAMBA—STATE in black. Wmk. Star. Perf.



	Wmk. Star.		Perf.	
	Unused.	Used.	s. d.	s. d.
3 pies, grey	0	1	—	—
½ a., pea-green	0	1	—	—
1 a., carmine	0	2	—	—
2 a., mauve	0	3	—	—
3 a., orange-brown	0	5	—	—
4 a., olive-green	0	6	—	—
6 a., bistre	0	9	—	—
8 a., magenta	1	0	—	—
12 a., purple on red	1	6	—	—
1 r., green and carmine	1	9	—	—

(To be continued.)

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A Forecast of Prices

By AN EXPERT

IN the last number of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* I ran through the Colonies of the British Empire and indicated those stamps or series of stamps which in my opinion may be regarded as likely to improve in price in the near, if not the immediate future, and I gave my reasons for anticipating a rise in price in the cases selected.

For most collectors British Colonials are first favourites, and from a British collector's point of view they are unquestionably rightly so regarded; and whatever improvement may take place in the stamps of foreign countries, it will not, I feel sure, be at the expense of our old favourites.

But I believe and trust that the philatelic sympathies of English collectors, and indeed of collectors all over the world, are gradually broadening; that, in fact, many collectors are favouring an old dictum of mine that it is better, for many reasons, to have a favourite in each continent, both British and foreign, rather than become a philatelic hermit confined to one country. The day is gone when we can hope to take all, but the swing of the pendulum to specializing in only one country is going to the other extreme.

Hence the undoubted revival of interest in the stamps of Europe may be regarded as a hopeful sign of a broadening out in the right direction. Many foreign countries, it is true, have lowered their philatelic status almost beyond recall, but there are in each continent many excellent countries that are above suspicion, and are well worth attention.

Now let us glance through a few of the better class of foreign countries, and see how matters stand with them from the investment point of view.

Few countries have given us a more generous harvest of fine average stamps than the Argentine Republic. The history of the country is interwoven into its postal issues, for the portraits of the men who have played a conspicuous part in the rise and progress of this flourishing South American Republic are to be found on the various issues. The stamps of the first issue, in mint condition, may still be had for a few pence each. A few of the issues are sprinkled, here and there, with rarities; but on the whole the various issues are low priced, and as they are in good demand, they can scarcely fail to be worth attention.

Bosnia is another country whose stamps

range at low prices within the reach of the general collector, and the demand for them is increasing.

The stamps of Denmark are unquestionably on the rise; indeed, I am assured that an agent in that country recently asserted that he could not buy the stamps to sell at Gibbons Catalogue prices. The Catalogue prices are admittedly low. They are so because of the long neglect of



Europeans, which compelled dealers in this country to choose between locking up their stock till the tide turned in their favour, or to stimulate demand by lowering prices. As dealers are compelled to conduct their businesses on business principles, and are not millionaires, they cannot afford to carry a lot of dead stock. Consequently Gibbons lowered the prices of Europeans time after time to stimulate sales, till they reached the current bed-rock prices, which in many cases have come down with a run to almost panic rates. The prices of the stamps of Denmark are admittedly low, and in my opinion will have to be raised for the very simple reason that dealers cannot replenish their stocks to sell at current catalogue quotations, and Denmark is a favourite little country with the specialist of limited means. Moreover, the anticipated new issue, with portrait of the new king, will attract more attention to the country, and increase the demand for its stamps.

The old German States are full of very cheap stamps, especially in the early issues.



It is a matter of common remark that some of the oldest and most interesting issues may still be had for a few pence, but in the opinion of those who know the market thoroughly, the day of nominal prices for historic old stamps is passing away. I know for a fact that English dealers have been trying to fill up gaps in their stocks from German sources, but have found that wholesale supplies, so plentiful a few years ago, are no longer to be had. Stamps priced from 3d. to 5s. will probably show a very marked rise in the immediate future, because the wholesale supplies are exhausted.

In Greece the stamps to buy for investment are those of the first type, unused, down to 1886.

The stamps of the old Italian States, especially unused and really fine used copies, are in the opinion of many undervalued.

Norway, with its new king and its separate constitution, has been much in the public eye, and the effect upon the postal issues of the country has been most marked. Indeed, I am told that Norwegian dealers will not sell at present catalogue prices. Both used and unused are in good demand, and are likely to improve. Here also an interesting new issue is promised, which is certain to further stimulate interest in the country.



Of the stamps of Finland it may be said that stocks are confessedly low, and the demand great. The best things are the issues of 1860 and 1864, all of which are getting decidedly scarce; even fine used copies are hard to find.

Even the stamps of Siam, with their multitudinous surcharges, are much in demand, and are decidedly interesting.



The Don Quixote issue of Spain sold like hot cakes, and after the remainders were destroyed dealers found the supplies surprisingly short, and I am told that there are now very few on the London market.

The stamps of Sweden are old favourites, and since the separation of the two kingdoms the demand has greatly increased.

One word in concluding this review of the market. I think it may be safely asserted that very fine copies of the early issues of most countries are an absolutely safe investment, and will probably beat the best of Stock Exchange securities in final realization. There is a wide-spread demand for old stamps, and every year the supplies are admittedly growing less and less.

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Our Symposium

What should be the Limitations of a Simplified Collection?

By B. W. WARHURST

IT is pleasing to find that there are readers who are not afraid of expressing their opinions on the simplified catalogue suggested in your issue of 22 September, though I had no idea until to-day that the matter was already settled and that further discussion was useless; but on page 259 the writer evidently considers that he is boss of this show, from the way in which he uses the editorial "we" as distinct from the plural when used as representing collective opinion.

Correct naming of Stamp Colours

In my previous very short paper the necessity for correctly naming stamp colours was emphasized, but no such reference was made as to the difference (if any?) between lilac-blue and blue-lilac. Every man and woman blessed with common sense knows that lilac as a colour-name is a blue between deep lavender and light violet in tint, but the captious writer who objects to double-barrelled names himself uses "lilac-brown,"

—which as a colour is akin to the hypothetical "Mrs. Harris" that Sairey Gamp so frequently quoted—the term when used being applied to something between dull purple and a faded mauve; whilst the same writer in another journal often describes new issues of purplish stamps as being lilac. If anybody called a red stamp "blue," it would be no greater error than this misuse of the colour-name lilac. Some qualification of the simple names of red, yellow, and blue, with their intermediates of orange, green, and mauve, will be necessary to be intelligible. Red may be either light or dark, varying between flesh colour and marone, and such terms as scarlet, carmine, rose, claret, etc., are fairly well understood for various tints or tones of red. In a general way, where the tint is the same, but depth of tone varies with different printings, they can well be summed up as "green, lt. dk.," so that the collector may look out for the two extremes if he chooses.

The Question of Envelope Stamps.

In your editorial introduction, limitation No. 1 says: "Only those postage stamps sold to the public for public use," with which I agreed absolutely—[We should have made our intended limitation clearer if we had written "only those adhesive stamps sold to the public, etc."—ED. G. S. W.]—but it necessarily includes the stamps of envelopes and post cards which are exclusively used for postage. Not a word was said by me as to collecting these in an "entire" condition as stationery, and it was supposed that cut specimens would be understood. The writer above referred to, however, says: "WE say No! most emphatically"—but, as a general collector from days when no catalogues were issued, and I had to make my own lists of foreign stamps obtainable, with English envelopes and the 1d. black and red imperforates held by me from 1851 onwards still in my collection (along with a few fiscals), I am not disposed to withdraw the claim these embossed stamps have to be in a simplified collection of postage stamps. Even those adhesives which will have to be listed will total up to at least 15,000, if not to 20,000. Now every type of envelope stamp issued abroad will scarcely exceed 1000 in number, so the total will not be very alarming; for instance, the only envelope stamps issued by our Post Office are $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., and 3d., a grand total of four types unchanged in fifty years, though the varieties run into hundreds. Of course, if a further limitation is introduced to list only those

stamps which can be obtained unused for one shilling or less, the adhesive list will be much reduced, but it will not be a catalogue of all main types of postage stamps issued for public use.

The Arrangement of Countries

For simplicity, to say nothing of the educational value, the arrangement of countries should be as in Gibbons Catalogue—all colonies or possessions under the mother country.

In conclusion, I wish to protest against the use of personalities, as two or more can play at that game. Mr. Bertram Poole in his first line refers contemptuously to "one B. W. W." as an obscure being unknown to anybody, while devoting a whole page to showing that he knows full well who those initials belong to. Those who *do* know me know the initials, and that their owner cares for no greater publicity; and it is fairly well known that I was a crank in the collecting and study of minor varieties, of "entires," as also of colour specimens, long before Mr. Bertram came into this wicked world. At the same time, it is very obvious who the "one man" is that has the sense of another animal by whom this work "will probably be compiled," and that ends the matter.

[We confess we ought to have blue pencilled Mr. Poole's copy a wee bit, but our experienced and much respected old friend, Mr. Warhurst, must not attach so much importance to a little youthful froth.—ED. G. S. W.]

The Philatelists' Zoo

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

IT has often been asserted that the primary and most necessary virtue in a postage stamp should be that of utility, and it therefore follows that the ideal design for a postal adhesive should be simple, bold, and effective, and yet sufficiently intricate to present a reasonable safeguard against forgery. A great many stamps possess all these qualities, and may thus be termed ideal from the utilitarian, if not from the artistic, point of view; but the vast majority of stamp designs are wanting in one or more of these "ideal" requirements. Judged from a purely artistic standpoint, this is perhaps just as well, for if the designs of all postage stamps were copied from one severe pattern, Philately would lose one of the most potent of its many charms.

As it is, what a diversity of subjects has been chosen as more or less suitable for representation on postage stamps! We find portraits of rulers and popular heroes, views

of monuments and important national buildings, maps, the products of ancient and modern civilization, domestic and patriotic scenes, etc.

Of these one of the most interesting subjects chosen is the portrayal of members of the animal kingdom, indigenous to the country on whose stamps they appear. Such designs are particularly instructive, as we are most of us lovers of natural history, and, from a philatelic point of view, they are, in common with other pictorial stamps, valuable, inasmuch as they are often the means of attracting recruits to the ranks of Philately where more commonplace designs would only arouse passing notice. Indeed, so interesting are these animal stamps that a special collection of them, which might be termed a Philatelic Zoo, has many points to commend it.

In the following notes I have endeavoured to tabulate all the birds, beasts, and reptiles

that have, at one time or other, formed the central designs of various postage stamps. All mention of legendary and heraldic animals is omitted, and only those that may be found on ordinary adhesive postage stamps have been included.

Domestic animals, such as the dog, sheep, cattle, and horses, are represented in a good many designs in conjunction with other objects, and when they are shown in such groups they are included in the lists given below. The lion, as shown on the stamps of North Borneo, Persia, Paraguay, etc., is purely heraldic, and therefore does not come within the scope of this article.

In the notes presented below I have followed an alphabetical arrangement, as being more convenient for reference than one based on zoological lines.

Agama Lizard.—The current 15 c. stamp of Liberia shows the only member of the lizard family known to Philately. This is stated to be the Agama Lizard; but *agama* is a generic name that embraces a good many species that extend in their habitat over practically the whole of the African and Asiatic continents. The one shown in our illustration is probably one of the commoner species—a small reptile, hardly ever exceeding fifteen inches in length, and usually brown in colour.

Ant-eater.—On the lower values of the current set of stamps for French Guiana will be found a representation of this curious beast. They are only found in South America, and the specimen shown on these stamps is the largest member of the family, and is known as the Great Ant-eater or Ant-bear. Its scientific name is somewhat appalling, viz. *Myrmecophaga jubata*. It grows to a length of four feet, exclusive of the long bushy tail, and its face is prolonged into a lengthy tubular snout. It has no teeth, and its mouth may be said to consist of a hole through which it darts a long, flexible tongue covered with sticky saliva, and is thus able to make enormous meals of ants. His fore-limbs are furnished with powerful claws, which are used in tearing open the ant-hills in which the termites, or "white ants," live. They are useful for digging purposes, and also serve as a weapon of defence. Specimens of this interesting beast may be found in our Zoo, but as the supply of ants in Great Britain is, we are thankful to say, not large enough keep them in food, they find minced meat an excellent substitute.



Apteryx.—See Kiwi.

Argus Pheasant.—This handsome bird, which is usually misnamed a peacock, is indigenous to the Indo-Malayan region. Its portrait appears on the 5 cents values of the 1894 and 1897 issues of Labuan and North Borneo. The bird is, of course, a member of the pheasant family, and it receives its name from the fact that in the male certain of the elongated wing and tail feathers bear a series of ocellated spots.

According to mythology, Argus, the son of Arestor, was the possessor of a hundred eyes, only two of which were closed at the same time. Owing to his wide-awake proclivities, Juno set him to watch Io, whom Jupiter had turned into a heifer. However, Mercury, who was sent to carry off the lady Io, managed to surprise and kill Argus, in spite of his marvellous display of orbits, and Juno thereupon transferred his eyes to the tail of a peacock, her favourite bird. Thus the many eye-spots on this bird, whose scientific name, by the way, is *Phasianus Argus*, suggested Argus as a fitting cognomen for it.

Bear (Honey).—On the current 10 cents stamps of Labuan and North Borneo a bear is depicted, and we are told that this is the honey-bear. Why this particular specimen should be termed a honey-bear is difficult to understand, for most bears are fond of honey, and esteem it a great luxury. This specimen is most probably the Malayan bear—a near relative of the common brown bear which is widely distributed in the European and Asiatic continents. The Malayan bear is a great climber and an incorrigible robber of the honey from the hives of the wild bees who make their abode in old tree-trunks, and possibly it is from this fact that he has received the name of "honey-bear."



Beaver.—The beaver is typical of Canada, for the prosperity of the colony is largely founded on this animal, whose skin has been a valuable article of commerce since the days of the early trappers in the land of the maple-tree. It is, therefore, not surprising that a representative of this interesting rodent is found on some Canadian stamps, i.e. the 3d. of 1851-8 and the first 5 c. stamp. The beaver (*Castor fiber*) is a rodent of social



habits that was at one time widely distributed over Europe and North America. It is now practically extinct in the former continent, and is said to be in great danger of extermination in the latter, where it has hitherto been abundantly represented. Full-grown animals vary in length from thirty to thirty-six inches. They are covered with short thick fur, which is of considerable value, and their structural peculiarities are well worth noting. The beaver is furnished with powerful incisor teeth, with which it is able to bite through fairly large trees, and its fore paws are very strong. Its hind feet are webbed, so that it is a powerful swimmer, and its tail is flattened, and serves as an excellent rudder. Its ears are small, and when laid back prevent any water penetrating them.

They generally live in colonies, and show remarkable intelligence and ingenuity in the construction of their homes or "lodges" and in the building of dams, where water in the vicinity of their dwellings has become too shallow to suit their tastes. These dwellings are often constructed on the banks of rivers, but the Canadian beaver is particularly fond of building lodges in the centre of large expanses of fairly shallow water. These are made of turf, tree-trunks, and other materials, and are often used as storehouses for food reserves, as well as for living in.

Bison.—At the bottom of page 533 of Part II of Gibbons Catalogue will be found a reproduction of the 4 c. value of the United States Commemorative issue for the Omaha Ex-

position, which is labelled "Indian hunting buffalo." As a matter of fact, the animal depicted is not a buffalo at all, but a specimen of the American bison. The mistake is a very common one, and even the redoubtable Col. Cody is known to fame as "Buffalo Bill," which shows that the error is of by no means recent origin. But though popular usage has long associated the name buffalo with these animals, the designation is entirely wrong, for the buffalo proper is a very different beast and does not occur in America at all.

The bison is a species of the ox, genus *Bos*, which differs from the domestic ox in the elevation of the withers and in the presence of a heavy mane and a beard beneath the chin. There are two species, viz. the European bison (*Bos bison*) and the American bison (*Bos americanus*). As a wild animal the European species is extinct, though we believe a few are still preserved in the forest regions of Lithuania. The American bison, the one known to Philately, may also be said

to have ceased to exist as a wild animal, for though early in the nineteenth century it roamed the prairies of America in countless thousands, it has practically been annihilated, with the exception of a few that are carefully protected in the Yellowstone Park and a few private ranches.

Bruang.—See Honey Bear.

Bull.—On the current stamps of the French colony of Madagascar is an animal which, we are told, is a "bull." This is a male



member of a species of humped cattle, closely related to the zebu (*Bos indicus*), but varying somewhat in size. It is a domesticated animal, and, like its Indian relative, is used for ploughing and as a beast of burden. It has a large hump on the withers, and

big drooping ears, and is usually ashen-grey in colour. It is of a gentle disposition, and is to the inhabitants of Madagascar what the horse is to an Arab.

Buffalo.—See Bison.

Camel.—See Dromedary.

Carp.—This is one of the two members of the finny tribe that have been portrayed on postage stamps, the carp being found on the

5c. of 1894 and on the 20c., 30c., and 50c. values of the 1897 and current issues of China. Among the Chinese the carp is an "auspicious" fish signifying "literary talent," from the persevering manner in which it attempts to pass all obstacles it may encounter when swimming upstream. When a student has successfully passed one of the examinations that form such an important part of the public life in China it is said that "the carp has leaped over the dragon-gate," the "dragon-gate" referring to the rapids in a narrow stream. Thus the successful student in overcoming the difficulties of competitive examination is likened to the carp that manages to get through the dangerous parts of a swiftly running river.



The carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) is a freshwater fish, native of the East, especially China, but plentiful as an introduced species throughout Europe. It has four barbels on its mouth, and the dorsal and anal fins have strong spines in front of them. It is a powerful swimmer, and furnishes good sport. The average length of the carp is fourteen inches, but in captivity it often grows very much larger, and the limit of its growth has not been definitely settled. Specimens turning the scale at from thirty to forty pounds are

by no means uncommon in Germany, and even greater weights have been recorded at various times. It is greatly esteemed as food in many places, and on the Continent is extensively cultivated for this purpose. When carefully protected this fish will live

to a great age—as much, it is asserted, as two hundred years. It is capable of living some time out of water, and the Chinese are said to be able to tame them to a certain extent.

To be continued.

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BERGEDORF—continued

Issue of 1 November, 1861. 3 Schilling, black on claret-red

Genuine.—Lithographed, in greyish-black, on rose, or rather pale claret-red paper. There are, as usual, 55 linked rings, encircling the central design. There is a black dot in the ring on the right side, opposite the head of the second L of SCHILLING. The lower half of the B, in the word BERGEDORF, is a good deal larger than the upper one. This may be very easily seen by turning the stamp upside down. The tail of the first R in this word is thickest in the middle, and gets narrower towards each extremity. The last R in the same word has the tail smallest at the point of insertion, and widest (square) at the outer end; and the D is rather tall and narrow, but it is plainly a D, and nothing else. The post-horn has a very large and badly-shaped mouthpiece; but the tube is very much smaller, or rather thinner, than the mouthpiece, till it begins to turn round. The 3 in the left top corner goes very close to the upper outline of the containing-square; but the others evidently do not touch any of their respective containing-squares. The lower half of the shield contains four distinct, straight, vertical lines, not counting the vertical outline of the castle; and the other half shows the commencements of three thin, vertical lines.

First Forgery.—Lithographed, in jet-black, on violet wove paper. There are only 50 linked rings round the central circle.

Second Forgery.—Lithographed, in jet-black, on pale red wove paper. There are only 51 linked rings.

Third Forgery.—Lithographed, on pale red wove paper, very like the colour of the genuine. There are only 52 linked rings.

Fourth Forgery.—Lithographed, in jet-black, on very hard, very pale, almost buff paper. There are only 54 linked rings. The eagle's head, in this forgery, is much more like that of a donkey than of a bird!

Fifth Forgery.—This is an extremely poor production. It is lithographed, in jet-black, on yellowish, or pale buff wove paper. My specimen has been painted Prussian blue, all over the face, by hand. There are only 42 linked rings.



POSTMARKS

Genuine.—98.

First Forgery.—98. Space between bars $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Second Forgery.—Ditto.

Third Forgery.—Ditto. Nearly 4 mm. space between bars.

Fourth Forgery.—Ditto. Thick bars; spaced $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. apart.

Fifth Forgery.—Ditto, but there are only three bars, and they are 4 mm. apart.

Issue of 10 November, 1861. $\frac{1}{2}$ Schilling, black on blue

Genuine.—Lithographed, in rather dull black, on somewhat pale, Prussian-blue wove paper. The tests are the same as for the $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling of the first issue.

First Forgery.—Lithographed, in intense black, on very dark blue paper, though still of a Prussian-blue tint. This forgery is dangerous, for there are 55 linked rings, as in the genuine; but they are uneven, some of the rings being larger than the rest. There is no dot in the top ring. The left-hand turret is much lower than the right-hand one. The eagle's tail shows three perfectly straight, vertical lines of shading. The ball to the left of the C of SCHILLING does not touch the rings. There are 7 horizontal blue bars across the body of the castle, 8 across the left-hand turret, and 7 across the right-hand one. Each R of BERGEDORF has its tail widest at the end, and cut off almost square. The tail of the K of POSTMARKE joins the bottom of the oblique stroke, instead of its centre. The fractions are in the centres of the containing-squares, and the figures of the said fractions are too thin. The upper half of the shield on the breast of the eagle shows three very short, thick, vertical lines; and the lower half has three thick and long vertical lines. The eagle's beak is not hooked; it looks something like the lips of a camel. There is a clear line of shading, running between the beak and the nearest part of the wing, which is not in the genuine. There is no dot in the top ring. The post-horn has very little shading on it. The curly lines of the background, especially to the right of the castle, are far straighter than the genuine.

Second Forgery.—This is by Engelhardt Fohl, of Leipzig. Lithographed, in dull, greasy black, on dull Prussian-blue wove paper, showing an extremely coarse grain, when held up to the light. There are only 47 linked rings.

Third Forgery.—Lithographed, in jet-black, on dark blue wove paper. There are only 45 rings, and they are very irregular.

Fourth Forgery.—Lithographed, on pale, greenish-blue wove paper. There are only 45 rings. The two rings over R of POSTMARKE are linked; the rest only touch each other, instead of being linked.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—98. As before.

First Forgery.—98. *Very* thick bars, 4 mm. apart. I have also seen *three* bars, in red, only 1½ mm. apart.

Second Forgery.—I have never seen this cancelled.

Third Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Fourth Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Same Issue. 1 Schilling, black on white

Genuine.—Lithographed, in very dull black, on yellowish-white wove paper. There are 55

linked rings, as before; and there is a black dot in the top ring, under the second B of BERGEDORF; another in the ring at the middle of the right side, opposite the head of the first L of SCHILLING, and a third on the left side, opposite the I of EIN. The tail of the eagle is the same as in the genuine ½ schilling. The ball below ER of BERGEDORF *hardly* touches the rings, and the one to the left of the N of SCHILLING does not touch the rings, and *hardly* touches the frame; but all the other balls touch both frame and rings. There are eight white bars across the body of the castle, the first and last being very thin and ragged. The turrets each show eight white bars, from the battlements of the castle to the beginning of their roofs, but they are not very distinct. Each R of BERGEDORF is the same as in the genuine ½ schilling. The lower half of the shield on the breast of the eagle bears four thick, vertical lines, as in the ½ schilling. The eagle's beak is strongly hooked; and there is one line of the background between the point of the beak and the nearest part of the wing; the beak touches this line. The post-horn is the same as in the genuine ½ schilling.

First Forgery.—Nicely lithographed, in jet-black, on greyish-white wove paper. There are 55 linked rings, as in the genuine; but the three dots in the rings are absent. The tail of the eagle shows five almost straight, vertical lines. All the eight balls touch both rings and frame, except the one under OR of BERGEDORF, which touches neither, and the one to the left of the N of SCHILLING, which does not touch the rings. The white lines across the body of the castle are the same as in the genuine; as are also those on the turrets, though the latter are much more difficult to make out than they are in the genuine. The lower half of the shield on the breast of the eagle shows five vertical lines, but the outer ones are very often blotched into the outlines of the shield. The eagle's beak *almost* touches the wing; and there is no line to be seen between the points of the beak and the nearest part of the wing. The ring under the beginning of the D of BERGE-

DORF is very badly shaped; indeed, all the rings on the right side of the circle are not nearly so regular as those on the left side.

Second Forgery.—This is Fohl's. Poorly lithographed, in smudgy, greyish-black, on very greyish-white wove paper. There are only 51 linked rings, and they are irregular.

Third Forgery.—Rather well lithographed, on grey wove paper. There are 55 linked rings, as in the genuine, but no dots in the rings. The tail of the eagle is shaded by thin, straight, vertical lines. The ball below ER of BERGEDORF does not touch the rings; the one opposite the N of SCHILLING does not touch either rings or frame; all the others touch both rings and frame. There are eight white lines across the body of the castle; the top one is very thin, but the others are rather better than the genuine. The postmark covers the upper part of the shield on the eagle's breast in my specimen, but there do not seem to be any lines on it. The lower half of the shield shows four thick, vertical lines, not counting the outline of the castle. The eagle's beak is like a parrot's, and wide open. The postmark covers the space between the beak and the wing; but I can see that there is no line running from the point of the beak to the base of the neck, and all the lines of the background are *very* faint. The T and M of POSTMARKE have their tops joined together, though they are a good distance apart in the genuine. This is not a bad-looking forgery.

Fourth Forgery.—Lithographed, in deep black, on stout, yellowish-white wove paper. There are only 47 linked rings, and they are irregular on the right side.

Fifth Forgery.—Lithographed, on greyish-white wove paper. There are only 50 rings, and the outlines of some of them are strangely thickened, near the HILL of SCHILLING, the RGE of BERGEDORF, and the EI of EIN.

Sixth Forgery.—Lithographed, in deep black, on yellowish-white wove paper, rather soft. There are only 49 rings; they are very irregular, and most of them only touch each other, instead of being linked. The lettering of BERGEDORF and POSTMARKE is absurdly thin.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As before.

First Forgery.—Generally uncanceled, but also to be found with 98; the bars are thick, and 3½ mm. apart.

Second Forgery.—Uncanceled.

Third Forgery.—98. There are five thick bars, only 1½ mm. apart.

Fourth Forgery.—Uncanceled.

Fifth Forgery.—Uncanceled.

Sixth Forgery.—Uncanceled.

(To be continued.)

STANLEY GIBBONS PRICED CATALOGUE OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

Vol. I. Great Britain and Colonies.

Post-free, 2s. 9d.

Vol. II. The Rest of the World.

Post-free, 2s. 9d.

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Jamaica.—We are indebted to a correspondent in the colony for a copy of a new penny stamp which has just been issued. It is similar to the Arms type, but with notable modifications. The Arms in the centre remain, but the word JAMAICA at the top is in coloured letters on a curved scroll, instead of being in white letters in a straight label. The words POSTAGE & REVENUE are placed at the sides, instead of at the shield containing the Arms; and the words of value at the foot are in coloured letters on a white label, instead of in white letters on a coloured label. The figures of value in the upper corners are in an oval frame, instead of a straight-lined frame; and finally, the stamp is printed in one colour, carmine, instead of in carmine and black. The watermark is the multiple CA.

We gather from our correspondent that there are ready for issue ½d. and 5s. stamps of this new type.

Wmk. Multiple CA. Perf. 1d., carmine.

Leeward Islands.—We have received the 2½d. value of the current series on multiple CA paper.



	<i>Wmk. Multiple CA. Perf.</i>	<i>z. d.</i>	<i>Unused.</i>
½d., lilac and green	. . .	o 1	
2½d. „ ultramarine	. . .	—	
3d. „ black	. . .	o 5	

Philippines.—The specially designed issue for this American possession is now before us up to and including the 30 c., and we are now enabled to illustrate the series. It is one of the handsomest sets of postage stamps we have seen for many a day.



Rizal.



McKinley.



Magellan.



Lesage.



Lawton.



Lincoln.



Sampson.



Washington.



Carriedo.



Franklin.

Perf.

2 c., dark green	; portrait of Rizal.
4 c., bright rose	„ McKinley.
6 c., violet	„ Magellan.
8 c., brown	„ Lesage.
10 c., dark blue	„ Lawton.
12 c., red-brown	„ Lincoln.
16 c., black	„ Sampson.
20 c., light brown	„ Washington.
26 c., black	„ Carriedo.
30 c., olive-green	„ Franklin.

We understand there are several dollar values with Arms in centre. These will be duly chronicled and illustrated when received.

Roumania.—The speculative issue epidemic is still rampant in this philatelicly-afflicted country. We have just received another lot of Commemorative issues, which we illustrate. This series is

said to be issued in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the kingdom. The stamps are all oblong in shape. The 1 ban stamp has a picture in the centre of Prince Charles taking the oath of allegiance to the Constitution in 1866; the 3 bani shows the Prince in a four-horse carriage, going at full gallop; the 10 bani bears a picture of the meeting of Prince Charles and Osman Pasha in 1878; the 40 bani, Prince Charles at the head of his army in 1879; and 1 leu and 2 lei, representations of two great religious functions in which the King took part in 1896 and 1904. The central pictures are all in black and the frames in various colours.



	Perf.	Unused.
		s. d.
1 ban, black and bistre	..	0 1
3 bani	..	0 1
5 "	..	0 1
10 "	..	0 2
15 "	..	0 3
40 "	..	—
50 "	..	—
1 leu	..	—
2 lei	..	—

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 301 Strand, London, W.C.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

British Guiana, Current 8 c.

THE current 8 c. value of British Guiana is to be withdrawn, but the local Philatelic Society has stepped in and secured an extension of its life for three months, "thus affording an opportunity to dealers and collectors to acquire whatever they may require." The Society, I am sorry to learn, were not so fortunate in their further suggestion that the remainder should be destroyed in the colony. They are to be sent to the Crown Agents in London for sale.

An Inverted Sentence

ACCORDING to the reporter of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Glendining & Co. recently sold an Argentine of 1899-1900, 20 pesos, "with an inverted sentence, unused," and it is explained that this inverted sentence "was punched, as these inverted sentences usually are."

I suggest, as an explanation of this curiosity, that it was the reporter who was inverted.

Mr. Wetherell as Author

MR. E. W. WETHERELL, who on occasions illumines the pages of *G. S. W.* with his breezy wit all the way from Bangalore, has blossomed out into a philatelic author of imposing importance. His contribution to philatelic literature is comprehensively entitled, "The work of Messrs. De La Rue & Co. as manufacturers of stamps." The work is divided into sections—Section I, dealing with printings made by the firm from plates of their own manufacture; Section II, printings from plates made by other firms; Section III, local printings from plates made by De La Rue and Co., and stamps printed for foreign countries.

Only a patient philatelist banished to the solitudes of Bangalore could have got all this complicated detail together, and presented it to us in such an attractive and useful form.

The Stamp Market

By AN ODD LOT

The Hetley Sale. No. 2

I HAVE just received from Glendingen their catalogue of the second sale of Dr. Hetley's collection, which includes some very tempting rarities, especially in old British Guiana. There are two grand vertical strips of five stamps each of the "1 Penny" on Queen's Head Transvaal showing varieties of type, and one United States stamp that I do not remember to have seen in any previous sale, viz. the 1869, 12 cents, green, with small figures of value. Only a few copies at most are known of this rarity. This second Hetley sale is fixed for 27 and 28 November. The first portion is to be sold on 13 and 14 November.

Jamaica: Changes

IF our friends are not careful, they may be caught napping over some of the Jamaica stamps, for I hear that some unsuspected changes are afoot in the shape of a redrawing of the Arms design, in which several changes will be made. Some of the values are ready for issue, and if they should be issued before dealers have had time to stock up the superseded stamps which have not been long in use, supplies may run short, and prices may run up as in the case of some single CA stamps.

Spoiling the Egyptians

LAST week I noted the discovery of hundreds of thousands of the Egyptian issue of 1872-5.

Since then some of the sheets have turned up at Puttick & Simpson's auction and realized the following prices:—

	£	s.	d.
10 paras, mauve: sheet of 200	.	0	12 0
1 piastre, vermilion " "	.	2	10 0
2 piales, yellow " "	.	2	12 6
2½ " purple " "	.	2	0 0

The catalogue value of these sheets, with their rare *lête-bêche* varieties would be:—

	£	s.	d.
1 piastre . . . . .	.	23	8 8
2 piales . . . . .	.	9	0 0
2½ " . . . . .	.	7	10 0

If there are hundreds of thousands to come on the market the prices realized cannot be considered bad, for the *lête-bêche* pairs or blocks have been very scarce, and Egypt is not a good selling country from the dealer's point of view.

Scarcity of Stamps at Auction

I AM told that supplies for the auctions are by no means plentiful, and good stamps are hard to get to make up attractive lots. The *Philatelic Record* suggests that, in view of the difficulty of getting good collections for sale, the number of auctions might be advantageously reduced. Just so. But what auctioneer will have the courage to lead the way and admit that he cannot keep his stamp auctions going?

Europeans in the Ascendant

THE marked revival of interest in the stamps of Europe is now a matter of common remark. The *Philatelic Record* says this is a healthy sign: "Colonials have had a long spell, rather too long to be good; they must ever be popular with many, but a change of Government is always a good thing, and the revival of Europeans will tend to strengthen the consummating of interests with collectors on the Continent." I don't know about "a change of Government" being "always a good thing," but there is no doubt that in giving a little more attention to Europeans we shall get into closer touch with our Continental confrères.

Straits: High Values Single CA

IF you are short of the high values of Straits, single CA, don't fail to pick them up when you can. I am told they are not plentiful, and, be it noted, our new Gibbons does not price one of them unused from and including the 50 c. It will be remembered that the full set on multiple paper came out very promptly, and superseded the single CA set before most people could have got their first set together.

Ingle-nook Yarns

The Reunion

By C. RAYMOND MEGSON

CHAPTER I

I HOPE this title will not mislead you chaps into believing that I intend to give a simple treatise of a simple country having a most desirable first issue. I just want to tell you all of the reunion of Johnson and myself. I dare say you will remember my narrative explaining the how, why and wherefore of the estrangement.

Now, in retrospection and mentally viewing the procession of circumstances and events which

led to that climax, I must confess myself to have been possessed of overwhelming ambition and assurance—though unconsciously, mind you—and can understand Johnson's reason for opposing my proposal to represent, entirely on my own, the Forgery and Valuation Branch of our newly-founded Philatelic Society at Barrastry's.

At the time, such opposition seemed to me to be the progeny of an envious and jealous feeling, though it was rather inexplicable to me that our president should harbour such feeling; but I can

now see that his attitude was prompted by his kind and friendly disposition.

Of course, I can see it quite plainly now: it is ridiculous for a fellow to imagine that after only sixteen months' experience as a stamp collector, he could conduct single-handed a forgery and valuation branch.

Why! to thoroughly understand stamps as much application is needful as is required for a mastery over the Greek language, only there is this difference, you chaps, stamp study is jolly interesting. That is why Philately, in my humble opinion given with all due diffidence—notice my modest tones after having received Johnson's swelled head remedy—will never die. Were it to die, I think I should Die II. That's a joke, you chaps.

There is a strong desire amongst the healthy minded to gather knowledge—at least so the pater says, by way of encouragement, no doubt—and when it can be gained from the pleasant pursuance of the most jolly and engrossing hobby on this planet, or any other for the matter of that, such hobby is bound to receive the continual support and attention of a certain percentage of the sane and rational units of the community. And mark my words, stamp collecting is no ephemeral craze, like Timkins' passion for the girl in the tuck shop; but I promised Timkins to keep mum, so cannot tell you fellows about it, though it was awful larks.

I want to tell you fellows how Johnson and I became friendly, and think you might like to hear about it.

You know, for a whole fortnight we had passed each other with elevated chins and firmly fixed lips; we never spoke, nor did we allude to each other. I felt sorry no end that our friendship had been severed, and Johnson has since informed me that his feelings were the same; but he is possessed of a nature hypersensitive, and I have a peculiar self-consciousness, so neither had sufficient courage to make first advance towards a reconciliation. But chance has performed that which we, in our foolishness, could not do, and now we are the happy-as-sandboys two that we hitherto were. We have had some really ripping talks about stamps, and what we are going to do, and I am sure that it will be some overwhelming catastrophe that will again divide us.

One day when the morning beamed with brightness, and the sky was unspotted with the least suspicion of a cloud—I'm always glad to get those descriptive bits finished with—Major Leigh-Vernon, a fine military old gentleman who owns a magnificent mansion about a mile from the school, set out for the neighbouring town to transact some business. The morning was so promising that he decided to walk, and drink in the sweets of smiling nature. I got that last bit from a poetry book. Do you like it? On his return, however, banks of clouds began to gather in the heavens, and robbed the day of its happy mood. That's another poetry book bit. As he neared the school heavy rain-drops began to fall, so he sought the friendly shelter of the portals of our venerable academy for the sons of gentlemen. Ahem!

Our most worthy Doctor, noticing some one claiming the protection of the porch, with true magnanimity went to invite such person to "step inside." Judge of his surprise when he beheld the Major.

It seems that the Major is a keen philatelist, and the conversation of the two worthies veered round to a discussion about stamps. The Doctor does not collect stamps, but it so transpires that he told his guest of the philatelic society which we had started, and that we were jolly enterprising and had some ripping collections, though, of course, he did not use those exact adjectives. The Major became very interested—so interested, in fact, that he suggested an exhibition should be held, at which he wished the members of our society to display their stamps in friendly contest with those of the pupils of a neighbouring school, where stamp collecting was *the* hobby.

The Doctor thanked the kind benefactor for the interest taken in his pupils' hobby, and assured him that we would accept the offer with as much happiness and readiness as he did himself.

Consequently that same evening, Johnson, as president, and myself, as secretary, were advised that the head wished to see us in his study. The fellows cast furtive glances at each other—after staring at us as though we were a couple of doubtful specimens. We both felt a little embarrassed, and wondered what could possibly account for the Doctor's request. But we strove to hide this, and after stealing quick glances at each other, and some hesitation, we both, as though the same thought had simultaneously spurred us, made tracks for the door, arriving there in a dead heat. The fellows tittered, enjoying the situation, which was to them rendered grotesque by the knowledge that Johnson and I were not on speaking terms.

My whilom close intimate gracefully withdrew to one side to allow me to pass; but without a smile I said, "No, sir; president first," and yielded priority to him. With features undisturbed, either with the faintest suspicion of a smile or the least susceptible curl of the lip, for he is inclined to be sarcastic at times, my colleague left the room, and I closely followed, accompanied by a fanfare of extravagant laughter from the other fellows.

When we entered the Doctor's study he ordered cake and lemonade—these doctors are perfect bricks when not engaged in their scholastic duties—and unfolded to us the outcome of the conversation between the Major and himself. While we did justice to the fare laid before us, he dilated on the Major's kindness, the appreciation which we should feel for the opportunity of bringing to practical use the many hours we had spent in stamp study, and all that sort of thing, you know.

It was a unique position for the twain, to sit there with the Doctor's eyes upon us, to refer to each other and profess to be on the friendliest terms, whilst within us both was a storm of emotion, a longing to be as we had hitherto been, and a feeling that we were not. I felt a beastly hypocrite. It's a dirty business playing hypocrite, you fellows; it's worse than making a kid take a forgery under the belief that the thing is genuine.

Even if our worthy head had not been keen on the proposed stamp contest, we should have been; but his evident and natural great desire for it to be held made us doubly enthusiastic over the proposed scheme.

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Societies

We fear that the pressure on our space will compel us to restrict the Reports of Philatelic Societies. Fortunately several of those which have been very freely reported in our pages have their own specially appointed organs, and therefore will not need our help. The only exceptions we propose to make are the Philatelic Society of London and the Herts Society.

City of London Philatelic Society

President: W. B. Edwards.

Hon. Sec.: James L. Eastwood, 169 Ferme Road Park, Crouch End, N.

*Meetings: 14 Broad Street Place, London, E.C.
Annual Subscription, 2s. 6d.*

THE opening meeting for the new season was held on Wednesday, 17 October, at the Society's new headquarters, Mills' Restaurant, 14 Broad Street Place, London, E.C., and was very well attended. The accommodation at the restaurant was much appreciated by the members present. The chair was taken by the President, Mr. W. B. Edwards, B.S.C., at 6.30 p.m.

The Secretary reported the resignation of four members, viz. Messrs. Coulthard, Ordish, Tewson, and Schofield.

Two new members were elected:—Mr. J. D. Cooper, of Woodford, and Mr. R. Powell, of Sydenham.

After the official business had been dealt with Mr. W. B. Edwards opened the season's programme with his Presidential address, and in the course of his remarks the Chairman dealt with various matters connected with the Society. He also touched upon some of the more important events which had occurred in the philatelic world last season.

On the motion of Mr. Westcott, seconded by Mr. Thorman, a most hearty vote of thanks was accorded the President for his address.

Mr. J. Read Burton then treated the members to a display of the stamps of the United States of America, accompanied by some very interesting notes.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Burton, proposed by Mr. Brand and seconded by Mr. Harris, was very heartily agreed to by all present.

The Hon. Secretary, J. L. Eastwood, 169 Ferme Park Road, Crouch End, London, N., will be pleased to forward any information to ladies and gentlemen with a view to membership.

Junior Philatelic Society

President: Fred J. Melville.

Hon. Treas.: H. F. Johnson.

Hon. Sec.: L. Savournin, 82 Long Lane, Aldersgate Street,

Meetings: Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C. [E.C.]

Annual Subscription: 2s. 6d.

Entrance fee: 2s. 6d. No Entrance fee for ladies or for Juniors.

THE second meeting of the season was held in Exeter Hall on Saturday, 20 October, 1906. One visitor and forty-nine members signed the attendance book.

From an early hour a number of members gathered together for social purposes and exchange of duplicates.

At 8 p.m. the President took the chair and opened the meeting. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and the following ladies and gentlemen were unanimously elected: Mrs. E. Landon, Mrs. M. D. Duff, Miss Hylda S. Paget, Miss H. M. Metcalfe, Miss Joyce Wesley, Messrs. M. Elliott, H. L. Sherwood, S. W. Sherwood, C. E. White, H. Bockett, L. G. Hawker, W. Waterhouse, Rudolf Friedl, B. S. Campkin, and C. T. Francis.

Mr. T. L. Gray's fine collection of the stamps of Uruguay was then exhibited, and the owner's copious notes thereon were read by the President, owing to Mr. Gray's unfortunate absence through illness. The various issues were shown first in single copies, and then in blocks of four, and at the conclusion of the display a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Gray, coupled with the best wishes of the Society, was proposed by the President and seconded by Mr. Feeney.

Mr. W. E. Lincoln then read a paper entitled "Philatelic Monuments to War." It was illustrated by a display of stamps and entires closely associated with wars, revolutions, and military expeditions in various parts of the world. The stamps were mounted on over a hundred cards of convenient size, and the remarks thereon, given in a conversational manner rather than in the usual set manner of a lecturer, dealt with the historical facts and romantic incidents connected with them. It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Lincoln gripped the attention of his audience from the first and kept it to the last. Beginning with the rare fiscal tea-tax stamp of 1765, that led to the American War of Independence, Mr. Lincoln quickly reached the postage stamp proper, and described and showed various envelopes used by the American armies during the Civil War, bearing curious and rare postmarks. A great curiosity of this epoch, that much interested the members present, was the little-known "stamp money" used in the United States during a shortage of the usual money. This consisted of a ten cent United States stamp of the 1861 issue, enclosed in a small metal disk, with mica front, and did duty as a coin.

The first charity stamps ever issued saw the light in Philadelphia in 1862, and were sold to raise funds for the sufferers during the Civil War.

The Crimean War was reviewed philatellically, and stamps and envelopes bearing the obliterations used by the British army post offices were passed round. Next the Abyssinian War of 1867, and stamps and envelopes postmarked "Field Force Post Office, Abyssinia," were seen by most members for the first time. The French invasion of Mexico, and the subsequent events in that country, not only resulted in a number of regular issues, but also in some provisional insurgent issues of great rarity. Far rarer still, and practically unknown, were the stamps issued to, and used by, the Brazilian troops during the Paraguayan Campaign of 1865-70.

The Franco-German War provided a rich crop of philatelic curiosities. In addition to a number of "Alsace and Lorraine" stamps with unusual postmarks, including one with "Paris au Havre" obliteration, previously unknown, a good number of envelopes posted at the seat of war were shown, whose postmark and surcharges showed that they had undergone many strange vicissitudes before reaching their destination. The Bordeaux and Paris siege issues; the postal franks issued by the Swiss authorities to French refugees; and envelopes addressed by French prisoners of war to their families and countersigned by the German authorities were all examined with much interest. Also envelopes of the Paris balloon posts that had

been captured by the Germans and surcharged extra postage by them. An item of pathetic interest, although not philatelic, was a ticket issued by the Commune authorities during the siege entitling the bearer to have at the "Cantines Municipales, un repas, sans viande, pour une personne."

The various issues during the Carlist War, and stamps and entires, used, from Cuba, Philippines, and Porto Rico during the American-Spanish War; envelopes with postmarks of the various Egyptian campaigns; and the stamps and cancellations used by the European armies of occupation in China and Crete were all passed in review.

A short notice of the South African War provisionals, with examples on entires, as well as of the stamps and postmarks of the Somaliland Campaign, brought one of the most interesting evenings that the Juniors yet have had to a close.

So fascinating did the subject prove that an extension beyond the usual time had to be obtained from the Exeter Hall authorities to satisfy the members present.

The President, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Lincoln, testified to the great amount of research that must have been undertaken to get these deeply interesting historical details together.

Mr. Feeny, in seconding the vote of thanks, pointed out that Mr. Lincoln had not worried them with minute details of perforations, watermarks, etc., but had dealt with the subject in a novel and interesting way, and deserved the thanks of all present.

Mr. Lincoln, in briefly returning thanks, assured his hearers that if they would study the historical facts surrounding their stamps together with the circumstances and conditions under which they were issued and used, they would find even more pleasure in their stamp albums than they did at present.

Junior Philatelic Society Manchester Branch

President: I. J. Bernstein.
Hon. Sec.: J. R. M. Albrecht, 2 Seadly Terrace, Pendleton.
Meetings: Y.M.C.A.

The tenth meeting was held at the Y.M.C.A., Peter Street, on 18 October, 1906. Mr. Bernstein presided, and there were thirty-three members present. Messrs. A. Conboy, C. O. Hockin, W. Roberts, and J. W. Westbrook were elected members. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. W. Morley for donation of books to the library. The value of the May packet was £25 8s. 4d., sales £3 5s. 4d., being 13 per cent. Mr. G. Fred H. Gibson, Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Philatelic Society, gave a paper on collecting entires. He said that though many large collections of entires had been made in America and on the Continent, few people in England collected them. The advantages of collecting entires were cheapness, much smaller number issued than adhesive stamps, and there were practically no forgeries. The objection that they took a great deal of room was overcome if they were arranged to overlap one another. Dr. Hermann invented post cards, which were first issued by Austria on 1 October, 1869. The United States of America first issued wrappers in 1857, Belgium, letter cards in 1882; Great Britain first issued envelopes in 1840, post cards and wrappers in 1870, letter cards in 1892.

Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland

A MEETING of the Society was held at 562 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday, 17 October,

1906, at 8 p.m. There was a good attendance of members, the chair being occupied by Mr. John Muir.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved of, Mr. Charles E. Davies was duly elected a member.

The members then had the pleasure of looking at the fine collection of the stamps of "New South Wales" belonging to Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A., of Rochdale, which he kindly placed at the disposal of the Society. The collection consisted entirely of used stamps, and contained most varieties of shade, perforation, etc., while the very complete notes considerably added to the instructive display. The stamps were greatly admired, and among the better things may be mentioned the 8d., laureated head; retouch of the 2d., blue, 1854-6; and the 5d. and 8d., imperf., 1854-5.

At the conclusion of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was awarded Mr. Heginbottom for his kindness in sending the stamps and notes.

Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society

President: Dr. F. E. Ackerley.
Hon. Sec.: J. H. M. Savage, 56 Bebington Road, Higher Tranmere.

Meetings: Y.M.C.A., Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.

THE second meeting was held in the Y.M.C.A., Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, on 16 October, 1906, at 7 p.m. There was a very fair attendance of members and friends. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. A. W. Brown, through indisposition, his paper on the United States of America, 1847-1860, was very kindly read by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. H. M. Savage, at the conclusion of which a very hearty vote of thanks was proposed and seconded for the very interesting and instructive paper which Mr. A. W. Brown had written.

An exhibition of U.S.A. was given by members of the Society, and a very good display resulted.

- 1906
- Oct. 2. Annual Meeting.
" 16. Paper on U.S.A., Part. I., 1847-1860, A. W. Brown. Display: U.S.A.
" 30. Paper on Sweden. J. Bate. Display: Sweden.
- Nov. 13. Paper on Educational Value of Stamp Collecting. Rev. W. C. Hudson. Display: Great Britain.
" 27. Paper on Hints for Beginners. J. C. Cuthbertson. Display: Canada.
- Dec. 11. General Display.
- 1907
- Jan. 15. Paper on the Formation of a Collection. Dr. F. E. Ackerley. Display: Japan.
" 29. Paper on History of First Postage Stamp. P. A. Fletcher. Display: Brazil.
- Feb. 12. Paper on Forgeries. J. H. M. Savage. Display: Persia.
" 26. Paper on Cyprus. A. S. Allender. Display: Cyprus and Holland.
- Mar. 12. Paper on Varieties. W. C. Taylor. Display: Austria.
" 26. Paper on U.S.A., Part II., 1860-1869. A. W. Brown. Display: U.S.A.
- April 16. Annual Meeting.

Editorial Address—EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, CARBARTON, CAMDEN PARK, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

ANNUAL SALE OVER THIRTY THOUSAND PACKETS.

NOW READY, THE FOLLOWING POPULAR

Packets of Foreign Postage Stamps

All the Stamps contained in the following Packets are warranted absolutely genuine, free from reprints. They are also in good condition and perfect.

These Packets cannot be sent by book post to Postal Union Countries. The cost by letter rate is 2½d. for every 100 Stamps. The amount required for postage can therefore be reckoned, and should be added when remitting.

NEW AND IMPROVED PACKETS OF UNUSED STAMPS.

No. 12.—The Sixpenny Packet of Unused Stamps contains 12 varieties, including Canton, Labuan (Greece, 1 lepton), Tunis, Monaco, Porto Rico, obsolete 2½d. Cyprus, North Borneo, and Mauritius. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 7d.

No. 14.—The Two Shilling Packet of French Colonial Stamps contains 25 varieties, used and unused, including Obock, Reunion, Trinidad, Hong Kong, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and others rare. Post-free, 2/1.

No. 15.—The Shilling Packet of Unused Stamps contains 20 varieties, including obsolete 1d. Cyprus, Liberia, Barbados, Newfoundland, Nyassa, Bhopal, Siam, Angra, Bundi, Jamaica, rare Ceylon envelope, provisional Italy, Mexico, Holland, Shanghai, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/1.

No. 17.—The Two Shilling Packet of Russian Local Stamps (Government issues) contains 20 varieties, including obsolete and rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/1.

No. 18.—The Half-crown Packet of Unused Stamps contains 40 varieties, including, amongst others, Sirmoor, Tolima, Cashmere, Guatemala, Dutch Indies, United States, India 9 pies envelope, Bulgaria, Macao, Uruguay, Nicaragua, United States of Colombia, Alwar, British South Africa, Spain (head of Liberty), South Australia, Cyprus, Cuba 1838, Travancore, San Marino, Bechuanaland, Roumania, Malta, Greece, &c. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/7.

No. 20. The Five Shilling Packet of Rare Unused Stamps contains 60 varieties, including the following uncut envelopes: Ceylon, Canada, and Egypt; also adhesives: Guatemala, British Guiana provisional 1 c., Newfoundland, Federated Malay States, Labuan, United States, Shanghai, Sandwich Isles, Martinique, Alwar, Johor, obsolete Tolima, Perak, provisional Ceylon, provisional West Australia, Cyprus, Argentina, Mexico Porte de Mar, Granada Confederation, Cashmere Service, Brunswick, Swiss newsband, Chili, Bechuanaland, Finland, Jhalawar, Porto Rico, Belgium, provisional Norway, Spain, British Honduras, Greece, Chefoo and provisional Straits Settlements, and many others. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 5/1.

No. 21.—The Five Shilling Packet of Russian Local Stamps (Government issues) contains 40 varieties, including many obsolete and rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 5/1.

No. 22.—The Four Pound Packet of Rare Unused Stamps contains 500 varieties, including, amongst others scarce and obsolete, Alwar, Angola, Antioquia, scarce Argentine, Azores, Bavaria return letter labels, obsolete Belgium, Bermuda, Bhopal, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Brunswick, Bulgaria, Cape of Good Hope, Cashmere, Ceylon, Chili, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Faridkot, French Colonies, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, provisional Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Macao, Mauritius, set of 3 Mexico, 1864, Monaco, Mozambique, Newfoundland, set of 4 Nicaragua, Borneo, Persia, Peru, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, Portugal, Jhind, Roumania, Russia, St. Thomas, Salvador, San Marino, Servia, Seychelles, Soruth, Spain, Perak, set of Swiss, unpaid Tunis, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Western Australia, Zululand, Sudan, Natal, Newfoundland, &c. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, £4.

Now Ready, 1/- each, post-free, 1/1. THE IMPERIAL PACKETS OF RARE

Used and Unused Foreign Postage Stamps.

The only packets issued that are entirely different from each other.

Each contains Twenty Varieties, all Warranted Genuine.

No. 30 contains Azores, provisional Macao, Japan 2 sen, Cuba, Cyprus (obsolete), Brazil, Philippine, provisional Ceylon, Roumania, Bavaria 50 pf., India surcharged H.M.S., Bhopal, Argentine, and other good stamps.

No. 31 contains Hayti, Portuguese Indies, Egypt (1879), Ecuador, Bechuanaland, China, South Australia O.S., official Italy, Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Corea, and other good stamps.

No. 32 contains Zululand, Turkey, Brazil, Dutch Indies, Bhopal, Swan River, Sweden (unpaid), Western Australia, Faridkot, Swiss (unpaid), Greece, Jamaica, Transvaal, British Guiana, and other good stamps.

No. 33 contains Sarawak, provisional Mauritius, surcharged Peru, Monaco, Transvaal, India Service 2 annas, Straits Settlements, Sandwich Isles, South Australia, Chili, Argentine, New Guinea, and other good stamps.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 20
Whole No. 98

17 NOVEMBER, 1906

VOL. IV.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Cavalle

THE Cavalle known to us philatelists is simply a French post office established at a Turkish seaport; but from the historical point of view Cavalle, or more correctly Kavala, is a place of no small interest. Most Biblical writers acknowledge it to be the ancient Neapolis, where Paul and his associates landed on his first visit to Europe, and where he also landed on his second visit to Macedonia. It is also noted as the birthplace of Mehemet Ali, the stormy petrel of Egyptian politics. From the modern point of view it is a Turkish seaport on the Gulf of Cavalla, noted for its tobacco trade. The ordinary population of 17,000 is in the tobacco season increased to 23,000.

Its Philatelic History

Its claim to philatelic note is confined to the establishment of a French post office there for the convenience of French commercial classes. In 1893 the post office was provided with several values of the current stamps of France overprinted CAVALLE, and in 1902 with a set of the new colonial type with the word CAVALLE in the name tablet.

1893. Seven values. Design: The current "Peace and Commerce" stamps of France



overprinted with the word CAVALLE, and the four higher values being also surcharged

in Turkish currency 2 PIASTRES 2, the figure of value being placed before and after the word "piastres."

	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
5 c., blue-green		0 2	0 2
10 c., black on lilac.		0 3	0 3
15 c., blue		0 4	0 3
1 piast. on 25 c., black on rose		0 6	0 2
2 " on 50 c., carmine		0 10	0 9
4 " on 1 fr., olive-green		2 6	1 6
8 " on 2 fr., brown on azure		3 0	—

1902. Seven values. Design: The types of French Colonies, as illustrated. The piastre values overprinted on the long oblong values.

	Perf.		
5 c., green		0 1	—



10 c., carmine		0 2	—
15 c., pale red		0 3	—



1 piast. on 25 c., blue		0 4	—
2 " on 50 c., brown and lavender		0 7	—
4 " on 1 fr., lake & yellow-grn.		1 1	—
8 " on 2 fr., purple and buff		2 3	—

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

The Philatelists' Zoo

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(Continued from page 296.)

Cattle.—On the dollar value of the United States Omaha commemoration set and on several Uruguayan stamps cattle are shown. "Cattle" is a term properly applied to a group of oxen of mixed origin which have been domesticated in Europe and Asia from pre-historic times. They are related to the bison of America, buffaloes, yaks, zebus, etc.,



and with them form the Bovidae, or oxen division of the Ruminantia. There are no less than 149 distinct races of European cattle, and of these nineteen well-defined varieties belong to the British Isles. Owing to the particular suitability of large tracts of country in North and South America for cattle-breeding purposes, and the enormous demand for beef and leather, cattle-farming has long been a prosperous occupation in the New World. In the United States, Uruguay, and Argentine especially, cattle-raising is carried on to a large extent, and as there are no oxen indigenous to America, the originators of the present large herds were imported from Europe. Prize-bred cattle are frequently imported from the United Kingdom at the present time to improve the qualities of the herds on the best-equipped ranches. As beef-producing qualities are mostly desired, the Shorthorn is the race chiefly bred, and there is little doubt that the cattle depicted on the stamps mentioned above are representatives of this breed. BOHNE BONE

Chimpanzee.—This interesting animal (scientifically known as *Anthropopithecus troglodytes*) is one of the four living types of the anthropoid or man-like apes. It inhabits Western and Central Equatorial Africa, and is a common denizen of Liberia, and it is therefore not surprising to find that a specimen of this ape forms a centre-piece on one of the stamps of the current set for this Republic—the 5 c., to wit.



Owing to its gentle disposition it is often kept in confinement in the chief zoological gardens of Europe, and at the present time there are several specimens in our own Zoo. Naturally our northern climate is most unsuitable for them, and unless they are most

carefully looked after, they soon become victims to some pulmonary complaint or other. They are very intelligent, and soon acquire various civilized habits, such as using a knife, fork, or spoon in taking food, and so on. Sad to relate, they are also quick in acquiring human vices; and a fondness for intoxicants, allied to a relish for smoking, is among the accomplishments of many of these apes now in captivity.

The chimpanzee does not exceed five feet in height, and there is not, as in the gorilla, any striking external difference between the sexes. In their native forests they are purely arboreal animals, and live in parties in the trees. They construct shelters in which to hide and sleep, and feed chiefly on fruit and nuts.

Codfish.—With the carp the cod (*Gadus callarius*) shares philatelic favours as being



the only members of the finny tribe depicted on postage stamps. When one considers that cod-fishing is one of the most important industries of Newfoundland, it is not surprising to find that it is shown on two of this colony's stamps.

The cod belongs to a family of bony fishes which comprises many of those that are most important to man, such as whiting, hake, and haddock. It is one of the principal members of the genus (*Gadus*) characterized by the presence of three dorsal and two ventral fins. Cod grow to a large size, and specimens have been recorded measuring 5 ft. 8 in. in length and turning the scale at over 78 lb. The colour of the cod is usually greenish or olive on the back and sides, with a liberal sprinkling of dark spots, and greyish white underneath. It is essentially a "local" fish, and is found along the European coasts from the Bay of Biscay northwards to Spitzbergen, and on the American coasts from Cape Hatteras to Greenland. As the cod is one of the most valuable of food fishes, its capture is always an important industry in the localities it favours. The most important at the present time are those of Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, Norway, and the United States.

Cow.—On the 5 centimos value of the

recent issues of Uruguay a cow—typifying cattle-breeding and dairy-farming—is shown. As we have already dealt somewhat fully with this animal under the heading of "Cattle," further reference is not necessary here.



Crocodile.—The crocodile is a member of the reptilian subclass Crocodilia, which includes the true crocodiles, alligators, and gavials, as well as several extinct forms. It is encased in



a strong armour of bony scales, is furnished with a long, powerful tail and formidable jaws, and is amphibious in its habits. The true crocodile occurs in

Africa, the southern part of Asia, and extends southwards to tropical Australia. It reappears on the opposite side of the world in Central America, the West Indies, and the northern portion of South America, where it encroaches on the territory of the alligator, just as the Chinese alligator encroaches on the ground occupied by the Eastern crocodile. Both these anomalies of distribution can be understood if one follows the geological history of the crocodylians. The crocodile is a carnivorous animal, particularly at home in the water, and a dangerous beast to meet on land, for it can run at a surprisingly fast pace, considering its ungainly form. A portrait of this reptile forms the centre-piece on the 12 c. stamps of the 1894 and 1897 issues of North Borneo and Labuan, in both of which colonies it occurs in unpleasant abundance. The specimen shown on these stamps is most probably the "mugger" (*Crocodilus palustris*), which attains an average length of about twenty feet.

Dog.—The Newfoundland dog is one of the largest breeds of the "friend of man" tribe, and as it originated in Newfoundland it is anything but surprising to find that its portrait adorns two of this colony's postage stamps.



In Newfoundland and Labrador it is used as a sledge dog. It is much at home in the water and is a powerful swimmer. Its feet are partly webbed, and its thick coat resists cold and water. There are two distinct breeds—the large and the small—the former, which is shaggy-coated, being the more popular. This dog is capable of great endurance, and he is possessed of a high degree of intelligence. The average height

of the Newfoundland is thirty inches, and the colours now generally preferred are black or black and white, though originally its colours were red, brown, brown and white, bronze, red and white, and black and white.

Dromedary.—"Dromedary" is a word now used somewhat loosely in connexion with



the one-humped camel (*Camelus dromedarius*), though the correct use is that it should be used for the riding camels of this species as contrasted with the baggage camels. The term is thus correct when applied to the animals shown on the

stamps of the Sudan, Obock, and French Somali Coast; but those shown on the current issue of Nyassa are, we presume, baggage camels. The dromedary, the Bactrian camel, and the llamas constitute the well-defined family Camelidæ, which belongs to the artiodactyle or even-toed section of the Ungulata or hoofed mammals. Camels are widely distributed in the Old World, but it is very unlikely that it exists in a truly wild state anywhere. The camel was introduced into Australia in 1860, and has been found very useful for exploration and other work. In the East and wherever there is much desert land it is largely used as a beast of burden, as its powers of endurance are great, and it is able to travel long distances on a very meagre supply of food and water. Indeed, its habit of carrying stores of water in the cells of the stomach, and its power of existing on very limited supplies of food (due to the presence of reserves of food in the hump), give it every right to its name of the "ship of the desert." Some species—the riding camels—are bred for speed, and they can at a pinch travel seventy or eighty miles a day, carrying their riders with sufficient food and drink for a week's journey.

Egret (Great).—Egret is a name applied to some of the smaller members of the heron family. The term Great Egret, then, which is applied to the beautiful bird shown on the 20 c. stamp of the current issue for Liberia, is somewhat of a misnomer. The scientific name of this species is *Ardea egretta*.



There are a large number of species of herons or egrets—the names are practically synonymous—widely distributed, but most numerous in hot countries. They are shy birds, solitary in

their habits and feeding times, but congregating in large colonies during the breeding season. They are typical wading birds, and will rarely be seen walking on dry ground. They are fond of standing motionless in shallow water on the watch for prey, usually fishes, which are speared with the long and powerful beak and then swallowed. In addition to fish, they will eat almost any kind of animal food, such as frogs, small snakes, insects, and young birds. The handsome bird shown on the Liberian stamp is much persecuted during the breeding season on account of the graceful dorsal plumes it shows at that time, and which are greatly in demand by the members of the fair sex in most European countries. In fact, owing to the unceasing slaughter waged for the sake of these feathers, the bird is in great danger of being exterminated.

Elephant.—The elephant is the largest of the terrestrial mammals. Though naturalists place it in the sub-order Proboscidea of the order Ungulata, the elephant has little in common with the other hoofed animals. It has only two incisor teeth, and these are enormously prolonged and form the tusks, which are valuable commercially as ivory. The elephant has six large molars at each side of both jaws, but only one of these is exposed at a time, so that one never sees an elephant with more than four teeth. As each tooth is worn away it is replaced by a new one, and as elephants are very long-lived—probably living to the age of 150 years under natural conditions—each tooth lasts about twenty-four years.

There are two distinct species of elephant—the African (*Elephas africanus*) and the Indian (*Elephas indicus*). The former is shown on some of the stamps of Benadir, Congo, and Liberia, and the latter is depicted on certain of the issues for Sirmoor, Perak, Selangor, and the Federated Malay States.

In the Indian elephant the ears are relatively small, the forehead is concave, the tusks small, and hardly protruding from the jaws of the female, and the hind feet bear four toes. The African variety has very large ears; the forehead is convex; large tusks in both sexes; and only three toes on each hind foot. Both elephants have relatively small brains, and the Indian one is said to possess a fairly high degree of intelligence. They are entirely vegetable feeders, and apparently the Indian variety prefers



a more succulent dietary than his African brother, for while the former is chiefly addicted to roots, tubers, bulbs, and branches, the latter shows a partiality for grass and fresh shoots of trees.

In India the elephant is largely used in the army for draught and pack purposes, such as dragging the heavy guns used in sieges, carrying light mountain guns on their backs in rough, hilly country, and transporting heavy baggage, etc. An elephant will carry from 1700 to 2200 lb. on long journeys, maintaining a steady pace of about four miles per hour. The Indian elephant is also used for many other domestic purposes, and, as it will not breed in captivity, the demand for it is supplied entirely by the capture of wild animals, which are taken chiefly with the assistance of those that have already been tamed.

The African elephant has never been domesticated in modern times, and is chiefly hunted for the sake of its ivory.

Emu.—The emu, which is depicted on the 2d. stamp of the centennial issue for New South Wales, is one of the largest living birds, belonging to the running or Ratitæ order. There are two species—*Dromæus nova hollandia* and *Dromæus irroratus*—both of which are confined to the island continent of Australia. At one time they were very plentiful, but they are now comparatively scarce, as the amount of grass they manage to eat has made the farmers their deadly enemies. They attain a height of about five feet, and are capable of giving a most unpleasant kick with their powerful legs.

A remarkable difference exists between the two sexes. The hen is bigger, noisier, and more pugnacious than her mate, and in general demeanour resembles the cock of other birds. She takes no part in incubation, and the poor hen-pecked male has to perform this task. The bird is easily tamed, and will breed readily in captivity; but its mischievous disposition makes it anything but a desirable pet.

(To be continued.)



STAMPS AND STAMP COLLECTING. By Major E. B. EVANS

The young collector is frequently perplexed by the meaning of the various terms used in stamp collecting, and the fullest explanations of these will be found in this book.

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Our Symposium

What should be the Limitations of a Simplified Collection?

By HARRY J. MAGUIRE

IN a multitude of counsellors where shall we find wisdom? After the perplexing conflict of advice and opinions in the columns of *G. S. W.* on the subject of the simplified catalogue and its limitations, one cannot but wonder will any one have the courage to carry such a work to completion. As Mr. Poole remarks, nearly every collector has some pet hobby and, I may add, some pet aversion; but if we make proper allowance for the introduction of these personal fancies into the discussion, there may be left a residuum of common sense by which we might all profit. I think that Mr. Stuart Wiehen has made, perhaps, the most valuable contribution to the symposium in his able and temperate statement of the case for the junior collector in the *Weekly* of 27 October. The junior is, after all, the person most nearly interested in the matter, since it is for his use and benefit that the simplified catalogue is projected; and his interests should be kept in view throughout as the principal aim of the discussion. Perhaps I may be allowed to make a few further remarks on the subject from this standpoint, my only qualification being that I am a junior myself—a minor in law and a beginner in Philately.

It is acknowledged on all hands that the ordinary catalogues are about as intelligible to the tyro as the lists of stock and share quotations in the daily papers. A writer in *All the Year Round* years ago described one of the first stamp catalogues as looking "about as light reading as a list of fixed stars, or the astronomical portions of Dietrichsen's Almanac." That was in 1862, and the work referred to only named a couple of hundred varieties all told. But the collector of to-day has to wade through page after page of complicated lists of varieties of type, perforation, colour, watermark, and paper. The simplified catalogue is to remedy all this, but let the compiler or compilers be careful not to go too far. Beginners, like other philatelists of maturer standing, will not collect according to rule. No amount of preaching will induce them to discard certain issues, or to include others, if the collectors' own tastes lie in a contrary direction. Does any one honestly think that the junior collector pays, or has paid, any attention to the oft reiterated warnings against unnecessary issues such as those of the South American Republics? The

gaudy and the picturesque in stamps appeal strongly to his uncultivated tastes, and they abound in infinite variety on the pages of his album. You may attempt to boycott them by leaving them out of your simplified catalogue, but Mr. Junior Collector will in the end defeat your best-laid and best-intentioned plans. The eternal law of supply and demand will compel dealers to keep such stamps in stock. And, after all, are these labels such an unmitigated nuisance as some people would have us imagine? I fancy they have made more philatelists and done more to popularize our hobby than all the societies and journals in the world. They are attractive, they are instructive; many of them are beautiful specimens of engraving and colour-printing. Mr. Fred J. Melville has made extensive use of them in his lectures and writings, and by thus appealing to the popular mind he has organized one of the most successful philatelic societies in existence.

On the other hand, any attempt to altogether eliminate *scientific* Philately from the pages of the beginner's catalogue will surely result in failure. By this I do not mean that of microscopic Philately, which delights in studying surcharges with a millimetre measure and comparing almost imperceptible shades with a colour chart; but I know that the young collector will not readily abandon the perforation gauge, the magnifying glass, or the benzine bottle. What is really needed is not abolition, but simplification. Here is my specific for the catalogue:—

1. Omit all fiscals, entires, locals, postage due, unpaid, registered, telegraph, and all other stamps not ordinary postal issues. If the collector has a taste for these, he can specialize in them later on.

2. *Perforations*.—Omit hair-splitting minor varieties and perplexing compound perfs. Why bother the beginner by distinguishing between clean-cut and rough perforations? In the majority of cases, if not all, they are simply the result of bad machines or careless workmanship. One might as well collect badly-centred stamps. I think, though, that roulette and pin perforations deserve a place, but that is a matter of opinion.

3. *Watermarks*.—All varieties of watermarks should be included. There are practically none that can be termed "minor."

4. *Paper*.—The difference between the principal kinds of papers is important, e.g. between laid and wove, but abandon by all means the distinction between thick and thin paper. "Chalkies?" Aye, there's the rub! Shall I rush in where Gibbons fears to tread?

5. *Colour*.—This question may be the rock on which the simplified catalogue will be wrecked. Include only leading varieties, easily apparent to the inexperienced collector, and avoid double-barrelled names. Delicate varieties of shade should be rigidly excluded. Nothing is more trying to the beginner than the confusion in our leading catalogues of violet, mauve, heliotrope, lilac, purple, etc.

6. *Surcharges*.—Retain principal varieties, leave out all minutiae.

7. *Type*.—Distinctions of type are most important and interesting. *Genuine* errors should not be omitted, but "dotty" Philately should be sternly blue-pencilled. Dies, re-engravings, different printings, etc., should have no place in a simplified catalogue; they

are altogether too technical for the beginner. An exception may be made with Great Britain, at least as regards plate numbers, for many collectors will like to specialize in them. Methods of printing—e.g. lithography, engraving, etc.—should be distinguished.

8. *Officials*.—As Mr. Wichen remarks, the junior has a particular penchant for these, particularly English, for he knows their scarcity, and he likes to think he has some stamps that may rise in value.

To sum up, do not make the path too easy for the young collector, or the hobby will lose half its zest. Besides, if you do not educate him from the very beginning in the elementary varieties of stamps and the methods of distinguishing them, when he has progressed sufficiently to reach the Gibbons Standard Parts I and II, he will abandon his collection in despair at the hitherto unheard-of distinctions of type, paper, and perforation. No, the compiler of the simplified catalogue will have to be wary of extremes, whether of easiness or of difficulty.

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BERGEDORF—*continued*

Issue of 10 November, 1861. 1½ Schilling. Black on yellow

Genuine.—Lithographed, on pale yellow wove paper. There are 55 linked rings, as before, with a black dot in the topmost ring, just under the second E of BERGEDORF, as in the 1 schilling, and another in the ring to the left of the first L of SCHILLING. The right-hand turret has a very distinct ball on the top of it. The eagle's



tail is the same as in the genuine ½ schilling. The eye is large and round, and is placed most absurdly far down. All the balls touch both rings and frame. There are eight yellow horizontal bands across the body of the castle, between the base and the battlements, the top one being *very* thin. They are not so plain as in the genuine ½ and 1 schilling, as there are several thin black lines between the regular courses of brickwork, thus confusing them. The left turret shows eight yellow bars, and the right turret nine. None of the figures of the fractions in the corners touch any part of their respective containing-squares; though the fraction-line of the 1½ in the right top corner, and the similar line in the left bottom corner, both touch the right side of the square. The lower half of the shield shows five thick, vertical lines. The eagle's beak does not touch the wing; and there is no line of shading

touching the very point of the beak. The serif to the head of the little l of the left bottom ½ is double, i.e. there are two projections to the left of the head of the figure, instead of one. The wide end of the post-horn does not touch the base of the castle above it. The ring of the post-horn is lightly shaded, with short lines, just crossing the tube; and, if they were prolonged, they would all meet in the centre of the ring of the horn.

First Forgery.—This is poor. Lithographed, in jet-black, on orange-yellow wove paper. There are only 48 rings in the circle, and they merely touch each other, instead of being linked together. There are no dots in the rings. The word SCHILLING is replaced by POSTMARKE, i.e. there is POSTMARKE both at the left side, and at the bottom as well.

Second Forgery.—Lithographed, in deep black, on pale yellow wove paper. There are 55 rings, as in the genuine. The eagle's tail has two perfectly straight vertical lines in it, not counting the outline of the gate of the castle. The eye is small, of no particular shape, and placed in a normal position. The ball to the left of the c of SCHILLING does not touch the rings. There are eight distinct, thick lines across the body of the castle, with no thin lines to confuse them. There are about seven lines across each of the turrets, but my single specimen is blotched by the postmark just there, so that I cannot be certain as to the exact number. The tops of the large and small l, and the tail of the small 2 in

the 1½ in the left top corner, all touch the outline of the containing square; and the fraction-line of the 1½ in the right top corner does not touch the outline of the square. The lower half of the shield bears four vertical lines, as in the genuine; but they are not all exactly parallel with each other. The stop after the small U of EIN U. EIN HALB, which is large and distinct in the genuine, is barely visible in this forgery. The eagle's beak touches the wing. There is a *very* tiny dot in the ring to the left of the 1, and another in the one to the left of the first L, and another in the one to the left of the second L of SCHILLING, besides one in the ring under the O of BERGEDORF, which touches the black ball; but whether these four dots are accidental or not I cannot say. The topmost ring has no dot in it.

Third Forgery.—Lithographed, in jet-black, on dull yellow wove paper. There are only 43 rings, and some of them are twice the size of others.

Fourth Forgery.—Lithographed, in jet-black, on bright yellow wove paper. There are only 46 rings. They are fairly regular.

Fifth Forgery.—Lithographed, in jet-black, on stout, hard, bright orange-yellow wove paper. There are only 43 rings. They are fairly regular.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As before.

First Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Second Forgery.—98. The bars are thick, and 3½ mm. apart.

Third Forgery.—Uncancelled, or a blotch of writing-ink.

Fourth Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Fifth Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Same Issue. 1½ "Schilling," black on yellow

Genuine.—I have already spoken of the status of this stamp. It is lithographed, on the same paper as the 1½ schilling, and the design is exactly the same, except for the addition of the final E to SCHILLING.

First Forgery.—This is Fohl's production. Lithographed, in dull black, on orange-yellow wove paper. There are 55 rings, as in the genuine, but no dots in the rings. The eagle's tail is solid, or nearly so. The stamp is always heavily printed, so that most of the balls are solid, instead of showing shading-lines. The courses of brickwork across the castle cannot be made out with any certainty; and it is the same with the turrets; indeed, the left-hand turret is practically solid. The serif of the large 1 of the 1½ in the left top corner touches the outline to left of it, though it does not do so in the genuine. The fraction-line in the left lower corner does not touch the right outline of the square. The lower half of the shield is solid black. The serif to the head of the little 1 of the fraction in the left lower corner is single, instead of double. The wide end of the post-horn touches the base of the castle. The ring of the post-horn is shaded almost solid. There is a tiny black dot, *outside* the stamp, above the G of BERGEDORF. The lettering of all the inscriptions is very thin and ragged; and there is no cross-bar to the H or the

A of HALBER, and only a mutilated one to the A of POSTMARKE.

Second Forgery.—Lithographed, in jet-black, on stout, bright orange-yellow wove paper. There are only 43 rings.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—Being only a trial stamp, or essay, genuinely used specimens are unknown.

First Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Second Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Same Issue. 3 Schilling, blue on rose.

Genuine.—Lithographed, in a sort of chalky, ultramarine blue, on pale pink or rose paper. The tests are the same as for the 3 schilling of the first issue.

First Forgery.—Lithographed, in brilliant, dark ultramarine, on very shiny, rose-coloured wove paper. There are only 50 linked rings. This is *not* the same type as the first forgery of the 3 schilling, of the first issue.

Second Forgery.—This is Fohl's. Lithographed, in bright ultramarine, on rather dark rose wove paper. There are only 52 linked rings.

Third Forgery.—This seems to be the commonest of all. Lithographed, in rather pale Prussian-blue, on *very* pale pink wove paper, thick and hard. There are only 54 linked rings.

Fourth Forgery.—Nicely lithographed, in deep blue, on very dark rose (almost magenta) wove paper, thick and hard. There are only 43 linked rings; but otherwise the stamp looks very nice.

Fifth Forgery.—Poorly lithographed, in dull ultramarine, on very thick, very hard, dull rose paper. There are only 47 rings, and they merely touch each other, instead of being linked together. I think this is the poorest of the forgeries of this value.

Sixth Forgery.—Lithographed, in dull blue, on *very* pale rose wove paper. It has 50 rings, like the first forgery, but may be distinguished from it, by having the numerals very thin, and by the fact that the wide end of the post-horn touches the base of the castle. It is a poor-looking counterfeit.

Seventh Forgery.—Lithographed, in pale ultramarine, on pale rose wove paper. There are only 45 rings. The balls are very lightly shaded with vertical lines, and are hardly visible at a first glance.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As before.

First Forgery.—98. The bars are 3½ mm. apart.

Second Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Third Forgery.—98. I have this with thin bars, 9 mm. apart (!), and with thicker bars, 3½ mm. apart.

Fourth Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Fifth Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Sixth Forgery.—98. The bars are thin, and nearly 3½ mm. apart.

Seventh Forgery.—Uncancelled.

(To be continued.)

Phileartely

WITH APOLOGIES TO THE SHADE OF THE LATE EDWARD LEAR,
PRINCE OF NONSENSE RHYMERS

By DAK

"THE Egyptian stamps, you may swear,
Come straight from the land of Pharaoh.
They're got up in style
On the banks of the Nile—
Rectangular, oval, and square."

*Prehistoric philatelic limerick,
circa the mid-sixties.*

S AID the Penny (Type 1) of Antigua
To the Five Shillings (5), "Why how
big you are!"
Who replied, "Oh, my Queen,
Is it size that you mean?
Or do you refer to my figura?"

The unannexed land of Nepal
Said, "I can't understand it at all.
Why, I'm catalogued straight
As an *Indian State*
By Gibbons, by Scott, and by all."

Said the short-listed State of Sirmoor
(Though longer than Bhundi or Bhoré),
"You must lengthen my list—
Come, you must, I insist—
Sir(moor) Masson's discovered some more."

An African island, Mauritius,
Vexed us all with surcharging capricious;
But the "Star and the Key
Of the Indian Sea"
Has turned from the way that is vicious.

A wise little island, Hong Kong,
Thinks change without reason is wrong;
With a dainty design—
Neat, effective, and fine—
She has charmed the whole world all along.

The earliest issues of Ind
Were the circular trio of Scinde,
By Sir Bartle embossed,
At a trifling cost,
For the purpose of raising the wind.

To the popular ruler of Spain
We've carolled this eloquent strain—
"We're all of us dotty
On dear Don Quixotty,
But, please, never do it again."

The Papal emissions of Rome
Passed away like the spray of the foam—
All *les timbres de l'Église*
(With the Mitre and Keys),
When Nap wanted bayonets at home.

The issues of Australcear
Have declined very much below par,
Till one's quite at a loss,
'Neath the gay Southern Cross,
To exactly quite know where he are.

They had a big show in Bruxelles,
And invented some labels to sell;
In both violet and brown
The old devil is down,
And of course on the whole it's as well.

The lady from France, *La Semense*
(All alive and alert like Chartreuse),
Is *le dernier cri*
(The delectable SHE)
From her *chapeau en rouge* to her shoes.

When will France (*à la* Madame Tussaud)
Show her rulers on stamps in a row—
McMahon, Loubet,
Casimir-Perier,
Thiers, Grévy, F. Faure, and Carnot?

Poor Russia is nearly distraught
(I wouldn't reside at her Court),
But I think you'll agree
With my judgment that she
Has stamps that are gems of a sort.

There was a bold King of Siam
(Not the birth-land of Omar Khayyám),
Who delighted the flats
With assortments of ATTS,
And remarked, "What a brave boy I am."

On a holiday bent, said his *frau*
To Herr Schmidt, "Why not try Kiautchou?"
Who replied, "Yes, my dear,
Why, we will—if it's near!"
(But they've not been there yet, anyhow.)

The "blocks" of Cap Bonne-Espérance
(That's the name that it's known by in France)
Were purchased in sacks
(Brought by tars on their backs)
By Gibbons, who started to prance.

The *current* Δ PAXMAI wakes one's
Misgivings, lest Hellas' fine sons,
In their fervour for Fame,
Overtrained and went lame,
And were known as the "*O limpy 'uns.*"

The medal-like stamps of Lagos
Fell victims to cheapness, because
That curse of the day
Swept the beauties away,
And they was so delightful—they was.

I've gone a bit wrong, for I find
I had Gambian stamps in mind
When I wrote the last verse
On Philately's curse.
(Perhaps I'd but recently dined.)

In the stamps of the land of King Haakon
More interest now will be taaken;
You can all go and see 'em
At the British Museum,
Neatly mounted by E. Denny Bacon.

There's a wild woolly beast of Peru
(Rouletted, dos centavos, blue) ;
This llama of Lima
Is worthy a rhymor
Who'd tip him a canto or two.

Some stamps of the États-Unis
(That's the land of "the best and the free")
Have corners and frills,
Frames, centres, and grilles—
All a bit of a puzzle to me.

The lady-like issues of Nevis
In all of our hearts found a niche.
When he said, "Are they cheap?"
They replied, "No, they're not!"
Vita brevis, but art it is longer.

Of the States of the great Hindustan,
I'm completest in that of Wadhwan.
Hullo! what's this? I say,

Why the stamp's blown away!
(It must have been done by the fan.)

Said the Stamps of the State Sarawak
To those of Malayan Perak,
If we let our "K's" go,
Like the "K" in Bangkok,
We shall thrive with the clearer éclat.

The Afghans are black-bearded folks
Who come to Calcutta with mokes
Piled with Shere Ali sets,
And black kittens for pets,
Which they swap—but they've knives up
their cloaks.

Of frauds I could sing you a song,
Like Sedangs, which are wrong, very wrong;
Some day we may get
A debatable set
From "the beautiful valley of Bhong."
CALCUTTA, 12 October, 1906

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

French Colonies.—We quote the following from the *Monthly Journal*.

We copy the following from *L'Echo de la T.* :—

Dahomey.—This colony is to be supplied with the French West African types: 10 c. and 35 c. ordinary, and 20 c. Postage Due stamps have already appeared.

10 c., carmine and blue	s. d.
35 c., black and carmine on yellow	. —

French Guinea.—The West African types are also to be employed here. Two stamps have appeared.

35 c., black and carmine on yellow	s. d.
	. —

Guadeloupe.—Two new stamps have been provided for this colony.

35 c., black on yellow; Type 31	s. d.
	. —

Ivory Coast.—Two more of the West African series are announced.

35 c., black and carmine on yellow	s. d.
	. —

Senegal.—The same additions have been made to the West African series for this colony.

35 c., black and carmine on yellow	s. d.
	. —

Upper Senegal and Niger.—We do not know whether the whole set for this district has been put on sale, but there is, at any rate, a 35 c. to be added to the present list, in the colours described above.

South Australia.—The 4d. value in the large POSTAGE type of the long rectangular stamps have been received on the Crown A paper. This, with 3d. which we have overlooked, makes the

list of long rectangular on Crown A paper as follows:—



Wmk. Crown A. Perf. Unused.

3d., olive-green	. . . . .	—
4d., orange-red	. . . . .	—
1s., brown	. . . . .	1 4

Western Australia.—We have received through Gibbons New Issue Service a bit of a surprise in new issues, in the shape of the 6d. value in a new design closely resembling the type of the current 2½d., and, to complete the surprise, it is printed not on the Commonwealth Crown A paper, but on paper water-marked W Crown A. This may be the result of the recent resolution of the colony to sever its connexion with the Commonwealth, or it may be an old stock just brought into issue.



Wmk. W Crown A. Perf. s. d.

6d., violet	—
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N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 301 Strand, London, W.C.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Southern Nigeria

COLLECTORS of Southern Nigerian stamps will do well to note the following from the *Monthly Journal*:—

In reference to the suggestion made in our June number, to the effect that a variety of shade of the 2s. 6d. stamp might possibly be due to fading, a correspondent at Calabar tells us that the climate of the colony in the rainy season has a most deleterious effect upon the colours of stamps, even when they are kept in airtight cases. He assures us that in some instances the whole stamp fades, but that more often the central portion is affected, sometimes turning from black to a light yellow colour! Philately must indeed be carried on under difficulties in that part of the world.

Current Nigerian

WILL some kind soul of a stamp collector in Southern Nigeria write and tell us just what is happening in the use of stamps in that colony? Some say Southern Nigerians are retired in favour of Lagos for a time, presumably to use up the large stock of stamps of that incorporated colony, but we should be glad of some definite and reliable information.

The Gambia "Provisionals" Speculation

HERE is the latest item about the speculation in Gambia "Provisionals," from the *Monthly Journal*. I think most people will be inclined to agree with Major Evans.

Mr. Ewen assures us that we were mistaken in stating that there was no dearth of ½d. and 1d. stamps in this colony at the time of the issue of the recent provisionals. He says: "I had an order for sets from ½d. to 1s. in the colony just a day or two before the provisionals appeared, and the postmaster wrote me specially saying he could not execute my order till the mail arrived from England, as he was short of ½d. and 1d. stamps. Unfortunately he thought I wanted ordinary ½d. and 1d., so did not send provisionals instead." We are sorry if we were in error on the point in question, but we have little doubt that, if it were not for the pleasures and profits of speculative Philately, the colony would have managed to get along until the arrival of the mail. The primitive innocence of the Colonial Postmaster who, in Anno Domini 1906, thought that an English stamp dealer only wanted ordinary stamps, and therefore did not send him provisionals, is really quite refreshing to read about. It all seems to us to be further evidence of the fact that there were people in Gambia, perhaps not far from the post office itself, who were determined that no stock of these desirable provisionals should leave the colony at face value.

A Troubled Editor

THE Editor of the *Philatelic Journal of India* tells us that some of his readers have been picking into him pretty considerably. He has been told that his journal deals too much with an advanced Philately that is "double Dutch" to them, but he is mostly found fault with for devoting so many pages to Fiscal collecting. Just so. It is no use trying to mix oil and water, postal and fiscal collecting.

Labuan Incorporated in Straits

IT is notified in this week's *London Gazette* that the King has been pleased, by Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated 30 October, 1906, to provide for the extension of the boundaries of the Straits Settlements, so as to include the colony of Labuan.

Whether this means the disappearance of Labuan from the list of stamp-issuing States remains to be seen. Anyway, it is a blessing to have the colony removed from the government of North Borneo with its manufacture of philatelic rubbish.

The Juniors in Session

I DROPPED in to see the Juniors in session at a recent meeting. They were full of work. An auctioneer with a stentorian voice was selling all sorts and conditions of stamps in one part of the room, whilst at the door another member was doing a brisk trade in philatelic publications at a stall, and here and there were other members scanning each other's duplicates with a view to buying and selling or chopping and changing. In fact, it was a regular philatelic fair. Then there was a call to order, as the Americans phrase it, and a party, said to be the Editor of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, read a paper about other philatelic journals, and never said a blessed word about *G. S. W.*, for which omission I have written to the publishers and suggested that he should get the sack.

Milan Philatelic Exhibition

FROM "THE MONTHLY JOURNAL"

WE are glad to offer our congratulations to our fellow philatelists in Italy upon the success of the Exhibition, which took place there in the latter part of September, too late for us to make mention of it last month. As might have been expected, there was a magnificent show of the stamps of the Italian States, including the unique collection of Sicily belonging to Dr. E. Diena, which is probably one of the finest specialized collections in existence of the stamps of any country. But there were other fine collections there also, as may be

seen from the notes given below, which our friend Mr. Castle has very kindly permitted us to extract from the report of the Exhibition, that he had written for the current number of *The London Philatelist*.

We give on another page the full list of the awards of the jury, which was composed of the following members: Mr. M. P. Castle, London; Dr. Achillito Chiesa and Signor P. Cometta, Milan; Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Ouchy; Dr. E. Diena, Rome; M. Maurice Langlois, Paris; and Mr. William Moser, Dresden; a very strong

bench. whose verdicts no one will be anxious to dispute. The following are brief notices of some of the principal exhibits:—

CLASS I. DIVISION A

Collections of Italian Stamps

Cavaliere Cave Bondi, the winner of the King of Italy's gold medal, displayed a remarkably fine collection of the old Italian stamps. Among the many fine things contained in it were:—Papal States: $\frac{1}{2}$ baj., *l'le-bêche*, fine specimens of the high values, and split stamps on originals. Sardinia: a strong lot of all the four early issues, especially used, but as usual some of the shades were not to be seen unused. Lombardy: all values, unused. Modena: almost all the typographic errors used and unused, with many on the original; the large "B.G.," unused, and two of the 80 c., Provisional Government of 1859, on original. Naples: the Trinacria, unused, but not mint; and a number of specimens of the Cross, including a pair and four copies on one letter. Parma was very strong; the stamps of 1854-5 were shown unused, in shades, and there were two specimens of the 15 c. of 1852 *l'le-bêche*, a great rarity. The rarest thing in Italian stamps is the 80 c. Parma, Provisional Government, in used condition; this was shown on an original cover, with a 20 c. We believe that the owner paid a very long price for this specimen, but it is doubtful whether another similar copy exists. The pages of Tuscany contained a great lot of stamps, the collection of the various obliterations being the strong point; there were sixteen copies of the 2 soldi, six of the 60 crazie, and six of the 3 lire, two of which were unused and one on a fragment of a letter. The other States were all well represented, but the collections of Romagna and Sicily were far behind those shown by M. Loli and Dr. Diena. The general richness of the collection, however, fairly earned the Grand Prize of the Exhibition.

M. Icilio Loli also showed a superb lot of Italian stamps, his specimens used on original, notably those of Romagna, being finer than those of Signor Bondi. The Romagnas probably could not be beaten, every value being shown in a profusion of varieties of postmark, with many interesting split stamps and combinations of different values. The rare 6 baj., for example, was shown in no less than eight examples, including a pair, and of the 8 and 20 baj. there were many fine copies. Naples: the Trinacria, and ten specimens of the Cross, including three pairs. Tuscany: a fine strip of five of the 60 crazie; while all the remaining Italian States were represented by very numerous and beautifully selected stamps on entire original letters. As a whole, M. Loli's collection showed more evidence of research than that of the winner of the gold medal, and probably had taken many more years to make.

CLASS I. DIVISION B

Italian Rarities

Prince Doria Pamphili had this section practically to himself, but could have well stood a fierce competition, as his exhibit was of the highest class. It included Roman States, $\frac{1}{2}$ baj., *l'le-bêche*: Modena, 40c., *milky blue*, unused; Naples,

Cross (2), unused; Tuscany, strip of 5 of the 2 soldi, and all the other rarities; while in Parma and in the "Estero" stamps the Prince was especially strong. In the Neapolitan Provinces were shown the two extremely rare errors the $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese and the 2 gr. in *black*; and in Sicily the great rarity the $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. *blue*. Altogether a very choice exhibit, and worthy of the philatelic reputation of the exhibitor.

CLASS I. DIVISION C

Collections of single Italian States

Dr. Emilio Diena's matchless collection of Sicily, *hors concours*, overshadowed everything in this division. The collection is so complete that it is difficult to name anything wanting. Dozens of entire and reconstructed sheets showing the different plates, and the several retouches, constitute a monument to the doctor's philatelic research and labours. To mention only one thing, he has almost reconstituted the rare first plate of the 1 grano, in its two states of 100 varieties each! The collection of retouches is superb, as was only to be expected in the collection of the man who discovered them; and alike in sheets, unused stamps, used specimens, and in proofs and essays, this beautiful collection is worthy of the fame of the doyen of Italian collectors.

M. F. Gnechi showed a fine lot of Tuscany, including a block of eight unused of the 1 quattrino on *blue* paper, two strips of 2 soldi (five in each), the 3 lire unused and used, and many other very rare stamps—together a fine show.

M. Leopoldo Rivolta showed, also *hors concours*, a finely specialized collection of Lombardy, used and unused, which reflected great credit upon his philatelic ability and knowledge. A specially interesting thing is the 5 c. of 1850, with an impression on the back showing part of a *l'le-bêche* pair, and also noteworthy were two of the 15 c. on *laid* paper. Lombardy is a very nice and a very difficult little country, and M. Rivolta is to be congratulated upon his success in making so complete and choice a collection.

Divisions D, E, and F of this class included fiscal stamps, special postmarks, curiosities, errors, etc., and the exhibits contained many Italian stamps of philatelic interest.

CLASS II

General Collections

There was nothing meritorious in Division A, but in A (2) Frau Herxheimer displayed her remarkable collection of stamps issued since 1890. This was shown in London, and therefore need not be described again; suffice it to say that it is really a beautiful collection, and had there been a competition in this division, it might have well attained a gold medal. The division for beginners unfortunately evoked hardly any competition; two of the collections, shown by L. W. Crouch and Herr Kurt Kohl, being specialized, were awarded prizes in another class.

CLASS III

Specialized Collections (other than Italian stamps)

A signal mistake was made by the Committee in not making more than one class for all the non-Italian stamps. This fact, no doubt, militated against competition from abroad, but none the

less the class was very important and included a number of really fine collections. Mr. T. Buck's Turkey suffered in London from excessive competition, but at Milan its great excellence and philatelic work justly secured it a gold medal. It included the 20 paras of Issue I, with reversed design, the 5 piastres error of 1876, the 25 piastres Unpaid Letter stamp in *pale brown*, with many other errors, and altogether presented a really strong and scientific collection. It is noteworthy that the four winners of gold medals in this class were all exhibitors in London, and it is needless therefore to give any lengthened description of their exhibits. Mrs. Field's extensive collection of Great Britain and Colonies, the enormous and scientifically arranged collection of Holland and Colonies of Baron R. Lehmann, and the Great Britain of Mr. S. Loder each worthily gained the distinction of a gold medal. Silver-gilt medals were awarded to M. M. Z. Booleman, for a good collection of Transvaals, and to the two remarkably fine lots of Luxemburg exhibited by M. Maroldt Thill and Mr. Stewart-Wilson, the latter being stronger in unused, while the former excelled in entire sheets, varieties of surcharge (in the Official stamps), and obliterations. Silver medals were awarded to M. L. Blanco for Spain and Colonies, and to M. J. Roussette for France and Colonies, both very good representations of these important countries.

In this class also was shown the superb philatelic work of Mr. William Moser as exemplified in his collection of Japanese stamps, which it is needless to say excited the same admiration in Milan as it did in London. Mr. Buck showed the collections of Tonga and Montenegro which gained awards at the London Exhibition, and were also deservedly admired at Milan for their completeness and richness; the jury were, however, unable to award more than one recompense to the same exhibitor in this class. As it was, the great majority of the competitors obtained medals; but this was not the fault of the jury, the Committee having thrown together in one section the preponderance of all the finest stamps in the Exhibition, other than Italian stamps.

Herr Ernest Vicenz's wonderful collection of Hamburg was also in this class, worthily securing the second grand prize of the Exhibition, and excited the same admiration as it did at London.

In Division B, M. Ferréol Welter was awarded a gold medal for his matchless collection of the stamps of Alsace-Lorraine. An idea of the magnitude and importance of this collection may be gathered from the fact that there are no less than fifteen volumes containing nearly eleven thousand specimens, unused, used on original letters, and on postal cards. The obliterations which in this "country" have a special historical interest, were classified in the following order: 1, French; 2, Provisional; 3, Permanent; 4, Military Posts; and 5, *cachets* of free military postage. Beyond this there were shown a large number of curiosities—many of great scarcity and interest, and a special volume devoted to articles, works, and decrees relating to the stamps of Alsace-Lorraine. This collection reflects the greatest credit upon M. Welter, and is a monumental piece of philatelic work in the field of postmarks.

CLASS IV

Rarities

Those shown by Collectors included good lots of standard rarities of MM. Roussette and de Heer, but they were overshadowed by the exhibits of Dr. Chiesa and Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, luckily, for the first two gentlemen, *hors concours*. Dr. Chiesa showed a strong lot of rarities from all the quarters of the globe, including the first issue of Roumania complete, the 3 lire Tuscany, all the rare Swiss, and many fine Colonial and United States stamps. M. de Reuterskiöld's show was not "extensive," but it was "peculiar," as he displayed his unrivalled sheet of the 5 c. Vaud, made up of an almost entire half-sheet, and completed to the hundredth variety by used specimens. This was undoubtedly one of the very finest things shown at Milan, as indeed it would be anywhere. Beyond this, however, the Baron exhibited all the varieties of the 1d. on 5s. Barbados, and practically complete made-up plates of the 1862 issue of British Guiana, and of the early Mauritius in their several stages of wear. In the Dealers' division of this class, Messrs. Gilbert and Kohler had a remarkably fine lot of Fiscals. Mr. P. Kosack also sent a good selection of rarities, notably of Germany, and M. Th. Lemaire a beautifully selected and highly interesting display of blocks, including, amongst other fine Brazilians, a vertical pair of the 30 reis of the 1843 issue *se-tenant* with a 90.

CLASSES V, VII, and VIII were all fairly well filled, but do not call for any especial comment. CLASS VI contained exhibits by Postal and Telegraphic Administrations, which were well represented. CLASS IX was a novel feature, consisting of awards for the best show of stamps at the stalls of the dealers. In order to do justice to this innovation the jury were obliged to "take stock" at the several places of business, and found that so well provided were the dealers that they almost all deserved prizes.

BRITISH AFRICA POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

Owing to the fact that the war in South Africa has caused great attention to be drawn to the stamps of the British Possessions on that continent, and to the enormous increase in the number of collectors that has ensued from the issue of the War Provisionals in Mafeking, Bloemfontein, Pretoria, etc., we think this a good time at which to place before the public a new and very complete Album, designed for the British Possessions, etc., on the African Continent. The Album is designed upon the well-known plan of the Imperial Albums—the stamps in numbered spaces of the correct sizes on the right-hand page, and the description, full particulars, and illustrations on the opposite page. In order to make this a *permanent* Album we have provided from one to four blank pages *after each country*, thus making the Album available for the issues of many years to come. 220 pages. Size, 8½ x 11½ inches.

Post-free in Great Britain, 10s. 7d.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
39, Strand, London, W.C.

Ingle-nook Yarns

The Reunion

By C. RAYMOND MEGSON

CHAPTER II

SO it was arranged that with the approval of the other collectors in the school—the Doctor is jolly decent in that respect—the Major's kind offer was to be accepted with suitable expressions of appreciation of the interest he had shown in our stamp society.

At parting, the Doctor vented a wish that Johnson and I, as president and secretary respectively, would give the best possible display of our own stamps, and encourage the other members to spare no efforts to do likewise, should they wish for the exhibition to be held, of which he said he had not the slightest doubt.

I can tell you fellows when we told the other members the essence of our interview there was great excitement. We held an impromptu meeting to discuss what would form the best exhibits for the various fellows, and the committee gave advice which resolved into an opinion that it would be better for us all to show our general collections—we had nothing else to display, you know—with the exception of Johnson, and it was decided that he should display his Brazilian stamps.

Prior to our falling out, the two of us had started collecting the stamps of the country of Brazil, I in a dilatory manner, our president with rare enthusiasm. I never could warm to specializing; generally it's too jolly expensive for a fellow at school. Johnson used to say that tepid enthusiasm was more distasteful to him than cold mutton broth. A queer comparison. I am afraid the poetic instinct is not strong in Johnson. He had, without doubt, a fine show of Brazilian stamps, not complete by any means, but, notwithstanding, it was a creditable collection. I believe the fellows were more enthusiastic over their president's intended exhibit than over their own. They acclaimed with unanimous voice that nothing would be shown to eclipse or even equal the stamps of Johnson's latest fancy, and all believed that through this instrumentality would Barratry's carry off the gold medal to be given for the best display at the forthcoming exhibition.

Of course, the fellows had all arranged their own particular exhibits long before our Brazilian specialist had prepared his. He spent hours of devoted attention to the careful and correct mounting of his stamps. The other members all offered their help; but I am sure they more often retarded rather than accelerated the completion of this special display. But Johnson didn't say anything: he was too pleased at the interest his stamp friends manifested in his work to ever rebuke or stay them in any way; he is a decent fellow in that way. I felt decidedly out of it, because I couldn't offer my help, seeing how the land lay between us, could I? So time went on, and Johnson had at last only one card of Emperor's heads to prepare to complete the lot.

He had been working at them like a perfect Trojan one afternoon, and looked jolly tired. He threw himself back in his chair, and stretched himself in evident fatigue.

"Tired, old chap?" one fellow asked.

"A little," was the reply.

"Well, come out for half an hour; have a pull at the oars, or put on the gloves. That will set you right again."

"Can't do it," replied the president. "This is my last opportunity of finishing my display; the stamps for exhibition have to go to the Major's first thing to-morrow morning."

"Oh! come along," the fellows urged. "You will have plenty of time to put on the finishing touches when you return." So Johnson yielded; he never could refuse a rational request from his colleagues—that is one of the reasons of his popularity, I believe.

He had an hour's sculling, after which he looked much brighter. Upon his return he prepared himself for further attention to his stamps. Sitting at his desk, he turned pale, and said solemnly, "Look." Pointing to the already mounted stamps of his last sheet, and others ready for mounting, it was noticed that they were spoilt by a stream of gold paint running from a capsized bottle. The stamps were spoilt beyond redemption, and so, he thought, was his chance of exhibiting his cherished Brazilians.

"Who can have done the mischief?" one fellow queried. Johnson peered at the stamps and said, "No fellow at Barratry's; it is that beastly feline monster of the housekeeper's. Look! you can see the marks of its paws on the paper."

Johnson had kept a bottle of gold paint on a shelf above his desk; the cat had evidently entered the study, jumped on the desk, thence to the shelf—and the mischief was done.

"Well, this has spoilt my chance now," said the unfortunate fellow. "Oh! why the deuce did I go out until my task was finished?" he added fretfully.

CHAPTER III

AFTER sympathizing with the president of our philatelic society in his great misfortune, a misfortune which had indeed seemed to have numbed the poor fellow's emotions and left him with but a dulled sense of the great loss the spoiling of his last few unmounted Brazilians meant to the school and to himself—I felt no end sorry for poor old Johnson; he was so jolly keen on the philatelic society, and his ambition to give it some fame in the stamp world seemed to have received its death blow—the fellows with instinctive kindness left Johnson alone with his regrets.

"That accident to Johnson's Brazilians has spoilt the chances of the whole school; what a beastly shame!" said one fellow.

"Yes," agreed another. "There is not another collection in the whole school that is likely to pull off the gold medal for the best display. The president's show of Brazilians was a clinker."

"What about Urquhart's stamps?" suggested a third. "You would find it jolly difficult to bring a general collection from any school to beat his. And seeing that Johnson is now debarred from showing his full lot of Brazils, we must place our faith in the secretary."

"Quite right," piped Timkins in his peculiar high-pitched voice, no doubt thinking that he should champion me because I had kept mum about his love affair with the girl in the tuck shop. "Urquhart's is a jolly decent collection; I plump for the secretary."

"Shut up, silly ass," said Normanhurst, a fourth-form chap. "His stamps may be good; but his chance of pulling off the coveted medal is small as compared to Johnson's. The judges would pay more attention to a specialized collection. Why! at a show like this exhibition is going to be, those Brazils would have been unique."

"Urquhart has spent a lot of time over arranging his collection for show, and they look ripping," ventured my friend of the tuck-shop episode.

"Can't Johnson do anything to complete his lot?" asked one of the fellows.

"Of course he can't. Unfortunately his best stamps of that particular one card are spoilt, and what time or opportunity has he of replacing them, and mounting them before the morning? Answer me that."

"Not much," replied the interrogator.

"None at all," replied the other.

Myself, with others of the committee, did not learn of this conversation until afterwards. We were busy at the time looking through the various collections for exhibit, and preparing them for dispatch to the Major's on the following morning.

As we were thus busily engaged, a troop of fellows mournfully entered.

"Been working too hard over Johnson's stamps?" asked one of the committee quizzingly, noticing their downcast appearance. The answer he received disconcerted us. The news of our president's mishap to his stamps fell like a thunderbolt amongst the few of us who had until then

been in ignorance of the mischief done by that unfeeling feline bewhiskered brute.

We felt no end despondent, and so with we-begone visages assembled in moody conclave, ruminating over the dire calamity which affected the chances of the whole school in the forthcoming exhibition, and working out impossible schemes for completing the Brazilian display.

Slade was the first to dispel his gloom. "Come along, you chaps; it's no use crying. The milk, or rather gold paint, is spilt. We ought to make the beastly cat lick it up."

"Or paint the beastly animal with the stuff," suggested Browne.

"To make it look like a Persian?" asked Slade.

"What! A Persian cat?"

"No, stamp; 10 krans, 1894, if you like," replied he. "It would then be a gilt 'chat.' But come along, and lend me a hand with these albums; that will perhaps dispel your gloom, if my jokes won't."

So to one and all was allotted some task, which was in every instance performed with the edge of enthusiasm blunted and dulled.

"Where is Johnson?" I presently asked, and learned that he had remained in his study, but was expected shortly, with his Brazils made as complete as existing conditions would allow.

For some few minutes I made a pretence of working; but as a favourable opportunity presented itself I crept silently and unseen out of the room, rushed to my study, where I had fortunately left my album all ready for sending to the exhibition. Hastily I whipped out my pen-knife, cut the string, removed the covering, and went to Johnson's study with my album under my arm, acting on a strong impulse to ameliorate the mental sufferings of an old friend, and to enable the school to once more joyfully contemplate the possibility of our president winning the gold medal for the best display.

I was no end anxious to be of assistance to Johnson. The funny part of it was that he wanted to win the medal for the sake of the school, and the fellows wanted the school to carry it off for the sake of Johnson. So if only my stamps would be of use to Johnson, I should benefit the school and the president; and it's an awfully jolly feeling to know you have been of some service to some one. Don't you think so?"

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Societies

Herne Bay Philatelic Society

President: Mr. MacLachlan.

Hon. Sec.: T. F. Newton, 8 Promenade Central, Herne Bay.

At the annual meeting of the Herne Bay Philatelic Society, held at Herne Bay on Wednesday, 17 October, 1906, Mr. MacLachlan was re-elected President of the Society, Messrs. G. Oyston and F. H. Barwood Vice-Presidents, Mr. G. Dukes Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. T. F. Newton Hon. Secretary. Mr. R. M. Jonas was elected Assistant Hon. Secretary, while Messrs. Brine, Bignold, Greenhead, Ridout, and Moffat were deputed to form a Committee.

Leicester Philatelic Society

President: Dr. R. Milbourne West.

Hon. Sec.: P. V. Sansoms, Tennyson Street, St. James' Road, Leicester.

Meetings: Winchester House, Welford Place, Leicester.

This Society held their first postage stamp exhibition on Saturday evening, 27 October, 1906, at the Sunday-school Memorial Hall, New Walk. The main object of the promoters of the exhibition was to encourage Philately, by affording an opportunity for the inspection of some of the leading collections in the district. The exhibition was opened by Mr. Robert Walker, C.C., and there was a good attendance. Mr. Walker pointed out

the various advantages to be gained by being a stamp collector. He mentioned that it was at one time looked upon as a childish amusement, and not fit for grown-up persons to engage upon. But matters had to-day advanced so that collectors may now be found in all circles the world over. He stated that the English as a race were shockingly ignorant of geography, and Philately was a means of obtaining a sound knowledge of that subject, as well as a knowledge of history. He hoped that the result of the exhibition would be that those who have not yet commenced collecting would be induced to do so. During the evening an address was given by Mr. T. Edwards, F.C.S., on "The Joys of Stamp Collecting," which was much appreciated. The chief item on the programme was a lecture, with limelight illustrations, by Mr. Fred J. Melville, President Junior Philatelic Society, London, on "Postage Stamps with Stories." The lecture was exceedingly interesting and amusing, and was greatly enjoyed by those present. Dr. R. Milbourne West, President, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Melville and all those who had so kindly helped to make the exhibition such an undoubted success, the vote being passed with enthusiasm.

Liverpool Philatelic Society

President: J. H. M. Savage.

Hon. Secretary: A. S. Alexander, 71 Canning Street, Liverpool.

Meetings: Hotel St. George, Lime Street, Liverpool.

THE third meeting of the present session was held under the presidency of Mr. Savage on Monday, 22 October, 1906. The full attendance which has marked the present season was again apparent. Seven new members were elected, and there were two nominations for membership.

A very good display of the stamps of Sierra Leone and Uruguay was made. The exhibitors were Messrs. Rockliff, Savage, Hughes, Clissold, Milner, Bate, Fletcher, James, McMillan, and Major Davies.

A paper was read by Mr. J. Hughes on "Some Catalogue Values Compared." The writer compared and commented on a series of prices of various stamps during the last ten years, stamps which had been before the philatelic public for a considerable number of years, and of which the catalogue price had deteriorated. Comment was made on some stamps which, although never officially issued, had at times crept into the catalogue and had also been sold by public auction. Mr. Hughes also made reference to the necessity of collectors being kept posted up in the number of stamps of any given issue, and further expressed his strong opinion that the speculation in, and consequent high pricing of, the King single watermark stamps had been of the nature of a gamble, and that but few of the issue were worth more than face plus an ordinary profit. Interesting comments on the paper were made by Messrs. Milner, Taylor, Whitworth, Savage, and Dr. Ackerley, and especially by Mr. Cuthbertson. The usual vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

North of England Philatelic Society

President: G. B. Bainbridge, J.P.

Hon. Sec.: Mark Euston, 43 Sidney Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Meetings: Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Society was held at the Y.M.C.A., Newcastle, on Thursday, 1 November, 1906, at 7.30 p.m. The Vice-President, Mr. T. D. Hume, presided, and there were eighteen members present.

The minutes of previous meeting being read and confirmed, a discussion took place upon the formation of a library, and several members present

undertook to give handbooks, magazines, and catalogues, and a sum of money was voted to supplement these promises.

Mr. Oswald Brown, of York, whose night it was for the display, was unfortunately unable through illness to travel north. In his absence the Secretary read Mr. Brown's interesting paper on "Philately," in which he told how he became a collector, which were his favourite countries, and why, and also his reasons for preferring used copies to unused. His fine collection of colonials was then passed round for examination, and proved highly interesting, though perhaps his Great Britain found equal favour with some members, for it contains among other good things a capital collection of Officials, such as 5d. and 10d. O.W., R.H. 3d. and 1d., B.E., Admiralty £1, green, I.R., etc., in fine used condition. A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Brown was moved by Major Biddulph, seconded by Mr. Outridge, and carried with acclamation, this concluding a very pleasant gathering.

Sheffield Philatelic Society

President: F. Athin.

Hon. Sec.: H. E. Standfield, 22 Parker's Road, Sheffield.

Programme, 1906-7

1906

Oct. 17. Annual Meeting.

Nov. 7. Display of New Issues.

Nov. 21. Display: New Zealand. Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A.

Dec. *5. Exhibit by the Members of 12 stamps of different countries, catalogue value not to exceed 2s. 6d. each.

Dec. 19. Display: Africa. Mr. Charles Clifford.

1907

Jan. 2. Sale and Exchange of Stamps.

Jan. 17. (Thursday)—Dinner.

Feb. 6. Display: Japan and Persia, with casual Notes.

Feb. 20. Display: New South Wales. Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A.

Mar. 6. Display: France, with casual Notes.

Mar. 20. Display: Queensland. Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A.

April *3. Exhibit by the Members of 12 stamps of different countries, catalogue value not to exceed 10s. each.

April 17. Display: South Australia. Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A.

May 1. Gossip Evening. (Recollections of Stamp Collecting.)

May 15. Display of Forgeries, with Notes.

* Stamps to the catalogue value of 5s., 3s., and 2s. will be given as prizes on each occasion. Stamps for competition must be handed to the Secretary, must be mounted on a card in three rows of four each, and must not bear any distinguishing mark or name.

Philatelic Society of Victoria

President: F. A. Jackson.

Secretary: W. Brettschneider.

Meetings: 128 Russell Street, Melbourne.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the above Society was held at the Rooms, 128 Russell Street, on Thursday, 20 September, 1906, at 8 p.m.

The President, Mr. F. Jackson, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members present.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. N. White was duly elected a member of the junior branch.

Positions in Book 160 were next balloted for, after which a sale of stamps took place. Mr. Donne then entertained the members with selections on the graphophone.

SPECIAL BARGAIN



1 novic, bistre and blue.



2 novics, yellow and purple.



3 novics, green and brown.



5 novics, bistre and emerald.



10 novics, ultramarine and yellow.



15 novics, green and blue.



20 novics, ultramarine and green.



25 novics, yellow and blue.



30 novics, bistre and purple.



50 novics, blue and lake.



1 florin, blue and carmine.



2 florins, black and bistre-brown.

MONTENEGRO.

ISSUE OF 1897-98. VIEW OF CETTINJE.

HAVING purchased the sole trade rights in the GOVERNMENT REMAINDERS of these stamps for Great Britain, British Colonies, and America, we are able to offer the above beautiful set, which is missing in almost all small collections and in many very large ones, at the following bargain price.

COMPLETE SET OF TWELVE STAMPS.

1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 50 novics, and 1 and 2 florins.

PRICE 5s., post-free. Catalogue Price, 15s. 1d.

The stamps are beautifully centred, have full gum, and we guarantee them genuine originals.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd.,

391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 21
Whole No. 99

24 NOVEMBER, 1906

Vol. IV.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

China Expeditionary Force

IN 1900 the then current stamps of India were overprinted with the initials C.E.F. (China Expeditionary Force) for the use of our soldiers in Pekin.

It will be remembered that the Boxer outbreak of 1900 culminated in a murderous attack on the Foreign Legations in Pekin, and that this country, in conjunction with others, sent troops to relieve and protect the besieged Legations.

In the final settlement with China, foreign Powers were granted the right of maintaining a permanent Legation Guard; consequently the C.E.F. stamps may be regarded as a permanent issue.

India supplied the troops for the relief of the Legations, and India also supplied and continues to supply the stamps. The Indian stamps would have been supplied without overprint or anything to denote their separate use but for the wily heathen Chinese, and it was because the rate of exchange would have enabled that interesting party to buy up all the supplies, lock, stock, and barrel, and resell them in India at a profit, that they were overprinted C.E.F. The stamps overprinted include most of the values from 3 pies to 1 rupee, but not the higher values. The stamps used were the Queen's Heads of 1882-8. Of the King's Head issue only the 1 a. has so far received the C.E.F. overprint. The other values of the King's Heads will no doubt follow as the Queen's Head supplies are exhausted.

1900. Ten values. Design: The current Queen's Head issue of Indian stamps of the 1882-8 issue, overprinted with the initials C.E.F. (China Expeditionary Force). The overprint was in black. Watermark Star. Perf.



Wmk. Star.	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
3 pies, carmine	.	0	1	0	2
2 a., green	.	0	2	—	—
1 a., plum	.	0	3	0	4
2 a., ultramarine	.	0	5	—	—
2½ a., green	.	0	6	—	—
3 a., orange	.	0	6	—	—
4 a., slate-green	.	0	8	—	—
8 a., mauve	.	1	4	—	—
12 a., purple on red	.	2	0	—	—
1 r., green and carmine	.	3	0	3	0

1902. One value. Design: The 1 a. changed in colour but not in design, overprinted as before with the initials C.E.F.

Change of colour.	Wmk. Star.	Perf.
1 a., carmine	.	0 3 —

1905(?). One value. Design: The 1 a. of the King's Head issue overprinted C.E.F. as before.



Wmk. Star.	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1 a., carmine	.	—	—	—	—

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

Newfoundland

THIS island and British colony in North America lies at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from Labrador by the eleven-mile-wide strait of Belle Isle. The early history of the island is unknown. The year 1497 is the first historical link, for it was on 24 June of that year that John Cabot discovered the island. Fisheries were established as early as the sixteenth century. We are told that in 1578 four hundred vessels, chiefly French and Spanish, were engaged in this industry. Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of the island in 1583 in the name of Queen Elizabeth. Full responsible government was granted in 1855.

Giovanni Cabot was a native of Genoa. He settled in Venice in 1461. His great desire was to discover new lands beyond thesea. Having failed, however, to get help from Spain and Portugal, he came to England in 1491 and settled in Bristol. On 5 March, 1496, Henry VII granted letters patent to John Cabot and his three sons to take possession, on behalf of England, of any unknown country that they might discover. Accordingly the Cabots set out in the *Matthew* in 1497, and on 24 June sighted the coast of Newfoundland or Labrador, along which they sailed some three hundred leagues.



On returning to England £10 was granted

to Cabot out of the privy purse. A copy of the entry in the accounts, to "Hym that found the New Isle," is printed below the portrait of Cabot on the 2 cents issue of 1891. Cabot sailed again from Bristol in 1498 with a small fleet of five ships. Nothing was ever heard of the fate of that expedition.

A portrait of Henry VII appears on the 60 cents, black, of the 1897 issue. His reign is remarkable for having witnessed some of the greatest events in modern history. Columbus discovered the West Indian Islands in 1492. Cabot, as we have seen, with a Bristol ship and Bristol sailors, discovered Labrador and Newfoundland in 1497. In that year also Vasco da



Gama sailed from Lisbon, rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and reached India by sea. These discoveries entirely changed the commercial history of Europe. Hitherto the countries on the Mediterranean Sea had been the most important. They now began to be outstripped by those countries which lay on or near the Atlantic, and Portugal, England, and Holland became the great trading nations of the world. Henry of Richmond, the son of Margaret Beaufort, great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt, and Edmund Tudor, was born in 1456. At the battle of Bosworth Field (1485) the wicked Richard III was defeated and slain by Henry, who then claimed the crown. His marriage with Elizabeth of York, the sister

of the murdered princes and daughter of Edward IV, united the rival houses of York and Lancaster. Henry's great aim was to strengthen the power of the Crown and increase the prestige of England in the eyes of Europe. For this he arranged a marriage between his son Arthur, Prince of Wales, and Katharine of Aragon. Soon after the marriage Arthur died, and Katharine was married to Henry, the surviving son, who afterwards became the notorious Henry VIII. Margaret, Henry VII's daughter, became the wife of James IV of Scotland, from whom was descended James VI of Scotland and I of England.

Henry VII died in 1509.



Two most interesting portraits of H.M. King Edward VII appeared in the 1866 and 1868-73 issues. In the latter His Majesty

is depicted as a lad in Highland costume, while in the former he appears as he was at the age of twenty-one. A later portrait of His Majesty was issued in 1898. Indeed, the succeeding years were rich in royal portraiture. H.M. Queen Victoria, H.M. Queen Alexandra, H.R.H. George, Prince of Wales, H.R.H. Princess of Wales, and the curly-headed little Prince Edward of Wales figured on the postal issues of 1897-1901.



The late Queen Victoria.
Born 1819. Died 1901.

The following are the birthdays of those members of the Royal Family whose portraits appear in this series :—

King Edward VII	. . .	9 Nov., 1841.
Queen Alexandra	. . .	1 Dec., 1844.
The Prince of Wales	. . .	3 June, 1865.
The Princess of Wales	. . .	26 May, 1867.
Prince Edward	. . .	23 June, 1894.



Our Symposium

What should be the Limitations of a Simplified Collection?

By FRED. J. MELVILLE

THE task of simplifying the catalogue for beginners will, it seems to me, of necessity be a one-man affair, and his work will be open to criticism on all sides. But if he approaches anything like a decent, well-illustrated, simplified catalogue he will earn the gratitude of all stampdom.

There are so many grades of beginners that it is undoubtedly the greatest puzzle to know for which grade his proposed catalogue must cater.

First we have the beginner—the very young beginner—who prefers quantity to quality, and to attain it annexes all the

things which, having perforations or being engraved in miniature, resemble stamps.

There is the beginner who starts off with the idea of getting a representative collection on general lines with a small outlay every week, and his wealthier confrère who tries to do the same with a large outlay. It must be remembered that many young collectors spend quite considerable amounts on their hobby.

Then there is the beginner who from the start limits his field to British or another group of colonials. To begin thus may be a mistake, but it is done frequently.

There are beginners in all spheres of life, and in every degree of youth and seniority, with ideas of how to collect, governed by their years, positions, purses, and various other circumstances.

To supply the needs of all adequately in a simplified catalogue is the task which is to be inflicted upon some poor—soul!

But as 'tis evident that even the "old uns" want us to have a simplified catalogue, it does not seem possible to effect any good purpose with half-measures. The most straightforward plan for a really simplified catalogue, to my mind, is to follow the normal issues, recognizing only the standard varieties which a Government recognizes in issuing its stamps.

What I mean is that a penny stamp of the same design and colour which the Government reprints from time to time, only to replenish the post office stock, should be represented by one entry only in the catalogue.

When stamps are ordered from the printers, in most cases it matters nothing either to the Government or to the beginner whether the printers put a little more, or a little less, arsenic in the paint, nor does it matter if the old perforating machine has got worn out and been superseded by another differing in gauge. The difference between stamps, issued first without perforations and afterwards with them, is a difference which might more reasonably be denoted, as it usually marks a step in the development of the postage-stamp system.

The texture of the paper is of no real consequence, and the watermark may be dispensed with too.

A surcharge is generally applied to change the value or scope of a stamp, or else to denote its use in a different country from that for which it was originally designed. Therefore I should include all normal surcharges, and exclude of course such freaks of overprinting as are most cherished by specialists.

But I would protest against the exclusion of adhesive postage stamps issued for use on newspapers and parcels, as they are supplied to the public in the ordinary way, and have franking power equivalent to stamps used solely on letters.

I should like to see an asterisk dotted about the catalogue to denote stamps not recommended on account of their purely speculative character.

I don't really care to say much on this subject, as it seems to me I can say nothing which has not already been said in the course of the Symposium. With Mr. Poole I agree in practically all points in this discussion, save that I would ask him to leave us our newspaper and postal parcel stamps.

The Editor of the *G. S. W.* knows from a

long career of editorship what it means to get "a quart into a pint pot." When a "meaty" manuscript of 10,000 words has to be cut down to 6000, one has to be very drastic with the blue pencil, and the fortunate individual who is to lay himself open to the "blows and buffets" of critics in providing a simplified catalogue will have to exercise a similarly incisive "pruning knife" in "cutting down" our "Gibbons" into a "little Gibbons."

There is an editorial maxim the new cataloguer might keep in mind, for it should serve him in good stead. It is so hackneyed I hesitate to quote it, but—it's all for the good of the cause. "When in doubt, leave out."

The greatest value of the simplified catalogue should be that it may serve as an introduction to the wider field of Philately. We are all interested in bringing stamp collecting, in a fascinating view, before our non-collecting brothers (and their sisters) to entice them into what we know will be good for them when they've tried it.

With regard to Mr. Ashby's suggestions in *G. S. W.* for 6 October, I am afraid he is not quite drastic enough to reduce the catalogue to the extent it will have to be reduced. Once give way to the leading watermarks and the Victorian numeral watermarks, and you open the sluice for all the others to tumble in.

The same with perforations—I presume by *kinds* of perforations Mr. Ashby means rouletting (which, of course, is not strictly perforating) and ordinary perforating. But he may mean also to include perforating by punching holes—round, square, or oval—perforating by rows of needles, Susse perforations, and all the string of roulettes, serpentine, zigzag, in coloured lines and in uncoloured lines, etc. etc.

So far as errors are concerned, to exclude these would not prevent the inclusion of the "Post Office" Mauritius. I thought Major Evans had exploded the idea of these interesting stamps being errors a long time since.

One could sympathize with Mr. B. W. W.'s remarks in the same issue, but that it is clearly not the present intention to consider the inclusion of entires in the proposed simplified catalogue. I suppose catalogues must ever be produced with a due consideration to demand and commercial requirements, and unfortunately the collecting of postal stationery does not occupy the place with our present-day collectors which it did with the older ones, as, for example, Mr. Tapling, Judge Philbrick, Mr. Westoby, E. L. Pemberton, and others. So it is scarcely to be expected that envelopes and post cards will be included.

As to Mr. B. W. W.'s other remarks, they seem more based on deficiencies in the

general catalogue, a publication which, while it may never be "ideally ideal," is nevertheless a more admirable compilation with each successive edition. As the great mass of collectors know little or nothing about the technicalities of colour and colour names, the catalogue is not rendered any less *simple* to understand by its peculiarities of naming the colours, though of course scientific accuracy is a thing to be aimed at.

I am sure that Mr. B. W. W., in whose initials I recognize a one-time valued correspondent, must realize the value of, and be thankful for, *the* catalogue, and he will no doubt agree with my philatelic motto:

"Gibbons, with all thy faults I love thee still,
My Gibbons!"

But to return to the subject under discussion. Where are the youngsters? Why don't they speak for themselves? The Symposium is open to them. They ought to come forward and tell us just what they want. I know that many of them are quite clear in their minds as to what they do want, and really their suggestions should be worth more than all the rest of the older ones put together.

Some have, to my certain knowledge, been simplifying their catalogue on lines of their own. If they will not enter the forum themselves they might at least allow us a perusal of their own attempts, and in a future issue I hope I may be allowed to describe one or two such efforts on the part of the juniors themselves.

By PERCY J. NORMAN

I HAVE been very interested in the correspondence appearing in your excellent paper under the above heading, but have noticed that all the letters have been written by more or less advanced collectors: therefore as a beginner of only a year's standing I venture to send an account of my recent experiences in dealing with the problem.

I started my collection in the usual way, putting into the album everything that came "into my mill," including cut envelopes, post cards, and wrappers, but I soon found the need of some "system"; which induced me to buy Gibbons' two catalogues and start afresh, collecting only adhesives and arranging them according to these catalogues.

A few weeks of this sufficed to show me the magnitude of the task I had undertaken, and the question arose, What can I do to simplify my collection?

Firstly I discarded the perforation gauge, which I always found rather trying in dealing with stamps of the whole world, countries like New Zealand being quite impossible to deal with according to catalogue, and collected only perf. and imperf.

I still found I had a larger task than I could well manage, and the watermark appeared to be the next item to dispense with, but I found it quite impossible to drop it altogether; it had far too great a fascination for me, and I felt I might as well "chuck" collecting stamps as give up "watermarks," so I decided to keep the leading types but no minor varieties, such as the three types of "star," but here again I met another difficulty: What about single and multiple CA?

In the end I decided to make only one set, as it is after all only a *variation* of the watermark, and therefore not for the general collector.

This last stroke reduced my task considerably, and I have never once regretted it, as it also enabled me to complete sets at a moderate cost, which otherwise would always have remained incomplete.

Varieties of shade, paper, and surcharge, I discarded with a feeling of relief—as they are undoubtedly only for the specialist—and only collected the normal types.

Lastly I excluded "Unpaid," but *not* Officials, the latter being a most interesting addition to the album, and one I think that few would care to dispense with.

To sum up. My own collection contains only adhesive stamps, leading watermarks, normal surcharges, and normal types (no varieties of shade).

I do not suggest that this letter will do anything to solve the problem in question, but send it in the hope that it may be of some interest to other beginners and general collectors (usually the same thing, I believe).

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The Philatelists' Zoo

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(Continued from page 308.)

Falcon.—"Falcon" is a general term applied to certain birds of prey that are active during the day, as opposed to those that are nocturnal in habit. The only stamp on which its portrait appears is the 45 sen of the 1875 issue of Japan. (It also appears on the current set of Corea, but in this case it is purely heraldic.) This specimen is undoubtedly the peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), which is the most typical bird of the species, and one of the most widely distributed. The falcon is noted for its courage and ferocity, and the devotion with which both parents will defend their young. It is the bird that was generally used in falconry, which was the chief sport of the aristocracy in England from the days of Alfred to those of James I. Falconry was extensively practised in the Far East. It is said to have been a popular pursuit with the Chinese four thousand years ago. It was also the imperial sport of Corea in very early times, and seems to have been a general diversion in Japan in the Middle Ages.



Giraffe.—The giraffe, or camelopard (*Giraffa camelopardalis*), is one of the artiodactyle or even-toed members of the order Ungulata. It is the tallest animal in existence, and is confined exclusively to Africa. One of these interesting animals is shown on the lower values of the current set of Nyassan stamps.

The giraffe obtains its name of camelopard from the fact that the skin is spotted like that of the leopard, whilst the neck is long and gives it some distant resemblance to a camel. The animal has two "horns" or bony prominences only a few inches in height, and covered with hairy skin, on top of the head, and there is also a dome-shaped protuberance between the eyes which is sometimes called the third horn. Its long neck and limbs allow it to browse with ease on the young shoots of high trees. The bulls grow to a height of eighteen or nineteen feet, but the females are usually much smaller. The giraffe is gradually being exterminated, and



is now found nowhere south of the Limpopo. In spite of the nature of its diet, it is a desert and not a forest animal. It seldom drinks, and finds this an operation of much difficulty, for it has to "spread-eagle" the fore legs in order to reach the water. The hoofs are large and it can kick with great force, this being its only method of defence when attacked. It is a harmless and inoffensive animal, and lives in herds with an old male as leader.

Its towering height enables the animal to command a much more extensive view than any of its fellows. It is itself, however, much exposed to view, though its reddish-brown colour harmonizes so beautifully with the scrub among which it lives that it is often difficult to discover. The natives hunt it on horseback, often using swords, which are aimed at the flying giraffe's legs, one cut delivered at the hocks bringing it down. When running it hurls showers of stones and earth on its pursuers, a fact which has given rise to the ancient fable that it consciously pelts its enemies. It moves like a camel, using both the legs on one side at the same time.

Gnu.—The gnu, or wildebeest, is the name given to two species of the antelope family. They are animals of grotesque form, seeming to combine parts of the buffalo, horse, deer, etc. Horns are present in both sexes, the withers are higher than the haunches, the head is broad and short, the mane erect, the tail long and furnished with hairs throughout its length. The specimen shown on the current stamps of the Orange River Colony is the white-tailed gnu (*Connochates gnu*), which is confined to South Africa. The other species, the brindled gnu (*Connochates taurina*), occurs chiefly in East Africa.



Goose (Wild).—The goose is a member of the family Anatidae, and is very closely related to the ducks and swans, and more indirectly with the flamingoes. The dollar values of the 1897 set and the current issue for China show a wild goose on the wing, but as "wild goose" is a rather loose term, I have been unable to trace exactly which species of the



goose family this bird is. It is probably the gray-lag goose (*Anserina cinereus*), which is a widely distributed species, and one that often migrates long distances.

The Chinese name for this bird is *hung*, and quite an interesting story attaches to it. According to an ancient legend, one of the emperors of China sent a special ambassador to the sovereign of a country situated on the northern borders of the Celestial Empire. Instead of treating this messenger with the respect to which his ambassadorial office entitled him, the northern king made him a prisoner and placed him into slavery, and he had to work as a cattle-minder. One day, presumably when tending his cattle, he caught a wild goose, and remembering that these birds regularly migrated north and south, he attached a letter to it addressed to his emperor and set the bird at liberty. The Chinese monarch was out shooting one day—it is a little pastime popular with rulers the world over—and, marvellous to relate, he shot a goose. We do not wish this to be taken as any reflection on his shooting powers, but the wonderful part of the story is that this was *the* goose, and so the letter fell direct into the emperor's hands. Of course, the ambassador was rescued and his captor was severely punished—doubtless in some extra-refined celestial manner—for his treachery. From this pretty fable comes the common expression the Chinese have for the mails—*hung pien*, which may be interpreted as “the convenience of the wild goose.”

According to Mr. Howes, the bird shown on the 12 sen stamp of the 1875 issue for Japan is also a wild goose. This is known to the Japanese by the name of *gan*, and the reeds with which it is surrounded are called *ashi*. It is said that the geese, in flying on long journeys, carry rushes in their beaks, which they drop on the water before alighting and then land on them. For this reason geese and rushes are always figured together. The Japanese artists usually associate the wild goose with autumn or winter, and paintings in which it occurs will be found to typify one of these two seasons.

Hippopotamus.—The hippopotamus, or river-horse, is a large African artiodactyle mammal, belonging to the division Suinæ, or pig-like forms. The bulky body sometimes reaches a length of 14 ft., with a height of about 3 ft. 8 in. It has an enormous head and the largest mouth of any living mammal, with the exception of the whale. It has very short, thick legs, and there are four toes on each foot almost equal in size, and all touch the ground in walking. It was formerly widely distributed throughout the lakes and large rivers of Africa, but is now only found in certain districts. It is essentially an aquatic animal, spending most of its time floating on the water or walking along the

bottom, though it can trot at a good pace on land if occasion warrants it.

On some of the Liberian stamps the pygmy or Liberian hippopotamus (*Hippopotamida liberiensis*) is shown. This animal is not much larger than a pig, and is only found in West Africa. It is less aquatic in its habits than its larger brother, and seems to inhabit swamps and damp forests.



Honey Bear.—See Bear.

Horse.—On the 2 c. value of the United States Omaha commemoration issue of 1898, a scene typifying “Farming in the West” is exhibited, and in this specimens of our equine friend are shown.

The horse (*Equus caballus*) is a highly specialized member of the order Ungulata, and differs in many important particulars from its near allies the asses and zebras. The mane is long and flowing, the tail is covered with long hairs from the root to the extremity, and as compared with asses and zebras, the head is proportionately smaller, the ears shorter, the legs longer, and the hoofs broader. While the majority of mammals have their limbs terminating in four or five digits, the horse alone has but one toe on each foot. This toe has a greatly developed nail or hoof, and on these the animal walks.

Huia.—The huia (*Heteralocha acutirostris*) is an interesting bird of the Corvidæ, or crow, family found only in New Zealand, and two specimens are depicted on the current 3d. stamps used in this colony. There is a remarkable difference between the two sexes, for while the hen bird has a long, curved bill, the cock has a short, stout beak. The plumage is greenish black, the tail being tipped with white.



(To be continued.)

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Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BERGEDORF—*continued*

Issue of 10 November, 1861. 4 Schillinge, black on brown

Genuine.—Lithographed, the best executed of the set, in dull black, on wove paper of a sort of dirty Indian-red, or Sienna-red colour, which the catalogues generally agree to denominate "brown." There are 55 linked rings, as before. There is a very tiny dot in the ring on the left side, near the bases of the IE of VIER. This dot is not in the centre of the ring,

but close to the left-hand edge of it. In the ring on the right side of the stamp, between the tops of the LL of SCHILLING, there is another tiny dot, not in the centre of the ring, but at its extreme right-hand edge. These dots could certainly not be seen, unless specially looked for, with the microscope. The eagle's tail is the same as in the genuine $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling. All the balls touch both frame and rings. The upper half of the shield on the breast of the eagle shows parts of four thin, vertical lines; and the lower half shows four thick ones. The beak is nearly closed, and has a sort of Roman-nosed outline. The eye is a small, distinct outlined circle, not shaded. The spiral part of the post-horn is shaded with vertical lines. Eleven feathers in the wing are tolerably easy to see, and the tip of the wing touches the junction between two rings. The end of the tail hangs down very distinctly, a good distance below the base of the castle. The figures in the corners are exactly alike, except that the left-hand point of the 4 in the left top corner is a little sharper than the points of the others. The middle v-part of the M of POSTMARKE is sharply pointed. The foot of the eagle shows two claws, pointing to the left side of the stamp, one directly downwards, and the fourth obliquely down towards the post-horn. The tail of each R of BERGEDORF is, as it were, pinched off to a point, which is directed obliquely downwards to the right.

First Forgery.—Lithographed, in jet-black, on pale buff wove paper. There are only 53 linked rings.]

Second Forgery.—This is Fohl's. Lithographed, in dull black, on wove paper, very similar to that of the genuine in colour. There are 55 linked rings, as in the genuine, but without the dots. They are fairly regular. The eagle's tail is a black mass of solid colour. The upper half of the shield is perfectly blank, and the lower half is almost solid black. The eagle has a head like a greyhound, with a rather blunt nose; and there is no eye to be seen. The shading on the spiral part of the post-horn follows the outline, instead of being vertical. No more than eight

feathers, large and small, can be made out in the wing of the eagle; and the tip of it touches almost the *middle* of a ring instead of the junction between two rings. The end of the tail is very little lower than the base-line of the castle. All the figures differ slightly, either in shape or position: the point of the one in the left top corner goes too near to the left outline of the containing-square; that in the right top corner has its point too blunt and drooping; that in the left bottom corner has its oblique outline somewhat curved, instead of straight; and that in the right bottom corner has its transverse tail longer than the tails of the other three. The large end of the post-horn comes *very* close to the base of the castle. The middle v-part of the M of POSTMARKE is cut off square, instead of being pointed. Two of the claws of the eagle point to the left, as in the genuine; but *both* the others point downwards. The tail of the first R of BERGEDORF is like the genuine; while the tail of the second R is cut off square.

Third Forgery.—Lithographed, in jet-black, on pinkish-grey wove paper, which looks a sort of lilac at a distance. There are 55 rings, as in the genuine, but without the dots, and they are not very regular, some of them not overlapping so far as the others. The eagle's tail, in my specimen, is a solid mass of colour. The ball below the H in the right upper spandrel is at some distance from the rings; and the ball above the A, in the right lower spandrel, does not actually touch the rings, though it is very near. The upper half of the shield shows one *transverse* line, with (generally) a v-shaped mark standing on the transverse line; the lower half of the shield is nearly solid, but four thick vertical lines can usually be made out, by the aid of the microscope. The upper mandible of the beak is very little curved, and it is not like the beak of an eagle at all. The eye seems to have a crescent-shaped line of shading across it. The spiral part of the post-horn is shaded with irregular dots. There seem to be only six feathers in the wing, but my specimen is partly covered by the postmark just there, so there may be more than six, but certainly not more than about eight. The foot of the eagle is very indistinct in my specimen; but, as far as I can make out, one claw points upwards, one obliquely down to the left, one to the right, and one directly downwards. The tip of the wing does not touch the rings.

Fourth Forgery.—This counterfeit is no longer in my possession, so I reproduce the description from the second edition. Lithographed, in intense black, on almost salmon-coloured wove paper. There are 55 linked rings, as in the genuine. The ball under the H in the right-hand top spandrel does not touch the rings, the ball above the A in the right-hand bottom spandrel



does not touch the rings, and the ball above the L in the left-hand top spandrel does not touch the rings. All the lettering of the stamp is very long and thin, not half as broad as in the genuine. All the lines of the background, on the right of the castle, are almost straight, and very wide apart. The tip of the eagle's wing does not touch the rings. The tube of the post-horn is far too thick, and is almost the same thickness all the way, except just at the "bell" end. Between the wing and neck of the eagle there are four almost straight lines of background. The E of the word SCHILLINGE is at a considerable distance from the side of the frame.

Fifth Forgery.—Lithographed, in jet-black, on pale salmon-coloured wove paper. There are only 42 rings, irregularly linked, and without dots.

Sixth Forgery.—This is a frightful thing, and would hardly deceive the veriest tyro. Very coarsely lithographed, in dull black, on very thick, dull buff wove paper. The rings are represented by 42 white pearls, on a black, circular band. I have seldom seen a worse counterfeit of any stamp.

Seventh Forgery.—Rather nicely lithographed, in jet-black, on stout, dark brown wove paper, very nearly the colour of the old Brunswick $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr. There are only 39 rings.

In all these forgeries of the 4 schillinge, No. 2 is the only one in which the colour of the paper comes anything near that of the genuine stamps; and even this said No. 2 is far too red, being almost exactly the colour of the second reprint.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As before.

First Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Second Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Third Forgery.—98. The bars are rather more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart.

Fourth Forgery.—98. Five thick bars, a little over 3 mm. apart.

Fifth Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Sixth Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Seventh Forgery.—Uncancelled.

(To be continued.)

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Chinese Postal Service

THE political changes which are taking place in China closely affect the postal service, and may affect its postal issues. Meanwhile the following extract from a telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Peking, dated 7 November, will be of interest as a statement of the present position of matters.

In the readjustment of offices decreed last night the most important change is the creation of the new Board of Communications, called the Yu-chuan-pu, to control the telegraphs and steamship lines, both now under the Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, the railways, now under the Board of Commerce, and the posts, now a branch of the Maritime Customs. In this connexion it is necessary to remember that the Chinese postal service was created by Sir R. Hart as a branch of the Maritime Customs by the Imperial decree of 20 March, 1896. Three days later the first loan contract guaranteeing no change in the Customs as at present constituted was signed. A second similar contract was signed on 1 March, 1898. It is obvious, therefore, that the postal service is an integral portion of the Imperial Maritime Customs under Sir R. Hart. Moreover, at the Postal Conference in Rome on 9 May this year China officially declared that the postal service was and would continue under the auspices of the Maritime Customs. For this reason China gained the approval of the congress when it was announced that her policy aspired to admission to the Postal Union before the next congress. The postal service here is so remarkably successful under the present control that all would regret to see it exposed to the risk of deterioration under an untrained native administration.

Western Australia and the Commonwealth

MEASURES are being taken to refer to a vote of the people the decision of the legislators of Western Australia to break away from the Commonwealth. Our friends of the Commonwealth seem to have tackled a bigger job than they can well manage, for up to the present their success has not been conspicuous. We stamp collectors are deeply interested in the question, because of the all-round

muddle which characterizes the postal section of Commonwealth matters.

The City of London Philatelic Society

MR. W. B. EDWARDS, the new President of the City of London Philatelic Society, formerly the Enterprise Philatelic Society, is to be congratulated upon the adoption of a more active programme for interesting the members in the work of the Society. The latest evidence of greater activity reaches me in the form of a manuscript, or rather type-written magazine, which is on its round amongst the members. The members are invited to contribute papers and criticisms, and these will be typed and circulated amongst the members. The first number of this admirable idea for arousing the interest of the members and keeping them in touch with each other lies before me, accompanied with the kind permission of the President to make any extracts I please.

Restoring Buckled Stamps

HERE is an excellent wrinkle for restoring stamps that have buckled or curled up, as mint stamps will in hot weather or in heated rooms.

On one of the recent very hot days, when there was a deficiency of moisture in the air, clearly shown by the wet and dry bulb thermometers, I left a page of Northern and Southern Nigerias in mint state exposed to the air (No. 1, the £1, single CA, was unfortunately not there). Returning some time later, I found the stamps badly curled up, so that it was impossible to shut the book, the gum having of course contracted. After a natural period of hesitation, I placed the book open in a drawer with a wet sponge in the corner, and in an hour or so had the satisfaction of seeing the stamps in their right mind again, the moisture having been restored to the air enclosed in the drawer.

Siam: A New Discovery

HERE is another note from the same source.

We are all liable to make mistakes, to use a well-worn phrase which is often used as an excuse, but the typesetter of the Siamese surcharge, 1 ait on 64 atts, must surely take the cake. In addition to the known catalogued errors, I have recently come across a triple error. The word "atts" is used instead of "att," the final "S" is a capital, and this "S" is inverted! I have the 2 atts with a stop between the "t" and the "s," and the 4 atts with a small "a" (uncatalogued).

The Uses of a MS. Magazine

THE uses of a manuscript magazine thus started by the City of London are manifold. It affords an excellent medium for an interchange of opinion and information amongst the members, and instruction for those members who do not feel equal to joining in the contributions of the more experienced. When a good paper is read at a meeting, that can be read instructively apart from any accompanying display, its circulation in such a magazine will afford absent members opportunities of perusal which they cannot fail to appreciate.

The New South Wales 3d. Stamp

MR. A. F. BASSET HULL, writing in the *Australian Philatelist*, claims for the current 3d. of New South Wales a length of life that establishes another record of a stamp of that colony surviving for fifty years without change of design. This 3d. stamp was engraved by Perkins Bacon & Co. in 1854, but it was not brought into use till 1856, and on 10 October, 1906, it completed its fifty years of continuous use.

New United States Stamps

THE following extract from the *Metropolitan Philatelist* (New York) is an ominous bit of news for us stamp collectors.

We stand a good chance of having a new set of stamps next year, as the American Bank Note Company of New York outbid the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing in proposals submitted to the Postmaster-General to-day, for furnishing postage stamps and books of stamps to the Post Office Department for the four years beginning 1 February, 1907. For ordinary postage stamps of all denominations the New York concern bid \$0.0550 a thousand, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing \$0.057. For special delivery stamps the Company asked ten cents a thousand and the Bureau 15.6 cents.

The company quoted lower figures on nearly every denomination and kind. The specifications provide that the ordinary postage stamps of other denominations than the one and two cent for the twenty-six largest post offices of the Presidential class, in round numbers about 5,900 offices, shall be overprinted from electrotpe plates across the face with the names of these post offices respectively, and the abbreviated names of the States in which they are located.

It is to be hoped that this news is not quite so bad as it looks. Is it not possible that present plates may be used by the new contractors? We have just had a long, full set of Philippines, and another long, full set of U.S. stamps will be clearing our pockets at a rapid pace.

International Prepaid Replies

THE Postmaster-General states in a letter to a correspondent that a scheme has been adopted for enabling the sender of a letter from one country of the Postal Union to another to prepay a reply. The plan will not take effect until 1 October, 1907.

Special Correspondence

Our South American Letter

MONTEVIDEO, 11 October, 1906

Philatelic Exhibition

SOME months ago I wrote you that it was proposed to hold a Philatelic Exhibition in Buenos Ayres under the auspices of the Philatelic Society of Argentina, and I now have pleasure in forwarding you a slight sketch of the programme. The Exhibition is to be held from 27th to 31st inst., and it is to be formally opened by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs. It is to take place in Prince George's Hall, and the exhibits and secretarial offices will occupy seven of the salons of that building.

Class I is to be devoted to general collections.

Class II and subdivisions. Postage stamps of the Argentine Republic. Collections of a continent or group of countries.

Class III. Collections of rare postage stamps scientifically and artistically arranged.

Class IV. Fiscal stamps of the Argentine Republic.

Class V. General collections of Fiscal stamps, and also of one or more countries.

Classes VI and VII. Postal stationery.

Classes VIII and IX. Philatelic literature, and exhibits by stamp engravers and manufacturers of postage stamps.

The event is being looked forward to with great interest, and given the large number of local philatelists, elementary and advanced, it ought to prove a great success. Some philatelists so far away as Hungary and Germany have sent exhibits.

Ecuador: New Issue

The postal authorities of the Republic of Ecuador have decided to issue new stamps during 1907-8 to the value of 460,000 sucres. The following particulars are taken from the Official Decree:—

- 1,000,000 of 1 c., red, with portrait of Roca.
- 1,000,000 of 2 c., sky-blue, with portrait of Noboa.
- 1,000,000 of 3 c., yellow, with monument of Diez de Agosto.
- 2,000,000 of 5 c., rose, with portrait of Urbina.
- 1,000,000 of 10 c., dark blue, with portrait of Garcia Moreno.
- 500,000 of 20 c., light green, with portrait of Carrion.
- 100,000 of 50 c., with portrait of Espinosa.
- 50,000 of 1 sucre, dark green, with portrait of Borrero.

On the opening day of the recent Pan-American Congress in Rio de Janeiro, the following Commemorative stamps were to be sold to the public for postal service in Brazil only:—

100 reis and 200 reis, adhesives, perf. 11; post cards of 50 reis; and letter cards of 100 reis and 200 reis. It was intended to have the stamps on sale for sixty days, but there was such a rush for them that the supply was exhausted in ten days. I understand that the surcharged stamps of 1898 and 1899 are again being sold at the Brazilian post offices. I have just received a letter from Rio bearing two of the 2000 reis stamps of 1899.

Argentine: Current Issue, Low Values

A contract has just been signed between the Postmaster-General and the Technical School

here for the further printing of 5 mils., 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., and 7 c. of the present issue. We have been without the 7 c. value for nearly a year, and it was confidently expected by the local philatelists that this value had been suppressed. I know of many who have bought up whole panes of this value as a "spec," but now they will have to disgorge. The mania for Commemorative stamps seems to be spreading. In order to raise funds for the victims of the recent earthquake in Chili, it has been suggested to the Philatelic Society of Santiago that a charity stamp should be printed for distribution amongst the South American Republics, but I do not suppose the idea will "catch on."

A. H. DAVIS.

Miscellaneous

The Indian Post Office

THE annual report on the Indian postal service for 1905-6, issued at Simla on 26 October, includes a review of the progress of the department for the past five years, and is a remarkable record of continuous expansion. The estimated number of postal articles issued for delivery during 1905-6 amounted to 734 millions, or 56 millions more than in the previous year. Letters and post cards from the United Kingdom numbered 7,939,242, and newspapers, book packets, and samples 10,322,809, the increases being one million and 30,000 respectively. More than 64 per cent of the whole foreign parcel traffic of the year was with this country. Nearly 106 million more post cards were delivered than in 1900-1, the first year of the quinquennial period, this being largely due to the popularity of advertising and pictorial post cards, and in the five years the number of letters and post cards sent from India to this country has doubled. As is inevitable in a land where so many tongues are spoken and where the masses are so uneducated, the percentage of articles dealt with in the dead-letter branch is high. The total number for the year was over six millions, and of these 1,914,000 were finally deposited as "dead." Some 5½ millions of "value payable" articles were sent through the post, the declared value of which was six crores of rupees, or four millions sterling, and the commission earned by the post office for collecting this aggregate was over 8½ lakhs of rupees. Over 20 million money orders were issued during the year, their aggregate value being £2,416,333. In the savings bank there were 1,115,758 active accounts, and the total amount at the credit of depositors was close upon 14 crores (£9,333,333). A very large increase in the number of rural offices opened during the year had the effect of reducing the number of village postmen, but the total number of messengers is very much higher than it was five years ago. The shortest time occupied in the transit of mails from London to Bombay was 13 days 7 hours and 52 minutes, and the average for the year was 13 days 14 hours and 29 minutes, while in the opposite direction the quickest transit was 12 days 23 hours and 29 minutes.—*The Times*.

Austrian Newspaper Stamps

A SHORT time ago I read a notice from the Ministry of Commerce which throws a clear light on this question. How often has the happy possessor of a Mercury grumbled that the margins of his stamps are small or non-existent! Senf's, in their catalogue, make a special note that a large percentage of these stamps have bad margins on one or two sides.

No doubt most philatelists think this is simply caused by carelessness. Unfortunately this is not so. It is carefully and deliberately done to cheat the revenue. Take, for instance, a sheet of 16 stamps printed in four rows of four stamps. The man who has to frank the papers cuts this sheet, seemingly unintentionally, in such a manner that horizontally as well as vertically he makes five rows instead of four, so that he gets 25 stamps instead of 16. On a sheet of 100 two-heller stamps a newspaper gains in this manner 42 heller, which for a small newspaper will result in a saving of 40-50 kronen daily.

The Austrian Post Office has, however, found this clever dodge out, and refuses to accept any newspapers which are not franked with perfect stamps, so that now, so far as stamps issued in the future, the above foot-note in Senf's will cease to apply.

Unfortunately the new regulations cannot restore the margins to the old Mercuries, fine copies of which are certainly hard to find.—*Mekel's Weekly*.

Southern Nigeria

MR. ERNEST C. HODGETTS, writing us under date Calabar, Southern Nigeria, 3 October, draws attention to a communication from Mr. Thos. Whitworth in the *Fortnightly* of 8 September last. He contradicts a fact stated in the extract given by Mr. Whitworth from a letter from Calabar, dated 29 June, namely, that "in the course of a week or two Lagos and Southern Nigeria stamps will both be on sale at every post office in Southern Nigeria," and proceeds as follows:—

"Of course letters may be franked with either Lagos or Southern Nigeria stamps, but since

1 July not a single S.N. stamp has been sold at any P.O. in the colony, with one exception. On 13 September, as far as Calabar is concerned, the 1s. Lagos was exhausted, and since that date the 1s. S.N. has again been issued. This is the only Southern Nigerian stamp issued at the present time, and no more will be sold until the stock of Lagos exhausts itself!

"The fact that Mr. Whitworth received a letter from Calabar, dated 29 June, bearing a S.N. stamp, does not in any way prove that such stamps can now be bought in Calabar. In fact, on that day the Lagos stamps had not been issued at all in Southern Nigeria. I take it a 2d. Mauritius, 1847, could be to-day used to frank a letter from that colony!

"Whether any new stamp will be issued remains to be seen, but at the present time the S. Nigerian, excepting the 1s., ARE obsolete."

Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.

New Post Card Regulations

THE following revised regulations relative to post cards have been issued by the Postmaster-General, and are now in force: The minimum size allowed for cards used as post cards will be 4 inches in length by 2½ inches in width. Cards with the

stamps in payment of postage affixed to the back instead of to the address side will no longer be taxed as letters; but the public is strongly urged to affix the stamps to the address side. In addition to the postage or revenue stamps and the small address label already permitted, it will be permissible to attach to a post card (a) a gummed label, not exceeding 2 in. in length by ¾ in. in width, bearing the name and address of the sender of the card; and (b) engravings, illustrations, drawings, and photographs on very thin paper, provided that they are completely adherent, either on the back of the card or on the left-hand half of the address side. The Postmaster-General will apply these new regulations to post cards of all kinds, whether addressed to places in the United Kingdom or to places in a colony or foreign country; and, moreover, single post cards of private manufacture addressed to places abroad will no longer be taxed in the British Post Office on account of the omission of the title "Post Card." But no guarantee can at present be given that the same privileges will be allowed by the Post Offices of other countries, although there is reason to believe that in many quarters the treatment of this office will be continued, and the post cards delivered without charge if the proper rate of postage is prepaid.

Ingle-nook Yarns

The Reunion

By C. RAYMOND MEGSON

CHAPTER IV

A PECULIAR nervousness beset me when outside my old friend's door, but having gone so far it would have been foolish to retreat. A feeling of pride urged me to retrace my steps, and rewrap my collection to send away with the others; but I mastered this. I so wanted to help my Brazilian specialist. Fellows like him are as difficult to meet with as, as—decent used copies of old English.

As in the days of yore—you know, of a fortnight ago—I walked into his study without ceremony. There he sat alone—misery personified. He looked up, and started as he beheld me.

"To what may I attribute the pleasure of this visit?" he asked ironically. This speech stung me. Rather disconcerting for a start, wasn't it?

But I took into consideration the great disappointment he had so recently sustained.

"To what you will; but listen to me before you do any specifying," I replied. "I have heard of your misfortune, and as the fellows are jolly keen," and then I corrected myself by saying, "have centred their hopes in you" (one had to be a bit formal on an occasion such as this), "I feel it my duty to assist you, if at all possible, to make your Brazilian display as complete as it was before the accident."

He jumped from his chair as though he had suddenly discovered an upturned pin—not by

the sense of sight, though. He shook my hand warmly, and I believe there was the suspicion of a tear in his eye, although my vision was for some reason or other a bit blurred, so I am not sure about it. I am not ashamed to own that I felt a bit funny round the back of my eyes, you fellows; but don't think I'm a big kid. There is something all over you feels funny when you see a chap such as Johnson looking as though he wanted to weep—and he can almost lick any two chaps in the school, and is a champion at sport.

"Urquhart, I've been a fool," he ejaculated.

"Not so big a one as I, and now we understand one another again, let's get to business. Time is short," I replied.

He looked at me in an amazed manner. "Do you mean to suggest robbing your own collection which you have prepared for exhibition to enable me to enrich mine?"

"If at all possible," I replied.

"No, old chap. Thanks very much; but I couldn't think of it. To spoil your collection to complete my Brazilian show; to spoil your chances of winning a prize simply to feed my selfish desires! Thanks, old chap; but I really couldn't think of such a thing."

"Neither could I think of such a thing;" was my rejoinder.

"You talk in enigmas," he replied.

"It is for the sake of the school that I wish to make this—to do this. A secretary should be

willing to make any sacrifice for his society. And look here, Johnson—well, let us see if it is at all possible to complete your Brazilians with my help."

He reluctantly consented, and after a short space of time we found that it was quite possible to replace the stamps which had been spoilt.

After a long and serious argument, I prevailed upon him to take the necessary stamps from my collection. It was a difficult task, though, I can tell you, and exhausted all my ingenuity. I had to refer to the society, and say into what a state of confusion and chaos the members' feelings had been precipitated, how this was the only way of making them smile again, and all that sort of thing, you know; piling on the agony. At last he surrendered, and I wanted to shriek with joy.

It took us but a short time to mount the few stamps to complete his display. When we had finished the work, I gathered the cards, and placing them on Johnson's ready outstretched arms, said, "Quick march!" he strode away joyfully, and I sneaked up to my study.

Entering the room where all the other fellows were, Johnson rushed forward shouting "Hurrah!" in a most jubilant voice. He couldn't wave his arms, though, as you will know, and that was a beastly shame, because I think it helps a fellow, when he is excited and happy, to jump about like a wild Indian.

The fellows instinctively guessed the reason of their president's delight. "How have you managed it?" they eagerly inquired, and bombarded him with a volley of questions. And then Johnson played the silly ass by returning a fire of rot about my help and all that sort of thing.

"Where is Urquhart?" they asked.

"He must have gone to his study," replied Johnson. "Fetch him down."

And as I sat alone I heard a timid rap at my study door, and a youngster entered. "Please, Johnson wants you!" he said. "Oh! say I'm busy," I replied. The youngster vanished, but presently I heard the sound of many footsteps, and presently a lot of the fellows entered my room and carried me downstairs with inverted head, and—though it was an accident, you chaps—I received "a dot on the eye." They made a lot of silly fuss, and sang "For he's a jolly good fellow," and indulged in all manner of tomfoolery.

I should like you fellows to understand that I do not tell you this because of any feeling of vanity, or through any vainglorious propensities, so don't think it, but simply because it must be related to make the narrative complete. I had behaved like an ass over the forgery and valuation branch, and when a fellow has acted like a Midas-eared idiot, the best thing he can do is to make the utmost possible amends. Don't you think so? Besides, I don't take any credit for having made a sacrifice, which the fellows said I had done. Any fellow worth his salt would have done the same as I.

There is not much left to say, you chaps, and I am sorry the story is so "pepper-castered" with the first personal singular; but really I can't avoid it under the circumstances, and I'm willing to chance being considered egotistical rather than lose the opportunity of telling you fellows how Johnson and I became friendly again.

On the day of the exhibition we had a glorious time. There was a really fine display, considering it was only a schoolboy affair; and the Major showed some fine Capes, to make up the show a bit.

When we had had a good look round we had tea. Meanwhile the judges decided as to the awarding of the various prizes.

Johnson won the gold medal, much to the fellows' delight. The Major spoke most highly of his display, and said it embodied deep study and love for the exhibitor's hobby, careful and conscientious compilation and arrangement, and all that sort of thing, you know.

The other fellows of our school society, too, secured more prizes than did our competitors, which was jolly good, and it has given such a fillip to Barratry's Philatelic Society. But best of all, I am friendly with Johnson again.

THE END

BARBADOS

By E. D. Bacon and F. H. Napier

With a History and Description of the Star-watermarked Papers of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.

This important publication, consisting of 120 pages, is illustrated with three sheets of autotypes of stamps (specially showing all the varieties of the 1d. on half of 5s.), three facsimile reproductions of the Star watermarks, an Appendix containing copies of original correspondence, etc. etc., a list of the number of Stamps of each value printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. and Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

Price 7s. 6d. in strong cover, or 10s. 6d. well bound in cloth, gilt edges; post-free 3d. extra.

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS

Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows:—

One Shilling per Stamp, postage and registration extra.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information. The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—

B = Bogus, i.e. never existed; F = Forged; G = Genuine; GF = Stamp Genuine, surcharge Forged; R = Reprint; W = Watermark.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
39, Strand, London, W.C.

Philatelic Societies

We fear that the pressure on our space will compel us to restrict the Reports of Philatelic Societies. Fortunately several of those which have been very freely reported in our pages have their own specially appointed organs, and therefore will not need our help. The only exceptions we propose to make are the Philatelic Society of London and the Herts Society.

Glasgow and West of Scotland

*President: J. J. F. X. King, F.E.S.
Hon. Sec.: J. Douglas Gatto, 113 Douglas Street, Glasgow.
Meetings: Monthly, 562 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.
Annual Subscriptions: Seniors, 2s. 6d.; Juniors, 1s. 6d.*

THE usual monthly meeting of the Society was held on 6 November, 1906, within the rooms, 562 Sauchiehall Street, the President, Mr. James J. F. X. King, F.E.S., presiding. After the ordinary business of the Society had been transacted, Mr. John Muir read a paper entitled "Varieties of Paper." In the course of his paper he explained in detail the various classes of paper and mode of manufacture so far as these have been used in the production of stamps. Exhaustive reference was made to the various stamp issues using different classes of paper, and it was shown what a very wide field was opened in cataloguing when the collector took account among his other varieties of the kind of paper on which the various issues came to be printed. Thereafter a general discussion took place, which was followed by displays, "German and German States," by the members.

Hull Philatelic Society

*President: Thomas Thompson
Hon. Secretary: E. W. Drury, 29 Bond Street, Hull.
Meetings: Fortnightly; Tuesdays, 8 p.m.*

A MEETING of this Society was held at its rooms, Bond Street, Hull, on 5 November, 1906, the President, Thomas Thompson, Esq., in the chair.

The evening was devoted to a display of the stamps of Barbados, contributed by Ernest Heginbottom, Esq., Woodfield, Rochdale, who had sent his valuable collection of the stamps of this island, together with his copious notes, which were read with interest.

The collection comprised practically every known variety of stamps issued, including many of the rare varieties of perforation, some on original envelopes, split provisionals, and all the rare types of the 1d. on halves of the 5s. Great interest was shown in these stamps, and a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Heginbottom for his kindness in placing so very valuable a selection at the disposal of the Society.

Selections of stamps were also shown by the President and Mr. C. H. Woolf.

Junior Philatelic Society

*President: Fred J. Melville.
Hon. Treas.: H. F. Johnson.
Hon. Sec.: L. Sauvournin, 62 Long Lane, Aldersgate Street,
Meetings: Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C. (E.C.
Annual Subscription: 2s. 6d.
Entrance fee: 2s. 6d. No Entrance fee for ladies or for Juniors.*

THE third meeting of the season was held in Exeter Hall on Saturday, 3 November, 1906. Three visitors and fifty-nine members were present.

An auction, conducted by the Hon. Auctioneer, Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, F.A.I., was held previous to the meeting, and nearly one hundred lots changed hands.

The President took the chair at 8 p.m. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and the following new members were

unanimously elected: Messrs. Franz Ludwig, Notts; H. Wesley Legg, U.S.A.; A. P. Yaremij, Turkey.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledged the following donations to the library: *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, *The West End Philatelist*, *Le Postillon*, *De Nederlandische Philatelist*, and *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

The Hon. Secretary announced that Messrs. Lewis May & Co., of 15 King William Street, W.C., had joined the discount scheme of the Society.

The Chairman announced that a branch of the Society would be founded in Brighton on 8 December next. As many of the officials of the Society would travel to Brighton for that occasion and spend the week-end there, it was hoped that many other members would do the same, and give the new branch a good start.

Mr. E. J. Nankivell, Editor of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, then read a paper entitled "Our Philatelic Periodicals and the Men who run them." Mr. Nankivell narrated his own experiments and experiences as philatelic editor, as well as those of Major Evans, Mr. Castle, and other well-known collectors. Interesting details of the vicissitudes of several journals in their early days were given, and the members present keenly relished this "peep behind the scenes" of philatelic journalism, especially as the facts narrated were quite new to the younger ones, and had been forgotten by the elder.

Mr. Nankivell advised all collectors to subscribe to one, if not more periodicals, for in no other way was it possible to obtain a knowledge of new issues, and of the constant discovery of varieties that were being made by their brother collectors. He recommended the formation in every Society of a library, where members and especially beginners could find all the information that they might require.

Mr. D. Ellis, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Nankivell, said the Society should be very grateful to him for his interesting description of the perils and troubles of philatelic editors.

Mr. H. W. Westcott, in seconding the vote of thanks, said he feared that collectors did not support the philatelic Press to the extent it deserved. Every collector should subscribe to two or three papers at least. All collectors owed a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Nankivell and his brother editors for the great help and guidance they received from these gentlemen in the pursuit of their hobby.

Several members, including Mr. Gilbert-Lodge and the President, took part in the discussion.

The vote of thanks was passed amid cheers, and Mr. Nankivell briefly replied.

The display of the evening was provided by Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht, Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Branch of the Society, who sent his fine collection of Guatemala for exhibition. Nearly eighty cards were needed to hold this collection, and the condition of the specimens left nothing to be desired. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Albrecht, and Mr. Nankivell, in supporting it, said he had not often seen a collection so neatly arranged.

Junior Philatelic Society Manchester Branch

President: I. J. Bernstein.
Hon. Sec.: J. R. M. Abrecht, 2 Seadly Terrace, Pendleton.
Meetings: Y. M. C. A.

THE eleventh meeting was held at the Y. M. C. A., Peter Street, on 1 November. There were thirty members present. Mr. Bernstein presided, and read a paper on British stamps used abroad, dealing with a subject little known to the general collector, viz. that British stamps were issued and used in such far-off countries as Chili, Argentine Republic, Peru, etc., to defray the postage on letters before these countries joined the Postal Union. These stamps were not, as is customary nowadays, surcharged, and can only be distinguished from other British of that date by the postmark. This fact makes them all the more interesting, as it precludes all varieties made for collectors, and when they are rare, they are so from the fact that very few were used, and not because the supply has been cornered, as is the case with many provisionals. Many eminent philatelists contend that a British stamp remains a British stamp, whether used in London or Jamaica; but he ranged himself on the side of those who contend that the postmark denoting that a stamp had been used, say, in Cyprus, altered its nationality as much as a surcharge. He described the varieties he had found, the reason of their issue, and the places where British post offices had been established. With the exception of the Levant, they were all discontinued in or before 1883, and can be divided into five classes: (1) British possessions in Europe and the Levant; (2) The British West Indies; (3) South and Central America and the foreign West Indies; (4) Stamps used by the British Army Field Post Offices in the Crimea, Sudan, and South Africa; (5) The Pacific naval stations. Mr. Bernstein showed a very complete and interesting collection of these stamps. Messrs. W. H. Horrocks and H. J. Lee were elected members.

Leeds Philatelic Society

President: W. Denison Roebuck.
Hon. Secretary: C. W. Harding, 139 Belle Vue Road, Leeds.
Meetings: Tuesdays, Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street.
Annual Subscription: 5s.; Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.

At the meeting of this Society, held in the Leeds Institute on Saturday, 3 November, 1906, Mr. H. L. Hayman, Vice-President of the Herts Philatelic Society, sent for display his fine collection of first types of the stamps of New Zealand. The President, Mr. W. D. Roebuck, F.L.S., occupied the chair, and a large company, including some visitors, was present. It had been Mr. Hayman's intention to attend the meeting, but an engagement in London had intervened, and in his absence Mr. W. V. Morten, Junior Vice-President, gave explanatory notes as the stamps were circulated for inspection. The first issue was made in July, 1855; these were of two values, 1d., carmine, and 2d., blue, the stamps being engraved and printed in London by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. on white paper watermarked large star; later in the same year the 1s. value, green, was added, this being printed in London on blue paper. In 1856 all the values were printed in the colony on blue paper without watermark, from the same plates but in different shades, and a 6d. value, brown, was added on white paper, which paper was after-

wards used for all values. It was not until 1862 that these stamps were issued perforated, although a pin perforation and a serrated perforation, and also rouletting, had been used at various times. A set of all the values, including a 3d., lilac, was however printed in 1862 at the office of the Postmaster-General at Auckland on watermarked paper and issued imperforate, some later printings being rouletted. The first type was strictly adhered to until 1872, and may be said to be one of the best designs of Queen's Head stamps. The new watermark "NZ" was introduced in 1864.

Mr. Hayman's stamps presented a veritable *embarras de richesses*, for the London prints were very much in evidence, and the colonial printings on blue paper included a fine range of shades. Of the 1856 issue, no watermark, on both hard and soft papers, many rare strips and pairs, used and unused, were to be seen. There was also the 2d., perforated 13, on thick paper, and the imperforate 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s. values on pelure papers, the 1d. and 2d. being unused. Used and unused blocks of all the values of 1862-3 issue, watermarked star, both imperforate and perforated, were much admired and remarked upon. In the 1863-6 issues, Mr. Hayman is especially strong, showing no less than 35 blocks and pairs in mint condition, and many more fine used, embracing many exceptional and rare shades. Of the 1871-2 issues, the 1d. and 2d. were in blocks, strips and pairs, and the compound and rare perforations were fully represented. The condition of the stamps without exception was irreproachable, and taken all round it is extremely doubtful if many finer specimens of these interesting stamps exist.

A vote of thanks, on the motion of Mr. F. A. Padgett, seconded by Mr. H. Ellis, was heartily accorded Mr. Hayman for his display.

Mr. H. Ellis, Town Clerk of Dewsbury, and Mr. W. H. Hill, of Crossgates, were unanimously elected members of the Society, and two new members were proposed for election.

Amongst the novelties shown were blocks of colonial stamps (including a superb used block of eight of the 5s. Cape of Good Hope) by Mr. H. Ellis; the new 1c. and 2c. Postage Due stamps of Canada by Mr. Moss; mint sheet of 3d. value, Virgin Islands, showing the two errors HALFPenny and HALF-PENNY, by Mr. Harding; German post card with compound postage 3 pf. added to 2 pf., obsolete, by Mr. Padgett.

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No. 17.—The Two Shilling Packet of Russian Local Stamps (Government issues) contains 20 varieties, including obsolete and rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/1.

No. 18.—The Half-crown Packet of Unused Stamps contains 40 varieties, including, amongst others, Sirmoor, Tolima, Cashmere, Guatemala, Dutch Indies, United States, India 9 pies envelope, Bulgaria, Macao, Uruguay, Nicaragua, United States of Colombia, Alwar, British South Africa, Spain (head of Liberty), South Australia, Cyprus, Cuba 1888, Travancore, San Marino, Bechuanaland, Roumania, Malta, Greece, &c. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/7.

No. 20. The Five Shilling Packet of Rare Unused Stamps contains 60 varieties, including the following uncut envelopes: Ceylon, Canada, and Egypt; also adhesives: Guatemala, British Guiana provisional 1 c., Newfoundland, Federated Malay States, Labuan, United States, Shanghai, Sandwich Isles, Martinique, Alwar, Johor, obsolete Tolima, Perak, provisional Ceylon, provisional West Australia, Cyprus, Argentine, Mexico Porte de Mar, Granada Confederation, Cashmere Service, Brunswick, Swiss newsband, Chili, Bechuanaland, Finland, Jhalawar, Porto Rico, Belgium, provisional Norway, Spain, British Honduras, Greece, Chefou and provisional Straits Settlements, and many others. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 5/1.

No. 21.—The Five Shilling Packet of Russian Local Stamps (Government issues) contains 40 varieties, including many obsolete and rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 5/1.

No. 22.—The Four Pound Packet of Rare Unused Stamps contains 500 varieties, including, amongst others scarce and obsolete, Alwar, Angola, Antioquia, scarce Argentine, Azores, Bavaria return letter labels, obsolete Belgium, Bermuda, Bhopal, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Brunswick, Bulgaria, Cape of Good Hope, Cashmere, Ceylon, Chili, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Faridkot, French Colonies, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, provisional Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Macao, Mauritius, set of 3 Mexico, 1864, Monaco, Mozambique, Newfoundland, set of 4 Nicaragua, Borneo, Persia, Peru, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, Portugal, Jhind, Roumania, Russia, St. Thomas, Salvador, San Marino, Servia, Seychelles, Soruth, Spain, Perak, set of Swiss, unpaid Tunis, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Western Australia, Zululand, Sudan, Natal, Newfoundland, &c. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, £4.

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No. 30 contains Azores, provisional Macao, Japan 2 sen, Cuba, Cyprus (obsolete), Brazil, Philippine, provisional Ceylon, Roumania, Bavaria 50 pf., India surcharged H.M.S., Bhopal, Argentine, and other good stamps.

No. 31 contains Hayti, Portuguese Indies, Egypt (1879), Ecuador, Bechuanaland, China, South Australia O.S., official Italy, Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Corea, and other good stamps.

No. 32 contains Zululand, Turkey, Brazil, Dutch Indies, Bhopal, Swan River, Sweden (unpaid), Western Australia, Faridkot, Swiss (unpaid), Greece, Jamaica, Transvaal, British Guiana, and other good stamps.

No. 33 contains Sarawak, provisional Mauritius, surcharged Peru, Monaco, Transvaal, India Service 2 annas, Straits Settlements, Sandwich Isles, South Australia, Chili, Argentine, New Guinea, and other good stamps.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 22
Whole No. 100

1 DECEMBER, 1906

VOL. IV.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Charkari

THIS is one of the Native States of India which treat us to what may be termed postal curiosities, but as Major Evans has arrived at the conclusion that the stamps are worthy of the attention of collectors they are fully admitted and must be dealt with.

The main evidence in establishing their status was supplied by Mr. C. L. Piggott to the *Philatelic Journal of India* in the number for March, 1897. Mr. Piggott writes:—

Charkari is a State in Bundelkund, and consists of two main portions at some distance from one another, together with numerous scattered fragments of territory. The capital is between Jhansi and Bunda. The area of the State is 703 square miles, and its population 143,108. The State Post Office has existed since 1893. It was first intended to convey official correspondence only, and it was not till 1894 that private postal articles were conveyed and that postage stamps were introduced. The State has one head office at Charkari and a branch office at each of the subdivisional capitals, viz. Chandla, Isanagar, and Ranipur. Charkari has two postmen, Chandla three, and Isanagar and Ranipur one each. The postmaster of Charkari manages the postal department and visits the offices occasionally, leaving his own office in charge of his head clerk.

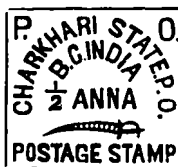
The State Post Office deals with paid and unpaid letters, newspapers, packets, post cards, registered articles, parcels, and money orders. Only two to fifteen private articles are posted daily.

The stamps are printed from a steel die kept in the Maharajah's personal custody. The design of the die is made clear by the accompanying illustration. The letters "P.O." in the top corners signify "Post Office," and "B. C. INDIA" is meant for "Bundelkunde, Central India." The "s" at the end of "ANNAS" and the figures are movable. The stamps are impressed with aniline dyes on thin white wove paper. Sometimes the value reads as "ANNA" and sometimes as

"ANNAS" according as the letter "s" has been removed or not.

Major Evans says: "The stamps, and, as far as we know, the envelopes and the post card, were in use for some two or three years before collectors ever heard of them. When they were discovered there were found to be five adhesives, two envelopes, and one card."

1894. Five values: Design as illustrated. Major Evans says: "The impressions are apparently struck singly on ordinary thin, white wove paper"; and he adds, "All I have seen in pairs or blocks are struck some distance apart, about an inch horizontally and half as much vertically." Imperforate.



	Imperf.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1/2 anna, purple	.	0 1	1 0
1/2 " " "	.	0 2	—
1 " green	.	1 0	—
2 annas " "	.	0 4	—
4 " " "	.	0 6	—

1904. Five values. Design: The same, but printed on pale blue paper.

	Imperf.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1 a., violet	.	—	—
1/2 a. " "	.	—	—
1 a., green	.	—	—
2 a. " "	.	—	—
4 a. " "	.	—	—

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Our Symposium

What should be the Limitations of a Simplified Collection?

By WILMOT CORFIELD

THE two catalogues of Stanley Gibbons now current are, as regards their contents, as near perfection as human ingenuity can make them. To discard any of the information they record would be suicidal. Where would the process end? What in course of time would prevent the cataloguing of stamps from reaching the chaos into which that of coins has fallen?

Maintain our catalogues, but rearrange them. How?

First divide all stamps into two divisions.

A. Those prior to 1900 (or thereabouts).

B. Those since.

This division would not be a hard and fast one as regards dates. The line drawn would be a jagged one. Some countries would still remain almost entirely in A—the Australians, for instance—but in almost every country it would be easy, after this interval of time, to select a jumping-off point during the last six years from which to start the new era.

Coming then to A. Stamps of A would be listed in two books of differing thickness.

A¹. Standard stamps (both unsurcharged and surcharged). Those of the British Empire first, then those of the rest of the world, each in alphabetical order.

A². Stamps not in A¹, being departures from the normal; also registereds, unpaids, postal fiscals, and other non-standard issues. All arranged as in A¹.

A¹ would be the long-wanted "Simplified Catalogue" up to the end of the Victorian era. Its contents would invariably err in the direction of inclusion rather than exclusion in the case of stamps whose classification might be deemed doubtful.

A² would appeal to the advanced collector.

Class B. This class would be listed in one volume. First the British Empire, then the world, as in Class A. It must be clear to all collectors that a marked change has come over our methods during the last few years. We now insist on *condition* far more than formerly. It would be a tremendous spur to Philately generally, as well as a safeguard for the future, were the custom to obtain of starting a *second* collection from (roughly speaking) the beginning of the Edwardian era.

Albums would follow on the lines of the catalogues.

By W. V. MORTEN

THE correspondence in the above points to the fact that there will probably be in the future two classes of collectors; one of whom will make a general collection, and use a printed album, and the other will specialize in one or more chosen countries.

This, I think, points to two catalogues on the same lines.

But may I quote "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well," and add "thoroughly"? Therefore I recommend specializing.

To what does the chief interest attach? Surely to the best collection. Now it is scarcely possible to complete a general collection, even if limited as suggested by your correspondents, but if a collector sticks to his favourite country or countries, he is sure to get some of the rarities possibly not possessed by his richer fellow philatelist. Then there is the pleasure of thinking one knows more than even the dealer, and of benefiting by that knowledge, whereas one can never know everything about every country, and consequently may be "Jack of all, but master of none."

Take the interesting discoveries by Mr. Hausburg, in which to my fancy there is more glory than in possessing a general collection of known varieties, more especially when the average general collector does not know the reason for the issue, or the method of producing it.

Even in English stamps, those of their own country, some will not know the reason, for instance, of changing the 4d. to green and shortly after to brown.

I suggest the right way to collect is to have the 4d., vermilion, and the essays of colour, printed to choose the new colour from, and then to follow with the 4d., green, or failing the essays for colour, to write in *on the page* of the album itself, a history of the transaction, which I submit will show an intelligent knowledge and interest even to those who do not collect.

One more word on another subject. Would your readers not find it a boon if exchange sheets were of a standard size and of the same ruling? And speaking on behalf of the specialists, could not more be done to keep countries to themselves on separate sheets?

The Philatelists' Zoo

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(Continued from page 327.)

Kakapo.—The kakapo (*Stringops habroptilus*) is a curious member of the parrot family found in the wooded regions of New Zealand, and specimens are shown on the 1s. stamp of the current set for this colony.

Its powers of flight are very limited, and it is hunted by the natives on foot with dogs for assistance. It is nocturnal in its habits, and feeds on moss, seeds, berries, etc. The kakapo does not build a nest, but lays its eggs in burrows. It is a good walker and climber, and its powerful bill is a useful weapon of defence. The bird's plumage is soft and owl-like, and its face is also very similar to an owl's. The upper part of the body is green, with yellow and brown markings, and the lower part is of a yellowish tint. It is sometimes known as the hawk-billed parrot.

Kaka.—See Kakapo.

Kangaroo.—When Captain Cook's sailors caught sight of the kangaroo in the Australian bush they scurried back to their ship and said they had seen the very devil hopping away on his hind legs in the form of an animal. At a later period Artemus Ward, on being shown one of these marsupials, expressed the opinion that he was "a darned funny little cuss"—an opinion with which most people agree when first viewing one of these animals.

The great kangaroo, or "boomer," or "old man" (*Macropus giganteus*), which is shown on the 1s. stamp of the current issue of New South Wales, is the largest of the marsupials—so called from the Latin word *marsupium*, which means a pouch, in which the female carries her young until they are able to look after themselves. The animal is specially modified for progression by leaping, and it is exclusively confined to the Australian region. A full-grown specimen attains a height of about five feet when standing upright. The fore limbs are very short, while the hind ones are long, with powerful and elongated feet. The tail is long, thick, and tapering, and helps to support the body when the animal stands upright. The fourth toe is enormous, taking the chief part in the support of the body, and with the claw on this the kangaroo can inflict a terrible wound.



The fur is soft and woolly, and lighter in tint below than above. It is strictly vegetarian in diet, and in feeding often goes down on all fours; but its movements in this position are very awkward. They are social animals of a timid and inoffensive disposition—but unpleasant customers when brought to bay.

When hunted they progress by means of extraordinarily long and continuous leaps, and it is a fleet horse that can get at close quarters to them. Of recent years their numbers have diminished considerably, for, owing to the amount of damage they do to the pastures, they have been remorselessly hunted by the white man.

Kiwi.—The kiwi, or *Apteryx*, is the only living member of the family Apterygidae. It is much smaller than its nearest allies, the extinct moas, but like them has only rudimentary wings, which are entirely concealed by the feathers, and are, of course, useless for flight. The bird is only found in New Zealand—a specimen being portrayed on the current 6d. stamp of that colony. The feathers are hair-like in appearance, the tail is inconspicuous, and the beak is very long and curved, with the nostrils nearly at the extremity. The bird is entirely nocturnal in its habits and subsists chiefly on earthworms. Owing to the difficulty of procuring sufficient worms to give them a decent meal, specimens in captivity are fed on shreds of raw meat. These are hidden in the ground, and the bird does not seem to notice the difference. Kiwis breed slowly, only one or two very large eggs being laid during the season; and as yet there is no record of the young being successfully reared in captivity. The birds are getting so scarce that they are now carefully protected, but it is to be feared that their extermination is only a matter of time.

Lemur.—On the current stamps for the French colony of Madagascar a lemur is shown as being the most typical of the fauna found on the island. The lemur is included in the same family as the apes, monkeys, and baboons, though it differs in many respects from these species.

Lemurs are especially abundant in the island of Madagascar, and they only occur elsewhere on the continent of Africa, in India, and in parts of the Malay Archipelago. I am not quite certain of the identity of the



animal shown on these stamps. It may possibly be the aye-aye (*Cheiromys Madagascariensis*), which is entirely confined to Madagascar, or—and I think this is more probable—it may be one of the family of the true lemurs.

If this latter supposition is correct it is most probably the ring-tailed lemur (*Lemur catta*), which is the most common variety. This lemur is a funny animal with a foxy face and a long bushy tail banded with black and white. It is easily domesticated, and though capable of biting pretty severely, it is docile and gentle in disposition. It is about the size of a cat, and not unlike this feline in general appearance, and owing to this fact it is usually known as the "Madagascar cat" among sailors.

The lemurs are gregarious animals, the members of the troop being at rest during the heat of the day; but they become noisy and particularly active at dusk. They live entirely in the trees, and have a very varied diet, including fruit, leaves, birds' eggs, small reptiles, and insects.

Lion.—The "king of beasts" appears on a good many stamps altogether, but, with one exception, it is always shown in connexion with some heraldic device or other. The exception will be found in the anna values of the current stamps of Italian Somaliland, or Benadir, on which a fine head of a lion is depicted.



The lion (*Felis leo*), though believed by some authorities to be hardly so powerful as the tiger, is certainly the handsomest and most imposing of the carnivora. There are said to be many species of this animal, though the exact number has never been authoritatively established. They are, however, all nocturnal in habit, and capture their prey by suddenly leaping upon it. Contrary to general belief, they are cruel, cunning, and cowardly; in fact, anything but the generous and courageous animals they are generally considered to be. Much of the impression of this animal's size and strength is given by the flowing mane which is present in most of the males, and is eminently characteristic of the lion family. Another characteristic is the tuft of long hair at the extremity of the tail, in the middle of which is a curious horny appendage called the "horn."

Lions are uniformly of a tawny or reddish brown colour, showing that they were originally desert animals, but the young exhibit traces of the stripes so characteristic of most of the cat tribe. The mane of the male does not appear until the animal is about three years old. When fully grown

the lion attains a length of about ten feet—the males being generally a foot longer than their consorts. The natural food of the lion appears to be members of the Ungulate family, such as antelopes, buffaloes, zebras, giraffes, rhinoceros, and pigs; but they will also eat carrion, and even small rodents when old age has made them less agile than they used to be.

At one time the lion was much more widely distributed than it is nowadays. It is now found throughout the continent of Africa, except in the more civilized regions, and in Asia from Mesopotamia and Southern Persia to India, though in the latter country it has been wellnigh exterminated.

Lizard.—See Agama Lizard.

Llama.—The Llama (*Auchenia glama*) is a curious domesticated animal looking not unlike a large sheep, but in reality closely allied to the camel, and included in the same family by zoologists. A famous naturalist, the late Sir Wm. Flower, wrote: "The stomach of the camel is commonly looked upon as a striking example of specialized structure, it is therefore very remarkable to find an organ exactly similar in the llama. No hypothesis except that of common origin will satisfactorily account for this." From the same authority we learn that certain discoveries have proved that America was the original home of a common ancestor, and the true camel passed over to the Old World at a period when we have every reason to believe that there was communication between the continents. As the llama is found chiefly in Peru it is hardly to be wondered at that its portraits form the central design of some of the early stamps of this country.



The llama is usually white, spotted with brown or black, or, more rarely, uniform brown or black. Before the Spanish conquest of America they were the only domesticated hoofed animals in the country: the male animals were largely used as pack animals, and the females were kept for their flesh and milk. In the wild state the llama is known as the guanaco, and it is much hunted for its skin, which is highly prized.

Leopard.—See Panther.

Lyre Bird.—The lyre birds are interesting members of the feathered tribe, which are found only in Australia. They are included in the *Passeres* or passerine birds, an order that includes the vast majority of living birds. They obtain their name from the remarkable tail possessed by the male, which is shaped like the ancient musical stringed instrument known as the lyre. The tail consists of two large lyrate plumes and

twelve long filmy feathers with widely separated barbs, and two with very narrow webs. They are often called "pheasants" by the Australians, though any resemblances they have to this game-bird are purely superficial.

A specimen of this bird is shown on the current 8d. and 2s. 6d. stamps of New South Wales. This particular species (*Menura superba*) is found only in New South Wales and Queensland. In colour it is dull brown with dull red or tawny throat, wings, and tail coverts, transparent notches on the outermost tail feathers. The cock is larger than the hen, and attains a length of about thirty-three inches when maturity is reached. The cocks have "playgrounds" where they display themselves before the hens before the breeding season begins. The nest is beautifully built, being oval and domed, and there is only one egg.

Malay Stag.—See Stag.

Orang.—The orang (*Simia satyrus*) is one of the anthropoid, or man-like apes closely related to the chimpanzee, the gorilla, and the gibbons (no connexion with the famous firm is meant here). The orang is peculiar to the islands of Borneo and Sumatra, and it is only fitting that its portrait should appear on some of the stamps of Labuan and



North Borneo. It is often known as the orang-outang, which signifies in Malay the "man of the woods," and is the animal which has been often shown by showmen as "the remarkable and only genuine Wild Man of Borneo." It has enormously long arms, which reach to the ankles when the animal stands upright; and short, thick, twisted legs, with a very feebly developed calf, and narrow flat heels. The hair is very long and reddish in colour. The adult male reaches a height of about 4 ft. 4 in., and his canine teeth are of great size, giving him a most ferocious appearance. Another peculiarity, which renders the aspect of the adults anything but prepossessing, is the presence of a huge collar formed of folds of skin in the neck region. In old males this sometimes reaches gigantic proportions. The nose is broad and flattened, and the upper lip long and broad.

From that distinguished naturalist, Wallace, we get a description of this ape which enables us to form an excellent idea of its habits. It is a denizen of thick forests and its whole organization is particularly adapted

for its arboreal life. They are singularly deliberate in their movements, and most conscientiously live up to the adage "Look before you leap." In fact the orang never does anything so rash as to jump or leap. He walks deliberately along the larger branches of the trees, always choosing those that intermingle with the branches of another. He stretches out his long arms, and seizing the opposite boughs, grasps them with both hands, seems to try their strength and then swings himself across the next branch, on which he continues his walk as before. His long and powerful arms are of the greatest use, enabling him to climb the tallest trees and to pluck the fruit and young leaves from branches which will not bear his weight. He forms a nest when wounded, and uses one to sleep in almost every night. This is placed fairly low down, from twenty to forty feet above the ground, probably on account of the extra warmth and protection from the winds. The orang does not leave its bed until the sun has well risen, and has dried up the dew on the trees—an aversion to early rising that is shared by many of its human cousins who do not care to get up until the streets are well aired. The animal lives almost exclusively on fruit, especially the durian or jack-fruit; but it will also eat leaves, buds, and young shoots. It rarely descends to the ground, except when, pressed by hunger, it seeks for roots by the riverside, or, in very dry weather, it has to search for water.

Few specimens of this ape are ever seen in Britain, and those that do find their way to our Zoo from time to time soon die from the effects of our unsuitable climate. They are often kept in captivity in their native country and become very tame.

(To be continued.)

BRITISH AFRICA POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

Owing to the fact that the war in South Africa has caused great attention to be drawn to the stamps of the British Possessions on that continent, and to the enormous increase in the number of collectors that has ensued from the issue of the War Provisionals in Mafeking, Bloemfontein, Pretoria, etc., we think this a good time at which to place before the public a new and very complete Album, designed for the British Possessions, etc., on the African Continent. The Album is designed upon the well-known plan of the Imperial Albums—the stamps in numbered spaces of the correct sizes on the right-hand page, and the description, full particulars, and illustrations on the opposite page. In order to make this a permanent Album we have provided from one to four blank pages after each country, thus making the Album available for the issues of many years to come. 220 pages. Size, 8½ x 11½ inches.

Post-free in Great Britain, 10s. 7d.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

New South Wales

THE colony of New South Wales is the oldest State in the Commonwealth of Australia. It formerly included what is now known as Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand, all being ruled by one Governor stationed at Sydney. Botany Bay, near Sydney, was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770. The colony was established in 1788, under Governor Phillip, with a party of convicts from England, the former place of transportation, America, having been closed by the independence of that country. The settlement suffered great privations owing to scarcity of food. Grants of land to free colonists promoted pastoral and agricultural pursuits. Transportation from England ceased in the early fifties of the nineteenth century. Some place the date as early as 1840. The change from despotism to responsible government was gradually made, and responsible government was granted in 1856. The discovery of gold in 1851 gave a great impetus to the search for minerals. Silver, copper, tin, lead, and iron are found in abundance. Coal, however, is the most valuable mineral of New South Wales. In spite, however, of the abundance of metals, the colony is essentially a pastoral country. Wool exports exceed two hundred million pounds' weight yearly.

Captain James Cook, the discoverer of New South Wales, was the son of an agricultural labourer, and was born at Marton, Yorkshire, in 1728. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a haberdasher at Staithes, ten miles north of Whitby. A short experience of this life proved more than sufficient. He was therefore bound apprentice to Whitby shipowners, and spent several years in the North Sea and Baltic trades. Entering the Royal Navy as an able seaman in 1755, he rose to the rank of master in four years. From 1759 he was for eight or nine years mostly engaged in surveying the St. Lawrence and the coasts of Newfoundland. During this time he was also adding to his qualifications, especially in mathematics, so that the highest rank in the navy might be open to him.

In 1768 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant, placed in command of the *Endeavour*, and sent out by the Admiralty,



at the instance of the Royal Society, with an expedition to observe the transit of Venus in the Pacific. On the successful completion of the observation, Cook sailed westward, circumnavigated New Zealand, and charted its coast. Passing on to Australia he surveyed the east coast, and took possession of it in the name of Great Britain. The strait which separates Australia from New Guinea was sailed through, and the distinction of these two islands established. From Batavia Cook sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to England, anchoring in the Downs on 12 June, 1771. This voyage disproved the existence of "the great southern continent" which was supposed to extend from the Antarctic as far north as 40° S.

Next year Cook received command of an expedition and sailed on a second voyage of discovery in the *Resolution* and *Adventure*. The great object of the expedition was to determine how far the Antarctic regions stretched northwards. The Antarctic circle was entered in January, 1773. Sailing round the edge of the ice, Cook penetrated as far south as possible. A return to New Zealand was made in October. Sailing again to the south and east, the *Resolution* again met with ice, and in January, 1774, Cook reached his highest latitude—71° 10' S. The southern winter was spent in cruising among the islands of the Pacific. On the way home, Cook explored the high latitudes south of Cape Horn. Plymouth was reached on 29 July, 1775.

Cook was now promoted to the rank of captain, and received an appointment at Greenwich Hospital. He had scarcely been home for a year when he was again placed in command of an expedition to seek a passage round the north coast of North America. Cook sailed in the *Resolution*. The *Discovery*, under Captain Clarke, sailed shortly afterwards. The two ships met at Cape Town. The expedition then visited Tasmania and New Zealand, and spent the year 1777 cruising among the Pacific Islands. The Sandwich group having been discovered, Cook made for the west coast of North America, and surveyed it from 45° N. as far as Icy Cape on the inside of Behring Strait. Here the expedition was stopped by ice and compelled to turn back. A return was made to the Sandwich Islands with the object of surveying them. At first the natives were most friendly. Later their attitude changed, and on 14 February, 1779, when Cook landed at Hawaii with a party to recover a stolen

boat, the natives set upon them in a frenzy of fury. Cook was clubbed and stabbed to death at the water's edge. Part of the body was recovered and buried, and in 1874 a monument was erected near the spot where he fell.

Cook did more than any other navigator to add to our knowledge of the Pacific and the Southern Ocean. The results of his survey of the St. Lawrence and the Newfoundland shores are of value even at the present day.

In character Captain Cook was honest and just. His care for his men is well illustrated in his second expedition when, owing to his precautions, only one man died during the three years.

Cook married in 1762. A pension of £200 was granted to his widow, and £25 to each of his three children.

On the Twenty Shillings value of the 1888 issue of New South Wales appear the portraits of the first Governor, Arthur Phillip, and of Lord Carrington, the Governor of that date.

Arthur Phillip was born in 1738. He served in the navy, and was with the fleet sent under Admiral Byng to relieve Minorca from the French attack in 1756. Byng refused to engage a French fleet of superior numbers, and



Minorca was consequently lost. The Admiral was court-martialled and shot. For several years after this Phillip served in the Portuguese Navy. In 1787 he commanded the squadrons which conveyed the first settlers, mostly convicts, to New South Wales. He was Governor of the colony until 1793, and was promoted to the rank of admiral in 1814.

Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, first Earl of Carrington, was born in 1843. He succeeded as Lord Carrington in 1868, and was made an earl in 1895. He is joint hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain. From 1865 to 1868 he represented Wycombe in the House of Commons, and was Governor of New South Wales from 1885 to 1890. From 1892-5 he was Lord Chamberlain. He is President of the National Liberal Club. In 1901 he was selected as an ambassador to announce the accession of King Edward to foreign sovereigns.

STAMPS AND STAMP COLLECTING. By Major E. B. EVANS

The young collector is frequently perplexed by the meaning of the various terms used in stamp collecting, and the fullest explanations of these will be found in this book.

2s. 9d. in Paper Cover, or 4s. 6d. strongly bound in Cloth.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
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Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BERMUDA

1865-6. 1d., 2d., 6d., 1s.

The head on these stamps seems to be a favourite with the engravers, and it is to be found on a number of our colonial stamps, such as Dominica, St. Christopher, etc. All the forgeries bearing an imitation of this head, which will be found described in various parts of this work, have a very strong family likeness, even if they are not absolutely identical; and therefore, when my readers have become well acquainted with the forgeries for one of these countries, it will need but an instant's inspection to enable them to detect a forgery for any of the others.

Genuine.—Engraved in *épargne*, on thin, shiny, rather hard and transparent white wove paper; watermarked Crown and CC, and machine-

perf. 14, though the 1s. is also found perforated $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. The front pearl of the diadem just touches the seventh of the horizontal lines of shading of the background, counting from the top. There are nine thick lines of shading, below the lowest point of the front of the neck, with indications of a short, tenth line at the bottom. The white ring which surrounds the central medallion is exactly the same width all the way round. The hair completely hides the corner of the eyebrow; and it stops short under the front thistle, not coming up to the front of the forehead at all. There are six thick lines of shading, and one thinner and shorter one, from the top of the eyebrow to the upper eyelid. The front of the portrait, from the top of the forehead to the point of the neck, is not outlined, but simply formed by the stoppage of the horizontal lines of the background. The ornaments on the top of the diadem are: pearl, thistle, pearl, shamrock, pearl, thistle, pearl. All the pearls are taller than the shamrock and thistles. There are three distinct jewels along the base of the diadem—a diamond-shaped one between two oblong ones. The ear



is shaded all over, and the lobe hangs down. The shading on the neck does not reach quite to the front, leaving a white space all down the front of the neck and throat. The lower lip is shaded with five oblique lines, and the nose is shaded all over, except a tiny white line just down the front. There are 17 transverse lines of shading on the neck, counting down the front; and most copies show indications of an eighteenth line. The profile of the forehead curves backwards, so that if a perpendicular line were let fall from the place where the forehead goes into the coronet, it would cut almost centrally through the eyeball.

First Forgery.—Lithographed, on moderately stout, yellowish-white wove paper, no watermark, badly pin-perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, in oval holes. The front pearl on the diadem touches the seventh line of shading from the top, as a rule, like the genuine, but there is often an eighth line visible. There are only eight lines of the background to be seen, below the lowest point of the front of the neck. The white ring which surrounds the central medallion is wider on the right side than on the left. The hair is brushed almost entirely clear of the eyebrow, and it can be traced up to the very front of the forehead, below the diadem. There seem to be from five to seven lines of shading from the top of the eyebrow to the upper eyelid, but only two of them are thick, and the rest muddled and faint. The whole of the portrait is outlined. The front thistle on the top of the diadem is much smaller than the back one, and the back one is rather indistinct, and stands up very nearly as high as the pearls each side of it. The shamrock looks like a *fleur-de-lys*. The diamond-shaped jewel at the base of the diadem is tolerably distinct, but the oblong jewels each side of it are mere blotches in the shading. The rim of the ear is almost entirely white, and there is no lobe. The lines of shading in front of the neck go quite across, for the most part, so that there is no white space down the front of the throat. The lower lip is not shaded. There are about 15 lines of shading on the neck, counting down the front. The lines of shading in the background are ragged, and somewhat blurred; very different from the firm and clean-cut lines of the genuine.

Second Forgery.—Lithographed, on stout, very white wove paper, no watermark, pin-perf. 12, in oval holes. The front pearl on the diadem touches the seventh of the horizontal lines of shading, counting from the top; but this is difficult to see, as, in this forgery, both the first and second pearls are covered over by the horizontal lines of shading, so that they are almost invisible. There are nine clear lines of shading below the lowest point of the front of the base of the neck. The white ring round the medallion is broad in front of the upper part of the face, and narrow below the base of the back of the neck. The hair covers merely the extreme end of the eyebrow, and it can be traced forwards to the very front of the forehead, below the diadem. There are about five lines of shading from the top of the eyebrow to the upper eyelid, three of them very thick. The back of the neck is strongly outlined, and there is a very faint outline round most of the rest of the portrait. The first two pearls on the diadem are, as I said, covered by the hori-

zontal lines of shading, and are thus almost invisible. The front thistle looks like a white pearl, with sometimes a shaded pearl hanging above it. The shamrock is smudgy, and the last thistle is very thin. The jewels appear to be a double diamond, between two single ones. The shading in front of the neck is too short, and leaves an exaggerated white line down the front of the throat. The lower lip is shaded with two horizontal lines, and the lower part of the nose is not shaded. There are thirteen thick lines of shading down the neck, counting in front, and between every two thick lines there is a very thin one. The profile of the forehead is quite vertical, and a perpendicular line, drawn down from the place where the forehead goes into the coronet, would pass clear to the left of the eyeball.

Third Forgery.—This is by far the poorest of the lot. Lithographed, on very thin, very white wove paper, no watermark, unperforated. The front pearl of the diadem appears to touch the sixth line of shading from the top, but the lines are coarse and smudged. There are ten lines of shading below the lowest point of the front of the neck, and the lowest two are blotched together. The white ring surrounding the central medallion is very narrow near the front of the coronet, and opposite the front point of the neck; indeed, in the latter place, some of the lines of shading actually cut across the white ring. It is broadest towards the top of the back of the head. The hair is brushed very nearly clear of the eyebrow. It does not come to the front of the forehead, but resembles the genuine. There are only four lines of shading from the top of the eyebrow to the upper eyelid, and they are blotched together. There is a strong outline all round the portrait. There are three thistles, instead of a shamrock between two thistles, on the top of the diadem, and the first two thistles are much higher than the pearls. The jewels at the base of the diadem look like three diamonds, but the front one is very shapeless. The last one, however, is evidently a diamond, instead of an oblong. The ear is very indistinct, and very badly shaped; it is shaded all over, like the genuine. The lines of shading across the neck are too short, leaving an exaggerated white line down the front of the throat. The lower lip is unshaded. There are only five very short lines of shading on the nose, so that it is almost entirely white. It is of a bad shape, hooked instead of aquiline. The front of the face is entirely unshaded. There are only eight coarse lines of shading across the neck, counting from the front. It will be seen that some of the points in this forgery agree with the genuine, and yet it is not nearly so good a counterfeit as the two already described. I first met with this forgery in 1891, but I fancy it is considerably older than that.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—1, 29, 55 (with three lines, instead of four, at top and bottom).

First Forgery.—54, with blank centre.

Second Forgery.—A portion of a very large circle.

Third Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Issue of 1874. 3d. on 1d., red; 3d. on 1s., green. Surcharge in fancy capitals, **THREE PENCE**

These are the only two values to be found with this surcharge.

Genuine.—The surcharge is in the ornamental, shaded or outlined letters, shown in the illustration. From the left top corner of the T to the right top corner of the final E, the surcharge measures 23½ mm. The letters are 2 mm. high, measured parallel with their slope. The P of PENCE has a top like an ordinary capital P, without any curly line at the back.

First Forgery.—I consider this a dangerous counterfeit. The length of the surcharge, measured as before, is 24 mm.; and the height is 1½ mm. I have a 2d. with this surcharge, which is, of course, bogus.

Second Forgery.—This is easy to detect. The surcharge measures 23½ by a little over 1½ mm., but the test is the P, which has a curly head, like a script P.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As before.

Forged.—The surcharge only being forged, the stamps bear genuine cancellations.

Same Issue. 3d. on 1s., green. Surcharge in Roman capitals

Genuine.—From the left top corner of the T to the right top corner of the final E, the surcharge measures exactly 24 mm.; and, from the outside edge of the second E of THREE to the edge of the upright stroke of the P, there is a space of a shade over 1½ mm. The serif to the right side of the head of the T hangs down level with the cross-bar to the H. The head and tail of each E come very close together. The space between them is not more than ¼ mm.

Forged.—Measured as before, the surcharge is 23½ mm. long, and the space between the words a shade over 2 mm. The serif to the right side of the T does not come down so low as the cross-bar of the H. The head and tail of each E are about ½ mm. apart. I have this surcharge on the 1d., which is bogus.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As before.

Forged.—The postmarks are genuine.

(To be continued.)

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Cuba.—We quote the following from the *Monthly Journal*:—

“It was hardly possible that the recent troubles in Cuba should pass away without some sort of philatelic manifestation. A correspondent of *Le C. de T.-P.* (whose letter is produced by our contemporary without comment) states that the revolutionary party celebrated its arrival at Cienfuegos by an issue of stamps. The values were 3 c., blue, 5 c., black, and 10 c., green, of separate and more or less primitive designs, which we gather were impressed, in the first instance, upon the Cuban 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c. stamps, and also upon various coloured papers—violet, rose, yellow, and orange.”

India.—We have received the ½ anna combined Postage and Revenue stamp. The inscription in the lower part of the oval band has been altered from INDIA POSTAGE to INDIA POSTAGE & REVENUE. The stamp is printed in green on Star paper and perf. as before.

Combined Postage and Revenue.

Wmk. Star. Perf.

½ anna, green	s.	d.
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South Australia.—Our publishers have received the 9d. value of the large POSTAGE type on the Commonwealth paper, i.e. watermarked “Crown A.”



Wmk. Crown A. Perf. Unused.

3d., olive-green	.	.	.	.	.	s.	d.
4d., orange-red	.	.	.	.	.	—	—
9d., brown-lake	.	.	.	.	.	—	—
1s., brown	.	.	.	.	.	—	—

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Commonwealth Postal Muddle

UNLESS our friends pull themselves together the Australian Commonwealth will become the synonym for muddle. Judging by the *Australian Philatelist*, it seems that they are getting a little impatient of the years of tinkering that has gone on in the postal department. If other departments of the Commonwealth are as badly managed as the Post Office, the affairs of the new nation must indeed be in a bad way.

Colonials

THE *Philatelic Record* thinks that Colonial stamps have had a long spell of popularity, "rather too long in fact to be good." That last dictum smacks of the sour-faced people who think it necessary frequently to crucify the flesh. Then the same authority says "a change of Government is always a good thing." Humph!

Chalkies non est

IT was thought that chalky paper was going to render bicoloured unnecessary, and that in future we should have stamps printed inexpensively in single colours on chalky paper as the great safeguard. Have we jumped somewhat prematurely to a conclusion? It would almost seem so, for the single-coloured stamps are not printed on chalky paper. Then what is the matter with dear old Chalky?

Maldavians out of Stock

YOU cannot even steal Maldavians, for they are nowhere to be found. Meanwhile, some people

are being scared into high prices. It may be all right to secure them at all hazards, for the next supply may be something different, but it may be an exact reprinting, and what then, eh? The numbers printed of the first supply are given as follows:—

2 cents, brown	. . .	2400
3 " green	. . .	600
4 " orange and ultramarine	. . .	1200
5 " purple	. . .	4800
15 " blue	. . .	1100
25 " pale brown	. . .	1200

An English Philatelists' Day

THE German collectors have their "Philatelists' Day," why should we not in this country have our similar time? The German event is a judicious mixture of collectors and dealers. They are mixable chemical compounds, some rather explosive, but fairly mixable for all that. Now, why should we not have our Day? If my irrepressible friend Mr. H. L. Hayman would get the Herts Society to take up the idea, I feel sure we could have a jolly good time, and come together from all quarters and make friends all round. You can walk around an exhibition for a week without getting to know half a dozen people, but with a well-arranged mixture of meeting and conversazione, we should be on a different footing. For the first year or two the attendance would probably be a little disappointing, but it would grow, and eventually become the great philatelic event of the year.

Miscellaneous

U.S.A. Overprinted Town Names

WE frequently hear of Mexico becoming Americanized, but now the U.S. is to copy a postal system discarded by Mexico twenty years ago. Our Washington correspondent sends us the astounding news that our postage stamps are to be overprinted with the names of the town from which they are sold. The class of towns to be so distinguished numbers about 5500, and say ten stamps in the set will advance the number of varieties to 59,000, quite a nice addition to our albums. This plan was tried experimentally some forty years ago, only numbers were used in place of names; it was, however, found impracticable. The country was small then, but it could not be made to work. We should say that it is absolutely impossible now. It is possible they may get the plan started, and perhaps to keep it up for six months, but to maintain the system is beyond the powers of the Government. Post office burglary is a recognized profession in the country, and probably three offices are robbed a day; the aggregate value of stamps stolen must amount to at least a quarter of a million every

year. It is hoped by overprinting the stamps can be traced. We are afraid this will prove delusive. For instance, to say nothing of the remittances made by postage stamps in payment of small purchases, our publishers require a stamp to be sent for return postage for all goods bought from their bargain list. Under the new system the J. W. Scott Co.'s daily mail will be prepaid with stamps from at least twenty-five different towns every ordinary day, and perhaps hundreds of cities will be represented where any special feature of their business has been circularized. We know of one house that sells one hundred thousand dollars' worth of surplus two cent stamps every year; there are many larger concerns, and hundreds, perhaps thousands, that do half as well. From a philatelic standpoint we think it will give a great boom to business—thousands will endeavour to make a "post office directory" with used stamps. Fathers will encourage their children to collect stamps from every town; it will provide amusement to boys and girls and many older persons. A percentage of these will certainly drift into stamp collecting

proper. A complete collection will be difficult to obtain; there will certainly be errors. Post offices are made, and others discontinued, every month; some will be rare. We wish our friends joy, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the new printers and the post office officials.

Metropolitan Philatelist (New York).

Court Postmaster

MR. J. M. HILEY, the Court telegraphist, has just been appointed "Court Postmaster," a position which has recently been created.

Mr. Hiley began his career in the Windsor Post Office on the lowest rung of the ladder, and by sheer ability has worked himself to the position he now holds. He has done much respon-

sible work, and travels with the King and Court wherever His Majesty may be.

There is a large staff of postal and telephonic workers under Mr. Hiley at the royal palaces.

Erazil: Proposed Pictorial Series

Le Journal des Philatelistes announces that a change is to be made in the design of the stamps of this country. The American Bank Note Co. of New York have been entrusted with the preparation of the new issue, which are to bear the portrait of the President. Some of the new stamps are to portray members of the Provisional Government, and others those of old presidents. The new stamps are expected on 15 November next.

The Philatelic Record.

The Stamp Market

By AN ODD LOT

Maldives

VERY inadequate supplies of the Ceylon stamps, overprinted "Maldives," seem to have been received, for there are practically none on sale, and one dealer, I note, wants 40s. for a set, and 7s. 6d. for damaged copies of the 2 c. and 3 c. It seems to me to be early days for these prices, as it is very possible that there may be ample supplies for the patient collector in good time.

Lagos and Southern Nigeria

THE pricing of these stamps must be a bit of a puzzle, for we seem to be all up a tree as to what is happening, but there can be no mistake as to the rising value of the single CA's. As much as £10 is now being asked for the Lagos 10s. King's single CA. The Southern Nigeria King's single CA has dropped a bit in consequence of a small supply coming on the market. It has been sold for £4. 10s. at auction.

Western Australia

It strikes me recent Western Australians will want close watching unless you want to be caught paying a long price for stamps that you might have had for new issue price. This 6d. on the old "W Crown A" paper has been a bombshell. No sooner have the legislators decided to cut the Commonwealth painter, than they start straight away on the stamps. It was a piece of sharp work, the issue of this 6d. on "W Crown A" paper, unless it turns out that the revolt had been anticipated by the postal authorities, for these "W Crown A" stamps are De La Rue and Co. printings. And now I suppose we may expect other values on the same paper by any mail, which will also mean a reversion to De La Rue and Co. types, and the abandonment of the hashed-up Victorian types. Tra la la!

Glendining's Sale

GLENDINING'S sale, of 30 and 31 October, 1906, a priced list of which is before me, tempts me to quote a few prices of some of the rarities, for although we young collectors may not run to blocks of four or even singles of any of those

rarities, it is interesting to note what the Great Moguls pay for the stamps they very much want.

At the outset I may say that the Western Australian with the Swan inverted did not sell: £180 was bid for it, but the owner would not let it go at that. £400 has been paid at public auction for a copy, but that was for a fine copy. When one pays £400 for a single stamp one wants a very grand copy; but to put it mildly, the copy in question was cruelly postmarked and also slightly damaged into the bargain.

Now for some of the rarities:—

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, Government Parcels, 1s., overprint inverted, used	. 30	0	0
Hong Kong, 1891, Jubilee issue, 2 c., with double overprint	. 5	5	0
British Central Africa, 1898, 1d., red and blue, embossed, centre inverted	. 43	0	0
Transvaal, 1890, 1d., black, on stout paper, fine roulette, sheet of 40	. 10	0	0
British Guiana, 1850, 8 c., green, cut to shape, but fine	. 15	10	0
Mexico, 1856, 4 reales, red, printed on 8 reales paper, used	. 9	10	0
Hawaii, 1857, 13 c., blue, mended	. 43	0	0

Afghanistan Sheets

THE stamps of Afghanistan are not for the multitude, but there may be some readers of *G. S. W.* interested in these quaint postal productions, so for their benefit and for the curious I append the prices fetched at Glendining's on 30 October, 1906, for an exceptionally fine lot of sheets. The numbers in brackets are the numbers in Gibbons Catalogue.

	£	s.	d.
1876-7, fine unused sheet, containing 1 shahi (25), sunar (8), abasi (3), ½ rupee (2), 1 rupee (2), green (Nos. 70 to 74)	. 40	11	0
Fine unused sheet (Nos. 75 to 79)	. 40	10	0
1878, fine unused sheet, containing 30 sunar, 6 abasi, two ½ rupee, and one 1 rupee, grey (Nos. 80 to 84)	. 40	6	0
A ditto sheet, black (Nos. 85 to 89)	. 40	7	0
A ditto sheet, purple (No. 90 only)	. 40	2	12
A ditto sheet, containing 30 sunar, 6 abasi, two ½ rupee, two 1 rupee, purple (Nos. 90 to 94)	. 40	5	10

	£	s.	d.
A similar lot, darker shades	40	6	10 0
A ditto lot, yellow-brown (Nos. 101 to 104)	40	6	5 0
1878 (Jan.), fine unused sheet, all shahi, green (No. 107)	40	2	10 0
A similar lot, but different shades	40	2	4 0
A similar lot, shahi, yellow-brown (No. 108)	40	2	0 0
A similar lot, different shades	40	2	2 0

Glendining's Stamp Sale Days

GLENDINING'S stamp sale days are fortnightly, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. The next Hetley sale after the date of this number will be a three days' sale on Tuesday, 11 December, Wednesday, 12 December, and Thursday, 13 December.

Ingle-nook Yarns

Smith's Return to School

By ARTHUR MONSOTH

FRANK SMITH, office boy to the firm of Messrs. James Worker and Co., shipbrokers, of Havenmouth, was in a particularly gloomy state of mind. He was down in the dumps and miserable, and as he sat at his desk, with his face buried in his inky hands, tears were not far off. A few would not be kept back, and in wiping these quickly away with his hand he transformed himself into the likeness of a Christy minstrel who had been out in the rain.

Frank was only fifteen, so we must pardon his weakness. He had left school some months before our story opens, as his widowed mother could no longer afford to keep him there, and though his earnings amounted to very little, that little was sorely needed. He had been very sorry to leave, as he loved the old school, and hated the idea of a business career. A bright scholar, he had cherished hopes of the 'varsity and ultimately the Bar, but all these hopes had been crushed when his father died leaving his mother in poor circumstances. He had never dreamed of becoming an office boy, and especially to such a firm as Messrs. Worker and Co. During the three months he had been in their employ he had seen very little of the Co., but a great deal too much of Mr. James Worker, or, as his staff irreverently termed him, Jimmy. Now Jimmy was a beast! Of this fact there was not the slightest doubt. The oldest clerk in the office said that he had never known Jimmy say "Well done" or "Thank you" to a subordinate. Ever ready to grumble and find fault, never willing to praise or encourage, a bully of the first water—such was Jimmy's character. A rough, uneducated man, who had risen from a very low position to a high one, he had no pity whatever for those under him.

He was a self-made man, and those who knew him thought that he had nothing to be proud of in the production he had turned out. In fact an old sea-captain once said: "I guess I could make a better man than Jimmy out of an old suit o' clothes and some mud!" Under such an employer as this Frank's life was not a happy one, and he longed more and more to be back again at dear old Selwyn College.

The other clerks were fairly decent fellows, but were not to be compared with his chums in the fourth form.

Frank, being the youngest member of the staff, had to wait until all the rest had been to dinner before he could go, and during the hour from one to two o'clock he had the office to himself, except

for occasional visits from Jimmy. The time dragged very wearily, and as Frank was an enthusiastic stamp collector, he had once or twice brought some specimens with him to the office to arrange, soak off, and classify during the dinner hour.

But one day Jimmy had found him occupied with his stamps, and had at once put a stop to the practice, stigmatizing Philately as "childish nonsense" and "waste of time," so now Frank had nothing to do whilst the other clerks were at dinner but sit at his desk and think.

He was thus engaged when we first make his acquaintance, and his thoughts were not pleasant as they were all full of bitterness and regret.

He thought of what the fellows were doing at Selwyn now: he wondered if old Fatty Prenton had grown any bigger, and how the cricket team was acquitting itself this season. He thought of good old Baker, the school captain, and then his thoughts turned to the Rev. John Watson, the Head. He was a good sort—the Head—a bit stern, but a thoroughly honest English gentleman. What a contrast to Jimmy Worker, slave-driver and bully! After a while Frank roused himself, and for want of something better to do he started rummaging in his desk, so that if Jimmy came in he would not be found absolutely idle. Jimmy loved to see everybody busy at all times, and if ever any of his employes looked as though they wanted a job, he was always ready to find them one. Never a moment's rest for any one when Jimmy was about.

Therefore Frank commenced turning out all the articles in his desk, with the sole object of putting everything back again. There was no purpose in it, but never mind. He looked busy. That was the great thing.

When he had finished the higher division of the desk, he turned his attention to the small drawer underneath, and emptied this also of its contents. Then, determining to do the thing thoroughly, he pulled the drawer right out, in order to dust both it and the compartments in which it rested.

It appeared as though the drawer had not been removed for years, as the space inside the desk was thick with dust. Frank with his duster soon made short work of this, and he was reaching back towards the far corner of the cavity, when he fancied he could feel something there. Putting his hand in as far as it would go, he carefully felt again.

Yes, there certainly was something there, that to

his touch seemed like a piece of paper. It was caught in some way, but with a little trouble he managed to get it free, and pulled it out into the light.

It was an old envelope which from its appearance must have been lying there concealed for many years; it was addressed to somebody, and had evidently passed through the post, but what caught Frank's attention at once was the stamp which was affixed in the top corner. He bent over it and examined it closely, and then his eyes nearly started out of his head with surprise.

For the first time in his life he was gazing upon a twopenny blue "Post Office" Mauritius!

There could be no possible doubt about it. He had often seen pictures of the stamp, and recognized it immediately. There were the words **POST OFFICE** on the left side, **MAURITIUS** on the right, while at the top was **POSTAGE**, and at the bottom **TWO PENCE**. He, Frank Smith, held in his hand at that moment one of the most valuable stamps in the world!

The envelope was addressed to "Messrs. H. Fowler and Co., Shipping Agents, Old Quay, Havenmouth." Frank remembered hearing of a firm of this name who carried on business in Havenmouth many years before; but it was so long ago that they were almost forgotten, and their name was only a memory in the minds of the older inhabitants.

After feasting his eyes for some time on his wonderful find, Frank at length started to put things back in the drawer and make all tidy once more. As he did so, this question was throbbing through his brain: "Who had the best claim to the stamp?" It had, of course, originally belonged to Messrs. Fowler and Co.; but as all trace of this firm had long since passed away, they need not be taken into consideration.

Next in order came Mr. Jimmy Worker. Frank had certainly found the stamp in a desk belonging to Jimmy, and ought he, therefore, to give it up to that amiable individual? Must he surrender the stamp to his employer, in order that the latter's already bloated banking account might be further augmented? It was in Jimmy's desk undoubtedly, but Jimmy never knew it was there, and would never have found it if it had not been for Frank.

The only other alternative was to keep the stamp himself. He had found it, and the money would mean so much to him. Why, he would be able to go back to dear old Selwyn College again!

But Frank was honest to the core, and knew that findings were not always keepings, and by the time he had finished tidying the desk his mind was made up. The stamp must be offered to Jimmy.

He picked up the envelope once more and intently studied the stamp. It was a good specimen, lightly postmarked, and did not look its age, which was over fifty years. Frank had a good memory for dates, and he knew that the famous Mauritians were issued about the year 1847. And now it was 1902. What a time it seemed! He wondered how long it had lain unnoticed behind the drawer, gaining in value every—

"Now then, Smith, what are you so deeply interested in? Not your work, I'll be bound, you idle young scoundrel!" The harsh, rasping voice of Mr. James Worker broke in upon Frank's meditations, and the bully himself was standing behind him.

Frank scarcely knew what to say. It was not a very encouraging start to a conversation with a person on whom you are going to confer a benefit.

However, before he could reply, Jimmy went on: "What's that you've got there? Stamps again, I see. Now, Smith, understand this once for all, I will *not* have you playing with stamps during office hours. If you care for such child's play, you must do it in your own time, not in mine."

Confused and startled as he was, Frank tried to get a word in. "But, sir, I found this stamp in the drawer—"

"Oh, you're making excuses now, are you?" interrupted Jimmy. "Of course you found it in the drawer, because you put it there yourself. Didn't I catch you fooling about with a lot in your desk the other day? D'you think we all collect stamps in this office? You'll say I put it there next!"

"But wouldn't you like this one yourself, sir?" Frank timidly ventured.

"You impertinent young wretch!" shouted Jimmy, at white heat. "D'you think I want to start stamp collecting? Take your stamps out of this office, and if I have any more of this nonsense you shall take yourself off too. Let me see any more of 'em about, or mention stamps to me again, and I'll kick you straight out, you insolent young vagabond!"

Having delivered this tirade, Mr. James Worker went out, leaving Frank speechless on his stool.

So his attempt to give Jimmy the stamp had failed, and he had been threatened with dismissal if he referred to stamps again! Well, he would keep it, and Jimmy only had himself to thank.

During the afternoon Frank brought up the subject of Fowler and Co. to the head clerk, Dickson, who was fond of gossip and ever ready to impart information.

"Fowler and Co.? Yes, of course I remember them. Gave up business a good many years ago, though. Twenty, I should think. All that. The old man bought a lot of their office furniture at the time, and got it very cheap, I recollect. Trust him! Why, that desk you're sitting at now came from Fowler's. The sole surviving partner, Mr. Henry Fowler, died about ten years back. Decent old chap he was, too, which is more than can be said for every governor, eh, Smith?"

So saying, Dickson, with a laugh, turned to his books again.

Frank was jubilant, as he had now learnt all that he wanted to know. Dickson's words had explained everything, and the mystery was a mystery no longer. If the desk once belonged to Fowler and Co., that of course accounted for the fact of an old envelope of theirs finding its way behind the drawer.

Now Jimmy had bought the desk but *not* the stamp, and after the manner in which he had

received Frank's offer of the latter, he certainly did not deserve to have it.

So Frank reasoned it out; and taking into consideration what manner of man Mr. James Worker was, who shall say that his reasoning was false?

Frank walked home that evening as though walking on air, with the stamp safely stowed away in his pocket-book, and over the tea-cups he told his mother everything, and they held a long consultation.

At last, having regard to the boorish way in which Jimmy had behaved when Frank proffered him the stamp, Mrs. Smith agreed that, just as it is of no use to cast pearls before swine, so it was no good to place a blue Mauritius before Jimmy Worker. Frank had found the stamp and had given Jimmy the chance of accepting it. He wouldn't take it. Therefore Frank should keep it.

"You see, mother," Frank explained, "the stamp really belonged to Fowler and Co.; but as they are all dead now, they can't have it. Jimmy won't have it, so I must have it. I think the best thing I can do is to write to that big firm of stamp auctioneers in London."

He did so that very night, and in a few days received an answer from the firm stating that

they would be pleased to undertake the sale for him.

Accordingly the stamp on its original envelope was duly sent off, and then followed some anxious days for Frank and his mother. He endured Jimmy's bullying at the office very patiently, for he had a future full of bright hope to look forward to now. At length, on one never-to-be-forgotten day, the postman brought to Frank's abode the eagerly awaited letter from the auctioneers. It was very short, but very sweet, and briefly announced that the stamp had been sold to the Baron de Hogueumont for *eleven hundred pounds!*

And that is how it came to pass that the opening of the next term found Mrs. Smith in decidedly better circumstances, and Frank back in his old place in the fourth form at Selwyn College.

Jimmy Worker and the office seem like a bad dream to him now, which he is endeavouring to forget as quickly as possible.

The Head looks upon him as one of his most promising boys, and is confident that Frank will become in due course one of the shining lights of the Junior Bar.

THE END

Philatelic Societies

We fear that the pressure on our space will compel us to restrict the Reports of Philatelic Societies. Fortunately several of those which have been very freely reported in our pages have their own specially appointed organs, and therefore will not need our help. The only exceptions we propose to make are the Philatelic Society of London and the Herts Society.

Birmingham Philatelic Society

Hon. President: Sir W. B. Avery, Bart.
Hon. Secretary: G. Johnson, B.A., 308 Birchfield Road,
Birmingham.

Meetings: Thursdays, at 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.
Annual Subscription: 5s. Entrance Fee: 5s.

OCT. 18. Display: Australia, 1890-1902. Mr. C. A. Stephenson.

Messrs. E. J. Nankivell, E. J. Bridger, and A. S. Holzapfel were unanimously elected members.

It was decided to purchase various philatelic works including *Africa*, Part III.

Mr. C. A. Stephenson then gave his display of the stamps of the Australian Colonies from 1890-1902, with notes on the same. The collection, practically complete in mint condition and nicely arranged in Oriel Albums, well merited the hearty vote of thanks which was afterwards accorded.

Nov. 7. Paper: Turkey, Postage Dues and Local Surcharges. Mr. P. T. Deakin.

Messrs. C. Whitfield King, T. Dudley Willson, P. B. Ball, and C. G. Dietrich were unanimously elected members.

Mrs. Lake, Messrs. McNaughtan and Whitfield King were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection; Messrs. Whitfield King for one of their Paragon Albums to be used in mounting the new issues and odd varieties, for which there is no room in the Imperial Albums; also Editions 4, 5 and 6 of their Catalogue; A. O. Marimiau for a copy of his Catalogue; and J. G. Boulton for periodicals.

Mr. P. T. Deakin then gave his paper on the Turkish Postage Dues and Local Surcharges, illus-

trated by his fine collection, supplemented with photographic and carefully drawn enlargements to show the various types and minor varieties. The whole paper was true Philately in its very best sense.

The November packets total nearly £3000, and will well repay inspection.

In addition to the usual steady demand for old issues, there is some eagerness for new ones, and it would pay colonial collectors and dealers, or any one who has recent colonials in quantity, to send us regular supplies. Sheets moderately priced are being practically cleared.

Junior Philatelic Society Manchester Branch

President: I. J. Bernstein.
Hon. Sec.: J. R. M. Albrecht, 2 Seadly Terrace, Pendleton.
Meetings: Y.M.C.A.

The twelfth meeting was held at the Y.M.C.A., Peter Street, on 15 November, 1906. Mr. Bernstein presided, and there were about thirty members present. Mr. M. Heywood read a paper on "Types of Stamps." He said the general collector frequently complains that his efforts do not come within any of the classes in which prizes are awarded at exhibitions. The truthfulness of his assertion cannot well be brought into question, because the general collector has his finger in every pie without mastering anything in particular and sometimes not even types. "There are many economical countries to select for limited specialism, and by way of example I place before you the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain during the reign of the late Queen, in seven types.

The type of the 1d. of 1840 had a run of forty-one years. The first or Maltese cross cancellation was used for a quarter of a century." Mr. Heywood then gave several instances of letters being several years in transit. He said, "I remember some repairs being done to a wooden post office letter box in one of the outskirts of Manchester when a letter was discovered by a workman wedged between the boards, where it had remained deposited for many years." Mr. Heywood showed a fine collection of the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain. Mr. F. W. Attack showed a nice collection of Servia. He said: I should first like to mention one or two points which have made me as a young collector take up Servia. First, my ability to obtain them direct, and next the fact that with the exception of the first issue they are fairly cheap. Further, there was a probability of a hunt for varieties not catalogued, and possibilities for research. There are two printings of the 1866 issue, one made at Vienna, the other at Belgrade. There are two settings of the 1869-79 issue, with the stamps 2 millimetres and 3 to 3½ mm. apart respectively. Alexander II succeeded to the throne in 1888 at the age of fourteen, and an issue appeared bearing his portrait. On his coming of age (eighteen in the case of kings) a fresh issue was made in 1890. The 1 dinar value was changed from green to red-brown on blue in 1896. In 1901, the supply of 10 para and 15 p. running short, the 20 p. and 1 dinar were surcharged with these values. Messrs. L. Aston, H. N. Mitchell, and R. H. Murray were elected members.

Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland

President: Sir John Ure Primrose, Bart.
Hon. Sec.: Robert Borland, Lochside, Milngavie.
Meetings: Fortnightly.

A MEETING of the above Society was held at 562 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday, 7 November, 1906, at 8 p.m., when twenty-three members were present, Mr. J. L. Thomas occupying the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, approved of, and signed, Mr. A. Wallace was duly elected a member of the Society.

A display of the stamps of the Philippine Islands was then given by Mr. Thomas. The early issues were well represented, the four varieties being shown in the 1859 issue, while amongst the provisionals were quite a number of double and inverted surcharges. While the stamps were being passed round, Mr. Thomas gave many interesting notes on the various issues, which were greatly appreciated. At the close a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Thomas for his excellent display.

Members of other societies, who may have occasion to visit Glasgow, are cordially invited to attend any of the meetings.

Leeds Philatelic Society

President: W. Denison Roebuck.
Hon. Secretary: C. W. Harding, 139 Belle Vue Road, Leeds.
Meetings: Tuesdays, Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street.
Annual Subscription: 5s.; Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.

THE display at the fourth meeting of this Society for the present session, held in the Leeds Institute on Tuesday, 13 November, 1906, was one open to all the members, and as several affect the countries

down for display, viz. St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Christopher, and St. Helena, a successful evening's entertainment was assured. The President (Mr. W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S.) was in the chair, and there was a good attendance.

The stamps of these small island colonies are, *par excellence*, perfect examples of the engraver's art, the issues of St. Vincent and St. Lucia being particularly attractive with their rich shades of colour. These stamps, as well as the issues of St. Helena, are the work of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., of London, whilst St. Christopher is indebted to Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London, for the production of its postal labels.

Some fine collections were shown, those of Messrs. Wade, Egly, Thackrah, and Duffield being especially interesting, as they contained most of the greater rarities. Such desirable stamps as the 1d., lilac-rose, and 4d., blue, of St. Christopher, issue of 1882; fine copies of the various issues of St. Helena from 1836, used and unused; and most of the rarities of St. Vincent, including the 1d., rose-red, of 1866, with compound perforation 11½ x 16 (in Mr. H. Wade's collection), were a prominent feature. The postmarks also afforded more than passing interest; these are generally neat obliterations, sometimes in colour, and do not as a rule detract from the appearance of the stamps, as in the case of most other countries. Opportunity was taken for the comparison of stamps in the several collections, and a profitable evening was spent.

Amongst the novelties shown were: a full set of the new Bosnia Pictorial stamps by Mr. P. M. Knight; 5 centesimi, green, of Italy, new design, and Algeciras post card, by Mr. Egly; entire sheet of Patent Medicine stamps by Mr. W. Harrison Hutton.

Mr. W. Blythe, of Leeds, was elected a member of the Society, and one new member was proposed.

Liverpool Philatelic Society

President: J. H. M. Savage.
Hon. Secretary: A. S. Allender, 71 Canning Street, Liverpool.
Meetings: Hotel St. George, Lime Street, Liverpool.

UNDER the auspices of the present committee the ancient Liverpool Society appears to have acquired a new and vitalized lease of life. The full meeting held on 5 November, 1906, testified to the active interest taken in Philately by the members. Two new members were elected and two new candidates were proposed.

The business of the evening comprised an exhibition and a sale of stamps.

The countries selected by the committee for display were Gold Coast and Russia, and the partiality shown by Britons for their "ain country" was shown by the preponderance of exhibits in the former class. Messrs. Savage, Hughes, Rockliff, Milner, Whitworth, Clissold, James, Edmondson, Bate, and Fletcher contributed collections of merit of the colony, whilst Messrs. Savage, Bate, and Fletcher in addition showed Russia.

Under the inspiring influence of the Society's Honorary Auctioneer, Mr. W. Jaggard, about one hundred lots were disposed of at satisfactory prices. It is worthy of note, in view of the Society's progress, that steady increase is being made to the library, and typed catalogues are now available for the use of members.

Editorial Address—EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

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No. 6.—The Eighteenpenny Packet of Used Foreign Stamps contains 100 varieties, including Mauritius, Hong Kong, Finland, Japan 15 and 25 sen, Barbados, Chili, Brazil, Greece, Russia, Porto Rico, India envelope, Jamaica, Belgium, Spain, Canada, etc. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/7.

No. 7.—The Two Shilling Packet of Rare Used and Unused Foreign Stamps contains 100 varieties, including Porto Rico, Colombia, New Zealand, Canada, rare Turkish, Dutch Indies, Ceylon, Mozambique, Mauritius, Portugal, French Colonies, Orange River Colony, Cyprus, Norway, Costa Rica, Belgium, West Australia, Chili, Egypt, Bavaria, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/1.

No. 8.—The Five Shilling Packet of Obsolete Stamps contains 100 varieties, including, amongst others, Victoria newsband, Western Australia provisional, India H.M.S., British Guiana, Cyprus 2½d., Argentine, Greece, Liberia, British South Africa, Mauritius, provisional Cuba, Hungary 25 kr., Mexico, Bavaria, Uruguay, Transvaal, old Egyptian, old Swiss, Turkey, Peru, Tunis, Queensland, Spain, Porto Rico, Canada, Chili, old Tasmania, old Japan 15 and 25 sen, Siam, Brazil, Sarawak, and others rare. This packet contains no stamps of the present issue, and is well worth 10/-. Post-free, 5/1.

No. 9.—The Five Shilling Packet of Foreign Stamps contains 200 varieties (used and unused), including Cape of Good Hope, Turkey, Nyassa, Belgium, India On H.M.S., Brazil, Japan, Portugal, Spain, U.S. Post Office, Russia, Swiss, British Guiana, New Zealand, Bulgaria, Denmark, South Australia, Mexico, Malta, U.S., Holland, Italy, Victoria, Chili, Queensland, Gibraltar, Porto Rico, Greece 1 l., Argentine ½ cent., Nicaragua, British Honduras, Sirmoor, Hungary, Hayti, Straits Settlements, Natal, etc. All different. Post-free, 5/1.

No. 10.—The Ten Shilling Packet of Used and Unused Stamps contains 100 varieties, all rare and different, including Chin-kiang, obsolete Cyprus, Salvador, Ecuador, Philippine Islands, Hayti, Tolima 5c., Azores, Uruguay, Jhind, Finland, surcharged British Honduras, old Victoria, Newfoundland, Mexico, British Bechuanaland, British Guiana, unpaid Greece, Deccan, North Borneo, Nicaragua, Zululand, set of 6 Egypt, New South Wales O.S., 4 scarce Spanish, Servia, Ottoman Empire, Ceylon envelope, Porto Rico, Bermuda, United States of America, Peru, Dutch Indies, Republic of Colombia, and others scarce. This packet is highly recommended as being well worth 20/-; and if the stamps were bought separately, it would come to over that amount. Post-free, 10/1.

No. 11.—The Guinea Packet of Rare Used and Unused Stamps contains 200 varieties, including provisional Trinidad, Persia, obsolete Japan, official Mexico, Porto Rico, Antioquia, Ecuador, provisional Ceylon, South African Republic, Java, provisional 1881 British Guiana, New Caledonia, Macao, Bhopal, surcharged Peru, Spanish, Austrian, Levant, Gibraltar, Cuba, Argentine Republic, Egypt, Bundi, Peru envelope, Greece unpaid, Guatemala, Faridkot, set of 3 Chili, Surinam, Honolulu, Brazil unpaid, and other obsolete issues, Bulgaria, St. Thomas, Fiji Isles, obsolete Newfoundland, Japan newsband, Honduras, British South Africa, British Honduras, set of 4 Nicaragua, set of 3 Philippine (Infant King), Argentine, Tonga, Roumania, Guatemala, and others equally rare. Some of the stamps in this packet are worth from 1/6 to 2/6 each. Post-free, 21/-.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 23
Whole No. 101

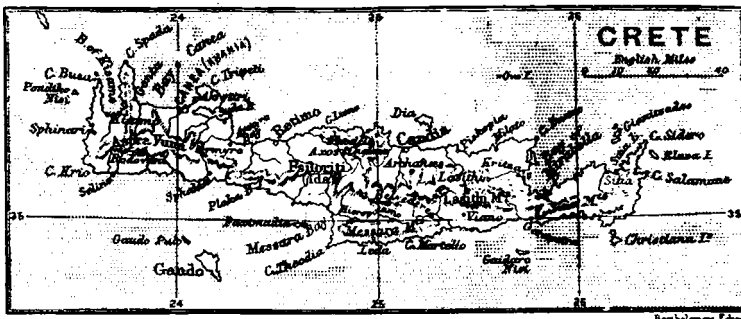
8 DECEMBER, 1906

VOL. IV.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Crete



ACCORDING to the authorities, Crete, an island in the Mediterranean, south of the Aegean Sea, has been noted from the beginnings of history for its internal quarrels, and in Hellenistic times it was a dangerous rendezvous of pirates and adventurers. The island was annexed by Rome in 68 B.C., and was visited by St. Paul, who wrote of the people to Titus, "One of themselves, even a prophet of their own, said, The Cretans are always liars, evil beasts"; and they do not seem to have improved much since those early days. In A.D. 823 it was overrun by the Saracens, was reconquered by Byzantium in 961, was granted in 1183 to Boniface, Marquis of Montferrat, who sold it to the republic of Venice in 1204; was conquered by the Turks in 1645; but revolts in 1821, 1866, 1878, and 1897 led finally in 1899 to the establishment of a protectorate under Great Britain, France, and Russia, and the appointment of Prince George as High Commissioner. The Sultan is allowed to retain a nominal sovereignty. In 1905 the Cretan Parliament proclaimed a union with Greece, but to this the Powers would not agree, and Prince George retired from his post and a Grecian minister was appointed in his stead.

The people live by agriculture and cattle breeding. The principal products are wine, olive-oil, and carobs.

The population in 1904 was 310,400. The chief towns, all on the north coast, are Candia (Herakleion), with a population of 25,000; Canea, 8000; and Rhetymnon (Retimo), 8000.

The area of the island is 3330 square miles, its greatest length 160 miles and greatest breadth 30 miles.

Its Philatelic History

Philatelically, Crete is a land of strange devices. Its philatelic history commences soon after the joint interference of the Great Powers. During this joint interference, and while the future government of the island was being arranged, the province of Candia was administered by British officers supported by a British fleet. In November, 1898, a postal service was arranged for the province, and a quaint provisional rubber stamp was designed and made. Sheets of paper were carefully ruled up in spaces, and each stamp was carefully impressed within the pencilled lines. I cannot say how many stamps each sheet contained, but a pair in my own collection was cut off from a strip

of six handed to me by Captain E. B. Eagar, 5th Fusiliers, who was stationed at Candia during the regime of the Provisional Government.

I made Captain Eagar's acquaintance at Aldershot on his return to England. He was then on the rota for the West Indies. We spent a very pleasant afternoon chatting about the provisional stamps of Crete, and doing a little exchanging, for he was a keen philatelist, and before I left he promised to cycle up to see my collection; but a few weeks after I was horrified to read of his death at the battle of Belmont, in Cape Colony. He was one of the first victims of treachery. The Boers pretended to lay down their arms, and when Captain Eagar and his brother officers advanced to receive their surrender they were treacherously shot.

The Greek inscription on this first provisional stamp reads, "Provisional Mail, Herakleion," Herakleion being the Greek name for Candia.

According to the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*, 3000 impressions were made, and it is stated by the brother of Major Fairholme, Assistant British Commissioner of Candia, that the original die of this stamp was destroyed on 20 January, 1899, in the presence of the officials. The value was 20 parades, or paras, equal to about one penny.

Then the Russians established a Provisional Government in Rhetymnon, or Rethymo, and issued equally crude postage stamps.

After the formation of a permanent Government, an elaborate series of postage stamps was issued in 1900, which included a portrait of Prince George, who had been appointed High Commissioner. Another new series of designs followed in 1905, and a crop of Revolutionary provisionals, a series of large plaster stamps with a heartrending representation of "Crete enslaved" for the lepta values, and a large portrait of Prince George for the higher values.

1898. One value. Design: A locally produced rubber stamp, inscribed in Greek, "Provisional Mail, Herakleion," for use in



the sphere of British administration in the province of Candia, printed in mauve on ordinary white paper, and issued imperforate.

The number printed is stated to have been 3000, and the rubber stamp was destroyed in the presence of British officials.

Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
20 par., mauve	40 0	30 0

1898. Two values. Design: Square label, with figures and words of value in a central ring, inscribed as before in Greek, "Provisional Mail, Herakleion." The 10 parades stamp, it is said, was intended for use in Candia, and the 20 parades for the rest of the island. These stamps were printed in Athens on ordinary white paper, and perforated.



Perforated.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
10 par., blue	0 3	0 4
20 ,, green	0 4	0 5

1899. Two values. Design: As in last issue, but colours changed; the 10 par. from blue to brown, and the 20 par. from green to rose.

Perforated.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
10 par., brown	0 2	—
20 ,, rose	0 4	—

1899. Two values. Design: A large rectangular stamp with Russian eagle and inscriptions. Issued for use in the Russian sphere of administration at Rethymo. The 1 metalik is inscribed in French and the 2 metalik in Greek. I have never seen any unused copies of these stamps. Imperforate.



Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 metalik, blue	—	3 0
1 ,, green	—	2 6
2 ,, rose	—	30 0
2 ,, green-black	—	2 0

1899. Three values. Design: A long rectangular stamp with a trident enclosed in an oval bearing the inscription in Greek letters, PROSERENON TAXIDROMION RETHYMIS (Provisional stamp of Rethymo). Figure of value in all four corners, and the word metalik in a curved band at the bottom. A control mark of a Russian two-headed eagle in a circle is overprinted in violet at the top of each stamp. These stamps were issued, like the previous set, for use in the Russian sphere of administration. These stamps were printed in many colours, as per list. Perforated.



	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 m., rose	—	—	3 0
2 m. "	—	—	4 0
1 gr. "	—	—	5 0
1 m., blue	—	—	3 0
2 m. "	—	—	4 0
1 gr. "	—	—	5 0
1 m., green	—	—	3 0
2 m. "	—	—	4 0
1 gr. "	—	—	5 0
1 m., claret	—	—	3 0
2 m. "	—	—	4 0
1 gr. "	—	—	5 0
1 m., orange	—	—	3 6
2 m. "	—	—	4 0
1 gr. "	—	—	5 0
1 m., yellow	—	—	3 0
2 m. "	—	—	4 0
1 gr. "	—	—	5 0
1 m., black	—	—	—
2 m. "	—	—	—
1 gr. "	—	—	—

Same values and design, but with a star before and after the inscription PROSERENON TAXIDROMION RETHYMIS in the oval band,



and overprinted with the same control mark. Perforated.

	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 m., rose	—	—	1 3
2 m. "	—	2 3	1 6
1 gr. "	—	—	2 0
1 m., blue	—	—	1 3
2 m. "	—	—	2 0
1 gr. "	—	—	3 0
1 m., green	—	—	1 3
2 m. "	—	—	1 0
1 gr. "	—	—	2 6
1 m., claret	—	1 6	1 0
2 m. "	—	—	2 0
1 gr. "	—	—	3 0

1900. Nine values. Designs: Various, as illustrated; designed, engraved, and printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., London. The 25 lepta and higher values were overprinted with a word in Greek meaning *provisional*, and this overprint was sometimes done in red and sometimes in black. Why so overprinted I cannot say. Perforated.

1 l., red-brown, <i>Hermes</i>	0 1	0 1
5 l., green, <i>Hera</i>	0 2	0 1
10 l., scarlet, <i>Prince George</i>	0 3	0 1
20 l., rose, <i>Hera</i>	0 0	0 3
25 l., blue, <i>Prince George</i>	0 6	0 4
50 l., lilac, <i>Hermes</i>	2 0	2 0
1 dr., violet, <i>Talos</i>	4 0	—
2 dr., brown, <i>Minos</i>	7 6	—
5 dr., black and green, <i>St. George and Dragon</i>	30 0	—



Hermes



Hera



Prince George



Talos



Minos



St. George and Dragon

1901. Two values. Design: Same as last issue, but colours changed.

	Colours changed. Perf.		Used.	
	Unused.	Used.	s. d.	s. d.
20 l., orange	0 3	0 2		
50 l., ultramarine	0 8	—		

1904. Provisional. One value. 5 lepta on 20 l., orange, surcharged with the figure "5" in each of the top corners.

	Provisional. Perf.	Used.
5 on 20 l., orange	0 2	0 2

1905. Nine values. Designs: A separate design for each value, as illustrated. Designed, engraved, and printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., London. Perforated.



Diana



Britomartis



Prince George



Jupiter



Triton



Ariadne



Europa and Jupiter



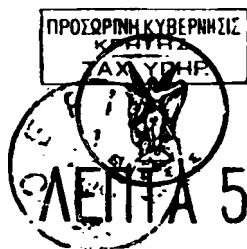
Minos Ruins



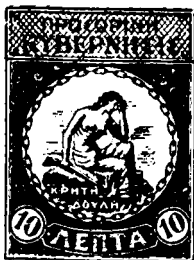
Mount Ida, etc.

	Perf.		Unused.		Used.	
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 l., violet, Diana	0	1	0	1	0	1
5 l., green, Britomartis	0	1	0	1	0	1
10 l., red, Prince George	0	2	0	2	0	2
20 l., blue-green, Jupiter	0	3	—	—	—	—
25 l., ultramarine, Triton	0	4	0	3	0	3
50 l., brown, Ariadne	0	8	0	6	0	6
1 dr., sepia and carmine, Europa and Jupiter	1	2	—	—	—	—
3 dr., black and orange, Minos Ruins	3	3	—	—	—	—
5 dr., black and olive-green, Mount Ida	5	3	—	—	—	—

1905. Five values. Designs: As illustrated. These are provisionals said to have been issued by a revolutionary rabble. Their absence from any collection would not in my opinion be a matter for regret. I include them only because they are catalogued by Gibbons. Imperforate.



1905. Six values. Designs: "Crete enslaved," a female figure in a despondent attitude, for the lepta values, and a portrait of Prince George for the higher values. These plasters are evidently of local manufacture. Perforated.



Crete enslaved



Prince George

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Our Symposium

What should be the Limitations of a Simplified Collection?

By C. RAYMOND MEGSON

WITH the greatest interest have I read "Our Symposium" from week to week. It has developed into a most interesting and edifying discussion, and it would be an excellent thing, so I think, could this question be thrashed out to some tangible and definite issue.

It is of vital importance that an army should offer inducements for recruits, and satisfy them that their needs will be well looked after.

Heretofore the beginner has been left too much in the dark and too much neglected, and has not been allowed the opportunity of indulging in the sweets of philatelic converse, but has been left to struggle alone. This is not fair to him. He will ultimately become an important unit if his first love for stamps is fostered; but many a youngster's enthusiasm has faded, and so died, owing to his being alone and apparently uncared for.

Any helping hand extended to him, and any efforts made to pave the way for him at the outset of his career through the maze of detail and intricacies which he contemplates with dismay when he first opens his catalogue, and begins to view stamp collecting as being something more substantial and ideal than the mere amassing of pretty labels in a specially prepared album—these are to be highly commended.

The beginner, at least so I have found him, is very shy in the presence of his elder brethren, though he might at times dilate to the "outsider," and it is this trait which has

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5 l., orange		—	—	—	—
10 l., grey		—	—	—	—
20 l., mauve		0	5	—	—
50 l., blue		0	9	—	—
1 dr., violet and red		1	6	—	—
2 dr., brown and green		3	0	—	—

Three further values, with a map of Crete, are catalogued by Gibbons with much reservation, and I have seen no evidence to justify their acceptance, and have therefore omitted them.

often smothered the wish to join some local philatelic society, where he imagines he would be left in the cold and "quite out of it" amongst more advanced collectors.

Some of our well-known and experienced philatelists have given their views on this subject, and now is the time for some of the youngsters to come forward too and state their opinions. They can explain what they want, and what in their opinion should be embodied in a simplified catalogue, which, if it becomes an actuality, would form the foundation of the simplified collection.

Though it is with some slight trepidation that I enter the lists, I must say that to me it seems the years of experience of the doyen often blunt the edge of the knowledge of what the beginner likes.

It must be remembered that stamp collecting is a pleasant hobby containing a fund of knowledge, and is not a collegiate establishment wherein by dull routine the pupils are trained; and I am rather inclined to think that some of the contributors have been rather indiscreet in attempting to draw hard and fast lines upon which the beginner must progress. "Symposium" is a happy inspiration for this feature; but have we, in our earnestness, lost sight of the correct meaning of the word? Help the beginner, help him all you can; but in teaching him be very judicious. The youngster has enough of school, and the older tyro often thinks he is too old to be taught.

The desideratum, to my mind, is a simpli-

fied catalogue, upon which the beginner may base the formation and building up of his collection. Certain it is that the compiler of a simplified catalogue would be severely criticized, and could not possibly please all; but as for criticism, why, the more excellent or perfect a work is, the more severely is it criticized, and the compiler could be happy in the thought that he had produced a book of the utmost utility.

I think that watermarks should not be omitted. They are simple, and offer such a wide field of interest to the beginner. A watermark, or lack of it, often enhances the price of a stamp, and there is no disguising the fact that the monetary value has a fascination.

Though the perforations may be interesting, they are not so—to the beginner—to the extent of the watermark, and are difficult and complicated, far too much so for the novice; so also are printings, papers, etc.

The novice has little opportunity of learning aught anent postal stationery or entires, and it is discouraging to the earnest collector to amass without understanding; so omit these.

The beginner must not be told how to proceed with his hobby, but must be shown a desirable way of progressing, and allowed to please himself to a great extent. He likes to think he is advancing purely on his own merits. When he has caught the "complaint" thoroughly, and has become a happy prisoner in the glorified web of Philately, then perhaps it is wise to talk to him more seriously. What matters it if he makes mistakes at first? It must be remembered that the first collection is so very, very seldom the last.

By ARTHUR F. JACOBS

I HAVE read with great interest the discussion in *G. S. W.* about the "Limits of a Simplified Collection," and the advisability of a "simplified" catalogue for beginners. As this catalogue is supposed to be for the benefit of young collectors, I thought perhaps you would like to hear a young (in years as well as in experience) collector's views on the subject.

Is a Simplified Catalogue needed?

I, personally, do not think a simplified catalogue for beginners is needed. As Mr. Stuart Wiehen says in the 27 October issue of this journal, a great deal of the charm of stamp collecting consists of looking for varieties in the shades or perforations of one's stamps. If no distinction be made between the different shades of colour in the simplified catalogue, the correct value of the different varieties would not be known by the user of that catalogue. There would

be far less fascination in stamp collecting if minor varieties were ignored. Moreover, if a collector should want to exclude minor varieties from his collection, surely he can go over one of the best catalogues—say, Gibbons—and determine which stamps he shall ignore? I think this would be better than his using a "simplified" catalogue, which could not meet with the approval of all. The collector who desires to collect only the prominent varieties would be greatly helped in his purpose by using an Ideal Album, for anything more simple can scarcely be desired by "the majority of general stamp collectors."

What should be the Limits of a Simplified Collection?

If I were to form a simplified collection, I think I should keep to the following limitations:—

Paper.—No varieties to be collected.

Perforation.—Distinguish between perf. and imperf. and rouletted, but make no distinction between the variations of one kind, such as perf. 12, 13, etc.

Shades.—Only very obvious shades, e.g. the two shades of our current $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamp.

Surcharges.—Only those which alter the value or the country. No freaks, as in the case of Zanzibar or Siam.

Watermarks.—Collect the leading watermarks, such as Crown CA, Crown CC.

Types.—Collect the more important re-touches, as in the case of the present King Christian Denmarks.

Fiscals, Telegraphs, etc.—Not included.

Envelope, Post Card Stamps.—Should be collected, but kept in separate album.

Officials.—Not included.

Locals.—Not included.

THE KING'S OWN POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

This Album has been specially designed for those collectors who either commence a collection with the Postage Stamps of King Edward VII, or who collect these stamps as a supplement to a General Collection. The King's Own Album contains 100 pages of heavy white plate paper outlined with a neat border of neutral grey, with quadrillé background inside the grey border, and name space at the top of each page. Exact size of leaves from the outer edge, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$; available for mounting stamps, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. The title-page is printed in the Royal Colours, with the King's Cypher Monogram and Crown. Strongly bound in cloth, bevelled boards, with the Official Cypher Monogram and Crown in gold on cover.

Post-free, 8s.; abroad, 8s. 9d.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
39, Strand, London, W.C.

The Philatelists' Zoo

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(Continued from page 341.)

Panther.—The panther, or leopard, to give it its correct name, is one of the carnivorous animals closely allied to the lion or tiger. A specimen of this animal is shown on the lower values of the current issue for French Congo, and is designated a "panther." By rights, however, the name panther should only be applied to the South American puma, and the animal shown on the Congo stamps is a leopard (*Felis leopardus*).

The leopard is inferior in size to the lion and the tiger, and is found in all the warmer parts of the Old World. Its tawny coat is covered with dark spots formed by an incomplete ring of black enclosing a bright central patch. In addition to this brightly coloured form there exists the so-called black leopard which, formerly regarded as a distinct species, has now been proved to be merely a variety. The leopard is a very active animal, and differs from the lion and tiger in that it habitually climbs trees with almost the same agility as a monkey. The total length, including the tail, rarely reaches so much as eight feet, but occasionally specimens of this size have been reported. Leopards generally inhabit forests or rocky hills covered with scrub, and they subsist chiefly on monkeys and the smaller mammals. It fears neither man nor beast, and is so cunning and wary in its movements, and resembles its surroundings so closely, that it is able to pounce on its prey without a moment's warning. Many travellers and sportsmen consider it an even more dangerous foe than the tiger.

Parrot.—On the current 2s. 6d. stamp of Tonga a member of the parrot family (*Psittacidae*) is shown, but as this sub-order of the feathered tribe includes over three hundred species, I have as yet been unable to identify this particular specimen. Parrots are widely distributed throughout all the warmer parts of the world, and are particularly abundant in the South American and Australasian regions. They are usually very brightly coloured, and

practically all have what is termed a "nut-cracker" beak, i.e. both mandibles being short and strong and much arched. The bill is generally used as a third foot in climbing, as can be readily observed by watching a tame specimen. The feet, too, are specially adapted for climbing, as the parrot family is, as a whole, arboreal in its habits.

Judging by the long and broad tail of the bird shown on the Tongan stamp, I rather fancy it is one of the parakeets—one of the sub-families of the parrot tribe. It most probably belongs to the genus *Platycercus* (from the Greek *platys*, broad)—a group of birds that are very typical of most of the Australasian islands.

Plantain-Eater.—The plantain-eaters, or turacos, are a family of birds (*Musophagidae*) peculiar to Africa. They are particularly common in Liberia, and a specimen is shown on the current 10 cents stamp as being one of the typical birds of this Republic. Structurally, they are related to the cuckoos, but they have not acquired the latter bird's objectionable habit of making other members of the feathered tribe bring up their offspring. The colouring of these birds is usually a metallic blue or green, often varied with crimson. The red feathers contain a soluble pigment called turacin. All the species are forest birds, and though fruit forms their staple diet, some varieties have a predilection for devouring insects. The largest species (shown in our illustration) reaches a length of about thirty inches. It has ten tail feathers, which constitute a good portion of its length, a long neck, and its eyes are unusually large.

Pheasant.—See Argus Pheasant.

Ptarmigan.—The ptarmigan (*Lagopus vulgaris*) is a member of the Tetraonidae or grouse family. It inhabits most of the higher mountain ranges of Europe, and is very plentiful in Newfoundland. Owing to this latter fact specimens are shown on the current 12 c. stamp of this North American colony. It is essentially a mountain bird, feeding on shoots and berries, and unlike many of its near relatives, partridges for instance, it is



monogamous. The most interesting point about the ptarmigan is its ability to change its plumage at certain seasons to a remarkable resemblance of its surroundings. The summer plumage of the male is a blackish brown, with grey and reddish markings above and white below, while the female is reddish barred with black. In the autumn the back becomes greyish, and in the colder parts of its range both sexes become quite white as winter approaches, except as regards the outer tail feathers, which are black. At this season, too, there is a small black patch in front of each eye of the cock bird.

Quezal.—The quezal (*Pharomarcus mocinno*) is a beautiful bird, depicted on several of the stamps of Guatemala, which ranges in its habitat from this country to Panama. At one time its gorgeous plumes formed the head-dress of the native chiefs,

and no one of lesser rank was allowed to wear them. The male has a large rounded crest, and this, with most of the plumage of the upper parts, is a handsome iridescent green. The wing feathers are long and drooping, while the two central tail feathers are enormously elongated and of the same shining green. As a contrast to this prevailing tint, the under parts are chiefly a blood-red colour, and there is black and white on some of the feathers of the tail. The hen is more soberly clad, and the tail feathers are considerably shorter than her lord's. There are three other species of this genus in South America, and they are found in no other part of the globe.

Roussa.—See Stag.

(To be continued.)



Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

Norway

THE land of the Vikings, the sea-kings of old, after five and a half centuries of vigorous national life, was reduced to the position of a mere Danish province in 1397. Her independent history began anew with the nineteenth century. On 14 November, 1814, the Norwegian Storting, or Parliament, unanimously elected the Swedish King, Charles XIII, King of Norway. Since then the history of Norway has resolved itself into a constant endeavour to obtain absolute independence. Charles XIV, originally Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's marshals, was adopted as heir to the Swedish throne in 1810, in the hope that this compliment would induce Napoleon to help Sweden to recover Finland from Russia. He was also elected Crown Prince of Norway in 1814, and succeeded to both crowns in 1818. He won the respect and confidence of both nations, and kept them from falling out. Oscar I, his son, conceded a national flag and coat of arms to the Norwegians. Charles XV (1859-72), son of Oscar I, was not so happy in his attempts to bring the two nations into closer union. In his reign Norway passed an Act abolishing the prerogative of the King to appoint a viceroy for Norway. This Act Charles XV refused to sanction. Oscar II, who succeeded him, abolished the viceroyalty. Other causes of friction arose. The greatest of these was Norway's demand in 1891 for separate diplomatic and consular representation abroad. Civil war seemed inevitable, but wiser counsels prevailed.

The King saved the situation in 1897 by granting a separate national trade flag to Norway. The climax of the crisis was reached in 1905, when a joint commission of the two Parliaments dissolved the union between the two countries. Prince Charles of Denmark, the husband of the third daughter of King Edward VII, was elected King of Norway under the title of Haakon VII.

Oscar I, son of Napoleon's general Bernadotte, succeeded his father in 1844 and died in 1859.



Oscar II, King of Sweden (and until 1905 of Norway), was born in 1829. He ascended the throne in 1872 in succession to his brother Charles XV. He married the Princess Sophia of Nassau in 1857, and has four sons. Oscar II was appointed an Hon. Admiral of the British Fleet in 1905. The Crown Prince of Sweden is Prince Gustavus, born in 1858 and married to Princess Victoria of Baden in 1881. His eldest son, Prince Gustavus Adolphus, married H. R. H. Princess Margaret of Connaught in June, 1905. King Oscar's contributions to literature are well known. His *Military History of Sweden* (1859-65) lays stress on the value of sea power. He has translated Goethe's *Faust* into Swedish. In 1888 a volume of minor poems was issued under his *nom de plume* of "Oscar Frederik."



Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BERMUDA—continued

Issue of 1875. 1d. on 2d., blue; 1d. on 3d., buff; 1d. on 1s., green. Surcharge in ordinary capitals and lower-case.

Genuine.—The E of PENNY is exactly under the centre of the O of ONE. A line drawn down, along the first stroke of the N of ONE, would cut centrally through the first N of PENNY; and a line drawn upwards, along the last stroke of the last N, would cut centrally through the E of ONE. The distance between the two words is $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Forged.—The E of PENNY is plainly to the left of the centre of the O of ONE. A line drawn down, along the first stroke of the N of ONE, would pass along the second stroke of the first N of PENNY; and a line drawn upwards, along the last stroke of the last N, would cut through the E of ONE, decidedly to the left of its centre. The distance between the words is $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

It will be seen from the above that the genuine and forged surcharges are practically identical as to type, but, in the forgery, the ONE is not placed in exactly the same position above the PENNY as in the genuine.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As before.

Forged.—The forgeries have genuine postmarks.

BOGUS STAMPS

I have the 1d. and 2d. surcharged in two lines, ^{THREE} PENCE. These are altogether bogus.

BOLIVAR

Issue of 1863. 10 Centavos, green

This is a scarce stamp, worth some £12 or £13, despite its diminutive proportions. One of the forgeries is fairly deceptive.

Genuine.—Lithographed, on rather hard, somewhat transparent, yellowish-white wove paper. All the three upper points of the shield are of the same height. There are six horizontal lines of shading in the upper compartment, including the lower boundary-line. The outer ends of the cornucopizæ are both pointed. In the central compartment there is a cap of liberty, on a pole, moderately distinct. The isthmus in the lower compartment is shaded all over with dark colour; only the seas are white. The bottom of the shield ends in a rounded point, which is just one millimetre from the outline below it. The stars round the shield are all eight-pointed, and the middle star of the three above the shield is the highest, while the two on each side of it are

both of them on one level. The lower line of the central compartment of the shield, if prolonged to the left, would pass above the top of the upper star, to the left of the middle of the shield. In the inner inscription, the s at the top of the stamp is a block, or sans-serif letter. The vertical stroke of the L of BOLIVAR, if prolonged upwards, would pass almost clear to the right of the stop after BIA above it. The I of BOLIVAR, if similarly prolonged upwards, would pass through the right side of the inverted O of ESTADO above it. The A of BOLIVAR slopes a little to the right. At the bottom of the inner inscription, the O of IO is slightly to the left of the centre of the star above it; and in the CS, the top and bottom of the C are alike, and end in clumsy knobs, while there is no stop under the small s. In the outer inscription, the tops of the D and E of DE, at the top of the stamp, touch each other. The E of CORRE has its upper and lower limbs exactly alike. The small stop under the little s of ES is central, but the stop under the s of US is too much to the left; the tail of this latter s almost touches the stop below it. The middle line of the three under DE COLOM, if prolonged to the left, would pass almost centrally through the little s of US in the left outer inscription. The foot-stroke of the A of BIA, in the right outer inscription, very nearly touches the stop after it. The head- and foot-strokes of the E of ESTADO trespass across the fine line under OS DEL, and touch the thick pearly line at the bottom of the stamp. The left outer frame contains 20 pearls, and there are 18 pearls in the top frame. I have not been able to count the others. There is a framework of two thin lines, a quarter of a millimetre apart, running right round the stamp, at exactly half a millimetre from it.

First Forgery.—Lithographed, on medium, very white wove paper. The middle and left-hand stars at the top of the stamp are about on the same level, but the one to the right is much too low. The right upper point of the shield is much lower than the others. There are only five horizontal lines of shading in the upper compartment of the shield, including the bottom outline. The outer ends of the cornucopizæ are very blunt and rounded. In the central compartment there is a thing just like a boy's peg-top, shaded with vertical lines. The isthmus in the lower compartment is slightly shaded with oblique lines, running down from right to left, with patches of white. The bottom of the shield ends in a very sharp point, which is barely half a millimetre from the outline below it. The eight points are not to be seen on all the stars; the one to the right of the ST of ESTADO, on the left side of the stamp, seems to have only six points, and the one above the C of CS has only five. The lower line of the central compartment of the shield, if prolonged to the left, would pass exactly through



the centre of the upper star, to the left of the middle of the shield. In the inner inscription, the s at the top of the stamp has head- and foot-strokes like an ordinary Roman capital. The vertical stroke of the l of BOLIVAR, if prolonged upwards, would pass almost centrally through the stop after BIA above it. The l of BOLIVAR, if similarly prolonged upwards, would pass exactly through the centre of the o of the inverted word ESTADO above it. The a of BOLIVAR is upright. At the bottom of the inner inscription, the o of 10 is centrally under the star above it; and in the C^s, the top of the C is more pointed than the bottom, with no knobs to either, and there is a very distinct stop under the small s. In the outer inscription, the tops of the D and E of DE, at the top of the stamp, do not anything like touch each other. The E of CORRE has the two ends of the top and bottom limbs very different from each other. The small stop under the little s of ES is central, and so is the one under the s of US; the latter s has no tail to touch the stop after it. The middle line of the three under DE COLOM, if prolonged to the left, would pass a good distance above the little s of US, not touching it anywhere. The foot-stroke of the A of BIA in the right outer inscription is not visible; it is a block letter. The E of the right-hand ESTADO has no head- or foot-strokes. The left outer frame contains 21 pearls, the top frame 18, the right frame 22, and the bottom frame 18; they are all perfectly distinct and easy to count. There is no framework of

lines round the stamp. The genuine is printed in slightly bluish-green; this forgery is of a very decided blue-green. I understand that this forgery dates from about 1891, and was manufactured by a small dealer in London. As the evidence is only hearsay, I refrain from giving his name.

Second Forgery.—Very indistinctly lithographed, in very yellowish-green, on stout, very white wove paper. The right upper point of the shield seems to be blotched into the outline of the frame to right of it. The upper compartment of the shield is a simple blotch. The central compartment is perfectly white, with no cap of liberty at all in it. The bottom of the shield, which is even blunter than the genuine, touches the star to left of it, and it is hardly a millimetre from the outline below it. The stars, as far as they can be made out, are all six-pointed. The lower line of the central compartment of the shield, if prolonged to the left, would cut into the upper part of the star, to the left of the middle of the shield. The vertical stroke of the l of BOLIVAR, if prolonged upwards, would cut well into the stop after BIA above it. The tops of the D and E of DE, at the top of the stamp, do not touch each other. The rest of the stamp is too much blotched for me to give any more details; and I would only say that if my readers meet with a stamp in which every letter and line is blotchy, they can safely take it for a forgery.

(To be continued.)

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Egypt.—A new value is to hand from this country, a 4 mil. printed in rose-carmine. It is of similar type and colour to the current 5 mil., and is intended for use on post cards.



Wmk. Crescent and Star. Perf.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.
 4 mil., rose-carmine

France.—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., send us a new value, a 45 c., in the oblong, or "Olivier Merson" type as it is called.



N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
40 (c.), red and pale blue	0 6	0 1
45 (c.), blue and green	0 7	—
50 (c.), cinnamon and lavender	0 7	0 1
1 fr., lake and yellow-green	1 1	0 2
2 fr., dull purple and buff	2 2	0 8
5 fr., deep blue	5 3	0 9

We have also received the 35 c. of the Sower type printed in a rich violet.



Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
10 c., rose-carmine	0 2	0 1
15 c., slate-green	0 2	0 1
20 c., brown-purple	0 3	0 1
25 c., blue	0 4	0 1
30 c., lilac	0 5	0 1
35 c., violet	0 6	—

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Nigerias

AN officer stationed in Southern Nigeria writes under date 20 October, 1906, as follows:—

It may interest you to know that the amalgamation under one governor of Southern and Northern Nigeria is expected out here to take place within the next six months. The Lagos authorities are also calling in all Southern Nigeria stamps from the post offices until the supply of Lagos stamps is finished.

Another correspondent writes:—

With reference to your query on page 314 of *G.S.W.* concerning the current Nigerian stamps, perhaps the following extract from a letter I received on 9 November may be considered definite and reliable, and supply the information you ask for:—

“Southern Nigeria Marine.
“... Now that the two colonies have been amalgamated all the surplus Lagos stamps are being used up, and until they are finished the sale of the Southern Nigeria stamps has ceased.”

All of which bears out my suggestion of what was happening. Perhaps some correspondent can find out for us how long the Lagos stock is likely to last.

New Denmark Issue

A CONTINENTAL paper states that there is an enormous stock of low values with head of King Christian IX, and that these will be used up, that the higher values will be the first to appear with the head of the new sovereign, King Frederick. Our contemporary further states that

the engraving hitherto done in France will in future be done in Germany. There is to be no change in the design further than that of substituting the portrait of King Frederick for that of his father.

Austrian Commemoratives

ACCORDING to a French paper we are to have a commemorative issue from Austria to celebrate in 1908 the sixtieth anniversary of the rule of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and the values are to be from 1 heller to 10 kronen.

At the present rate of issues of commemorative rubbish the stamp collecting fraternity will be heartily sick of them. The very good country, that ideal of purity, has turned out enough commemorative stuff to last a decade.

Western Australia, new 6d.

Ewen's Weekly offers a strange explanation of the recently issued 6d. on paper watermarked “W Crown A.” It believes that these stamps were printed ten years or so ago, and have been lying at Perth until the stock of the 6d. printed by De La Rue & Co. in 1893 should become exhausted, and it understands that there is also a similar stock of the 1s. in a new design. But why should a new 6d. be ordered when there was a ten years' stock in hand? Besides this, “W Crown A” was only introduced seven years ago.

Special Correspondence

American Notes and News

198 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Stiff Prices at Auction

THE auction sale representing Mr. Gilbert E. Jones' collection of nothing but imperforate pairs has come and gone—some of us are still alive and some of us are busted. The prices for fine things were simply up in the air, and the bargain hunter experienced the pleasure of sitting on his little bench and gasping at the bids. A few examples will suffice to show the *downward* (!) tendency of prices for good things. Exempli gratia: Cape woodblock 1d., very fine, catalogued 60.00, brought 130.00; South Australia 1d., first colonial print, catalogued 25.00, brought 28.50; New South Wales 8d., laureated, listed 40.00, brought 75.00 odd; and the New Zealanders sailed perilously close to full list.

The New Philippines

These have arrived, and are generally admired, but won't be so very long in use if the American Bank Note Company start in on the printing contract early next year. The stamps are universally popular, deservedly so; in fact the Bureau of Printing and Engraving outshone its

little self this time. We have distributed them to box-holders. One customer says, “Thank you for such nicely centred specimens”; and another says he can buy them somewhere else a little bit cheaper, and doesn't see why we paid our Manila agent 10 per cent to go to the post office and get them. So there you are—you pay your money and get your choice. If the grumbler saw the specimens I saw that came through the mails, perhaps he would consider 100 per cent cheap to get well-centred copies.

The New Contract for Printing U.S.

The new contract for printing U.S. stamps is to go to the American Bank Note Co., who formerly did the work. I believe I am correct in saying that several dozen large cities are going to have their name engraved or marked in some way on the stamps, and several million small hamlets are to receive a number or something. Be this as it may, I don't suppose for an instant any collector will be ass enough to take more than one copy of each value, and we shall all be thankful if we can tell what denomination the stamp is when the surcharging, numbering, or whatever it is, has done its deadly work.

The Montenegro Jubilees

These Jubilee stamps, with a view of Cetinje on them, issued, according to *Barnsdall's Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia*, to celebrate the bicentenary of the existing dynasty, are now on the market as remainders. I know they must be, because Mr. Phillips has sent me a nice lot of them. The stamps, especially the high values, are missing in many collections, and collectors can now for \$1.25 buy something that used to cost about 3.50. Gently, please, don't push too hard on the counter; there are enough to last at least two weeks.

Wanted: A Recipe as Follows

How to divide five sets of Maldive Islands amongst sixty-five new issue box-holders; also how to distribute seven Southern Niger £1 chalkies amongst forty-five box-holders. A pound's worth of stamps to any one who solves the problem. Me and Myn can't do it. There are various ways of asking for the chalky £1. A says, "How about that S. Niger £1?" B says, "When may I expect the S. Niger £1?" C says, "Mr. Power, won't you *please* send the chalky one next shipment?" and D, naughty man, says, "Why in — don't I get that £1?" Anyhow, new issue devotees, please let your linen remain in its accustomed and proper place, and in time I 'ave 'opes for you all.

Salvadors Wanted

If any American reader of my Notes has in his possession for sale or otherwise any of the 1889 surcharges, used, would he kindly loan them to me for Mr. Leavy's inspection? There are important developments pending in Salvador, and we want all the material we can gather together. We also want to see and buy, if possible, an unbroken sheet of the 1879 issue, 5 c. and 10 c. values.

What to Buy

Almost every customer of ours who visits me in New York asks what's good to buy—what's going to be rare, and many and such-like questions. My advice to you all: Buy what you feel you need to make your own collection better and more complete; eschew the very idea of what may or may not be going up. Just please your own fancy, and let the speculators sit on their hoards without a market. Stamp collecting is a pastime, not a banking proposition, or a cobalt mine, or anything else; and the best investment is a dollar spent on your own collection to make it bigger and better than it was before that dollar slipped away. Don't gamble. Collect for the fun of it.

EUSTACE B. POWER.

THE YOUNG COLLECTOR'S PACKET

No. 66, 500 varieties, is strongly recommended as the cheapest collection of 500 different Stamps ever offered—the Stamps could not be bought separately for three times the marvellously low price at which it is now offered. The Stamps, etc., are clean, picked specimens fit for any collection. The best 500 varieties in the trade.

4s. 1d., post-free.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

Our Copenhagen Letter

COPENHAGEN, 16 November, 1906

Danish West Indian Remainders Destroyed

ON 15 November the Colonial Office at Copenhagen burnt the whole stock existing of Danish West India adhesives—stamps, envelopes, post cards, and Unpaid Letter stamps, with value in cents and 5 bits. The destruction took place in the presence of a number of officials from the Board of Finance and General Post Office.

The following quantities of stamps were destroyed by fire in the Royal Institute of Destruction at Frederiksberg, near Copenhagen:—

Quantity	Value	Catalogue No.	Total
574 sheets of	4 cents.	Catalogue No. 41.	
1511 "	5 "	" "	43.
692 "	7 "	" "	17.
440 "	8 "	" "	48.
338 "	10 "	" "	44.
782 "	12 "	" "	20.
486 "	50 "	" "	22.

Further, about 8000 envelopes and 30,000 post cards.

Of Unpaid Letter stamps were destroyed:—

138 sheets of	4 cents.	Catalogue No. 102.
297 "	6 "	" "
172 "	10 "	" "

Further, the whole stock remaining of the provisionals surcharged 1905 with 5 bits on 4 and 5 and 8 cents stamps* were burnt—together, 1839 sheets.

Now only the current stamps of all the Danish West Indies adhesives exist.

New stamps with King Frederick VIII's head are being prepared, and are expected to be issued in a few months' time.

* Catalogue Nos. 55, 56, 57.

THE IMPERIAL ALBUM

Tenth Edition.

Size of pages, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The present edition is arranged in *three* volumes. Two causes have acted to bring about this result. First, the ever-increasing number of new issues, for which accommodation must be provided; and secondly, the demand by collectors that space shall be found for varieties of perforation and shade, errors, etc., to conform as closely as possible to the lists given in the publishers' Catalogue.

Vol. I. The Stamps of the British Empire; post-free, 10s. 9d.

Vol. II. The Stamps of Europe, and the Colonies and Possessions of European States; post-free, 12s. 9d.

Vol. III. Foreign Countries, except Europe and Possessions; post-free, 10s. 9d.

A VERY HANDSOME PRESENT

Packet No. 69, 2000 varieties. A grand packet, every stamp being different and genuine, and thus forming a choice collection in itself.

£3, post-free and registered.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

Ingle-nook Yarns

The Missing Manuscript

By G. P. GILLARD

CHAPTER I

ONE sometimes wonders what becomes of those meteoric young men who flash through university firmaments trailing behind them an accumulating tail of honours and other academic distinctions. Do they continue to dazzle onlookers throughout their career, or do they "fizzle out" at an early age?

If the fates had been less kind it is conceivable that Archibald Field might have "fizzled out." That he did not do so may have been due to a piece of luck. While the laurels that crowned his brows were still freshly green, he met a very respectable middle-aged gentleman who had made an enormous fortune and was turning his attention to literature.

He was an old philatelist, and had recently purchased *The Philatelic Magazine* from the eminent firm of —, and was understood to be looking out for an editor. Some one introduced him to Archibald Field, and they came to terms.

While the new editor and the recent proprietor were gaining experience in the lines of philatelic literature, speculating, proposing, etc., the position of the magazine sank to so low an ebb that it was only by a generous courtesy that it could be considered to have a circulation at all.

But when things were at their worst they began to mend. Archibald Field settled himself firmly in his editorial chair, used the intelligence which survived his education, and shaking himself free from academic trammels, began to grope for the heart of the stamp-collecting public. In the end he found it, and what he found was this: that to make a philatelic magazine go down sweet, he must not only publish smart paragraphs on stamps and countries, but he must publish a short story as well. This he did, and when two years had elapsed the *Philatelic Magazine* had made for itself a distinct position amongst those few journals that were prominent from amongst the numerous pettifogging so-called philatelic literature.

One day, while Field sat at his desk, Mr. James, the proprietor, was announced.

"Good morning, good morning," he began with great cordiality.

Field responded politely.

"Things all right?"

The editor nodded. "Quite a rush for our last number," he said, thawing as he always did when alluding to a success of his beloved paper.

"So I've heard," replied Mr. James. "Oh, I say," he said, "I came to speak to you about something. I am afraid you'll think it a great nuisance."

"What is it?"

"Have you fixed on your short stories for the new year?"

"No," replied Field, surprised, "I want to get Ingram to write for us, but I haven't done it yet."

There was a distinct look of worry on the old man's face.

"Field, my boy," he said, with an almost beseeching air, "don't be angry with me. I did what I could. I couldn't help it."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"I have a daughter," Mr. James went on a little brokenly. "You know that?"

"Yes, I know," replied Field. "But what of that? She's at school, isn't she?"

Mr. James shook his head. "No, she's finished. She's home for good."

"That must be very pleasant for you," said Field politely.

"Very nice indeed." Mr. James produced his handkerchief and mopped his brow. "I simply have to do what she tells me. You've no idea, I —" He stopped short, and looked everywhere save at the editor's face.

"Well?" Field leant back and smiled encouragingly. He guessed that Mr. James was going to confide some domestic incident to his keeping.

"She's nineteen, and quite grown up. And the way she has of getting round me! I can't resist her, the puss!" A smile of mingled vexation and pride played about the old man's lips. "You see, she has no mother; so she gets her own way."

"You are quite right to let her have her own way," answered Field. "That's the only way to manage a woman."

Mr. James brightened. "You think so? I'm glad, Field. It makes it easier for me."

"Makes what easier?"

Mr. James sighed. "I do hope you won't mind." He glanced hastily at his companion and then away, and for a few moments an uneasy silence prevailed.

"You want to tell me that —" began Field, to help him.

"Would you mind telling some one to bring in the parcel the footman left in the outer office?"

Slightly amused, Field touched the bell and gave the needful directions. A minute later the boy brought in a bulky brown-paper parcel.

When the door was closed Mr. James drew his chair close to Field's.

"It's a story. She's written it," he whispered, eyeing his companion eagerly.

Field laughed. "Is that all? There's nothing in that. All girls do so sooner or later. It comes as surely as the measles. I expect you want me to read it. I will do so with pleasure."

"She wants it published," said Mr. James forlornly.

"And why not? It won't cost much. And — and she needn't put her real name."

Mr. James sighed again. "I've promised that it shall be published. I couldn't help it —"

"And why not?"

"In *The Philatelic Magazine*."

"What!" cried the editor, leaping from his chair.

"Now, don't take on, my dear fellow. I did what I could. But she has such ways, and she was so keen on it, and—and she kept worrying, and——"

"It's out of the question," said the editor, with clenched teeth. "Quite absurd."

"I'm afraid it'll have to be. I've given my word, and I can't back out."

Field stood frowning and biting his lips. "You must see it is impossible," he said at length.

"I do see that," said the old man humbly, "but I don't see any way out of it. I've given my word, and I must stick to it. Now, Field," he went on, "I beg of you not to be angry. It may not be so very bad. It may be quite good; after all, one never knows."

"Why doesn't she get it published in volume form?"

"The publishers have declined it."

Field groaned. "But if you paid for the cost of production?"

"I offered that. All the good firms decline it even on those terms, and she won't go to a second-rate house. She was so cut up, and—and—hang it, she's my only child."

Field rose. "Very well, I'll look over it and see what it is like. We will talk over the matter again."

The old man rose and held out his hand.

"Don't be angry, my boy," he said. "I know it's a great nuisance, but—but very few people read serial stories. I dare say it will pass unnoticed. Good-bye."

"Good-bye," repeated the editor mechanically. When Mr. James had gone, he took up a knife and cut the string of the bulky package. Taking out the manuscript, he began to read.

Half an hour later, he stumbled down the office stairs with the face of a demon, and lips that moved without speaking. The office boy trembled as he passed.

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Societies

Herts Philatelic Society

President: Franz Reichenheim.

Hon. Secretary: H. A. Slade, 72 Westbourne Terrace, W.

Meetings: 4 Southampton Row, W.C., Third Tuesdays.

Annual Subscription, 5s.

THE above Society held its November meeting at head-quarters on the 20th, the President occupying the chair. He was supported by some thirty members, amongst whom were Messrs. H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), R. Frenzel, W. Archibald Boyes, W. G. Cool, T. H. Harvey, L. A. Bradbury, W. Simpson, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), A. G. Wane, K. Wiehen, F. J. Melville, H. Wiles, A. H. L. Giles, J. A. Leon, E. Bounds, F. Read, D. Thomson, J. S. Lincoln, H. A. Slade (Secretary), and H. F. Johnson, a visitor.

After the confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting, the following were elected members of the Society: Major H. C. French, Osborne, I.W.; M. Jules Bernichon, Paris; Regierungsrath Dr. Franz Kalckhoff, Berlin; Mr. R. Friedl, Vienna; Mr. E. Vicenz, Hamburg; Hilmer Djurling, Stockholm; Dr. E. F. Marx, Ealing; Mr. Norman Thornton and Mr. R. P. Thornton, Bayswater; Mr. Stanley Mann, Bexley; Mr. W. P. Barnsdell, 391 Strand; Mr. E. W. Arnold, Redbourn; and Alderman Partridge Smith, J.P., St. Albans.

Nearly all the chief officers of the big Continental societies are members of the Herts Philatelic Society, and their election has been always carried with acclamation.

It was with very great pleasure that the Society agreed to become the English Corresponding Society to the Hamburg Philatelic Union, who wrote to the Committee asking them to undertake this duty. They acknowledged the honour paid the Herts Society, and were willing to accept the post, and the general meeting endorsed their recommendation amidst applause.

Mr. Hayman reported the final arrangements for the Smoking Concert. The Society was further enriched by a donation of rare stamps by Mr. H. A. Slade to the permanent collection,

and the following donations to the library, many of the books being now of special interest as works of reference: Presented by Messrs. Senfs, 1907 Catalogue, two volumes; by the Swedish Philatelic Union, Dictionaries of German-Swedish, French-Swedish, and English-Swedish terms, and the rules, etc., of the Union, seven volumes in all; by the Dresden Philatelic Society, the Society's rules, list of members, etc.; by the Hamburg Philatelic Society, the like; by the President (Mr. F. Reichenheim), Moens' Catalogue, *Timbres de Belgique*, *Timbres-Poste d'Espagne*, *Timbre Post*, 1900, *Pemberton's Stamp Collector's Handbook*, *Lockyer's Colonial Stamps*, *Evans' Philatelic Handbook*, *Shanghai* by Thornhill, and *Stanley Gibbons Portuguese India*. Hearty votes of thanks were passed to the donors. The Society's library is fast getting one of great philatelic value.

A warm letter of thanks was received from Mrs. Ehrenbach and read to the meeting.

At the conclusion of business, Mr. Harvey Clarke displayed his unique collection of New South Wales, and the pages upon pages of mint Sydney Views proved almost too much for the younger and less advanced members of the Society. As the volumes passed round the unrivalled beauty of the collection was gradually appreciated at its real worth, and in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Clarke at the close, Mr. Simpson was only voicing the meeting when he spoke of the collection as being nothing less than a monument of patience and knowledge. Mr. Ashleigh seconded, and the vote was carried amidst applause. Mr. Clarke responded, and the meeting concluded at nine, after the usual informal discussion and exchange. Will those interested kindly note the Secretary's change of address to 72 Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, W.?—where all communications should be sent until further notice.

Bohemian Dinner and Smoking Concert Another Success for the Society

If there be any still who think that the study of Philately is dry and uninteresting and devoid of all sociability, the Herts Society must soon shatter the last remnants of such archaic thoughts.

On Saturday the 24th November the Society brought about a real "Union of Hearts" at their first Bohemian Dinner and "Smoker." Morning dress was the inflexible rule, and members and friends were allowed to make up tables as they pleased, large or small, and the one desire of the Committee was for the social element to be uppermost and all to feel at home. And judging from the laughter that rippled round the tables set out in the large International Hall at the Café Monico as some 120 members and friends sat down to the dinner at 7.15 sharp, the Committee's efforts were amply rewarded.

At the two centre tables the President, Mr. F. Reichenheim, and the Vice-President, Mr. H. L. Hayman, presided, and round the room Mr. H. A. Slade, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. C. Sidebotham, the Hon. Librarian, and Messrs. W. Archibald Boyes, W. G. Cool, R. Frenzels, T. Hargrave Harvey, W. Simpson, and W. T. Standen, as Committeemen, looked after their fellow-creatures' comforts.

An excellent repast having been done ample justice to, the President proposed "The King," and the toast was received with musical honours. The company then settled down to smoke and enjoy the fine entertainment provided by Mr. Harrison Hill, the Musical Director of the Society.

Before this commenced a pleasing interlude occurred. Mr. Hayman, after referring to the dinner of last May, and the fact that a very large proportion of those who attended as visitors were now members, and paying a well-deserved compliment to the energetic Secretary, Mr. Slade, asked Mr. Harrison Hill's acceptance of a silver-mounted ebony baton as a wand of office, and an earnest of the good wishes of the members of the Herts Philatelic Society, which were voiced in the inscription engraved thereon. Mr. Hill received a hearty reception on taking the wand, and briefly replied. The union of hearts, he said, was cemented by such a kindly gift, and he hoped it would be his pleasure to use the baton at many succeeding smokers as musical director.

By request Mr. Hill gave his inimitable renderings of "Three Blind Mice," as he imagined Grieg, Sullivan, Mozart, Wagner, Sousa, and other composers would have set the words to music.

A cinematograph display by MM. Pathé Frères, of Paris, specially brought over for the occasion, followed, and the pictures were certainly some of the finest and most amusing now showing. "A Voyage round a Star" was followed by "A Violinist's Dream." The first piece was screamingly funny, and it was rumoured after the concert that the revelation of what was to be seen in the stars had resulted in many of the members offering to barter their "Gibbons" for a Star Catalogue, with a view to studying astronomy.

The meeting excused Mr. Harrison Hill for a short time owing to his services being wanted at the Savage Club by his brother Savages to help entertain the Duke of Connaught, who that evening became, too, a Savage. The ball was, however, kept rolling by the always popular Charles Pond, who brought down the house with his character sketch "A Few Glimpses of Life." He portrayed "A Fish Salesman," "Bus Driver," and "The Labour Leader" with equal humour and truth. Mr. Hill followed with "Romeo and Juliet" brought up to date.

Words cannot describe the living pictures—"Sport in Japan" and "Shooting the Rapids"—that followed. After a series of realistic pictures, showing Japanese fencing, wrestling, drawing the bow, etc., pictures were shown of shooting

the rapids on the River Ozu. These last were punctuated throughout by applause, which was long and hearty at the close.

Mr. Pond again made many sides ache with his "Greifenstein at the Wedding of a Poor Relation." Mr. Richard Green rendered "The Toreador" in excellent style. During a short interval the President toasted the Vice-President, and referred to his labours in arranging the details of the evening.—Musical honours for Mr. Hayman.

"Julius Cæsar" was the next of Mr. Hill's performances, and again the audience roared, which was renewed on his rendering of "Macbeth" and "Clementine," both, of course, brought up to date.

"The Bellringer's Daughter," "The Reckless Motorist," and "Aladdin and his Wonderful Lamp" followed on the cinematograph. The pictures of the motorist were taken in the streets of Paris by special permission of the police. The finale of the first Herts pantomime, "Aladdin," where the tableau was represented in colours, was a marvel of ingenuity and skill, and MM. Pathé Frères are much to be congratulated on the perfection to which they have brought their instruments. After another amusing sketch by Mr. Pond, and "Where are you going," etc., in Scotch, Welsh, and Irish by Mr. Hill, the meeting broke up shortly after 11 p.m., after toasting the President, who suitably replied.

The whole evening was an experiment by the Society, but so great was its success and the geniality and good humour of the company, that it can safely be predicted that these evenings will be repeated, though probably not on a Saturday.

Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society

President: Dr. F. E. Ackerley.

Hon. Sec.: J. H. M. Savage, 56 Bebbington Road, Higher Tranmere.

Meetings: Y.M.C.A., Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.

The fourth meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday, 13 November, in the Y.M.C.A., Mount Pleasant.

The Rev. W. C. Hudson gave a very interesting paper on "The Educational Value of Stamp Collecting" before a fair attendance of members. His remarks were supplemented by Rev. Mason, Mr. Savage, and Dr. Ackerley. An exhibition of the stamps of Great Britain followed, those of Mr. Allender being extremely fine. The only other incident of note was the starting of a forgery collection.

A Philatelic Society for Cardiff

To the Editor.

DEAR SIR,—It will no doubt interest some of your readers, and especially those in South Wales, to know that a Philatelic Society is being formed in this city.

A meeting of local philatelists was held at the Cardiff Town Hall last week, when it was decided to form a South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society, and the following officers were appointed: Vice-President, Alderman Trounce; Chairman, Mr. E. P. Crowther; Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. A. Jutsum, 371 Cowbridge Road, Cardiff; Assist. Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Perkins; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. V. E. Brukewich.

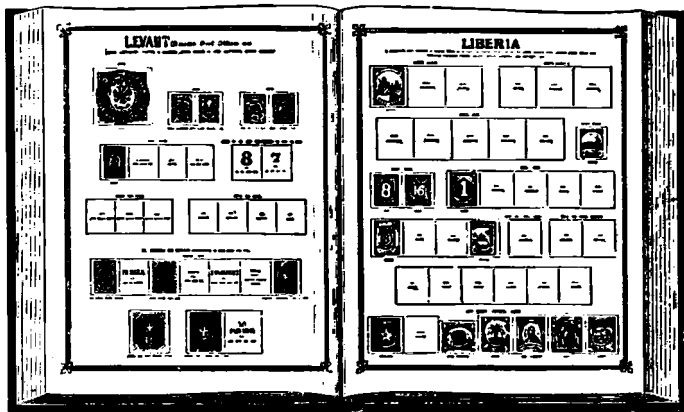
Collectors are cordially invited to join the Society, and a large membership is expected, judging from the enthusiasm with which this movement has been received.

Yours faithfully,

PERCY J. NORMAN.

— A GRAND — CHRISTMAS PRESENT

With the view of providing our friends with a really fine Xmas present for young stamp collectors, we have just had an edition of our **IDEAL ALBUM** sumptuously bound in half-morocco, gilt edges and gilt lettered.



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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 24
Whole No. 102

15 DECEMBER, 1906

VOL. IV.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Corea



COREA, Korea, or Korai, Mrs. Bishop tells us in the *International Geography*, is known locally as Ch'ao-sien (Fresh Morning), but the name was changed officially in 1897 to Dai Han (Great Han).

Corea is a peninsula of North-Eastern Asia, and was much in evidence during the recent Russo-japanese War. The country is about the size of Great Britain, and lies between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of

Japan. Until 1894 China was the suzerain of Corea, but in June, 1894, Japan proposed various reforms, which being refused led to the war with China. In the result the Chinese were expelled from Corea, and Japan made a treaty of alliance with Corea and acknowledged the independence of Corea. In 1904 Corea agreed to regulate her finances and her foreign relations according to the advice of a Japanese Financial Adviser and a Foreign Diplomatic Adviser; in effect Corea is now practically a Japanese Protectorate.

The country is hilly, and the soil is said to be rich, well fitted for successful agriculture, and yielding from two to four crops annually. The people are of the Mongolian type, but their language differs widely from Chinese and Japanese.

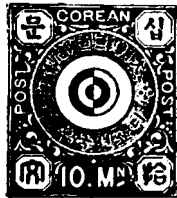
The population is estimated at from 10,000,000 to 16,000,000. Seoul, the capital, has a population of 200,000.

Its Philatelic History

The first attempt to organize a postal system, which was made in 1885, did not meet a long-felt want, so far as the aboriginals were concerned. A general post office had been built in Seoul, officials appointed, and postage stamps, prepared and printed in Japan, got ready for issue. But on the very day that the post office was opened, the said aboriginals, suspecting the new system to be some sinister design of the so-called "foreign devils," crowded around the new buildings, raised a considerable riot, killed off the postmaster-general, and burnt down the post office. Of the series of five stamps which had been prepared for sale, the three highest values are said to have never been issued, and a very large number which remained in the hands of the printers in Japan were sold to stamp dealers, and, as a consequence, are still to be had at low prices.

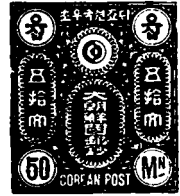
For ten long years no officials dared to venture on another attempt to establish a postal system in Corea. In 1895, however, a second attempt was made, and was successful.

1885.—The first issue consisted of five values, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 mon. The



three highest values are noted in Gibbons Catalogue as having been prepared for use

but never issued. This statement has, however, lately been questioned, for, according to the *West End Philatelist*, a genuinely used copy of the 100 mon was found in the correspondence of the late Bishop of London, at or about the time these stamps appeared.



	Perf.	Unused.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 mon, rose	1 3
10 " blue	0 3
25 " orange	—
50 " green	—
100 " blue and pink	—

1895. New design, printed in Seoul. The currency changed from mon to poon. There seems to be some doubt as to the value of a poon. Mr. Bannister, of Copthall Avenue, E.C., sends me a cutting from an American newspaper of 1894 to which is pasted a copy



of the 5 poon, attested as having been cut from the proof sheet by the secretary of the Legation. On this cutting is written "5 poon = 5 cents," so that a poon would be equal to our halfpenny. This second series consisted of four values, 5, 10, 25, and 50 poon, all of one design.

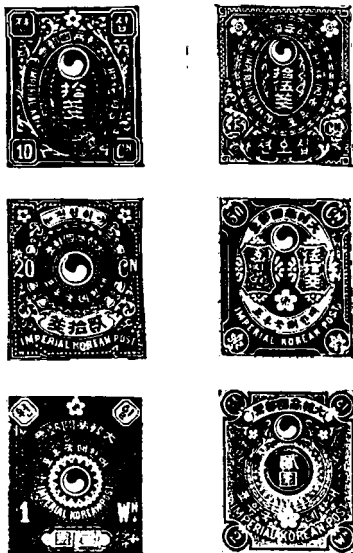
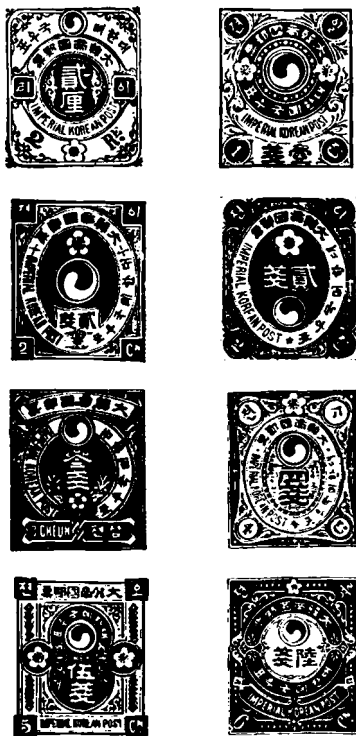
	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5 poon, green	0 3	0 2
10 " dark blue	0 4	0 2
25 " lake	0 5	0 5
50 " violet	0 9	0 9

1897. In this year, Corea having been declared independent, the Emperor added to his titles and dignity, and caused the previous issue to be overprinted in native characters with the words TAI-HAN, meaning "Empire of Corea." These stamps remained in use for three years. The overprint was done in red. Black overprints are fraudulent varieties.

Issue of 1895 overprinted, in red, TAI-HAN.

Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
5 poon, green				
10 " dark blue	0	9	—	—
25 " lake	1	0	0	9
50 " violet	—	—	—	—

1900. New design. Fourteen values, printed in Seoul, inscribed in English, IMPERIAL KOREAN POST. The currency was assimilated to that of Japan, and expressed in "cheuns" and "woons," equivalent to the Japanese "sens" and "yens," with an additional stamp of the low value of 2 re, or one-fifth of a cheun. As a cheun is only a farthing, the cost of the 2 re stamp is only a twentieth part of a penny. There were two types of the 2 cheun; Type I was issued in 1900, Type II a year later.



Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
2 re, grey	0	1	—	—
1 cheun, green	0	1	—	—
2 " blue, Type I	0	1	0	1
2 " " " II	0	2	0	4
3 " red	0	2	—	—
4 " rose	0	2	—	—
5 " pink	0	5	—	—
6 " dark blue	0	6	—	—
10 " violet	0	5	—	—
15 " dull purple	0	6	0	6
20 " red brown	0	8	—	—
50 " pink and green	2	0	—	—
1 woon, slate-pink and blue	—	—	—	—
2 " mauve and green	—	—	—	—

1900-3. Provisionals. Surcharged in native characters on the issue of 1897.

Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 cheun on 25 poon, lake	0	4	0	2
2 " on 25 " "	1	6	0	6
3 " on 50 " violet	0	8	0	6

1903. Long rectangular stamps of the same design for all values. Designed and printed in Paris, inscribed in French, POSTES IMPERIALES DE CORÉE. The design is thus described: "It shows a 'violet falcon' in the centre, falconry being a sport of the nobility, as in China. In his right claw he holds a sheathed sword with its belt, and in his left claw a terrestrial globe, on which Korea and Japan can be discerned. On his breast is the yin-yang symbol again, and surrounding it the *Pukua*, or eight diagrams. There are

also four little *yin-yangs* on each wing, and the plum blossom is again prominent."



(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Our Symposium

What should be the Limitations of a Simplified Collection?

By J. CORNER-SPOKES

In my opinion a simplified catalogue will be no good, unless it is arranged in such a way that the user can take what he likes, and leave out what he likes.

The list proper should consist of *standard varieties only*, leaving out all varieties of perforation, watermark, shade, type, and such things as inverted centres and surcharges, errors of colour, etc. After each of these could be put varieties, lettered "a," "b," "c," etc., of watermark, and reasonable varieties of perf., together with other varieties and errors, *in reason*. The difference between imperf., perf., and rouletted should be added in this way also. The collector will then, when he is beginning to sprout from the beginner stage, be able to take these varieties in his favourite countries, and leave them out in others. Also he will know the value of any interesting variety he may get. If any *G. S. W.* reader cares to turn up *G. S. W.*, Vol. III, p. 10, he will find an interesting little narrative, with a moral attached to it: "A current catalogue in the hand is worth two eminent specialists in an exchange club." If there had been a catalogue of this description in existence then this incident would never have occurred.

If Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., decide to publish a catalogue like this during the new year, in one volume and at a low price, I am certain they will sell more copies of it than they do of their present one, because

	Perf.	Unused.
		s. d.
2 re, grey-black	.	0 1
1 cheun, brown-purple	.	—
2 .. green	.	—
3 .. orange	.	0 6
4 .. rose	.	—
5 .. cinnamon	.	0 6
6 .. lilac	.	0 6
10 .. blue	.	0 6
15 .. red, on yellow paper	.	0 6
20 .. brown	..	0 8
50 .. red, on green paper	.	1 6
1 woon, lilac, on pale lilac paper	.	—
2 .. purple, on orange paper	.	—

the latter is hardly ever bought by general collectors, but only by specialists; but the former would be bought by *every collector* who is in a country where British currency is in use. At the present time, if a philatelist wants a catalogue where he can find what he wants he gets one published by an American firm, simply because there is no English firm who can supply them. I do this myself, and I openly confess it. I have never possessed a Gibbons Catalogue in my life; for what is the good of giving five shillings for a book which would only cause the most hopeless confusion, and probably dishearten me to such an extent that I should give up the hobby in despair? If Gibbons will publish a catalogue on these lines I shall be only too glad to give them my services in compiling it, so as to make it ready for publication as early in the new year as possible, as it is an extremely urgent case. Another reform I should most strongly recommend is that suggested by Mr. Melville in *G.S.W.* of 24 November, that undesirable issues ought to be marked in some way or another. Another thing I should recommend would be that all the varieties which are listed should have their correct value marked against them, the prices of ones which cannot be supplied being bracketed—the catalogue thus forming the finest basis for prices of all stamps of the world. Alterations in price, and also removal and insertion of

brackets, could be published in *G. S. W.* every week, thus giving beginners an opportunity of having a *really reliable catalogue and price list of the most reliable dealers in the world, combined into one volume at a low price.* I hope your publishers will note my offer and act upon it, and I also hope that every reader of *G. S. W.* will give his *or her* opinion on this all-important subject, and bring it to a satisfactory conclusion at the earliest possible date.

By CHARLES H. GREENWOOD

NOTWITHSTANDING all the opinions expressed *re* the subject of the simplified catalogue in this paper, one is inclined to doubt that there is a very great demand for such a catalogue.

Amongst certain collectors who have decided to form a general collection on simplified lines, the suggested catalogue would no doubt be a boon; but amongst the mass of collectors it is not likely that such a catalogue would ever be very popular.

The fact of the matter is that the *very young* collector does not use a catalogue to any great extent. When he advances a stage further, and finds out the varieties of watermark, sizes of perforation, etc., in nine cases out of ten he will not desire to have a simplified catalogue. This is quite natural, simply because certain watermarks and sizes of perforation are more valuable than the normal varieties (I am assuming the commonest variety to be the normal), and thus the collector is led to include these varieties in his collection. The chance of obtaining a scarce minor variety at the price of the normal is a big argument with beginners for the collection of minor varieties.

In short, so long as different values are given to minor varieties they will be collected by nearly all collectors, excepting those in the very elementary stage, who generally collect haphazard, including almost anything in their collections short of Chinese tea-labels!

Perhaps the best (and certainly the most popular) method for those who have passed this very necessary elementary stage, is to take special countries or groups of countries in accordance with their means—a kind of "limited specialism" which, when adopted, will prove a far better investment than the general collection.

No one (except millionaires "and sich") in these strenuous days can afford to neglect minor varieties, when these minor varieties enhance the value of the collection.

For those who really determine to make a general collection on a simplified plan, the best way (in my humble opinion) would be to ignore *all* watermarks, sizes of perforation, cut squares, unpaids, fiscals, and perhaps

officials and surcharges, if one wishes to be *very* drastic.

But this method, I am afraid, is not satisfactory (to say the least of it) to the majority of collectors, and certainly not with "we sinners" who have to attend to the monetary side of collecting.

By J. N. MASSUCCONE, SAVONA

I HAVE read several articles in your *G. S. W.* on limitations of stamp collecting, and while I agree with Mr. C. Hoskens' programme, I fail to see why post cards, envelopes, letter cards, and bands should be discarded.

To my idea a collector of stamps should collect all that pertains to the transmission of letters and papers through the post, and although many may not agree with me, limit as much as possible the collection of unused stamps, as the main object of a collector should be that all his stamps have passed through the post.

More so now than, as you are well aware, many countries make a downright speculation at the expense of stamp collectors, and I don't see why we should contribute to keep up the finances of foreigners, be it in as limited a measure as may be.

Many little American Republics, to say nothing of larger countries, issue whole sets of stamps, the majority of which they never intend to be used for postal purposes, so much so that sets, including brand-new 1d. and 2d. stamps, may be bought for very little.

When I started collecting, about twenty-two years ago—and stamp collecting in Italy was not looked upon seriously at that time—I and a lot more of my school companions always avoided unused stamps.

Of course at that time the stamp world was not as large as at present, and Governments did not preoccupy themselves in making as sudden changes as certain facts took place in their respective countries.

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The Philatelists' Zoo

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(Continued from page 360.)

Seal.—The name "seal" is a general title applied to both families of the section Pinnipedia of the carnivorous or flesh-eating mammals. The first of these constitutes the family Otariidæ—sea-bears, and the seals from which the fur for sealskin garments is obtained. The members of this family are characterized by having external ears.

The second, and larger, family is known as the Phocidæ, and this comprises the true seals, which have no external ears. The members of this group cannot turn their hind limbs forward when on land, like the Otariidæ, and so move by wriggling the whole

body, the hind limbs stretching out stiffly behind. In the seals all four limbs are present, but they are very short, and the five toes on each foot are joined by a membrane, so that the feet form powerful swimming-paddles. The hind feet are of large size, and owing to the fact that the integument often extends between them and the short tail, they appear to form one large limb, which is popularly designated the "tail." The ears are represented by small apertures, which the animal has the power of closing when under water. They are thus perfectly adapted for the aquatic life they lead. Seals are much hunted for the sake of their oil and skin, the latter being used in the manufacture of leather. Seals are widely distributed in the cold and temperate regions of the world, being most abundant in the Arctic seas. They are gregarious in habit—during the breeding season, at any rate—and some species perform long migratory journeys, going northwards to breed, and moving to the south in the winter to escape the extreme cold of the most northerly regions. The seal lives chiefly upon fish, but it will also eat the smaller molluscs and crustaceans. As a rule, the animal can be easily tamed, and in captivity displays a considerable amount of intelligence.

The Newfoundland seal-fishing is one of the most important industries, and it is, therefore, fitting that some of these animals should be shown on some of the stamps of this colony. Specimens are shown on the 5 c. values of the 1866, 1868-73, 1876, 1880, and 1890 issues, and on the 15 c. value of the current set. This animal is the Greenland seal (*Phoca granlandica*), and it is very



abundant off the coasts of Newfoundland. It grows to a length of six to eight feet.

Sheep.—A ram is shown on most of the stamps of Cape Colony in conjunction with the figure of Hope, but in this connexion it is purely allegorical. On the 10 c. values of the 1900 and 1906 issues of Uruguay a sheep is also shown, and as this is typical of sheep-farming, it may be said to come within the scope of this article.

The sheep is a ruminant ungulate belonging to the family Bovidæ, and being classed with the goats in the section Ovidæ. The domesticated sheep (*Ovis aries*) does not represent any particular species, but a series of races, the original of which it is impossible to determine with accuracy. They are reared for the sake of their flesh and wool, and do well on poor light soils that are hardly suitable for cattle. They are thus extensively farmed in Australia and many of the South American republics, including Uruguay. Usually horns are present in both sexes except in those domestic species, like the Southdowns, Shropshires, etc., which have by careful breeding been produced without horns. The sheep, like the oxen, antelopes, deer, etc., is even-toed, or Artiodactyle, and has what are known as "cloven" hoofs. They ruminant, or "chew the cud," hence their general name of ruminant mammals.



Springbok.—The springbok (*Gazella euchoire*) is a beautiful South African gazelle, plentiful in the Orange River Colony, a specimen being shown in the lower left-hand corner of all the current postage stamps of this colony. It belongs to the antelope family (Antilopidæ), and as it is a ruminant it is classed in the same order as the sheep, oxen, giraffes, etc. It obtains its name from its habit of springing high in the air on every possible opportunity. The name is of Dutch origin, and signifies "spring buck." It is a graceful animal, having a slender form, with long, slender legs, and the male has two long twisted horns. It is of a yellowish colour, with bold marking of white and dark brown, and down the middle of the back



is a stripe of long white hairs which are erected when the animal is excited or startled. It is able to run at an immense pace. By the way, the antelopes, to which family the springbok belongs, must not be confused with the deer, though they resemble one another very strongly. The

deer sheds its horns every year, but the antelopes have only one pair to last them through life, the growth of these being gradual. A deer's horns, too, are smooth and covered with a kind of skin when first grown, while an antelope's are usually twisted or cylindrical in shape.

(To be continued.)

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

Paraguay

THIS inland republic of South America, lying between the Paraguay and Parana Rivers, secured emancipation from Spain by a bloodless revolution on 14 May, 1811. Profound peace followed this act of independence, and this peace reigned supreme during the first half of the nineteenth century. Two causes seem to have produced this state of tranquillity, which, in reality, was only another name for stagnation. First, the position of the country was such an isolated one, that there was little intercourse with surrounding nations. Secondly, the country was in the hands of a tyrant whose policy it was to draw a ring-fence round the country, so that none should go out or come in without his permission. José Rodríguez de Francia was the man who tyrannized over the nation, and cut adrift all possible means of communication. Sad was the fate of the traveller who, uninvited, ventured to set foot in that unhappy land. Bonpland, the celebrated botanist, expiated his rashness in entering the country by a detention of ten years. Francia died unregretted and unmourned in 1840.

Carlos Antonio Lopez, his nephew, took up the reins of office in 1841. Lopez was a man of broader sympathies and a wider horizon than his uncle. His reign saw many signs of progress. Commercial interests were stimulated, and relations with foreign countries established. He retired from office in 1862, and died soon afterwards. Then Solano Lopez, his son, became President. He had been educated in Europe, and was eager to help on the progressive movement which his father had so ably inaugurated. The Republic saw an era of great prosperity opening out before it, when lo! the sun of peace was overcast with the darkling clouds of gloomy war. Paraguay became involved in a terrible struggle against the allied forces of Brazil, Argentine, and Uruguay. The conflict raged from 1864 to 1870. A last stand was made on the banks of the Aquidaban. The remnant of the Paraguayan

army was completely destroyed, and Lopez was among the slain. The gigantic struggle was over. But at what a cost! A population reckoned at 1,500,000 before the war was reduced to 250,000, and of these only some 28,000 were men. The whole able-bodied male population had been sacrificed.

Peace was signed on 20 June, 1870. A Constitution modelled on that of the United States was proclaimed. At the beginning of April Cirilo Antonio Rivarola was elected President. Rivarola had a difficult course to steer. A Brazilian army corps occupied Asuncion, the capital, and the presence of this army made it no easy matter to act independently. To

make matters more difficult, grave dissensions arose between Rivarola and the Congress, whose dissolution he decreed at the end of the same year. Nevertheless, the Chamber disobeyed this decree, and established itself outside the walls of Asuncion. Rivarola now called for help from the army of occupation, but he was met with the obvious retort that such intervention would be, according to his own contention, an attack on the national independence and dignity. Consequently Rivarola resigned his authority in 1871. His short term of office had raised up many enemies. Political revenge was the cause of his assassination shortly after his resignation.

Salvador Jovellanos had been Vice-President under Rivarola. He was now raised to the Presidency of the Republic for three years on 12 December, 1871. Jovellanos did nothing to make his period of office remarkable. Brazilian influence was the dominant feature of his regime. He retired in 1874.



Juan Bautista Gill succeeded to the Presidency in October, 1874. For a long time previous he had had charge of the finance department, and had spared no effort to re-establish the national credit. At this time, however, certain Brazilian politicians began to advocate the annexation of Paraguay. Political intrigues became the order of the day. Their

object was to get the Paraguayans to petition for annexation to Brazil. President Gill turned a deaf ear to all such proposals.



This made him unpopular with a certain section, and his unpopularity was further increased by his avowed determination to root out corruption in the State. A conspiracy took place, and Gill was assassinated in 1875.

Senor H. Uriarte was the new President. He allowed affairs to drift, and made no effort to introduce measures to improve economic or political conditions. His term of office came to an end in 1878.



Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

EOLIVAR—continued

BOGUS STAMP

1 Peso, orange-yellow

This stamp is supposed to be the 1 peso of the 1863 issue; but the genuine is in red, and this forgery is in orange-yellow, so it will be enough to note it, without troubling to describe it. I have not seen any proper forgery of the 1 peso. I will only add that the genuine has the value "1 Peso," whilst this forgery has it "1 Po" or "1 Ps." It is so blotchy (like the second forgery of the 10 c., green) that I am not sure of the little letter.

Issue of 1863. 10 Centavos, red

All my used copies of this stamp are exactly the same colour as that of the 1 peso; that is to say, a pale dull red. But some unused specimens, which may perhaps be reprints, have the red a little inclining to rose. Whether the latter are reprints or not, I must leave to others to say, as I am ignorant in the matter.

Genuine.—Lithographed, on rather hard, medium, decidedly yellowish-white wove paper. All the three points at the top of the shield are of the same height; the outline between the points makes two very deep hollows or curves, and the left hollow is deeper than the right one. These deep hollows are a very easy test. There are six horizontal lines of shading in the upper third of the shield, including the lower boundary-line. The lines are blotched together, between the end of the right-hand cornucopia and the outline of the shield, so that the said right-hand one seems to be joined to the outline, but the left-hand one does not touch the left boundary-line of the shield. The ornament between the two cornucopiæ does not touch the top of the shield, and its shape is a fat oval. The middle compartment bears a thing like a mushroom. In the lowest compartment there is a faint mark in the upper sea, to represent a ship, and a very distinct oblong mark in the lower sea. Round the shield,

as before, are arranged nine eight-pointed asterisks, each of them fully as large as the S of S DÆ above the shield; and the middle asterisk above the shield is exactly above the central point of the shield. The value is written "10 Cs." I do not think I need carry the description further, as the above will be found ample tests for the forgery now to be dissected.

10 Centavos

Forged.—This stamp looks like a lithograph, but the outside frame is decidedly sunk into the paper, like a typograph. It is on stout, very white wove paper, so thickly gummed that it appears very hard, and is printed in bright rose, not in the least like any of the genuine that I have ever seen. The right-hand upper point of the shield is lower than the others, and the right-hand curve or hollow of the top outline is decidedly deeper than the left, which is extremely shallow; in fact, almost a straight line. The right-hand hollow itself is also very much shallower than the genuine. The background of the uppermost third of the shield is quite white, instead of being filled in with horizontal lines of shading; this is another easy test. Both of the cornucopiæ touch the sides of the shield very plainly; and the ornament between them, which is shaped like the flame of a candle, touches the top of the shield. The thing in the middle compartment of the shield is exactly like a leg of mutton, placed transversely on a short pole. There is no ship in either of the seas in the lowest compartment. The asterisks round the shield are blotchy, far smaller than the S of S DÆ above the shield, and most of them seem to have only three points, or rather arms; for they are blunt. The middle asterisk is too much to the left, so that it does not come above the top of the central point, above the shield.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—I have never seen any of the stamps above described cancelled with anything but a word or words, written in ink across the face of the specimen.

Forged.—Uncancelled; also a written word; also a small unoutlined oval of bars; also 41.

(To be continued.)

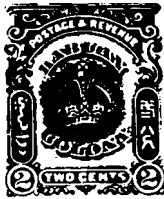
New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Brunei.—We have received, through the Gibbons New Issue Service, four values of the last issue of Labuan overprinted in red with the word BRUNEI, in sans-serif capitals, at the top of each stamp. The four values are 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., and 8 c. Apparently there was no available supply of the 2 c. of Labuan, as, for the purposes of that value, the 3 c. has been surcharged TWO CENTS in sans-serif capitals, in red, with a bar cancelling the original value.

It will be noted that the Sultanate of Brunei, which was placed under British protection in 1888, was, about a year ago, converted into a Crown colony.



Stamps of Labuan overprinted BRUNEI.

	Unused.	Perf.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., black and violet	—	—
2 c. on 3 c., black and brown	—	—
3 c., black and brown	—	—
8 c. ,, vermilion.	—	—

France.—*Canton.*—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons send us a new series of the Indo-China stamps overprinted for use in Canton. The types are the same, but there are a few changes of colour of the stamps and of the surcharge.



	Unused.	Perf.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., dark green; red surcharge	o 1	—	—
2 c., brown on buff; black	o 1	—	—
4 c., mauve on grey; red	o 1	—	—
5 c., bright yel. green; red	o 1	—	—
10 c., carmine; black	o 2	—	—
15 c., brown on bluish; black	—	—	—
20 c., brown on green; black	o 4	—	—
25 c., blue; black	o 6	—	—
30 c., brown on buff; black	o 7	—	—
40 c., black; red	o 9	—	—
50 c., brown on toned; black	o 10	—	—
1 fr., olive-gn. on tunc; blk.	—	—	—
2 fr., brown on yellow; red	3 o	—	—
10 fr., red on green; black	13 o	—	—



	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
75 c., black on orange; red surch.	—	—
5 fr., lilac on pale lilac; blk. ,,	7 6	—

Paraguay.—Three more values of the set dated 1904 have been issued.



	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1 c., green	—	—	—
2 c., orange	—	—	—
20 c., violet	—	—	—
30 c., greenish blue	—	—	—
60 c., ochre	—	—	—

Victoria.—According to the *Philatelic Record* the £2 value has been issued on paper water-marked Crown A.



	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1/4d., green	—	o 1	—
1d., rose	—	o 2	o 1
2d., violet	—	—	—
3d., orange-brown	—	o 6	—
4d., olive	—	—	—
5d., red-brown	—	—	—
6d., green	—	—	—
9d., rose	—	—	—
1s., orange	—	1 4	—
£2, blue	—	—	—

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Honduras getting Respectable

SOME years ago, in the days of Seebeck, Honduras was one of a little group of Central American republics that manufactured stamps wholesale for collectors. But for the last eight years this little republic has been qualifying for admission into the ranks of respectable states, for its current issue has been in use for three years and the previous issue was run for five years.

Consequently we need not be alarmed at an announcement in the *American Journal of Philately* that we are shortly to have a new set, which is to be dated 1907. These new stamps, we are told, will be similar to the present series, but will bear the portrait of ex-President Medina instead of that of Sr. Guardola.

A New Colony

THE beginner who sighs for a new colony with which he may start *de novo* has not been overlooked of late by the manufacturers and publishers of postage stamps. Quite recently he has had the Maldive Islands, but the latest offer is the issue of a brand-new British Colony—Brunei, to wit. The Sultan of Brunei was at one time cock of the walk over the whole island of Borneo. Gradually he was reduced to a small slice of territory on the western part of the island, i.e. 8100 square miles left out of a grand total of 284,630 square miles, and instead of being the overlord of the third largest island in the world, he was placed under British protection in 1888, and, as a final act, about a year ago Brunei was converted into a Crown colony.

Brunei: First Issue

This first issue of Brunei is an economical one, for it consists of four values of the last issue of Labuan overprinted with the word BRUNEI, in red, placed at the top of the stamp. Whether these four values just received are to be all, or whether we are to have the whole set of discarded Labuans used up, remains to be seen. Anyway, under Crown Colony Government we need not fear any introduction of the little postal eccentricities that the British North Borneo Company played with Labuan issues.

Fees for Expert Examination

A CORRESPONDENT in a contemporary wants "stamps examined by an expert at a reasonable fee." He thinks the Stanley Gibbons fee of 1s. per stamp prohibitive, and so it is of course for the general run of forgeries which any collector should be able to judge for himself, but for the separation of clever forgeries our friend will find it quite another matter. I have no doubt he will be able to get dozens of so-called experts to pronounce on questionable stamps at a few pence per dozen, but their opinion will be worth just what he pays and no more.

You know the old story of the yokel who complained of the exorbitant charge of 2s. 6d. made by a dentist for extracting his tooth in a second,

when the blacksmith at home would have pulled him all round the shop for sixpence.

Experts and Experts

THERE are experts and experts, and the expert with a reputation to lose is generally a busy man, and he does not want to be bothered with obvious forgeries, so he charges a fee that will have the effect of limiting his work to forgeries that really require expert examination. I once spent half a day on a very clever forgery before I satisfied myself that it was not genuine, and at the end of that time I offered full catalogue price for it to the dealer who submitted it to me, but he very kindly made me a present of it; and when collectors talk glibly about the exorbitant fees of experts I place this forgery before them.

Please do not imagine that I am one of the experts who charge big fees. On the contrary, I have weeded out forgeries from collections of my favourite country for years and years, with no other reward than the pleasure of ridding that country of troublesome forgeries.

Weeding out Forgeries

ANY collector who studies his stamps properly, and reads the current philatelic literature of the day, should have no difficulty in protecting himself from 99 per cent of forgeries. But the average collector does not read philatelic literature; hence his gross ignorance, and his falling an easy prey to the forger. And serve him right, say I. There are thousands of collectors who spend from 6d. to 10s. on single stamps, who grudge a few shillings for a handbook on their favourite country, or a small subscription for a stamp journal, and it is these collectors who are the easy prey and the regular customers of the forger; but even the angel Gabriel could not convince them that they do not know their own philatelic business best.

Pin-perforated

In September last (p. 199) I commented on a question addressed to me by a puzzled young collector who, having recently invested in a colour dictionary, and having found therein a statement that "puce" was "flea" colour, wanted to know if it was necessary to run a "flea" collection alongside his stamp collection. It will be remembered that, after grave consideration, I ventured the opinion that if he intended to use that colour dictionary it would be handy to have a few of the insects handy for reference.

And now I am favoured with a post card from a lady, resident in Herts, with these further queries:—

Does Mr. C. Wrinkle recommend that the fleas should be pin-perforated? and will the new abridged Gibbons Catalogue for young collectors be called the Gib(b)let Catalogue?

I think perhaps the reference insects might be made more available for study if pin-perforated. The further question of the title of the simplified catalogue must be held in abeyance till we can find a less disturbing description for "puce."

Miscellaneous

Stamps for the Doctor's Bill

OTHER countries, other manners! In a French contemporary we find a Parisian doctor advertising that he will accept "stamps in payment" of his professional fees! Here, of course, doctors do not advertise at all, but even if they were permitted to do so, the idea of trotting off with a handful of one's duplicates to square up for one's last attack of influenza would be weird indeed!

Is the "C C" Paper Exhausted?

EARLY in 1884, the old paper watermarked Crown CC (the initials stand for Crown Colonies) ceased to be manufactured for the stamps of the Crown Colonies, and the initials of the Crown Agents were substituted. But of the large size Crown CC paper there seems to have been an enormous stock on hand, as it has lasted down to the present time, a period of twenty-two years. The following stamps are at present printed on it:—

Stamps now current with Crown C C.

Antigua, 1903, ½d. to 5s.
 Bahamas, Queen's Staircase, 1d., 5d., 2s., 3s.
 Barbados, Nelson Centenary.
 British Central Africa, 2s. 6d., 4s., 10s, £1, £10.
 Dominica, 1903, ½d. to 5s.
 East Africa, King, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 50 rupees.
 Malay States, \$1, \$2, \$5, \$25.
 Malta, 2s. 6d., 10s.
 Mauritius, 1 rupee.
 „ Express Delivery, 15c., 18c.
 Montserrat, 5s.
 Natal, 5s., 10s., £1, 30s., £5, £10, £20.
 St. Helena, large, ½d., 1d., 2d., 8d., 1s., 2s.
 Somaliland, 1, 2, 3, 5 rupees.
 Turk's and Caicos Is., 2s., 3s.

The Barbados Tercentenary stamps, although printed in sheets the same size and shape as the Nelson Centenary issue, were not on Crown CC paper like the latter, but on multiple Crown CA paper. This change did not call for much attention, because the Falkland 3s., 5s., which are also

large stamps, are also printed on multiple Crown CA paper.

The reason for our writing these notes is, however, the East Africa 2 rupees, King. All preceding printings of this stamp were on Crown CC paper, the last of them having the paper toned. The new supply just issued is on multiple Crown CA paper, chalk-surfaced.

The Crown Agents would hardly be likely to make this change without a reason, and the most likely reason seems to be that the old supply of the Crown CC paper is exhausted.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

Cancelled-to-order Luxemburgs

THE philatelic department of the Postal Administration of Luxemburg is being worked for all it is worth. The unsold stocks of all issues from 1877 onwards (including the official issues) are being sold at bargain prices to philatelists. Half face value all round is the tariff, and in case the purchasers of the stamps might so far forget themselves as to use them for postage the specimens are duly postmarked before being handed over. The fact that the postmarks supplied show dates approximate to the various dates of issue is proof that the Luxemburg administrators are in very close touch with the conditions and requirements of the stamp market. Who, we wonder, is their philatelic adviser?

The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.

Stamp Collecting to be stopped by Law

MANY postal officials in the early days found difficulty in understanding the motives of stamp collectors, thinking that the used stamps were being preserved for some improper purpose. In 1864, the postmaster at Hobart Town, Tasmania, recommended that collecting should be stopped by law. A year later, however, the same postmaster asked his Government to furnish him with an album in which to place the stamps of foreign countries; so his views on stamp collecting had evidently undergone a change.

The American Journal of Philately.

Ingle-nook Yarns

The Missing Manuscript

By G. P. GILLARD

CHAPTER II

FOR a week the manuscript, roughly wrapped up in its original covering of brown paper, lay undisturbed on the editor's table. Sometimes his eyes dwelt on it with concentrated hatred, but he never touched it. He went on with his work as if it did not exist, but he was never unconscious of its presence.

At last he told himself that he must come to a decision. He would exhaust every method to prevent its publication in the *Philatelic Magazine*. If necessary he would appeal personally to Miss

James—on his knees, if that would help matters. If all was in vain, he would resign.

Resign! The very thought gave him indescribable pangs.

"It hasn't come to that yet," he said. "I must exhaust all possibilities first."

He shook his fist at the manuscript. "I wish it were at the bottom of the sea."

A day or two later he received a note from Mr. James, inviting him to dine with them the following evening. "I have told my daughter," the letter ran, "that you have been reading her

story, and she is most anxious to know your opinion. She wonders whether you would mind bringing the MS., so that she may go through it with you, with a view, no doubt, of pointing out certain beauties you may have missed."

"This is my opportunity," said Field grimly, "and I will take advantage of it."

The next day he presented himself at the house, with the manuscript under his arm. Leaving it in care of a servant, he was shown into the drawing-room. Mr. James came forward hastily as he entered.

"My dear fellow," he said rather nervously, "how good of you to come at such short notice. I don't think you have met my daughter. Elsie, this is Mr. Field."

Field bowed. He glanced at the girl before him.

"No, we haven't met before," he answered, and took the hand she proffered.

"I have often heard of you," said Miss James. She was a rather pretty girl, fresh as a flower, and frank and ready in her manner. "Father is always talking of you. And I dare say you've heard of me?"

"Oh, yes," replied Field a little abruptly. "I've heard of you."

"I think dinner is ready," interposed Mr. James hastily. He moved to the door, and the pair followed him.

"You're not quite what I expected," observed Miss James frankly, as they made their way downstairs. "I thought you would be older."

"I am sorry."

"I am so glad you liked my story."

Field was taken aback.

"Who told you that?" he asked, endeavouring to impart an air of archness to the query.

"Dad said so. I was so pleased." Something in Field's manner struck her, for she asked, a little sharply, "You do like it, don't you?"

Field blinked.

"I have never read anything like it before," he answered truthfully.

"It is original," she admitted. "And isn't the hero lovely?"

"The hero?"

"Yes, Rupert Montgomery. 'Tall and pale, with eyes that flash.'"

"Oh, ah! Yes, indeed, he is lovely. He falls in love with—er—the heroine."

"Not at first—afterwards. When she gives him her father's collection of valuable stamps, he simply adores her. Isn't that a beautiful scene? I wept like anything when I wrote it."

"I felt the same way when I read it," Field murmured.

"Did you really?" cried Miss James delightedly. "How charming of you! Father, Mr. Field likes my story tremendously."

The old man beamed with pleasure.

"Really, my boy?—not really?" he asked.

Field struggled to free himself from his embarrassment.

"I——" he began.

"I don't think, papa, that you should suggest Mr. Field is not sincere," said Miss James, with dignity. "I have a better opinion of him than that." She smiled with great sweetness on the young man. "You do really like it, don't you, Mr. Field?"

"Of course I like it," replied the unhappy young man.

What else could he say?

Throughout dinner nothing was talked of save the merits of the story. Before long Field found he had committed himself to the opinion that it rivalled Charles Dickens at his best.

"I never did see anything in Charles Dickens," remarked the fair authoress modestly. "If you had said Marie Corelli—"

And, of course, the young man said Marie Corelli. He would have said Shakespeare before the dinner was over. Given a charming profile, an excellent repast, and '84 champagne, what else could have been expected?

When the young lady returned to the drawing-room, leaving the two men to their cigars, Mr. James leant over to him confidentially. "Do you really think," he asked wistfully, "that my little girl's story is as good as you say?"

Field did not meet his eye. He puffed out a volume of smoke as if he would have hidden himself in its cloud.

The old man sighed.

"You did it out of kindness, Field, my boy. It was good of you."

The young man felt his conscience prick him; he had not acted from kindness, but from weakness. The sad look on the father's face touched him.

"Mr. James," he said, acting on a sudden impulse, "the story is excellent."

Very soon they joined Miss James. The rest of the evening was spent by the authoress in reading aloud extracts from her immortal work. But Field did not listen; he found sufficient occupation in watching the varying expressions on the girl's face.

At a late hour he rose reluctantly to go. When the front door closed on him, and he had climbed into a cab, the manuscript on the seat beside him, he realized suddenly how hopeless his case had become. How could he make a stand against the publication of the story without exposing himself to the scorn of the young lady, and writing himself down an arrant hypocrite in her eyes and in the eyes of her father? He had committed himself beyond redemption.

Suddenly a thought struck him. Suppose the MS. were lost! Suppose he left it in the cab! He remembered there was no name on the parcel. On the impulse of the moment, without stopping to consider the futility of the project, or the objection to it on a moral score, he shouted to the cab to stop, and almost before it had come to a stand he was in the road. Just opposite were the Houses of Parliament. Thrusting some silver into the astonished Jehu's hand, he set off at a rapid pace across Vauxhall Bridge. There were few passers-by, and after a minute or two of rapid walking he broke into a run. The stony stare of a solitary policeman caused him to adopt a meditative saunter.

As he walked on he looked out for another cab. At length he heard wheels behind him, and turned joyfully. Alas! it was the cab he had just relinquished.

"Hi, sir!" shouted the man. "You've left a parcel behind you."

For a moment Field stood paralyzed. "No, I didn't," he said at length.

"What!" said the cabby.

"It isn't mine," said Field faintly.

"Why," said the cabman, astonished, "I saw the blooming servant hand it to you."

Field shook his head. "I don't know anything about it," he replied.

The policeman who had witnessed his haste had approached, and stood a silent spectator.

"You'd better take it to Scotland Yard," he observed at this point.

"Why, I knows it's 'is," said the cabman aggrievedly.

"The gen'lman says it ain't," responded the policeman judicially.

"Rats!" returned the Jehu plethorically.

Field stood miserably silent; he had got beyond his depth, and the conviction that his behaviour was asinine was growing more acute.

"I'll take it to the Yard," said the cabman disgustedly, "and then I'll call at the house I picked 'im up at, and tell 'em."

"Oh, my goodness!" ejaculated Field, overwhelmed at the thought. The cabman and the policeman bent frowning brows on him.

"Beg pardon, sir?" said the policeman politely.

Field laughed in a strained and unnatural manner. "Ha, ha! So stupid of me! I had forgotten. It does belong to me."

The eyebrows of the other two ascended to the altitudes.

"I'll get it," said Field blithely.

He sprang on to the step and dragged forth the package. "So much obliged to you. Thank you very much." He tucked the parcel underneath his arm. "Good evening."

He turned and hastened along the bridge southward, leaving the policeman and the cabman regarding him with doubtful eyes.

He crossed the bridge, and wandered about in the streets on the Surrey side for nearly an hour before he ventured to retrace his steps.

As he walked back over the bridge he felt the parcel heavy in his hands. Could he get rid of it for good and for all? Why not drop it over the bridge? No one was in sight. He leant over and looked at the dark waters. In an instant, making up his mind, he flung the parcel into the silent river. He heard the splash that followed, and with the sound came an overwhelming sense of guilt.

He turned and hastened homewards, but he had gone only a few yards when, to his consternation, the same policeman confronted him.

"I've been watching you," said the constable.

"Have you?" replied Field vaguely.

"What's that you've thrown in the water?"

"Nothing," said Field, finding speech with difficulty.

"Where's that parcel the cabman gave you?"

Field faltered, and then came a conviction that at any cost he must brazen the matter out.

"I don't know what you mean," he answered, feeling his legs quivering under him.

There was a look of supreme disdain on the policeman's face.

"You'll have to come along with me," he said briefly.

Field shrank back. "With you? Why?"

The policeman nodded. "That's all right. Never you mind what for."

"I haven't done anything wrong," cried Field piteously. At no time a man of strong nerve, at this crisis he utterly and entirely lost his head.

"That there brown parcel——" began the policeman argumentatively.

"I don't know anything about it," cried Field.

"You're mistaking me for some one else. And—and it was only old clothes and things I didn't want."

"You had better explain that to the inspector," said the policeman, unmoved. "What I says is, that things look a bit fishy."

"You've no right to make me come with you," cried Field despairingly.

"Come along," said the constable.

Before Field's mind rose a vision of police-court proceedings and newspaper paragraphs; but above all, and dwarfing everything, he seemed to see Miss James's scornful face. He eyed the constable, noticing he was stout and unwieldy of build. The bridge lay silent on the other side. In a moment Field made up his mind. Darting past the policeman, he ran headlong towards Westminster. He ran as he had never run before. The policeman started in pursuit, but gave up the chase as hopeless after a few yards; he stopped, and Field heard the blast of his whistle shrilling in his rear.

Like a hunted hare Field flashed past the Houses of Parliament, standing in grim and disapproving majesty. To his heated imagination hundreds of policemen seemed to start from the shadows and join in the pursuit. Certainly one made an effort to stop him, but Field dodged, and then easily distanced him. Then rushing blindly along, Field cannoned into another, with the result that the constable was toppled over, and Field, skipping over his prostrate form, continued his headlong flight. He managed to reach Westminster Bridge Road, more by luck than by any consciousness of direction, and down its electrically lighted length he fled. In the distance he believed he heard the roar of pursuit.

Luckily he met no more policemen, and the few passers-by made no effort to impede his progress. He ran straight, in panic-stricken haste.

To his horror, he found he had entered a blind alley. To retrace his steps seemed hopeless. He gave himself up for lost, when he noticed a little gate cut in the double doors of a work-yard standing slightly ajar. He dashed through, and lay on the ground panting. He lay he knew not how long, in a state of semi-consciousness.

At last, when the faint approach of dawn had begun to lighten the sky, he stole forth, and like a hunted thief glided homewards to his flat.

(To be continued.)

STAMPS AND STAMP COLLECTING. By Major E. B. EVANS

The young collector is frequently perplexed by the meaning of the various terms used in stamp collecting, and the fullest explanations of these will be found in this book.

2s. 6d. in Paper Cover, or 4s. 6d. strongly bound in Cloth.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

Philatelic Societies

The London Philatelic Society

President: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.
Hon. Sec.: J. A. Tilleard, 10 Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Meetings: 4 Southampton Row, W. Alternate Fridays at 7.45.
Annual Subscription: Town, £2 2s.; Country, £1 1s.

THE first meeting of the season 1906-7 was held at 2 Cavendish Square, by invitation of the Vice-President, on Thursday, 18 October, 1906, at 7 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, R. B. Yardley, E. D. Bacon, Douglas Ellis, C. Stuart Dudley, J. Bonhote, L. S. Wells, Edward B. Evans, Thos. Wm. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, H. M. Hansen, Jas. Robt. Laing, J. H. Abbott, C. Neville Biggs, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, Rudolph Meyer, W. Schwabacher, and J. A. Tilleard.

The chair was taken by the Earl of Crawford. The minutes of the last meeting having already been published were taken as read, and with the approval of the meeting were signed by the Vice-President as correct.

The Honorary Secretary read a letter from Major Evans in reference to a proposal for the publication of a work on the stamped envelopes, post cards, and postal stationery of the United Kingdom, and offering his assistance in the preparation of a portion of the work if the co-operation of other members could be secured.

The suggestion met with the approval of the meeting, and the letter will, with the consent of the editor, be published in the *London Philatelist*, with a request to members who are willing to assist to communicate direct with Major Evans on the subject.

Amongst other correspondence read was a letter from Mr. Ferguson in reference to the work of the Philatelic Society of British Guiana, and it was resolved that a copy of the Society's *India and Ceylon* and Supplement be presented to the Colonial Society for its library.

The Honorary Secretary having reported the death of Mr. Robert Ehrenbach, the Vice-President, in a few well-chosen words, expressed the sorrow with which the members of the Society had received the information, reminding the meeting of the qualities that had endeared the late member to all his philatelic friends and of the high position attained by Mr. Ehrenbach in the ranks of notable philatelists.

He then moved the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:—

“That the members of the Philatelic Society in general meeting assembled have heard with very great regret of the death of their esteemed fellow-member, Mr. R. Ehrenbach, and desire to record their sense of the great loss sustained by the Society, and to express their feelings of sincere sympathy with Mrs. Ehrenbach and her children in their bereavement.”

The Honorary Librarian was directed to acknowledge with the thanks of the Society the receipt from Mr. Jex Long of a copy of his

Philatelic Index, and from the Swedish Society of copies of their work on the stamps of Sweden and of a Glossary of philatelic terms and words in Swedish, English, French, and German.

The approval of the meeting was obtained to the published programme of the dates and business to be transacted at the meetings of the Society for the present season.

The Honorary Secretary reported that three members—Messrs. J. M. Andreini, A. W. Maclean, and F. N. Schiller—had, for various reasons, expressed their wish to retire from membership, and the resignations were directed to be accepted with regret.

Mr. R. M. Mann, proposed by the Hon. Secretary and seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary, and Mr. H. A. Slade, proposed by Mr. M. P. Castle and seconded by Mr. F. Reichenheim, were, after ballot, duly elected as members of the Society.

Mr. F. Reichenheim presented to the Society for the library a bound copy of all the Notices, etc., issued in connexion with the recent Exhibition in London.

The chief business of the meeting consisted of a paper by the Vice-President on Royal Proclamations concerning the Post Office.

After explaining the origin of Proclamations and the fact that very few were printed, and that, from their nature, only a small number were preserved, Lord Crawford referred to the published works on the subject by collectors from very early days.

It would appear that only fifty-two in all are known to relate to the Postal Service, and of some of them there are believed to be no originals in any collection. All are extremely rare, and in some cases only one or two copies are known to exist.

The paper read contains a list of all the proclamations issued in the various reigns, with the dates and names of the printers, and a summary of the contents of each document referred to. Amongst other valuable information on the subject, it was explained that although hitherto it was supposed that the first notice of the right of the public to use the King's Post was issued in 1635, it would appear, from the wording of a proclamation issued by the Master of the Posts in 1583-4, that letters were carried for the public, subject to the prior right of delivery of the King's letters.

The paper was illustrated by the collection of the Vice-President, comprising fifteen original proclamations relating to postal matters.

These were in a beautiful state of preservation, and were inspected with very great interest by members attending the meeting.

On the motion of Mr. M. P. Castle, seconded by Mr. J. R. Laing, the cordial thanks of the meeting were voted the Vice-President for his most interesting paper and display, and for his kindness in entertaining the members at his residence on the occasion of the first meeting of the season.—From *London Philatelist*.

Editorial Address—EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carhanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

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No.	Contains	Price.
No. 111	contains 20 varieties of Stamps of Asia	6d.
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" 113	" 40 " " " "	3/6
" 114	" 40 " " " "	6/6
" 115	" 50 " " " "	16/6
" 116	" 45 " " " "	12/-
" 117	" 30 " " " "	4/-
" 118	" 40 " " " "	21/-
" 121	" 20 " " Africa	6d.
" 122	" 25 " " "	2/6
" 141	" 20 " " West Indies	9d.
" 142	" 20 " " "	2/-
" 151	" 25 " " Australasia	6d.
" 152	" 30 " " "	1/6
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No. 71	contains 125 Stamps of Asia, all different.	Price 7/6
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" 76	" 100 " North America "	7/6
" 77	" 100 " Central America "	7/6

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Stanley Gibbons Catalogue. Part I, British Empire. Cloth, 2/6. Part II, Foreign Countries. 2/6.

Stamps and Stamp Collecting. By Major E. B. Evans. A glossary of terms used in Stamp Collecting. Invaluable as a reference book. Full of information as to the various kinds of paper used, methods of printing, embossing, perforating, etc. Fully illustrated. Paper cover, 2/-; cloth, 4/-.

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 25
Whole No. 103

22 DECEMBER, 1906

VOL. IV.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

China



THE Chinese Empire comprises what is termed China Proper and the dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Eastern Turkestan, and Tibet. China Proper has an area of 1,532,420 square miles and

a population of 407,253,029. The dependencies have an area of 2,744,750 square miles and a population of 18,710,000.

The government is highly centralized, but there is a long-established popular govern-

ment in local affairs. The central government is imperial, and the title of Emperor is hereditary in the reigning family, but there is no settled rule of descent. The Emperor has the right to nominate his successor. The present dynasty is a Manchu one, and dates from 1644. The Manchus originated the now universal "pig-tail" fashion of wearing the hair. The Emperor is supreme in the government, and he has a cabinet to assist him, known as the Nei-ko. This cabinet is composed of two Manchu members, two Chinese, and two assistants from the Great College. The country is divided into eighteen provinces, administered by viceroys. The capital is Peking, with an estimated population of 1,000,000.

The present Emperor is Tsai-Tien Kwang-Hsu, a son of Prince Chun. His mother, who died in 1896, was a sister of the present Empress-Dowager. He was born in 1872 at Peking, and ascended the throne on 22 January, 1875. He married in 1889 his cousin, a daughter of Duke Kwei, who is a brother of the Empress-Dowager. During the early part of his reign the Empress-Dowager Tsu-Hsi, who was born in 1834, was supreme. Nominally the Emperor assumed full control of the government in 1889; but if reports are true, the Empress-Dowager is still the power behind the throne, for when he showed himself in favour of progress and reforms this imperious lady resumed the regency and relegated the Emperor to a back seat.

Of late China has been developing her internal resources in her own way, and without the help of foreigners; everything, in fact, is being done to hold China for the Chinese. Even Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs, would have been removed or superseded but for British interference. He has organized the Customs with marked success, and notably the postal service.

Its Philatelic History

For many years China was known to stamp collectors for the fewness of its stamps. It issued its first postage stamps in 1878, and that issue served all purposes till 1885, when there was another issue, which lasted till 1894, when there was a special issue to celebrate the Empress-Dowager's sixtieth birthday. Then in 1897 there was a new series to inaugurate the Imperial Chinese Post, under the direction of Sir Robert Hart. This series, with slight modifications of the designs, is still in use.

1878. Three values. Design: A hideous representation of a dragon, the fabled enemy of mankind. If the original, which is said to have watched the Garden of the Hesperides, bore any personal resemblance to the creature on the first stamps of China, it is no

wonder that it taxed the strength of Hercules in its destruction. The translation of the Chinese characters on the stamps is as follows: At the top, "Ta Ching" (China); to the right, "Yu Chêng Chu" (Post Office), and value to the left. These stamps were printed at Shanghai on unwatermarked paper and perforated. The values were expressed in candarins. 100 candarins = 1 tael = 6s. 2d. in our money. The word "China" at the top and "5 candarins" at the foot, in ordinary print, are added for the information of the "foreign devil."

Mr. Mencarini, an official of the Chinese Imperial Customs, gives the numbers printed, from which I quote the numbers printed of each issue.

The numbers printed of this first series were as follows:—

1 cand., green	206,486
3 " red	558,768
5 " orange	239,610



No wmk. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 cand., green	5 0	5 0
3 " red	2 0	2 0
5 " orange	3 6	1 6

1885. Three values. Design: Similar to the preceding, but in a reduced size. Printed at Shanghai on paper watermarked with a sign in Chinese geomancy called *yin-yang*, representing the male and female principles in nature. The stamps of this issue yield many pronounced shades for the specialist.

The numbers printed were as follows:—

1 cand., green	508,667
3 " mauve	850,711
5 " bistre	348,161



Wmk. Yin-yang. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 cand., green	0 2	0 2
3 " mauve	0 6	0 2
5 " bistre	0 6	0 9

1894. Nine values. Designs: All different. The inscriptions remained the same, except that the word "Kingdom" was added to the inscription in the right-hand border, thus making the words "Great Pure Kingdom." Mr. Mencarini tells us that these stamps were issued in honour of the Empress-Dowager's sixtieth birthday. The first supplies, he says, were printed in Japan, and later supplies at Shanghai, but he can find no record which will enable us to distinguish the Japanese from the Chinese printings. Each value yields very distinct shades, which probably may some day afford the specialist a clue to the separation of the Japanese from the Chinese printings. The stamps were watermarked as before and perforated.

The numbers printed were as follows:—

1 cand., red	100,077
2 " green	78,404
3 " yellow	188,494
4 " rose	44,689
5 " yellow	32,779
6 " brown	54,247
9 " green	56,182
12 " orange	33,509
24 " red	34,035



	Wmk.	Yin-yang.	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
				s.	d.	s.	d.
1 cand.,	vermilion	.	.	0	3	—	—
2 "	green	.	.	0	9	—	—
3 "	yellow	.	.	0	4	0	6
4 "	rose	.	.	1	0	1	0
5 "	orange	.	.	0	9	1	0
6 "	brown	.	.	1	0	1	0
9 "	green	.	.	1	0	1	0
12 "	orange	.	.	2	6	3	0
24 "	carmine	.	.	7	6	6	0

1896. Provisionals. Mr. Mencarini explains the issue of these provisionals as follows: "By Imperial Edict the Imperial Chinese Post Office was recognized (18 December, 1896), and the post office currency was thereupon changed from candarins (taels) to cents (dollars). Whilst regular stamps were being prepared, provisionals were issued, by surcharging in black with ordinary printing types the 1885 and 1894 stamps in stock." The surcharging was done by several printing offices, hence differences in type noted by specialists.

壹洋幣
分銀作
1
cent.

Issue of 1894, surcharged in black.

	Unused.	Used.		
			s.	d.
½ cent on 3 cand., orange	0	2	0	3
1 " on 1 " vermilion	0	9	0	6
2 cents on 2 " green	0	5	0	3
4 " on 4 " rose	0	6	0	6
5 " on 5 " orange	0	6	0	6
8 " on 6 " brown	0	6	0	6
10 " on 6 " brown	2	0	2	0
10 " on 9 " green	5	0	3	6
10 " on 12 " orange	3	6	3	6
30 " on 24 " carmine	4	6	4	6



Issue of 1885, surcharged in black.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 cent on 1 cand., green	0	4	0	6
2 cents on 3 " mauve	0	6	0	6
5 " on 5 " bistre	0	6	0	9

Revenue stamp, surcharged in black.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 cent on 3 cents, red	0	2	0	2
2 cents on 3 " " "	0	4	0	6
4 " on 3 " " "	0	4	0	6
\$1 on 3 cents, red	7	6	7	6
\$5 on 3 " " "	100	0	—	—

1897. Twelve values. Designs: Various. The ½ c. to 10 c. were of the dragon type; the 20 c., 30 c., and 50 c. had a carp as the central design; and the dollar values a wild goose on the wing. The appearance of the goose on a postage stamp is, from the Chinese point of view, very appropriate, for, according to an ancient legend, one of the emperors of China sent a special ambassador to the sovereign of a country situated on the northern borders of the Celestial Empire. Instead of treating this messenger with the respect to which his ambassadorial office entitled him, the northern king made him a prisoner and placed him into slavery, and he had to work as a cattle-minder. One day, presumably when tending his cattle, he caught a wild goose, and remembering that these birds regularly migrated north and south, he attached a letter to it addressed to his emperor and set the bird at liberty. The Chinese monarch was out shooting one day and shot a goose, and the story goes that this was *the goose*, and so the letter fell direct into the emperor's hands. Of course, the ambassador was rescued and his captor was severely punished for his treachery. From this fable comes the common expression the Chinese have for the mails—*hung pien*, which may be interpreted as "the convenience of the wild goose."

The stamps were printed in Japan from designs proposed by the Customs Statistical Department in Shanghai. The values were in cents and dollars, and the unsold remainders of provisional stamps were withdrawn and superseded by this new issue. The three highest values were printed in two colours. The rarity of this issue, from the specialist's point of view, is the 50 cents printed in error in the intense dark green of the 10 c., instead of in its own pale yellow-green. The stamps were printed on paper watermarked as before with the yin-yang sign and perforated. For the shade hunter they are exceptionally interesting, for the ½ c., 4 c., and 10 c. yield very distinct shades. Some of the high values are getting very scarce.

The numbers printed of this issue were as follows:—

½ cent, claret	481,200
1 " yellow	433,200
2 cents, orange	1,248,000
4 " brown	912,000
5 " rose	360,000
10 " green	360,000
20 " brown-lake	168,000
30 " carmine	168,000
50 " yellow-green	360,000
\$1, carmine and rose	51,600
\$2, orange and yellow	12,930
\$5, yellow-green and rose	7,200



Wmk. Yin-yang. Perf.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
½ c., claret	0	1	0	1
1 c., yellow	0	2	0	2
2 c., deep orange	0	2	0	1
4 c., brown	0	4	0	1
5 c., rose	0	4	0	3
10 c., dark green	0	6	0	2
30 c., carmine	3	0	3	0
50 c., yellow-green	5	0	3	6
\$1, carmine and rose	10	0	10	0
\$2, orange and yellow	20	0	20	0
\$5, yellow-green and rose	30	0	—	—

1898-1904. Twelve values. Designs: Similar to preceding issue, but re-engraved, with modifications in every value, by Messrs.

Waterlow & Sons, London, and printed by them. The ½ c., 2 c., 4 c., 5 c., and 10 c. were all of the same dragon design without variations in the framework as in the Japanese issue; and the 20 c., 30 c., and 50 c. were of the same design with a carp as the central figure; the dollar values were of the "wild goose" design. The first supplies were all printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons on paper watermarked with the yin-yang, a stock of watermarked paper, sufficient



to print thirteen million stamps, being forwarded to them, and after the exhaustion of that supply the stamps were to be printed on plain, unwatermarked paper. As the watermarks are most indistinct, it was some time before it was discovered that they had been printed on watermarked paper—indeed, in the Gibbons Catalogue of 1904 they are listed as "no wmk." Up to the present the no-watermark printing includes the low values only up to 10 c.

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.



Wmk. Yin-yang.		Perf.	
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
½ cent,	brown	0 2	0 1
1 "	ochre-buff	0 2	0 2
2 cents,	crimson	0 3	0 1
4 "	chestnut	0 3	0 1
5 "	pale red	0 9	0 1
10 "	deep green	0 6	0 2
20 "	brown-lake	1 0	0 3
30 "	rose-red	1 3	1 0
50 "	green	2 0	0 9
\$1,	carmine and salmon	4 0	2 0
\$2,	" yellow	7 6	5 0
\$5,	green and salmon	17 6	10 0

No wmk.		Perf.	
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
½ cent,	deep brown	0 1	—
1 "	ochre-buff	0 1	0 1
2 cents,	crimson	—	—
4 "	chestnut	—	—
5 "	red	1 0	—
10 "	green	—	0 3

Our Symposium

What should be the Limitations of a Simplified Collection?

By W. FRANK

I AM glad to find one other person who seems to be my way of thinking.

After making the excellent suggestion that the catalogue as a start should be divided, the chief division being into periods, up to about 1900 and then since, your correspondent Mr. Corfield ends by saying that albums would follow on the lines of the catalogues.

You may remember that I suggested that an album should be produced dealing with the first fifty years of Philately, or sixty years if as above, and a separate album for afterwards.

The advantages are that the first album would have reached finality, which no album now does, and that the modern collector would not have his album encumbered with

a lot of useless pages, useless to him at all events, providing for stamps he could never hope to get.

Failing such albums, a blank album, as you pointed out at the time, seems to be the best.

Of all your correspondents, I consider Mr. Poole's first article the best, and for those who wish to follow him I hope you will see your way to publish more of his sketch-plans for mounting the stamps.

If I may say a word about your publishers' Ideal Album, it no doubt attains a great deal in getting all the stamps of the world into one book, but if it were cut in half and made into two books of three hundred pages, it would be more comfortable to handle.

The album question is really quite im-

portant, and I do not think you give it the prominence in the *Weekly* that it deserves. To start a collection on the right lines is everything. The present method is to look at some albums and select the one you think is the right one. No indication is given as to which is most suitable for your purpose. All albums, even the cheapest, should be built on a certain plan, and as the collector advances he can get more expensive albums, knowing exactly what he can get in advance. If you are acquainted with Richter's Building Blocks you will know what I mean.

Then there should be means of consulting an existing collection and copying its arrangement for those who have no philatelic friends; or the pages filled with illustrations of the stamps, as they should be arranged, might either be sold or hired out. This latter would be most useful for blank album work.

The catalogue, as at present arranged, is

confusing for a beginner, and some other means of helping him should be devised.

I know of one beginner who has an old album, and whose stamps have outgrown its capacity. But fresh stamps are just placed loosely in it, as this beginner, though recognizing that a new album is necessary, hesitates to get one, fearing that he will have the trouble all over again of later on again rearranging into yet another album. I should think there must be many cases like this.

Mr. Jacobs does not want a simplified catalogue, but thinks the collector should himself effect the simplification by judicious selection from the standard catalogue.

I consider this too great a task to set a beginner or young collector.

A simplified catalogue need not be a separate one, but by means of stars, daggers, etc., against the selected items, a catalogue can be simple, more extended, and so on, to expert, i.e. its full use, ignoring all markings.

The Philatelists' Zoo

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(Continued from page 375.)

Stag (Malay).—The Malay stag, locally known as the roussa, is shown on the 2 c. stamps of the 1894 and 1897 issues of Labuan and North Borneo. Strictly speaking, "stag" is the name applied to a well-grown male of the red deer or, more widely, the male of any other species of large deer. "Malay stag" seems to be almost as local a name for this animal as "roussa," and, as yet, I have been unable to identify this species with certainty. It is apparently one of the red deer family, which exists in a number of Asiatic forms, and it may very possibly be *Cervus Kashmirianus*, one of the largest of these.

This deer may be scientifically described as an artiodactyle ungulate (even-toed hoofed animal), and it is thus a member of the family Cervidæ. The male, or stag, of this species bears branched antlers, which are shed and renewed each year. Each new pair of antlers is larger than the last, and contains more "points," and by a careful observation of these it is possible to determine the age of the animal.

Swan.—The swan is a member of the order Natatores, or swimming birds, and is generally classed in the family Lamellirostres, with the geese, ducks, and flamingos. The scientific name of the genus is *Cygnus*, and its members are characterized by their

long necks, the naked patch before the eyes, and the beak. The bill is flattened in form and covered with a soft skin. Round the edges are a series of transverse plates or lamellæ, which form a kind of fringe or "strainer," by means of which these birds sift the mud in which they habitually find their food. There are a number of different species, and as a rule the sexes are alike in plumage. White is the predominant tint, except in the variety (*Chenopsis atrata*) found in Australia and Tasmania, which is of a pure black colour. This species also has a somewhat shorter tail than the other varieties, and a number of the inner wing feathers are curled. Swans have a powerful flight, and when on the wing the long neck is stretched out straight in front, and the legs are stiffly stretched out behind. They are more or less gregarious in habit and seem to pair for life. Their food consists chiefly of water plants, insects, and molluscs. They can make a curiously loud and trumpet-like sound, and appear to have only this one note. A swan has formed the central design of all the stamps of Western Australia, with the exception of a few of the current high values.

Tiger.—The tiger (*Felis tigris*) is one of the largest, handsomest, and most graceful of the cat family. The general colour of the body is reddish yellow with underparts white, and head, body, and limbs are marked with numerous transverse black stripes, with



which colour the tail is also ringed. In young animals the stripes are particularly conspicuous, but they fade a little in intensity with age. The males are superior to the females in size, and measure from 5½ to 6½ feet in length when fully grown. Of this the tail usually accounts for about three feet. The height of the animal at the shoulder varies from 3 to 3½ feet. The tiger is widely distributed throughout Asia, and as it is the most striking of the fauna in the Straits Settlements, it is depicted on many of the stamps of Pahang, Perak, Negri Sembilan, Sungei Ujong, Selangor, and the Federated Malay States. A tiger is also shown on the stamps of Bussahir, and a head of this animal adorns many of the stamps of Afghanistan.

The tiger has a purely carnivorous diet, and feeds on deer, antelopes, wild pigs, monkeys, domestic animals, etc.



It will also eat carrion, and usually leaves its own "kill" until it is partly decomposed. It is typically a jungle animal, and inhabits forest regions or grass plains. It is not fond of extreme heat, and is usually found near

water. In many parts of Asia "man-eating" tigers occur. These are usually females, and it seems to be a well-established fact that once a tiger has acquired a taste for human flesh it confines itself afterwards to this kind of food. In many parts of our Indian Empire the death-rate from this cause is still very great.

That well-known traveller and naturalist, Fayrer, gives a most interesting description of tiger life. The tigress, he tells us, gives birth to from two to six cubs; three being the more usual number. She is a most affectionate and attached mother, and generally guards and trains her little ones with the most watchful solicitude. They do not leave her until they are nearly full grown, when they are about two years old, and able to kill for themselves. She is peculiarly vicious and aggressive while her cubs are with her, and will defend them with the greatest courage. Her rage is terrible should she be robbed of her progeny, and yet she has been known to desert them when very hard pressed, and even to eat them when starved. When they are old enough she teaches them to kill for themselves by practising on small animals. She is very wanton and extravagant in her cruelty at such times, and apparently kills for the gratification of her ferocious and bloodthirsty instincts. Young tigers are far more destructive than old ones, and will kill far more than they can eat merely for the sake of killing.

Torea.—See Wryneck.

Wagtail.—The wagtail (*Motacilla*) is a genus of the Passeres or perching birds, and is closely related to the pipit family. They are widely distributed, and are found chiefly in the Old World. There are a number of distinct species, but I have been unable to identify with certainty the variety depicted on the 15 sen stamp



of the 1875 issue of Japan. The wagtails are distinguished by their long tails, the bright colours of their plumage, and their migratory habits. They are entirely insectivorous, and are usually found near water or on damp meadowland. They invariably seek their food on the ground. They always live in pairs, and the nest, which is built in a tree, is always beautifully constructed. They can run very swiftly, and the curious bobbing motion of the tail at such times gives them their familiar name.

According to Mr. Howes, the Japanese name for the specimen shown in our illustration is *sekeret*. The particular claim of this little bird to fame in Chrysanthemum Land runs back to mythological times. There is an ancient Japanese tradition resembling the tale of Adam and Eve and the serpent, and in this the wagtail takes the place of the serpent in opening the eyes of the oriental pair. This early pair, named Izan-gai and Izanami, are looked upon by the Japanese race as the progenitors of mankind, and they are supposed to have descended from heaven upon Mount Kirishima in Kiushiu, the larger island at the southwest of the archipelago.

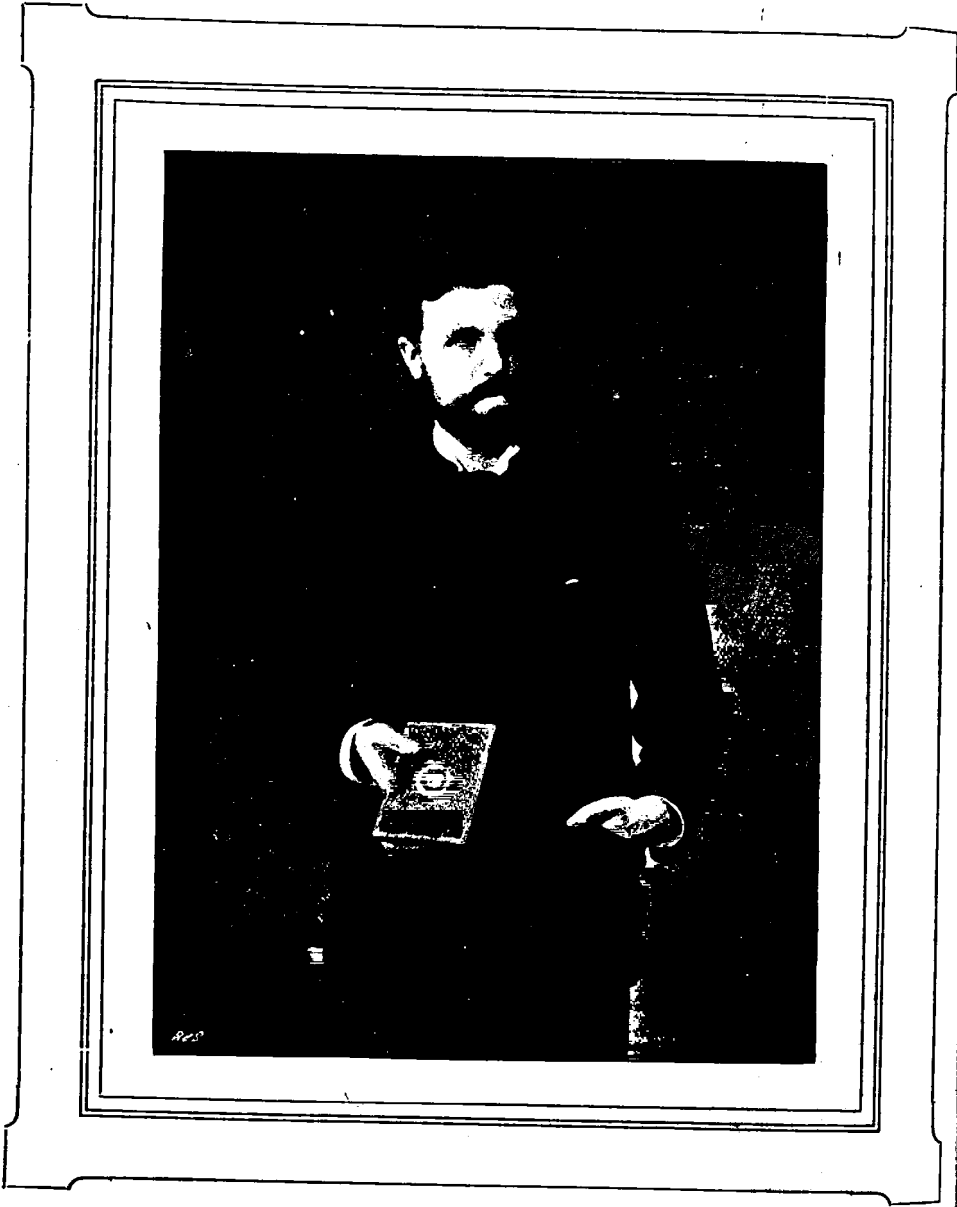
Wryneck.—On a number of the stamps of the Cook Islands a specimen of the wry-



neck (known locally as the *torea*) is shown. This bird is one of the genus *Picidae*, a family of the order Scansores, or climbing birds. It is closely related to the woodpeckers, but differs from them in having a soft tail, and in the absence of bristles around the nostrils. The plumage is curiously mottled with black, brown, grey, and white. It feeds upon insects, which it chiefly finds near the ground. It chooses a decayed branch or post as a nesting site, making a cavity for the reception of the eggs. It is migratory in its habits, often travelling long distances. When molested it hisses in an alarming fashion, and at the same time twists its neck and turns its head about. From this peculiar habit it receives the name of "snake-bird" in some parts.

Wild Goose.—See Goose.

Zebu.—See Bull.



MR. S. R. CROCKETT



PHOTO BY J. MOFFAT, EDINBURGH

S. R. Crockett

By THE EDITOR

IT will be fitting that we should say something of Mr. Crockett's career, now that we are about to commence the serial publication in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* of a new story of philatelic interest that he has kindly undertaken to write for us.

Of all the busy writers of the front rank to-day, he is probably one of the very busiest. He turns out every year two solid works of fiction, every one of which the critics generally declare to be better than the last. He is, in fact, ever fresh and inspiring. We have read most of his books, and we think he would be a very hard man to please who would declare that a dry, skippable page can be found in a novel from the pen of S. R. Crockett.

His early years

Samuel Rutherford Crockett, M.A., was born at Duchrae, Galloway, on 24 September, 1860. He was educated at Edinburgh, Heidelberg, and New College, Oxford. He started the serious business of collecting bawbees, for which all Scotchmen are said to have an overweening affection, by taking a post as travelling tutor, and after several years spent abroad he had a short spell at journalism in London. From London journalism he drifted, naturally, into the Free Church of Scotland as minister of Penicuik, Midlothian, in 1886, but retired in 1895 to return to his old love and devote himself entirely to literature.

His Books

Although he is still in the prime of life, he has already a long list of books standing to his credit. His first book was a small volume of poems, entitled *Dulce Cor*, published in 1886, followed in 1893 by *The Stickit Minister*. His other works consist principally of novels, and include: *The Raiders* (1894), *The Lilac Sunbonnet* (1894), *Mad Sir Uchtred of the Hills*, *The Men of the Moss Hags* (1895), *The Grey Man* (1896), *Cleg Kelly* (1896), *Kit Kennedy* (1899), *Joan of the Sword Hand* (1900), *Love Idylls* (1901), *Flower-o'-the-Corn* (1902), *Raiderland* (1904), and in this year *The White Plumes of Navarre*.

His Smuggling Propensities

No one would dare to dream of such a man as a smuggler, but as he has himself confessed in his jellightful book of travel, *The Adventurer in Spain*, to having taken a hand in the business, we are bound to accept his revelation of this unsuspected

trait in his character. Here is a titbit from this charming book about Spain, which, by the way, gives a most amusing insight into Carlist life. Mr. Crockett is talking to an old umbrella-mender

"I have heard," he (the umbrella-mender) said, "of your smuggling and carrying the case of jewellery. I got some of the very load from Don Mark this morning. He stood next me in church, in the dark behind the great altar, where the gendarmes never come, and where it is so safe to make exchanges! Religion is always blessed, and no one can say that I, Rodil y Alva, am a pagan. At first, it is true, I mistrusted you in the matter of the visit to the bishop. But now I see it was only that you might know things—to see deep *into* people, bishops and basket-makers, umbrella-menders and beggarmen. Ah, I know part—some things I have seen that are hidden even from you. But if it had been my fate to be rich, I would have travelled the world even as you!"

"But I am *not* rich," I hastened to assure him, for there is no worse character to possess in an unsettled country. "I was born in a land as poor as yours, and the craft of the writer is in all lands none of the best considered."

"Yes," he assented, "so I have heard. Yet once when I rented a little farm I had to pay a whole *duro* for a letter that was written for me, threatening my neighbour, who had moved the fence of canes a yard in his favour, anent the time of the ploughing for the winter wheat!"

"Ah," said I, eager to be poor among the poor, "but the man who wrote that letter was a lawyer, I'll warrant him, and very likely *alcalde* as well, or perhaps even deputy!"

"Indeed he was—all the three," said the umbrella-mender, nodding his head at his sagacity. "I am glad you are not that species of writer who charges a whole *duro* for only a sheet and a half, and even then the words widely written, and few on a page!"

As a Philatelist

Mr. Crockett is an enthusiastic stamp collector, and a specialist in a line of his own. He has been a client of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., for the past fifteen years. He started in the usual way as a general collector of the stamps of the world, and gradually drifted into specializing in blocks of four, now the fashion of the day. In addition to a very fine postage-stamp collection, Mr. Crockett possesses one of the largest and historically one of the most complete collections of the stamps of the troublous times of the French Commune of 1870.

Having spent a great deal of his time in getting local colour for his stories in the Pyrenees (on one occasion being shot at as a smuggler), he has accumulated an im-

portant collection of the stamps of the earliest period. The best parts of his collection are undoubtedly the French and Spanish. The French Government attaches considerable importance to his fine collection of the stamps of the time of the Commune, and admits that it is far better than the official one in Paris.

Our Story

Our story, i.e. the philatelic story which he has written for *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, will commence in the first number of our new volume, i.e. the number for 5 January, 1907, and it will run through the whole of the volume. It will be entitled "Me and Myn, Limited," a title already familiar to our readers as having formed the words of a puzzle recently set for competition. It is the racy story of a young couple who began stamp collecting and drifted into stamp dealing.

During the last few weeks we have been

sorely troubled with doubts whether we should ever see the completed MS. of this story. Our author had disappeared. He had forsaken civilization for his former old haunts in search, as ever, of more local colour, and as neither letters nor telegrams, nor even a pathetic letter addressed to "The late S. R. Crockett, Esq., to be forwarded," drew any reply, we were in the depths of despair. Then one fine morning, a few days since, came the good news that he was on his way home from the Pyrenees, with this consoling message:—

"I'll do you some ripping stories. I will, or eat my Shakespeare first folio. There's an oath for you."

It was a great relief to hear that he had not been shot as a smuggler or captured by Raisuli and his bandits, and we may therefore now reckon on a six-months treat of a racy, humorous, and delightful philatelic story of love and adventure.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The New Egyptian Stamp

I AM indebted to Mrs. W. M. Hewat, Cairo, for a copy of the new Egyptian stamp and the following extract from the *Egyptian Gazette*:—

A new postage stamp, value 4 millèmes, has recently been issued, and is at present on sale at the post offices of Cairo, Alexandria, and Port Said. As soon as a sufficient quantity of these stamps arrive, they will be on sale at all post offices. These stamps are chiefly intended for the franking of post cards for abroad.



Old type.



New type.

My correspondent draws attention to the absence of shading on the left of the pyramid, which is very marked. In the old type the shading of the background is evenly done in lines. In this new value the shading is entirely removed on the left, and even reduced on the right. The effect is to get a much clearer outline of the pyramid. This retouching of the design in this new value may foreshadow a retouching of the other values, as it is a decided improvement.

The colour of the new value is not a rose-carmine, as stated in the New Issue page (p. 362), but a deep carmine of a brownish tint.

Western Australians

ACCORDING to a *Times* telegram the Government of Western Australia has come to the conclusion that pressure of work will preclude the possibility of a consideration of Mr. Monger's Bill this session. It will be remembered that Mr. Monger's Bill provides for a referendum on the question of the secession of Western Australia from the Commonwealth.

As the resolution to secede passed both Houses of the legislature, the position presumably is that Western Australia will forthwith cut herself adrift from the Commonwealth, and we may therefore reckon on a return to W Crown A watermarks and old plates, or a full completed series of the newer designs of the 2½d. and recently issued 6d.

The Exhibition Balance Sheet

THE balance sheet of the International Philatelic Exhibition held in London last May has just been published.

The receipts were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Deposit on guarantees	147	4	6
Donations	274	9	9
Dealers' stalls	802	10	0
Entry fees and insurance	507	11	8
Catalogues and advertisements	275	10	3
Tickets for admission	20	4	0
Medals	6	2	2
Banquet	53	0	6
Pleasure trips	46	14	9
Interest on deposit	4	18	8
Sundries	5	19	3
	2184	5	6

And the expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Refund to guarantors	147	4	6
Rent of hall, lighting, and wages	316	8	2
Show-cases, stalls, boards, and fittings	300	18	2
Printing, stationery, and advertising	161	10	7
Catalogues	135	11	2
Medals and cups	173	7	11
Insurance	204	9	3
Postages	59	15	7
Honarium to Hon. Secretary	105	0	0
Banquet	90	0	6
Pleasure trips	36	7	7
Sundries	69	11	11
Balance in Bank:—			
On deposit	250	0	0
Current account	23	5	2
	273	5	2
	2184	5	6

The Net Result

So that the net result is that the guarantors have had all their money refunded to them, and there remains in hand a balance of receipts over expenditure amounting to £273. 5s. 2d., which it is suggested shall be placed under the control of trustees, to be used in the future for the benefit of Philately.

The items of the account which stand out in curious contrast are the expenditure of close on £2000 for a show the success of which is measured by admission fees of only £60. 4s., which again contrasts in a striking manner with £802. 10s. charged to dealers for rent of stalls. I wonder if the dealers would have paid such enormous sums for their stalls if they had known that Noah's Ark methods would have prevailed in the matter of advertising the show. They have surely had a lesson that will make them more wary in the future. But the £802. 10s. was not by any means the sum total of their contribution. Of the £275. 10s. 3d. received for catalogues and advertisements, at least £200 must have been from dealers for advertisements; i.e. dealers paid about one-half the total cost of the Exhibition for a grand total result, to them, of an off-chance of customers from the little company that paid £60. 4s. for admission.

The Flood of Speculatives

THE flood of speculative stamps appears to be considerably or the increase. We seem to be having an unending supply from Roumania, the goody-goody country, and now Holland is going to have

a turn at the business with a so-called charity issue.

The most effective manner of dealing with this rubbish would be to relegate it to a separate Catalogue of Commemorative issues; then those who have a partiality for that sort of thing would be able to get away in a corner to themselves, like the sinner who was ejected from the lower regions and given a box of matches to set up on his own account.

New Issues of 1905

THE *Revue Philatetique* gives the total numbers of new stamps issued during the year 1905 as follows:—

Great Britain	140
France	94
Spain	85
Germany	59
Colombia	25
Portugal	23
Abyssinia	23
Austria-Hungary	19
United States	16
Netherlands	8
Russia	8
Various	197

making a grand total of only 697, divided into continents as follows:—

America	198
Africa	187
Europe	151
Asia	93
Australia	68

Miscellaneous

Collecting Partnerships

AN idea occurs to us which is suggested partly by the formation of special collections by Philatelic Societies. One of our foremost societies, the Birmingham, has made great headway with its own fine collection of stamps, which is the property of the members in common; and many other societies have been quick to follow Birmingham's lead. Why should not such a movement lead to a greater co-operation among philatelists of particular districts? The many collectors who forgather at the fortnightly or monthly meetings of their philatelic club or society are united, of course, by the bonds of good fellowship and a common interest, but otherwise there is no real co-partnership between them. Their acquaintance is practically non-existent apart from these periodical gatherings. Why should not collectors so placed form themselves into little coteries and syndicates for the formation of what we may call "specialized general collections"? Two heads are proverbially better than one, and presumably twenty heads are still better than two. Twenty philatelists, acting in unison, and each taking up certain chosen countries, would speedily form a magnificent general collection which would probably more than repay them for their time, trouble, and expense. Such a collection would march towards completion at a far greater rate than any indi-

vidual effort, because all the members of the syndicate would naturally engage in friendly rivalry, each striving to make his own country or countries the best. Besides this there would be the great advantage of mutual help and assistance, for at any rate it might happen that A would have the offer of stamps useless to himself, but of the greatest value and interest to B, and vice versa. There would, in fact, be a continual comparing of notes for the general advantage. The possibilities of such a scheme will be apparent to any one who gives it a minute's thought, and we are hoping that the idea will be given a practical test. *Hobbies.*

Automatic Stamp-supplying Machines

WE take from *Ewen's Stamp News* the following description of the slot machines used in New Zealand for franking letters:—

Machines costing £20 each are sold to private firms for franking their letters, parcels, and telegrams. A sovereign is placed in a slot on the top of the machine, and the machine will frank till the 240 pence worth are used. The various values are shown on a dial on the front of the machine, and you move a lever opposite the value you want it to frank and then put the letter under the stamper; you pull a lever, and the value is stamped. If you have used up your sovereign all but say 3d. and want to frank 6d., the machine will frank the 6d., but will deduct 3d. off the next pound. The stamps are the same as the 1d., which you have recorded, except the value in the centre is altered.

Ingle-nook Yarns

The Missing Manuscript

By G. P. GILLARD

CHAPTER III

WHEN Field awoke the next morning he was at first unable to convince himself that the previous night's experience was not merely a bad dream. Then he was lost in astonishment that he could have behaved so idiotically.

He started for Fleet Street at the usual time, but to his disgust found himself blenching before the sight of every policeman. Always impulsive, he darted into a barber's shop, and emerged minus his moustache. After this he was able to confront the world with eyes that did not shift uneasily.

During the course of the day he wrote a letter to Miss James, telling her he had been unfortunate enough to leave her priceless manuscript inside a cab, but he had no doubt of eventually recovering it.

The immediate effect of his note was to bring Miss James, pale with consternation, to his office.

"Oh, Mr. Field," she cried, as she entered breathlessly, "have you found it yet?"

"Not yet, Miss James. There has been no time."

"How could you be so careless?"

It had not struck him before that his imagined tale left him culpable. In a moment he rent the air with his lamentations.

"Can you ever forgive me for my shameful carelessness?" he wound up. "But even if you do, it will matter little, for I can never forgive myself."

She softened at once. "You mustn't blame yourself, Mr. Field," she observed earnestly. "It is an accident that might have happened to any one."

He took her hand and pressed it tenderly. "How good you are to me!" he said brokenly.

She blushed, and withdrew her hand hastily, and then felt a little sorry she had done so.

During the following week nothing was heard of the unfortunate manuscript. Mr. Field was always at Mr. James's house consulting with the daughter and devising schemes for the recovery of her story.

Each day brought with it an increase of intimacy. The story was still the ostensible cause of his visits, but as a subject for conversation it had begun to show a tendency to diminish in value. Something more purely personal commenced to take its place.

One day, about a month after the episode which has been related, Field and Miss James sat together in the latter's boudoir chatting confidentially.

"I have been wondering whether I ought to write another story," observed Miss James meditatively.

"I should not, if I were you," replied Field, with considerable emphasis.

"Why?"

"I don't deny it would be a great story," said

Field diplomatically; "but somehow I don't want you to be a literary woman."

Miss James smiled a little to herself.

"Why not, Mr. Field?" she asked coyly.

"Oh, I don't know." Then he looked at her.

"You were never meant for literary work."

"What?"

"I mean, judging from your appearance," he exclaimed hastily. "Literary ladies are seldom attractive. Their shoulders have an ugly stoop, and they always wear glasses. Oh, no, you mustn't go in for literature."

She smiled tolerantly.

"There is something in what you say—literary women do dress anyhow; but I should like to write just one more story."

He went on hurriedly—

"No sensible man would ever marry a literary woman, however much he cared for her. If a friend of mine was going to marry a lady novelist, I would at once go out and buy him a millstone. Yes, and I could fix it for him. It would be an obvious duty."

"Oh, Mr. Field!" exclaimed this very young lady, impressed, "are they as bad as all that?"

He nodded darkly.

"But, Mr. Field, if a woman has genius——"

He glanced up.

"Take your case, Miss James. You have genius. Go on, and you may become a famous novelist. On the other hand, you may marry, and live happily ever afterward; but you cannot do both."

"I think," observed Miss James ingenuously, "that I shall not write any more."

He pressed her hand.

"Elsie," he began passionately, "there is something I want to ask you. Oh! Elsie——"

And then the door opened, and the maid came in to say that a man wished to speak to Miss James.

"What man?—what about?" asked Miss James sharply, for the interruption had come at an inopportune moment.

"About some advertisement, miss."

"Oh, yes, I know. Show him in." She turned to Field. "It's about my story—news at last, evidently."

"News?"

"Yes. I forgot to tell you I put an advertisement in the *Times* and the *Morning Post*. It only appeared this morning, and here is somebody already."

Field felt a faintness steal over him.

"What did you say in the advertisement?" he asked.

"Oh, I simply said on such and such a date, and at such and such a time, a parcel was left in a cab, and I asked any one who knew anything about it to call here."

"I will leave you to interview this man," said Field. "I shall only be in the way."

"Oh, no, no," she cried. "It is so lucky you are here."

Just then the door opened, and with a sinking heart Field recognized the short, stout form of the policeman from whom he had escaped. He shrank back in his seat, and uttered a fervent prayer for non-recognition.

"I saw your advertisement, miss," began the policeman, "and I thought as how I might give you some information."

"Thank you," replied Miss James. "And do you really think you know where the parcel is?"

The policeman pursed his lips. "I know where a parcel is. But p'raps it ain't the same."

"Oh, it must be the same. Have you got it with you?"

"Did the parcel contain valuables?"

"No—yes. Yes, very valuable contents."

"I thought so," said the policeman.

"Where is it?" repeated Miss James impatiently.

The policeman shook his head. "It was like this, miss," he went on. "I was on Westminster Bridge one night, and I sees a gentleman running very quick and nervous like."

"A gentleman?" queried Miss James.

"In evening dress. Quite the toff. So I turns and follows 'im."

"Did he have the parcel?"

"No, miss. Suddenly a cab comes along the bridge, and the cabman hollers out to the gentleman as how he has left a parcel in the cab. The gentleman was took aback, and said as how it wasn't his. So the cabman said he'd drive round to where he had picked up his fare and inquire—"

"Yes," said the girl.

"At that the gentleman turns quite white, and says it is his parcel. He hops into the cab, picks up the parcel, and is off before you can say 'Jack Robinson.'"

"You shouldn't have let this strange man take my parcel," said Miss James excitedly.

"I didn't know as how it was yours," said the policeman, "but being suspicious-like I hangs about the bridge, and presently I sees the gentleman come creeping back, and then he chucks the parcel over the bridge."

"Oh, oh!" cried the girl. "Into the water?"

"Yes 'm."

"Who was the man? Mr. Field, who could this man have been?"

"I don't know," muttered Field, painfully conscious that the policeman's heavy eyes were on his face. "Probably it was a different parcel altogether."

"What was the man like?" demanded Miss James.

"Beg pardon, lady, but he was very much like this here gentleman."

"What!" cried Miss James.

"Don't listen to such rubbish," exclaimed Field, rising. "Constable, how dare you talk such nonsense?" He stood trembling, with beads of perspiration starting on his forehead.

"The gentleman had a moustache," observed the policeman impartially.

"You had a moustache then, don't you remember?" said Miss James, mystified. "How very strange!"

"I am sure as how it was the gentleman," remarked the constable imperturbably.

The girl turned on Field. Thought after thought chased each other through her brain.

"Did you throw my story into the water?" she asked in a low voice.

"Yes," said Field, and felt relieved. For the first time he dared to meet the policeman's gaze. "Send this man away, and I'll tell you the whole thing." He felt in his waistcoat pocket and drew out a sovereign. "Here, take this and get out."

The policeman took the coin, and stood dubtfully with it between his finger and thumb.

"Yes, please go," said Miss James faintly.

"Shall I wait outside, mum?"

"Confound you, no," shouted Field. "Go right away."

"Right away," echoed Miss James.

The constable turned and left the room, not dissatisfied with the results of his interview. When the door had closed on him, Field turned to Miss James.

"What will you think of me? What can you think of me? Of course, you will never speak to me again."

"I—I don't understand. Why did you throw my story into the water?"

Field groaned. "I would to Heaven I had thrown myself. How I could have done so monstrous a thing I can't understand."

"But why? You must have had some kind of reason," persisted the young lady.

"Your father insisted that it should be published in the *Philatelic Magazine*, and it seemed the only way to get rid of it," blurted out Field.

Miss James drew back a pace. "But you liked it! You said it was the work of Marie Corelli at her best. You said it was the work of a genius."

"It wasn't!" replied Field briefly.

"What!" cried Miss James, her voice raised an octave.

"It was pure drivel," said Field firmly.

Miss James sat down suddenly and began to cry.

Field struck his forehead. "I am a brute!" he cried. "I am still a brute." He went on his knees and implored her to smile.

"You pretended you liked it," sobbed the girl.

"I know I did. I was a hypocrite; and now I am being punished."

"You have been laughing at me all this time," said Miss James, wiping her eyes and becoming dignified.

"No, no. Understand how I am situated. I have worked for years for the *Philatelic Magazine*. My life's work is in it. I have struggled for it, and brought it to its success; it is a part of my life. And then I was told I must publish your story. It would have made me the laughing-stock of the philatelic world. It would have damaged, if not ruined, the paper. I couldn't bear it. I—"

"You might have told me this," said Miss James proudly. "I should have accepted your opinion. I have sense enough not to insist on publishing what is not fit for publication. Why could you not have treated me as a reasonable being?"

"I wanted to," said Field, still on his knees.

"I came here to do so, but couldn't. I didn't like to disappoint you. I hadn't the heart."

"It was your duty to do so."

"Ah, I am only a man, and you are a beautiful woman. I was weak."

"Oh," said the lady, and pondered. A pause intervened. "Get up, Mr. Field," she said at length. "You do look so ridiculous on the carpet."

Field rose. "I will go away, and you need never see me again. I will resign my editorship at once." He moved towards the door.

"Oh, no," she cried.

He turned.

She came towards him. "Don't you see, Mr. Field," she said, a little petulantly, "I don't want to be made ridiculous? I have been conceited and foolish, believing I was a great

authoress, when really I have been writing nonsense. I don't want it to get about."

"I will tell no one," he said earnestly.

"Yes, but—" She was silent a moment.

"What I want is that we shall mutually agree to forget the whole of this stupid business."

"It is a bargain," he answered eagerly. "We will slam the door on the past."

She looked away. "Not on all the past," she murmured; "only the past that is concerned with my story."

"Shall we take up our history from the point where it intervened to-day?" he queried.

Her cheek blushed, her face went crimson, and as she slowly turned she silently gave him her consent.

THE END

Philatelic Societies

The London Philatelic Society

President: H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.

Hon. Sec.: J. A. Tilleard, 10 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Meetings: 4 Southampton Row, W. Alternate Fridays at 7.46.

Annual Subscription: Town, £2 2s.; Country, £1 1s.

THE second meeting of the season 1906-7 was held at 4 Southampton Row, on Thursday, 1 November, at 7 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, M. P. Castle, Franz Reichenheim, Herbert R. Oldfield, R. B. Yardley, Thos. Wm. Hall, Louis E. Bradbury, W. Schwabacher, Rudolph Frenzel, C. Stuart Dudley, B. D. Knox, A. R. Barrett, T. Maycock, J. Bonhote, W. Barnard, C. Neville Biggs, L. W. Fulcher, L. L. R. Hausburg, E. D. Bacon, J. A. Tilleard, and one visitor.

The chair was taken by the Earl of Crawford, and the minutes of the meeting held on 18 October were read and signed as correct.

The Vice-President intimated to the members that he had obtained some further information in connexion with the parcel and letter post which he proposed to embody in some notes to be read on a future occasion.

A letter was read from Mr. E. S. Davidson tendering his resignation as a member of the Society, and the same was accepted with regret.

The members of the Expert Committee, Messrs. Bacon, Castle, Hausburg, and Yardley, reported that they proposed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. Robert Ehrenbach by the appointment of Mr. T. W. Hall, if that gentleman was willing to accept the position. Mr. Schwabacher proposed and Mr. Bradbury seconded a resolution that Mr. Hall should be elected accordingly, and such resolution was duly carried, and Mr. Hall intimated his willingness to accept the position.

A letter was read from the Honorary Secretary of the Herts Philatelic Society relative to the smoking concert to be held on 24 November, 1906, and members wishing to attend such concert were requested to communicate either with the Honorary Assistant Secretary or with Mr. Hausburg in order that the necessary arrangements might be made.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg then read notes on the types of the 2s. (1854-64) of Victoria, and illustrated such notes with sheets and single copies from his collection and numerous large photographs, and subsequently by a lantern display

which was appreciated by the members present. Mr. Castle moved a very sincere vote of thanks to Mr. Hausburg for his exceedingly interesting notes and display and congratulated him on the completion of a difficult task.

This resolution having been seconded by Mr. Bacon was carried unanimously, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

From *London Philatelist*.

Glasgow and West of Scotland

President: J. J. F. X. King, F.E.S.

Hon. Sec.: J. Douglas Oatts, 113 Douglas Street, Glasgow.

Meetings: Monthly, 562 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.

Annual Subscriptions: Seniors, 2s. 6d.; Juniors, 1s. 6d.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Society was held in the rooms, 562 Sauchiehall Street, on 4 December, 1906, the President, Mr. James J. F. X. King, F.E.S., presiding. The Society held its first auction, which was a great success, some of the prices being very good. Thereafter a display was shown on "Philatelic Monuments to War," which had been sent by Mr. W. S. Lincoln, of London. The notes with which each card was accompanied were greatly appreciated by the members. The display showed the large amount of interest which war and things warlike have had on Philately. The specimens of the Boer War and "Ballon Monte" post of Paris during the siege called for most attention. The pictorial envelopes draped in black, which Boer prisoners sent to their friends, called forth some interesting remarks. Thereafter a useful discussion ensued, and the meeting was brought to a close shortly after ten.

Hull Philatelic Society

President: Thomas Thompson.

Hon. Secretary: E. W. Drury, 29 Bond Street, Hull.

Meetings: Fortnightly; Tuesdays, 8 p.m.

A MEETING of this Society was held at its rooms, Bond Street, Hull, on Monday evening, 3 December, 1906. The evening was devoted to a display of the stamps of Dominica and Grenada, and the fine collection of the stamps of these colonies belonging to Mr. Ernest Heginbottom, B.A., Woodfield, Rochdale, was exhibited. These comprised specimens of every known issue, and were especially strong in specimens of the provisional stamps. Great interest was shown in the display, and the thanks of the Society were accorded to Mr. Heginbottom for sending such a fine and valuable collection.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

ANNUAL SALE
OVER THIRTY THOUSAND PACKETS.

NOW READY, THE FOLLOWING POPULAR
**PACKETS OF FOREIGN
POSTAGE STAMPS.**

All the Stamps contained in the following Packets are warranted absolutely genuine, free from reprints. They are also in good condition and perfect.

These Packets cannot be sent by book post to Postal Union Countries. The cost by letter rate is 2d. for every 100 Stamps. The amount required for postage can therefore be reckoned, and should be added when remitting.

**NEW AND IMPROVED PACKETS OF
USED AND UNUSED STAMPS.**

No. 5.—The Shilling Packet of Colonial Stamps contains 25 varieties, including Cyprus, Natal, Jamaica, India, Victoria, 4d. rose, surcharged Ceylon, Straits Settlements, India Service, Queensland, Hong Kong, Barbados, Western Australia, South Australia, Centennial New South Wales, Mauritius, Malta, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/1.

No. 7.—The Two Shilling Packet of Rare Used and Unused Foreign Stamps contains 100 varieties, including Porto Rico, Colombia, New Zealand, Canada, rare Turkish, Dutch Indies, Ceylon, Mozambique, Mauritius, Portugal, French Colonies, Orange River Colony, Cyprus, Norway, Costa Rica, Belgium, West Australia, Chile, Egypt, Bavaria, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/1.

No. 9.—The Five Shilling Packet of Foreign Stamps contains 300 varieties (used and unused), including Cape of Good Hope, Turkey, Nyassa, Belgium, India On H.M.S., Brazil, Japan, Portugal, Spain, U.S. Post Office, Russia, Swiss, British Guiana, New Zealand, Bulgaria, Denmark, South Australia, Mexico, Malta, U.S., Holland, Italy, Victoria, Chile, Queensland, Gibraltar, Porto Rico, Greece 1 l., Argentine 1 cent, Nicaragua, British Honduras, Sirmoor, Hungary, Hayti, Straits Settlements, Natal, etc. All different. Post-free, 5/1.

No. 10.—The Ten Shilling Packet of Used and Unused Stamps contains 100 varieties, all rare and different, including Chin-kiang, obsolete Cyprus, Salvador, Ecuador, Philippine Islands, Hayti, Tolima 5 c., Azores, Uruguay, Jhind, Finland, surcharged British Honduras, old Victoria, Newfoundland, Mexico, British Bechuanaland, British Guiana, unpaid Greece, Deccan, North Borneo, Nicaragua, Zululand, set of 6 Egypt, New South Wales O.S., 4 scarce Spanish, Servia, Ottoman Empire, Ceylon envelope, Porto Rico, Bermuda, United States of America, Peru, Dutch Indies, Republic of Colombia, and others scarce. This packet is highly recommended as being well worth 20/-; and if the stamps were bought separately it would come to over that amount. Post-free, 10/1.

Grand Collection Packets.

No. 66.—500, all different. If bought separately would cost three times the money. All picked specimens. 4/1, post-free.

No. 67.—1000, all different; a grand collection of scarce varieties, provisionals, &c. 15/-, post-free.

No. 68.—1500, all different, a splendid start of valuable stamps. 26/-, post-free.

No. 69.—2000, all different; a choice collection for a Christmas gift. 23/-, post-free.

No. 69a.—3,000, all different; a fine collection, all arranged in order and mounted. £8 10s., post-free.

GREATER BRITAIN PACKETS

OF

British Colonial Stamps.

(NO DUPLICATES).

EVERY Packet of this series contains different varieties, no stamp being included in two packets, and purchasers will by this novel method be saved the inconvenience of acquiring duplicates, which is as a rule the bane of most packet buying.

No.	Contains	Price.
No. 111	contains 20 varieties of Stamps of Asia	6d.
" 112	" 25 " " " "	2/-
" 113	" 40 " " " "	3/6
" 114	" 40 " " " "	6/6
" 115	" 50 " " " "	12/6
" 116	" 45 " " " "	12/-
" 117	" 30 " " " "	4/-
" 118	" 40 " " " "	21/-
" 121	" 20 " " Africa	6d.
" 122	" 25 " " "	2/6
" 141	" 20 " " West Indies	9d.
" 142	" 20 " " "	2/-
" 151	" 25 " " Australasia	6d.
" 152	" 30 " " "	1/6
" 153	" 30 " " "	4/6

Post-free in Great Britain, 2d. extra.

GRAND NEW Variety Packets.

IN order to meet the wishes of a great number of our customers, we have prepared a series of packets, as under, entirely different from one another, no stamp in any one packet being in any of the rest of the series; and the purchaser of the series of eight packets will have 1,305 extra good varieties and no duplicates.

These packets do NOT contain any Post Cards, cut Envelopes, Fiscals, or Reprints, and are well recommended as good value, and are only a small proportion of the Catalogue value of the single stamps contained in them.

No. 70 contains 500 Stamps of Europe, all different. Price 7/6
Post-free in Great Britain, 2d. extra.

No.	Contains	Price
No. 71	contains 125 Stamps of Asia, all different.	7/6
" 72	" 125 " Africa	7/6
" 73	" 105 " Australia	7/6
" 74	" 125 " West Indies, all different.	7/6
" 75	" 125 " South America	7/6
" 76	" 100 " North America	7/6
" 77	" 100 " Central America	7/6

Post-free in Great Britain, 2d. extra.

The set of eight packets, containing 1,305 varieties, if all bought at one time, will be supplied at the special reduced price of 55/-.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Best Books for Stamp Collectors

A good library of the best and most reliable Philatelic Publications is a prime necessity to the Stamp Collector who wishes to thoroughly study the Stamps he collects. The most successful collectors pride themselves upon the range of their philatelic libraries. Handbooks and other works by writers of established reputation are, in fact, indispensable to supplement the Stamp Catalogue, which at best is only a Dealer's Price List of what he has to sell.

Stanley Gibbons Catalogue. Part I, British Empire. Cloth, 2/6. Part II, Foreign Countries. 2/6.

Stamps and Stamp Collecting. By Major E. B. Evans. A glossary of terms used in Stamp Collecting. Invaluable as a reference book. Full of information as to the various kinds of paper used, methods of printing, embossing, perforating, etc. Fully illustrated. Paper cover, 2/-; cloth, 4/.

Stamp Collecting as a Pastime. By Edward J. Nankivell. A peep behind the scenes, explaining how it is that, after nearly half a century, Stamp Collecting has never been more popular than it is to-day. Contents: The Charm of Stamp Collecting—Stamps with a History—Great Rarities—Romance of Stamp Collecting—Stamp Collecting as an Investment—What to Collect and how to Collect, etc. Cloth, 1/.

Album Weeds. By Rev. R. B. Earle. Forgeries and how to detect them. Fully illustrated. New and Revised Edition, greatly enlarged. Vol. I now ready, cloth, 7/6; Vol. II about midsummer, cloth, 8/.

The Stamp Collector. By W. J. Hardy and E. D. Bacon. Contents: Collecting, its Origin and Development—Stamps made for Collectors—Art in Postage Stamps—Stamps with Stories—History in Postage Stamps. Famous Collections, etc. Cloth, 4/6.

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Shanghai. By W. B. Thornhill. An important handbook, with eight full plates of photographic illustrations, showing the varieties of the early issues and the later surcharges, etc. Paper cover, 5/-; cloth, 7/6.

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Barbados. By E. D. Bacon and Lieut. F. H. Napier, R.N. Illustrated with three autotypes of stamps, specially showing all the varieties on the rd. on half of 5/-, three facsimile reproductions of the Star watermarks, and a list of the number of stamps of each value printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. and Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Paper cover, 7/6; cloth, 10/6.

Grenada. By E. D. Bacon and Lieut. F. H. Napier, R.N. An exhaustive history of the stamps of this colony with their many intricate and minor varieties. Illustrated with nine full-page autotype plates. Paper cover, 7/6; cloth, 9/6.

Sicily. By Dr. Emilio Diena, translated by Major Evans. A complete history of the exceptionally interesting series of stamps of this country, with a brief history of Sicily, a biography of the celebrated artist by whom the fine portrait of King "Bomba" was engraved, a full account of the circumstances under which the stamps were issued, of the difficulties in the production of the plates, of the various essays and proposals for subsequent issues, and a description of the postmarks and obliterations. Illustrated with twenty full-page autotype plates, showing seven complete or reconstructed sheets, varieties of retouches, etc., and various illustrations in the text. Paper cover, 21/-; half morocco, 30/-.

ALBUMS.

Some collectors like one kind of Album and some another. Indeed, there are probably few things in which stamp collectors are more at sixes and sevens than in Stamp Albums. As Philatelic Publishers we do our best to please all parties. Hence the great variety of Postage Stamp Albums included in our Publications. Here is a brief list. If you cannot find the Album you want in this list your case must be hopeless.

IMPROVED No. 0.—176 pages. Spaces for 4700 stamps. With Geographical and Historical notes brought up to date. Fifty stamps presented gratis with each Album.

Price in Art Cloth, 1/-; post free, 1/3.

IMPROVED Nos. 2, 3, 4.—304 pages, oblong. Size, 10x7½ in. Divided into Continents. 600 stamps and eighty watermarks illustrated in actual size. Strongly bound in artistic cover. One hundred stamps, all different, presented with each Album.

No 2.—Flain Cloth, gilt lettered, 3/8; post-free, 3/11; abroad, 4/8.

No. 3.—Art Vellum, lettered in gold and colours, 5/-; post-free, 5/8; abroad, 6/2.

No. 4.—Art Vellum, gilt lettered and gilt edges, with extra leaves for new issues, 7/6; post-free, 8/-; abroad, 8/9.

THE STRAND.—320 pages. Size 9½x7½ inches. Six maps. Well arranged, reliable, and thoroughly correct.

No. 14.—320 pages, spaces for 8000 stamps, cloth, 2/6; post-free, 2/11; abroad, 3/4.

No. 15.—400 pages, six maps, eighty extra leaves, cloth, 6/-; post-free, 5/5; abroad 6/.

No. 16.—400 pages, half morocco, six maps, gilt edges, 8/8; post-free, 9/-; abroad, 9/6.

THE KING'S OWN.—For collectors of King Edward VII Stamps.

Cloth, 7/6; post-free, 8/-; abroad, 8/9.

Three quarters Levant morocco, 21/-; post-free, 21/8; abroad, 22/6.

BRITISH AFRICA.—For Specialists. A very complete Album for the stamps of the British Possessions on the African continent, on the plan of the Imperial Albums, with blank pages after each country for new issues.

No. 25.—Cloth, 10/-; post-free, 10/7.

No. 26.—Half-bound morocco, art vellum sides, in strong box, 21/-; post-free, 21/8.

BLANK ALBUM.—Each page neatly bordered in neutral grey with quadrillé background.

No. 31.—Bound in three colours—red, blue, or green, 100 leaves, 9½x7½.

Price 7/6; post-free, 8/-; abroad, 8/9.

No. 32.—Bound in two colours—marone or dark green, 150 leaves, 11¼x8½.

Price 10/6; post-free, 11/3; abroad, 12/3.

THE ORIEL.—Well known as the Castle Album. Size, 10x10½ inches. Fifty movable leaves, hand-made paper, bound in red morocco, fitted into a drop-in case lined with lamb's-wool.

Price 30/-; post-free, 30/7.

LEAVES, either plain or with quadrillé background, 4/6 per dozen, or 32/6 per 100.

THE "G.H.S." ALBUM.—With Patent Binding, which allows of the removal and replacing of any or all the leaves in a few moments, combining all the essentials of a well-bound book and a movable-leaf Album. Bound in whole padded morocco, special hand-made paper, with gilt edges, each leaf backed with Japanese silk tissue paper, and in cloth-covered case, lined with swan's-down. Price 40/-; patent expanding lock and key, 5/- extra.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 26
Whole No. 104

29 DECEMBER, 1905

VOL. IV.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Costa Rica



COSTA RICA has the enviable reputation of being the most flourishing republic of Central America. It extends from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific, and lies between the republics of Nicaragua and Panama. It is peopled principally by descendants of Spaniards from Galicia, and it is governed by a President and one

Chamber. The President is elected for four years, and the Chamber consists of thirty-two representatives, elected in the proportion of one member for every 8000 inhabitants, for four years. The voting for these representatives, according to one authority, is confined to "respectable" inhabitants. The population of the republic is estimated at 322,618, so

that it may be gathered from the smallness of the number of the deputies that the proportion of "respectable" people in Costa Rica is a rather low one. The explanation probably lies in the fact that the Spanish element is the governing one.

Costa Rica was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and the first settlement was made by Francisco Hernandez in 1523, and the country conquered by Alvarado in 1525. It shook off the yoke of Spain in 1821, and formed part of the Federal Republic of Central America from 1823 to 1839, after which it paddled its own canoe. A Constitution was agreed to in 1870, but frequent pronunciamientos were the fashion till 1882.

Roman Catholic is the State religion, and education is compulsory and free. Every able-bodied man is liable for service in the army.

The republic has an area of 18,400 square miles. The capital is San José, with a population of 39,000.

Its Philatelic History

Its philatelic history is not an exciting one. With the exception of imperforate copies of the first issue there are no rarities. But all the stamps without exception are beautiful examples of the best engravers' work. From the first, I believe, the stamps have been designed and engraved by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, of London. The 1889 issue and since have certainly been done by Waterlow. The first postage stamp was issued in 1862, and remained in use till 1881, when the currency was changed from reales to cents. This change was inaugurated by the issue of provisionals with a surcharge, which converted the reales into cents. Then followed in 1882 and 1887 portrait stamps, in 1892 an Arms series, and in 1901 a picture and portrait series.

1862. Two values. Design: A ship sailing into a Costa Rican harbour. This first issue was imperforate, and specimens are very scarce, both unused and used; in fact, nice fresh copies are far more scarce than the catalogue price seems to indicate.



	Imperf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
½ real, blue	.	40 0	75 0
2 reales, red	.	25 0	—

1863-4. Four values. Design: As in last issue. Perforated. As will be noted, these old issues may still be had for a few pence.

	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
½ real, blue	.	0 1	0 2
2 reales, red	.	0 1	0 2
4 " green	.	1 0	1 0
1 peso, orange	.	4 0	4 0

1881-2. Provisionals, necessitated by a change of currency from reales to cents. A supply of the ½ real of the last issue was surcharged with the new values in red.

1 **2**
cto **cts.**

	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1 c. on ½ real, blue	.	1 0	1 0
2 c. on ½ " "	.	0 3	0 6
5 c. on ½ " "	.	0 6	—

1882. Provisionals. Three values. Having joined the Postal Union, some further provisionals were called for, and were provided by surcharging supplies of the ½ real, 2 reales, and 4 reales of the 1863-4 issue with the new values, with the initials "U. P. U." (Union Postal Universal) added underneath.

5
cts.
U. P. U.

	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
5 c., in red, on ½ real, blue	.	2 6	3 6
10 c., in black, on 2 reales, red	.	6 0	7 6
20 c., in red, on 4 reales, green	.	15 0	16 0

1883. Five values. Design: Portrait of General P. Fernandez. The tablets containing the numerals vary in each value; otherwise the design is the same for all values.



	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1 c., green	.	0 1	0 2
2 c., carmine	.	0 1	0 2
5 c., purple	.	0 6	0 2
10 c., orange	.	1 0	1 0
40 c., blue	.	0 8	0 6

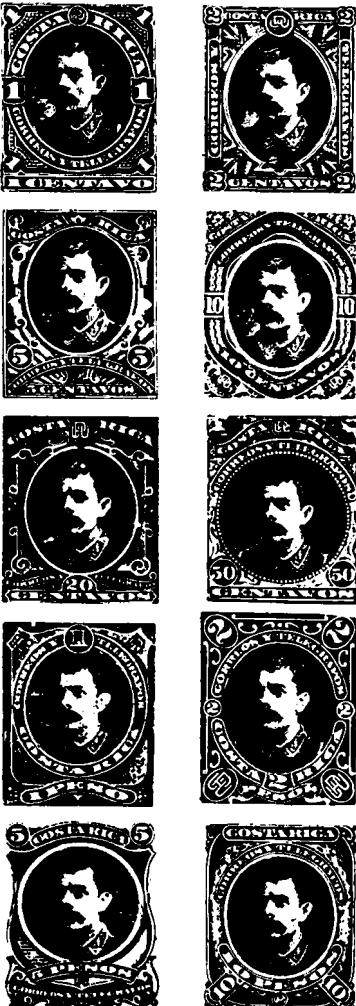
1887. Two values. Design: Portrait of President P. Soto. Perforated.



Perf. Unused. Used.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c., purple	0	6	0	2
10 c., orange	1	0	0	6

1889. Ten values. Design: Portrait of President P. Soto, enclosed in a different framework for each value. A large sale of remainders accounts for the low catalogue prices of unused copies of this series.



	Perf.	Unused.	Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., sepia	0	1	0	1
2 c., greenish blue	0	1	0	2
5 c., orange	0	1	0	1
10 c., brown-lake	0	1	0	1
20 c., green	0	1	0	1
50 c., rose-carmine	0	2	0	2
1 p., blue	0	4	0	4
2 p., violet	1	0	1	0
5 p., olive-green	3	6	3	6
10 p., black	7	6	7	6

1892. Ten values. Designs: Arms of the republic, differently enframed for each value. The peso values are printed on coloured papers. Perforated.



	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., greenish blue		0	1	0	1
2 c., ochre		0	1	0	1
5 c., purple		0	2	0	1
10 c., green		0	4	0	1
20 c., scarlet		0	9	0	1
50 c., ultramarine		0	6	0	2
1 p., bronze-green on straw		0	9	0	6
2 p., red on grey		1	6	1	3
5 p., blue on blue		1	6	1	6
10 p., brown on buff		—	—	2	6

1901. Ten values. Designs: Pictorial scenes and portraits different for each value and elaborately printed in two colours. Perforated.



Juan Santamaria.



Juan Mora F.



View of Puerto Limon.



Brantio Carrillo.



View of National Theatre.



Jose Ma Castro.



Puente de Berris.



Juan Rafael Mora.



Jesus Jimenez.



	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., black and green		0	1	0	1
2 c., " vermilion		0	2	0	1
5 c., " pale blue		0	3	0	1
10 c., " yell.-brown		0	5	0	1
20 c., " lake		0	8	0	1
50 c., blue and mauve		1	9	0	8
1 col., black and olive		3	6	—	—
2 " greenish black and carmine		7	0	7	0
5 " black and brown		17	6	—	—
10 " brown-red and pale green		35	0	—	—

1903. Three new values. Designs: Portraits variously enframed for each value. Printed in two colours. Perforated.



Jo e M. Canas.



Julian Volio.



Eusebio Figueron.

	Perf.	s. d.	s. d.
4 c., black and purple		0	2
6 c., " olive		0	3
25 c., brown and pale lilac		1	0

1905. Provisional. To provide for a shortage of the one cent. value, a number of the 20 c. of the 1901 issue was surcharged UN CENTIMO, as illustrated.



	Perf.	s. d.	s. d.
1 c. on 20 c., black and lake		0	6

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

The Inventor of the Postage Stamp

Jean Jacques Renouard Comte de Villayer

By HARRY J. MAGUIRE

THE Paris city post of 1653 is referred to—in most cases very briefly—in many historical notices of postage stamps, and few philatelists are unaware that stamps (*billets de port payé*) were issued to frank correspondence thus sent. These labels—which appear to have been oblong strips of paper—were attached to the letters, but, not being gummed, they cannot be called *adhesive* stamps. They bore a private mark and the inscription "*Port payé . . . le . . . jour de . . . Pan mil six cents cinquante-trois*" (or *cinquante-quatre*), the sender having to fill in the proper dates. But no account is given of the inventor in any of these references, except that his name was Villayer, and that he held the post of *Maître des Requêtes* under Louis XIV. Even his name is not always rendered correctly—I have seen it in five different spellings, all incorrect. It seems also to have escaped the notice of the historians that Villayer was only a partner in the undertaking, and that he held his licence therefor in common with another grantee, one Nicolas Bautru. After much patient research in contemporary memoirs and documents I have gleaned some interesting information relative to these individuals and to their connexion with the post.

Nicolas Bautru, Comte de Nogent and Marquis de Tremblay-le-Vicomte, was born about December, 1592. Like his elder brother, Guillaume de Bautru, Sieur de Serrant, he was noted for his wit, and was a favourite in society and at court. On 18 September, 1627, he was married at the Church of St. Nicholas des Champs, Paris, to Marie Colon, by whom he had two daughters and three sons: Armand de Bautru; Nicolas de Bautru, Marquis de Naubrun and de Tremblay; and the Chevalier de Nogent. He had bought the estate of Nogent-le-Roi, near Dreux, from which he took his title when he was created Comte de Nogent in August, 1636. In 1638 he was appointed Captain of the Guards of the King's Threshold, and in June, 1655, he was made Marquis de Tremblay-le-Vicomte. Although chiefly remembered as a wit and courtier, Nogent had some experience of the strenuous life, and distinguished himself

more than once on the field of battle, particularly at Bormio on 3 July, 1635, and in the defence of the French camp at Arras against the Spaniards in July, 1640. At Bormio the Duc de Rohan recognized his bravery by choosing him to carry the news of the victory to the King. He was for a time Governor of the town and *comté* of Dourdan, and appears to have also held the posts of Councillor of State and *Maître des Requêtes*. He died, at the age of 69, on 10 September, 1661, and after a funeral service at St. Nicholas des Champs his body was taken on the 13th to Nogent-le-Roi for burial. Armand de Bautru, his eldest son, succeeded to the title of Comte de Nogent and to the captaincy of the Guards of the King's Threshold. The fact that Nicolas Bautru was one of the grantees of the post is the only evidence that he had anything to do with it, and probably the drawing of his share in the profits was the whole extent of his interest in the undertaking. Sleeping partnerships were not unknown even in those days.

A striking contrast was the other partner a scion of an ancient Breton family. Jean Jacques Renouard, Comte de Villayer, was born *circa* 1606. He was educated for the law, therein upholding an honoured tradition of his family, and, having held the post of Counsellor to the Parliament of Paris, he became *Maître des Requêtes* in 1636. Later on, in the reign of the "Grand Monarque," Louis XIV, he occupied as well the responsible position of Doyen of the Council of State, and in 1658 the French Academy paid him the signal honour of electing him to membership. His death took place on 7 March, 1691, aged more than eighty-five years, leaving a most extraordinary will, by which he disinherited his children and bequeathed all his property to hospitals, with the curious explanation that he was "making restitution"—for what, it does not appear.* He had long been estranged from his brother, a Counsellor to the Parliament

* Marquis de Sourches, *Mémoires*, ed. by Cosnac and Pontal, tome III, p. 362. Paris, 1884. The Marquis gives 7 March as the date of Villayer's death; other authorities give it as the 5th or 8th.

of Rennes. The vacancy in the French Academy occasioned by his death was filled on 5 May, 1691, by the reception of Bernard Le Bouvier de Fontenelle. In his speech on this occasion Fontenelle referred to his predecessor as "a great magistrate whose genius embraced the wide distance between his characters of Councillor of State and of Academician"; and Thomas Corneille, the dramatist, paid a like tribute in his reply on behalf of the Academy. Villayer does not seem to have written anything by which we can form a judgment of his intellectual attainments; but his address on his reception into the Academy met with the approval of his confrères, and we are told that he always expressed his opinions elegantly and sensibly.*

If we know little of Villayer's literary powers, however, the Duc de Saint-Simon, in his additions to Dangeau's *Journal*, has recorded two curious examples of his inventive genius. Within reach of his bed he had placed a clock with an unusually large dial. Instead of numbers to mark the hours there were cavities, each filled with a different kind of spice, so that if the inventor wished to discover the time at night, he could do so by tasting the spice in the cavities to which the hands pointed. It must have been rather troublesome to remember the numbers with which each spice was associated, but the alternative of an ordinary clock and a night-light was perhaps too simple for the ingenious magistrate. Another contrivance was what he called a "flying chair" (*chaise volante*). It was attached to a rope, which passed over a pulley, with a weight at the other end as a counterpoise to the chair and its occupant. This is the earliest recorded passenger-lift, although it has been stated that the ancient Romans made use of some simple mechanical arrangement for lowering and hoisting animals from and to the arena for their gladiatorial displays. The "flying chairs" (invented about 168c) became very fashionable, and the Prince de Condé had some installed in his residences at Paris and Chantilly. But the vogue was ended rather abruptly by an accident which happened at Versailles to the Duchesse de Bourbon, Condé's daughter-in-law. She had had a lift erected to give access to her suite of apartments, and desiring one day to ascend, the machinery failed to work when about half-way up, so that the unfortunate Duchesse was held prisoner a full three hours before her cries attracted the servants, who effected a rescue by breaking in the wall.

This too often misdirected ingenuity was severely satirized by the French essayist, Jean de La Bruyère, who has thus portrayed

* De Chapelain, *Mélanges de littérature*, pp. 258-9. Paris, 1726.

Villayer in the *Caractères*, under the name of Hermippus:—

Hermippus is devoted to what he calls "his little conveniences," sacrificing to them all usages, customs, fashions—even propriety itself. He seeks them in everything, discards a less for a greater, and neglects none which is practicable: they are his whole study, and not a day passes but he discovers some new one. Dinners and suppers may appeal to other men, but he hardly acknowledges the existence of such things: he eats only when he feels hungry, and then only of what he likes best. He must see his bed made: but who so skilful or so fortunate as to make it so that he can sleep as he wishes? He seldom leaves his house; he is fond of his own room, where he is neither idle nor busy, but takes things easy and potters about in the garb of an invalid. Others depend slavishly upon a locksmith or a carpenter when they need one; but if he wants a file he has one at hand; a saw, if he desires to saw anything; pincers, if something has to be pulled out. You cannot mention any tool he has not got, and he imagines that his are even better and more suitable than those used by workmen. He has also new and unknown ones of his own invention, which he has not named, and whose use he has almost forgotten. No one can compare with him for effecting speedily and with little trouble some perfectly useless work. He used to take ten steps in going from his bed to his lavatory, but has now arranged his room so that he takes only nine, thus saving a good many steps in the course of a lifetime. Usually a door is opened by turning a key and pushing and pulling, but that is very fatiguing and unnecessary, and Hermippus avoids it by some mysterious invention, of which he does not choose to reveal the secret. In fact, he is a veritable master of the use of springs and machinery, such, however, as the world could very well spare. Daylight is not admitted to his room through the window, but in another way altogether. Having discovered how to go up and down the house without using the stairs, he is now trying to devise a method of entering and leaving more conveniently than by the door.

Evidently "Hermippus" was resolved at all costs to perform even the most ordinary actions of life in some way in which no man had ever thought of performing them before, and the passage which I have just translated is borne out by the two instances of his ingenuity which Saint-Simon has handed down to us. The *chaise volante* is certainly referred to in the last sentence of La Bruyère's caustic delineation. Nevertheless, Villayer seems to have enjoyed the confidence of the King and his First Minister, Cardinal Mazarin, then the virtual ruler of France. Letters written by the latter during his first exile (1651-3) show that he employed Villayer to carry important messages and documents to his supporters in Paris, and that he commended him to the King as a devoted and enthusiastic subject. The Cardinal returned to Paris in February, 1653, and in the following May royal letters

patent were granted to Nogent and Villayer, permitting them to establish local posts "in our said city and suburbs of Paris, and in other cities of our kingdom where they shall find it necessary." We may assume that this grant was in the nature of a reward for services rendered at a crucial period. The patent refers to the licensees as having suggested the scheme, but there can be little doubt that it is to the inventive "Hermippus" alone that we owe the stamps and the other

details in the administration of the post. Indeed, Pellisson, who was a contemporary and a fellow member of the Academy, states decisively that these reforms were introduced by Villayer. And what better authority could we have?

In conclusion, it is only necessary to add that, so far at least as the passenger-lift and the postage stamp are concerned, posterity has reversed the judgment of La Bruyère on the merits of Villayer's "little conveniences."

Our Symposium

What should be the Limitations of a Simplified Collection?

By MAJOR E. B. EVANS

In the *Monthly Journal*

THE subject of the Simplified Catalogue seems a fitting one for discussion. We gather from letters and "symposia" in divers of our contemporaries, that there is general agreement upon one point, and perhaps upon one point only, namely that something ought to be done. Upon the question of what is to be done and how it is to be effected, there appears to be the same number of different opinions as of people who take the trouble to write and express them. It seems to be universally agreed that the current catalogues, such as that of our publishers for example, are far too full of detail, and of what are acknowledged to be minor varieties, to be suitable for the beginner or for the general collector. The beginner, naturally, cannot tell us exactly what he wants; if he could do so, he would be able to construct it for himself by means of the current catalogue and a blue pencil; and that would be a very good way of doing it, because he would then have before him the full list of varieties that exist, as well as the simplified list of those that he would be contented with for the time. For we do not wish to divide collectors into two distinct classes, one working with the simplified catalogue and desiring no other, and a second working with the specialized catalogue and looking down perhaps upon the first. What we want to do is to assist the beginner to start upon simple lines, which may also serve for the general collector who does not desire to go very deeply into the subject, and at the same time to guide the more ambitious philatelist in his efforts to extend his collection and develop it, if he chooses, into a specialized one.

Our own personal opinion, expressed already in these pages, is that what is really wanted is a classified catalogue, distinguish-

ing plainly the principal from the minor varieties, but at the same time including the latter, so that the collector who has advanced beyond the beginner stage may know what to look for and what varieties are best worth preserving. For in our experience, collectors of all classes are anxious to ascertain the relative rarity and value of minor varieties, even though they may not collect them; they may be very glad of a simplified catalogue for collecting by, but they will want a catalogue of quite a different sort for purposes of pricing their duplicates, and the catalogue to suit them best will be one that combines the simplified and the specialized in one. Whether this long-looked-for, classified catalogue will ever make its appearance, is another question. It will be a very difficult work to compile, but all the greater credit to the philatelist or syndicate of philatelists that succeeds in compiling it.

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The Royal Philatelic Society

Congratulations by an Old Member

I LEARN on the very best authority that the Philatelic Society of London is to have the honour conferred upon it of adding the word "Royal" to its name, and being thus included in the notable list of Royal Societies of this country, and I venture to congratulate the Council and my fellow members on having won such a position for the premier Society.

Some folks may think little of the honour; they may say that it will not add one iota, in their estimation, to the status of the premier Society. That opinion will be confined to the few. The average man, the enthusiastic devotee of our pleasurable hobby, the studious and painstaking philatelist, all will feel that a great honour has been conferred upon stamp collecting. They will read into it an acknowledgment of a position won by long years of continuous work of no mean historical value along scientific lines. They will regard it as a compliment of the highest character at a time when the honour is by no means lightly given. It is no secret that for many years the powers that be have grown more and more conservative in their desire to limit the term "Royal" to societies of only the very highest standing and of national import.

Hence the Philatelic Society of London will change its name to that of the Royal Philatelic Society with the full knowledge that the title is not one of empty meaning, but one of the very highest recognition of useful work well done, and of a commanding position entitling it to the honour so graciously conferred upon it.

From 1869 till now the Philatelic Society of London has continued its life from year to year in a series of continuous meetings. It has gathered together into a splendid array of sumptuously illustrated and carefully compiled volumes the postal and philatelic history of the colonies of the British Empire. By laborious research and tireless zeal it has raised what was once but a mere pastime into a scientific pursuit. From the mere accumulation of postage stamps it has developed into a study of the postal history of the countries of the world. The higher reaches of Philately are essentially historical.

For many years the premier Society has been honoured by the help and encouragement of members of our Royal Family. The late Duke of Edinburgh was an Honorary President, and the Prince of Wales, who several years ago insisted on joining as an ordinary member, has been elected as Acting President. So that, in all but name, it was a Royal Society.

The effect upon Philately of the honour thus conferred cannot fail to be far-reaching and stimulating. Even the premier Society itself will assuredly feel compelled to even greater efforts than it has ever yet made to maintain by vigorous work the high position it has won. It has had a long and useful life, but years have not weakened its usefulness nor its power for work. And the new honour will, I feel sure, renew its youth and increase the desire to lead the way to still more ambitious schemes for the promotion and encouragement of philatelic research.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

Paraguay—continued

Senor Baredo was the next President.

His term of office was brief and uneventful. After a few months in power he died suddenly. Some declare that he was poisoned.



Vice-President Senor Saiguier succeeded to the Presidency on the death of Baredo. Friction arose between the military and the civil power. In

1881 a revolution broke out, with the result that supreme control rested with the army.



Caballero.



Escobar.

The President was deposed, and General

Caballero was chosen to act until a new President was appointed. In the following year Caballero was elected to the presidential chair. He remained in office until 1886, when **Senor Escobar** was elected. During his administration the army remained in the ascendant, and political corruption was rife.

Senor Gonzalez became President in 1890.



He desired to effect certain reforms in the spending of public moneys and in the appointment of officials. A purer political life was unwanted. Gonzalez became unpopular. In 1894 a conspiracy was formed to turn him out of office. Here is the story of his deposition as told in *Aker's History of South America* :—

One afternoon in May, 1894, the principal members of the opposition called a meeting to decide what action should be taken. Enquiries elicited the fact that the army was prepared to throw in its lot with the malcontents. Two members of the House of Representatives were then selected to wait upon President Gonzalez and inform him that his presence in Paraguay was not compatible with the public interests, and that he was to be deported. The delegates, revolver in hand, walked to the Government Palace and looked through the rooms for the President. Entering his private office they found him engrossed in business, and having explained their mission, they presented their revolvers at his head and requested him to accompany them without noise or resistance, on pain of instant death. President Gonzalez acceded to this demand. Marched to the barracks and handed over to the care of the troops, he was next day embarked on a steamer bound for Buenos Ayres, and the advice was tendered to him not to return to Paraguay if he had any regard for his personal safety.

Such is the way they manage affairs in Paraguay.

Senor J. B. Eguisquiza was chosen President in November, 1894. He was more successful than Gonzalez in his attempts to reform the administration. His term of office is, however, chiefly remarkable for a rupture of diplomatic relations with Uruguay. The question was about the boundary between Bolivia and Paraguay. The Uruguayan minister in Asuncion stated to his Government that, in his opinion, the claims of Bolivia were just. This annoyed the Paraguayans so much that on the return of the minister to Asuncion he was not allowed to land. The quarrel was afterwards settled amicably and relations re-established. Eguisquiza's term of office came to an end in 1898.



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Persia

This country of Iran, as the natives call it, lies south of the Caspian Sea and east of Asiatic Turkey and the Persian Gulf. Of all the native kingdoms of Western Asia it is the most extensive and the most powerful. Its history begins some thousands of years before the Christian era. In its palmiest days the kingdom of Persia extended as far east as the Indus and as far west as Palestine and Asia Minor. Cambyses (529-522 B.C.) added Cyprus and Egypt. Darius I (521-485 B.C.) subdued Thrace and Macedonia. Alexander the Great, King of Macedonia (336-323 B.C.), reconquered all the former provinces of Persia. In the third century A.D., Persia again became an independent kingdom, and remained as such until the Arabs overran the land and the native Persian race lost its distinctive character owing to its constant subjection to alien races.

The present dynasty is of Tartar origin, and was founded by Mohammed Khan in 1794.

Nasr-ed-Din succeeded his father, Mohammed Shah, in 1848. The subjection

of Afghanistan and Beluchistan had long been the aim of Persia. The ruler of Herat (capital of West Afghanistan) recognized his claims, but England stepped in and compelled the Shah to sign an agreement (1853) by which he was bound not to interfere with the internal affairs of Herat.

Three years later, however, the Persians again took the city. Consequently, a British force, under Generals Outram and Havelock, landed on the Persian Gulf and defeated the Persians in several engagements. Herat was restored in July, 1857. Since then the Persians have refrained from meddling with the "Key to India." For the next quarter of a century the Persians were engaged in a series of boundary disputes. The establishment of the Indo-European telegraph line in 1864 did much to improve the local government of Persia. Nasr-ed-Din died by an assassin's hand in 1896.

Muzaffer-ed-Din, the second son of Nasr-ed-Din, was born 25 March, 1853. He ascended the throne 1 May, 1896. The Shah, having the power always to appoint his successor, passed over his eldest son and nominated Muzaffer. He visited Germany and England in 1902, and afterwards went on to France and Russia. He paid a second visit to the Czar



at St. Petersburg in September, 1905. Of late the health of the Shah has been in a critical condition. At the time of writing, the daily papers quote a telegram from Teheran which says that the Shah has handed over the conduct of State affairs to the Crown Prince.

Portugal

When the Regent of Portugal, John, learned that Napoleon had determined on the downfall of his dynasty, he left Portugal in 1807 and transferred the seat of government to Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil. The annexation of Portugal by the French followed, and in 1808 Joseph Buonaparte was set up at Madrid as King of Spain. The Peninsular War was the next act in the drama. A combined English and Portuguese army freed Portugal from the French invader. In 1816, on the death of his mother, the Regent John succeeded to the crowns of Portugal and Brazil as John VI. He, however, remained in Brazil, and appointed Marshal Beresford, a British officer, to govern Portugal. This arrangement was naturally displeasing to the Portuguese. A revolution broke out in 1820, and a constitutional form of government of a marked democratic type was established. John now hurried back to Portugal. He arrived on 3 July, 1821, and agreed to the constitution. In the following year Brazil was declared independent, and Pedro, his son, was proclaimed Emperor. John VI died in 1826, and was succeeded by Pedro, who, after giving Portugal a constitution on the English model, resigned his right to the crown in favour of his daughter Maria.

Maria la Gloria was only seven years old at this time. Consequently Miguel, her uncle, acted as Regent. The embarkation of the English troops gave Miguel the opportunity which he sought. In June, 1828, he got himself declared King of Portugal. But Miguel had Pedro of Brazil to reckon with. He resigned the throne of Brazil to his son, Pedro II, and landed with an army at Oporto in 1832. Charles Napier destroyed Miguel's fleet off Cape St. Vincent in 1833. In the following year Miguel renounced all pretensions to the throne, and agreed to leave Portugal. In 1835 Maria married Augustus, Duke of Leuchtenburg. On his death she took for her second husband Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg. Grave political disturbances followed this marriage. These disturbances resolved themselves into a strife between the democrats and the supporters of Pedro's constitution of 1826. The government alternated between the two parties until 1852, when a revised charter formed

the basis of agreement. Queen Maria died in 1853, and was succeeded by her son, Pedro V.

Pedro V ascended the throne in 1853. Being a minor the government was carried on under the regency of his father Ferdinand, who proved to be an able and discreet statesman. There is little of interest to record, except the fact of Pedro's sudden death in 1861.

Pedro's brother Luiz now became King. He laboured hard to bring about measures of internal improvement. Unfortunately for the success of his plans the royal power had been gradually growing weaker and weaker. The financial position of the country was also on the downward grade. In the early eighties the scramble for Africa began, and the old colonial enterprise of the Portuguese was to some extent aroused. Portuguese lethargy had, however, placed the country at a disadvantage. In 1889 England compelled Portugal to abandon her claims to Nyassaland. The Berlin Conference placed the Congo Free State under an international commission.

Luiz died in 1889.

Carlos I, son of King Luiz, was born 28 September, 1863. Before his accession to the throne he was known as the Duke of Braganza. In May, 1886, he married Marie Amélie, daughter of the Comte de Paris. He succeeded his father as King of Portugal 19 October, 1889. In the year 1892, a time of great financial difficulty, the King and his family generously surrendered a fifth of their income, which represented a sacrifice of £23,000 a year. His Majesty visited King Edward VII at Windsor in 1902 and 1904. He received President Loubet at Lisbon in October, 1905, and returned the visit at Paris in the month following. King Carlos is a splendid shot and a thorough sportsman. The heir to the throne is Luiz Philippe, Duke of Braganza, born 21 March, 1887.

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Miscellaneous

Greece: Paris Prints: A Romantic Bargain

I HAVE lived for many years, and I live still among the Greeks—the Greek stamps—and I have never derived from them other than the greatest satisfaction, ever increasing in degree, as may be seen from what follows.

The time I speak of was about 1868, when I had not been two years in the Rue de Clichy. The stamps of the first issue of Greece were scarce at that period, unused; up to that time no one except Laplante had had any of them in that condition, and they fetched long prices. That first issue was not in use much more than a year, from October, 1860, to the middle of 1861, when the first Athens printing was made, known afterwards as the "fine Athens print." Unused copies of the Paris edition were therefore considered rare, or at all events as of some value.

One evening, when it was getting late and I was thinking it was time to seek my well-earned rest, a man came into the shop—he was fairly well dressed—and asked me if I would buy some stamps from him. I could not guess what sort of an affair it might be, and I did not fancy that it would be good for much—though in that I was mistaken—and I inwardly cursed this man who was keeping me from going to sleep! However, I had nevertheless to look pleasant, for one never knows what may turn up, and I congratulated myself later on having done so.

On my asking this nocturnal visitor what were the stamps that he had to sell, he drew from the hind pocket of his overcoat—which was not the work of a first-class tailor—a roll, wrapped up in a bit of crumpled newspaper, and tied with a rotten piece of string. When he had opened the roll I was struck dumb with astonishment at seeing that this dirty paper and string, which one would hardly touch with a pair of tongs, enclosed entire sheets, 150 stamps on each, of the seven values of the Greek stamps, Paris edition! I could scarcely believe my eyes. The sheets were not gummed, but they were in the most perfect condition, with the exception of the middle row of each, the eighth; they had all been tightly folded across the middle, and were almost broken along the fold, the stamps of that row being rendered practically valueless.

My man then informed me that he was a dealer in waste paper, who lived at Levallois-Perret, on the outskirts of Paris. I did not ask him where he had found these sheets, but I perceived by what was written on the tabs attached to the corner of each that they were those that had served for keeping an account of the printing. I much regret now that I did not preserve those tabs, which bore notes of the number of each value that had been printed, but I had no idea then that some day I might want to write an article upon these very stamps. If youth but knew!

The stamps having been examined, the next thing was to fix the price. Their owner commenced by saying that he had not decided upon any price, and that I knew what they were worth better than he did. He was quite right there, but it was not for me to agree with him. I

therefore pointed out to him that it was usual for the seller to put a price on his goods, and for the buyer to bargain with him. He then changed his tone, and said to me: "Listen,"—and now the romance begins—"my wife and I have talked it over together, for I have a habit of never doing business without consulting my wife, and I have always found the benefit of it. She told me that she would not like me to part with this lot for less than 180 francs (£7 4s.), and made a stipulation—*sine quâ non*, as she herself put it, for she knows something of Latin. She is aware that you are a bookseller, and she insists that, besides the 180 francs, I am to bring her back the *Memoirs of Latude*."

Latude, as is well known, was a person who was kept prisoner in the Bastille for thirty-nine years. It seems that the wife of this dealer in old paper had received an education superior to the position that she occupied; she was a great reader, she had a library, and was an enthusiastic admirer of Latude and his *Memoirs*, of which she had a few odd pages. The business was soon settled. I had in my bookshelves at that very time a copy of the best edition of the *Memoirs* in question, adorned with steel-engraved portraits of Henri Masers de Latude and of Madame Legros, the brave woman who was Latude's good angel during his imprisonment. I hastened to look for this volume which was to clinch the bargain, and I handed it over to the seller of the stamps. We were both of us well pleased: he with having done what he considered an excellent stroke of business, and having at the same time gratified a whim of his wife; and I with having made a purchase which was likely to turn out, sooner or later, and which in fact did turn out, a most profitable one.

These sheets were not, as might have been supposed, "proofs," but were what are technically termed "good sheets"—that is to say, the first that leave the press when the printing is actually commenced. They bore, near the left lower corner of the 10 lepta with large figures "10" on the back, and near the right lower corner of all the other values, the following inscription in one line: "Typographie Ernest Mayer, rue de Verneuil 22, à Paris."

There are many people who do not know, and who have asked the question, why one value alone, the 10 lepta of the Paris series of Greek stamps, had the large numerals on the back. The reason is this: this number "10" was an essay of a control mark, which was to be applied, in smaller size, to all the values (with the exception of the 1 lepton and the 2 lepta, which never had the control numbers) of the issues first printed at Athens. The 10 lepta, Paris print, without the figures on the back, was never on sale in the post offices in Greece.

The hundred and forty uninjured sets were sold at various prices, the first of them at 35 francs the set; afterwards I let them go at 20 francs, and at last, when I began to sell off my stock, the few that remained were sold at lower prices still.

M. PIERRE MAHÉ, in the *Monthly Journal*.

Philatelic Societies

British Guiana Philatelic Society

President: Hon. B. Howell Jones.

Secretary: A. D. Ferguson, Georgetown.

Meetings: Christ Church Vicarage, Georgetown.

A Good Year's Work

THE annual meeting of the Philatelic Society was held on Monday evening, 29 October, 1906, at the residence of the Hon. Secretary (Mr. A. D. Ferguson). The chair was taken by the President (the Hon. B. Howell Jones), and there were also present: Canon Josa, and Messrs. E. A. V. Abraham, W. Abraham, A. B. Anderson, F. P. Stubbs, J. Williams, J. H. Field, W. R. Elliott, and A. D. Ferguson.

New Members

The following were elected members of the Society: Mrs. W. M. Neal, Mrs. Duffus, and Mrs. W. Carter.

The President's Address

The President stated that the progress of the Society had been continuous. They commenced with ten members, and now had 46, which was a very gratifying increase. They were in a good position as regards finances, and he thought the Society could be congratulated on the present state of affairs. It was strong in membership when they considered what a small community they were, and he wished to thank the Secretary for his work, as he looked upon Mr. Ferguson as the life of the Society. He had put his energy and push into the work, and had rendered great services. (Applause.)

The Report

In his report the Hon. Secretary stated that the past season had been a very satisfactory one. During the year ten ordinary members had been elected and three honorary members. The total now was 44. At the end of 1903 there were 21 members. He trusted that there would be many more names added to the roll. There were many persons in the colony interested in Philately who would join the ranks, but there was the idea that it was necessary to be an advanced collector or to take an active part in the Society; however much that might be desired, it was by no means necessary. Ten meetings had been held during the year, and were most successful. Five papers were read. This year the formation of a philatelic library was resolved upon, and in spite of the small amount of funds at the disposal of the Hon. Treasurer the result had been encouraging. The exchange packet department had fallen off. If the members would only send in more sheets of modern British colonials, he felt sure the percentage of sales would continue constant, and the exchanges thus go beyond previous years. Sheets of medium-priced West Indian and British colonials were nearly always cleared. At one of the general meetings lately the question of a special class of sheets was discussed, and the time had now arrived when members' packets should be divided into two sections: (a) general stamps of not great value; (b) special stamps of some considerable value. Regret was expressed that the Society was unrepresented at the International Philatelic Exhibition recently held in London, after having engaged space. The exhibit was promised through the courtesy of Mr. E. A. V. Abraham, but unfortunately arrived after the last day for the

exhibits to be received. Mention was made of the Government's action with regard to the 8 c. stamps, and to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' decision not to catalogue the new chalk surface. It was stated that Messrs. Gibbons were inconsistent, having noticed the minor varieties of paper in New South Wales, New Zealand, and Transvaal. He advised members to collect both varieties now.

The report was adopted.

Election of Officers

The following officers were elected: President, the Hon. B. Howell Jones; Vice-President, Canon Josa; Hon. Sec., Mr. A. D. Ferguson; Assist. Sec., Mr. Stubbs; Committee, Messrs. E. A. V. Abraham, L. M. Hill, and T. A. Pope; Hon. Auditor, Mr. Anderson.

The new rules were formally adopted.

New Stamp Albums

Mr. E. A. V. Abraham exhibited to the members a new method of keeping stamps, the albums being so arranged that they would suffice for twenty or thirty years. The books and their arrangement were much admired, and the members congratulated Mr. Abraham on the idea and the manner in which it was carried out.

Herts Philatelic Society

President: Franz Reichenheim.

Hon. Secretary: H. A. Slade, 72 Westbourne Terrace, W.

Meetings: 4 Southampton Row, W.C., Third Tuesdays.

Annual Subscription, 6s.

As is usual, the approach of Christmastide militated against a large attendance at the meeting on 11 December, 1906, at headquarters of the above Society, but over twenty members supported the President, who occupied the chair. Amongst them were Messrs. H. L. Hayman (Vice-President, J. C. Sidebotham, L. E. Bradbury, W. Simpson, W. Archibald Boyes, R. Frenzelt, W. T. Standen, A. H. L. Giles, K. Reid, S. Chapman, J. E. Lincoln, M. Z. Kuttner, R. Stevens, E. Bounds, and H. A. Slade (Secretary), besides Mr. L. Hall, a visitor. Two more very prominent philatelists were elected members, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld of Lausanne, and Hans Müller of Hanover, the Secretary of the Hanover Society. A letter was read from M. Adolf Passer, of ix Mullnergasse 4, Vienna, offering to supply members with any number of the new issue of Bosnia, unused, at face value, plus postage, on receipt of letter. The imperforate and the perf. 10½ can be had at slightly different prices.

Mr. Hayman made some interesting remarks as to the recent Bohemian Dinner and Smoking Concert. He had received, he stated, letters from several people who were non-philatelists stating how much they had enjoyed the evening, and he hoped that the members themselves would turn up much stronger on the next occasion. At the Annual Dinner last May, under very exceptional circumstances, 160 sat down, which included some thirty specially invited guests. At the recent Smoker over 100 sat down, so that the proportion was equally as good. He admitted, however, that a mistake had been made in selecting a Saturday. Referring to suggestions in a recent number of *G.S.W.* that a day should be set apart for English philatelists to meet, Mr. Hayman stated that he was emphatically of the opinion that such a proposal could not be carried

out in England successfully, and that people would not come. On the Continent things were not so. English people took their pleasures in a different manner from Continental folk, and English societies must cater for their members after the English way. In this he knew he had the support of Mr. Reichenheim, who had a far larger experience of Continental life and habits than most people.

Referring to the question of the admission of non-philatelists to the Herts and other societies, Mr. Hayman crossed swords with those who held that entertainments should be strictly reserved for philatelists, and said that on his part he was only too pleased to see non-philatelists members of the Herts Society and present at their meetings. It was through such means that the cult of Philately was spread, and though an elderly non-philatelist might not be converted himself, there was no knowing what influence a sympathetic non-collector might not carry amongst the younger generation. In these remarks the speaker certainly had the feeling of the meeting. Arrangements are already being made for the Annual Dinner in May, and the musical director is already at work on a philatelic sketch.

Sir William Avery, Bart., was unavoidably, through absence on the Continent, prevented from giving a promised display, but Mr. Hayman and Mr. T. W. Hall, with characteristic willingness, stepped into the breach, the former with the 1856 to 1872 issues of New Zealand and the latter with Surinam. Mr. Hayman had added many stamps to his collection since it was last inspected, chiefly through acquiring Mr. Castle's collection, and his stamps of these early issues alone now number nearly 1000. The greatest interest was shown in the exhibit, which is too well known to need recapitulation. Mr. L. Hall, for his father, then handed round a very fine display of that

interesting little country Surinam, which was practically complete. The exhibit won a bronze medal at Manchester, and it was another of Mr. Hall's collections that crowded it out of a higher award. Both gentlemen gave some interesting facts about their stamps.

Mr. Reid proposed, and Mr. Boyes seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hayman, and Mr. Kuttner and Mr. Simpson paid the Messrs. Hall a similar compliment. Both gentlemen suitably responded, and the meeting terminated after a general discussion on stamp matters.

The next meeting is fixed for 17 January, when Mr. J. C. North will display his Cyprus.

Liverpool Philatelic Society

President: J. H. M. Savage.

Hon. Secretary: A. S. Allender, 71 Canning Street, Liverpool.

Meetings: Hotel St. George, Lime Street, Liverpool.

THE fifth meeting of the current session took place on 19 November, 1906, under the presidency of Mr. Savage. The notable feature of the present year is the enthusiasm displayed, resulting in regular large attendances of the members. Two new members were elected, and one candidate was proposed.

The countries selected by the Committee for exhibition were India and Chile. Messrs. Rockliff, Savage, Eaton, Whitworth, Bate, James, Fletcher, Major Davies, and Dr. Armstrong showed collections of India; whilst Messrs. Savage, Allender, Clissold, Whitworth, McMillan, Bate, Hughes, James, Eaton, Fletcher, and Major Davies displayed Chile.

Mr. Cuthbertson read an interesting and erudite paper on the stamps of Chile, dealing only with the Perkins Bacon issues. Messrs. Hughes, Whitworth, Dietrich, McMillan, Savage, and Major Davies spoke on the motion for the vote of thanks to Mr. Cuthbertson.

Editor and Reader

Space is reserved for an occasional interchange of opinions between the Editor and his Readers, and for Answers to Questions, etc. Criticisms and suggestions are specially invited, and when of sufficient general interest will be dealt with.

Index to Current Volume

OWING to the necessity of getting this number out before the Christmas holidays, for the convenience of trade distribution, there is not time to complete the Index to the volume so as to include it in the number that completes the volume, but it will be included in No. 1, Vol. V.

Mr. Crockett's Stamp Story

WE shall start in No. 1 of our next volume a stamp story by Mr. S. R. Crockett, the eminent novelist. Mr. Crockett is an experienced philatelist of long standing, and an enthusiastic specialist in French and Spanish stamps. The story will be philatelic from end to end, racy and humorous, and full of love and adventure. This story will cost our publishers several hundred pounds, and they therefore hope readers of *G.S.W.* will do their best to help to increase the circulation to such an extent as to justify their venture.

The New Egyptian

Mrs. W. M. H. (Cairo).—Thank you very much for sending us the cutting from the *Egyptian Gazette*. The omission of the shading that you note is evidently done to give a bolder outline to

the pyramid. We should not be surprised to hear that the other values will be similarly treated.

Wear and Tear of Hinges

W. F. (London) asks: "How often can stamps mounted with a hinge be moved from album to album before the hinge becomes useless? As soon as it is necessary to replace hinges, much trouble begins."

There need be no trouble with hinges if good peelable hinges are used, such as those supplied by our publishers at 6d. for a box of 1000. Our practice is to wet one-eighth of an inch of the hinge for fixing it to the stamp, and one-eighth of an inch of the other end of the hinge for fixing it to the album page; in this way the same hinge will do for three moves, and after that the old hinge can be peeled off the stamp quite easily without leaving a mark, and a new hinge affixed in its place.

King's Head ½d. Blue

THIS changeling is continually puzzling the beginner. The blue colour is merely due to exposure or damp.

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Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 1, Vol. IV. (Whole No. 79)

7 JULY, 1906.

ONE PENNY.

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BAHAMAS.

1906. King's Head. Multiple wmk.
rd., carmine

GERMAN EMPIRE.

1906. Type 27. With new wmk.
20 pf., ultramarine

HAYTI.

1902. Provisionals. Stamps of 1898-1900 overprinted
Type 20 in black. Errors.
Overprint double.

4 c., red
15 c., olive-grey

Overprint inverted.

1 c., blue	10 0	8 c., carmine
4 c., red	8 0	15 c., olive-grey
5 c., sky-blue	14 0	50 c., brown-lilac
7 c., grey	8 0	1 g., reddish purple

Overprint omitted (in pair with normal).

1 c., blue
1 g., reddish purple

1906. Provisionals. Varieties of Nos. 140 and 1
Surcharge sideways.

1 c. on 20 c., orange
2 c. on 50 c., brown-lake

Surcharge inverted.

1 c. on 20 c., orange
2 c. on 50 c., brown-lake

1906. Issue in gold currency. Stamps of 1898-1900
printed with Type 19 in red.

Overprint inverted.

1 c., blue	2 0	7 c., grey
2 c., orange	2 0	8 c., carmine
3 c., green	1 6	10 c., orange
5 c., sky-blue	2 0	15 c., olive-grey
5 c., brown	4 0	

HONDURAS.

1898. Type 19. Laid paper.
2 c., rose (No. 1122)
2 c.,
6 c., dull lilac

used, reduced 1

JAMAICA.

1906. Type 14. Multiple wmk.
5s., purple and black

MALTA.

1903. King's Head. Single wmk.
3d., grey and mauve
The multiple wmk. is reported, so above will probably be obsolete.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

1906. King's Head. Multiple wmk.
1d., green

PANAMA REPUBLIC.

1906. Issue of 1895-6 of Panama State (Colombia
printed "Panama" vertically at sides and surcharge
with new values.

1 c. on 20 c., violet and red
2 c. on 50 c., bistre-brown and red

ST. LUCIA.

1905. King's Head. Multiple wmk.
6d., lilac and deep violet

VENEZUELA.

1898. Official Stamp. Reduced price.
10 c., rose (No. 502)

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

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No. 2, Vol. IV. (Whole No. 80).

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ONE PENNY.

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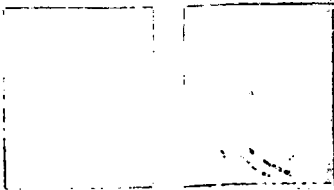
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- 12 c., " purple
- 24 c., " green
- 48 c., black and purple
- 60 c., green and carmine
- 96 c., black and red on yellow
- £2 40, green and purple

FRENCH CHINA.

1906. Stamps of Indo-China, type 6, surcharge.
CHINE.

- 2 fr., black and brown on yellow
- 10 fr., black and red on green

GERMAN EMPIRE.

1906. Type 12. With wmk. Inscribed:
DEUTSCHES REICH.

- 1 m., carmine

LAGOS.

1904-6. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

- ½d., green
- 1d., lilac on red
- 2d., " and ultramarine
- 2½d., " " on bluish
- 3d., " and brown
- 6d., " lilac
- 1s., green and black
- 2s. 6d., " carmine (ord.)
- 5s., " ultramarine
- 10s., " brown

NATAL.

1902-3. King's Head. Wmk. Crown C.

- 5s., carmine and blue
- 10s., brown and carmine
- £1, ultramarine and black
- £1 " " used
- £1 10s., lilac and green
- £5, black and lilac
- £10, orange and green

1904-6. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

- 1d., carmine
- 4d., brown and red
- 1s., ultramarine and rose
- 2s., purple and green
- 2s. 6d., violet

ST. KITTS-NEVIS.

1905-6. Type 1. Multiple wmk.

- ½d., lilac and green
- 2d., " brown
- 2½d., black and ultramarine

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HOW TO COLLECT.

Chapter VI.—Group Collecting.

BRITISH COLONIES IN ASIA.

The British Colonies in Asia comprise Ceylon, China Expeditionary Force, Cyprus, Malay States, Hong Kong, India, Labuan, North Borneo, Sarawak, and Straits Settlements.

Of these Ceylon, Hong Kong, and India are prime favourites with specialists, but they are most expensive countries to collect. Sarawak is a nice little country of an inexpensive and manageable class. Straits Settlements and the Malay States are crowded with puzzling varieties of surcharges. North Borneo is not deserving of attention.

CEYLON.

Taking the Asiatic Colonies in their order, our Cheap Set List commences with the 1872-82 series. The earlier issues are too rare to be included in any set list. Of the issues from 1872 on it will be seen that some very tempting sets may be had for a few shillings.

No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s.	d.
2,160†	1872-82, 2 c., 4 c., 8 c., 20 on 64 c., and 24 c.	5	7	0
2,161*	1868-80, including 16, 24, and 48 c.	7	3	0
2,162†	1883-4, 2, 4, 4, and 8 c.	4	2	3
2,163*	" 2, 2, 4, and 8 c.	4	0	9
2,164†	1885, Provisionals, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, and 56 c.	6	15	0
2,165*	" " including 1 r. 12 c.	4	6	0
2,166†	1885-7, 5, 5, 10, 15, 25 c., and 1 r. 12 c.	6	8	6
2,167*	" " including 1 r. 12 c.	6	3	0
2,168†	1888-90, 2 c. Provisionals	6	1	0
2,169*	" 2 c. and 5 c. Provisionals	6	1	3
2,169a*	" " " "	8	1	9
2,170†	1888-92, Provisionals, including two 15 c.	6	6	0
2,171†	1893-1900, 2, 3, 3, 4, 6, 6, 12, 15, and 30 c.	9	2	0
2,172*	" " including 15 and 30 c.	6	0	6

INDIA.

The stamps of India are justly great favourites with many collectors. Even the beginner of very moderate means may afford to treat himself to copies of the quaint stamps of the first issues. As will be seen from the appended List of Cheap Sets, seven stamps of the first issues, 1854-60, may be had for a couple of shillings.

No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s.	d.
2,272*	1854-60, including first issue and blue paper	7	2	0
2,273*	1865-88 " " 1 rupee, grey	15	1	9
2,274*	1852-1901 " " two 1 rupee and 2 rupees	11	1	8
2,275*	1865-73, 8 pies, 1, 1, 2, and 8 annas	5	15	0
2,276†	1882-88, 9 pies, 1, 1, 2, 3, and 4 annas	7	2	0
2,277†	1882-1901, including 2½, green, 8, 12 annas, and 1 rupee, grey	11	5	0
2,278†	1895, 2, 3, and 5 rupees	3	16	0

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Italy	207
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Dominican Republic	341
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Western Australia	1074
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For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 4, Vol. IV. (Whole No. 82)

28 JULY, 1906.

ONE PENNY.

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AFRICA—Part III.

THE new and superb publication of the Philatelic Society, London, should not be overlooked by those who want the standard publications. The edition is very limited and cannot last long. It is the most expensive book that any society has yet issued, and contains some hundreds of illustrations in addition to thirty full-sized sheets of photographic plates. This book contains no less than 410 pages crammed full of the most interesting philatelic matter. The price is £2. 1s., post-free.

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BRITISH SOMALILAND.

1904. King's Head. Wmk. Crown C.C.

1 F., green	2
2 F., purple	4
3 F., black and green	6
5 F., carmine and grey-black	9

1905. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

½ a., green (ord.)	6
1 a., carmine and black	6
2 a., purple	6
2½ a., ultramarine	6
3 a., green and chocolate	6
4 a., black and green	6
6 a., violet and green	6
8 a., blue and black	6
12 a., orange and black	6

GERMAN EMPIRE.

1906. Types as before, but with wmk.

3 pf., ochre	0
5 pf., green	0
10 pf., carmine	0
20 pf., ultramarine	0
30 pf., black and orange on buff	0
50 pf., black and purple on buff	0
1 m., carmine	1

GRENADA.

1906. Ship type. Multiple wmk.

½ d., green	0
1 d., carmine	0
2 d., orange	0
2½ d., ultramarine	0

1906. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

3 d., lilac and orange	0
1 s., green and orange	1

JOHORE.

1904. Types 12, 13, and 14.

1 c., lilac and green	0
2 c., orange	0
3 c., black	0
4 c., carmine	0
5 c., sage-green	0
8 c., blue	0
10 c., black	0
25 c., green	0
50 c., red	1
1, green and magenta	2
2a " lake	6
3a " blue	6
4a " brown	12
5a " yellow	15

NORWAY.

1906. Surcharged on stamp of 1872-5 issue.

30 ore on 7 sk., brown	0
------------------------	---

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Chapter VI.—Group Collecting.

BRITISH COLONIES IN ASIA—continued.

CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The Queen's Head stamps of India were in 1900 overprinted with the initials "C. E. F." for the use of the China Expeditionary Force sent out to relieve the besieged embassies. These stamps may still be had at a low price in the set as follows:—

No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s.	d.
2,285†	1900, 3 pies, ½, 1, 2, and 2½ annas	5	...	1 0

CYPRUS.

The stamps of Cyprus include many sets of desirable stamps. Recent changes in the King's Heads have done much to popularize this colony. The issues are mostly easy and straightforward.

No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s.	d.
2,185†	1880, 1d. (Plate Nos.), including rare	6	...	4 0
2,186†	" 2½d. (" ")	2	...	0 6
2,187†	" 4d. and 6d.	3	...	25 0
2,188†	1881, ½d. on 1d. (18 mm.), Plate Nos.	6	...	7 6
2,189†	" ½d. on 1d. (13 mm.), including double surcharge	4	...	7 6
2,190†	1881-6, including Provisional	4	...	4 0
2,191†	1882-6, 30 paras, ½, 1, 2, 4, and 6 piastres	6	...	7 6
2,192*	" including 6 piastres and two dies	7	...	4 0
2,193†	1894-6, 30 paras, ½, 1, 2, and 4 piastres	5	...	1 3
2,194†	" 6, 9, and 18 piastres	3	...	4 9

HONG KONG.

The stamps of this colony have of late years grown rapidly in favour, and are regarded as a sound investment, but they are not regarded as cheap, yet the following list of sets shows that a very neat little collection may be made at no very great expenditure, considering the scarcity of the stamps.

No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s.	d.
2,259†	1863-90, 2, 2, 4, 5, 10, 12, and 30 c.	7	...	4 0
2,260*	1863-71, 2, 8, 12, 24, 30, 30, and 96 c.	7	...	6 6
2,261*	1880-90, including 30 c.	7	...	2 0
2,262*	1882, 20 and 50 c., and 1 dollar, Provisionals	3	...	7 0
2,263†	1890, 20 and 50 c., with and without Chinese surcharge	4	...	7 0
2,264†	1891-8, including Jubilee and 1 dollar	4	...	7 6
2,265†	1896-1901, 2, 4, 4, 5, 10, and 30 c.	6	...	1 9
2,266*	1899-8, Provisionals, including Jubilee and 1 dollar	6	...	3 0
2,267*	Including 2 and 3 dollars	6	...	6 6
2,268†	1901-2, 2 and 3 dollars	2	...	12 0

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(To be continued.)

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4 AUGUST, 1906.

ONE PENNY.

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BARBADOS.

1906. Type 6. Multiple wmk. 1 s. 11.
rd., carmine 0 2

DOMINICA.

1903. King's Head. Wmk. Crown C.C.
5s., brown and black 6 6

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.

1904-6. King's Head. Multiple wmk.
½ a., green 0
1 a., grey and carmine 0
2 a., purple and magenta 0
2½ a., ultramarine 0
3 a., chocolate and green 0
4 a., black and green 0
5 a., grey and orange-brown 0
8 a., grey and blue 1

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1904-6. Type 3. Multiple wmk.
8 c., ultramarine and black 0 3
10 c., claret and black (ord.) 0
20 c., black and lilac 0
50 c., orange and black 1

GOLD COAST.

1904-6. King's Head. Multiple wmk.
1d., lilac and carmine 0 3

GWALIOR.

1903-6. King's Head.
3 pies, slate 0
½ a., green 0
1 a., carmine 0
2 a., purple 0
3 a., orange-brown 0
4 a., sage-green 0
6 a., bistre 0
1 r., carmine and green 1 0

ST. LUCIA.

1904-6. King's Head. Multiple wmk.
½d., lilac and green Ordinary. Chalk
1d., carmine 0 2
2½d., " ultramarine 0 3
3d., " yellow 0 5
6d., " purple 1 0
1s., green and black —
5s., " carmine 6 6

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1904-6. Types 41 to 44. Multiple wmk.
1 c., green Ordinary. Chalk
3 c., lilac 0 2
4 c., purple on red 0 3
8 c., " bluish 0 4

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Chapter VI.—Group Collecting.

BRITISH COLONIES IN ASIA—continued.

LABUAN.

The early issues of this colony have always been great favourites with specialists, but many of the issues made under the administration of the North Borneo Company have done much to rob the colony of its old popularity with stamp collectors. Labuan has, however, been separated from North Borneo, and its stamps will, under Colonial Office control, no doubt once more be much sought after. We have clearly marked in the following list of sets those "postmarked to order." Considering the probability of the restoration of Labuan to philatelic favour, the following cheap sets are well worth attention just now.

No. of Set.	Description	No. in Set.	s. d.	No. of Set.	Description	No. in Set.	s. d.
2,404†	1880-91, including 8 c. on 12 c., 6 c. on 8 c., and other early	8	14 0	2,414*	1897 (April), 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.	9	2 6
2,405†	1892, engraved, 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 40 c.	7	7 6	2,414a*	" ("), 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8 c.	5	0 9
2,406†	1893, lithographed, 2, 10, 12, 16, and 40 c.	5	12 0	2,415†	" (Oct.)-1898, 12, 18, and 24 c.	4	2 6
2,407†	" 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 40 c.	Out of stock.		2,416†	1899, 4 c. on 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.	6	5 0
2,408†	1896, 4, 10, 20, 30, and 40 c.	Out of stock.		2,417†	" 4 c. on 25 c., 50 c., and \$1	3	2 0
2,409†	" 25, 50 c., and \$1	Out of stock.		2,418†	1900-2, 2, 4, 5, 10, and 16 c.	6	1 4
2,411†	" errors, surcharge omitted, 25 c., 50 c., and \$1	3	3 0	2,419†	Postage Due, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.	9	5 0
2,417†	" Jubilee, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8 c.	6	1 3	2,419a†	Postage Due, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 c.	6	1 8
2,413†	1897 (April), 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.	9	4 0	2,420*	" 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 c.	6	0 9
				2,421†	1902, 2 c., 4 c., 8 c., 10 c., 12 c., 16 c., 18 c., 25 c., 50 c., and \$1	10	5 6

The above "used" sets of Labuan are postmarked to order, and lightly cancelled with black bars.

NORTH BORNEO.

The stamps of North Borneo have long been under a cloud as the result of the system of "postmarking to order." The early stamps were, and indeed still are, great favourites, and even the more modern issues, generally described by stamp collectors as "rubbish," are, despite their indifferent reputation, full of interest as stamp designs, for they include some of the very finest specimens of steel engraving ever produced by the eminent firm of Waterlow & Sons.

No. of Set.	Description	No. in Set.	s. d.	No. of Set.	Description	No. in Set.	s. d.
2,519†	1885, 2, 4, and 10 c.	3	6 0	2,531†	1899, 4 c. on 25 and 50 c., \$2, \$5, and \$10	5	4 0
2,520†	1885-9, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 10 c.	5	3 6	2,534†	1902-2, 2, 4, 10, and 16 c.	5	1 8
2,521†	" 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	4	3 0	2,535†	1901, British Protectorate, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 c.	7	1 2
2,522*	1886-8, 25 c., 50 c., \$1, and \$2	4	4 6	2,536†	1901, British Protectorate, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.	10	2 0
2,523*	" 25 c., 50 c., \$1, \$2, \$5, and \$10	6	15 0	2,536a†	1901, British Protectorate, 25 and 50 c.	2	2 6
2,524†	1889-90, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 10 c.	9	3 9	2,537†	Postage Due, 1894, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.	8	7 6
2,525*	" 1, 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 10 c.	7	1 6	2,537a†	Postage Due, 1901-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.	8	4 6
2,526†	1891-3, Provisionals	3	4 0	2,538*	Postage Due, 1901-2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 c.	6	0 6
2,527†	1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 10 c.	6	2 0	2,539*	" 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.	9	1 2
2,528†	1896, 4, 10, 20, 30, and 40 c.	5	5 0				
2,529*	" 5, 10, 20, 30, and 40 c.	5	2 6				
2,530†	1897, 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24 c., and 24 c.	10	5 0				
2,531†	" 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.	9	2 6				
2,532†	1899, 4 c. on 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.	6	4 6				

The above "used" sets of North Borneo are postmarked to order, and lightly cancelled with black bars.

* Used, † Unused, ‡ Used and unused. All guaranteed genuine. No Reprints.

(To be continued.)

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you want to sell or exchange your

Stamps you will find that specimens thinned at the back, or

with a few perforations gone, or rubbed on the face, are always rejected

of no value whatever. The best and most experienced Collectors

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rather than disfigure their collections with copies of the grade

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bone shops, and do your own grubbing amongst their waste.

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For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 6, Vol. IV. (Whole No. 84.)

11 AUGUST, 1906.

ONE PENNY.

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is for all the basis of the best collecting of the day, for the very good reason that it is the mature work of the most eminent philatelists of our time, and it is subjected to their continual criticism and revision. Country after country has been revised and rewritten in the light of the latest researches, in fact no trouble or expense is ever spared in the unceasing endeavour to make

and keep

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T Y M M M E A D D L I N N

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See that you get the new edition for 1906-7 now being published. Part II, Foreign Countries, is ready, price 2/6, post-free 2/9; and Part I, British Colonies, is in the press, price 2/6, post-free 2/9. Book your orders now to secure early copies.

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ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

1906. King's Head. Multiple wmk.
5 c., lilac and ultramarine on bluish (C)

ECUADOR.

1897. Issue of 1894 overprinted 1897-1898.
overprint.

50 c., orange (No. 84)

1897. Issue of 1895 overprinted 1897-1898.
overprint.

20 c., black (No. 97)

1897. Issue of 1894 overprinted 1897-1898.
overprint.

5 c., green (No. 105)

1897. Jubilee issue of 1895 overprinted 1897

1 c., carmine (No. 130), large overprint

2 c., blue (No. 135), small overprint

10 c., ochre (No. 136) " "

1897. Type 37.

2 c., orange . . . 0 1 | 50 c., ultramarine

10 c., brown . . . 0 1 | 1s., bistre

20 c., yellow . . . 0 2

1899. Types 33 to 35.

10 c., violet and black

20 c., green " "

50 c., rose " "

FRANCE.

1906. Unpaid Letter Stamp.

20 c., sage-green

GWALIOR.

1903-6. King's Head. Service Stamp.

1 a., carmine

JAPAN.

1906. Memorial of Military Review. Perf. 11½

1½ sen, blue . . . 1 6 | 3 sen, carmine

MAURITANIA.

1906. Types 1 and 2.

1 c., slate and red

2 c., chocolate and red

4 c., brown and red on bluish

5 c., green and red

10 c., rose and blue

20 c., black and red on bluish

25 c., blue and red

QUEENSLAND.

1903-6. Type 24.

9d., brown and ultramarine (QUEENSLAND in large letters)

9d., brown and ultramarine (QUEENSLAND in smaller letters)

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Chapter VI.—Group Collecting.

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We have recently been compelled to omit from our Set List several sets that we can no longer offer at the cheap set price, but we are still able to supply the following. Early application should, however, be made for these, as the country seems now to be on the high road to popularity.

No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s.	d.
2,615†	1871, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12 c.	6	2	9
2,617†	1889-92, Provisionals	4	1	0
2,618†	1895, 2, 4, and 6 c.	3	1	0
2,622†	1899-1900, 20, 25, 50 c., and \$1	4	6	6

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(To be continued.)

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For Beginners and General Collectors.

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18 AUGUST, 1906.

ONE PENNY.

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ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRIA.

1900. Postage Due.		Imperf.		s. d.	
1 h., brown, used	0 1	10 h., brown, used	0 2		
2 h. " "	0 1	12 h. " "	0 2		
3 h. " "	0 1	15 h. " "	0 3		
4 h. " "	0 1	20 h. " "	0 3		
5 h. " "	0 1	40 h. " "	0 5		
6 h. " "	0 2	100 h. " "	0 8		

COLOMBIA.

1892-7. Type 57. Error of colour.		s. d.	
20 c., brown on buff (perf. 13½)	.	7	6
20 c. " " (" 10½)	.	10	0
20 c. " " (" 12 × 13½)	.	6	0

FRENCH CHINA.

1906. Stamp of Indo-China, type 6 over-printed CHINE.		s. d.	
1 c., olive-green	.	0	1

GERMAN EMPIRE.

1906. Types as before, but with wmk.		s. d.	
25 pf., black and orange on yellow	.	0	5
40 pf. " " catmine	.	0	7

HYDERABAD.

1871-1902. Types 3 and 4.		s. d.	
3 a., chestnut used	.	0	4
3 a., ochre-brown "	.	0	1
4 a., deep green	.	0	5
4 a. " used	.	0	6

1905-6. New die inscribed POSTAGE.		s. d.	
¼ a., blue unused or used	.	0	1
½ a., vermilion "	.	0	1
¾ a., orange used	.	0	1

MAURITANIA.

1906. Types 1 and 2.		s. d.	
30 c., chocolate and red	.	0	4
40 c., red and blue	.	0	6
50 c., purple and red	.	0	7
75 c., blue and red on orange	.	1	0
1 fr., black and red on bluish	.	1	3
2 fcs., blue and red on salmon	.	2	0
5 fcs., red and blue on yellow	.	5	5

SERVIA.

1894-8. Type 7.		s. d.	
1d., deep green	reduced to	0	3

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1,621†	1899-1900, 20, 25, 50 c., and \$1	4	6 6

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(To be continued.)

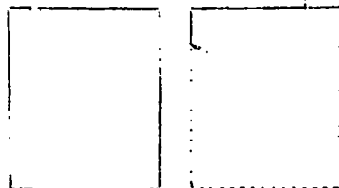
Gratis Stamps, Nos. 37 and 38.

READERS in Great Britain should receive with this number the two stamps described below. Subscribers residing out of Great Britain can have the gratis stamps sent to them once in six months on receipt of an addressed envelope and postage.

(This course has to be adopted in order to comply with the rules of the British Post Office.)

In the annexed spaces our British readers should find

TWO ITALY 20 c. STAMPS, both used.



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25 AUGUST, 1906.

ONE PENNY.

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AUSTRIA.

1905-6. Without shiny bars.

1 h., lilac C 1

1900. Newspaper Stamp.

2 (h.), deep blue used C 1

1900. Postage Due. Perf. 12½, 13.

4 h., brown used 0 2 | 20 h., brown used C 2

12 h. " " 0 3 | 40 h. " " 0 3

15 h. " " 0 2 | 100 h. " " 0 3

1900. Postage Due. Perf. 10, 10½.

1 h., brown . . . 0 5 | 2 h., brown . . . 0 4

CANADA.

1906. Postage Due.

1 c., purple 0 1

2 c. " 0 2

5 c. " 0 4

DANISH WEST INDIES.

1905. Types 11 and 12.

5 bit, green C 1

10 " red C 2

20 " blue and emerald C 4

25 " blue C 4

40 " grey and red C 8

50 " " yellow C 0

1 fr., blue and green 1 3

2 fr., brown and orange-red 2 0

5 fr., brown and yellow 6 0

1905. Postage Due. Type 22.

5 bit, grey and red C 2

20 " " " C 4

30 " " " C 6

50 " " " C 9

GERMAN EMPIRE.

1906. Type as before, but with wmk.

80 pf., black and carmine on rose 1 0

RUSSIA.

1875-1904. Various issues.

Set of twelve used stamps C 1

SIERRA LEONE.

1903. King's Head. Single wmk.

£1, purple on red 40

TRAVANCORE.

1906. Provisionals.

½ on ½ ch., mauve 0 1

½ on ½ ch. " 0 1

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They are arranged in over sixty differing sheets, so that a Collector who goes through them all will have had the chance of making his selection from more than

Six Thousand different Stamps.

We keep a record of every sheet a Collector has had, so that we never send a Collector the same sheet twice.

On these sheets we allow a discount of 10 per cent. = 2s. off each 20s.

May we send you a sample sheet of your favourite country?

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd.

391 Strand, London, W.C.

"NEW ISSUES"

ONLY TEN PER CENT. OVER NOMINAL VALUE.

A New Department just started by **STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited.**
for the use of Stamp Collectors and Dealers.

FOR some considerable time past we have been desirous of opening a special department to deal with "New Issues" at the lowest possible price at which they can be handled. Hitherto our great difficulty has been the lack of space—every inch of our room at 390 and 391 Strand was occupied—but last year we determined to clear out our enormous stock of upwards of three-quarters of a million post cards and envelopes, and this has at last given us ample room in which to develop this hitherto neglected branch of our business.

This new branch is going to be run absolutely as a new business, separate accounts will be kept and we shall be obliged if our clients will send us separate letters and remittances for all transactions.

In order to start this new branch on a proper scale, we have decided to commence it with a capital of

£8000,

to which as much again will be added if it is found to be necessary.

We have considered most carefully as to the lowest basis of price upon which we can invest a somewhat large capital in this new branch, and after calculating the estimated expenses and the probable turnover, we have decided to supply all "New Issues" at the uniform price of

ONLY TEN PER CENT.

upon the nominal value.

In doing this we shall *not* attempt to trade with our clients' money, and we do *not* ask for any cash deposit, but we require all our new "Box Holders" to settle for all new issues within six days of receipt of same.

We intend to pay all postages incurred in sending new issues to our clients, as we do not wish them to be bothered with such items as debits of 1d. or 2½d. on each consignment of goods we send out.

This is our scheme. Now, what can we do for you personally?

Do you want new issues of any kind? If so, give us a fair trial, and if we don't please you (which we think we shall do), then drop us.

Each new "Box Holder" can have just what he collects put into his box and the stamps sent to him once a fortnight or once a month.

Each collector can have single specimens, pairs, blocks of four, panes, or sheets.

Specimen orders might be as follows:—

- A. All British Colonials up to £5 nominal value.
 - B. " " " " " 1s. "
 - C. British Colonies of Africa with all new issues of South America.
 - D. Horizontal pairs of all West India.
 - E. All French, Spanish, and Portuguese stamps with all their colonies.
- And so on, in any combination.

TO STAMP DEALERS.

The terms for stamp dealers will be just the same—10 per cent. over face value.

A dealer can book an order, say, as follows:—The following quantities of

ALL BRITISH COLONIALS.		EUROPEANS.	
100 each of stamps of ½d., ¾d., or 1d.		24 each of all values under 2d.	
50 " " 1½d., 2d., 2½d.		12 " " from 2½d. to 6d.	
24 " " 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d.		3 " " from 9d. to 2s. 6d.	
12 " " 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 1s.		1 " " of all higher values	
6 " " 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.			And so on.
3 " " 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s. 6d., 10s.			
1 " " £1, 30s., £2.			

Clients should note that this "New Issue" department only supplies such stamps as they are able to buy in quantities at face value. For many varieties we have to pay heavy premiums, and many provisionals are obsolete before we can get money over for them. Such varieties will be offered from time to time in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, in which all information about changes in current issues will be announced.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 9, Vol. IV. (Whole No. 87). 1 SEPTEMBER, 1906.

ONE PENNY.

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A GREAT SECRET

PRIZE COMPETITION.

No Correct Solution
yet received!

PRIZE AGAIN DOUBLED.

Only Three Weeks more for
Replies.

TYMMMEADLIIN

These letters hide a great secret.

They embody the title of several pages which will be the leading feature of the next volume of "GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY."

These pages have been secured at a cost of several hundreds of pounds, and will be a pleasant surprise packet for our readers.

This great secret is at present known only to three persons, Mr. G. J. Phillips, the Editor, and the Author.

To the first reader who can reconstruct and send us the title out of these jumbled letters we will present

FOUR POUNDS'

WORTH OF STAMPS, to be selected by the prize-winner from our Catalogue.

This offer will be repeated from week to week until the end of September, unless a solution reaches us before that date.

Solutions must be addressed—

Competition Editor,

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.,

391 Strand, London, W.O.

Ready September 10.

GIBBONS CATALOGUE.

Part I.

GREAT BRITAIN

AND COLONIES

NOTICE.

By an oversight, due to a seismic disturbance, Part I was last week announced as "Now Ready."

It is not yet ready, but it is being passed through the press as rapidly as possible, and orders may now be booked for early copies.

Price 2/6, post-free.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.,

391 Strand, London, W.C.

LONDON: STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 391, STRAND, W.C. CITY BRANCH: 97, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

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Wholesale Agents: SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1, AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

New Issues.

AT 10 PER CENT. ONLY OVER FACE VALUE.

Our New Scheme of Supply.

Don't delay in getting your new issues. Whatever country you go in for, be sure to secure the new issues of that country directly they are to be had, so as to make sure of getting them at the ordinary new-issue rates. Recent experience proves that it is no longer safe to treat new issues as obtainable at any time. Circumstances have arisen, and are still operative, necessitating many changes of design, and other changes in the methods of production that give rise to more or less ephemeral varieties. As a consequence, many new issues, accepted and sold as permanent issues, have suddenly become obsolete, and from causes which no collector or dealer could foresee have run up to extraordinary prices. For instance, we received and sold, at new-issue rates, our first supply of the Single CA Morocco Agencies 2 pesetas. This stamp, which has suddenly been superseded by the Multiple CA, is now selling at 20s. The Southern Nigeria King's Head Single CA £1, for a few days on sale at the usual new-issue rates, now fetches £8 at auction. Therefore, don't delay in ordering your new issues directly you read our list of Latest Arrivals in G.S.W.

Your safest and best plan will be to subscribe to

OUR NEW ISSUE SERVICE,

and then you will get new issues as they come out without further trouble.

Write for order forms and particulars.

There is no payment in advance. You only pay for what you get, and you get what you order.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ECUADOR.

1906. Fiscal Stamps, surcharged "CORREOS" and new value. 3s. d.

1 c. on 5 c., mauve	0 1
3 c. on 1s., blue	0 3

NEW ZEALAND.

1903-6. Wmk. NZ and Star. Perf. 14.

2d., mauve (new shade)	0 3
3d., brown	0 5

SARAWAK.

1895. No wmk. Reduced prices.

2 c., Indian red	0 4
6 c., violet	0 6
8 c., deep green	0 6

1899. Provisionals. Reduced prices.

2 c., in black, on 12 c. (No. 9)	0 4
4 c., in red, on 6 c. (No. 7)	2 0
4 c. " " (")	used 2 0
4 c. " on 8 c. (No. 8)	1 0

TASMANIA.

1905-6. Wmk. Crown over double-lined A.

1d., rose-red (perf. 12½)	0 2
2d., violet (")	0 3
1d., rose-red (perf. 11)	0 2
3d., deep brown (perf. 11)	0 5

VICTORIA.

1903. Wmk. V and Crown. Perf. 11.

½d., green	0 2
1d., rose-red	0 3
3d., orange-brown	1 0
6d., bright green	1 0

1903. Same wmk. Perf. 12½ x 11.

½d., green	2 6
----------------------	-----

1905-6. Wmk. Crown and double-lined A. Perf. 12, 12½.

½d., green	0 1
1d., rose-red	0 2
1d., carmine	0 2
4d., olive	0 5
1s., orange	1 4

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

OUR CITY BRANCH.

Don't forget that we have a well-stocked City Branch, under the personal management of Mr. G. Hamilton Smith, at

97 GRACECHURCH STREET,

E. C.

where you will find splendid selections of most countries, a full supply of the latest New Issues, and collections neatly arranged in albums.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd.

391 Strand, London, W.C.

City Branch: 97 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

STANLEY GIBBONS APPROVAL SHEETS ARE MADE UP OF PICKED COPIES

They are arranged in over sixty differing sheets, so that a Collector who goes through them all will have had the chance of making his selection from
— more than —

— SIX —
— THOUSAND —
— DIFFERENT —
— STAMPS —

We keep a record of every sheet a Collector has had, so that we never send a Collector the same sheet twice.

On these sheets we allow a discount of 10 per cent. = 2s.
— off each 20s. —

May we send you a SAMPLE SHEET of your favourite
— country? —

Stanley Gibbons,
Limited,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

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Only Ten per cent. over nominal value.

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Each collector can have single specimens, pairs, blocks of four, panes, or sheets.

Specimen orders might be as follows :

- A. All British Colonials up to £5 nominal value.
- B. Ditto, up to 1s. ditto.
- C. British Colonies of Africa with all new issues of South America.
- D. Horizontal pairs of all West India.
- E. All French, Spanish, and Portuguese stamps with all their colonies.

And so on, in any combination.

Clients should note that this "New Issue" department only supplies such stamps as they are able to buy in quantities at face value. For many varieties we have to pay heavy premiums, as many provisionals are obsolete before we can get money over for them. Such varieties will be offered from time to time in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, in which all information about changes in current issues will be announced.

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2s. 6d. post-free.

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2s. 6d. post-free.

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TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS.

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We shall also give the exchange rates used to determine the face value of certain stamps in English currency.

Some stamps are sent at special prices, owing to the fact that we have to pay more than face value for them.

Stamps Distributed during Week ending August 26th.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

! = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

BRAZIL.

Pan-American Celebration Stamp.

* 100 reis, carmine. † 200 reis, blue.

Rate, 1000 reis = 1s. 6d.

ECUADOR.

1 c. on 5 c., blue-grey, Type F 6.

3 c. on 1 s., blue, Type F 6.

Special rate, 1 sucre = 4s. 2d.

HAYTI.

Oblong stamps dated 1906. Various designs.

* 1 c., green.

* 2 c., vermilion.

* 3 c., brown.

* 4 c., lake.

* 5 c., indigo-blue.

* 7 c., slate-grey.

* 8 c., carmine-rose.

* 10 c., orange-vermilion.

* 15 c., sage-green.

* 20 c., greenish blue.

* 50 c., orange-red.

* 1 pl., reddish mauve.

Gold currency rate, 100 c. = 1 piastre = 4s. 6d.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Wmk. Cr. and A. Rare Perf. 11, 12, and 11 compound.

Chalky paper.

* 10d., mauve. Special price 1 d.

* 2s. 6d., green. " " 3 3

NICARAGUA.

Type 36, surcharged CABO.

* 1 c., green.

* 2 c., carmine.

* 3 c., mauve.

* 4 c., orange.

* 5 c., blue.

* 10 c., brown.

These stamps have to be paid for in gold.

Special rate, 100 c. = 1 peso = 3s. 4d.

As above, but surcharge inverted.

* 1 c., green. Special price 0 5

* 3 c., carmine. " " 0 10

* 5 c., blue. " " 2 0

SALVADOR.

Head of President Escalon in black, as Type 97.

Thick paper.

* 24 c., carmine.

* 26 c., chocolate.

* 50 c., orange.

* 100 c., blue.

Rate, 100 c. = 2s. 1d.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Wmk. Cr. and A. Perf. 12. Thick postage.

† 3d., light olive-green. † 1s., brown.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

King. Mult. Chalky.

3d., lilac.

Rate, \$1 = 2s. 6d.

VICTORIA.

Postage Due. Perf. 12 x 12.

1d., red and green.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRIA.

1905-6. Without shiny bars. s. d.

3 h., pale brown (No. 360), used. 0 1

5 h., deep green (,, 361) ,, 0 1

6 h., orange (,, 362) ,, 0 1

10 h., rose (,, 363) ,, 0 1

BAVARIA.

1881-1901. Vertical wmk. Perf. 11½.

2 pf., grey (No. 120), used. 0 1

1 m., mauve (No. 100) ,, 0 1

COLOMBIA.

1902-3. Type 81. Imperf.

50 c., blue on rose (No. 344) 0 4

JAMAICA.

1883-1904. Wmk. Crown and C.A. Perf. 14.

2½d., ultramarine and black (Arms), used. 0 1

3d., sage-green (Queen) ,, 0 2

1905. Queen's Head. Multiple wmk.

3d., olive-green 0

MONACO.

1906. Postage Due.

1 c., olive. } 15 c., claret on cream. } Set of six 5

3 c., green. } 30 c. blue. }

10 c., rose. } 50 c., brown on buff. }

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1905-6. Wmk. Crown and N.S.W. Chalky.

Perf. 11½, 12, compound with 11.

½d., green 2 6

1906. Wmk. Crown and A. Same Perf.

1d., scarlet 0 6

2d., ultramarine 1 0

6d., orange 3 0

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

1906. Provisional.

8 c. on 50 c., bistre-brown, used. 0

PERSIA.

1906. Provisional issue.

1 ch., violet, perf., unused or used. 0 1

1 ch., ,, imperf., used. 1 0

2 ch., grey ,, unused or used. 0 2

3 ch., pale green, imperf. ,, ,, 0 2

6 ch., red ,, ,, ,, 0 3

13 ch., blue ,, ,, ,, 0 6

VICTORIA.

1906. Postage Due.

1d., yellow-green and red 0 2

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

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* 100 reis, carmine. † 200 reis, blue.

Rate, 1000 reis = 1s. 6d.

EQUADOR.

1 c. on 5 c., blue-grey, Type F 6.

3 c. on 1 s., blue, Type F 6.

Special rate, 1 sucre = 4s. 2d.

HAYTI.

Oblong stamps dated 1906. Various designs.

* 1 c., green.	* 8 c., carmine-rose.
* 2 c., vermilion.	* 10 c., orange-vermilion.
* 3 c., brown.	* 15 c., sage-green.
* 4 c., lake.	* 20 c., greenish blue.
* 5 c., indigo-blue.	* 50 c., orange-red.
* 7 c., slate-grey.	* 1 pi., reddish mauve.

Gold currency rate, 100 c. = 1 piastre = 4s. 6d.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Wmk. Cr. and A. Rare Perf. 11½, 12, and 11 compound.

* 10d., mauve	Chalky paper.	Special price	1 3
* 2s. 6d., green		" "	3 3

NICARAGUA.

Type 36, surcharged GABO.

* 1 c., green.	* 3 c., mauve.	* 5 c., blue.
* 2 c., carmine.	* 4 c., orange.	* 10 c., brown.

These stamps have to be paid for in gold.

Special rate, 100 c. = 1 peso = 3s. 4d.

As above, but surcharge inverted.

* 1 c., green	Special price	0 5
* 2 c., carmine	" "	0 10
* 5 c., blue	" "	2 0

SALVADOR.

Head of President Escalon in black, as Type 97.

Thick paper.

* 24 c., carmine.	* 50 c., orange.
* 26 c., chocolate.	* 100 c., blue.

Rate, 100 c. = 2s. 1d.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Wmk. Cr. and A. Perf. 12. Thick postage.

† 3d., light olive-green.	† 1s., brown.
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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

King. Mult. Chalky.

3d., lilac.

Rate, 1 = 2s. 6d.

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1d., red and green.

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3 h., pale brown (No. 360), used	0 1
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6 h., orange (,, 362) ,,	0 1
10 h., rose (,, 363) ,,	0 1

BAVARIA.

1881-1901. *Vertical wmk. Perf. 11½.*

2 pf., grey (No. 120), used	0 1
1 m., mauve (No. 100) ,,	0 1

COLOMBIA.

1902-3. *Type 81. Imperf.*

50 c., blue on rose (No. 344)	0 4
-------------------------------	-----

JAMAICA.

1883-1904. *Wmk. Crown and C.A. Perf. 14.*

2½d., ultramarine and black (Arms), used	0 2
3d., sage-green (Queen) ,,	0 2

1905. *Queen's Head. Multiple wmk.*

3d., olive-green	0 2
------------------	-----

MONACO.

1906. *Postage Due.*

1 c., olive.	15 c., claret on cream.	} Set of six 5
5 c., green.	30 c., blue.	
10 c., rose.	50 c., brown on buff.	

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1905-6. *Wmk. Crown and NSW. Chalky.*

Perf. 11½, 12, compound with 11.

½d., green	2 6
------------	-----

1906. *Wmk. Crown and A. Same Perf.*

1d., scarlet	0 6
2d., ultramarine	1 0
6d., orange	3 2

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

1906. *Provisional.*

8 c. on 50 c., bistre-brown, used	0 6
-----------------------------------	-----

PERSIA.

1906. *Provisional issue.*

1 ch., violet, perf., unused or used	0 1
1 ch., ,, imperf., used	1 0
2 ch., grey ,, unused or used	0 2
3 ch., pale green, imperf. ,, ,,	0 2
6 ch., red ,, ,, ,,	0 3
13 ch., blue ,, ,, ,,	0 6

VICTORIA.

1906. *Postage Due.*

1d., yellow-green and red	0 2
---------------------------	-----

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READERS in Great Britain should receive with this number the two stamps described below. Subscribers residing out of Great Britain can have the gratis stamps sent to them once in six months on receipt of an addressed envelope and postage.

(This course has to be adopted in order to comply with the rules of the British Post Office.)

In the annexed spaces our British readers should find ONE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE 1d. STAMP, and ONE CANADA 1c. STAMP, both used.



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READY
10th September

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391, STRAND,
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READY
September 10,
1906.

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On these sheets we allow a discount of 10 per cent. = 2s. off each 20s.

May we send you a sample sheet of your favourite country?

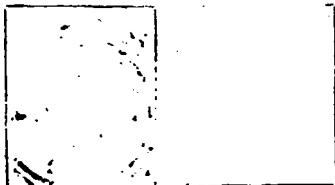
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Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.
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READY
September 10,
1906.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 11, Vol. IV. (Whole No. 89), 15 SEPTEMBER, 1906.

ONE PENNY.

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A GREAT SECRET

PRIZE COMPETITION.

No Correct Solution
yet received!

PRIZE AGAIN INCREASED.

Only ONE WEEK more
for Replies.

T Y M M E E A D D L I N N

These letters hide a great secret.

They embody the title of several pages which will be the leading feature of the next volume of "GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY."

These pages have been secured at a cost of several hundreds of pounds, and will be a pleasant surprise packet for our readers.

This great secret is at present known only to three persons, Mr. C. J. Phillips, the Editor, and the Author.

To the first reader who can reconstruct and send us the title out of these jumbled letters we will present

SIX POUNDS'

WORTH OF STAMPS, to be selected by the prize-winner from our Catalogue.

This offer will be repeated from week to week until the end of September, unless a solution reaches us before that date.

Solutions must be addressed—

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NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

IN this column we shall give EVERY WEEK a list of stamps distributed by our New Issue Department, together with indications as to how far we have been able to carry out the distribution. We think this will be of service to Box-holders, as it will enable them to identify at a glance the stamps they have received.

We shall also give the exchange rates used to determine the face value of certain stamps in English currency. Some stamps are sent at special prices, owing to the fact that we have to pay more than face value for them.

No Remark = Distribution complete.
 * = Distribution as yet incomplete.
 † = Further supply received and distribution now completed.
 ‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

Stamps Distributed Week ending September 1st.

AUSTRIA.

Numerals same colour as stamp. Perf. 13x124.
 25 h., ultramarine.

AUSTRIAN CRETE.

Numerals same colour as stamp. Perf. 13x124.
 No shiny bars.

- 5 c., deep green (as Type 51).
- 10 c., rose (as Type 52).

Exchange rate, 100 c. = 100 h. = 10jd.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Wmk. Mult. Cr. and C.A. Chalky paper.

- † 2 c., purple and black on red.
- † 4 c. " " ultramarine.
- † 5 c. " " " on blue.
- † 12 c. " " violet.
- † 24 c. " " green.

Exchange rate, 100 c. = \$1 = 4s. 2d.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Wmk. Mult. Cr. and C.A. Ordinary paper.

3 c., brown.

Exchange rate, \$1 = 2s. 6d.

GRENADA.

King. Mult. Wmk. Ordinary paper.

- † 6d., purple and green. | 5s., green and carmine.
- † 2s., green and ultramarine. | 10s. " magenta.

JAIPUR.

Oblong stamp. Type 3.

‡ a., olive-green.

Exchange rate, 16 a. = 1 r. = 1s. 4jd.

MAURITIUS.

Arms type. Wmk. Mult. Cr. and C.A. Ordinary paper.

† 4 c., black and carmine on blue.

Exchange rate, 100 c. = 1 r. = 1s. 4jd.

This stamp is being sold in London at 6d., but having received a supply at face value, we offer it to our Box-holders only at the usual rate.

NEW ZEALAND.

Wmk. NZ and Star. Perf. 14.

- † 3d., mauve. | † 5d., sepia. | † 1s., orange-brown.
- † 3d., brown. | † 6d., rose-carmine. | † 2s., blue-green.

Wmk. NZ and Star. Perf. 11.

† 5s., bright vermilion (new shade).

Postage Due. Wmk. NZ and Star. Perf. 11.

† 1d., red and green.

PERSIA.

Imperf. Surcharged PROVISOIRE.

† x ch., mauve.

Exchange rate, 20 ch. = 1 kran = 6d.

QUEENSLAND.

Wmk. Q and Cr. Perf. 13. New shades.

† 4d., pale green. | † 3d., reddish brown.

† 5d., dull brown.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

King. Mult. Chalky.

‡ 1s., violet.

Being obsolete, distributed at special price of 92s. 6d.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BRITISH GUIANA.

1905-6. Ship type. Multiple wmk.

		s.	d.
1 c., grey-green		0	3
1 c., " (C)		0	1
2 c., purple and black on red		0	3
3 c., " (C)		0	2
4 c., " ultramarine (C)		0	1
5 c., " blue on blue (C)		0	4
6 c., grey-black and ultramarine		0	5
12 c., purple and violet		1	0
24 c., " green		2	0
48 c., grey and brown-lilac		2	5
60 c., green and rosine		3	3
96 c., black and vermilion on yellow (C)		5	6
92s. 6d., green and violet (C)		12	6

DENMARK.

Cat. No. Various Issues. Revised Prices.

		used	
29	2 sk., blue	0	3
31	3 sk., mauve	0	0
43	2 sk., dull blue and grey	0	2
50	8 sk., yellow-brown and grey	0	3
51	8 sk., deep brown and grey	0	3
53	16 sk., pale green	1	0
69	5 ore, blue and rose	0	8
70	5 " " carmine	0	8
89	12 " dull mauve	0	2
92	25 " green and grey	0	7
95	100 " yellow	0	3
101	3 " grey and blue	0	2
102	4 " blue and slate	0	3
108	8 " carmine and slate	0	4
107	50 " purple and brown	1	3
108	100 " yellow and grey	2	0
120	10 " rose	0	4
121	15 " lilac	0	0
136	1 " orange-yellow	used	0 1
187	2 " carmine	0	1
138	3 " grey	0	1
140	15 " mauve	0	1
201	2 sk., dull blue	1	6
202	2 sk., bright blue	1	6
213	3 6r., violet-mauve	0	3
219	8 " rose-carmine	0	3
223	3 " reddish lilac	used	0 2
227	10 " carmine	0	2

GRENADA.

1904-6. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

3d., purple and orange	0	5
6d., " " " " " "	0	8
2s., green and ultramarine	2	8
5s., " carmine	6	6
10s., " magenta	12	6

JAIPUR.

1906. Type 2.

‡ a., olive-yellow	0	1
--------------------	---	---

NICARAGUA.

1900. Type 15.

50 c., dull red	2	0
2 p., orange-red	6	0
5 p., black	15	0

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

1904-6. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

‡ d., green and black (C)	0	1
1d., carmine " (C)	0	2
3d., orange-brown and black	0	4
2‡ d., ultramarine " "	0	5
4d., olive-green " (C)	0	8
6d., mauve " (C)	1	0
1s., black and green	2	0
2s. 6d., brown and black (C)	3	0
5s., yellow " "	8	6
10s., purple " on yellow (single wmk.)	15	0

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1906. Type 2. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

3 c., lilac (C)	0	2
-----------------	---	---

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

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Only Ten per cent. over nominal value.

A NEW DEPARTMENT just started by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., for the use of Stamp Collectors and Dealers.

This new branch is run absolutely as a new business, separate accounts are kept, and we shall be obliged if our clients will send us separate letters and remittances for all transactions.

We have considered most carefully as to the lowest basis of price upon which we can invest a somewhat large capital in this new branch, and after calculating the estimated expenses and the probable turnover, we have decided to supply all "New Issues" at the uniform price of

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upon the nominal value.

Each new "Box Holder" can have just what he collects put into his box and the stamps sent to him once a fortnight or once a month.

Each collector can have single specimens, pairs, blocks of four, panes, or sheets.

Specimen orders might be as follows :

- A. All British Colonials up to £5 nominal value.
- B. Ditto, up to 1s. ditto.
- C. British Colonies of Africa with all new issues of South America.
- D. Horizontal pairs of all West India.
- E. All French, Spanish, and Portuguese stamps with all their colonies.

And so on, in any combination.

Clients should note that this "New Issue" department only supplies such stamps as they are able to buy in quantities at face value. For many varieties we have to pay heavy premiums, as many provisionals are obsolete before we can get money over for them. Such varieties will be offered from time to time in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, in which all information about changes in current issues will be announced.

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 12, Vol. IV. (Whole No. 90) 22 SEPTEMBER, 1906.

ONE PENNY.

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In the course of business there comes frequently the opportunity of buying large parcels of comparatively scarce stamps at bargain rates.

Hitherto such purchases have been added to stock, and have generally resulted in the reduction of the Catalogue quotations.

In future, instead of being added to stock, they will be offered as Special Bargains to our readers.

See Special Offer
in this number.

Don't miss
these opportunities
of picking up
cheap lots of Stamps.

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391 Strand, London, W.C.

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NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

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No Remark = Distribution complete.

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† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

Stamps Distributed Week ending September 8th.

BRAZIL.

Pan-American Celebration Stamp.

‡ 200 reis, carmine. | ‡ 200 reis, blue.

Exchange rate, 1000 reis = 1s. 6d.

CANADA.

Postage Due Stamp.

† 5c., violet.

Exchange rate, 100 c. = \$1 = 4s. 2d.

HAYTI.

Oblong Stamps, dated 1906.

† 10 c., orange-vermilion. | ‡ 15 c., sage-green.
‡ 20 c., greenish blue.

NEW ZEALAND.

Wmk. NZ and Star. Perf. 14.

‡ 6d., rose-carmine. | ‡ 1s., orange-brown.

Wmk. NZ and Star. Perf. 11.

‡ 5s., bright vermilion (new shade).

SALVADOR.

Head as Type 97. Thick paper.

‡ 14 c., carmine. | ‡ 50 c., orange.
‡ 26 c., chocolate. | ‡ 100 c., blue.

Rate, 100 c. = 2s. 1d.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Wmk. Cr. and A. Perf. 12. Thick POSTAGE.

† 3d., light olive-green. | ‡ 1s., brown.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

King. Mult. Chalky.

‡ 1s., violet.

Being obsolete, distributed at special rate of 32s. 6d.

TASMANIA.

Queen. Type 113. Wmk. Cr. and A. Perf. 12½.

* 10s., mauve and brown.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

DOMINICA.

1906. Type 9. Wmk. Crown C.C. s. d.
ad., green and brown (C) 0 1

INDIA.

1902-5. Types 41, 43, and 44. King's Head.
6 a., bistre used 0 1
12 a., purple on red " 0 3
1 r., green and carmine " 0 2

JAPAN.

1899-1901. Types 26 to 29.
5 rin, slate 0 1
3 sen " 0 1
1 " Venetian red 0 1
1½ " ultramarine 0 1
2 " yellow-green 0 1
3 " purple 0 2
4 " rosiné 0 2
5 " orange 0 2
8 " olive-green 0 3
10 " deep blue 0 4
15 " mauve 0 6
20 " orange-vermilion 0 2
25 " blue-green 0 0
50 " brown 1 6
1 yen, scarlet 3 0

NEW ZEALAND.

1905. Life Insurance Department. Design redrawn.
1d., blue used 0 1

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

Cat. No. 1902. King's Head. Single wmk.
10 ½d., purple and green used 0 4
11 1d. " " carmine " 0 4
13 ½d. " " blue " 0 9
14 5d. " " chestnut " 1 3
18 10s., green and brown 12 6
N.B.—No. 28 is catalogued in error, as it is not yet issued.

QUEENSLAND.

1905. Types 26 and 21. Wmk. Type 6. Perf. 12.
½d., green 0 6
1d., vermilion 1 0

SEYCHELLES.

1906. King's Head. Multiple wmk.
2 c., chestnut and green 0 1
3 c., dull green 0 1
6 c., carmine 0 2
12 c., sage-green and green 0 3
15 c., ultramarine 0 4
18 c., sage-green and carmine 0 5

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

1902-4. King's Head. Single wmk.
5s., yellow and black (No. 17) 20 0
1s., violet and green (No. 19) 160 0

1904-5. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

Cat. No.		Unused.	Used.
20	½d., green and black	0 1	0 1
21	1d., carmine and black	0 2	0 1
22	2d., orange-brown and black	0 4	0 4
23	½d., ultramarine and black	0 5	0 5
24	½d., olive-green and black	0 8	0 8
25	6d., mauve and black	1 0	1 0
26	1s., black and green	0 0	0 0
27	5s. 6d., brown and black	5 0	5 0
28	5s., yellow and black	8 6	—

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STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 13, Vol. IV.
(Whole No. 91).

29 SEPTEMBER, 1906.

ONE PENNY.

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Special Bargains



MONACO.

1902. Type 2, overprinted
with type 3.

- 1 c., olive-green.
- 2 c., slate-purple.
- 5 c., yellow-green.

The above stamps are not priced
in the Catalogue, and are diffi-
cult to obtain.

Special Bargain price for
the set of three, used, 8d.,
post-free.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

Foreign and Colonial readers will be supplied with these bargains if they dispatch their orders within one week of receipt of the number containing the offer.

NOW READY.

Stanley Gibbons PRICED CATALOGUE

PART I. STAMPS OF THE BRITISH
EMPIRE.

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NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.
Wholesale Agents: SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1 AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

IN this column we shall give EVERY WEEK a list of stamps distributed by our New Issue Department, together with indications as to how far we have been able to carry out the distribution. We think this will be of service to Box-holders, as it will enable them to identify at a glance the stamps they have received.

We shall also give the exchange rates used to determine the face value of certain stamps in English currency.

Some stamps are sent at special prices, owing to the fact that we have to pay more than face value for them.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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Stamps Distributed Week ending September 15th.

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No Remark = Distribution complete.

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Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of "G.S.W." in which reference was made to that country in this column.

AUSTRIA. (88)

Numerals same colour as stamp. Perf. 12½, 13.

‡ 20 h., rose. † 25 h., ultramarine.
20 h., brown. ‡ 30 h., red lilac.

Rate, 100 h. = 1 kr. = 10½d.

AUSTRIAN CRETE. (89)

Numerals same colour as stamp. Perf. 12½, 13.

No shiny bars.

5 c., blue-green (Surch. Type 51).
5 c., yellow-green. new shade.
10 c., rose-red (Surch. Type 52).

Rate, 100 c. = 1 kr. = 10½d.

MOHÉLI.

Colonial Type.

1 c., black on azure.	35 c., black on yellow.
2 c., brown on buff.	40 c., red on yellow.
3 c., purple-brown on grey.	50 c., brown on azure.
5 c., yellow-green on green.	75 c., brown on orange.
10 c., rose-red.	1 fr., olive-green on toned.
20 c., red and green.	2 fr., violet on lilac.
25 c., blue.	5 frs., lilac on pale lilac.
30 c., cinnamon on drab.	

Rate, 100 c. = 1 fr. = 9½d.

SIAM.

Type 48. Centre in first colour. Perf. 14.

1 att, green and yellow.	8 atts, olive-bistre & black.
2 atts, grey and violet.	12 ,, pale blue and blue.
3 ,, green.	24 ,, pale & deep red-brown.
4 ,, pale red and sepia.	1 tical, bistre & deep blue.
5 ,, rose and carmine.	

Rate, 64 atts = 1 tical = 1s. 6d.

SWITZERLAND.

Type 9. Perf. 11½. New wmk. as Type 13.

* 5 c., green. † 10 c., vermilion.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 fr. = 9½d.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Wmk. Cr. and A. Perf. 12½ x 12.

‡ 9d., orange.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRIA.

1906. Numerals in colour of stamp. s. d.
10 h., carmine 0 2
20 h., brown 0 3
25 h., ultramarine 0 4

AUSTRIAN CRETE.

1906. Surcharged on Austrian issue as above.
5 c. on 5 h., blue-green. 0 1 | 10 c. on 10 h., carmine. 0 2

CANADA.

1906. Postage Due.
5 c., purple 0 4

JHIND.

1903-6. Service. King's Head.
2 a., purple 2 6 | 8 a., magenta 6 0
4 a., olive-green 4 0 | 1 r., carmine and green 10 0

MOHÉLI.

1906. "Name in tablet" type.

1 c., black and red on azure	0 1
2 c., brown and blue on yellow	0 1
4 c., claret and blue	0 1
5 c., yellow-green and carmine	0 1
10 c., red and blue	0 2
20 c., red and blue on green	0 3
25 c., blue and red	0 4
30 c., brown and blue	0 5
35 c., black and red on yellow	0 6
40 c., red and blue on straw	0 6
50 c., brown and red on azure	0 9
75 c., black and red on orange	1 0
1 fr., sage-green and red	1 3
2 frs., purple and red on flesh	2 8
5 frs., purple and blue	5 6

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

1905. King's Head. Single wmk.
50 c., lilac and violet 25 0

NATAL.

1902-3. King's Head. Single wmk.
2s. 6d., purple 8 0

SALVADOR.

Cat. No.	1900-6. Various issues. Revised prices.	
257	1 c., vermilion	2 0
268	3 c. on 12 c., purple	4 0
265	5 c. on 24 c., slate-blue	5 0
267	5 c. on 1 p., yellow	6 0
288	2 c. on 12 c., purple	6 0
290	2 c. on 12 c., "	6 0
805	2 c. on 12 c., green	5 0
806	3 c. on 12 c., "	7 6
321	1 c. on 12 c., carmine	7 6
324	2 c. on 12 c., green	4 0
827	5 c. on 24 c., blue	2 6
829	2 c. on 12 c., green	6 0
880	3 c. on 12 c., "	3 0
888	1 c. on 2 c., pale green	15 0
784	25 c., orange	2 6

N.B.—Many of the above can be supplied in pairs, if desired.

SIAM.

1906. New Types.
1 att, yellow and green 0 1
2 atts, purple and blue-green 0 1
3 ,, yellow-green 0 2
4 ,, grey and red 0 3
5 ,, carmine 0 3
8 ,, black and ochre 0 4
12 ,, indigo 0 6
24 ,, brown 0 10
1 tical, blue and orange-brown 2 3

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New York: STANLEY GIBBONS, Incorporated, 198 Broadway.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 14, Vol. IV.
(Whole No. 92).

6 OCTOBER, 1906.

ONE PENNY.

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Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



PERSIA.

Oct., 1903. Stamps with the
Shah's head, overprinted with
the above curious design in
different colours.

4, 8, and 16 chahis;
3 and 4 krans.

This set of five stamps is catalogued
at 18s., unused.

The Special Bargain price for the
set of five rare stamps, **UNUSED,**
is **7/- post-free.**

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.
Foreign and Colonial readers will be supplied with these bargains if they dispatch their orders within one week of receipt of the number containing the offer.

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Stamps Distributed Week ending September 22nd.

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BRAZIL. (90)

Type 43. Perf. 11, 11½. Wmk. at 1905 issue.

* 1000 r., claret and pale green.

Exchange rate, 1000 reis = 1s. 6d.

HAYTI. (90)

New designs, oblong stamp, dated 1906. Perf. 12.

1 c. de g., deep blue.

2 c. de g., yellow.

3 c. de g., slate-grey.

7 c. de g., green.

These stamps are nearly similar to those noted in "G.S.W." No. 88, except that they are for internal postage only, whereas the others were intended for external use. The exchange rate is lower, as these stamps do not have to be paid for in U.S. gold.

Rate, 100 c. de g. = 1s. 2d.

SWITZERLAND. (91)

Type 9. Perf. 11½. New wmk. as Type 13.

† 10 c., vermilion.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 fr. = 9½d.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BOSNIA.

1900. Type 3. s. d.

1 krona, carmine	used	0	4
2 kronen, ultramarine	"	1	3
5 " deep blue-green	"	3	0

GREECE.

1861-2. Athens print. With figures at back.

20 l., Prussian blue on bluish (No. 18)	used	10	0
20 l., steel-blue on yellowish (No. 19)	"	6	0

HAYTI.

1906. New types.

1 c., blue	0	1	3	c., slate	0	1
2 c., yellow	0	1	7	c., green	0	2

INDIA.

1883-99. Service. Queen's Head.

3 pies, carmine (No. 537a)	1	0
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RUSSIA.

1906. New types.

5 roubles, pale blue, deep blue and green	used	6	0
10 " pale grey, scarlet and yellow	"	6	0

SUDAN.

1903. Provisional.

5 m. on 5 p., brown and green	0	8	
5 m. " " "	used	0	8

1903-6. Official. Surcharged O.S.G.S.

2 p., black and blue	used	0	4
1 m., brown and pink (round stops)	"	0	9

1904. Army Official.

1 m., brown and carmine (large surch.)	used	0	4
1 m. " " (small surch.)	"	4	0
1 m. " " (1 No. 203)	"	4	0

1905. Army Service.

2 m., green and brown	used	0	3
5 p., brown and green	"	10	0

SWITZERLAND.

1906. Type 9. Granite paper. New wmk. Perf. 11½.

10 pf., vermilion	0	2
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WURTEMBERG.

1881-1903. Official Stamps. Type 61.

10 pf., rose (No. 307)	0	3
20 " ultramarine (" 308)	0	5
2 " grey (" 314)	0	1
3 " brown (" 315)	0	1
50 " marone (" 321)	1	0
30 " black and orange (" 323)	0	8
40 " " carmine (" 324)	0	9

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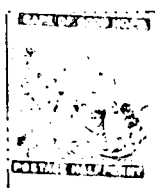
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GRATIS STAMPS, Nos. 41 and 42.

READERS in Great Britain should receive with this number the two stamps described below. Subscribers residing out of Great Britain can have the gratis stamps sent to them once in six months on receipt of an addressed envelope and postage.

(This course has to be adopted in order to comply with the rules of the British Post Office.)

In the annexed spaces our British readers should find ONE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE ½d. STAMP, and ONE CEYLON 5c. STAMP, both used.



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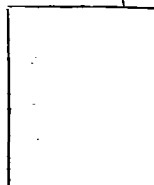
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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 15, Vol. IV.
(Whole No. 93).

13 OCTOBER, 1906.

ONE PENNY.

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For G.S.W. Readers.



BRITISH
CENTRAL AFRICA.

July, 1898. Type 10. Perf. 12.

1d., red and blue.

The Catalogue price of the above
stamp is 3s., used.

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TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

IN this column we shall give EVERY WEEK a list of stamps distributed by our New Issue Department, together with indications as to how far we have been able to carry out the distribution. We think this will be of service to Box-holders, as it will enable them to identify at a glance the stamps they have received.

We shall also give the exchange rates used to determine the face value of certain stamps in English currency.

Some stamps are sent at special prices, owing to the fact that we have to pay more than face value for them.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

Stamps Distributed Week ending September 29th.

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* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of *G.S.W.*, in which reference was made to that country in this column.

MALDIVES.

Small supply just received; full particulars next week. Do not order these stamps, as we only have a few for our older Box-holders. Will be distributed at ordinary prices.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. (90)

Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12 x 11½.

† 1d., carmine.

‡ 2d., mauve.

VICTORIA. (88)

Type 59. Perf. 12 x 12½. Wmk. Crown and A.

* 5d., chocolate.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. (91)

Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12½ x 12.

‡ 9d., orange.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1900. Type 7.

1d., violet and carmine-rose, used 0
4d. ,, olive-green ,, 1

DUTCH INDIES.

1892-5. Type 5.

12½ c., grey. 1

1902. Type 11.

20 c., greenish slate, used 0

FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.

1904-5. Stamps of Indo-China surcharged in Chinese only (CHINE omitted).

2 c., claret on yellow (A 87) 12
5 c., deep green (A 88) 8
10 c., rose (A 89) 15
15 c., brown on azure 10

GAMBIA.

1902. King's Head. Single wmk.

25., deep slate and orange (No. 54) 7

GRENADA.

1904-6. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

½d., purple and green 0
1d. ,, carmine 1
2d. ,, brown 1
2½d. ,, ultramarine 2

GWALIOR.

1902. Service. Queen's Head.

2 a., violet 1

HONG KONG.

1904. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

20 c., grey-black and chestnut, used 0

MAURITIUS.

1879-80. Type 22.

17 c., rose, used 1

NORWAY.

1905. Provisionals. Variety on THIN paper.

1 kr. on 2 sk., buff-orange 3

SIAM.

1906. New type.

1 att., green and yellow, used 0
2 ,, blue and purple ,, 0
3 ,, green ,, 2
4 ,, red and slate ,, 3
12 ,, blue ,, 3
24 ,, chocolate ,, 6

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

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No. 16, Vol. IV.
(Whole No. 64).

20 OCTOBER, 1906.

ONE PENNY.

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Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



GREAT BRITAIN

1902-4, King's Head.

£1, green.

The CATALOGUE PRICE of this stamp is 10s., used.

We have obtained a small supply and can offer them at a

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE,
of 7s. each post-free.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

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NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

IN this column we shall give EVERY WEEK a list of stamps distributed by our New Issue Department, together with indications as to how far we have been able to carry out the distribution. We think this will be of service to Box-holders, as it will enable them to identify at a glance the stamps they have received.

We shall also give the exchange rates used to determine the face value of certain stamps in English currency.

Some stamps are sent at special prices, owing to the fact that we have to pay more than face value for them.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

Stamps Distributed Week ending October 6th.

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No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

AUSTRIA. (91)

Numerals same colour as stamp. Perf. 13½, 13.

5 h., yellow-green. New shade.

Rate, 100 h. = 1 kr. = 10½d.

BELGIUM.

Head of King Leopold. New shade.

10 c., rose-carmine.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 fr. = 9½d.

GOLD COAST.

Wmk. Mull. Cr. and C.A. Perf. 14.

* 2½d., lilac and ultramarine (Ord. paper).

* 6d., lilac and mauve (Chalky paper).

MALDIVE ISLANDS. (93)

Current stamps of Ceylon, surcharged "MALDIVES" in black.

* 2 c., orange-brown.

* 5 c., lilac.

* 15 c., blue.

* 25 c., pale-brown.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 R. = 1s. 4½d.

We received an extremely small supply of these stamps, only sufficient to distribute to our oldest box-holders.

We have a large quantity on order, and the distribution will be completed when we receive a further supply. It is however quite possible that the next supply will be quite different, as the issue was very limited.

NEW ZEALAND. (90)

Type 30. Wmk. NZ and Star. Perf. 14.

† 5d., sepia.

TRINIDAD.

Type 10. Wmk. Mull. Cr. and C.A.

† 2½d., ultramarine (New colour. Ord. paper).

† 6d., lilac and black (Chalky paper).

Type 11. Wmk. C.A. over Crown. Perf. 14.

* 5s., purple and mauve (Chalky paper).

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1899-1900. Type 69. s. d.

16 c., orange 4 0

AUSTRIA.

1906. Numerals in colour of stamp.

5 h., green 0 1
30 h., red-lilac 0 5

AUSTRIAN CRETE.

1906. Surcharged on Austrian issue as above.

5 c. on 5 h., yellow-green 0 1

GOLD COAST.

1902-6. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

	Ordinary.	Chalky.
1d., lilac and carmine	0 3	0 2
2d., " orange-red	0 4	0 3
3d., " orange	—	0 5
2s. 6d., " yellow	—	3 3

NEW ZEALAND.

1902-6. Wmk. type 41. Perf. 14.

2d., mauve (288) used 0 1
3d., brown (290) 0 2
5d., sepia (293) " 0 4
6d., rose-carmine (296) " 0 4
1s., orange-brown (297) " 0 4

NORTH BORNEO.

1897. Type 34.

1 c., black and bistre-brown used 0 3

1901-4. Surcharged "BRITISH PROTECTORATE."

10 c., brown and slate-lilac used 0 8

RUSSIAN LEVANT.

1903-4. Russian stamps, laid vertically, surcharged.

20 paras on 4 k., carmine used 0 2
1 pi. on 10 k., blue " 0 1
2 " 20 k., red and blue " 0 4
5 " 50 k., green and purple " 1 0
7 " 70 k., orange and brown " 1 6
10 " 1 r. " " " " " " 2 0

TRINIDAD.

1904-6. Britannia type. Multiple wmk.

1d., black on red 0 3
1d., " " (C) 0 2
6d., lilac and black (C) 0 8

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391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 17, Vol. IV.
(Whole No. 95).

27 OCTOBER, 1906.

ONE PENNY.

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Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



Service

PERSIA.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1903. Types as above, overprinted with
the word "Service."

1, 2, 5, and 10 chahi.

1, 2, 5, and 10 kran.

This rare Official Set is priced 14/3 unused, but no
price in Catalogue used.

Our **SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE** for
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JOHOR.

1892-94. Type 1. s. d.
3 c., purple and carmine . . . used 0 3

LIBERIA.

1904. Provisional. Type 41.
1 c. on 5 c. on 6 c., green, surcharge inverted 6 0

SALVADOR.

1905-6. Provisional. Type 85.
1 c. on 13 c., red-brown . . . 0 9

SPAIN.

1905. Type 52. . . used 0 1
15 c., violet

SPANISH OFFICES IN MOROCCO.

1903. Type 52 of Spain, overprinted with type M2.
5 c., green . . . used 0 1
10 c., red . . . " 0 2

SWITZERLAND.

1889-98. Type 9. Granite paper.
12 c., deep bright blue (No. 165b) . . . used 0 1
1900. Type 11.
5 c., green (No. 168) . . . used 0 1
1905. Type 10. Wmk. Type 13.
25 c., pale blue . . . used 0 1

TASMANIA.

1902-3. Wmk. V and Crown, type 31.
1d., rose-red (No. 199), perf. 12½ . . . used 0 2
2d., violet (No. 205), perf. 11 . . . " 0 2

TURKEY.

1905. Type 23. . . used 0 1
20 p., rose . . . " 0 1
1 pl., blue . . . " 0 1
1905. For printed matter. Type 23, overprinted with Type 64.
20 p., rose . . . used 0 2

UNITED STATES.

1881-2. Type 36.
10 c., red-brown (No. 236A) . . . used 0 3
1895. Postage Due. Type 252. Wmk. U.S.P.S.
2 c., lake . . . used 0 1

ISSUES FOR REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

1905. Types 15 and 16. Retouched dies.
1 c., yellow-green (No. 116) . . . used 0 1
2 c., rose (No. 117) . . . " 0 1

VENEZUELA

1896. Type 35. General Miranda Commemoration.
25 c., yellow . . . used 0 2

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.
CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.
NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

FOR

Collectors of King's Heads

NOT a few Stamp Collectors have started collecting with King's Heads. No doubt they thought they had chosen a simple task that would give them little trouble for many a long day.

They argued that current King's Heads would undergo little if any change for many years, and most people would have been inclined to agree with them.

But one fine morning there arrived from Gibraltar a half-penny stamp which heralded a change of watermark from single CA to multiple CA.

There was a rush to fill up blanks, but many have been caught by the rise in prices, especially those who treated King's Heads as common current rubbish too bad picked up at any time.

But those who have been specially collecting King's Heads can now compliment themselves on a general all round substantial rise in value on their first King's Heads.

We have prepared a special album for King's Head collectors which we call "**THE KING'S OWN.**" It contains 100 pages

of sumptuous plate paper, each page ornamented with a neat border of neutral grey, with a quadrillé background as a guide to the proper and regular spacing of the stamps. Size, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Price, in Cloth, post-free, 8s.; or in three-quarters morocco, 21s. 8d. post-free.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

What

It is most important that you should have a nice Album for the housing and display of your Stamp Collection, however small or large your Collection may be. A Stamp Album is to a stamp collection what a frame is to a picture. A nice album is the making of a collection. It has much the same effect as a fine frame in the setting of a picture. Good stamps in a nondescript book

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lack importance, and invite the natural inference that they are not worth the expenditure of a few shillings on a decent album. Besides, you don't want, when you are showing your stamps to your friends, to be always trotting out the worn-out excuse, "You see, old chappie, I haven't mounted my stamps in a proper album yet."

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If you want a good album let us send you our catalogue, post free, which will give you full particulars of the grand range of albums that we keep in stock from sixpence to many pounds. As a start, our "Improved No. O" with its 176 pages and spaces for 4,700, and 50 stamps gratis with each album, at 1s. 3d., post-free, is

Using?

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STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.,

391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 18, Vol. IV.
(Whole No. 96).

3 NOVEMBER, 1906.

ONE PENNY.

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Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



TONGA.

June, 1894. Provisionals.

Types as above surcharged
with new value.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 4d., lake, error "surcharged."

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1s., sepia " " "

The above errors are catalogued at 5s. each unused.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

2s. 6d. each.

Or 4s. 6d. for the two, post-free.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

Foreign and Colonial readers will be supplied with these bargains if they dispatch their orders within one week of receipt of the number containing the offer.

ME AND MYN LIMITED

Is the title of a brilliant

PHILATELIC STORY

Of exceptional interest written for

GIBBONS ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

STAMP WEEKLY ❖

By An Eminent and
Popular NOVELIST

Who is also an Eminent Philatelist

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HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, W.C. CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

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Wholesale Agents: SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1 AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

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TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

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We shall also give the exchange rates used to determine the face value of certain stamps in English currency.

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Stamps Distributed Week ending October 20th.

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Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

BARBADOS.

Tercenary Stamp. Wmk. Mult. Cr. and C.A. Ord. paper.

1d., black, green, and blue.

BRAZIL. (92)

Pan-American Celebration Stamp.

† 100 r., carmine. | † 200 r., blue.

Rate, 1000 r. = 1s. 8d.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES. (89)

Wmk. Mult. Cr. and C.A. Ord. paper.

1 c., green (new colour).

* 4 c., black and rose-carmine (new shade).

Rate, 100 c. = 81 = 2s. 6d.

NEW ZEALAND. (94)

Wmk. NZ and Star. Perf. 14.

† 1s., orange-brown.

NICARAGUA. (88)

1906 issue. Type 62. Official.

1 c., green. | 2 c., rose.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 peso = 1s. 4½d.

Type 36. Surcharged CABO inverted.

† 5 c., blue (Special price 2s.).

ROUMANIA.

Jubilee issue, dated 1866-1906.

1 b., black and bistre.	10 b., black and carmine.
3 b., " red-brown.	15 b., " violet-blue.
5 b., " green.	40 b., " brown.

1 l., black and vermilion.

Rate, 100 b. = 1 leu = 10½d.

ST. VINCENT.

King. Mult. Chalky.

† 1s., green and carmine.

SWITZERLAND. (92)

Type 9. New wmk. as Type 12.

† 5 c., green.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 fr. = 9½d.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BARBADOS.

1906. *Tercenary Commemoration. Multiple wmk. s. d.*
1d., black, green and blue 0 2

BRAZIL.

1906. *Congress Commemoration Stamps.*
100 reis, rose 0 3
200 " blue 0 6

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1906. *Type 3. Multiple wmk. New plates.*
1 c., green 0 1
3 c., brown 0 2

JHIND.

1904. *Queen's Head.*
3 pies, carmine 0 6

NATAL.

1902-3. *King's Head. Single wmk.*
2s. 6d., purple used 5 0

NICARAGUA.

1904-6. *Province of Zelaya. Type 15 handstamped type Z.3.*
5 c., carmine (No. 431) used 0 8
5 c., " inverted " " 2 0
5 c., blue (No. 431a) " " 0 8
5 c., " inverted " " 2 0

Type 36, similarly hand-stamped.

5 c., blue (No. 439) used 0 8

Type 36, overprinted CABO, large type.

1 c., green.	used.	used.
1 c., " inverted.	0 1 ...	0 1
2 c., red.	0 8 ...	—
3 c., purple.	0 2 ...	0 2
3 c., purple.	0 3 ...	—
4 c., vermilion.	0 4 ...	0 4
5 c., blue, black surcharge.	— ...	0 3
5 c., " violet.	— ...	0 3
5 c., " " inverted.	— ...	2 6
10 c., yellow-brown.	0 10 ...	0 3
10 c., " " inverted.	— ...	4 0

1906. *Official. Type 62.*

1 c., green (No. 787) 0 1 ... —
2 c., rose (No. 788) 0 1 ... —

PATIALA.

1887. *Service. Indian stamp, overprinted with type 23, all in red.*
2 a., blue 0 6
2 a., " used 0 3

ROUMANIA.

1906. *Jubilee issue.*
1 b., black and bistre 0 1
3 b., " red-brown 0 1
5 b., " green 0 1
10 b., " carmine 0 2
15 b., " violet-blue 0 3

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.
CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.
NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

BE IN TIME

**DON'T FAIL to Read, Mark,
Learn, and Inwardly Digest
The Shrewd**

FORECAST OF PRICES

By A WELL-KNOWN EXPERT

*In this number of **Gibbons Stamp Weekly***

**And send us, as early as possible, your
WANT LIST of the stamps which he
has so unerringly indicated for a rise**

Of some of the Stamps mentioned we have very few left, and it must be First Come, First Served.

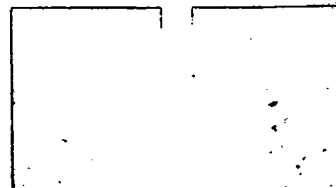
**STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.,
391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.**

GRATIS STAMPS, Nos. 43 and 44.

READERS in Great Britain should receive with this number the two stamps described below. Subscribers residing out of Great Britain can have the gratis stamps sent to them once in six months on receipt of an addressed envelope and postage.

(This course has to be adopted in order to comply with the rules of the British Post Office.)

*In the annexed spaces our British readers
should find ONE JAMAICA 1d. STAMP,
and ONE QUEENSLAND 2d. STAMP,
both used.*



STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

What

is to a stamp collection what a frame is to a picture. A nice album is the making of a collection. It has much the same effect as a fine frame in the setting of a picture. Good stamps in a nondescript book

Album

lack importance, and invite the natural inference that they are not worth the expenditure of a few shillings on a decent album. Besides, you don't want, when you are showing your stamps to your friends, to be always trotting out the worn-out excuse, "You see, old chappie, I haven't mounted my stamps in a proper album yet."

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If you have not got a good album, get one right away. When you have a fine album you will take a much greater pleasure in working up a collection that shall be worthy of it. In fact, there is nothing like a fine album for bracing up the stamp collector. He no longer takes all sorts and conditions of stamps. He no longer dabs in remnants with corners missing, perms. cut, or ventilation holes in the centre of the copy. A good, clean, respectable album shames the most careless of collectors into rejecting damaged stamps of the "half catalogue" persuasion.

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If you want a good album let us send you our catalogue, post free, which will give you full particulars of the grand range of albums that we keep in stock from sixpence to many pounds. As a start, our "Improved No. O" with its 176 pages and spaces for 4,700, and 50 stamps gratis with each album, at 1s. 3d., post-free, is

Using?

extraordinarily cheap, but the album of albums for the beginner is our latest published, known as "The Ideal Album," in which *all the Countries of the World* are compressed into one handy volume. Every stamp has its allotted space, so that you are never puzzled where to place a stamp. It is a marvel of cheapness at 10s. 9d., post-free, and 200 stamps, all different, are presented with each album.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.,
391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 19, Vol. IV.
(Whole No. 97).

10. NOVEMBER, 1906.

ONE PENNY

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Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



Four cents

NEGRI SEMBILAN

1899. Stamp as Type 3,
surcharged as Type 4.

1 c. on 15 c., green and mauve.

This stamp is very scarce, and is
catalogued at 15s., unused.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

UNUSED AND MINT

10s. post-free.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

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Stamps Distributed Week ending October 27th.

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Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

FRENCH CHINA.

Indo-Chine. Type 6. Surcharged CHINE.

20 c., red on green.

Special Rate, 100 c. = 1 fr. = 1s.

HOLLAND.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. Surcharged in red.

* 6½ c. on 20 c., ultramarine and black (Var. I).

Rate, 100 c. = 1 gld. = 1s. 8d.

PERSIA. (89)

Imperf. Surcharged PROVISOIRE.

* 10 ch., brown.

Rate, 20 ch. = 1 kr. = 5d.

SWITZERLAND. (96)

Type 9. Perf. 11½. New wmk. as Type 13.

2 c., ochre.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 fr. = 2½d.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

FRENCH CHINA.

1906. *Stamp of Indo-China, Type 6, surcharged CHINE.*

	s.	d.
20 c., red and green	0	4

HONG KONG.

1867. *Type 3. Wmk. Crown C.C.*

18 c., lilac (No. 19)	used	15	0
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JAIPUR.

1904-6. *Type 3.*

½ a., blue	used	0	1
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ROUMANIA.

1906. *Commemoration Issue.*

Error of Colour.

25 b., sage-green and black	7	6
---------------------------------------	---	---

25 b. " "	used	7	6
---------------------	------	---	---

SALVADOR.

1906. *Type 97. Thick paper.*

10 c., lilac and black	used	0	3
----------------------------------	------	---	---

24 c., carmine "	0	10
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26 c., chocolate "	1	0
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50 c., orange "	1	9
---------------------------	---	---

100 c., blue "	3	3
--------------------------	---	---

SWITZERLAND.

1888. *Type 10. Perf. 9½.*

20 c., orange	used	0	5
-------------------------	------	---	---

25 c., yellow-green	"	0	5
-------------------------------	---	---	---

40 c., grey	"	1	6
-----------------------	---	---	---

1 fr., marone	"	0	6
-------------------------	---	---	---

1906. *Type 9. New wmk.*

2 c., ochre	0	1
-----------------------	---	---

5 c., green	0	1
-----------------------	---	---

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

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By A WELL-KNOWN EXPERT

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 20, Vol. IV.
(Whole No. 98).

17 NOVEMBER, 1906.

ONE PENNY

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1 c. on 15 c., green and mauve.

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Stamps Distributed Week ending November 3rd.

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BOSNIA.

Pictorial Series. Perf. 12.

1 h., black	30 h., green
2 h., violet	35 h., slate-green
3 h., olive-green	40 h., orange-vermilion
5 h., dark green	45 h., terra cotta
6 h., brown	50 h., claret
10 h., carmine	1 kr., lake
20 h., sepia	2 kr., grey-green
25 h., indigo	5 kr., slate-blue

Rate, 100 h. = 1 kr. = 10½d.

BRAZIL. (96)

Type 43. Perf. 11, 11½. Wmk. as 1905 issue.

† 2000 r., claret and pale green.

Rate, 1000 reis = 1s. 6d.

DOMINICA.

Wmk. Cr. CC. Chalky paper.

† sd., green and brown.

‡ sjd., grey and ultramarine.

GOLD COAST. (94)

Wmk. Mult. Cr. and C.A. Chalky paper.

† 6d., lilac and mauve.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.

Unpaid letter stamps. Perf. 11½ × 12.

5 r., black and green	60 r., black and brown-lilac
10 r., " gray-violet	100 r., " violet-red
20 r., " brown-red	250 r., " blue
30 r., " vermilion	* 200 r., " carmine
50 r., " brown	* 500 r., " violet

Rate, 1000 reis = 4s. 6d.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. (93)

Wmk. Cr. and A. Perf. 12. Thick POSTAGE.

* 4d., orange-red.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BOSNIA.

November, 1906. <i>New Pictorial Stamps.</i>		s. d.
1 heller, black (View of Doboi)		0 1
2 " violet (View of Mostar)		0 1
3 " olive-green (Plima Tower at Jaice)		0 1
5 " green (Pass of Narcuta)		0 1
6 " brown (Ramatal)		0 2
10 " carmine (Valley of Urba)		0 2
20 " sepia (Bridge at Mostar)		0 3
25 " indigo (Seraievo)		0 4
30 " green (Post by beast of burden)		0 5
35 " slate-green (Tourists' Pavilion at Jezero)		0 6
40 " orange-vermilion (Mail w-ggon)		0 7
45 " terra-cotta (Market at Seraievo)		0 7
50 " claret (Postal Motor-car)		0 8
1 krona, lake (The Carsija at Seraievo)		1 3
2 kronen, grey-green (The Lucas Tower at Jaice)		2 6
5 " slate-blue (Emperor of Austria)		6 0

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1906. *Surcharged on Perak.*

\$2, green and carmine . . . used 5 0

1901. Type 4.

\$5, green and ultramarine . . . used 7 0

1904-6. Type 3. *Multiple wmk.*

3 c., black and brown	used 0 1
4 c., " carmine	" " 0 2
8 c., " ultramarine	" " 0 2
3 c., brown (new plate)	" " 0 1

GERMAN EMPIRE.

1902. Type 16, but inscribed DEUTSCHES REICH.

5 marks, lake and black . . . used 1 0

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

1906. *Provisionals. New surcharges.*

1 c. on 20 c., violet	0 3
2 c. on 1 p., lake	0 4
8 c. on 50 c., bistre-brown (thin 8)	0 6

PERAK.

1895-9. Type 3.

\$25, green and orange . . . used 30 0

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1904-6. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

10 c., purple and black on yellow	used 0 2
30 c., grey and carmine	" " 0 6
50 c., green	" " 0 6

SUDAN.

1905. *Army Service.*

1 m., brown and carmine	0 6
2 m., green and brown	1 0

TRINIDAD.

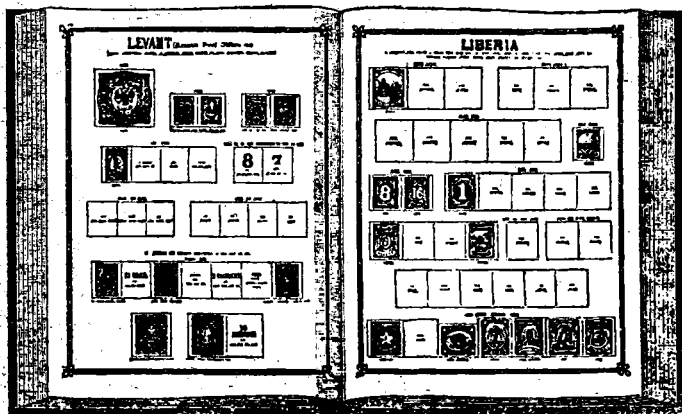
1906. Type 10. *Multiple wmk.*

2½d., ultramarine . . . 0 4

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.
CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.
NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

A GRAND CHRISTMAS PRESENT

With the view of providing our friends with a really fine Xmas present for young stamp collectors, we have just had an edition of our IDEAL ALBUM sumptuously bound in half-morocco, gilt edges and gilt lettered.



600 pages. Size—9½ x 11½ inches.

This beautifully bound edition is interleaved and offered at 25s., or post-free 25s. 9d.

THE IDEAL ALBUM

has been produced at great cost in response to a demand for a Simple Album, fully illustrated, with a square for each stamp, and omitting all perplexing minor varieties. This Ideal Album may be best described as Collecting made easy and pleasant.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.,

391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED TO OUR NEW ISSUE SERVICE?

If not, you run a very great risk of missing many valuable stamps. The sudden and unexpected changes that are being made in many of our **BRITISH COLONIALS** are certain to result in rarities. Already, for instance, the 5d. of Western Australia sent out in our new issue service at 10 per cent over face is now offering elsewhere at 10s.

BE IN TIME, and let us have your order to send you all the New Issues of your favourite countries.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.,

391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 21, Vol. IV.
(Whole No. 99).

24 NOVEMBER, 1906.

ONE PENNY.

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Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



MONTENEGRO

1897-8. View of Cetinje.

- 1 novice, bistre and blue.
- 2 novics, yellow and purple.
- 3 " green and brown.
- 5 " bistre and emerald.
- 10 " ultramarine and yellow.

Having purchased the sole trade rights in the Government Reminders of these Stamps for Great Britain, British Colonies, and America, we are able to offer the above beautiful set, which is missing in all small collections and in many very large ones, at the following bargain price:—

The set of Five Stamps, unused, with full gum, and guaranteed genuine originals,

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

9d. post-free.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

Foreign and Colonial readers will be supplied with these bargains if they dispatch their orders within one week of receipt of the number containing the offer.

ME AND MYN LIMITED

Is the title of a brilliant

PHILATELIC STORY

Of exceptional interest written for

GIBBONS & SONS
STAMP WEEKLY

By An Eminent and
Popular NOVELIST

Who is also an Eminent Philatelist

LONDON: STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, W.C. CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 193 BROADWAY.

Wholesale Agents: SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1 AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending November 10th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of *G.S.W.* in which reference was made to that country in this column.

AZORES.

Stamps intended for use in Azores, Angra, Horta, and Ponta Delgada. Perf. 11½-12.

- 2½ r., grey and red.
- 5 r., orange and black.
- 10 r., green and red.
- 20 r., lilac and red.
- 25 r., red and black.
- 50 r., blue and black.
- 75 r., brown and red.
- 100 r., blue and black.
- 200 r., violet and black.
- 300 r., blue and black on pink.
- 500 r., black and red on blue.

Rate, 1000 reis = 4s. 6d.

INDIA.

New Inscription, INDIA, POSTAGE & REVENUE. Perf. 14.

* ½ a., green.

Rate, 16 a. = B 1 = 1s. 4½d.

JAMAICA.

Mult. Wmk. Ord. Paper. New Colour.

* 1d., rose.

NEW ZEALAND. (96)

Wmk. N.Z. and Star. Perf. 14.

- ‡ 1s., orange-brown.
- ‡ 5s., bright vermilion.

Box-holders will remember that in *G.S.W.* No. 89 we advertised the distribution of the 5s. perf. 11. This perforation is now superseded by perf. 14, and those box-holders who did not receive the perf. 11 cannot expect to do so now. Those who did receive this stamp may consider themselves lucky, as it will probably become fairly scarce.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. (93)

New design. Wmk. W.A. and Cr. Perf. 14.

* 6d., mauve.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

CHILI.

1905. Type 27. s. d.
20 c., black and grey used 0

DUTCH INDIES.

1902-6. Types 11 and 13.
12½ c., deep blue used 0
1 gulden, violet " 0

FRENCH CHINA.

1906. Stamp of Indo-China, Type 6, surcharged CHINE.
25 c., blue (error, Chinese characters omitted) 7 0

HOI-HAO.

1901-4. Type 4 of Indo-China, overprinted.
1 c., black on azure (double overprint, one inverted) 7

HONGKONG.

1903. King's Head. Single wmk.
12 c., green and marone on yellow used 0 3

1904. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

20 c., black and chestnut used 0
30 c., grey-green and black " 0
50 c. " " magenta " 0

MADAGASCAR.

1904. Type 6.

1 c., purple on bluish, error imperf. 1

NATAL.

1904. Official. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

	unused.	used.
½d., green	—	0
1d., carnine	3	6
2d., red and olive-green	—	12
3d., purple and grey	17	6
6d., green and chocolate	30	0

Note.—Nos. 301 and 302 in the catalogue are not known with genuine surcharges, and should be omitted.

SWEDEN.

1891-1903. Type 11, 9, 12, and 13.

2 öre, indigo and yellow	0	0
5 " yellow-green	0	0
8 " purple	0	2
10 " bright carmine	0	2
15 " chestnut	0	3
20 " blue	0	4
25 " orange	0	4
30 " grey-brown	0	4
50 " olive-grey	0	4
1 krona, grey and carmine	1	6
5 kronor, blue	7	0

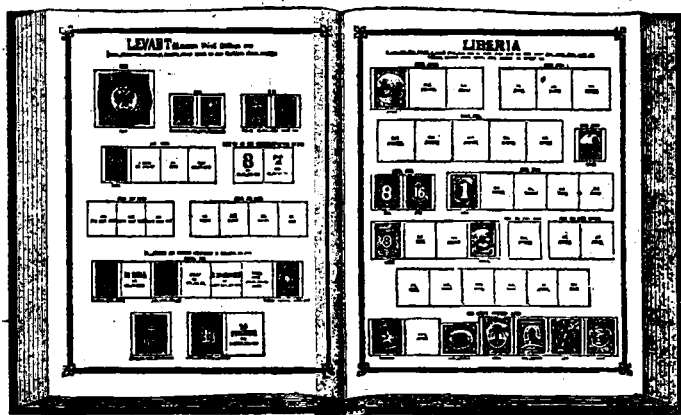
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CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

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600 pages. Size—9½ x 11½ inches.

This beautifully bound edition is interleaved and offered at 25s., or post-free 25s. 9d.

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has been produced at great cost in response to a demand for a Simple Album, fully illustrated, with a square for each stamp, and omitting all perplexing minor varieties. This Ideal Album may be best described as Collecting made easy and pleasant.

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391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

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BE IN TIME, and let us have your order to send you all the New Issues of your favourite countries.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.,

391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 22, Vol. IV.
(Whole No. 100).

1 DECEMBER, 1906.

ONE PENNY.

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Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



Ипocraca

1893

1893

ИИpaмaтaпaпa

MONTENEGRO.

1893. Special issue,
commemorative of the
Introduction of Printing.

BLACK OVERPRINT.

3, 5, 7, 10, 15, and 25 novics.

RED OVERPRINT.

10 and 25 novics.

The above Set of eight stamps is
catalogued at 17s. 10d., unused.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

for the Set of Eight Stamps,
unused and mint, **4s.**, post-free.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

Foreign and Colonial readers will be supplied with these bargains if they dispatch their orders within one week of receipt of the number containing the offer.

XMAS PRESENTS

Do you want to make a
surprise Xmas Present
to a Stamp Collecting
Friend?

If so, you can make a
note of any blanks you
know he wants to fill,
and send us a list, and
we will send you the
Stamps.

Or you can select from
our Set List a Set you
know he wants.

B E I N T I M E !

LONDON: STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, W.C. CITY BRANCH: 97 DRACHCHURCH STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

Wholesale Agents: SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1 AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending November 17th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

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The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of *G.S.W.* in which reference was made to that country in this column.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

Type 11. Perf. 14-15.

2s. 6d., blue-grey,

HOLLAND. (97)

Unpaid Letter Stamp. Surcharged in red.

† 6½ c. on 20 c., ultram. and black (Var. I).

HONG KONG.

Mult. Wmk. Chalky Paper.

* 2 c., green.

* 5 c., green and orange-brown.

Rate, 100 o. = \$1 = 2s. 6d.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. (98)

Wmk. Cr. and A. Perf. 12. Thick POSTAGE.

* 9d., brown-lake.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. (99)

New design. Wmk. WCr. A. Perf. 14.

‡ 6d., mauve.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUBED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BARBADOS.

1898. Jubilee issue. On blue paper, s. d.
1d., grey and carmine 7 6

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

1906. Type 11.
2s. 6d., grey-lilac 3 3

HOLLAND.

1906. Unpaid. Provisional.
6½ c. on 20 c., red and blue 0 3

JOHORE.

1904. Types 12 and 13.
1 c., lilac and green used 0 1
2 c. " orange " 0 1
3 c. " olive-black " 0 1
4 c. " carmine " 0 3
10 c. " black " 0 4

NEW ZEALAND.

1902. Cowan paper, Wmk. single-lined N Z and Star. Perf. 11.
1d., carmine (No. 255b) 8 0

PATIALA.

1892. Service. Queen.
1 a., plum 0 6
8 a., magenta 1 6

1903-6. Service. King.

2 a., purple 0 8
3 a., orange-brown 1 0
4 a., olive-green 1 6
8 a., magenta 2 0
1 r., green and carmine 6 0

SARAWAK.

1899-1901. Type 18.
12 c., lilac used 0 4

SIAM.

1906. Type 48.
4 a., pale red and sepia used 0 2
12 a., blue " 0 2
24 a., red-brown " 0 4
1 t., bistre and deep blue " 1 0

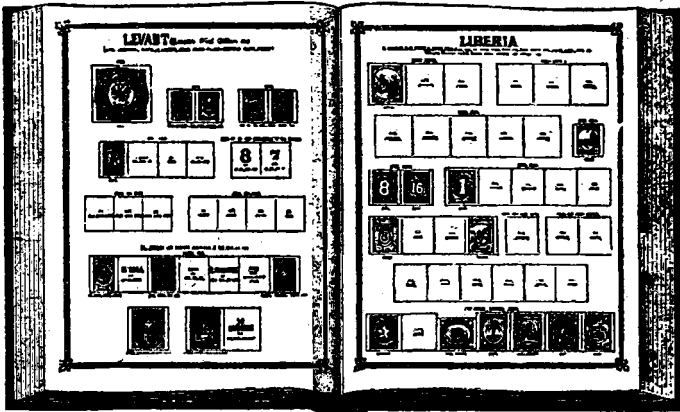
STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 39, STRAND, LONDON.

CITY BRANCH: 97, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

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600 pages. Size— $9\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

This beautifully bound edition is interleaved and offered at 25s., or post-free 25s. 9d.

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STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.,

391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

XMAS PRESENTS.

The most popular Album
ever published is
admitted to be

THE IMPERIAL

It extends to three fine volumes.
The size of the page is 8½ × 11 inches.
On the left-hand page is a full, illustrated, descriptive catalogue, and on the right are numbered spaces for the stamps comprised in the catalogue opposite.

VOL. I.—STAMPS OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

VOL. II.—STAMPS OF EUROPE AND COLONIES, & POSSESSIONS OF EUROPEAN STATES.

VOL. III.—FOREIGN COUNTRIES, EXCEPT EUROPE AND ITS POSSESSIONS.

Vol. I.—Great Britain and Colonies.
526 pages. About 1800 illustrations.

- No. 5.—Cloth, gilt lettered, 10/9; post-free, 10/9.
- No. 7.—Half-bound, gilt edges, 15/-; post-free, 15/9.
- No. 8.—Half-bound, green morocco, gilt edges, 25/-; post-free, 26/-.
- No. 9.—Half-bound, finest green Levant morocco, bevelled edges, patent expanding lock, 50/-; post-free, 51/-.

Vol. II.—Stamps of Europe and its Colonies and Possessions.
544 pages. 1700 illustrations.

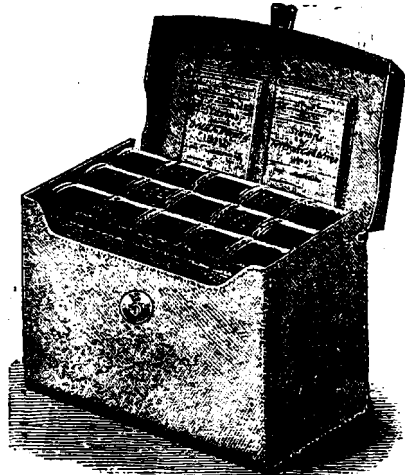
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- No. 67.—Half-bound, 17/6; post-free, 18/3.
- No. 68.—Half green morocco, 27/6; post-free, 28/6.
- No. 69.—Half-bound, finest green Levant morocco, patent expanding lock, 50/-; post-free, 51/-.

Vol. III.—Foreign Countries, except Europe and its Possessions.
412 pages. 1500 illustrations.

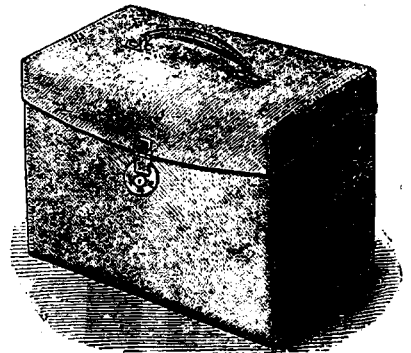
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- No. 97.—Half-bound, 15/-; post-free, 15/9.
- No. 98.—Half-bound, green morocco, 22/6; post-free, 23/3.
- No. 99.—Half-bound, finest green Levant morocco, patent expanding lock, 45/-; post-free, 45/9.

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IMPERIAL STAMP ALBUMS



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Price 30s. Carriage extra.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 23, Vol. IV.
(Whole No. 101).

8 DECEMBER, 1906.

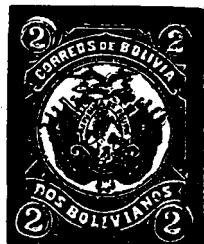
ONE PENNY.

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Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



BOLIVIA.

1897. Types 9 to 16. Perf. 12.

- 1 c., olive-green.
- 2 c., vermilion.
- 5 c., blue-green.
- 10 c., brown-purple.
- 20 c., black and lake.
- 50 c., orange.
- 1 bol., blue.
- 2 bol., red, yellow, green, and black.

The Catalogue price of the above
Stamps is 13s. 8d.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

For the Set of Eight, unused and mint.
7s. 6d. post-free.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

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If so, you can make a
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and send us a list, and
we will send you the
Stamps.

Or you can select from
our Set List a Set you
know he wants.

B E I N T I M E !

LONDON: STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, W.C. CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

Wholesale Agents: SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1 ABERN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending November 24th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

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EGYPT.

Type 23. *Wmk. Crescent and Star, Chalky paper.*
4 mills, vermilion.

Rate, 1000 mills. = 100 pl. = £1. 1s.

FRANCE.

Type 16, modified. *New value.*

* 35 c., deep violet.

Type 13. *New value.*

* 45 c., blue and green.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 fr. = 9½d.

INDIA. (99)

New inscription INDIA, POSTAGE & REVENUE. Perf. 14.

† ½ a., green.

Rate, 16 a. = R 1 = 1s. 4½d.

MAURITANIA.

Type 2. *New value.*

35 c., black on yellow.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 fr. = 9½d.

NEW ZEALAND. (89)

Postage Due Stamps. Wmk. NZ and Star.

½d., red and green (perf. 11).

2d. " " (" 14).

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ABYSSINIA.

1904. <i>Overprinted with type 5, in violet.</i>		s.	d.
Cat. No.			
51.	½ g., green	0	6
52.	½ g., red	1	0
53.	1 g., blue	1	3
56.	8 g., lilac	used	4 0

1905. *Surcharged as type 6.*

67.	80 on 4 g., claret	3	0
70.	3.20 on 16 g., black	6	0
72.	05 on ½ g., green	2	0
73.	05 on ½ g., "	2	0

1906. *Overprinted with type 8.*

76.	05 on ½ g., green	0	6
77.	10 on ½ g., red	0	6
78.	20 on 1 g., blue	0	9
79.	40 on 2 g., brown	1	3
80.	80 on 4 g., claret	2	6
81.	1.60 on 8 g., lilac	4	0
81.	1.60 on 8 g., "	used	4 0
82.	3.20 on 16 g., black	7	6

BOSNIA.

1901-1906. *Black numerals. Perf. 12½.*

35 h., deep blue	used	0	4
40 h., orange	"	0	4
45 h., greenish blue	"	0	6

GOLD COAST.

1906. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

6d., lilac and mauve		0	8
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JOHORE.

1884-86. *Straits Settlements, overprinted.*

2 c., rose (No. 7)		10	0
2 c., " (No. 16)		10	0
2 c., " (")	used	10	0

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1892-99. *Types 35 and 37.*

25 c., purple and green (No. 93)	used	0	4
4 c., on 5 c., brown (No. 96)	"	0	6

1902-4. *King's Head. Single wmk.*

Cat. No.		unused.	used.
105.	5 c., lilac on white	0	3 0 3
106.	8 c., purple on blue	0	6 0 6
107.	10 c., lilac and black on yellow	1	0 0 4
109.	30 c., grey and carmine	—	2 0
110.	50 c., green and carmine	4	0 —
111.	\$1, green and black	7	6 —
112.	\$2, lilac and black	12	6 —
113.	\$5, green and orange	30	0 —
115.	3 c., lilac	1	0 0 6
116.	4 c., purple on red	0	6 0 2
117.	8 c., " blue	1	0 0 3

UNITED STATES.

1902-3. *"Series 1902."*

\$1, grey-black	used	1	6
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No. 3.—The Sixpenny Packet of sed Colonial Stamps contains 12 varieties, including Natal, Ceylon, India H.M.S., Cape of Good Hope, British Guiana, Mauritius, Tasmania, New South Wales Service, Victoria, Jamaica, South Australia, New Zealand, etc. All different. Post-free, 7d.

No. 4.—The Shilling Packet of Used and Unused Foreign Stamps contains 50 varieties, including French Soudan, Spain, Bulgaria, Portugal, Southern Nigeria, Italy, Turkey, Finland, Brazil, Roumania, Portugal, Argentine Republic, Ecuador, Salvador, Greece, Mexico, Shanghai, Philippine Isles, Japan, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/1.

No. 5.—The Shilling Packet of Colonial Stamps contains 25 varieties, including Cyprus, Natal, Jamaica, India, Victoria ½d. rose, surcharged Ceylon, Straits Settlements, India Service, Queensland, Hong Kong, Barbados, Western Australia, South Australia, Centennial New South Wales, Mauritius, Malta, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/1.

No. 6.—The Eighteenpenny Packet of Used Foreign Stamps contains 100 varieties, including Mauritius, Hong Kong, Finland, Japan 15 and 25 sen, Barbados, Chili, Brazil, Greece, Russia, Porto Rico, India envelope, Jamaica, Belgium, Spain, Canada, etc. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/7.

No. 7.—The Two Shilling Packet of Rare Used and Unused Foreign Stamps contains 100 varieties, including Porto Rico, Colombia, New Zealand, Canada, rare Turkish, Dutch Indies, Ceylon, Mozambique, Mauritius, Portugal, French Colonies, Orange River Colony, Cyprus, Norway, Costa Rica, Belgium, West Australia, Chili, Egypt, Bavaria, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/1.

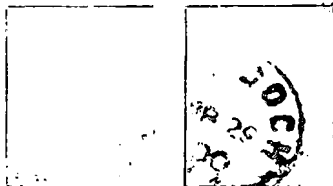
No. 8.—The Five Shilling Packet of Obsolete Stamps contains 100 varieties, including, amongst others, Victoria newsband, Western Australia provisional, India H.M.S., British Guiana, Cyprus 2½d., Argentine, Greece, Liberia, British South Africa, Mauritius, provisional Cuba, Hungary 25 kr., Mexico, Bavaria, Uruguay, Transvaal, old Egyptian, old Swiss, Turkey, Peru, Tunis, Queensland, Spain, Porto Rico, Canada, Chili, old Tasmania, old Japan 15 and 25 sen, Siam, Brazil, Sarawak, and others rare. This packet contains no stamps of the present issue, and is well worth 10/-. Post-free, 5/1.

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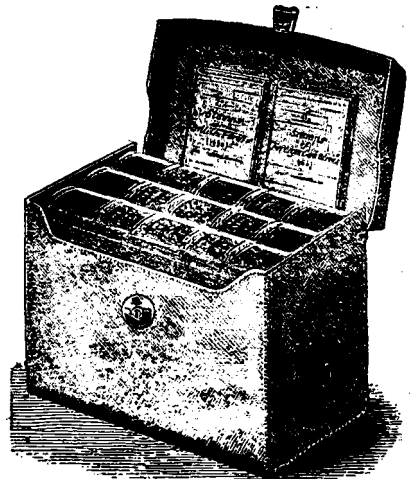
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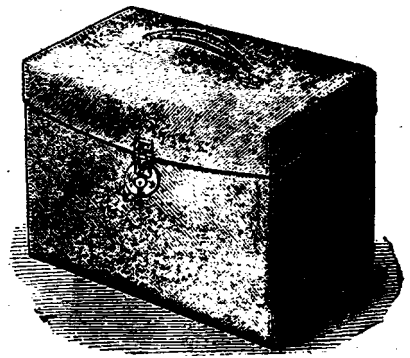
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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 24, Vol. IV.
(Whole No. 102).

15 DECEMBER, 1906.

ONE PENNY.

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Do you want to make a surprise Xmas Present to a Stamp Collecting Friend?

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PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

BRITISH GUIANA. (89)

Ship type. Multiple wmk. Chalky paper.

† 6 c., black and blue.

BRUNEI.

Labuan, Type 42. Surcharged BRUNEI in red.

* 2 c., black and violet

* 4 c. on 3 c., black and brown

* 3 c., black and brown

* 8 c., black and vermilion

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5 c., deep green (carm.)

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20 c., red on green (blk.)

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30 c., brown on cream (blk.)

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50 c., light brown (blk.)

* 75 c., black on orange (carm.)

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5 frs., lilac on toned (blk.)

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20 c., olive-green

1 gld., violet

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FRANCE. (101)

Sémeuse modified, earth not showing. Perf. 14 x 13½.

10 c., vermilion

† 45 c., blue and green (Type 13).

HAYTI. (92)

Stamps for external postage, dated 1906.

† 1 c., green

† 2 c., vermilion

† 3 c., brown

† 4 c., lake

† 5 c., indigo-blue

† 7 c., slate-grey

† 8 c., carmine-rose

† 10 c., orange-vermilion

† 15 c., sage-green

† 20 c., greenish blue

† 50 c., orange-red

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10 c., vermilion.

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MAURITIUS. (89)

Arms type. Multiple wmk.

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4 c., black and carmine on blue.

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25 b., ultramarine and black | 50 b., yellow, brown and black
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CHAMBA.

1902. Service. Queen's Head. s. d.
2 a., violet 2 6

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1905. Type 32.
1 c., black and blue used 0 2
2 c. " lilac " 0 2
5 c. " lake " 0 2

FRANCE.

1906. Types 15, and 16 modified.
10 c., vermilion 0 2
35 c., deep violet 0 6
45 c., green and blue 0 7

GREECE.

1906. Olympic Games. Types 19 to 26.
1 l., brown used 0 1
2 l., grey-black " 0 1
3 l., orange " 0 1
5 l., green " 0 1
10 l., red " 0 1
20 l., mauve " 0 2
25 l., blue " 0 2
30 l., purple " 0 4
40 l., sepia " 0 6
50 l., marone " 0 3
1 dr., grey-black " 1 2

HAYTI.

1906. New types. Internal postage.
1 c. de g., blue 0 1
2 c. " yellow 0 1
3 c. " slate 0 1
7 c. " green 0 2

External postage.

1 c. de p., green 0 1
2 c. " vermilion 0 2
3 c. " brown 0 2
4 c. " lake 0 4
5 c. " indigo 0 5
7 c. " slate 0 6
8 c. " carmine 0 7
10 c. " orange-vermilion 0 8
15 c. " green 0 10
20 c. " greenish blue 1 4
50 c. " orange-red 3 3
1 pl., reddish mauve 6 6

INDIA.

1906. New type with King's Head. POSTAGE & REVENUE.
† a., green 0 1

LUXEMBURG.

1906. New type.
10 c., vermilion 0 2

NEW ZEALAND.

1902-4. Postage due. Wmk. N.Z. and Star. Perf. 11.
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1906. Jubilee issue.
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50 b., yellow-green and black 0 7
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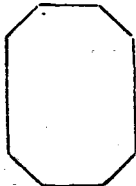
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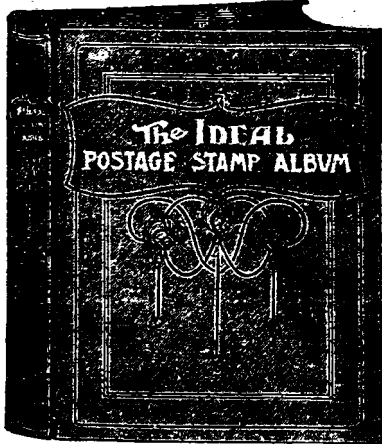
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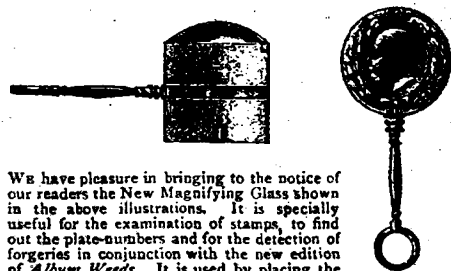
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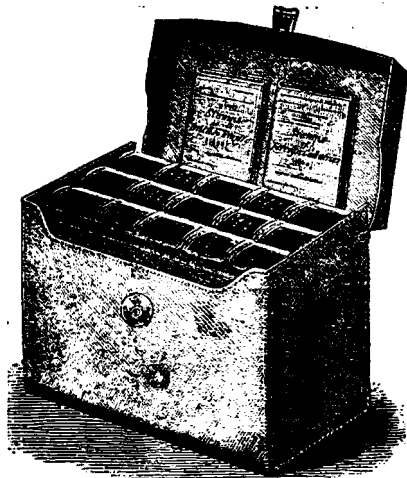
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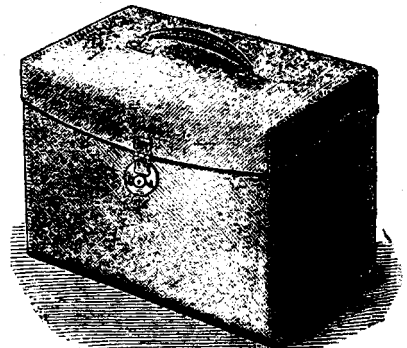
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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 25, Vol. IV.
(Whole No. 103).

22 DECEMBER, 1906.

ONE PENNY.

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NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

Wholesale Agents: SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1 ABERN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending December 8th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

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‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

AZORES. (99)

For use in Portuguese Colonies near Azores.

‡ 2½ r., grey and red.

Rate, 1000 reis = 4s. 6d.

BRAZIL. (98)

New Set. Portraits of Celebrities. Perf. 12.

1qr., greenish-black.
20r., violet.
50r., green.
100r., carmine.

200r., indigo blue.
300r., sepia.
400r., olive green.
700r., red brown.

Rate, 1000 reis = 1s. 6d.

BRITISH SOMALILAND.

King. Mult. Chalky.

1s., carmine and black.

Rate, 16s. = B 1 = 1s. 4½d.

JAMAICA. (99)

Mult. Wmk. Ord. Paper. New Colour.

‡ 1d., rose.

LAGOS.

King. Mult. Chalky.

3d., purple and brown.

LEeward ISLES.

King. Mult. Chalky.

1d., lilac and carmine.

2½d., ,, blue.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS.

Mult. Wmk. Chalky.

1d., black and red.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AZORES.

1906. New type with King's Head, and overprinted with figures of value in one corner, and initials of Angra, Horta, and Ponta Delgada in other three.

2½ reis, grey and red s. d.
0 1

CANTON.

1906. Types 4 and 6 of Indo-China, overprinted CANTON in sans-serif caps., and surcharged with Chinese characters.

1 c., sage-green and red	0 1
2 c., brown and black	0 1
4 c., claret and red	0 1
5 c., green and red	0 1
10 c., red and black	0 2
15 c., red-brown and black on bluish	0 3
20 c., red and black on green	0 4
25 c., blue and black	0 6
30 c., yellow-brown and black	0 7
40 c., black and red	0 9
50 c., ochre and black	0 10
2 fr., brown and red on orange	3 0
5 fr., lilac and black	7 6
10 fr., red and black on green	15 0

DUTCH INDIES.

1902-6. Types 11 and 13.

12½ c., blue	0 4
15 c., brown	0 5
1 g., violet	2 6

EGYPT.

1906. New type.

4 m., vermilion	0 2
-----------------	-----

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

1906. King's Head.

5 s., dull lake	6 6
-----------------	-----

JAMAICA.

1906. New type.

1d., carmine	0 2
--------------	-----

LUXEMBURG.

Various issues. Revised prices.

Cat. No.		
58.	1 c., brown	0 1
95.	4 c., olive-bistre	0 1
103.	1 fr., lilac	1 9
414.	30 c., olive-green	0 6
415.	50 c., pale brown	0 10
427.	50 c., pale brown	5 0
487.	50 c., pale brown	1 0
438.	10 c., carmine	0 2
459.	25 c., blue	0 4
440.	22½ c., grey-green	0 3
445.	1 fr., purple	1 6
457.	50 c., brown	1 0

1906. New type. Full-face portrait of new Grand Duke.

10 c., vermilion	0 2
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ST. KITTS-NEVIS.

1906. Type 2. Multiple wmk.

1d., grey, black and carmine	0 2
------------------------------	-----

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Have you tried our — APPROVAL SHEETS?

IF NOT, LET US SEND YOU
A SAMPLE SHEET OF YOUR
FAVOURITE COUNTRY.

THE stamps are arranged on sheets holding ten rows of ten stamps, that is, one hundred stamps to a sheet; from sixty to one hundred of each sheet are made up at a time, and the stamps are all arranged in exact catalogue order. For instance, "A" sheet contains stamps of Great Britain and Antigua; "B" sheet contains Barbados, Bangkok, Bahamas, and Bermuda; and so on.

In our stock we have over sixty different sheets, so a collector who goes through them will have had the chance to buy more than six thousand different stamps, by no means a bad start for a pretty good collection.

No collector ever has the same sheet sent to him twice, as by means of a card index system we keep an exact record of every sheet a collector has had.

On these sheets we allow a discount of 10%.

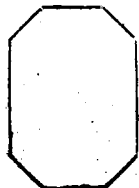
Now the next step is that of the collector who has been through these sheets and wants something better, and this we provide by a selection of

BLUE APPROVAL BOOKS.

Of these books we have some thousands; most of the books contain stamps of one or two countries, both used and unused, and it is these books that we use mostly for our foreign approval business.

Discount on the "blue books" same as on approval sheets. Hundreds of selections sent out daily.

STAMP HINGES.



EXACT SIZE.

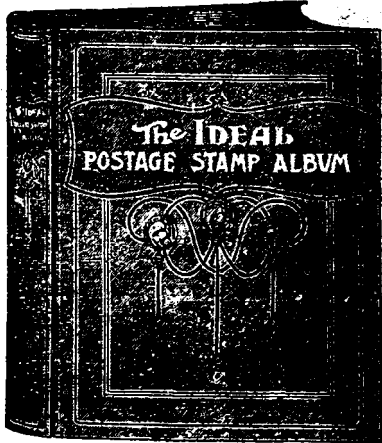
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Price 7d. per box, post-free.

THE IDEAL ALBUM.

ALL THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD
COMPRESSED INTO ONE VOLUME.

WITH the view of providing our friends with a really fine Xmas present for young stamp collectors, we have just had an edition of our IDEAL ALBUM sumptuously bound in half-morocco, gilt edges and gilt lettered. 25/-; post-free, 25/8.



600 pages. Size, 6 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches.

Produced at great cost in response to a demand for a simple Album, fully illustrated, with a square for each stamp, and omitting all perplexing minor varieties. This IDEAL Album may be best described as collecting made easy and pleasant.

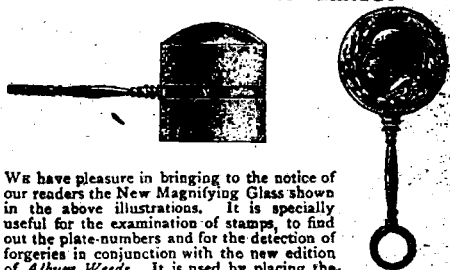
POCKET MAGNIFYING GLASSES.



AFTER examining some scores of different sorts, we have been able to get one combining the greatest power with the largest field obtainable for pocket use. These glasses are mounted in handsome vulcanite frames, and are very compact. There are two lenses in each, which may be used singly, or if a very strong power is desired, may be combined.

Price 7/6; post-free, 7/7; abroad, 8/4.

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We have pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers the New Magnifying Glass shown in the above illustrations. It is specially useful for the examination of stamps, to find out the plate-numbers and for the detection of forgeries in conjunction with the new edition of *Album Weeds*. It is used by placing the flat side in contact with the stamp to be examined.

Price of the Magnifying Glass, 5/-; post-fr. in 6s. Britain, 5/1.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The most popular Album
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admitted to be

THE IMPERIAL

It extends to three fine volumes.
The size of the page is 8½ × 11 inches.
On the left-hand page is a full, illus-
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526 pages. About 1800 illustrations.

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- No. 9.—Half-bound, finest green Levant morocco, bevelled edges, patent expanding lock, 50/-; post-free, 51/-.

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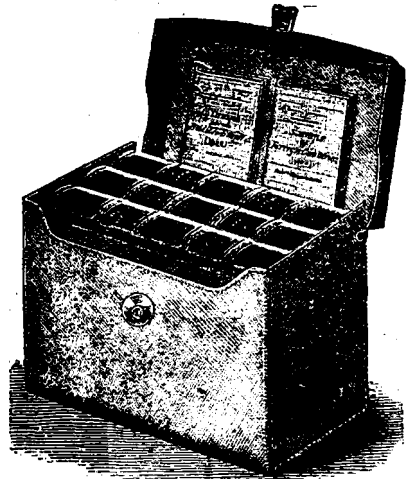
**Vol. III.—Foreign Countries, except
Europe and its Possessions.**

412 pages. 1500 illustrations.

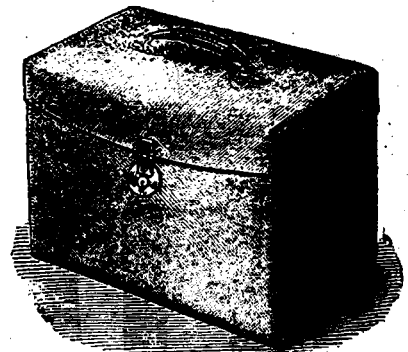
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Price 30s. Carriage extra.

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 26, Vol. IV.
(Whole No. 104).

29 DECEMBER, 1906.

ONE PENNY.

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NOTICE.

Mr. S. R. CROCKETT

The Eminent Novelist, who is also an enthusiastic Stamp Collector, has written for .

GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY

A NEW STORY of great Philatelic interest entitled

Me & Myn, Limited

The serial publication of which will commence on 5th January, 1907, and continue through the entire volume.

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For G.S.W. Readers.



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1900-6. Types 2 & 3. Perf. 12½.

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, & 50 heller, and 1, 2 & 5 kronen.

The catalogue price of the above Stamps is 13/11.

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For the Set of Sixteen Stamps, unused and mint.

7s. 6d. post-free.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

Foreign and Colonial readers will be supplied with these bargains if they dispatch their orders within one week of receipt of the number containing the offer.

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HAYTI. (102)

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

* 2 c. de pi., vermilion. | * 10 c. de pi., dull purple.
 * 5 " " blue. | * 50 " " olive-green.

Rate, 100 centimes = 1 piastre = 4s. 6d.

ITALY.

New Design. Profile of King Victor Emmanuel.

5 c., green. | 10 c., rose.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 fr. = 9½d.

JAIPUR. (88)

Type 3. Perf. 13½. New Shade.

1 a., brown-red.

Rate 16 a. = R. 1 = 1s. 4½d.

LUXEMBURG. (102)

New Type. Perf. 11 x 11½.

† 10 c., vermilion.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 fr. = 9½d.

PANAMA.

Permanent Issue. Various Designs.

‡ c., red, blue, and orange. | 8 c., black and deep blue.
 † c., green and black. | 10 c. " " violet.
 ‡ c., vermilion. | 25 c. " " brown.
 ‡ c., black and ultram. | 50 c., black.

Special Rate, 100 c. = \$1 = 4s. 6d.

PERSIA. (97)

Imperf. Surcharged PROVISOIRE.

† 10 ch., brown.

Rate, 20 ch. = 1 kr. = 5d.

ST. VINCENT. (96)

King. Mult. Chalky.

‡ d., lilac and ultramarine.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. (88)

King. Mult. Chalky. New Colour.

8 c., ultramarine.

Rate, 100 c. = \$1 = 2s. 6d.

TRINIDAD. (94)

Mult. Wmk. Chalky Paper.

* †-, black and blue on yellow (Type 10).

‡ ‡- purple and mauve (Type 11).

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BOLIVAR.

1903. Type 23. Laid paper. Imperf.

50 c., purple	s. d.
50 c. " on greenish blue	0 3
	0 3

CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

1902. King's Head.

1 a., carmine	0 3
---------------	-----

COSTA RICA.

1905. Provisionals.

1 c. on 20 c., black and lake	used	0 1
1 c. on 20 c. " (diagonal surch.)	"	0 1

ICELAND.

1876. Perf. 14 x 13½.

6 aur, drab (No. 15)	used	0 2
----------------------	------	-----

ITALY.

1906. King's Head. New types.

5 c., green	0 1
10 c., carmine	0 2

PANAMA REPUBLIC.

1906. New types. Gold issue

½ c., red, blue, and orange (Flag)	0 1
1 c., black and green (Head)	0 1
2½ c., vermilion (Arms)	0 3
5 c., black and ultramarine (Head)	0 4
8 c. " violet	0 7
10 c. " purple	0 8
25 c. " brown	1 6
50 c. " slate	3 0

PARAGUAY.

1903-6. Types 35 and 36.

Cat. No.		
93.	30 c., deep blue	used 0 2
96.	2 c., orange	0 1
98.	10 c., mauve	0 1
99.	20 c., deep green	0 3
100.	30 c., bright blue	0 4

1904-6. Type 39.

103.	1 c., orange	used 0 1
103A.	2 c., vermilion	0 2
104.	5 c., blue	0 1
105.	5 c., lilac-blue	0 1
106.	10 c., ochre	0 2
108.	30 c., blue-green	0 6

PERSIA.

1906. Type 49.

10 ch., brown and black	0 5
-------------------------	-----

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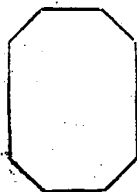
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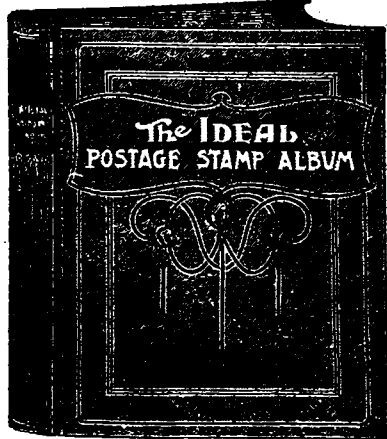


EXACT SIZE.

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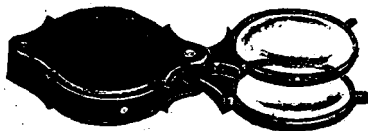
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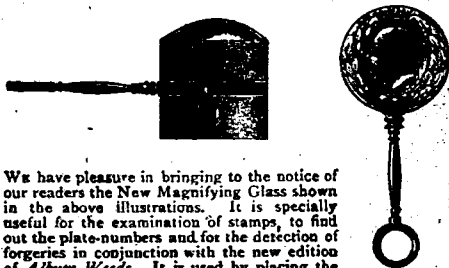
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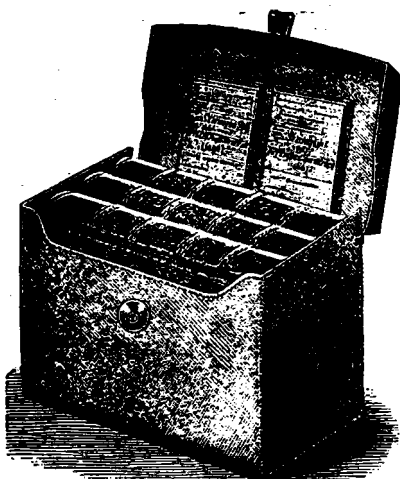
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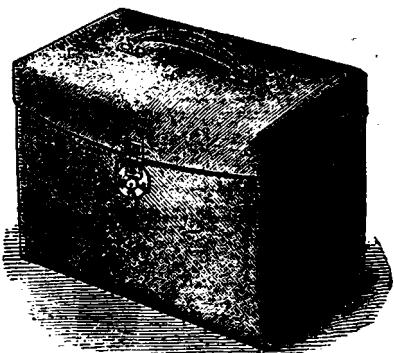
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