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THE  
**Philatelic Adviser**

AND  
STAMP MARKET JOURNAL.

EDITED BY  
E. W. WETHERELL, A.R.C.S., F.G.S.

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NEW SERIES. VOL. I.

JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1908.

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## Preliminary Announcement.

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ON the first appearance of a New Publication, or of a new series of one already in circulation, it is usual to give some idea of the style, intentions, and scope thereof.

Owing to the great popularity and increasing circulation of our Publishers' Catalogue, there has been for some time past a growing demand from collectors for a Journal which will give them due notice of changes of prices quoted therein, and early information of new issues and discoveries.

For nearly a year and a-half our publishers have issued a monthly circular containing up-to-date matter referring to new issues, alterations in prices, etc. It has been decided to incorporate such matter in future in a new journal—new in form though not in name—it will be a continuation, in fact a new series, under the old name.

It is intended to be of use to every class of collector, and for this purpose there will always be one original article on advanced philately; one or two suitable for those of middle age (philatelically

speaking), and the notes and extracts will be selected so as to be of interest to even the least advanced collectors, as well as to those who have passed the "initiation" stage. The new issue columns will be the work of Mr. Frank H. Oliver, and may be relied upon to be as complete and accurate as possible.

We are, of course, perfectly well aware that there are already in existence a considerable number of journals and periodicals devoted to the hobby (or to be more correct, SCIENCE) of Philately, yet, such has been the growth of the pursuit during the last few years that there appears to us to be ample room for a journal, which, while being of interest to the main body of collectors, yet shall contain matter which should appeal to those for whom the majority of existing magazines do not cater to any great extent.

Letters to the Editor and books for review should be addressed *c/o* Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, London, W.C. Journals exchanging, should send one copy to the Publisher and one to the Editor.

## Some Stamp Studies.

BY THE EDITOR.

### (1).—The 1870 Issue of Spain.

Prior to 1870 all Spanish postage stamps had borne either a portrait of Queen Isabella or the arms of the State. The arms design having already been employed, and Queen Isabella having retired (at the very urgent request of her subjects) into private life, it was decided to use an entirely new design, which, when approved, consisted of a nearly full-face female head emblematic of Spain, not of Liberty, as has frequently been imagined. E. Julia was the artist for the new design, and he engraved one mother die, from which secondary (value) dies were made; and from which plates, consisting of 200 clichés, in two panes of a hundred (ten rows of ten), were manufactured.

The design consists of a large head (nearly full-face) surmounted by a small, distinct five-rayed star on a horizontally lined background, enclosed in a white oval, along the centre of which passes one fine line of colour; a curved label at the top contains the word "Comunicaciones" (letters), and the lower label contains the value in figures and words; the rest of the design consists of ornamental scroll work; and the engraver's initials "E. J." in very small white letters appear under the neck, (although they are difficult to see in heavy prints).

Every stamp of this issue shows certain small marks which are not **Secret Marks.** inherent to the design itself; some of these are constant for every stamp of every value, and are therefore present on the mother die, and are of the nature of secret marks: others are mere flaws and blemishes due to carelessness in the manufacture of the clichés—perfectly constant for each individual stamp on a sheet, and therefore useful for plating. Some of the plates, *e.g.* the 1, 10 and 100 mils., are so flawed that the stamps may be plated with ease; the higher values and the 4 mils. are so little flawed that plating is extremely difficult. A few other blemishes, due to dust, dirty plates, damp plates, etc., are met with, but are not of the slightest importance.

There are five marks which are absolutely constant for all the stamps (unless the specimens are extremely heavily printed). These are:—

(1.) A very distinct cut out of the marginal frame, about a quarter of the way down on the right hand side. The *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* states that all genuine stamps of this issue show this mark; but the value of the statement, as such, is curtailed by the fact that practically all the forgeries also show it, in fact it is such a clearly-defined mark, and so visible at the first glance, that it is more "mark" than "secret," and was evidently noted at once by the forgers.

(2) The oval is *always* broken under the "U" of "Comunicaciones."

(3) The oval is *always* broken between the "C" and the "A" of "Comunicaciones."

(4) The middle "C" is bifurcated at the top (this is clearly seen in all but heavy impressions). The above three marks are shown in the illustration.

(5) The curve of the oval is slightly "straightened" between the figure of value and the "M" of "Mils."



**Individual Flaws.**

Very nearly all the stamps of the 1, 10, and 100 mils. show accidental marks by which they can be distinguished; these will be described under each value, but a few of the most clearly-defined may be briefly mentioned here:—

- No stop after "I" in the 1 mil.
- One white eye in the 1 mil.
- Short "U" in the 10 mils.
- No stop after 10 in the 10 mils.
- Flaw shaped like an "I" through the "L" of "mils." in the 25 mils.
- Short "I" in "Comunicaciones" in the 50 mils.
- Split "O" in "100" in the 100 mils.
- "G" for "C" in the 2 escudos.

**Accidental Flaws.**

Accidents, although not of the slightest importance, must be mentioned, otherwise collectors plating these stamps may be misled. Several large white spots occur occasionally—sometimes running through two stamps—these are due to irregular inking, and are not constant; it is therefore necessary to have several specimens of each flaw to prove its constancy.

**Causes of the Flaws.**

That these blemishes are not due to wear and tear of the plates during printing is proved by the fact that identical flaws exist in all the shades (*i.e.*, from the earliest to the latest printings). Occasionally a small new flaw appears on a late printing; and some of the original ones become more distinct through enlargement, or even less distinct through filling up with dust, etc., in some cases. The order of issue of various shades may be proved by the extent and condition of the flaws. No official information can be obtained about these stamps, but they appear to be printed from electros, and the flaws would have been caused by careless manufacture, or by rough treatment in arrangement (as they appear to be movable).

**The Values.**

The series consists of thirteen values—1, 2, 4, 10, 25, 50, 100, 200 and 400 mils. (milesimas de escudo), 1 escudo, 600 mils., 2 escudos, 12 and 19 cuartos. All are very common, except the escudo values and the 19 cuartos, although certain shades of each may be rarer, *e.g.* the 25 mils. rich purple.

Few series of stamps present such a range of distinct shades and tones as this issue, but some of the shades are almost impossible to describe. The following is a fairly representative list (the 1872 shades are much darker than the earlier printings).

|                                 |                               |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 mil., lilac on lilac-pink.    | 50 mils., ultramarine.        |
| 1 „ brown-lilac on salmon.      | 50 „ pale blue.               |
| 1 „ pale lilac on salmon.       | 50 „ blue.                    |
| 1 „ dull purple on rose.        | 50 „ dull blue.               |
| 1 „ purple on buff.             | 50 „ dark blue.               |
| 2 mils., intense black on pink. | 100 „ pale red-brown.         |
| 2 „ grey-black on lilac-rose.   | 100 „ red-brown.              |
| 2 „ „ „ flesh.                  | 100 „ brown.                  |
| 2 „ „ „ rose.                   | 200 „ pale brown.             |
| 2 „ „ „ buff.                   | 200 „ brown.                  |
| 4 „ bistre on white.            | 200 „ deep brown.             |
| 4 „ brown „ „                   | 400 „ bright green.           |
| 10 „ pink „ „                   | 400 „ dull green.             |
| 10 „ pale rose on white.        | 400 „ grey-green.             |
| 10 „ rose on white.             | 400 „ dark green.             |
| 10 „ brownish pink on white.    | 400 „ myrtle green.           |
| 10 „ rose-red on white.         | 1 esc. 600 mils., lilac-grey. |
| 10 „ crimson „ „                | 1 „ 600 „ lilac.              |
| 25 „ pale grey.                 | 1 „ 600 „ deep lilac.         |
| 25 „ lavender.                  | 2 escudos, pale blue.         |
| 25 „ grey-lilac.                | 2 „ blue.                     |
| 25 „ lilac.                     | 12 cuartos, pale brown.       |
| 25 „ deep red-lilac.            | 12 „ brown-red.               |
| 25 „ rich purple.               | 12 „ russet.                  |
| 50 „ pale ultramarine.          | 19 „ bright green.            |

**Paper.** The paper varies greatly, from very thin poor quality paper to very thick (2 mils., on buff). The paper usually met with is fairly thin and soft, but semi-transparent hard paper, and fairly thick opaque soft paper, may be found for most of the values. The coloured papers are usually thicker; they were not particularly well suited for printing stamps, as they contain salts of lead, and this, by atmospheric action, discolours the stamps, and gives them a metallic glaze.

**Perforation.** There are no variations in the perforations of the genuine stamps, all show a gauge of 14, and this is an easy test for the majority of forgeries, as they are usually perforated 13.

**Gum.** The gum is usually almost colourless; it is sometimes of a somewhat oily nature, which causes the paper to become transparent and the design to show at the back as distinctly as at the front. That it is the gum which causes this effect may be proved by the fact that when the gum is streaky the stamps are transparent only when the thick streak of gum appears, and quite opaque where there is no gum. More rarely it is brown, and in this case the stamps may appear to be on toned paper, *e.g.*, the 50 mils. and the 200 mils.

The postmarks are usually in black; specimens with red or bright green cancellations are considerably scarcer. The forms are the usual circle, a diamond of dots with a solid diamond in the centre, or straight lines in an oval (without frame). Large blocks are often met with, which show three bars running horizontally along the rows of the stamps—these are cancellations to remainders in most cases; but these remainders have no gum, so we have to assume that for some reason the gum was soaked off. This does not appear to be a very sensible thing to do, and I believe that in some cases at least this bar obliteration was applied for possibly telegraph or post-office-savings-bank receipts as an actual post mark. I have no definite proof of this, but as there are several forgeries (made to deceive the post office) with this bar, it seems not improbable.

The higher values occur with a circular hole punched out of them, this is a telegraphic obliteration, pure and simple.

Unlike most of the Spanish issues there are no pen-marked remainders of these stamps, or at any rate no appreciable number thereof.

All the values from 50 mils. upwards, may be found with the circular hole or with bars; possibly the lower values exist with bars though I have not seen them.

The 1, 2 and 4 mils. stamps were stocked in great quantities by dealers at the time, and are, therefore, much commoner in unused than in used condition. The 10 mils. is about equally common in either condition. Unused or *postally* used specimens of the 1 escudo 600 mils., 2 escudos, and 19 cuartos are fairly good stamps, the majority of the specimens met with being either "holed" or "barred."

The idea, almost universally held, that Spanish stamps were printed in sheets of 100, instead of 200 in two *panes* of 100 as is the case, seems to have been due to the fact that the sheets were usually torn in half before issue to the public, and to the fact that each half sheet looks like a complete sheet, as there is a complete marginal inscription in the centre, above *each* pane.

In this issue the inscription reads "CORRESPONDENCIA PUBLICA.—100 sellos de-milésimas de escudo," a figure of value being placed before the word *milesimas*.

For the higher values no doubt the words after "sellos" were altered to suit the value.

In the margin, at top right-hand corner of the right-hand pane, is stamped the number of the sheet.

Unfortunately very few of the panes now in existence show the margins; they were removed at the time, and were utilized, in those degenerate days, as a sort of pre-historic stamp hinge by those very advanced collectors who did not use marine glue for "pasting" stamps into their "albums." (It is surprising how many stamps may be found with portions of these margins adhering to the back.)

Some of the late printings have a woolley appearance, none of the fine horizontal lines of the background being visible, the head being apparently on a solid background. As the prints are heavy the bifurcation of the "C" (the best general test for genuine stamps) is often obscured,

#### Curiosities.

and so different is the appearance of the stamps that I have frequently seen them classed as forgeries.

A very curious appearance may be noted on the 100 mils. stamps ; it consists of a number of wavy white lines running from the top to the bottom of the stamps. I can account for it only as the result of moisture on the plate, thereby preventing the even distribution of the ink. The same thing occurs in the case of the 2c., orange, of the next issue. Whatever may be the true cause the appearance is very striking.

**Forgeries.** (A.)—*Made to Defraud the Post Office.*

As was usual in Spain, numerous people found it worth their while to manufacture specimens of the values of 50 mils. upwards. As already mentioned, the majority can be detected at once, as they are perforated 13 instead of 14. They are usually rather roughly printed, but this is no real test, as some of the late printings (1872) of the genuine stamps have a very rough or woolley appearance. The colours are fairly good except in the case of the 100 mils., which is orange, a colour in which the genuine stamp was never printed. The secret mark at right is present, and the cuts in the oval are fairly well imitated, but the "C" is not bifurcated at the top.

The majority of the forgeries are "barred," and this opens up a field for considerable speculation. It would not pay a forger to imitate a 2d. stamp, print millions of them, make a bar obliteration on them, and then sell them at waste-paper prices. We have therefore to consider other possible explanations. I put the following forward with considerable diffidence, yet it appears to me to be the only suggestion possible, namely, that (recalling the case of the famous one shilling forgery of Great Britain) there was a dishonest person in the Spanish Post Office who stole stamps (genuine), pocketed the money, and replaced the shortage by sheets of forgeries, believing that, as on previous occasions, the issue would be altered at the end of the year and the stock recalled, barred, and sold as waste paper without any careful examination: that this was done, and that these forgeries thereby got into the official stock of remainders, and were accepted by dealers and collectors alike as genuine varieties. There may of course be a better explanation, and as a well-known philatelist said recently, "If you want to get at the truth make a statement, and if it is wrong someone will write and correct it," for it is in human nature to like to prove the other man wrong.

There is, however, a very fine forgery of the 200 mils., one which I have not seen described; it is better printed than the genuine stamps, and is perforated 14; it is printed on the thin paper commonly used for this issue, and the gum is similar to that on the genuine stamps. The following are the chief points of difference (1) The colour is a warmer brown than is the case with any of the genuine shades. (2) The star over the head is small, and not so well marked as it should be. (3) The head appears to be shorter, and there is a toothache expression on the face. (4) The "U" of "Comunicaciones" is open at the top, *i.e.*, catapult-shaped instead of having the arms parallel at the ends; the "C" and "S" are raised above the level of the other letters. This forgery is rare, and I have seen it unused only.

(To be continued.)



**Bermuda.**—From this Colony we have received a new 2d. stamp in the now familiar "Arms" type. Watermark, Crown and "C A" in multiple. 2d., orange and greenish grey.

**Brazil.**—We illustrate the new official stamps Nos. 568-580 in the Catalogue. All values are of the same type.



**British Honduras.**—From this Colony we have received further stamps bearing the portrait of King Edward. All are on surface-coated paper. Watermark, Crown and "C A" in multiple.

10c., lilac and green. \$1, green and carmine.  
25c., " orange. \$2, " blue.  
50c., green and carmine. \$5, " black.

**British New Guinea.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports that the new permanent (?) issue has begun to appear, two values having been seen. The watermark is Crown and double-lined "A," perforated 11.

3d. green and black. 4d. brown and black.

**Bulgaria.**—We illustrate one of three stamps issued to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of Prince Ferdinand's accession to the Throne, perforated 11½.

5s., green. 25s., blue.  
10s., brown pink.



**Cayman Islands.**—We have received, from a correspondent at Grand Cayman, two provisionals issued at this place, being "One Halfpenny" on 1d., and "1D" on 5s. We also understand that a further provisional of 3d. on 5s. has been issued. Of the second and third named our correspondent states that 15 and 19 sheets respectively were surcharged, but he omits to state whether they are sheets of 60 or 120. The philatelic population of the Cayman Islands appear to be having a grand time, and are, no doubt, looking forward to retiring shortly on the profits extracted from the pockets of collectors and dealers. We illustrate two of these provisionals.

One Halfpenny. 1D

"One Halfpenny" on 1d., rose in black.  
"1D" on 5s., red and green  
"1D" on 5s. "

We understand from the *Colonial Office Journal* that the present type of stamp for these Islands is to be changed, the inscription in future to read, "Postage and Revenue," instead of "Postage," as formerly. Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. inform us that they have received the following values in the altered type.

¼ penny, green. 1 penny, carmine.

**Costa Rica.**—From Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co. we receive specimens of the new issue for 1908, in the now painfully familiar portrait types of the South and Central American Republics. The individuals depicted thereon appear to be as great a collection of oddities as the average British jury. We are thankful they are not so numerous. They are printed on thinnish wove paper without watermark. Centre in second colour.

Perforated 14. Perforated 11½ × 14.  
1c., brown and blue black. 2c., green and black.  
5c., orange " " 10c., blue " "  
20c., sage-green and black. 50c., red violet and blue black.  
25c., lilac and black. 1 col. brown and black.  
2 col. claret and greenish black.

**Crete.**—We illustrate the two latest new designs, Nos. 110 and 111 in the Catalogue.



**Cuba.**—The 5c. of the re-engraved series has appeared. The most readily-recognised deviation from the original type is the addition of small ornaments to the label containing the word "Cuba." Perforation and paper as before.

5c., blue (re-engraved).

**Cucuta.**—We have received a supply of the 1907 provisionals from this department. The surcharge is the same as that used for Santander, and a full description of same is given under that heading.

**Cyprus.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the receipt of a new low value for this Island in the current type. As 8 of these stamps = a piastre, and 9 piastres = 1/-, the face value is 1/8th of 1d., which is very, low indeed, and practically equivalent to the 1c. of Mauritius.

5 paras, yellow and black.

**Dahomey.**—We give illustrations of new types which should appear above heading to Nos. 18, etc., in Catalogue.



**French Colonies.**—The *Philatelic Record* lists a new 45c. black on greenish, value in red (allegorical type) for the following colonies:—

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Anjonan.             | Gaboon.             |
| Moh li.              | Indian Settlements. |
| Mayotte.             | Grand Comoro.       |
| Oceanic Settlements. |                     |

Also the same value in the current pictorial design for—

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| Guadeloupe.    | New Caledonia. |
| French Guinea. |                |

**French Guinea.**—We have received the following additional values of the new types of those already listed in the Catalogue, and illustrate same. The 1c. to 10c. are with portraits, and the 20c. to 30c. the palm type.



- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1c., grey.       | 10c., rose.           |
| 2c., brown.      | 20c., black on azure. |
| 4c., " on blue.  | 25c., blue.           |
| 5c., " on green. | 30c., brown on pink.  |

We also illustrate the unpaid stamp No. 208 in the Catalogue.

**French Offices in China.**—From the *Monthly Journal* we learn that a number of stamps with the overprint of "CHINE" have had new currency values surcharged in European and native characters, as per the following list:—

- |                           |                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2c. on 5c., green.        | 10c. on 25c., blue.           |
| 4c. " 10c., carmine.      | 20c. " 50c., brown and lilac. |
| 6c. " 15c., pale red.     | 40c. " 1f., lake and green.   |
| 8c. " 20c., brown-purple. | 2p. " 2f., blue and buff.     |

**French Oceania.**—We have received a 35c. stamp for this colony in the "Peace and Commerce" type.

- 35c., black on yellow.

**Gambia.**—We have received the following on Multiple Crown and "CA" paper:—

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2 pence, orange and mauve. | 6 pence, olive and carmine. |
| 4 " brown and blue.        |                             |

**Gibraltar.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. have received the following in the current type. Multiple Crown and "CA," surface-coated paper.

- 2s., green and blue.

**Grand Comoro.**—For this colony is issued a 35c. stamp, as noted for French Oceania.

- 35c., black on yellow.

**Grenada.**—The 6d. value has appeared on surface-coated paper, with multiple watermark.

**Hayti.**—New provisionals have come to hand from this distressful country, two being the same

as Nos. 156 and 157 in the Catalogue, but surcharged in red. The illustration given is applicable to the above numbers, as well as the following:—



- |                             |                                   |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1c. in red on 20c., orange. | 2c. in red on 10c., orange brown. |
| 1c. " " 5c., blue.          | 2c. " " 50c., violet brown.       |

**Holland.**—The demand for the De Ruyter labels evidently not being so great as was expected, the remainders have been disfigured by an overprint converting them into Postage Due stamps, in order, no doubt, that collectors in all countries shall provide money for the Dutch Post Office. At first a comparatively small printing of each value was made, which was soon sold out, and prices went up with a bound.

PORTZEGEL  
10  
CENT

Alas for the speculators, a second and a larger lot were printed, and although the holders of the first printing pretend to see some difference in the two printings, we are afraid the wish is father to the thought. The whole affair is a disgrace to the Dutch Post Office. We append list and illustrate one of the surcharges, the type of which is common to all.

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| ½c. on 1c., lilac. | 10c. on ½c., blue. |
| 1c. " " "          | 12½c. " " "        |
| 1½c. " " "         | 15c. " 2½c., red.  |
| 2½c. " " "         | 25c. " ½c., blue.  |
| 5c. " 2½c., red.   | 50c. " " "         |
| 6½c. " " "         | 1g. " " "          |
| 7½c. " ½c., blue.  |                    |

**Honduras.**—We illustrate one of the values of the 1907 issue, Nos. 118-125 in the Catalogue.



**Hong Kong.**—We have received the following new variety on surface-coated paper. Watermark Crown and "CA" in multiple.

- 6c., orange red and purple.

**Hungary.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists three of the Unpaid Letter Stamps with the new perforation 15.

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 6 filler, green. | 20 filler, green. |
| 10 " "           |                   |

**Hyderabad.**—We illustrate the new type of  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 anna, Nos. 17 and 18 in the Catalogue.



**Indo China.**—An entirely new type has been issued here bearing the portrait of an engaging young lady with her hair done up in two different styles. The first style—the very severe—holds good for the values from 1c. to 15c., the second—*à la Parisienne*—for values from 20c. to 50c. They would make very good advertisement labels for a hair dresser. Head and values in black.

|                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1c., brown.       | 25c., blue.        |
| 2c., light brown. | 30c., brown.       |
| 4c., blue.        | 35c., olive green. |
| 5c., green.       | 40c., pale brown.  |
| 10c., red.        | 45c., orange.      |
| 15c., violet.     | 50c., carmine.     |
| 20c., "           |                    |

**Italy.**—We have received the new 25c., which is in similar style to the 15c. issued last year, but not so effective. His Majesty, who evidently desires to emulate the Kaiser in the patterns of his moustache, wears a worried look, as if the light from the Savoy Cross in the corner, was too strong for him. Watermark and Crown. Perforated 14.



25c., blue.

**Japan.**—We have received a new value for the current series of this country, and of the same design as the 8c. No Watermark. Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ . 6 sen. purple brown.

**Labuan.**—The *Philatelic Record* chronicles a specimen of the 4c. on 18c. (1899) with double surcharge postally used.

4c. on 18c., olive bistre. Double surcharge.

**Luxembourg.**—We illustrate one of the new type for low values and append list. No Watermark. Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .



|                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1c., grey.       | 5c., green. |
| 2c., grey brown. | 6c., mauve. |
| 4c., bistre.     |             |

**Montserrat.**—We have received the 5/- on Multiple Crown and "CA" paper, surface-coated. 5/-, carmine and black centre.

**Morocco Agencies.**—We have received a new value for these offices.

40c. on 4d., brown and green.

**Moyen Congo.**—The *Philatelic Record* chronicles a new French Colony under this title for which the necessary (or unnecessary?) pictorial issue has been made.

|                           |                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1c., olive and red brown. | 35c., brown and green.        |
| 2c., violet               | 40c., green and brown.        |
| 4c., blue                 | 45c., violet and red.         |
| 5c., green and blue.      | 50c., green.                  |
| 10c., carmine             | 75c., brown and blue.         |
| 20c., brown               | 1f., green and mauve.         |
| 25c., blue and green.     | 2f., violet and yellow green. |
| 30c., red                 | 5f., blue and rose.           |

**Mozambique.**—Two more varieties have appeared here, in the current type.

5 reis, orange. 20 reis, rose-lilac.

**Nepaul.**—We illustrate one of the values of the new series, Nos. 25-28 in the Catalogue.



**New Zealand.**—We illustrate the re-drawn 6d. value, No. 334 in the Catalogue.



**Nicaragua.**—The following illustration should come before Nos. 704-711 in the Catalogue. We

**B**

Dpto Zelaya

**5 cent.**

have received another value of the current type "Waterlow" print.

1c., green (printed by Waterlow & Sons).

Another batch of Official Provisionals is reported by the *Philatelic Record*, overprinted "Correos—1907—Oficial" and new value on fiscal stamps.

Official Stamps.

|                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 10c., in violet on 2c., orange.  | 2p., in magenta on 2c., orange. |
| 35c., in red on 1c., blue.       | 3p., in blue on 5c., brown.     |
| 70c., in vermilion on 1c., blue. | 4p., in green on 5c., brown.    |
| 70c., in black on 1c., blue.     | 5p., in green on 5c., brown.    |
| 1p., in green on 2c., orange.    |                                 |

The current issue has received another overprint converting these particular stamps for use in the Province of Zelaya, and this overprint is in two varieties, which, we understand, indicates that they are for use in Bluefields or Cabo Gracias.



respectively. The overprint is in *sans-serif* capitals in three lines, the two first in inverted commas, thus — "COSTA — ATLANTICA" — C. We append list.

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1c., green.        | 15c., brown olive. |
| 2c., carmine.      | 20c., claret.      |
| 3c., purple.       | 50c., orange.      |
| 4c., orange brown. | 1p., black.        |
| 5c., blue.         | 2p., green.        |
| 6c., slate.        | 5p., violet.       |
| 10c., brown.       |                    |

**Norway.**—We illustrate one of the high values of this country issued in 1907, Nos. 110 to 112 in the Catalogue.



**Orange River Colony.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the receipt of the 4d. value on multiple watermark paper.

**Paraguay.**—Two high values of this country are noted by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*. 10p., brown orange and black. 20p., olive green and black.

We illustrate the surcharge of No. 120 in the Catalogue, and have to add



5c., on 2c., olive.

We have also received the 20 c. of 1904-6 in a new colour.

20c., pale green.

**St. Lucia.**—The new 1d. and 2½d. are to hand, each in one colour, design as before, and on ordinary multiple paper.

1d., rose carmine. 2½d., blue.

**St. Vincent.**—We illustrate one of the values of the new series, Nos. 97 to 100 in the Catalogue.



**Salvador.**—We illustrate the new issue, which we are pleased to say are all in one type, and append list. We are expecting to hear by every mail that they have been disfigured with surcharges, without which Salvador appears to be unable to exist. The barrack-like looking structure in the centre is the Palacio Nacional. Perforated 11½, view, overprint of shield, and value, etc., in black.



- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1c., green.      | 12c., violet.     |
| 2c., red.        | 13c., brown.      |
| 3c., yellow.     | 24c., rose        |
| 5c., blue.       | 26c., bistre.     |
| 6c., orange red. | 50c., orange.     |
| 10c., violet.    | 100c., pale blue. |

Some of the previous issue (1906) have received an overprint of shield as Nos. 282 to 290 of the Catalogue, and others have new values added as per list and illustration shown.

10

Overprinted with shield in black.

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1c., green.   | 3c., orange. |
| 2c., carmine, |              |

With additional surcharge as shown.

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1c., on 5c., blue.   | 2c., on 6c., carmine.   |
| 1c., on 6c., carmine | 10c., and 6c., carmine. |

**Santander.**—We have received a number of complete sheets of the Provisionals issued in 1907 for this Department. As they are fruitful in varieties we take this opportunity of illustrating them, and fixing their positions on the sheet. The sheet consists of 28 stamps, four rows of seven, and the position is given reading from left to right.

|       |       |       |      |
|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Medio | Medio | Medio |      |
| Cvo.  | Cvo.  | Cvo.  |      |
| 1     | 2     | 3     |      |
| UN    | UN    | UN    |      |
| Cvo.  | Cvo.  | Cvo.  |      |
| 4     | 5     | 6     |      |
| 2     | 2     | 2     | 2    |
| Cvs.  | Cvs.  | Cvs.  | Cvs. |
| 7     | 8     | 9     | 10   |

**Surcharge "Medio Cvo."**—The first five stamps in each row are as No. 1. The sixth stamp in the first and second row is as No. 2. The remaining six stamps as No. 3.

**Surcharge "UN Cvo."**—The first five stamps in each row are as No. 4. The sixth stamp in each row is as No. 5. The last stamp in each row is as

No. 6. The fourth stamp in the third row is the error "NU" for "UN," but this is not constant, as we have sheets with this word correctly spelt.

*Surcharge "2 Cvs."*—The first five stamps in each row are as No. 7. The sixth and seventh stamp in the first row is as No. 8. The sixth stamp in the second, third and fourth row is as No. 9. The last stamp in the second, third and fourth row is as No. 10.

*Surcharge "2 Centavos."*—There are no varieties of type. The error "Cantavos" is the second stamp in the second row, and the error "Centavas" is the sixth stamp in the third row.

In the above surcharges there are no omissions or commissions of stops, for which relief much thanks.

## Provisional.

### Correos de Santander.

#### Medio centavo

*Surcharge "Medio Centavo," etc., on Fical Stamp*—These are in sheets of 20, five rows of four. The error "Cocreos" is the first stamp in the second row, and the error "Corceos" is the last stamp in the fifth row.

The list in the Catalogue, Nos. 40 to 56 should read as follows:—

#### Surcharged as No. 1.

$\frac{3}{4}$ c. on 50c., mauve in black.  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. on 50c., yellow in green.

#### Surcharged as No. 2.

$\frac{1}{4}$ c. on 50c., mauve in black.  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. on 50c., yellow in green.

#### Surcharged as No. 3.

$\frac{1}{4}$ c. on 50c., mauve in black.  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. on 50c., yellow in green.

#### Surcharged as No. 4.

1c. on 1p., blue in black. 1c. on 1p., black in blue.

#### Surcharged as No. 5.

1c. on 1p., blue in black. 1c. on 1p., black in blue.

#### Surcharged as No. 6.

1c. on 1p., blue in black. 1c. on 1p., black in blue.

#### Error "NU" for "UN."

1c. on 1p., blue in black.

#### Surcharged as No. 7.

2c. on 5c., green in red. 2c. on 20c., marone in blue.  
2c. on 10c., blue in blue. 2c. on 5p., blue in blue.

#### Surcharged as No. 8.

2c. on 5c., green in red. 2c. on 20c., marone in blue.  
2c. on 10c., blue in blue. 2c. on 5p., blue in blue.

#### Surcharged as No. 9.

2c. on 5c., green in red. 2c. on 20c., marone in blue.  
2c. on 10c., blue in blue. 2c. on 5p., blue in blue.

#### Surcharged as No. 10.

2c. on 5c., green in red. 2c. on 20c., marone in blue.  
2c. on 10c., blue in blue. 2c. on 5p., blue in blue.

#### Surcharged as No. 11.

2c. on 5c., blue in black. 2c. on 5p., rose in blue.  
2c. on 10c., rose in green. 2c. on 10p., scarlet in green.  
2c. on 10c., claret in blue. 2c. on 10p., scarlet in black.  
2c. on 20c., green in black.

#### Error "Cantavos."

2c. on 5c., blue in black. 2c. on 5p., rose in blue.  
2c. on 10c., rose in green. 2c. on 10p., scarlet in green.  
2c. on 10c., claret in blue. 2c. on 10p., scarlet in black.  
2c. on 20c., green in black.

#### Error "Centavas."

2c. on 5c., blue in black. 2c. on 5p., rose in blue.  
2c. on 10c., rose in green. 2c. on 10p., scarlet in green.  
2c. on 10c., claret in blue. 2c. on 10p., scarlet in black.  
2c. on 20c., green in black.

#### Surcharged as No. 12.

$\frac{1}{4}$ c. on 50c., red in black.

#### Error "Cocreos."

$\frac{1}{4}$ c. on 50c., red in black.

#### Error "Corceos."

$\frac{1}{4}$ c. on 50c., red in black.

**South Australia.**—The following is to hand in the large "POSTAGE" type. Watermark, Crown and "SA." Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , 12.

10 pence, orange buff.

**Southern Nigeria.**—From this Colony we have received the following. Watermark, Crown and "CA" on multiple surface-coated paper.

5s., yellow and black centre.

**Switzerland.**—Since the Catalogue was published we have received the following varieties with the new watermark.

Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

2c., olive.

Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .

25c., pale blue (re-drawn type).

We also illustrate 2 stamps of what is, apparently, a new series. The sturdy boy figuring on the 2c. 5c. and 3c., is, we understand, Mr. Wm. Tell, Jr., and he is holding up a Cross Bow, many sizes too



large for him, with one hand, while the other grasps what appears to be an apple, or it may be, a prickly pear. The 10c. and 15c. are adorned with a portrait of Helvetia, who has an expansive chest, well protected with a red cross plaster.

Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , no watermark.

2c., yellow bistre.

10c., rose red.

3c., pale brown.

15c., violet.

5c., green.

**Tasmania.**—The *Monthly Journal* notes the current 1d. value. Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .

1d., Carmine. Watermark, Crown and "A," perf.  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .

It also states that it exists perforated  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ , but this, we think, should be No. 176 in the Catalogue.

**Uruguay.**—Several journals report a new locally-printed 2c. stamp. We annex the following from the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, which seems to contradict the report:—

"In your issue of September 20th, received to-day, I notice you chronicle a new 2c. stamp of this country. The 2c. stamp of 1904-5 is still in use, and it is not intended to issue any more stamps printed here, as an extensive printing of forged stamps has been discovered, so a complete series has been ordered from England, and the issue at present in use is to be withdrawn as soon as the new stamps arrive."

# The Imperial Stamp Exhibition.

To be held by the Junior Philatelic Society,

IN

**Caxton Hall, Westminster, on March 12th, 13th and 14th.**

**ADMISSION FREE BY TICKET.**

It scarcely seems three years since the Junior Philatelic Society made such a bold bid for success in its Exhibition of the Stamps of Great Britain in Exeter Hall.

Many collectors look upon the Exhibition as the commencement of the Junior Society, but as a matter of fact it was founded nearly nine years ago, and the Exhibition in Exeter Hall was the second Exhibition held by the Juniors, the first being in Clapham Town Hall in 1901.

Now the Juniors are in the throes of Exhibition work again. This time they have secured practically the entire building known as the Caxton Hall, Westminster, formerly styled Westminster Town Hall, for the dates Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 12, 13 and 14, 1908.

This, the third Exhibition, will be devoted to a magnificent display of the Stamps of the British Colonies.

Two large halls will be devoted to the collections of British Colonial Stamps, lent by private collectors; a smaller hall will be given up to the exhibits of various Colonial Governments; and there will be a Competitive Section for young collectors under 19 years of age, whose collections will have a room to themselves.

As on former occasions music and good catering will be features of the Exhibition, and it is expected that the arrangement of the spacious balcony round the large hall as a refreshment and tea gallery will be especially popular with visitors.

At present it is early to attempt to foreshadow any of the special strong points of the Exhibition from the philatelic point of view, but we gather

that the Cape of Good Hope, with its ever popular "Triangulars," will be particularly well represented.

On Thursday, March 12th and Saturday, March 14th, Lantern Lectures will be given on Stamp Collecting and Postal Matters by the President, whose lectures at the Exeter Hall Exhibition were attended by crowded audiences.

It is anticipated, too, that the Exhibition Committee will produce a novel catalogue, introducing, we believe for the first time in a stamp exhibition catalogue, illustrations on an extensive scale.

The Exhibition will be entirely free, so that there will be no revenue to the Exhibition Committee from "gate money." It is confidently expected, however, that stamp collectors who have the best interests of philately at heart, will not be backward in supporting the organisers of the Exhibition by generous contributions to the fund which has been opened for the purpose of covering the heavy expenses of the Exhibition.



A happy idea has been struck in the publication of a journal giving news of the Exhibition from time to time. The title of the paper is *Exhibition Notes and News*, and it is attractively printed in colours.

Copies of *Exhibition Notes and News*, and of the prospectus, and free tickets of admission, etc., may be had, post free, on application to the Hon. Secretary to the Exhibition Committee, Mr. H. F. Johnson, 44, Fleet-street, E.C., or from Messrs. Bright & Son.

Donations to the Exhibition Fund may also be sent to Mr. Johnson.

## The Postage Stamps of Gambia.

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There is a particular charm in any series of stamps which possesses unusual features. The early issues of this West African colony are remarkable in being the only embossed adhesive postage stamps manufactured by Messrs. Thos. De la Rue and Co., and thereby have an interest of their own.

The first issue of two stamps belongs, moreover, to that very limited division of De la Rue stamps which show no watermark, and the first two issues (four stamps) belong to the still smaller group—the imperforated. Whenever peculiarities of this kind occur it is necessary to obtain an explanation, and in this particular case such explanation is extremely simple. Most of De la Rue's stamps are printed in sheets of 240 stamps, or on paper of the size which would contain 240 normal sized stamps if not arranged in panes. The plates of the Gambia stamps are totally different, being exceptionally small. Obviously, then, the normal watermarked paper was much too large, and would cut to waste; and a separate paper had, therefore, to be obtained at first; and, furthermore, there was probably no perforating machine which could be used satisfactorily for perforating these small sheets. Subsequent issues are on watermarked paper, and later the stamps were perforated.

There are other noticeable points in connection with these stamps, namely, the colours. Collectors of "groups" will notice that the same shades occur on the stamps of several different colonies, *e.g.*, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Hong Kong, where the same rose, lilac, green, etc., are found on stamps of the same period. In Gambia, however, the particular blue and brown of the early issues, and the semi-metallic bronze and green, the crimson, and the deep browns, blues, and purples are not found on the stamps of the same period printed by the same firm for other Colonies.

The above notes will show how unique in many ways are the earlier stamps of this Colony. In later years the stereotyped design general to several other colonies was employed, and the interest abates considerably. It is clear, therefore, that in early years the manufacturers must have treated the requisitions and indents from this small colony as "something apart," and the result is most satisfactory to collectors.

There is a very fine range of rich colours for some of the stamps, particularly the 6d. and the 1s.

It will be noticed by students of these stamps that in early printings, *i.e.*, the imperforated and the "CC" stamps, the embossing is clear-cut, and there is a coloured spot where the chignon joins the head; in later impressions ("CA") the embossing is flatter, and the coloured spot is not visible, or only slightly so.

Late prints of the earlier stamps, and early prints of the "CA" stamps, show intermediate states. The 1869 issue consists of two values only, *viz.*, 4d. and 6d. There is some variation in the intensity of the colours, particularly in the case of the 6d., which is sometimes printed in a very deep shade. The 4d. varies also in depth of colour, but the difference is not so well marked.

Later printings of these two stamps were made on the "CC" paper, and in this case it is the 4d. which shows the greater variation in shade.

These two values did duty for eleven years.

In 1880 there was a large increase in the number of values,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 3d., and

1s. values being added to the set, and the 4d. and 6d., in rather deeper shades, complete the set, perforated 14, and watermarked "Crown and CC."

All the values vary in shade, particularly the 1d. and 6d.

A copy is known of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. showing a faint double impression of the embossed portion inverted.

The next change was the general one, namely, "CA" for "CC" in the watermarks. This was accompanied by change of colour.

The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from orange to green,  
 ,, 1d. ,, maroon to carmine,  
 ,, 2d. ,, carmine to orange,  
 ,, 3d. ,, blue to grey,  
 ,, 6d. ,, blue to green (shades),  
 ,, 1s. ,, green to violet,

and a new value,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue, was added to the set.

In this series the shades are very well marked and numerous, particularly in the case of the 6d. value, where four varieties, which are practically different colours, may be found.

In the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value there is a minor variety, with the right stroke of the "M." curved and elongated, and in the 6d. value the right-hand top corner stamp in some of the printings shows the top margin slightly bent downwards.

The distinctive issues were replaced in 1898 by the De la Rue key-plate stamps (with "Postage" on both sides), the values being  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., and these in 1902 gave place to stamps of a similar design, except that the portrait of King Edward VII. replaces that of Queen Victoria; and a 2s. stamp was added to the set.

Up to this period the stamps have a perfectly clean record, but in 1905 trouble began, three new values—whose utility from a postal point of view must have been very limited—appeared printed on yellow paper, and of the denominations of 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s.

The new multiple paper was used towards the end of 1904, and all the stamps on *white* paper have appeared thereon, together with three more new values, 5d.,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 10d.

The first surcharged stamps appeared in 1906; only two values, namely,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 2s., and 1d. on 3s., and the latter is known doubly printed.

A few very minor varieties of the embossed series may be recorded, although of little interest to any but specialists.

The 1d. "CA," with very little colour showing in the centre of the "O."

The 1d. "CA," with the embossing of the value so much out of register compared with the printing that the letters look as though they were indented instead of embossed.

The 2d. is also found with the embossing very much out of register, producing an effect resembling a "double print."

In the 3d. value there is sometimes a small white dot over the Queen's head and under the "M." of "Gambia."

In the 4d. there is sometimes a white dot under the "C." of "pence."

In the issue of 1887-1889 there are several printings. In some the name and value are the same colour as the central design; in others they are of quite a different shade, a point often observable in the case of stamps printed from key plates. This variation is most noteworthy in the case of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 3d.

E. W. W.

## The Brighton Forgery Case.

Collectors and dealers alike owe a big debt of gratitude to the Stamp Trade Protection Association, Ltd., for all the work done and expense incurred in bringing to justice one of those who victimize, not only the less experienced devotees of our hobby, but also advanced specialists.

A brief history of this flagrant case cannot but be of interest.

In May and June, 1907, three well-known stamp dealers, Messrs. Hadlow, Kirkpatrick and Oliver (Messrs. Bright & Son), together with Mr. J. S. Telfer, the Secretary of the Association, met together, and decided on a plan of campaign to put a stop to the gross faking which they knew to be going on in certain quarters.

They pin-pricked a number of stamps which are not of any great value when unsurcharged, these were afterwards sold to one Treherne, who applied certain surcharges to these stamps, and sold some of them at greatly enhanced prices to Mr. Appleton, of Bradford. These stamps were duly recognised as the pin-pricked specimens sold to Treherne.

The Association took up the case against Treherne, who pleaded guilty to one of the counts—of obtaining money by false pretences—and he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Pending the judgment, the Board of Inland Revenue preferred a charge against Treherne for being in possession of certain dies, etc., for illicit purposes; and Treherne received a sentence of a fine of £20 and costs, or in default one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and all his faking appliances were confiscated and ordered to be destroyed.

The case has taken a long time, and many expert witnesses have been called in.

The Stamp Trade Protection Association, Ltd., and the gentlemen who devised the method of catching the faker, are much

to be congratulated on the result of their labours, and everyone interested in Philately in any way should join a Society which is doing such excellent work in protecting their interests. It has a most indefatigable Secretary, and properly supported will do an immense amount of good.

Appended is the Special Report from the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, which the Editor has kindly allowed us to reprint.

On Friday, January 3rd, at the Brighton Quarter Sessions, before Mr. P. C. Gates, K.C., the Recorder, and a bench of magistrates, the case of Harold Treherne was finally disposed of.

Mr. Humphreys, K.C., in addressing the Bench, said that the prisoner pleaded guilty at the last Sessions to an attempt to obtain the sum of £45, by means of some forged stamps. The stamps themselves were not actually forgeries, but the surcharges on them were forged.

The Recorder said he had had all the depositions in the case before him, and Mr. Boxalls' notes, and he had also read a report of the case, so that he was fully acquainted with all the material facts relating to it.

Mr. Humphreys said that being so, he would pass over what took place up to the time of the prisoner being convicted, and simply mention what had transpired since the conviction. The prisoner was respited till these Sessions to enable him to give information to the prosecution with regard to certain individuals, whom it was urged by the counsel appearing for the prisoner at the time were the real people behind the scenes in the case. It was also stated then by the learned counsel that the prisoner was a lad of between 19 and 20, and that some four years previously he had been induced by these particular individuals to forge these surcharges. A statutory declaration was made by the prisoner with regard to the information that he was prepared to give the prosecution in regard to the case. He (learned counsel) was sorry to say that the statement that was made by Mr. Rose Innes on the last occasion, with regard to the age of the prisoner—of course, he acted on the instructions he had received—was not true. He was at least 24 years of age, if not more, so that if he began this practice of forging stamps, which he undoubtedly did, some four years ago, he would then be of an age when he ought to have known better. If he had been a lad of only 15 or 16, one might have thought that someone older had put him up to it. There was another point: the prisoner had stated that his first dealings with either of the persons he had implicated were about four years ago. Now they knew, from documents found in his possession, that the printing press from which he printed the forged surcharges was supplied to him six years ago, on August 5th, 1901, and there was a letter found on the prisoner's premises, dated March 5th, 1902, in which allusion was made to

certain stamps that had been printed from that machine.

The Recorder: Is the bill for the machine made out to the prisoner?

Mr. Humphreys: The bill is made out to Mr. Harold Treherne and is dated August 9th, 1901.

The Recorder: Was the printing press sent to the address that the prisoner himself was living at that time?

Mr. Humphreys said he did not know whether the prisoner was living with his mother at that time or not, but it was to the address where he was living that the printing press was sent. The statements that the prisoner had made with respect to other persons being behind him, had been investigated, and he (learned counsel) did not intend to state what the result of those investigations had been, but would hand a letter to the bench, which he would like them to read.

The Recorder, after pursuing the letter handed up, asked: These three names, I suppose, were given you?

Mr. Humphreys: Yes, and I may say that these three persons have been subpoenaed to be here to-day, in case you should wish to ask any questions. For myself, I don't propose to call them, but they are here to answer any questions.

Mr. Rowland Harker addressing the Court on behalf of the prisoner, said it was only that morning that he had learned that the prosecution were in any way dissatisfied with the information which the prisoner gave to them some months ago. The Recorder probably knew from the facts he had learned from the Deputy Recorder, that the prisoner came up for trial on 22nd October last, and he was then represented by Mr. Rose Innes. Mr. Rose Innes was not able to be there that day, and he (Mr. Harker) therefore had not the advantage of speaking with any intimate knowledge of what actually took place last time, although, of course, he entirely accepted everything that his learned friend for the prosecution had said on the matter. Originally the prisoner pleaded not guilty, but as the result of a conference, he withdrew the plea and pleaded guilty and sentence was postponed, the prosecution undertaking to recommend a lenient course being taken if certain information was given them. Following upon that undertaking, the prisoner handed Mr. Humphreys a statutory declaration in which he made statements that he had made faked surcharges for three different persons. He was then taken downstairs and informed by the Inspector in charge that he had to make any further statement he might have to make before he left the premises. Although undoubtedly he was a little older than was apparently thought at the time, he was only a young man and was naturally very nervous. He sat down there and then, and without any documents or papers before him which would have given him exact dates, he wrote out a statement as to his dealings in the matter, mentioning that he had had transactions with certain people for about four years.

The Recorder: What do you say his age is now, Mr. Humphreys?

Mr. Humphreys: He was 24 on the 1st of January of this year.

The Recorder: The papers in the case speak of him as being 21.

Mr. Harker: I am told the calendar said 21 and now my friend tells me he is 24, but in October he was only 23; so he is well entitled to call himself a young man.

The Recorder: I understand that for two years he was in an office as a clerk.

Mr. Harker: Do you want to know the actual two years?

The Recorder: No, but I should like some information on the point.

Mr. Harker: He says that about four years ago he was in good employment.

The Recorder: Can you tell me when he left?

Mr. Harker (after consulting with the prisoner): He says he is not certain when he left.

The Recorder: Has he been in any other situation since as a clerk?

Mr. Harker: No. He has been living with his mother since then.

The Recorder: You don't suggest that he has been living on the sale of these stamps, do you?

Mr. Harker: No, sir.

Mr. Humphreys: We do.

Mr. Harker: He might possibly have been living upon the proceeds of the payments he received from other people in respect to these stamps. Continuing, Mr. Harker said his learned friend had complained that the information the prisoner had given him was not correct, and he had also made the further point that the information was practically of no use to him. His (learned counsel's) instructions were that so far from the defence approaching the prosecution in the matter, it was quite the other way about. The prosecution, apparently having some idea that somebody was behind the prisoner, asked the solicitor for the defence whether they thought the prisoner could give them any information, and in return, the prisoner had given all the information within his power. Certainly it had turned out from the letter which had been handed up, that the information had not been quite so good and effective or useful as the prosecution thought it would be, but the prisoner having given the information, it would be rather hard upon him if he should have to suffer on that account. The Inland Revenue Authorities had prosecuted him subsequently to the 22nd of October for being in possession of a die and printing press, and he was fined £20 or, in default of payment, a month's imprisonment. That month he would have to serve, as he could not pay the fine. His family could not pay it for him, as all the family money had gone in providing for his defence. The present prosecution was really for the same offence, and he would ask the Recorder to bear that fact in mind in coming to a decision, as to what further punishment, if any, he would inflict on the prisoner.

Mr. Humphreys said he would not have said anything further but for one statement just made by his learned friend which he could not accept. As far as he (Mr. Humphreys) knew, it was not correct to say that the defence were approached by the prosecution in regard to the prisoner giving information as to others behind him. It

was suggested by Mr. Rose Innes that it was obvious that from the youth of prisoner—for he was then represented as being about 15 or 16 when he began this practice—that he could not have begun it himself, but that someone had instigated him to do it. Considering the age which was given to them at the time, they had no reason to doubt the statement. He (Mr. Humphreys) himself thought that was a reasonable view to take, but when they found that his age was misrepresented by at least four years—and he was not disposed to admit that the date of his birth was 1884—that altered things very much.

The Recorder, addressing the prisoner, said he stood before them to take the consequences of an offence to which he had pleaded guilty at the last Sessions. Sentence was then postponed, because there was a general impression that he was very young and that he had older persons behind him, and that he was more or less their innocent agent and not the chief offender. There seemed to have been a mystery about the prisoner from the first with regard to his age. He had read all the papers in connection with the case very carefully. It was stated at the last hearing that he was 21, it appeared now that he was 23. It was also stated, and the suggestion emanated from those who represented the prisoner with a view to a mitigation of punishment, that he was not the principal offender, but that he had been induced to act as he had done at the instigation of others. Of course, it was always very desirable that the Court should have before them the principal offenders, and, therefore, the case was postponed in order that they should be got at. He understood that suggestions had been made on behalf of the prisoner, and names had been given and enquiries had been made on behalf of the Public Prosecutor with regard to the names which had been mentioned. He (the Recorder) must say that he was not at all surprised after reading the report, that the Public Prosecutor did not think there was sufficient evidence to bring the case home to any of the persons mentioned, because he observed very significantly in the statement which prisoner appeared to have made, in speaking of one of those persons, he said he had known him six or seven years and had purchased surcharged stamps from him—so it did not look even from prisoner's own statement that the person he mentioned was the first to induce him to commit this fraud. It rather seemed to him that the prisoner had of his own cleverness made use of the dies and printing press which he had in his possession, and that he had adroitly used them to print these faked stamps, and he had done his work so exceedingly well that even persons in the trade had been induced to buy the forged stamps, and not only to buy them but to deal in them and sell them to other people as genuine stamps, while in point of fact they were forged stamps made by prisoner. It was suggested three months ago on prisoner's behalf that other people had induced him to do this and that they were greater offenders than he. It might be that there were other people who were interested in the matter but there was no evidence as to that, and it was not possible to deal with the case in any other way than regarding the prisoner as the principal offender. So far from thinking that he was

induced to act simply as an agent, or that he was the dupe or tool of anyone behind him, he would rather think that supposing other people were mixed up in the frauds, the prisoner was certainly an accomplice, and a very accomplished accomplice, because the forgeries had been done with great ingenuity and adroitness. He sentenced the prisoner to hard labour for four calendar months.

Mr. Humphreys asked that the fifteen forged stamps in the album should be destroyed before it was restored to the prisoner.

The Recorder: Have I the power to do this?

Mr. Harker said he did not think it would be necessary to ask the Recorder to decide the matter. He had just sent for his client and he had no doubt that he and his learned friend, Mr. Humphreys, would be able to agree on the matter.

The Recorder: I think it will be quite enough if we impound the album with the depositions in the case.

Mr. Humphreys said he wanted to say in fairness to the prisoner that the album contained a lot of genuine stamps and it would be rather hard upon him if, when he came out of prison, he did not have them returned. All he desired was that the forged stamps should be destroyed.

The Recorder said the request seemed a very reasonable one and he would consider the point. For the present the album would remain in the custody of the Clerk of the Peace.

The following is the letter from the Public Prosecutor, referred to by Mr. Humphreys, and is dated December 26th, 1907:—

"With further reference to your letter of 25th October last, I beg to inform you that after having had full enquiry made by the police in this matter, I am of opinion that the evidence available is not sufficient to justify the institution of criminal proceedings against any of the three persons named therein. I, therefore, do not propose to take any further action in the matter."

*Appropos* of the above case, we extract two interesting paragraphs from the Editorial of the *P. J. G. B.*

"To a few collectors, and to all dealers, it is well known that London harbours a very dangerous gang of stamp thieves, forgers and fakers, men who devote the whole of their time defrauding, more or less successfully, collectors and dealers. In most cases this particular gang of undesirables is unable to directly victimise the stamp collector, it being only through the aid of ignorant dupes that their nefarious work can be foisted on to the philatelist. The dealer, however, is considered fair and legitimate prey, with the result that he has to use all his cunning and skill to prevent being defrauded.

"The number of forged, cleaned and faked stamps offered to London dealers would astonish most collectors, while did they know the numerous times that petty pilfering and changing were indulged in, they would, as we do, seriously wonder why so fascinating a hobby should have such an undesirable fringe of hangers-on."



## Bright's Stamp Market.

There are many ways in which a collector may get rid of his duplicates, from selling them at full price (it is better to be born *lucky* than rich) to sending them round exchange clubs at a fraction of their value, to get dirty and creased, and then, after many circuits, to go to that bourne from which no stamp returns—the fire.

Most of the methods usually employed have their drawbacks. Passing stamps through many hands (as in exchange clubs) does not “make for” mint conditions; a club member may abscond, and the honorary secretary can not be expected to pay up out of his own pocket; a sheet or two (oddly enough the better ones usually) may be mislaid permanently; and such things as substitution have been heard of. Take the auctions, undeniably a good method of making a speedy sale; but if the stamps are not of a very popular country, or the season is “off,” or it is a “bad” night, the prices may rule so low that the stamps are sold at a big loss, or bought in and commission paid on unsold lots.

There are other ways. They may be sent to a man whose name appears a few weeks after in a black-list, and his address is found to be a hairdresser's shop where letters are received; or, in disgust, the friendly waste-paper basket may be requisitioned.

We do not wish to run down any of these methods of unloading, they all have good in them; but for some time past our publishers have been working a much better plan, a plan which has come to stay, under the title of Bright's Stamp Market, the principles of which are now widely known. By this method a collector can get a good price for his stamps and receive immediate payment, without any of those irritating percentage deduc-

tions usual in exchange clubs; or, if he should wish for stamps in exchange, ten per cent. is added to the net amount due to him, and he has the advantage of a magnificent stock to select from, instead of the limited selection of a club packet, which, as often as not, contains nothing of interest in one's pet country.

So popular has the Stamp Market become that hundreds of collectors now regularly avail themselves of it.

Another great advantage which the Stamp Market possesses over all other methods is that it is always “in season.” there is no “close time,” whereas, as soon as the summer (save the mark) comes on, auctions and exchange clubs go off, and the collector who wishes to realise the value of his duplicates has to wait for September (settled in December, if lucky) to part with his stamps.

The moral is obvious—try the Stamp Market, and if you don't like it—go and see a doctor.

There is a point that collectors should bear in mind in connection with Bright's Stamp Market, and that is that it was not instituted or continued with the sole idea of purchasing a great number of rare stamps cheaply; but to help to keep the proprietor's entire stock up to an average.

For details of this scheme *vide* p. 22.



## Notes and Extracts

Mr. J. Godinho is contributing a very interesting series of articles to the pages of the *Philatelic Journal of India* on the subject of the introduction of Postage Stamps into India. One of the reasons given reads curiously nowadays, viz., "to prevent peculation." Would that it had done so! All who have "sojourned for a time" in the East, know that an unused postage stamp on a letter is a terrible temptation to one's servants, who finally take the stamp and stuff the letter up a drain. We append a short extract from Mr. Godinho's article:—

"The advantages to be anticipated from the use of stamps are the removal of all temptation on the part of Post Office subordinates to peculation, the absence of all inducement to destroy letters for the sake of postage, and the economy and simplicity which would be introduced into the accounts of the Department by the virtual abolition of money payment. I am not aware of any valid objection to the use of stamps on payment of postage. The stamps used in England and France have answered well in those countries, and I see no reason why it should not be suited for India. Stamps should, I think, be supplied through the Stamp Office, at a small discount to all persons willing to sell them in retail."

\* \* \*

By the death of King Oscar of Sweden, the last link which connects the Napoleonic days with the 20th century has been broken. Bernadotte, Napoleon's nominee to the Swedish Throne, founded the only modern house which had no Royal Blood, and the only Christian dynasty in Europe (excluding, of course, Pariah Peter and his crew) not related in the late king's generation with the Royal House of England. King Oscar came to the Throne of Sweden and Norway in 1872, at the age of 43, in later days he suffered much in health, and the separation of Norway in 1905 was a great trouble to the time-worn king.

\* \* \*

The following interesting note is taken from *The L. P.*:—

"The remarkable currents of fashions in stamps that set in a few years ago seem, with the lapse of time, to have gained such force, volume, and regularity, that their action may now be better likened to the perennial flow of a Gulf Stream rather than to that of an ordinary current. We allude to the extraordinary rise in the Continental estimation of European stamps and the tenacity of the British race in preferring the stamps of their Empire. It is almost common knowledge that the best hunting-ground for Colonial stamps is within these islands, but for many years the issues of Great Britain and its Colonies were freely found on the Continent. This has all changed now: the dealers' stocks have been for years drifting across the Channel, and the Continental dealers, for the larger part, do not even stock or sell our Colonial issues.

"The following excerpt from a private letter sent by one of the foremost foreign dealers to a collector in this country speaks for itself as to the truth of our remarks, and further bears out our frequent contention as to the great and increasing appreciation of the European issues:—

"I have no Colonials of the kind you desire. Old British Colonials have completely disappeared on German stamp markets, they must have all taken their way to England years ago. I do buy them still wherever I chance to meet them very fine, but my principal business depends on old European stamps, which are getting scarce. They used to be found in England, but seem to have vanished there likewise. No more Europeans in England; no more British Colonials in Germany. So German dealers remain at home, and the English 'big pots' no longer hunt for bargains in Germany! *Te nora mutantur.*"—*The London Philatelist.*

It is with great regret we have heard of the death of two well-known philatelists, M. Arthur Maury, of Paris, and Consul Weber, of Hamburg. M. Maury was, to English collectors, probably the best known Continental dealer. He had been in the stamp trade for nearly half a century and was the author of the finest work on the stamps of France, the *His'o' re des T mbres-Poste Français*. Consul Weber's collection was one of the most important and oldest in Germany; it includes some of the greatest rarities, some being on the original envelopes or "pieces."

\* \* \*

Alas, poor Switzerland! Who in the name of Philately, or anything else, did you get to design the new stamps? The 5c. stamp shows an infra-humanly small boy supporting himself against a superlatively large cross-bow, and showing off an apple (duly pierced by an arrow), after the manner of a showman at a country fair. The whole is enclosed in a frame representing an inverted jam jar, with the word "Franco" acting the part of the cork. It is the most hopeless design of any European stamp, and reflects no credit on Swiss art.

\* \* \*

Mr. H. R. Johnson, the Hon. Sec. to the forthcoming Exhibition, informs us that the Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P., Postmaster-General, has kindly consented to open the Exhibition of Postage Stamps to be held by the Junior Philatelic Society at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on March 12th next. The Exhibition will remain open three days, and it is anticipated that 20,000 stamp collectors will visit it. Admission will be by ticket, which may be obtained free from the Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, 44, Fleet Street, E.C.

\* \* \*

The *British Australasian* contains the following note on the contemplated new Australian stamps:—

"The Postmaster-General contemplates taking early action with regard to the designing of the uniform series of Australian postage stamps which will be put into circulation in 1910. There is reason to believe that one of the States' Governments is very anxious to try to block the issue of a series of uniform stamps, because it dreads the concentration of stamp printing in Melbourne, which must inevitably take place pending the transfer of the seat of government to a Federal capital. Mr. Mauger, however, takes the view that the matter is one in which the State Government has no *locus standi* at all. The Minister contemplates issuing advertisements inviting Australian artists and designers to submit designs by about the middle of next year. The Uniform Stamp Board in its recent report recommended that the competition should be thrown open to the world. The Postmaster-General is not, however, likely to adopt this recommendation. He thinks that Australia has produced men and women of sufficient originality and artistic instinct and craftsmanship to produce stamp designs which should satisfy the most exacting tastes. He will, therefore, probably limit the stamps designs competition to Australians and persons now living in the Commonwealth and New Zealand."

[Yes, Mr. Postmaster-General, there certainly have been artists with originality!! for have you not a ½d. Queensland and a 2½d. New South Wales which are without rivals?—Ed.]

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We have lately considerably enlarged and re-organised this Department, and although we are sending out an enormous number of Sets and Sheets every week, we are now able to cope with all demands.

Many thousands of varieties of Postage Stamps now appear in this section. **No rubbish**, such as German Locals, Japanese Telegraphs, etc., are included, such as are usually found on the sheets of other Firms, nor any Fiscals other than those which have been or can be used for postage

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- 4.—Only Stamps catalogued above 1d. to be sent.
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- 6.—Postage for return, and registration if necessary, must accompany the selection, or same will be deducted from remittance.

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We do not bind ourselves to take any or all that are sent, but a fair selection will generally result in sales.

As in many cases Collectors will prefer to purchase other Stamps from us so as to increase their collections rather than receive cash for their duplicates, we are prepared in these cases to credit them with an increase of 10 per cent. upon the net amount of Stamps we retain from their selections. A list of the Stamps required in payment **must be sent at the same time as the selection**, giving our Catalogue numbers, and stating whether used or unused, or cheapest. It is advisable to send an alternative list in case we are short of any items.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

Special attention is drawn to the fact that we have not instituted this new departure in anticipation of receiving rare varieties at the price of ordinary issues. We take all varieties of Watermark, Perforation, Shade, Type, Paper, etc., as listed in our Catalogue.

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===== of our Stamp Market. =====

Nos. given are those of the 7th Edition Catalogue.

## QUEENSLAND, unused.

Nos. 2b to 20, 22 to 27a, 29, 31 to 33, 36, 40 to 56, 58 to 87, 90 to 95, 97a to 97c, 100 to 104, 108, 111 to 114, 118 to 127, 128a, 129, 131, 133, 134, 136 to 139, 141, 143, 146a to 151a, 154, 156, 157, 159, 159a, 160, 163 to 165, 167, 168, 170, 175, 178, 181, 182a to 184, 190a, 195, 198 to 200, 203, 257, 265, 266, 300 to 308.

## Ditto, used.

Nos. 1 to 3a, 5, 8 to 10, 12, 14 to 16, 19, 20, 32, 38, 39, 71 to 76, 81, 82, 85, 92, 97a to 97c, 98, 106, 120 to 122, 128a, 129, 132, 133, 147 to 150, 154, 166 to 169, 173a to 175, 178a, 183, 194, 195, 198 to 201a, 258 to 261, 266, 303 to 308.

## ANGOLA, unused.

Nos. 2, 4, 8, 9, 11 to 13, 15, 17 to 21, 23, 26 to 34, 36, 39 to 41, 44 to 49, 51, 52, 54 to 65, 68 to 76, 78 to 81, 83, 85 to 88a, 93, 94, 96 to 103, 110, 111, 113, 115, 116, 118, 119, 119a, 120, 122, 123 to 136, 138, 142 to 147, 501 to 510.

## Ditto, used.

Nos. 1 to 6, 8, 9, 11 to 13, 14, 16, 18 to 32, 34, 36 to 41, 43 to 45, 49 to 51, 54, 55, 57a, 59 to 68, 71 to 76, 80, 81, 83 to 85, 88, 89, 92, 96 to 510.

## AN INTERESTING BRITISH COLONY.

## GAMBIA.

The earlier issues of these Stamps are almost unique, being one of the very few Colonial series issued with Embossed Design, and containing a number of Fine Shades.

**1869—Imperforate.**

| Cat. No. |                    | UNUSED. |    | USED. |    |
|----------|--------------------|---------|----|-------|----|
|          |                    | s.      | d. | s.    | d. |
| 1        | 4 pence, brown ... | 30      | 0  | 30    | 0  |
| 2        | 6 ,, blue ...      | 50      | 0  | 30    | 0  |
| 3        | 6 ,, deep blue ... | 40      | 0  | 30    | 0  |

**Watermarked Crown and CC.**

|   |                      |    |   |    |   |
|---|----------------------|----|---|----|---|
| 4 | 4 pence, brown ...   | 40 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| 5 | 4 ,, light brown ... | 45 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| 6 | 6 ,, blue ...        | 27 | 6 | 27 | 6 |

**1880—Perforated 14.**

|    |                                 |    |    |    |   |
|----|---------------------------------|----|----|----|---|
| 7  | $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, orange ... | 0  | 5  | 1  | 6 |
| 8  | 1 ,, pale marone ...            | 1  | 0  | 2  | 0 |
| 8A | 1 ,, marone ...                 | 0  | 10 | 1  | 6 |
| 9  | 2 pence, carmine ...            | 5  | 0  | 4  | 6 |
| 10 | 3 ,, blue ...                   | 6  | 0  | 5  | 0 |
| 11 | 3 ,, pale blue ...              | 4  | 0  | 3  | 0 |
| 12 | 4 ,, brown ...                  | 30 | 0  | 5  | 0 |
| 13 | 4 ,, deep brown ...             | 30 | 0  | 5  | 0 |
| 14 | 6 ,, blue ...                   | 15 | 0  | 15 | 0 |
| 15 | 6 ,, deep blue ...              | 17 | 6  | 12 | 6 |
| 16 | 1 shilling, green ...           | 45 | 0  | 35 | 0 |

**1887-80—Watermarked Crown and CA.**

|     |                                      |    |                 |   |   |
|-----|--------------------------------------|----|-----------------|---|---|
| 17  | $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green ...       | 0  | 4               | 0 | 4 |
| 18  | $\frac{1}{2}$ ,, blue green ...      | 0  | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 4 |
| 19  | $\frac{1}{2}$ ,, deep blue-green ... | 0  | 3               | 0 | 4 |
| 20  | 1 ,, carmine ...                     | 0  | 4               | 0 | 6 |
| 21  | 1 ,, bright carmine ...              | 0  | 4               | 0 | 6 |
| 22  | 1 ,, deep ,, ...                     | 1  | 0               | 1 | 0 |
| 23  | 1 ,, carmine lake ...                | 1  | 6               | 2 | 6 |
| 24  | 2 pence, orange ...                  | 0  | 9               | 1 | 6 |
| 25  | 2 ,, yellow-orange ...               | 0  | 9               | 1 | 6 |
| 26  | 2 ,, deep yellow-orange ...          | 2  | 0               | 1 | 6 |
| 27  | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,, ultramarine ...   | —  | —               | 2 | 6 |
| 28  | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,, light blue ...    | 0  | 7               | 1 | 0 |
| 29  | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,, blue ...          | 0  | 7               | 1 | 0 |
| 30  | 3 ,, slate ...                       | 1  | 0               | 2 | 0 |
| 30A | 3 ,, grey ...                        | 1  | 0               | 2 | 0 |
| 31  | 4 ,, dark brown ...                  | 1  | 0               | 1 | 6 |
| 32  | 4 ,, brown ...                       | 1  | 3               | 1 | 6 |
| 33  | 6 ,, deep olive-green ...            | 6  | 0               | 8 | 0 |
| 34  | 6 ,, pale ,, ...                     | 4  | 0               | 6 | 0 |
| 35  | 6 ,, yellow-green ...                | 15 | 0               | 5 | 0 |
| 36  | 6 ,, greyish ,, ...                  | 1  | 9               | 2 | 6 |
| 37  | 1 shilling, pale violet ...          | 2  | 3               | 3 | 0 |
| 38  | 1 ,, deep ,, ...                     | 7  | 0               | 3 | 0 |
| 39  | 1 ,, violet ...                      | 2  | 6               | 3 | 0 |

**1898—Head of Queen Victoria.**

| Cat. No. |                                 | UNUSED. |    | USED. |    |
|----------|---------------------------------|---------|----|-------|----|
|          |                                 | s.      | d. | s.    | d. |
| 41       | $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green ...  | 0       | 2  | 0     | 2  |
| 42       | 1 ,, carmine ...                | 0       | 3  | 0     | 3  |
| 43       | 2 pence, orange and lilac ...   | 0       | 6  | —     | —  |
| 44       | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,, blue ...     | 0       | 6  | —     | —  |
| 45       | 3 ,, red lilac and blue ...     | 1       | 0  | 1     | 0  |
| 46       | 4 ,, brown ,, ...               | 1       | 0  | —     | —  |
| 47       | 6 ,, olive and carmine ...      | 1       | 3  | —     | —  |
| 48       | 1 shilling, lilac and green ... | 3       | 6  | —     | —  |

**1902—HEAD OF KING EDWARD.**

|    |                                 |   |   |   |   |
|----|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green ...  | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 50 | 1 ,, carmine ...                | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 51 | 2 pence, orange and mauve ...   | 0 | 8 | — | — |
| 52 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,, blue ...     | 1 | 0 | — | — |
| 53 | 3 ,, magenta and blue ...       | 1 | 6 | — | — |
| 54 | 4 ,, brown ,, ...               | 1 | 6 | — | — |
| 55 | 6 ,, olive and carmine ...      | 2 | 6 | — | — |
| 56 | 1 shilling, mauve and green ... | 5 | 0 | — | — |
| 57 | 2 ,, grey and orange ...        | 7 | 6 | — | — |

**1905—Yellow Paper.**

|     |   |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 57A | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ shilling, green and carmine ... | 3 | 0 | — | — |
| 58  | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,, purple and brown ...         | 5 | 0 | — | — |
| 59  | 3 ,, carmine and green ...                      | 6 | 0 | — | — |

**1904-5—Watermarked Multiple Crown and CA.**

|    |                                 |   |    |   |   |
|----|---------------------------------|---|----|---|---|
| 60 | $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green ...  | 0 | 1  | — | — |
| 61 | 1 ,, carmine ...                | 0 | 2  | 0 | 2 |
| 62 | 2 pence, orange and mauve ...   | 0 | 3  | — | — |
| 63 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,, blue ...     | 0 | 4  | — | — |
| 64 | 3 ,, red-lilac and blue ...     | 0 | 5  | — | — |
| 65 | 4 ,, brown ,, ...               | 0 | 6  | — | — |
| 66 | 5 ,, grey and black ...         | 0 | 7  | — | — |
| 67 | 6 ,, olive and carmine ...      | 0 | 8  | — | — |
| 68 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,, green ...    | 0 | 10 | — | — |
| 69 | 10 ,, brown ...                 | 1 | 2  | — | — |
| 70 | 1 shilling, mauve and green ... | 1 | 3  | — | — |
| 71 | 2 ,, grey and orange ...        | 2 | 6  | — | — |

**1906—Surcharged.**

|    |                                    |    |   |   |   |
|----|------------------------------------|----|---|---|---|
| 72 | $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, on No. 71 ... | 10 | 0 | — | — |
| 73 | 1 ,, on No. 59 ...                 | 7  | 6 | — | — |

Prices quoted are Net, except for orders of over £1, on which we will allow 10% discount.

THE  
**Philatelic Adviser**  
AND  
**Stamp Market Journal.**

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FEBRUARY 25TH, 1908.

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**Editorial Notes.**

**Brighton  
Forgery  
Case.**

We beg to call the special attention of our readers to the "Disclaimer" printed on page 37 of this issue, and to the recognition of Mr. Appleton's services which it contains.

\* \* \*

**Manuel II.** Another Manuel rules in Portugal, and may his reign be as memorable as that of his namesake Manuel I., one of Portugal's most famous monarchs. We refer, in another column, to the terrible calamity which has come to Portugal; but we may perhaps be allowed to say here that the import of these crimes comes home more to philatelists possibly than to any other class. We cannot turn over the leaves of our albums, and see the portraits of Humbert and Lincoln, Garfield and Alexander and Carlos, without calling to mind how they died. The portraits of the rulers of the world are more familiar to the devotees of our hobby, than to ninety-nine per cent. of other people. If portraits of these five martyrs were shown in twenty years' time in a shop window, the man in the street would have little idea of their identity, but so long as philately flourishes our successors will remember.

**The  
Juniors'  
Triennial.**

The great exhibition at Caxton Hall is drawing near, and bids fair to be the philatelic event of 1908. The Juniors (as they modestly call themselves) are working hard for its success, and there are few greater enthusiasts than these "Juniors"; somehow they have the knack of making things go, they are hustlers with a vengeance (if the worst comes to the worst, they might make a fortune by explaining their methods to others). The opening day is March 12th, and the public should flock to it, and bring "its cousins and its sisters and its aunts." The admission is free, the entertainment is good, and the arrangements perfect.

\* \* \*

**The  
Philatelic  
Literature  
Society.**

Few facts speak so clearly of the hold which philately has upon us, of its importance and its influence, than the formation of a new society whose aim and object is the study, not of stamps themselves, but of the literature of the subject. For many years now there have been enthusiastic collectors of the magazines, catalogues, hand-books, pamphlets, etc., relating to stamps. Nearly all the more important societies have libraries, and one library—that of the Earl of Crawford—is

the most complete extant, and yet there are many vacant spaces therein.

The aims of the new society are set forth in its statutes:—

- (a) To promote and encourage the collection and study of philatelic literature, and to circulate amongst its members information thereon.
- (b) To compile and publish bibliographies and other works relating to philately.
- (c) To provide a medium for the sale and exchange of duplicates (publications, Ed.).
- (d) To undertake all such matters as may further these objects.

Mr. E. D. Bacon is first president of the Society, and none worthier of the position could there be. The first number of the journal of this society has been published under the able editorship of the vice-president, Mr. B. T. K. Smith.

+ + +

**Compact Countries for General Collectors.** In our "Preliminary Announcement" we stated that a short article of interest to *general* collectors would appear each month; and for this purpose a few British Colonies have been selected, which have certain advantages; such as special interest, in that the stamps themselves are of unusual and distinctive type for the most part, *e.g.*, Gambia (which appeared last month), Falkland Islands (this month), and others to follow. Colonies which may be undertaken and *completed* by the general collector without great trouble or expenditure; since there are few rarities, few surcharges, a fairly clean record, and to which the forger has given little attention. It must be understood that these little articles are not intended for advanced collectors, but merely as guide notes to the "generalist."

## Philatelist's Cramp.

A new disease has to be added to the list of "ills that flesh is heir to," namely, Philatelist's Cramp. We have all heard of writer's cramp, and varieties which attack typists, violinists, and others, but now our devotees have started their own particular brand.

The symptoms are a more or less numb feeling in the top joint of the middle finger of the right hand, caused by continually pressing that portion when mounting stamps. We have heard of several very serious secondary symptoms, *e.g.*, a violent attack of envy at the mere sight of an entire volume of first issue Victoria; an emphatic desire to throw one's own first issue Victoria in the fire; an insane demand for a simplified catalogue; an idea that nobody else collects on the right lines except *oneself*; and several other *painful* symptoms which are either *precursors* of the real complaint or *synchronous unpleasantnesses*.

The cause of the disease is a germ, often present in original gum, and known as "Ynvertedcentavalumissinga taitbaishei." When complications are present they may be due to the presence of *Parisprintia canalzonensis* (var: *widrulettia*), and the patient quickly passes beyond human aid.

Several general practitioners are seriously thinking of "specializing" in philatelic ailments; and we may yet hear of some of our leading societies appointing an M.D. as "Honorary Medical Adviser."

—♦—

Many collectors find a difficulty in procuring that which fulfils their idea of an ideal Stamp Mount. Our publishers inform us that their "A 1" Quality is everything that can be desired. They peel easily and yet adhere sufficiently. They are coated with pure gum Arabic, have absolutely no deleterious effect upon the stamps to which they are affixed, and the gum is tasteless. They also inform us that the licking of this pure gum is extremely beneficial to the operator, and that in several instances members of their staff have distinctly gained in weight after a prolonged course of this kind, and, as Mr. Weller says, have "swelled wisely." Moral: all thin people should use the "A 1" Stamp Mounts.



## Some Stamp Studies.

BY THE EDITOR.

### (1).—The 1870 Issue of Spain.

(Continued from page 6.)

While on the subject of forgeries (made to deceive the post office), there are a few points of great interest which should be mentioned. In last month's issue I gave some possible explanations of the occurrence of undoubtedly forged stamps among Government remainders; suggesting that possibly dishonest officials made up shortages by their articles of "private manufacture." I have recently seen a block of stamps which throws a great deal of light on the subject, although the stamps were not of the issue under discussion.

**Remainders Pen-marked.** The block in question consists of some remainders returned to headquarters, and then pasted on a sheet of newspaper and cancelled by means of a number of pen strokes. When this block of 100 stamps was examined carefully it was found to consist of a large block of 88 stamps of one printing, three strips of 3 of other printings of the same stamp (4 cuartos of 1862), and a vertical strip of 3 forgeries. This proves beyond question that forgeries have come out among Government remainders, and, as such, have been accepted naturally as genuine by collectors and dealers. How these forgeries have got into Government stock cannot be proved quite so satisfactorily. My own idea, as already stated, was that they were put into circulation by certain dishonest persons, possibly in Government employment, and that when stock was recalled some of these were included, and not having been examined by an expert at headquarters, escaped notice, and were pen-marked or barred together with the genuine remainders.

**Demonetization.** Another solution of the difficulty has, however, been suggested to me. It is well known that prior to the demonetizing of an issue, a Government usually gives a few weeks' grace to holders of the superseded issue to use up or *return* to the post office such stamps as they hold. A forger might thus get rid of great numbers, especially as it is possible that he might have had a confederate in the post office at the time. In the case of Spanish stamps it is noteworthy that the forgeries are more frequently found pen-marked or barred than used (or unused), whereas in Cuba the forgeries are more frequently found *used*.

**Appointment of a Commission.** Whatever may have been the truth of the matter, it is known that forgery was carried on to such an extent that a commission was appointed in 1872 to enquire into the matter, with a well-known expert as chairman. Government was, therefore, aware of the extent of fraud, but did not seem to have expected that returns from post offices required examination.

**Supposed Infallible Test for Forgeries of 1870 Issue.** Another point which is of the utmost importance is this: works on the subject state positively that many forgeries are perforated 13, and this serves to distinguish them at once. I have followed this, and mounted all stamps perforated 13 as forgeries, but I must confess that

I have a specimen of the 50 mils. of this issue, perforated 13, in which I can distinguish no other difference whatever from the undoubtedly genuine stamps. If it is a forgery it is one of the most wonderful, and it is a mystery how anyone without photography (not used for forgery in 1870) could have produced so perfect a copy: furthermore, the colour is exactly that of the issued stamps. It seems to me to be easier to believe that a machine gauging 13 was in occasional use, than to believe that a perfect imitation (with all five secret marks) could have been produced so long ago as 1870, and, if this be the case, one of the (supposed) best tests becomes useless. Until a few days ago I believed the perforation test (13 instead of 14) was infallible, but I am now *forced*, by the difficulty of believing other evidence, to the conclusion that there must have been a "13" machine used on rare occasions to perforate genuine stamps.

If any collector has doubtful specimens of stamps of this issue, it would be of great service if he would kindly lend them for examination. Of course, these remarks do not refer to many of the forgeries perforated 13, which can be distinguished by many other points.

**Variations in Intensity of Prints.** It is of interest to note that considerable variation of shade may be met with on the same sheet—presumably due to imperfect methods of inking, the deeper shades being caused by heavier inking, and this heaviness causes the very fine horizontal lines (forming a background to the head) to be blurred; it is, therefore, sometimes possible to obtain a pair, one of which is a normal clear light print, and the other an apparently darker, heavy, blurred, print. More often the stamps of certain rows are heavy or light in comparison with other rows, showing that the ink on the rollers varied in thickness horizontally. In most cases the earlier printings of all values were in much paler colours than the latest (1872), particularly in the case of the 25 mils., which started as very pale grey, and finished off in a rich purple colour. These differences are, of course, due to a difference in the colour of the ink, and not to any form of irregular inking, since some of the darkest shades are as clearly printed as some of the palest. The "woolley" prints are merely very heavy prints of stamps of fairly pale shade.

**Engraver's Initials.** The minute white letters "E.J." (E. Julia) of the engraver, which appear beneath the neck are of interest, as they have the appearance of having been stamped on to the clichés after manufacture, as they are the most irregular and damaged portion of most of the stamps, and could easily have been hammered in (they are colourless and therefore sunk) as an afterthought; but this is not the case, as they are visible in die proofs.

**Plating.** For those collectors who wish to plate these stamps, or who wish to know from which part of the sheet come the blocks which they may possess, it may be useful to list such varieties as I have noticed. Unfortunately these notes must be incomplete, as no collector or dealer appears to have entire sheets of all the higher values; in fact the 1 and 10 mils. are the only ones which I possess in perfectly complete sheets, and the 2 and 4 mils. in very large blocks. Of the other values there are many well-marked minor varieties, but their relative position on the sheets is not at present known. Next month the variations of the 1 mil. value will be mentioned.

(To be continued.)

# New Issues and Discoveries.

We gladly welcome from our readers early copies of any new issues, varieties, etc., that they may receive or discover. Any sent to us will be fully described and their source acknowledged in the following columns. They should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, and marked "New Issues" on the envelope. Not only adhesive stamps, but envelopes, postcards, etc., may be sent. The cost of postage will be remitted when specimens are returned, or we will purchase if so desired. We are also glad to receive new issues and provisionals in quantity from correspondents abroad, and will pay a commission on same, large or small, according to the scarcity or otherwise, or whether the correspondent requires cash or the amount to be placed to the credit of his account.

**Great Britain.**—*British used abroad.* Several of our correspondents have been kind enough to send or advise us of specimens possessed by them, which are not included in our reference list. The following are shown to us by Mr. F. W. Calloway.

F. 87, SMYRNA.  
 1d. Plate Nos. 184, 196, 210. 1½d., 1880.  
 1½d. " 3. 2d., 1883-84.

G. 06, BEYROUT.  
 2d., 1880.

From Mr. Ecclestone we learn of the existence of D 27, CYPRUS.  
 1d. Plate, 113.

The same correspondent also points out an error in our list of Constantinople (p. 28), the last two items of which should be cancelled, and the following substituted

5s., rose, 1867-9 ... .. 5s.  
 5s., " 1881-3 ... .. —  
 5s., " on bluish, 1831-3 ... .. —

We welcome any further notifications of additional varieties to our list.

We have received several of the stamps for use in the Levant on surface-coated paper, and of the series over-printed with new value. It was stated in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, of January 4th, 1908, that all this series, with the exception of the 1 piastre, had been withdrawn, but our generally well-informed contemporary must have been mistaken. We append list.

Surcharged on Great Britain Stamps.  
 Surface-coated paper.

2 pre. on 5d., purple and blue. 12 pre. on 2s. 6d., lilac.  
 4 pre. on 10d., purple and carmine.

By error we have omitted to include in the Catalogue the Registration Envelope with additional inscription on front, now the current issue. The "R" in oval at the left is now omitted, and in its place is inserted, "This space is reserved for Official Registration Label." The remainder of the inscription is in seven lines instead of four as formerly.

Registration Envelope.  
 3d., red brown (blue inscription).

**Australian Commonwealth.**—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles some additional varieties of the Unpaid Letter Stamps as follows, all on Crown and N. S. W. paper.

5s., green, perf. 11½, 12. 2s., green, perf. 11½, 12 with 11.  
 1s., " " 11½, 12 with 11. 5s., " " 11.

These would appear in the Catalogue as Nos. 516a, 524a, 524b, and 531a respectively.

**Austria.**—We have received the high values of the Jubilee series and illustrate same. They are much superior in execution to the lower values. We also append list.



Printed from engraved plates. Perforated 12½.  
 Ordinary paper.

1kr., purple. 5kr., pale brown and purple.  
 2kr., carmine and sage green. 10kr., indigo, bistre and brown.

We understand that Messrs Coates & Marsh have discovered the 24kr. of 1890 in a new variety of perforation. This will come as No. 169a in the Catalogue.

Perforated 10 to 10½, with 11 to 12.  
 24kr., blue.

**British New Guinea.**—Under this heading in the Catalogue is given a list of these stamps with over-print "Papua," the over-print also



Papua.

being illustrated. The over-print also exists in a smaller type, which we now show and append list.

Centre in black.

½d., green. 4d., brown.  
 1d., carmine. 6d., green.  
 2d., purple. 1s., orange.  
 2½d., blue. 2s. 6d., brown.

*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the new 4d. in a different perforation to that chronicled last month. We suppose the same bewildering variety of perforations as exist in the Australian issues will also appear in these stamps as time goes on. We illustrate the new type.

Perforated 12½.  
 4d., brown and black.

**Ceylon.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a new wrapper in the same design as the current 5c.

Wrapper.  
 6 cents, rose.

**Chamba.**—The British India  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 anna, with "POSTAGE & REVENUE" have been over-printed for this State.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea green. 1a., carmine.

Official Stamps.

With additional over-print, "SERVICE."

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea green. 1a., carmine.

**Costa Rica.**—We illustrate three of the stamps described in our last issue.



**Crete.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us two stamps, which we illustrate, and which are, we understand, for official use.



Official Stamps. Perforated 14, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

10 lepta, marone. 30 lepta, blue.

**Denmark.**—We illustrate one of the new Newspaper Postage Stamps and append list. Watermark a Crown, perforated about 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .



1 ore, olive.  
5 " blue.  
7 " carmine.  
10 " violet.  
20 " green.

38 ore, orange.  
68 " light brown.  
1k., carmine and blue.  
5k., yellow, green and pink.  
10k., blue and buff.

**Dominica.**—Two more values are to hand on the paper with multiple CA Watermark, and surface-coated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green. 3d., black and lilac.

**East Africa and Uganda.**—We have received the current type with altered currency, and append list.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Ordinary paper.

1c., brown. 15c., blue.  
6c., carmine-red. 3c., green.  
10c., sage-green and purple. 25c., grey black and deep green  
12c., red-violet and purple. 50c., chestnut " "

As last, but on surface-coated paper

75c., blue and black.

We have also received two new varieties in the high values of this Colony.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Surface-coated paper.

1r., green. 5r., grey and carmine.

**Ecuador.**—We illustrate six of the values of the new series, Nos. 149 to 154 in the Catalogue.



**Egypt (Sudan).**—The 4 mil. reaches us in new colours.

4 mil., brown and red.

**Federated Malay States.**—We have received the 5c. in a new variety, and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports three of the high values on new paper.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

5c., red and green on yellow, ordinary paper.  
\$1, green, surface-coated paper.  
\$2, green and carmine, surface-coated paper.  
\$5, green and blue, " "

**France.**—We have received the 35c. of the last "Sower" type in a different shade, and with the figures of value re-cut. The latter are thicker, and the loop of the 5 is differently shaped.

We have also received the 20c. in the same type.

20c., purple brown,  
35c., purple, (figures of value re-cut).

**Greece.**—Mr. Jonas informs us that he possesses additional error varieties of the figures on back to those listed in the Catalogue, and gives us particulars as follows:—

"08" for "80."

This will be No. 92a in the Catalogue.

Issue of 1876-78.

"2" for "20."

"20" twice, both inverted.

These will be 134a and 138a in the Catalogue.

**Grenada.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. inform us that they have received a new variety in the King's Head type.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Surface-coated paper.

6d. lilac and green.

**Gwalior.**—From the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* we understand that the following King's Head Stamps of India have been over-printed with the usual inscription for this State, the ½ and 1 anna being of the latest type.

1a., carmine. 3r., brown and green.  
2r., carmine and yellow brown. 5r., blue and violet.

Official Stamps.

With additional over-print "SERVICE"

½a., pea green. 1a., carmine.

From *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* we gather that the variety with tall Roman "R" in "GWALIOR" is still to be found on the sheet.

**Hayti.**—From the *Postage Stamp and Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* we learn that two of the surcharges chronicled last month have been seen with same doubly printed.

Surcharge doubly printed.

1c., in red on 5c., blue. | 1c., in red on 20c., orange.

**Hong Kong.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. inform us that they have received the following:—

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Surface-coated paper.

\$10, black and orange on blue.

**Italy.**—We have received a 40c. stamp in a design similar to the 25c. chronicled in the January number. The lettering and figures of value are in white on colour, whereas in the 25c. this was in colour on white. The horizontally-lined background has been removed from the chin downwards



and a sea-scape substituted for it. We illustrate the new stamp. We have since received from Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co., a 50c. value in the exact same type.

Perforated 14. Watermark Crown.

40c., brown. 50c., lilac.

**Jamaica.**—The *London Philatelist* reports the receipt of a new variety for this Colony in the Arms type.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Surface-coated paper.

2½ pence, black and blue.

**Jhind.**—This State has also received the new varieties, as listed for Chamba.

½a., pea green. 1a., carmine.

Official Stamps.

½a., pea green. 1a., carmine.

**Luxembourg.**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reports the issue of further new values of the new type as follows:—

30 centimes, olive. 2½ francs, red.  
87½ .. blue. 5 .. lilac.  
1 franc, violet.

Some new varieties of perforation have been found in the remainders lately sold by the Postal Department of this Duchy, consisting of stamps of the issue of 1880, printed at Haarlem, and perforated 12½. We append list, which should appear after No. 101 in the Catalogue.

5c., yellow. 20c., brown,  
10c., lilac. 25c., blue.  
12½c., rose.

**Mauritius.**—From this Colony we have received two new varieties.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Surface-coated paper.

1c., black. 15c., black and blue on blue.

**Nabha.**—We note the new varieties for this State as listed for Chamba.

½a., pea green. 1a., carmine.

Official stamp.

½a., pea green. 1a., carmine.

**New Zealand.**—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* reports the current 1d. New Zealand perforated 11 instead of 14. Probably it exists compound also. This will be No. 372a in the Catalogue.

*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the receipt of the 1s. value in the reduced size.

Perforated 11.

1 penny, carmine.

Perforated 14 × 13, 13½, small size.

1 shilling, vermilion.

*Antarctic Expedition.*—We understand, from paragraphs in the daily Press, that Lieutenant Shackleton has been authorised to open a post office at King Edward VII. Land. Over-printed New Zealand stamps will be issued for the use (and profit) of members of the expedition, and no doubt there will be the usual rush to obtain specimens.

The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles a new post card, the stamp showing portrait of King Edward.

Post Card.

½d., blue on buff.

**Nicaragua.**—From Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co., we have received a new provisional for this Republic, surcharged "Vale \$1" on the 5p. value of the 1905 issue. This will come after No. 288 in the Catalogue. *Mekel's Weekly* also chronicle the 50c. Waterlow print similarly surcharged 10c.

Vertical surcharge, reading downwards.

\$1 on 5p., violet, in black. 10c. on 50c. in blue.



1904. Re-drawn type, with small figures of value. Watermark Cross in oval. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  by 12. 40c. grey.

" This stamp may exist perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  by 11, but I have not seen it."

1905-1907. New watermark Multiple crosses.

(a) Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

|              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 2c., bistre. | 10c., red.         |
| 3c., grey.   | 12c., dark blue.   |
| 5c., green.  | 15c., dark violet. |

(b) Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  by 11.

|                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 20c., orange.                  | 40c., grey.              |
| 25c., dark blue.               | 50c., green, dark green. |
| 25c., pale blue—re-drawn type. | 1fr., carmine.           |
| 30c., red-brown.               | 3fr., yellow-brown.      |

Variety: 20c. orange, with retouch of vertical lines on top.

(c) Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  by 12.

|                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 20c., orange.       | 50c., green.           |
| 25c., pale blue.    | 1fr., carmine.         |
| 30c., red-brown (?) | 3fr., yellow-brown (?) |
| 40c., grey.         |                        |

1907-1908 New types. Thicker granite paper. Watermark almost invisible.

(a) Tell. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 2c., bistre.    | 5c., green. |
| 3c., red-brown. |             |

(b) Helvetia. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

|                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 10c., red.           | 15c., violet. |
| 12c., chrome yellow. |               |

(c) Type as before. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  by 12.

|                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 20c., yellow, orange.          | 50c., green, dark green. |
| 25c., pale blue (?)            | 1fr., carmine.           |
| 30c., yellow-brown, red-brown. | 3fr., yellow-brown.      |
| 40c., grey.                    |                          |

Our Correspondent also sends us postcards and wrappers with the new type of stamp as follows:—

Postcards. Wrappers.

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 5c., green.     | 2c., bistre. |
| 5c., " (reply). | 5c., green.  |

Another correspondent in Switzerland writes:—" The 5c. and 10c. stamps are issued in books containing four leaves, with six stamps to the leaf. The outside perforations at one edge of the leaf are often cut."

**Trinidad.**—We have received the 1s. value of this Colony in a fresh colour.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Surface-coated paper.

1s., purple and blue on yellow.

**United States.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* announces that a specimen has been found of the 5c. Postmaster's Stamp of Alexandria on blue paper instead of buff. It is used, and on the original cover.

Local Issues (Alexandria).

5 cents, black on blue.

From our Agents in the States, the New England Stamp Co., we have received a supply of a new issue of stamped envelopes and wrappers. The stamps are embossed in colour, and the designs remind one forcibly of the issues of 1864, being plain, bold, and eminently serviceable for the purpose for which they are intended. We give a list of those received, irrespective of size of envelope, of which latter there are eleven varieties. Our correspondents write as follows:—

" Possibly you may not know just how these

envelopes are put out, so for your information we will say that new contractors took the contract from the Government last summer. The Government issued orders, however, that all requisitions were to be filled from old stock on hand as long as it lasted, and as they always keep from three months to a year's supply ahead, a great many of the sizes and values have not yet been placed



on sale. On the other hand, if a customer orders them with his return card printed in the corner (which is printed as the envelopes are stamped and made up), the order has to go to the new contractors. Therefore, while all of them have appeared with a return card in the corner, a great many have not appeared without it, and probably will not for many months to come."

We illustrate two of the values, the 4c. being the same type as the 1c., and the 5c. the same type as the 2c. The watermark consists of the letters U.S., the latter initial being about half the size of the first, and containing beneath it, so that the whole watermark is a rough square, the date 1907.

Envelopes: Stamp embossed. Laid paper. Watermarked.

|  |
|--|
| 1c., on white, or buff, or amber, or blue. |
| 2c., " marone                              |
| 2c., bright red on white or blue.          |
| 4c., black on white or amber.              |
| 5c., blue                                  |

Wrappers; Old watermark of upright U.S.

|                                    |
|------------------------------------|
| 1c., green on yellow buff manilla. |
| 2c., marone " "                    |

New watermark as for envelopes.

1c., green on buff manilla.

**Uruguay.**—We understand that the new 50c. has received the "OFICIAL" overprint.

Official Stamp.

50 centesimos, carmine.

**Venezuela.**—We learn from *Mekeel's Weekly* that the 50c. official stamp has appeared in a new colour.

Official Stamp.

50 centimos, red brown and black centre.

**Victoria.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send the 5s. value in the new watermark.

Watermark Crown over A. Perforated 11.

5s., carmine and blue.

**Western Australia.**—We have received the 4d. value, and also from Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. the 2s. 6d., as follows:—

Watermark Crown over double-lined A.

Perforated 12,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

4d., orange brown.

2s. 6d., green.

## King's Head "Convention" States' Stamps.

From the *Philatelic Journal of India*.

"We are indebted to Mr. Stewart-Wilson for the following totals of King's Head stamps overprinted for the Indian 'Convention' States to date. As the unified  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 anna stamps are now generally in use, the totals of the King 'postage' stamps of these values may be accepted as final:—

| <b>Chamba.</b>              |     |     |                  |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|------------------|
| Ordinary, 3 pies            | ... | ... | 192,720          |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ anna          | ... | ... | 48,240           |
| ditto, unified              | ... | ... | 72,480           |
| 1 anna                      | ... | ... | 24,240           |
| ditto, unified              | ... | ... | 36,480           |
| 2 annas                     | ... | ... | 29,760           |
| 3 annas                     | ... | ... | 6,480            |
| 4 annas                     | ... | ... | 5,520            |
| 6 annas                     | ... | ... | 5,520            |
| 8 annas                     | ... | ... | 6,720            |
| 12 annas                    | ... | ... | 3,120            |
| 1 rupee                     | ... | ... | 4,320            |
| Service, 3 pies             | ... | ... | 144,480          |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ anna          | ... | ... | 43,680           |
| ditto, unified              | ... | ... | 48,480           |
| 1 anna                      | ... | ... | 26,880           |
| ditto, unified              | ... | ... | 24,480           |
| 2 annas                     | ... | ... | 24,960           |
| 4 annas                     | ... | ... | 3,960            |
| 8 annas                     | ... | ... | 3,120            |
| 1 rupee                     | ... | ... | 3,120            |
| <b>Gwalior.</b>             |     |     |                  |
| Ordinary, 3 pies            | ... | ... | 3,194,880        |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ anna          | ... | ... | 432,720          |
| ditto, unified              | ... | ... | 528,480          |
| 1 anna                      | ... | ... | 288,960          |
| ditto, unified              | ... | ... | 264,480          |
| 2 annas                     | ... | ... | 217,200          |
| 3 annas                     | ... | ... | 145,200          |
| 4 annas                     | ... | ... | 54,720           |
| 6 annas                     | ... | ... | 11,290           |
| 8 annas                     | ... | ... | 19,920           |
| 12 annas                    | ... | ... | 7,680            |
| 1 rupee                     | ... | ... | 8,880            |
| 2 rupees                    | ... | ... | 1,536            |
| 3 rupees                    | ... | ... | 1,536            |
| 5 rupees                    | ... | ... | 1,536            |
| Service, 3 pies             | ... | ... | 841,200          |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ anna          | ... | ... | 504,720          |
| ditto, unified              | ... | ... | 528,480          |
| 1 anna                      | ... | ... | 432,960          |
| ditto, unified              | ... | ... | 264,480          |
| 2 annas                     | ... | ... | 108,960          |
| 4 annas                     | ... | ... | 24,920           |
| 8 annas                     | ... | ... | 24,920           |
| 1 rupee                     | ... | ... | 6,240            |
| <b>Jhind.</b>               |     |     |                  |
| Ordinary, 3 pies            | ... | ... | 361,200          |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ anna          | ... | ... | 48,480           |
| ditto, unified              | ... | ... | 24,240           |
| 1 anna                      | ... | ... | 18,480           |
| ditto, unified              | ... | ... | 12,240           |
| 2 annas                     | ... | ... | 22,560           |
| 3 annas                     | ... | ... | 19,920           |
| 4 annas                     | ... | ... | 12,960           |
| 6 annas                     | ... | ... | 8,160            |
| <b>Nabha.</b>               |     |     |                  |
| Ordinary, 3 pies            | ... | ... | 336,720          |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ anna          | ... | ... | 24,240           |
| ditto, unified              | ... | ... | 24,480           |
| 1 anna                      | ... | ... | 24,240           |
| ditto, unified              | ... | ... | 22,080           |
| 2 annas                     | ... | ... | 34,320           |
| 3 annas                     | ... | ... | 41,520           |
| 4 annas                     | ... | ... | 14,160           |
| 6 annas                     | ... | ... | 8,000            |
| 8 annas                     | ... | ... | 6,480            |
| 12 annas                    | ... | ... | 4,720            |
| 1 rupee                     | ... | ... | 4,080            |
| Service, 3 pies             | ... | ... | 4,080            |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ anna          | ... | ... | 19,440           |
| ditto, unified              | ... | ... | 17,280           |
| 1 anna                      | ... | ... | 12,240           |
| ditto, unified              | ... | ... | 10,080           |
| 2 annas                     | ... | ... | 10,320           |
| 4 annas                     | ... | ... | 6,720            |
| 8 annas                     | ... | ... | 5,280            |
| 1 rupee                     | ... | ... | 5,280            |
| <b>Patiala.</b>             |     |     |                  |
| Ordinary, 3 pies            | ... | ... | 540,480          |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ anna          | ... | ... | 1,740,960        |
| ditto, unified              | ... | ... | None issued yet* |
| 1 anna                      | ... | ... | 241,680          |
| ditto, unified              | ... | ... | None issued yet* |
| 2 annas                     | ... | ... | 481,920          |
| 3 annas                     | ... | ... | 289,920          |
| 4 annas                     | ... | ... | 48,240           |
| 6 annas                     | ... | ... | 48,240           |
| 8 annas                     | ... | ... | 24,240           |
| 12 annas                    | ... | ... | 24,240           |
| 1 rupee                     | ... | ... | 48,480           |
| Service, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna | ... | ... | 854,920          |
| ditto, unified              | ... | ... | 360,240          |
| 1 anna                      | ... | ... | 840,480          |
| ditto, unified              | ... | ... | 240,240          |
| 2 annas                     | ... | ... | 120,240          |
| 3 annas                     | ... | ... | 2,160            |
| 4 annas                     | ... | ... | 48,240           |
| 8 annas                     | ... | ... | 24,240           |
| 1 rupee                     | ... | ... | 24,240           |

"From an examination of the above figures we note that a few points call for comment. The 2, 3, and 5 rupees values have been issued for Gwalior; the 'Unified'  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna and 1 anna values have appeared for all the States except for ordinary use in Patiala, and the use of the 6 as. and 12 as. stamps for this State (for Service purposes) has apparently been abandoned, the 3 as. being very sparingly indented for. The 3 pies Service, Patiala, has not yet been overprinted, although the other four States have issued it. The Gwalior,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  as. and Nabha, Service, 12 as. do not exist."

\*These stamps are now reported as having been issued



## The Hand of the Assassin.

The fiends have been let loose again in Southern Europe, and another Crowned Head has fallen. Alas that it should have been King Carlos, who on more than one occasion has been the guest of King Edward; one whose presence was familiar to many an Englishman, and whose portrait is known to every philatelist.



King Carlos had two great aims in life—to put a stop to the corruption and bribery in high places, so rife in Portugal; and to instil into the minds of his subjects that England was Portugal's best friend. The early years of his reign were troubled by a grave misunderstanding with Great Britain (fortunately solved without war), and his life was forfeit to his belief in the possible purification of his Parliament and Civil Service.

Since Lincoln was assassinated, many other Presidents and Crowned Heads have fallen to the carbine, the knife, or the bomb; and yet, through lack of concerted action, the inhuman fiends' who do, or help to do, the crimes, are allowed to live without interference in our very midst.

Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, Carnot, and several Presidents of the minor American Republics, Alexander of Russia, Alexander of Serbia, Humbert of Italy, Elizabeth of Austria, and now Carlos of Portugal, have fallen; and the lives of Nicholas, Alphonso, Manuel, and Victor Emanuel II. are not safe for a moment.



In only one recent case has the assassination of a King altered a dynasty,—Alexander of Serbia was gathered to his fathers and Peter Karageorgevitch reigned in his stead. Fortunately the Royal House of Braganza still rules in Portugal, although the King and the Crown Prince were foully murdered.

## The Postage Stamps of the Falkland Islands.

The geographical position of these islands is interesting, in as much as they are off the Coast of the South American Continent, very far removed from those other islands—the West Indies—which lie between the Americas. The only possessions of Great Britain in the South American portion of the globe to-day are British Guiana and the Falklands. For this reason alone the latter would have been interesting, but there is purely a philatelic point, namely, that two English firms, Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Messrs. Thomas De la Rue & Co., have manufactured the stamps from the same plates.

Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. prepared the plates for the first issue (1878-79), consisting of four values, 1d., 4d., 6d. and 1s. The portrait of the Queen is totally different to the contemporaneous work of De La Rue, and it is similar to the Queen's Head series of the Transvaal of the same year, but in the latter case the value is in a curved label, and there are figures of value in the top corners. This portrait somewhat resembles that upon the Dominion of Canada stamps of 1865, engraved by the British-American Banknote Co., of Montreal and Ottawa, and in this case again the profile is to the right instead of to the left, which latter characterises the De La Rue engravings. This portrait of the Queen is one of the most beautiful we have, and the stamps are extremely well engraved. The paper employed was of excellent quality, but very thin and hard, and without watermark. The stamps themselves are of a rather unusual size, being larger than the usual low value colonial size of De La Rue.

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In 1891 two new values appeared,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue green,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. pale ultramarine, and the 1d. was changed in colour to orange-brown. These were altered in the following year, the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to yellow-green and the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to blue. From this period up to 1896 several other alterations of colour and additions of new values occurred. The 1d. appeared in bright claret, brown red and pale red, the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. was again changed and came in bright ultramarine, the 6d. (by De La Rue) appeared for the first time in 1892 in orange-yellow and yellow shades, the 1s. also appeared, and in a greyer colour than the Bradbury, Wilkinson print, and a 9d. stamp in vermillion was added to the set.

The next occurrence of importance was the issue, in 1898, of two high values of particularly beautiful design, two of the handsomest stamps ever printed. The 2s. 6d. is in deep blue, a more pleasing colour than the brown-red of the 5s.

For over ten years these stamps were in use, and it proves how few stamps are used in these Islands when we find that there is little difference in the catalogue valuation between used and unused specimens, and what difference there may be is usually in favour of the used specimens. These stamps are, however, such works of art that it is very desirable to possess them unused.

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The surcharging mania has never attacked the officials of this Colony—only one provisional has appeared (in 1891), and consisted of the conversion of half a one-penny stamp into a  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp by bisection diagonally, and the overprint of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in black. It is desirable to procure this stamp on the entire envelope.

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The actual facts are as follows:—

On the 15th May last, Mr. Appleton, when in London, called upon Mr. Kirkpatrick, who shewed him a letter from a man named W———, enquiring for quantities of certain stamps, all of which were such as were capable of being surcharged so as to enhance their market value, and asked Mr. Appleton if he had had any dealings with this man. On examining the letter, Mr. Appleton was convinced that the handwriting was the same as that of some letters he had received from persons styling themselves respectively M——— and A———.

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disclosed the fact that W——— and A——— were one and the same person with Treherne, who was subsequently prosecuted and convicted as stated.

The prisoner Treherne pleaded guilty to "attempting" to obtain money by false pretences, and as a matter of fact he was unsuccessful in obtaining any money from Mr. Appleton in respect of those stamps.

Mr. Appleton has communicated with us and expressed his opinion that the publication of the "Brief History" and appendices has done a great deal of harm to his reputation and business as a Stamp Dealer, by leading the philatelic public to believe that he was "one of the people behind the scenes," one of "the three persons" referred to at the trial, but whose names are not mentioned in the appended report, or one of the "ignorant dupes" referred to in the first of the appended paragraphs from the Editorial of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

We do not think that anyone would draw any of these inferences from the original Article, and nothing was further from our thoughts than to make any such suggestions, or to imply that this gentleman was not capable of detecting these fakes.

We acknowledge with pleasure the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Appleton in the detection of these gross forgeries and in securing the punishment of the offender.

The thanks of all collectors and dealers are due to the gentlemen, including Mr. Appleton, who were the means of bringing about the conviction of Treherne.

We very much regret that the *Philatelic Adviser* of the 25th January last contained the errors referred to, and we tender to Mr. Appleton our most sincere apology for any annoyance it may have caused him, or harm we may have done to his reputation and business.

## Notes and Extracts

No letters were despatched or postmarked on the 30th January, 1820, being the day King George III. died.—*The Stamp Collectors' Annual*, 1908.

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The *Philatelic Journal of India* is publishing notes by Sir David Masson and Mr. Gordon Jones on that most difficult country Afghanistan, or Cabul, as it is frequently called (*N.B.*—The accent is on the first syllable not on the last, "Káhble" is somewhere about the correct pronunciation). Sir David Masson has already given to the philatelic world a "classic" on Kashmir, and, together with Major Evans, knows more about Sirmoor than any other philatelic writer. The Indian Society is very much alive just now, for, following so soon upon the work on British India by Messrs. Hausburg, Stewart Wilson and Crofton, will come the handbook on Afghanistan.

+ + +

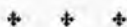
At Caxton Hall, March 12th, our readers might note that our publishers have retained Stall No. 4, where this journal, as well as the new Catalogues, will be on sale, and a large selection of stamps. Any collector requiring tickets of admission can obtain them by writing to 164, Strand, and enclosing ½d. stamp.

+ + +

We might also call attention to the fact that our Mr. Bright is exhibiting in a special room his magnificent specialized collection of the Cape of Good Hope.

In a recent number of the *London Philatelist*, Mr. Castle draws the attention of Fellows of the R.P.S. Lond., to the fact that after the meetings there is a convenient restaurant where they may adjourn, and where lighter stamp talk may pass away a pleasant evening: calling attention to the social aspect of philately, all too sadly neglected. We are too much of the "lonely furrow" order nowadays, and a few more social functions during the year will do no harm. At some of the little "after-meeting" meetings it is rather amusing to watch the faces of outsiders sitting at neighbouring tables, when they overhear scraps of conversation which are more than double Dutch to them. There are almost as many non-general expressions in philately as there are in music, and the non-collector has no idea when he hears the expression "wood-block Capes" whether it may not have reference to a butcher or a dressmaker; "second transfer" calls up visions of shares; "cliches" might have something to do with a gun, a sunset, or a pork pie, for all he knows; a "setting" or "cross-hatching" are obviously connected with poultry breeding; "engine turning," "loops," and "horizontal lines" are equally applicable to a railway, and do not seem to belong to the same subject as "lozenges," "original gum," "sugar paper," and "current," which have a chemico-grocery sound about them; "Roulette" has a gambling tinge; the use of the words "grill," "cross pattie," "small fillets," and "bars" might refer to the restaurant itself; "perforation" has an unpleasant medical sound; and when mention is made of those Spanish issues "Liberty" and "Justice" the outsider shifts hurriedly, as he is doubtful whether the brown paper parcels (exhibits from the meeting) are not bombs.

It would be interesting to know which are the most-sought-for stamps by the youngsters. There are, however, probably very few which could compete with the 4d. triangular Cape and the 1d. black English, two stamps which practically every general collection, large or small, contains.



We understand that in future all stamps of Postal Union countries, intended for international correspondence, must show their value in numerals. This will necessitate a change in all the lower valued Indian stamps from 3 pies to 12 annas.—*P.J.I.*



M. Th. Lemaire gives collectors the following wrinkle as to the best way to tell whether a stamp has been cleaned, "washed," or discoloured. Drop a very small drop of water on the face of the stamp; if, on turning over the stamp, one sees that the paper drinks in the water like a piece of blotting-paper, one can be sure that the stamp has been treated by some chemical, either for removing the obliteration or for changing the colour.



*Apropos* of the new Nepal stamps, we note that Messrs. Keymer, Son & Co., the Nepalese agents in London, have been giving the Home journals a translation of the inscriptions which is more or less incorrect. They render the upper top line, "*Shri Pashpati*," as "*glorious Lord of all living creatures*," whereas "*Pashpati*" is merely one of the names of the god Mahadeo, the prefix "*Shri*" signifying "holy" or "god." The translation is, therefore, literally, "Holy Pashpati," and not all the flowery rigmarole given. The lower line is also wrongly described as "*Goshi Sirkar*." ("*Goshi*" is meaningless and may as well have been given as "*Boshi*.") The correct word is "*Gurkha*," Nepal being the country of the Gurkha race; "*Sirkar*" means "Government." The central inscription is freely translated as "*One's own people are dearer than one's own life*," whereas we gave it (in our pages in October) as "Mother and Mother-country weigh more than Heaven." We may state that the translations we gave were given us by Major J. Manners Smith, V.C., c.i.e., the British Resident in Nepal.—*The Philatelic Journal of India.*



From the *Monthly Journal* we extract the list of quantities of the Philippine overprinted stamp of 1899 and 1902, compiled by Mr. G. L. Toppan from official sources.

| 1899 Issue.     |           | 1902 Issue.  |           |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| 1c. ....        | 5,500,000 | 1c. ....     | 9,631,172 |
| 2c. ....        | 6,970,000 | 2c. (I) ...  | 850,000   |
| 3c. ....        | 673,814   | 2c. (II) ... | 882,245   |
| 4c. ....        | 404,907   | 3c. ....     | 14,500    |
| 5c. ....        | 1,700,000 | 4c. ....     | 12,500    |
| 6c. ....        | 223,465   | 5c. ....     | 1,211,844 |
| 7c. ....        | 248,000   | 6c. ....     | 11,500    |
| 10c. ....       | 750,000   | 8c. ....     | 49,033    |
| 15c. ....       | 200,000   | 10c. ....    | 300,179   |
| 50c. ....       | 50,000    | 13c. ....    | 91,311    |
| \$1.00 ...      | 3,000     | 15c. ....    | 183,965   |
| \$2.00 ...      | 1,800     | 50c. ....    | 57,641    |
| \$5.00 ...      | 782       | \$1.00 ...   | 5,617     |
| 10c., S.D. .... | 150,000   | \$2.00 ...   | 695       |
|                 |           | \$5.00 ...   | 746       |

The following are among the requirements of the "Juniors'" Exhibition—some of our readers may be able to oblige and supply some of the "wants."

**WANTED:—**

COLLECTORS and DEALERS to take copies of the Special Exhibition Poster, for display in and around London.—Fred J. Melville, Exhibition Offices, 44, Fleet Street, E.C.

100 STEWARDS, to take duty at stated intervals during the Exhibition at Caxton Hall.—State time you can give on March 12, 13 and 14, to Fred J. Melville, Exhibition Offices, 44, Fleet Street, E.C.

ANOTHER £100 in donations. Every little helps.—Send what you can to H. F. Johnson, 44, Fleet Street, E.C.

HONORARY SECRETARIES of Philatelic Societies to apply for free tickets and prospectuses of the Exhibition, for circulating amongst their members.—Apply Fred J. Melville, Stamp Exhibition, 44, Fleet Street, E.C.

SCHOLARS in Public and other Schools in and around London to send for free tickets for their friends at school, and else.—Apply Fred J. Melville, 44, Fleet Street, E.C.

TWO OR THREE YOUNG LADIES, to take charge of the stall for selling J.P.S. publications.—H. F. Johnson.

1d. and 2d. POST OFFICE MAURITIUS on loan for Exhibition.—S. R. Turner.

NEWSAGENTS, to give away copies of Exhibition *Notes and News*, with copies of collecting journals and boys' papers.

WORKERS, who will lend a hand from 6 a.m., Thursday, March 12th, 1908, at Caxton Hall.—H. F. Johnson, 44, Fleet Street, E.C.

DEALERS, to advertise in the Official Catalogue. Price per page, 31/6; half-page, 17/6.—Fred J. Melville, offices of Stamp Exhibition, 44, Fleet Street, E.C.

TO LET, a few more Stalls. Prices from £6 each.—H. F. Johnson, 44, Fleet Street, E.C.

EDITORS OF PHILATELIC JOURNALS to kindly see that no issue of their journals goes to Press without some reference to the Exhibition from now on to March 12th—14th.

SCHOOLMASTERS to take sufficient tickets for all their stamp collecting scholars.—Fred J. Melville, 44, Fleet Street.

LADY COLLECTORS to turn up in strong force at the Exhibition, March 12th—14th.

ORIGINAL DRAWINGS of Designs for Colonial Stamps.—S. R. Turner, Stamp Exhibition Offices, 44, Fleet Street, E.C.

PROMPT ANSWERS to Letters from Officials of the Exhibition Committee.



Little did Rowland Hill think that within seventy years the number of articles—letters, postcards, newspapers, parcels, etc.—would have reached such enormous proportions as those stated in the Report of the Postmaster-General. The total works out at very nearly FIVE THOUSAND MILLION.

**MISDIRECTED ENERGY.**—A few weeks back several of the London dealers and publishers received a communication purporting to emanate from the *Société Française de Timbrologie*, and warning those interested against all the issues of Abyssinia and certain French Colonials, and assailing the integrity of Messieurs Theodore Champion & Co. in connection with the issue of these stamps. It now transpires that this circular letter was the work of some misguided and spiteful person, who forged the names of the officers of the above society, and naturally caused a great deal of annoyance to Messieurs Champion, and other firms mentioned. The idiot who perpetrated this monstrous imbecility is, unfortunately, still at large.

## The Stamp Trade Protection Association.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1906-7.

There are, at present, fifty active subscribing members, of whom seven were elected during the year, five old members retiring.

The current year is opening very well, two new members having been elected, and several gentlemen having applied for particulars of membership.

The expenses are rather heavier this year owing to an arrangement for English and foreign enquiries with an enquiry office of the highest standing and reliability. Included is also the honorarium voted the Secretary at the last Annual General Meeting.

Furthermore, there are some considerable amounts included, authorized to be expended by the Directors in the interests of philately.

The Secretary has to thank the members generally for the aid they now afford him in advising any doubtful applications or transactions at once. It often gives the opportunity of following up and dealing with such cases at once.

The number of cases placed in the hands of the Secretary for the recovery of stamps and debts totalled 265 during the year; of these 97 were settled in full, over 40 being still in the hands of solicitors or the police, and in 17 cases the time limit for the possible settlement has not yet expired.

The greater proportion of the unsuccessful cases were due to the fact of removal of the parties and inability to trace them, and also to the use of letter call offices, this last evil showing signs of continued increase.

The amount in cash and stamps recovered amounted to £402 8s. out of a total value of £1,022.

The prosecution of Treherne at Brighton absorbed so much time that some of the matters in hand have stood over longer than they would have done otherwise; this case, full reports of which have appeared in the philatelic press, has cost the Association so far £34, and there are further charges and claims, as yet unpaid, amounting to £27.

Included in these expenses are the costs the Association paid in preparing the evidence for the Inland Revenue authorities and putting the same before them.

The Annual General Meeting of this Association was held on February 20th, at 7 p.m.

There were present: Messrs. F. H. Oliver, W. Hadlow, E. J. Bridger, B. E. Martin, D. Campbell, J. J. Coates, F. B. Turpin, G. Loverius, J. Waite, J. H. Telfer (in the Chair). Proxies were received from Messrs. H. E. Haworth, W. T. Wilson, H. Griebert, C. J. Phillips, T. D. Willson, W. Jacoby, W. Brown, E. J. Moffatt, W. N. Heierle, W. Windrath, and A. B. Kay.

The minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Directors were balloted for and duly elected for the ensuing year: F. H. Oliver, W. Hadlow, E. J. Bridger, P. L. Pemberton, B. E. Martin, J. H. Telfer.

The Secretary's Report for the past year was read and approved.

A vote of thanks to Mr. J. H. Telfer for his services as Chairman for the past year was unanimously passed.

## Correspondence.

H. HARRIS (Clutton).—Many thanks for good wishes. *Re* the cross attached to halfpenny English stamps, these occur in the stamp booklets (sold for 1s.) which contain 23  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps and one cross in place of the 24th stamp; the making-up of the booklet is supposed to be worth  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., so, if one desired, this cross might be considered as a Government receipt for  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. paid to the post office by the purchaser for the value of the make-up. The sections in these booklets are printed from a special plate, whereon the blocks are arranged *tête bêche*; when bound up in the booklet they are then in the correct position, this accounts for half the stamps having inverted watermarks. The entire sheet is never sold unsevered, consequently *tête bêche* pairs are not obtainable.

M.O. (Salisbury).—We do not understand your first query. With regard to the others, (a) There is "all the difference" in the classes of reprints; those which have a Government or official origin are of great interest, and are frequently much rarer than the original stamps, *e.g.*, some of the second, third and fourth issues of the United States; others are of practically no importance, having been privately printed in millions by the purchaser of the old plates or stones. Some of the Government reprints might, however, be more correctly described as official imitations (some people have been known to call them official *forgeries*) as they are not printed from the original plates. The reprint of the English penny black belongs to this class; it is, nevertheless, a much-sought-after stamp. (b) Very likely. (c) The expression "unused" is certainly wrong in this case, the word should be "uncancelled." We have seen several stamps lately which have been used but have missed the postmark, and one in particular was rather interesting as the letter had been re-directed and the postmark had missed the stamp on both occasions, and not a single postman or cancelling clerk had noticed it. (d) With regard to the possible *tête bêche* you mention, it is not caused by the inversion of one of the clichés, but to the fact that two panes were printed side by side on the one piece of paper, and one of these panes was inverted with respect to the other—in such cases there should be an extra large space between the two stamps—showing that the division is really a "margin." The only case, which occurs to us for the moment is one of the Sydney Views, where a so-called *tête bêche* pair was found, and yet no inverteds exist on the known plate; in reality the two stamps belonged to different panes. (e) This requires careful consideration and cannot be answered off-hand.

ALEC. MAXWELL (Sheffield).—Many thanks for pointing out printers' error in "Gambia," the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. surcharge is, of course, on the 2s. 6d. stamp not on the 2s.



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## 1855-58. PERKINS, BACON & CO'S. PRINTING.

|                               | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------|----|----|
| I shilling, dark green ... .. | 60 | 0  |

## 1863. DE LA RUE & CO'S PRINTING.

|                                       |    |   |
|---------------------------------------|----|---|
| I penny, carmine red ... ..           | 17 | 6 |
| 4 .. blue ... ..                      | 17 | 6 |
| 6 .. bright mauve ... ..              | 25 | 0 |
| I shilling, pale emerald green ... .. | 50 | 0 |
| I .. emerald green ... ..             | 84 | 0 |

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- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. London in 1647 (East)                               | 16. Newgate                              |
| 2. do. (West)  | 17. Old London Bridge with the houses    |
| 3. S.E. Prospect of London, 1746                       | 18. Buckingham House, the Queen's Palace |
| 4. Old and New London Bridges                          |  |
| 5. Cheapside in 1638                                   | 19. Sanspareil Theatre (Adelphi) 1826    |
| 6. Guild Hall  | 20. Olympic Theatre ..                   |
| 7. Charing Cross                                       | 21. Astley's Amphitheatre ..             |
| 8. Temple Bar  | 22. Sadler's Wells ..                    |
| 9. View in Fleet Street                                | 23. Royal Coburg Theatre ..              |
| 10. The Custom House                                   | 24. East London Theatre ..               |
| 11. Westminster Hall                                   |  |
| 12. St. Paul's, from Cheapside                         | 25. The Temple Church, 1900              |
| 13. Old London Bridge after the houses were taken down | 26. Bow Church (and Cheapside) ..        |
| 14. White Hall   | 27. St. Martin's in the Fields ..        |
| 15. Westminster Abbey                                  | 28. St. Margaret's, Westminster ..       |
|  | 29. St. Dunstan's in the West ..         |
|  | 30. St. Mary Woolnoth ..                 |

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- 2.—Above each Stamp our **current Catalogue number and the Catalogue price** must be marked. No other marks should be made.
- 3.—All Stamps must be in good condition, and if unused, with gum, unless issued otherwise. Copies without gum, but otherwise fine, may be purchased if marked at a lower rate. Current or lately current unused Stamps are accepted at face value. **It is waste of time to send defective or dirty specimens.**
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- 6.—Postage for return, and registration if necessary, must accompany the selection, or same will be deducted from remittance.

N.B.—All selections will be returned as soon as examined, together with remittance for Stamps retained, and, if possible, within one week of receipt. *Strict attention to above rules will increase purchases.*

We do not bind ourselves to take any or all that are sent, but a fair selection will generally result in sales. *Better Sales will result from a selection containing a fair assortment of a few countries, rather than a few specimens from many countries.*

As in many cases Collectors will prefer to purchase other Stamps from us so as to increase their collections rather than receive cash for their duplicates, we are prepared in these cases to credit them with an increase of 10 per cent. upon the net amount of Stamps we retain from their selections. A list of the Stamps required in payment **must be sent at the same time as the selection**, giving our Catalogue numbers, and stating whether used or unused, or cheapest. It is advisable to send an alternative list in case we are short of any items.

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**BHORE.** Unused, 1. Used, 2.

**BUNDI.** Unused, 1 to 2a, 7 to 12. Used, All.

**BUSSAHIR.** Unused, 1 to 5, 9 to 12, 14, 16, 17, 19 to 24.  
Used, All.

**CHAMBA.** Unused, 6, 8, 10 to 15, 15e to 37, 41a to 44, 72, 74,  
76 to 80, 84 to 85a, 88 to 91.  
Used, 4 to 8, 10 to 44, 74 to 82, 84, 85, 86 to 91.

**CHARKARI.** Unused, 6 to 10. Used, All.

**COCHIN.** Unused, 4, 5, 7 to 17. Used, 1, 2, 4, 14, 15, 17.

**DHAR.** Unused, 3, 7 to 9. Used, All.

**DUTTIA.** Unused, 1 to 4, 6, 7, 8, 10 to 13, 14a, 14b, 19 to 21.  
Used, All.

**FARIDKOT.** Unused, 1 to 3, 57, 71, 77, 78. Used, All.

**GWALIOR.** Unused, 1 to 16, 18 to 20, 23, 25 to 34, 38, 39, 46,  
48 to 53, 57 to 59, 64, 65, 67, 69 to 71, 75 to 77, 79, 80, 87, 88,  
94 to 97, 99, 100, 105, 203 to 209, 211, 213, 214, 217 to 227.  
Used, 1 to 20, 22, 29 to 35, 38, 41, 43, 46, 47, 48 to 69, 71 to 81,  
83 to 90, 92, 94 to 105, 210 to 214, 217a to 219, 221 to 227.

# Falkland Islands

The Stamps of this Colony are unique, inasmuch as they have always been printed from engraved plates. Many interesting and rare shades exist in the later printings.

## 1878-9.

### No Watermark. Perforated.

| Cat. No. |                       | UNUSED. |    | USED. |    |
|----------|-----------------------|---------|----|-------|----|
|          |                       | s.      | d. | s.    | d. |
| 1        | 1 penny, claret ...   | 18      | 0  | 16    | 0  |
| 2        | 4 pence, dark grey    | 35      | 0  | 10    | 0  |
| 3        | 6 „ green ...         | 4       | 0  | 4     | 0  |
| 4        | 1 shilling, brown ... | 3       | 6  | 4     | 0  |

## 1884.

### Watermarked and C.A.

|   |                            |   |   |   |   |
|---|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 1 penny, reddish brown ... | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 6 | 1 penny, claret ...        | 4 | 0 | 2 | 6 |

## 1886.

### Watermarked and C.A. Sideways.

|   |                     |    |   |    |   |
|---|---------------------|----|---|----|---|
| 7 | 1 penny, claret ... | 1  | 3 | 2  | 6 |
| 9 | 4 pence, dark grey  | 13 | 6 | 10 | 0 |

### Watermarked and C.A.

|    |                    |   |   |   |   |
|----|--------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 4 pence, dark grey | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
|----|--------------------|---|---|---|---|

## 1891.

|     |                                 |   |                |   |                |
|-----|---------------------------------|---|----------------|---|----------------|
| 11  | $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green ...  | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 11a | $\frac{1}{2}$ „ blue green      | — | 3              | 6 |                |
| 12  | 1 „ orange brown                | 2 | 0              | 1 | 0              |
| 12a | 1 „ red ...                     | 0 | 2              | 0 | 2              |
| 13  | $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence, deep blue | 2 | 0              | 2 | 0              |
| 14  | $2\frac{1}{2}$ „ blue ...       | 0 | 6              | 0 | 6              |
| 14a | $2\frac{1}{2}$ „ pale blue      | 8 | 0              | 4 | 0              |

## 1891.

### Watermarked and C.A. Sideways.

| No. Cat. |  | UNUSED. |    | USED. |    |
|----------|--|---------|----|-------|----|
|          |  | s.      | d. | s.    | d. |
| 15       | $\frac{1}{2}$ penny on half of 1 penny, orange brown ... | 7       | 6  | 6     | 6  |

## 1892.

### Watermarked and C.A.

|    |                     |   |   |   |   |
|----|---------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 6 pence, orange ... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
|----|---------------------|---|---|---|---|

## 1896.

|    |                       |   |   |   |   |
|----|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | 2 pence, plum ...     | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| 18 | 9 „ vermilion         | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 19 | 1 shilling, brown ... | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 |

## 1898.

|    |                                     |    |   |   |  |
|----|-------------------------------------|----|---|---|--|
| 20 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ shillings, deep blue | 5  | 6 | — |  |
| 21 | 5 „ red brown                       | 10 | 6 | — |  |

## 1903-05.

### Watermarked Multiple and C.A.

|    |                                |   |   |   |   |
|----|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 23 | 1 „ red ...                    | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 24 | 2 pence, reddish purple ...    | 0 | 3 | — |   |
| 25 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence, blue ... | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 26 | 6 „ orange ...                 | 0 | 8 | — |   |
| 27 | 1 shilling, olive bistre       | 1 | 3 | — |   |
| 28 | 3 „ green ...                  | 3 | 9 | — |   |
| 29 | 5 „ rose lilac                 | 6 | 0 | — |   |

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THE  
**Philatelic Adviser**  
AND  
**Stamp Market Journal.**

Edited by E. W. WETHERELL, A.R.C.S., F.G.S.

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**Editorial Notes.**

**The Juniors' Triennial.**

In another column we publish some notes on this subject; it is, therefore, unnecessary to refer to the matter here, beyond congratulating the Society, its committee, and its members, on the unqualified success of their endeavours.

\* \* \*

**The Calcutta Exhibition.**

News is to hand concerning the Exhibition held by the very-much-alive Philatelic Society of India at Calcutta. We hear that some of the displays were of the very highest degree of philatelic merit; with Sir David Masson, Messrs. Stewart Wilson, Corfield and Crofton, and Col. Hancock exhibiting, this fact is not surprising. Sir David Masson, the present president of the Society, won the Special Gold Medal for Section I., *i.e.*, the British Empire, with his magnificent collection of Kashmir. The other Special Gold Medal was won by the late president, Mr. C. Stewart Wilson, in Section II., Foreign Countries. It is curious that in Section III. (Rarities) there were no entries, although it is well known that many of the great rarities of Afghanistan, Kashmir, Convention States, Mauritius, etc., are in India.

**The British Philatelist.**

Another new journal has appeared, under the management of Mr. Chas. Nissen. Its columns are devoted to matter concerning British stamps (postage and revenue) only. The first part of the first article on line engravings puts the matter in such a clear manner that we have reproduced a portion in our "Notes" column. We wish the new enterprise every success.

\* \* \*

**Wolfe and Montcalm.**

The deeds of these two heroes are to be commemorated, and the Plains of Abraham are to be acquired, a movement worthy of all support; but collectors will hear with regret that it is suggested that a commemorative issue of stamps should appear, and the profit of sales thereof go to the Fund. If those who died in battle, as believed by our Saxon progenitors, drink wine from the skulls of their enemies, Nelson, Wolfe and Montcalm will probably have plenty of choice in the skulls of some of those imbeciles who degrade great names by associating them with speculative stamps.

\* \* \*

**The 1870 Issue of Spain.**

As our space is occupied to a considerable extent by notes on the Exhibition, the instalment of this article is held over until next month.

## The Stamps of Southern Nigeria.

Although this prosperous and important dependency has issued stamps for only seven years, yet in that time four sets have appeared. But the surcharge fiend has not put in an appearance. There are no provisionals of any kind, and in this respect the country stands almost alone.

As the stamps are so very modern, the only watermarks possible are Crown and CA, and Crown and CA multiple; and the only possible perforation is 14. Like all other recent De La Rue prints, the current issue appears on both ordinary and chalk-surfaced paper—over which fact there has probably been more controversy than over any other philatelic point. [As everyone knows, the best method of telling whether a paper is chalk-surfaced, is to smear a shilling down it, and if it is chalk-surfaced there will be a nice large black mark where the coin touched; which reminds one of the method of testing the genuineness of a valuable pearl—you place it on an anvil and hit it hard, if it goes to powder in a certain way you know that it is real.—ED.]

All the stamps of this Colony are of a distinctive design; the general key plates in use for so many other colonies not having been utilized. The portrait of Queen Victoria on the first issue, 1901, is the same as that upon the 3 pies of India. The design is the same for the entire issue, and the high value stamps are of the same standard size, and not of the second De La Rue size, which is usual for the high values of most of the colonies. Some of the stamps exist in very fine shades, but few of them are sufficiently distinctive to be accorded catalogue rank. The half-penny is the most noticeable in this respect, for there are two quite distinct shades, bright green and pale yellow-green. Of the De La Rue coloured papers only the yellow (for the 10s. value) was used. All the others are on white paper. The set consists of 8 values from  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 10s.

In 1902 the portrait was changed to that of the King, but the frame remained as before—the portrait (but smaller) is the usual unflattering one. Two new values appeared in this series, viz.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. and £1.

This £1 value is scarce—one of the modern De La Rue rarities—the colour is rich violet, an unusual colour in modern De La Rue work, and totally different to the lilac fugitive ink so much in evidence elsewhere. When the multiple watermark paper came in, the later printings of this issue appeared thereon, but in a very short time the "multiple ordinary" gave place to chalk-surfaced paper, and in 1907 the 1d. was printed unicoloured instead of bicoloured; a change which may gradually be applied to other values, at any rate the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. will probably be altered.

A new value, 3d., appeared a few months ago in orange-brown and lilac, this exists on the chalk-surfaced paper only.

I have never seen the high values in used condition, but no doubt such a large, rich, and important State requires them. The varieties of the King's head stamps are printers' varieties and not due to the Government orders. We may, therefore, say that these stamps are above reproach, and one of the straightest series known.

There is one point of political interest in the case of Southern Nigeria—about 1894 the Colony of Lagos stopped issuing stamps, and we were told that Lagos was included in Nigeria. Collectors were, therefore, somewhat surprised, when, after an interval of 10 years, a set with the King's head appeared, and after passing through all

the De La Rue variations of "CA single," "CA multiple" and "Chalkies," were cut off in the bloom of their youth, and by an Order in Council, dated 16th February, 1906, "The administration of the Southern Nigerian Protectorate is placed under that of the Colony of Lagos, and the name of the latter Colony is to be changed to Southern Nigeria." Orders in Council are notoriously difficult to comprehend, but it seems clear that Lagos, as a place, is no more; but that under another name it administers the country whose name it takes.

To sum up. Southern Nigeria is one of the richest, important, and well-administered of our African possessions (*c.f.*, the misruled Congo State). Its philatelic history is perfectly clean (and "cleanliness is —.") There are no unattainables, only one rarity, and only three other fairly expensive stamps. The designs and colours are distinctive and attractive, and in unused condition form a very handsome display. The varieties of the second issue are caused by the printers' experiments with paper and watermark, and must not be laid at the door of the indenting Government. There are no absurdly high values; there are no commemorative stamps; there are no provisionals. The connection with Lagos is interesting philatelically and politically.

E. W. W.

## A Bremen Discovery.

It is not generally known that some of the stamps of the old German Free Town of Bremen, were printed on surface-coated paper, and it is rather strange that these varieties should not have been noticed and included in the catalogues long since.

Our publishers have been re-making-up their stock books of the German States, and in arranging the Bremen stamps, Mr. Oliver noticed that in a used specimen of the 5sgr. of the first issue, the stamp had an appearance suggesting that part of the design had disappeared through the action of water. The resemblance to the Russian stamps of 1864-8, which are printed on surface-coated paper, immediately suggested to him that this stamp was printed on a similar paper, and his opinion was confirmed by the usual test of drawing the edge of a silver coin across the surface. After this, the remainder of the stock was examined, and no less than five varieties were found to exist on this paper.

### SURFACE-COATED PAPER.

|                             |                                  |                                    |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
|                             | 1855-60. Imperforate.            |                                    |
| 5sgr., green, <i>used</i> . |                                  | 5sgr., light green <i>unused</i> . |
|                             | 1861-3. Percés en Scie.          |                                    |
|                             | 2 grote, orange, <i>unused</i> . |                                    |
| 5sgr., green, <i>used</i> . |                                  | 5sgr., yellow green, <i>used</i> . |

The 5sgr. Imperforate was only found in the full-green shade on ordinary paper, but in the Percés en Scie issue, this value exists in both green and yellow-green, on ordinary, as well as surface-coated paper.

Perhaps our readers can furnish us with further information on this subject.

## The Imperial Stamp Exhibition.

Congratulations, Mr. F. J. Melville.

Congratulations, Mr. H. F. Johnson.

The great show is over, and the Juniors worked for its success in a truly marvellous manner; many of their committee were at work all Wednesday night. At 11 p.m. there was not a stamp in a frame nor a stall under construction, yet at 3 p.m. the following day everything (except the stamps from "T" onwards) was ready for the opening ceremony. Everything went splendidly, and we have no words but praise for all arrangements, bar, perhaps, that the orchestra was rather too loud for the size of the room; but orchestras are not philately, and don't count.

The stalls were occupied by nearly all the well-known dealers, who seemed to be doing a record. One dealer explained that he had not passed the £4,000 mark by the afternoon of the second day, but had he not recognised an income-tax man among those standing round, he might have gone one further.

Among those present at different times during the three days of the Exhibition we noticed Major Evans, Major French, Messrs. Yardley, Tilleard, Bacon, Hall, Fulcher, Sidebotham, Nankivell, Bernstein, P. M. Bright, Kuttner, Beckton, the Rev. Usher, and all the prominent men of the Junior Society. (Mr. Melville was apparently in eight or nine places at once.)

The collections were well arranged, and the arrow-heads pointing in the direction which visitors should follow to see all the exhibits were very useful.

It would be impossible to estimate the value of the stamps shown, but it could not fall far short of eighty or ninety thousand pounds.

The opening ceremony was performed by the Right Hon. Sidney Buxton, the Postmaster-General. His speech, witty and fluent as it was, however, showed that he was, unfortunately, not particularly well up in matters philatelic, for had it been looked over by a philatelist it would not have contained one very serious error, namely, taking away the honour due to Rowland Hill and giving it to Chalmers. Nor would he have cited Mexico as a South American State, which issued stamps for the benefit of collectors. These few little defects apart, the Postmaster-General delighted those present by expressing his hope that one day the collection of stamps in the possession of the Post Office would be properly exhibited in a room specially built for the purpose.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales honoured the Exhibition about 11 o'clock on Friday morning, and went through the exhibits in detail. His Royal Highness also lent the beautiful collection of Barbados, which were lately shown at a meeting of the R.P.S.L., for this Exhibition.

Among the stallholders were our publishers, Messrs. Lincoln, Stanley Gibbons, Pemberton, Whitfield King, Peckitt, Bridger and Kay, Field, Nissen, Regan, May, Jones, Dingwall, Healey—

while other stalls were occupied by *The Postage Stamp*, John Walker & Co. (of movable leaf, not Scotch whisky, fame), *The Bibliophile*, and the Society's publications.

The following exhibits appeared particularly noteworthy:—

**BARBADOS.** The exhibit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, which contains not only all the issued rarities, very fine blocks and pairs, and bisected stamps, and pairs of the 1d. on half 5s., but also all the unissued stamps, including the rarest—the 1s. blue.

**BRITISH NEW GUINEA AND PAPUA.** Mr. Ashby's large specialised collection.

**CANADA.** Major French showed some fine mint copies of the 10 pence, and 6d. perforated, and the laid paper 1c. and some fine proofs on India paper.

**CAPE.** Mr. P. M. Bright showed one of the finest collections of these stamps ever got together, including 1d. and 4d. on blue, unused; 69 specimens of the 1d. used, including a block of eight.

Of the white paper set there were 28 copies of the 1d. unused, two blocks of four of the four-penny.

Fourteen unused 6d., including three on bluish.

A used block of four of the 1s. yellow-green and of the 1s. dark green.

Of the wood blocks there are four specimens of the brick red 1d., and 23 others, including a block of four.

Of the 4d. light blue, there was one unused copy and 23 used, and ten copies of the 4d. dark blue, and a superb 1d. error.

The De la Rue series was equally complete, and included a mint pair of the 1d. watermark Crown and CC.

**CEYLON.** Mr. Sidebotham's specimens were in very fine condition, including all the imperforate series.

**GAMBIA.** Mr. Douglas Ellis showed some of the pretty little sheets of 15 stamps, showing the different comb machines used for perforating these stamps.

**GIBRALTAR.** The rare error with value omitted, and a fine general collection, well shaded, were shown by Mr. Westcott, and he also displayed the varieties of overprint of Morocco agencies, including some very scarce stamps.

**GRIQUALAND.** Mr. Yardley's collection is so full of gems that it is impossible to do the exhibit justice; there are many unused specimens and very fine strips showing the different types *se tenant*.

**INDIA.** Mr. Grey showed a nice lot of the first issue, showing all the transfers of all values, and it includes a strip of four "pointed busts."

Lieutenant Stewart showed the 8 pies on bleuté, a mint pair of the provisional 2a. lilac, and mint blocks of all shades of the issues from 1865-95.

Mr. Wetherell showed entire mint sheets of the first issue  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1a., and entire panes of the following, 8 pies no watermark,  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1a. Elephant's Head, and 2, 3, and 5 rupees Queen's Head; and the 1a. first issue serrated, used on piece.



We did not have time to examine the issues of Native States and Convention States, which, doubtless, contained many rarities.

**BRITISH COLOMBIA.** An entire sheet of the 3d. blue was sent by Mr. Nelton; it has a very remarkable appearance when seen in this condition.

Commander Fearnley showed a magnificent lot of IONIAN ISLANDS, including many used on entire, extremely rare in this condition.

**MALTA.** A very nice lot, including a fine range of shades of the old yellow stamps and colour proofs, shown by Mr. North.

**MAURITIUS** was not shown by anyone, which was unfortunate, as the Colony contains so many stamps of great interest and value.

**BRITISH GUIANA.** A fine collection, rich in blocks and sheets, was kindly lent at the last moment by Mr. Dorning Beckton.

The celebrated Connell stamp of NEW BRUNSWICK was much in evidence. Two specimens in Mr. Peckitt's frame of rarities, and Mr. Edgar Nelton showed another in his fine display of this very interesting colony.

**NEWFOUNDLAND** was to the fore with a good display by Mr. B. Kirby, rich in the early issues, and there were some magnificent 1s. scarlet vermilion and 1s. orange vermilion in Mr. Peckitt's frame.

Mr. Harvey Clarke and Mr. Giles showed NEW SOUTH WALES in re-constructed sheets. Probably these frames were among the best in the Exhibition, but the crowd was very thick just here, and it was almost impossible to get a proper view of these fine exhibits.

**NEW ZEALAND** was well shown. Mr. Hayman exhibited the old issues, and Mr. Edwards the pictorials. In the former were some exceptionally fine blocks of the beautiful old designs, and the latter were well shaded.

**NORTH BORNEO** was shown by Mrs. Field. The collection is practically complete, and contains mint sheets, and all the rarities.

There were some very nice "pieces" in NOVA SCOTIA, wherein Messrs. Edgar Nelton and A. H. Giles showed their specialized collections.

Mrs. Field exhibited another grand lot in the ORANGE RIVER COLONY section, all unused and particularly fine.

**SARAWAK**—that particularly interesting ally of Great Britain, which is not a protectorate or a colony, as so many people seem to think—was shown by Mr. Bennett, and included some nice proofs and essays.

Dr. Abbot's STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and Dependencies were very fine and complete, and included the rare 32c. carmine with overprint omitted, and Messrs. Whitfield King showed a block of 16 of these. (Only 60 of these stamps exist.)

**TASMANIA.** Mr. Yardley lent his grand collection, but, unfortunately, it had not been put in the frames in time for the opening ceremony. The same remark applies to other exhibits from "T" onwards, so I can merely append the description taken from the official Catalogue.

"TASMANIA. 1853. 1d., unused, and a strip of four used; 4d., cut square, unused, including one on laid paper.

Watermarked star. 1d., pair, mint; 2d., two single specimens, unused.

No watermark. 2d., emerald green, unused; 1d., pelure, strip of three, mint.

Watermark double-lined numerals. 2d., emerald green, mint; 2d., blue green, unused; 6d., London print, unused; 6d., red lilac, imperforate, mint.

Watermark "2." 1d., perforated, 12 pen-marked; 1d., perforated, 12 compounded with 10, unused.

**SURFACE PRINTED STAMPS OF DE LA RUE TYPE.** Watermarked TAS 1st type. 1d., vermilion; 2d., yellow green; 5s., glacé paper, perforated, 12.

Provisional  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d., entire sheet of two panes, one stamp being the error with "al" misplaced, and another complete sheet with the error corrected.

**RECENT ISSUES OF LANDSCAPE STAMPS.** (a) On paper watermarked V and crown,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2d., compound perforations 11 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

(b) On paper watermarked A and crown, 1d. and 2d., perforated 11 (Melbourne machine) compounded with the Hobart perforation 12.—*R. B. Yardley.*

**TOBAGO.** This collection is complete except for the £1 value and the 1d. on half of 6d. The 6d. stone CC and CA are shown in mint condition. A fine lot of shades are shown.—*J. C. Sidebotham.*

**TONGA.** A practically complete collection in blocks and sheets. In the 1897 issue the 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. is included with inverted head. The service stamps are also shown unused.—*J. H. Abbott.*

**TRANSVAAL.** A collection of the later issues, including many fine used and unused specimens.—*J. C. Sidebotham.*

**TRINIDAD.** The first issues are represented by used and unused specimens showing varieties in shades and papers, including stamps on original envelopes. The lithographed issue of 1852 shows the various stages of the plate, and includes five pairs and an entire sheet of 54 stamps of the (1d.) red. Amongst the pin-perforated stamps of 1859 is a corner block of the 1d., red. The later issues include many blocks and pairs, and there are three copies of the "Lady McLeod."—*Francis Ransom.*

**UGANDA PROTECTORATE.** This collection contains 19 stamps of the 1895 (Cowrie) issue and 24 of the 1896 (Cowrie) issue; of the stamps issued by the Rev. F. Rowling, 49 specimens are used and unused. All the later issues are complete (S).—*Mrs. E. C. Bazett.*

**VICTORIA.** A collection chiefly of used. Nice range of early issues 1850-73, including strips and pairs. Interesting examples of the intricate series of watermarks and perforations of this colony's stamps.—*The Rev. Hayman Cummings.*

A collection of used and unused, containing many fine copies of the early issues. In the first issue is included the rare 1d., orange vermilion,

rouletted. The remaining issues contain choice specimens of most varieties.—*A. H. L. Giles, R. N.*

Another collection.—*O. K. Trechmann.*

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA** A magnificent collection, containing mostly unused specimens.

1854. 1d., black block of four; proof in black of 4d., litho.; 4d., inverted swan, or more properly *inverted frame*; chart of the complete sheet of the 4d., showing all the transfer varieties and their positions, including that of the inverted; another transfer variety with AUSTRALIA squeezed together, which does not occur on the sheet, and was probably corrected at the same time as the inverted swan; a vertical strip of five of the 1d., rouletted (used); a pair of the 4d., blue litho. rouletted horizontally only, and containing two of the chief transfer varieties, PE close, and the letters RALIA shorter.

1857. 2d., unused (six); 6d. (three), one showing bronze, several being mint; 2d., rouletted Indian red, used.

1861. Perforation not so clean cut: 1d., block of four; 2d., block of twenty; 4d. (three); 6d. (three); 1s. (one). Rough perforation: 1d., block of nine; 6d., *blueté* (two); 1s., dark green (two).

1864. No watermark, 1d. and 6d. on very thin, almost pelure, paper.

1865. Crown and CC watermark, 4d. and 6d., double prints; 2d., in colour of 6d. mint; 1d. on 2d., block of twelve, and ditto surcharged three times, used. Crown and CA watermark, 1d., 12x14, two mint. All later issues shown in blocks of four, with sheets of the surcharges.—*L. L. R. Hausburg.*

**ZANZIBAR.** A collection formed for the purpose of, and arranged after, the articles in the Royal Philatelic Society's work, Africa, part 3, and which obtained a silver medal at the International Philatelic Exhibition of 1906. Among the rarities, attention may be drawn to nine copies of the overprint in blue.

The second known copy of the 3 annas, orange Zanzibar, and four copies of the same error on the 1a. 6p., surcharged 2½.

Fourteen Zanzibar errors, including the rare 1 rupee grey.

All the Zanibars, with one exception, in unused pairs.

A set of the early stage of the Zanzibar error, showing the tail of the "p" erased with a knife before issue, including the only known copy of the 1 rupee, grey, with many of the subsequent states in which the bottom of the letter "p" was broken off the type.

Four copies of the inverted "r" on the 2, 3, and 5 rupees.

Eleven copies of the thick "b," again including the only known copy of the 1 rupee, grey.

The only known entire pane of 1a. 6p. surcharged 2½, which includes the two Zanzibars, the Zanizbar, Zapzibar, and thick "b" errors.

Block of four and three singles of the 1 rupee, green and carmine, with vertical overprint. Some

280 copies of the postal union surcharges, in various settings and showing all the errors. Blocks of four and singles of the double overprint on the 2c., blue, and 1 anna, red, on BEA, with four copies of the double surcharge (one inverted) on the 5 rupees.

The only known uncut sheet of the 4½, orange yellow, on BEA stamp of 1896, and an entire uncut sheet of the 2½ on 4a., myrtle green, of 1897, also a block of nineteen of the same stamp in an unknown setting. Most of the later issues are shown in entire uncut sheets, and the collection includes several reconstructed sheets in different settings, six sheets of Indian stamps issued in Zanzibar prior to the 10th November, 1895, the date of the British Protectorate, with many forgeries and bogus surcharges for comparison.—*Thomas William Hall.*

**ZULULAND.** A complete collection up to the £1 value of the 1894 issue, including all varieties. Used and unused specimens and many pairs and blocks are shown.—*Dr. E. W. Floyd.*

In the course of a few hours at the Exhibition, I jotted down a few opinions, both from collectors and non-collectors. Some of the latter were quite as enthusiastic as the former, but nearly everyone hoped that the next time a show is held by the Juniors—and may it be soon—an even more commodious hall would be obtained, as at times the crush was awful. One non-collecting lady favoured me with a few notes on her impressions, which I append:—

"Having been asked to express my ideas regarding the Stamp Exhibition from an outsider's point of view, I will proceed to do so, under the clear understanding that I know nothing of the "game." My foremost impression on entering the Hall, was that the dealers evidently thought the Exhibition was an excellent opportunity for displaying their stock, and were determined to make the most of it, and not be overlooked. There was not the least chance of this last, as it was not at all necessary to have magnifying glasses in order to see who held the stalls. Another thing I noticed particularly, was the great number of ladies present. Whether they were really genuinely interested in the stamps themselves or merely in the owners thereof, is not for me to say, but I have met so few who were interested in the subject (the stamps I mean), that I must be excused for the idea occurring to me. As regards the stamps, I feel it would be wisest for me (whose knowledge is bounded on the north by "measuring perforations," and on the south by "soaking off") to refrain from making any remarks, but I cannot go far wrong by mentioning that the exhibits I admired most were those in room No. 13, which, I was told, were die proofs, etc., and which even an outsider could hardly fail to note as works of art and beauty."

In conclusion, once more allow me to congratulate you, O Juniors; may your shadows never grow less, as the pious Mahommedan is wont to observe, and may you have another Exhibition next year, and hire the Metropole or the Natural History Museum for a week or two.

A few additional notes on the closing scenes and certain interesting ceremonies will appear in our next issue.—*Ed. P.A.*

## New Issues and Discoveries.

We gladly welcome from our readers early copies of any new issues, varieties, etc., that they may receive or discover. Any sent to us will be fully described and their source acknowledged in the following columns. They should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, and marked "New Issues" on the envelope. Not only adhesive stamps, but envelopes, postcards, etc., may be sent. The cost of postage will be remitted when specimens are returned, or we will purchase if so desired. We are also glad to receive new issues and provisionals in quantity from correspondents abroad, and will pay a commission on same, large or small, according to the scarcity or otherwise, or whether the correspondent requires cash or the amount to be placed to the credit of his account.

which we reproduce for our readers who understand French.

For the benefit of those who do not, we may explain that it is proposed to issue two new values of the current series, viz., 15c. and 40c., but there is difficulty in finding two colours appreciably different from the ten already in use, and this may delay matters for awhile.

LES NOUVEAUX TIMBRES.—On a annoncé qu'il était question de créer deux timbres nouveaux, le



**Great Britain.**—*British used abroad.* Further additions to our list are kindly sent by Mr. Bignold as follows:—

C. Constantinople.

1d., Plate No. 170.

A. 25. Gibraltar.

1d., Plate Nos. 205, 208, 217.

942. Cyprus.

1d., Plate No. 196.

2½d., Plate No. 10.

**Austria.**—We have found another variety in the perforations of the issue of 1890, viz.:—

Perforated 10 to 10½, with 11 to 12.

2 kreuzer brown.

This should come before No. 165 in the Catalogue.

**Belgium.**—A correspondent in Ghent (Mr. W. Renton) sends us a cutting from a Belgian paper,

timbre à 15 et à 40 centimes. Ils ne se différencieront des autres que par la couleur. Or, c'est le hic, quelle couleur leur donner? Nous possédons déjà dix types de timbres. Dès lors, le choix d'une onzième et d'une douzième nuance devient difficile. L'atelier du timbre aura à résoudre cette question et devra au préalable procéder à des essais qui prendront du temps.

**Post Offices in China.**—From *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* we learn that, owing to increase of business with China, the Belgian Post Office has opened a number of branches there. Some of the current Belgian stamps are to be overprinted with the word "CHINE" and value in Chinese.

**British South Africa Co.**—Our agent in Johannesburg (Miss G. Killick) sends us a photograph of part of a sheet of the current 1d. stamps, which is imperforated vertically. We illustrate this interesting item.

**Cayman Islands.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the receipt of yet another provisional from these Islands.

Surcharged in black.  
2½d. on 4d., brown and blue.

**Dominica.**—From Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co. we have the 6d. value in a new variety.

Watermark Multiple Crown and C.A.  
Surface-coated paper.  
6 pence, orange-brown and grey.

**Ecuador.**—Various of our contemporaries chronicle the existence of new "controls" on the stamps of this Republic. As, however, on a number of these stamps lately received by us these "controls" are used as postmarks, we can hardly accord them a place in the Catalogue, without some further evidence of their real status.

*Champion's Bulletin* chronicles another provisional from this country, the 25c. long Fiscal, dated 1901, 1902 being used for the purpose.

Revenues used Postally.  
3c. in black on 25c., yellow.

The surcharge would be as the illustration over No. 701.

**French Colonies.**—Some little confusion appears to have arisen in the lists of the latest issues of some of these Colonies, owing to the fact that it has been taken for granted that there were the same values in the sets for each Colony. The following should be noted:—

**DAHOMY.**—Cancel the 15c. and 40c., and insert—  
45c., brown-violet on green.

**FRENCH GUINEA.**—Cancel the 40c.

**IVORY COAST.**—Same as *Dahomey*.

**MAURITANIA.**—Cancel the 15c. We have also received the 45c.  
45c., brown-violet on green.

**UPPER SENEGAL AND NIGER.**—Cancel the 30c. Unpaid Letter Stamp.

Also in the January Number, under the heading of "French Colonies," and in a list given of Colonies which had received the new 45c. value, "French Guinea" was included instead of "French Guiana."

**Gibraltar.**—We have received the ½d. value in green. This is distinct from the previous issues, which were in grey-green, with value in emerald, the latter being printed separately. The whole stamp is now printed in one operation.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.  
Ordinary paper.  
½d., green.

**Grenada.**—The *London Philatelist* reports the issue of the current ½d. Post Card in reply form.

Post Card.  
½d. + ½d., green on buff.

**Gwalior.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co., send us the ½ anna of this State, with the new inscription.

Over-printed on British India Stamps.  
Inscribed "POSTAGE & REVENUE."  
½ anna, pea green.

**Hungary.**—We have lately received a supply of the current stamps from the General Post Office at Buda-Pesth. We note that all values are now perforated 15, except the 5 korona, which is still perforated 12.

**Jaipur.**—The *Stamp Weekly* reports the 1 anna in a new shade.

Perforated 13½.  
1 anna, bright red.

**New South Wales.**—The *Australian Philatelist* reports the discovery of a new variety of Official Stamps as follows:—

Official Stamps.  
Watermark Crown over N.S.W. Type II.  
Perforated 10 by 12.  
1d. red.

This will come before No. 605 in the Catalogue.

**New Zealand.**—We illustrate the new Post Card chronicled in our last issue.



The *Stamp Weekly* and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announce the receipt of two more values in the new perforation.

Perforated 14 by 13, 13½.  
½d., green. 4d. yellow-brown and blue.

**Nicaragua.**—In our January number we chronicled a list of stamps over-printed for the Province of Zelaya. The 6c. was included, but this value does not appear to be issued yet.

From the *Monthly Journal* we learn of further Zelaya over-prints.

10c., in black (wide O) on 2c., carmine.  
10c., " " (narrow O) " 2c., "  
10c., " blue (wide O) " 50c., orange.  
10c., " " (narrow O) " 50c., "  
15c., brown-olive.

The above are all over-printed with the type described above No. 704 in the Catalogue, and the stamps are all of the "Waterlow" printing.

In addition, we have the "American Bank Note" printing of the 6c., with over-print as No. 3 in Catalogue.

6c., slate.

In addition to the four "Official" provisionals chronicled last month, there are two more to record.

Official Stamps.  
Surcharged on 1c., Waterlow stamps.  
10cvs. on 1c., in black. Dos Pesos on 1c., in red.

**Paraguay.**—The *Stamp Weekly* states that the latest Provisionals exists with the figure "5" omitted on some of the sheets. It also records the appearance of two more values of the "Official" series of 1904.

Variety: Figure "5" omitted.  
 5c. on 2c., red.                      5c. on 2c., olive.  
 Official Stamps, Dated 1904.  
 20c., purple.                      30c., grey.

**Persia.**—The current issue is now complete with the over-print "SERVICE," we having received the missing values as follows:—

Official Stamps.  
 20kr., orange.                      30kr., green.

**Philippine Islands.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports the receipt of a new post card, bearing the portrait of McKinley, with one-third of the face reserved for correspondence; (not McKinley's, but the card).

Post Card.  
 4c., black on buff.

**Queensland.**—From this Colony we have the 5d., with old watermark, but in grey-brown instead of purple-brown.

Also the 2s. 6d. and 10s. values with new watermark.

Watermarked Crown over "Q."  
 Perforated 12½, 13.  
 5 pence, grey-brown.

Watermarked Crown over "A."  
 Perforated 12½, 13. Lithographed.  
 2s. 6d. vermilion.                      10s. purple-brown.

**Rio de Oro.**—From Continental contemporaries we learn of further provisionals, as follows:—

Surcharged on large Fiscal Stamp in red.  
 5 c. on 50 c., blue-green.  
 Surcharged on Ordinary Stamps of 1905.  
 2c., in violet on 2p., orange.  
 10c., in carmine on 50c., dark green.  
 10c., " " " 75c., violet.

**Russia.**—We illustrate the Post Card chronicled in our last issue.



**Salvador.**—We understand that the 1c., 2c., and 5c. of the current issue have been found without the rayed shield over-print, and we learn from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* of a surcharge upon the new type with the old value obliterated with a solid black circular spot.

Variety: Without Shield Over-print.  
 1c. green.                      5c. blue.  
 2c. red.  
 Surcharged UN-CENTAVO.  
 1c. on 2c., red in black.

**Straits Settlements.**—We have received the 4c. value in a new colour, that of the latest shade of the 3c., which will also, we suppose, be changed.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.  
 Ordinary paper.  
 4c., purple.

**JOHORE.**—From *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* we learn that a new high value has been issued for this Protectorate.

§10, green and black.

**Surinam.**—From *Mekeel's Weekly* we learn that further low values have appeared in the same type as the ½c. and 5c. already Catalogued, and, we suppose, perforated 12½.

1c., olive.                      2½c., green.  
 2c., brown.                      3c., orange.

**Switzerland.**—We have received the new 12c. value.

Helvetia design. Granite paper. Perforated 11½.  
 12c., orange buff.

**Transvaal.**—The *Stamp Weekly* announces the discovery of the 2d. V.R.I. without stop after I.

Variety. No stop after I,  
 2d., brown and green.

**Trinidad.**—Mr. W. H. Tarrant has shown us the £1 value on single Crown and CA paper, surface-coated. The watermark, however, is not the same as that found on the small-size stamps, but is similar to the paper used for the first issue of Labuan stamps, the letters "CA" being taller and wider apart.

Watermark large Crown and CA.  
 Surface-coated paper.  
 £1, green and carmine.

**United States.**—In our last issue we chronicled some new envelopes. The colours of the papers we copied from the Official List, but it is our opinion that the official colour names are in some instances altogether wrong.

The so-called "buff" is an undoubted yellow, and the "amber" is nothing like what we get as mouthpieces for our pipes, *i.e.*, such of us that can afford anything better than the humble 1/- "briar." Such, at any rate, is our opinion, but possibly others may think differently, as no two persons' idea of colour names agree.

In addition to those already chronicled, we have received the 2c. Envelope on white, embossed without colour, also a new Wrapper.

Envelope: Stamp embossed. Laid paper.  
 Watermarked.  
 2c., plain embossing on white.  
 Wrapper. New Watermark.  
 2c., marone on buff manilla.

## Morocco.

By George B. Duerst.

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Morocco, or Marocco, called by the natives Maghrib el-Aksa, meaning the extreme west, is an empire or sultanate occupying the north-west extremity of Africa. It is bounded by the Atlantic on the west, the Mediterranean on the north, Algiers on the east, and the desert in the south. The area is from 250,000 to 300,000 square miles; the southern frontier being rather shadowy, it is impossible to fix an exact figure. At the Straits of Gibraltar the distance is only nine miles from Spain. The Atlas mountains, reaching 12,000 to 13,000 feet in height, extend right through the country from west to east. Between the mountains and the coasts there are table lands and plains; some of them possess great fertility. The rivers are unimportant; they dry up very often in summer, although they are torrents in winter. They are not easily accessible from the seas, as most of them have considerable sandbanks at their mouths. The coast offers very few good harbours; the most frequented are Tangier, Tetuan, Laraiche, Rabat, Saffi, Casablanca, Mazagan, and Mogador. The climate in most parts is pleasant and temperate, although the summer heat is insufferable.

The minerals found include gold, silver, copper, iron and lead. Amongst the trees found are the date, walnut, olive, cork, oak, cedar, and a few gums. Oranges, lemons, apricots, almonds, melons, etc., grow in profusion. The crops include wheat, maize, millet, beans, etc. The principal exports are wheat, maize, wool, hides, cattle, eggs, gums, and fresh fruit. Another branch of the export trade is the well-known Morocco leather and the articles made from it; also carpets, embroidered stuffs, pottery, and cloth caps called fez. Trade is carried on in the interior by caravans over well-beaten routes, chiefly *via* Tafilet and Twat, and they travel as far as the Soudan. The natives exchange cotton, cloths, tea, sugar, salt, and hardware, for gold dust, ostrich feathers, gums, slaves, etc.

The foreign trade is carried on by sea, and there are regular lines of steamers from Liverpool, London, Marseilles, Hamburg, Cadiz, and Gibraltar. At Tangier nineteen steamship lines land, at Mogador seven.

The population is about six to eight millions, and consists of:—

- I. Berbers, the original inhabitants, generally agriculturists.
- II. Arabs, immigrated between the sixth and eleventh centuries, generally inhabiting the plains.

III. Moors, the descendants of the conquerors.

IV. Jews.

V. Negroes and their posterity of every shade.

The religion is a strict form of Islam, much purer than with the Turks.

Morocco in Roman times formed part of Mauritania, and about A.D. 43 was incorporated in the Roman Empire. In the latter part of the seventh century the Arabs spread over North Africa and conquered the country. The Mohamedan religion was introduced and a branch of Mahomet's family—the Idrisis—contemporaries with Haroun-al-Rashid—were the rulers. Before the Arabs the Vandals came over from Spain, but hardly any traces of their conquest can be found. Amongst later dynasties were the Almoravides, Almohades, etc. The present dynasty is the ninth, and was founded in 1648. Slavery was abolished in 1814 and piracy in 1817.

The present ruler is the Sultan Abdu-l'aziz, meaning "Servant of the Most Mighty." In the papers his name is generally spelt Abdul-Aziz. The Sultan, or Emperor as called by the Europeans, is absolute in the strictest sense, but the general system is as corrupt as it can be.

The troublesome times the country is passing through at present will have one good result, and that is, that as soon as order is re-established, a regular and better form of government will take the place of the old disorder. The people may then look forward to reaping the fruits of their labour much more confidently than they can do now, and the fertility of the land and geniality of the climate, aided by the enterprise and money of Europeans, will, in time to come, make the country prosperous and rich.

Before the foreign nations established post-offices in the ports and capitals, Morocco had, and has now, its own postal service. The service was quite safe, because the penalties for stealing or losing letters were extremely severe, but very slow and still more irregular. The rapid rise in the revenue of the foreign post offices indicates that a frequent and quick service was necessary and would pay. Letters sent by the native postal service are obliterated with an octagonal die containing an inscription in Arabic, which reads in the first line, "el machuth," in the second, the name of the town, say Tetuan, and in the third, "bielah," *i.e.*, "Tetuan which is protected by God." Such dies exist for the following towns: Rabat, Mogador, Azimur, Morocco or Marakech, Saffi, Tangier, Alcazar, Fez, Mequinez, Tetuan, and Laraiche. The dies are impressed in light and dark blue, light and dark violet, lilac, red, rose, grey, black, and green.

### I. LINE. MAZAGAN TO MOROCCO.

The distance between the two towns is about  
125 miles.

Morocco, or in Arabic "Marakech," was founded in 1072, and was in the fourteenth century a

flourishing town with, it is said, a population of 700,000 inhabitants; now there are about 60,000. It is 1,500 feet above the sea level, nearly six miles in circumference, surrounded by walls and towers, which, however, are in a ruinous condition. Near the palace is the "Mellah" or Jewish quarter, nearly one and a half miles in circumference. The other quarters are the "Kasbah" for the governing body and the "Medina" for the Moslem population.

Mazagan is a fairly safe harbour on the Atlantic. The town has a population of about 10,000.

This is the first private post which issued special stamps, and is said to have existed for years before. For the purpose of having a better control, I. Brudo, the son of the French Vice-Consul, issued a stamp in 1891 of the value of 25 centimes, as this was the rate charged for a single letter over any distance. This service was also for the towns of Mogador, Rabat, Casablanca, and Laraiche, all being coast towns on the Atlantic and close to Mazagan. Letters arriving from these towns were taken over and forwarded to Morocco.

1891.

Large figure of value on horizontally-lined ground within a broad oval containing the words, "Service de Courriers" at the top, and "Mazagan à Maroc" at the bottom. The corners are filled in with horizontal lines. Printed in colour on white wove paper. Perforated 11.

25 centimes ... .. carmine-red.

November, 1892.

In November, 1892, the postage was reduced to 10 centimes, and as the new stamps were not ready, the remainders of the 25 centimes stamps were surcharged "10 cents," at first in blue and later in black. Perforated 11.

10 cents. on 25c. ... blue on carmine.  
 10 .. 25c. ... .. red.  
 10 .. 25c. ... black on carmine.  
 10 .. 25c. ... .. red.

At the end of December the new set ordered in Paris arrived, and was issued in January, 1893.

January, 1893.

Rising sun and palms over shield bearing figures of value, the whole in a double rectangular frame containing the following inscriptions: At the top, "POSTE," on the left, "MAZAGAN," at the bottom, "CENTIMOS" or "PESETA," and on the right, "MARAKECH," the native name for the town of Morocco. In the top corners (I on the left and B on the right) the initials of the owner's name, in the bottom corners figures of value. Printed in colours on white wove paper. Various perforations. Some of the values of this issue have faint horizontal or vertical lines in the colour of the stamps, covering the entire surface.

Two stones must have been made for this issue, the first being much more carefully done than the second. This can be easily seen by comparing the figures of value.

January, 1893. Perforation 10.

With horizontal lines.

5 centimos ... pale green, green.  
 10 .. .. blue.  
 25 .. .. light rose, rose.  
 50 .. .. pale violet, mauve.  
 1 peseta ... light yellow, yellow.

The next year the postage was reduced from 25 centimos to 20 centimos, and while awaiting the fresh value, the green 5c. stamp was surcharged 20 centimos in two lines.

March, 1894. Perforated 10. Horizontal lines.

20 centimos, black on 5 centimos, pale green, green.

March, 1895.

A fresh supply of 10c. stamps was needed and arrived together with the new 20 centimos value.

Perforation 11. Horizontal lines.

10 centimos ... .. pale blue.  
 20 .. .. brown.

Perforation 11. Vertical lines.

10 centimos ... .. pale blue.

Perforation 13½. Vertical lines.

5 centimos ... .. pale green, green.

All the above were printed from the first stones made. The illustrations will show clearly the curved 5's, the 1 and 0 in 10 being of equal length, and the upstroke of the 1 in the peseta value missing.

1897. Perforation 11½. Without lines.

5 centimos ... pale green.  
 10 .. .. blue-slate.  
 20 .. .. brown.  
 25 .. .. pale rose.  
 50 .. .. pale lilac.  
 1 peseta ... yellow on yellowish tinted paper.

Variety: Imperforate horizontally.

10 centimos ... blue-slate.

This issue is printed from the second stones; the 5's have a straight top, the 1 in the peseta value has an upstroke, and the 1 and 0 in 10 are not on the same level.

International jealousy here steps in, and as the postal service instituted by the French Vice-Consulate seemed to be a paying concern, the Italian Consular-Agent opened a similar service, and in order to go one better, issued at once two sets of stamps, one for the franking of ordinary mail matter and one for unpaid letters. The latter set was used no doubt for letters arriving from oversea at Mazagan, to be then forwarded to Morocco. By an arrangement with the British Consul, these stamps were sold at the British Post Office in Mazagan. [From this last note it is clear that these stamps are more closely allied in their nature to the Consular-Mail stamps of Madagascar than to ordinary locals.—ED. P.A.]

(To be continued).

## Topicalities.

D'ye ken The McTavish? *Angus* of that ilk—he's verra docile in general, but rather bitin' the noo—and when he's *bitin'* he's *bitter*, and then they call him *Angustura*. [It took one of our staff, who is specially engaged for this kind of thing at 9s. 6d. per annum, just over three hours to evolve the above, and another hour and a half to run up and tell Angus the joke before he forgot it.—ED.] The McTavish thought it over for a fortnight or so, and then began to smile, and rumour says he is still at it; and as he is writin' up the *P. J. G. B.* for March just now, we may expect all sorts of nice things—there is nothing like catching anyone at the right moment.

\* \* \*

A vast quantity of rubbish has been written on the subject of the so-called Sinn Fein stamps, which are of rather less interest than a cotton-reel label stuck on the back of a dust bin.

The Irish dissentient labels,  
Which are known by the name of Sinn Fein,  
Are absolute nonsense, that's certain,  
And the people who'll use 'em—*sin fine*.

\* \* \*

*G. S. W.* states that a Glasgow paper includes "Wanted 1d. black English, Chili, and Sarawak" under the heading "Live Stock Wanted." This reminds us of the well-known case of "tenders for the purchase of an out-of-date battleship" accidentally getting into the "Personal" column of a certain paper, sandwiched in between such other announcements as "Will Duckie meet Darling 7 p.m., usual place, all is forgiven" and "Lost a white mouse answering to the name of Dinizulu."

One could have a lot of fun out of live stock stamps. One might see pedigree and other announcements thus:—

"Belgian Parcel Post, 4 years, 14 hands, by 'Plate Number' out of 'Syllabic Character.'"

"Sets of Seebecks—good milkers."

"Woodblock Cape—quiet to ride and drive, good manners, will carry a lady," etc., etc.

The first person who starts a stud farm for philatelic sundries, and breeds his own 2c. Hawaii, should do well. I shall be down that way in the lambing season without fail.

\* \* \*

Costa Rica's new stamps show the portraits of a somewhat scratch crew of doubtless worthy, though uninteresting, personages. Until recent years, Costa Rica was the only Central American State which was fairly respectable philatelically, but it has by now "gone over to the great majority," what with its wretched remainders, and its present lot of "himages." What would the world think if Great Britain or one of her Colonies did this sort of thing? Picture a set showing Oliver Cromwell, Chas. Bradlaugh, Dr. Johnson, Fuller Pilch, Admiral Benbow, Perkin Warbeck, Alfred Mynn, Beau Brummell, Caradoc, and Mrs. Grundy, being on sale as British postage stamps; and what beautiful errors there might be, *e.g.*, Dr. Johnson's portrait in Mrs. Grundy's frame, Caradoc in Beau Brummell's, Perkin Warbeck inverted, Fuller Pilch omitted, etc.

The issue that's coming for Britain,  
Will open philatelists' eyes,  
There are twenty or thirty new values  
(Each value increasing in size).  
There are portraits of Shakespeare and Milton,  
There are profiles of Palmer and Pease,  
There's a miniature taken of Brummell,  
And Mynn standing up at the "crease."  
Mrs. Grundy appears on high values,  
While Cromwell is shown on the low,  
With Bradlaugh, and Warbeck, and Johnson,  
And Caradoc, Pilch, and Benbow.

\* \* \*

The following is the menu of the dinner of the Cayman Club:—

SOUP.  
Colonial Scandal (very thick).  
Excuses (very thin).  
FISH.  
Skate (Thin Ice).  
ENTRÉE.  
Kid (Seebeck Sauce).  
JOINT.  
Sucking Cayman (roasted whole).  
SWEETS.  
Profetti.  
DESSERT(S).

\* \* \*

A more than usually horrible announcement is that one of the French Colonies has lent some of its precious labels, for surcharging purposes, to one of those little blobs of land which still fly the flag of Spain. Such a thing in other days would account for some of those great rarities and curiosities which delight us, *e.g.*, the 13c. Maximilian issue of Mexico overprinted "Montserrat," and used in Schleswig Holstein. The 5/- Lagos, impressed on a telegraph form, overprinted "Imprimé" in black, and "Relief Fund" in magenta, cut out and used as an adhesive in Papua. The 6d. triangular Cape, bisected diagonally, overprinted "I R Official Mozambique Company," and used for foreign bill purposes in Iceland; and that still greater rarity, the first issue of Saxony bearing an overprint "Habilitado por la nacion," and used on a *ship letter* in Afghanistan.

When the peso provisional Parma

Is used in Alaska each day,

And the Orcha one franc, and De Ruyter's,

Do duty in far Nossi Bé.

When the fifty centesimi Cayman,

And the thousand pound green Uruguay,

Are used on a letter from Lhassa,

Which comes through Baghdad and the Bay.

When the sixty-six gourdes of Santander,

Overprinted "le second de Maie,"

Are used by the Customs in China,

And the postman says "tuppence to pay."

When Octagonal "Special Adhesives"

(Magenta and lavender-grey),

Are used in the Kannibal Islands

(Or anywhere else with a "K.")

We shall know that the thing is a "wrong un,"

Despite what officials may say,

And someone *out there* makes the money

Though perhaps a bit sticks on the way.

"TANCRED."



## The Pence Issue of New Brunswick.

By F. F. Lamb.

*From the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN.*

The collector who collects only catalogue varieties has yet to enjoy many of the pleasures that the Goddess of Philately yields to her devotees. The stamps of New Brunswick, few as they are, are most interesting; yet few countries have been so neglected by catalogue compilers, so much so that I now venture, to the best of my ability, to describe all the catalogued and uncatalogued varieties of these stamps, of which I have cognisance.

Mr. Donald King, writing to the *Monthly Journal* for January and March, 1895, gives much information regarding the official notices that heralded the approach of the first stamps in 1851. I find that on March 15th, 1851, an Act was passed. The following is a short extract:—

"In conformity with the Post Office Acts it is hereby declared, and so far as regards the Province of New Brunswick, it is ordered as follows:—On and after this date, all letters transmitted by Post in British North America, with the exception of Packet Letters, to or from the United Kingdom, and Letters to and from Newfoundland and the United States will be liable to a uniform rate of threepence currency per half ounce, for whatever distance conveyed (prepayment will be optional) the charge increasing according to the following scale of weights; thus, on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, threepence currency; on a letter over half an ounce in weight and not exceeding one ounce, sixpence currency, and so on."

The Packet rate on letters to and from the United Kingdom was fixed at one shilling sterling, or one shilling and threepence currency, per half ounce, on all letters sent *via* Halifax. Letters sent *via* the United States were charged at the rate of one shilling and twopence sterling, or one shilling and fivepence halfpenny currency. The charge for books, magazines, etc., was fixed at sevenpence halfpenny currency for the first half pound, and so on at the rate of sevenpence halfpenny for every additional half pound.

Letters addressed to the United States were liable to a rate of sixpence currency per half ounce, while letters to Newfoundland were charged at the rate of sevenpence halfpenny for the half ounce, fourpence halfpenny of this amount was for the Packet rate and 3d. for the Inland postage, prepayment being optional. The same rate was charged on West Indian correspondence, but evidently prepayment of the Inland rate of 3d. was compulsory, the payment of the balance, namely 4½d., being optional.

Naturally enough, I should not attach so much importance to these and later Post Office notices were it not for the fact that they emphasise the total inadequacy of the number of values that constituted the first issue of stamps.

In the same Act, referred to above, we find the following clause, which now makes curious reading:—

"New Brunswick postage stamps, when used, will be taken in the United States as evidence of the prepayment of postage on letters going from New Brunswick to the United States."

The first New Brunswick stamps were issued to the public at Fredericton, St. John, and elsewhere on September 6th, 1851, and consisted of three values only, namely, the 3d., 6d., and 1s. stamps, all engraved and printed in *taille douce*, in sheets of 160, by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. All three values were impressed on bluish wove paper and various shades exist, both as regards the amount of blueing that the paper underwent and the amount of ink used. Unfortunately, I cannot find any record of the quantities of each or any of the values that were printed, but compared with the present-day requirements the number would be very insignificant.

Shortly after these stamps were put on sale, reductions were made in the current postal rates. In an Act passed 3rd of May, 1853, I find that the postage on letters to the United Kingdom was fixed at a uniform rate of sixpence sterling or sevenpence halfpenny currency, for every half-ounce; while for letters addressed to Bermuda and Newfoundland the charge was eightpence currency the half-ounce. On letters for the West Indies generally a charge of one shilling and one penny currency was made. When it is remembered that we have to only consider the "currency" and not the "sterling" amounts, it is very obvious that the then current stamps with a face value of 3d., 6d., and 1s. were totally inadequate.

It, perhaps, quite naturally followed that resort was made to bisecting stamps, with the result that "split provisionals" were used, and, as such, constitute some of the most interesting stamps that are known. Although the division of a stamp, to enable the sender to prepay postage, was allowed by the Post Office authorities, there was not, I believe, a notice passed to that effect. When it is remembered that the postal rate to England was 7½d., while equally odd amounts were sometimes needed on heavy book packets, it is surprising that split provisionals are the rarities they are. On the other hand it must be remembered that prepayment on most letters was optional, that comparatively few envelopes were, in those days, kept after receipt, and also that a number of letters were prepaid in cash, a method I will explain later on.

Before going any further, it would be as well, I think, to give a reference list of most of the split provisional varieties that I can trace. In the Tapling collection at the British Museum are shown:—

- (1) Half of a 3d. cut vertically, used to make up with a 6d. stamp the postal rate of 7½d.
- (2) Half of a 6d., cut diagonally, used as 3d. on a local letter, postmarked Sackville, Jan. 11th, 1853.
- (3) Half a 1s. and half a 3d., cut diagonally, used to make up the 7½d. rate.

- (4) Quarter of a 6d. and a 6d. on an entire, dated St. John, April 2nd, 1860.
- (5) Half of a 1s., used as a 6d. value on entire, postmarked Chatham, Jan. 11th, 1860.

To this list must be added the following varieties, chronicled by "Canadensis," in the *Monthly Journal* for December, 1891:—

- (1) Diagonal half of 3d.
- (2) Quarter of 1s. to make 3d.
- (3) Two 3d. stamps and diagonal half of 3d. to make 7½d.

Mr. King gives yet a few more varieties, namely:—

- (1) Two 6d. stamps and half a 6d. to make up 1s. 3d.
- (2) One 6d. and half a 6d. to make up 9d.
- (3) Half a 1s. and half a 6d. to make up 9d.
- (4) Half a 3d. and a 3d. stamp to make up 4½d.

Most of these split stamps were divided diagonally. One reason why these stamps are rare is that, although their use was permitted, it was quite evident that the practice was open to abuse, with the result that, at many post offices, prepayment of letters was made in cash and the amount paid was postmarked on the cover.

I have recently had the pleasure of examining a number of original covers that form part of the collection belonging to Mr. Edgar Nelton, now in England on a visit from the States. Although the strength of this collection is in the Canadians, I was very pleased to find three New Brunswick covers bearing no stamps, dated (1) Woodstock May 1857, (2) St. Stephen Nov. 27 1858, and (3) Canterbury April 6/1860; all of which were postmarked with a circular date stamp, either as below or with a somewhat similar stamp, with the word PAID and 3d. in a circle, and the name of the town outside. A fourth cover I have seen was simply postmarked Woodstock Oct. 30 1857 and 3d. in a small circle. These covers are most interesting, as, coming from different towns, all with a paid postmark, they help to account for the scarcity of canceled stamps.

Unfortunately the three Perkins Bacon stamps were reprinted some time during 1890. In the *Philatelic Record* for Nov., 1890, I find the 3d. stamps described as being reprinted in a bright vermilion, the 6d. in a bluish-black, and the 1s. in violet-black. I do not know how many sheets were reprinted, but they are extremely scarce. The reprints are on thin, hard, and whiter paper than are the originals. Fortunately all the plates from which New Brunswick stamps have been printed were destroyed at Ottawa shortly after these reprints were taken.

Proofs of several New Brunswick stamps are known, namely, black impressions on India paper, and the same on fairly stout white card.

Before proceeding further, it might, perhaps, be as well to give a reference list.

September, 1851.

- 3d. dark red on blue paper, various shades.
- 6d. yellow on blue paper, various shades.
- 1s. purple on blue paper, various shades.

The paper used for these stamps varies but little in thickness, the main differences being found in the amount of blue in the paper and the

colour of the ink. The 3d. is found in three or four distinct shades, likewise the 1s.

All three stamps comprising the pence issues did duty as split provisionals, namely the 3d. halved, the 6d. halved, also quartered, and the 1s. also halved and quartered.

The following is the most complete list I can give my readers of these "splits":—

|  |   |   |         |   |   |                                      |
|--|---|---|---------|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| To make up the 1½d. rate, half of a 3d. stamp. | " | " | 3d.     | " | " | 6d.                                  |
| "  | " | " | 3d.     | " | " | quarter of a 1s. stamp.              |
| "  | " | " | 4½d.    | " | " | half a 3d. and a 3d. stamp.          |
| "  | " | " | 6d.     | " | " | half a 1s. stamp.                    |
| "  | " | " | 6d.     | " | " | two halves of a 3d. and a 3d. stamp. |
| "  | " | " | 7½d.    | " | " | half of a 3d. and a 6d. stamp.       |
| "  | " | " | 7½d.    | " | " | 1s. and half of a 3d. stamp.         |
| "  | " | " | 7½d.    | " | " | quarter of a 6d. and a 6d. stamp.    |
| "  | " | " | 9d.     | " | " | two 3d. and half of a 3d. stamp      |
| "  | " | " | 9d.     | " | " | one 6d., " " " 6d. "                 |
| "  | " | " | 9d.     | " | " | half a 1s., " " " 6d. "              |
| "  | " | " | 10½d.   | " | " | half a 3d., a 3d., and a 6d. stamp.  |
| "  | " | " | 1s. 3d. | " | " | two 6d. and half of a 6d. stamp.     |

Those marked with an asterisk are in the Tapling Collection.

The above list could be still further enlarged were both vertical and diagonal splits included.

A history of the first stamps of New Brunswick would be far from complete were no mention made of that curious freak—that elusive bogey of surcharges—that took so much killing, namely, the 1½ surcharge in red on the bisected half of the 3d. stamp. Doubtless many present-day collectors have never seen this stamp, but twenty years ago it was very much to the fore. In M. Moens' Catalogue for 1886 this stamp was listed, but marked as doubtful. The *Philatelic Record* for September, 1886, quoting the *Stamp Collectors' Chronicle*—a paper published at St. John, New Brunswick—says:—

"It was improvised to serve on local or drop letters some time in 1860, and was prepared by the clerks of the postal department then located in Fredericton. The surcharging was done by hand, twice repeated upon the threepenny stamp, and were sold in this way, *i.e.*, in pairs, the purchaser dividing them as required. We are informed, however, that very soon after their introduction the pence issues gave way to cents, thus rendering their further service unnecessary."

In a later number of the *P.R.* it is proved that there was no need for a 1½d. stamp for drop letters, as the only two towns where letter carriers were employed were St. John and Fredericton, in both of which the local rate was 1d.

Of course, it is just possible that the 3d. stamp was surcharged by some enterprising post-office employee. That there was a need for a 1½d. stamp is pretty evident. Apart from the fact that local or drop letters probably cost 1½d., the postal charge on letters to England was 7½d. If local letters were delivered for the sum of 1d. they must have been paid for on delivery, or over the counter, as, fortunately, covers bearing the sixth of a 6d. stamp or the twelfth of a 1s. stamp are yet unknown.

In my list of split provisionals on entires I mention the half of a 3d. stamp used as a 1½d. value. I chronicle this variety on the authority of "Canadensis," who lists it in the *Monthly Journal*, also on the authority of Messrs. Collin and Calman, who include it in their catalogue for

advanced collectors, but I should like to have further particulars concerning it.

It may be, I think, safely assumed that fully ninety per cent. of all the split stamps were stuck on the letters by Post Office employees. Not only are there no authentic unused halves known, but from a personal knowledge of the somewhat officious kindness of many postmasters in way back New Brunswick townships I feel quite confident they would not consider a letter posted unless they (the postmasters) stuck on the stamps, read the address, and generally supervised the whole business.

The study of New Brunswick postmarks should prove a most interesting one; perhaps in a later paper I may refer to the numerous cancellations to be found. The commonest, perhaps, on the first issue, is the oval-shaped gridiron with a numeral or numerals inside. I have not been able to compile a list of these postmarks, but from specimens now before me I note that No. 1 is St. John, No. 17 Salisbury, and No. 24 Sackville.

All three of the pence stamps have been somewhat largely forged. Fortunately, most of these bogus stamps are very crude lithographs, made in the early sixties to defraud youthful collectors. Some of the later products of the faking community are, however, much more dangerous.

Occasionally, too, these stamps are found in a cleaned condition. They have had a light postmark chemically cleaned off and been re-gummed. Fortunately, however, these faked stamps can be recognised at once by anyone at home with this class of fraud.

[Mr. Lamb's article being of such interest to all collectors of Colonial stamps, we have taken the liberty of reprinting it in full.—Ed.]

## Philatelic Ailments.

To the Editor of the "P.A. and S.M.J."

SIR,—Someone who ought to have known better wrote a note in your last issue on the subject of Philatelist's Cramp, and mentioned the bacillus which caused it. He omitted to mention, however, that there are several other complications. The germs, the authority thereon, the symptoms and the cure, are as follow:

*Fancivalua ridiculosa*.—This is often fatal (to our hobby). Many collectors have stopped in consequence of the growth of this very harmful disease.

*Cornergornia carefullivepairda*.—One of the most dangerous of its kind. Requires constant supervision and careful nursing.

*Valurisinga variabilis*.—This disease attacks that portion of the human anatomy known as the pocket. There are no authorities on this germ.

*Panamacanalís firstsettinga (variens)*.—A Central American fever, difficult to get out of the system. Several American authorities may be consulted.

*Perforationa bosnia (variabilissima)*.—Not dangerous, but irritating to the patient. The Fulcherian MS. contains much information on this subject. Treatment: Sacrifice a gauge to the presiding genius of perforations.

*Spekulativa damnata*.—There are many authors of this disease. A dose of S.S.S.S. once an hour is a good preventative. The best treatment is to keep away from infected areas.

Other well-known germs are:—

*Reprintia whitegummia* (var. *differentshadia*).

*Fakeia dangerosa*.

*Gumpapia seebeckei*.

*Obliterationis boot'aelia*.

*Germangumia stainens*.

There are other philatelic germs which have a beneficial effect on the system, in fact, they stop the increase of some of the poisonous germs, e.g.,

*Immakulaitmintá bortatasalis*.—Authorities: Several well-known auctioneers have described this germ, and have made a very accurate description in most cases. This bacillus usually lives in groups of four. It is not a dangerous germ, and does not require drastic treatment.

*Essessessessia defuncta*,

*Markettia Brightei*,

and so on.

Yours truly, "M.D."

## A Suggestion.

"Oh that this too too solid flesh would melt!"

Our Editor has shown me a copy of the current *Postage Stamp*, in which it is stated that when on leave some years ago, he was a thin and wiry individual, but that now his "massive and imposing proportions" have obliterated all likeness to the obsolete issue, and opining that the licking of the gum on our publisher's A1 hinges was the cause of this metamorphosis. But he informs me that this is not the case, for the announcement about "swelling wisely" referred to the Publisher's and not the Editor's office.

In the days that are past he was wiry

So thin he was almost *pelure*,

Now he's laid on some stone, and is *thicker*,

But its not the gum Arabic "cure."

The *P.S.* suggests that Mr. Wetherell's portrait "then" and "now" ought to adorn a future issue of this journal. Well, there might be room for the former: but \_\_\_\_\_ (our space is limited). This incidentally opens up a wide field: \_\_\_\_\_

The *Strand Magazine* used to give portraits of people of sorts at different stages of their lives (they all looked much of a muchness up to four years or so) here then is a brilliant suggestion for some of our contemporaries. The *P.J.G.B.*, for instance, might show Angus at different stages of his philatelic career, *etat 1*—taking his last bottle (milk); ditto at 5—threading "penny English" on a string; ditto at 18—taking his first bottle (not milk); ditto at 20—trying to grow a beard; ditto present day—(still trying).

The *P.S.* might show Cornelius before and after he grew an eyeglass, and so forth and so on. Thank you very much.

The paragraph in question appeared last month, and caused the above remarks.

TONALD MACBLITHER, *Assistant Editor*.

## Notes and Extracts

Natal and Switzerland have issued stamp booklets. In the case of Natal there are 30 penny stamps, and the first is overprinted "Not for use," this particular stamp is therefore comparable to the cross adjoining the stamp in the case of the English booklets. In the Swiss booklets there is no such deduction.

+ + +

We heartily congratulate Major E. B. Evans on having been presented with the Lindenburg medal, that great mark of philatelic distinction which the Berlin Philatelic Club grants in honour of its founder, Karl Lindenburg. Only one other Englishman shares a like honour, and he is Mr. E. D. Bacon.

+ + +

By way of experiment (so says a correspondent to the *D.T.*), "an innovation has been introduced into the postal service at Potchefstroom which would be a boon to many a country district at home. It has been arranged that the postmen engaged in the delivery of letters shall undertake the sale of postage stamps to the public. If the scheme proves a success it will probably be made permanent, and extended to other places." Rural postmen in Great Britain have for many years been authorised to sell  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps, also registered letter envelopes, while on their rounds, a fact, probably not known to one in ten of country residents.—*The P.J.G.B.*

+ + +

Concerning the above, it is all very well for the British postman, who belongs to as honest a class as could be found, to be allowed to do this for the convenience of those who live at a distance from a post office—but heaven forbid that such an idea should percolate to the East; one dreads to think what would happen to one's letters if it became the custom in India, where the post *peon* possibly may be honest and occasionally is.

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Very many thanks to the *S.C.F.* for good wishes,

+ + +

We take the following from *The Philatelic Record*. Roumania had such a nice clean record up to a certain period, but recently it has been awful:—

"The Post Office is said to have exchanged the remainders of the Jubilee issue, 1903, value of 5 lei, for a collection of coins, which belonged to a Mr. Nuber. This gentleman has tried for a very long time to induce the Administration of the Royal Museums in Germany to pay for his collection of coins in current stamps. However, he was not successful in Germany, nor in Bavaria, nor in other countries. Now Roumania seems to have effected the deal. But whether the State has done a good stroke of business is another matter. Mr. Nuber is said to have sold the 13,000 5-lei stamps, which were of course charged him at full face value, for fcs. 13,000. This would not matter to the Government, if there did not exist a former decree stating that the 5 lei would not be withdrawn from currency. The Roumanian banks and merchants buy these stamps now at 2 fcs.—3 fcs., and use them to frank their letters to the full value of 5 lei. The State, thinking to get a collection of coins for the printing price of 13,000 stamps, has now to get full service for 65,000 lei. Collectors can rejoice for two reasons—firstly, because they can get this high value under face value; and secondly, because it gladdens our heart to find Governments, which issue unnecessary stamps simply to draw money from collectors, having the worst of the deal.—*Philatelisten Zeitung*."

As we can now use the left half of a postcard for communication, why does not the Post Office issue reply postcards consisting of a single card printed on both sides? A considerable saving in paper would result.—*The Philatelic Record*.

+ + +

The rarest stamp of recent issues of British Guiana is without doubt the 60c. single CA of 1903. Although these are quoted at 10s. each, says the *British Guiana Philatelic Journal*, we know from personal experience that they cannot be bought at that price in London or in the Colony. A stamp which should be equally rare is the 60c. on multiple ordinary paper, which we see quoted at 3s. We would advise our readers to buy all they can get at this price. The numbers imported in the Colony are single CA 10,080, multiple CA 10,320. The scarcity of the former is no doubt due to the fact that the majority of this lot was used up for fiscal purposes. They were all exhausted within fifteen months, and then came the multiple ordinary issue. Another good stamp is the 48c. single CA. There are two distinct shades—a grey-black and brown-lilac, also a grey and brown-lilac—evidently due to two printings. No mention of these shades has been made in the philatelic papers.—*The Stamp Collector*.

+ + +

*The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* reports:—

... "The Government has approved the proposal for opening a post office in King Edward Seventh Land—the Nimrod's destination, from which the dash to the Pole will be made by motor car—and a suitable surcharged stamp will be issued for England."

"So some day we must make room in our albums for 'King Edward the Seventh Land.' Well, it is time we had another country beginning with 'K,' for poor little Kishengarh must be feeling really lonesome."

Kishengarh, however, is (or rather *should* be) not the only "K" in the catalogue, for the proper spelling of "Cashmere" is "Kashmir"; "Korea" is as correct as "Corea," and the State which puts "Soruth" on its stamps is Kathiawar. Kamschatka is (like "Bath," "Timbuctoo," and "Jericho,") merely a place to "go to," and has no stamps. Kergulen Island, Kurdistan, and Kama's Country have not started yet, but possibly the Kurile Islands may follow the lead of the Maldives. One of the German Colonies is Kioutchou, and another should be Kamerun. The Khan of Kelat may yet send an indent to De la Rue, and then the Katalogs will contain a Collection of Korrekt "Ks."—*Kismet!*

+ + +

Writing sometime ago in the *Philatelic Journal of India*, I ventured to state that, if Nelson had known that his memorial was ever going to figure on a silly commemorative issue of stamps, he would probably have preferred to shoot himself at an early age. Now we hear of another proposed commemorative issue, to reward (!) two other great heroes, Wolfe and Montcalm, who died together and opposed, on the Plains of Abraham. Why it should be necessary to pay cash for a square inch of paper to keep alive the memory of the brave, is beyond the wit of man

\* It is now reported that the first letters bearing these stamps have arrived in England.

to discover. The whole thing seems to be utterly degrading. None are worthier of commemoration in a fitting manner than the great Frenchman and the great Englishman, who died in glory; but to associate their names with despicable things, as must necessarily be the case when one speaks of Wolfe trash, and Montcalm gumpaps, is absolutely opposed to the fitness of things. We append a cutting on the subject from *Meekel's Weekly* :—

M. Waring Davis and A. Norton Buell both favour us with clippings from the *Montreal Star* indicating that a commemorative set of postage stamps may be issued in honour of the 300th anniversary of Canada's birth. Mr. Davis writes: "There is a plan on foot to convert the Plains of Abraham and the battlefield upon which are the monuments of Montcalm and Wolfe into a national park on the tercentenary, and it has been suggested that special postage stamps be issued to commemorate the same, similar to those issued by the U.S. Government for the Jamestown Exposition." To accomplish the above project will require the appropriation of a large amount of money, and federal aid to the amount of \$300,000 is expected. Subscriptions for the purpose will also be opened not only in Canada but in England and France as well. The special set of postage stamps is expected to add considerably to the needed funds.



M. Montader, in his journal *Le Postillon*, refers to the modern French Colonial stamps as examples of the worst of their kind. In speaking of the methods of manufacture of stamps, he argues that no matter what may be the method of manufacture, fine results may be obtained, and cites the following :—New South Wales 5s., 1868 issue of Canada, Japan, Thurn and Taxis, French stamps of the second Empire, the first issue of Belgium and the one franc lilac, the portrait stamps of Saxony, Sicily. How true this is—how many current stamps are there which could compare really favourably with those of forty years or so ago? Where are the equivalents of the 1d. black English, the Nova Scotians, 1st issues of Van Dieman's, Queensland, New Zealand, Cape, the Perkins Bacon 1d. and 6d. of Victoria, early United States, Brazil; and, by another process, the early issues of France, Greece, the German States, etc.? Among current stamps, some of the United States, Canada, Falkland Islands, Cyprus, Southern Nigeria (and a few other De La Rue stamps), some of Waterlow's productions, and of the South American States, Russia, Sweden, Holland, and the new Brazil, are good, but what are we to say for modern Australians, the last few issues of Austria, French Colonies, Iceland, and the 3d. of Great Britain? Few would judge the same stamps as the finest, but few can beat the following :—

- First issue Nicaragua.
- 5s. New South Wales.
- 1d. and 6d. Perkins Bacon Victoria.
- 1d. black English.
- 12½ cents. Nova Scotia.
- First issue Queensland.
- "    New Zealand.
- "    Grenada.
- "    France.
- "    Greece.
- "    Belgium.

Take any one of these stamps and compare it with its modern equivalent, and no one could say there was an improvement.



I should like to mention here some German stamps well worth the attention of specialists in these stamps, namely, stamps of Prussia, Hanover, Thurn and Taxis, with Hamburg postmark like the enclosed specimen of a Prussian 3 sgr. stamp. The history of these stamps is the following: Up to 1866, when Hanover ceased to exist as an independent kingdom, and 1868, when the North German Confederation was established, Hanover, Prussia, Thurn and Taxis had their own post offices in Hamburg, and all letters sent from Hamburg to other parts of Germany, Austria, and Russia had to be prepaid with stamps of these countries, and Hamburg stamps were not available for these letters. The Prussian, Hanover, Thurn and Taxis stamps used in this way in Hamburg were obliterated with the Hamburg postmark, and with some searching they may all be found. All these foreign post offices were united under one roof in the Post-Strasse, but all with separate entrances, and the letters arriving from Germany at these separate offices were delivered by their own postmen in their respective uniforms, the Hanover postman wearing the scarlet coat as all postmen in the kingdom of Hanover, and as some English postal officials wear in England to the present day. These facts account for the comparative rarity of used Hamburg stamps in Germany, for none of the letters arriving in Germany from Hamburg bore Hamburg stamps. Letters to England and countries overseas had to be franked with Hamburg stamps, and all local Hamburg correspondence. Letters to Russia passing through Prussia went with Prussian stamps, and also those to Austria. Denmark and the Baltic were served by a Danish post office like those of Prussia, etc. Perhaps some of these facts may not be known to English collectors, and may be of some interest to some of your readers who specialize in these stamps of the old German States.—KARL WIEHEN in *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*.



There is very rarely a display of any collection of importance . . . but—and this I advise our society to follow—nearly every member, and especially the dealers, make a point to bring or send newly issued stamps or newly discovered varieties, with the necessary information, to each meeting for the inspection of the members, and those members who find time to read journals or newly published handbooks, prepare short reports on the most interesting points contained therein. These displays and reports very often lead to most animated discussions, which are fully reported in the society's journal. I am of the opinion that this method of filling an evening is in its variety much more interesting to the majority of the members, than to listen to a very exhaustive paper on the stamps of a certain country, accompanied by a display of a collection, as every member is sure to hear or to see something he is really interested in, or is able to provide himself without any trouble with some valuable information and an interesting entertainment for his brother members. The collection and study of Entires, which, I am sorry to say, has lately been very much neglected in England, provides in Germany much interesting material for displays and discussions during the meetings, and I am quite sure that, if a few of our

members, especially those who lately advocated the study of Entires, would bring or send some sets of postcards or envelopes to the meetings, and give some information about them, the universal interest in this part of philately would soon be awakened and a new item introduced into the programmes of the societies.—MR. FRANZ REICHENHEIM in the *Monthly Report of the Herts. Society*.

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A TIMELY WARNING.—*The Postage Stamp* says:—From the first we have openly stated that *The Postage Stamp* is "an independent weekly philatelic periodical whose advertisement pages are freely open to all." But it has recently come to our knowledge that certain persons (whose names we are most anxious to get) for obvious reasons are circulating a statement that, despite our assertion to the contrary, *The Postage Stamp* is really owned and run by certain leading dealers. We wish to be friendly with all, and least of all do we desire to have legal quarrels, but so damaging a report cannot be allowed to pass. Consequently, we are handing the matter over to our solicitors, for further investigation, with instructions to take immediate steps in the matter, and we shall certainly enter an action against the parties concerned in the circulation of the libellous and damaging statement referred to, as soon as we have sufficient evidence for this purpose. Meanwhile, we may assure our dealer friends that no stamp dealer has any share whatever in *The Postage Stamp*, or the slightest control over its editorial or advertisement pages.

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M. Leon de Raay subscribes the following interesting note on the De Ruyter stamp scandal to *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*:—

DEAR SIR,—No doubt your readers are desirous of knowing something of the latest scandal perpetrated in Holland, and I will therefore try to give them some information concerning the stamp s—now perpetrated by the postal authorities in Holland.

On 20 February, 1907, a notice appeared in the *Staatscourant*, No. 54, stating that for a short time the Government would issue a set of commemorative stamps of three values, viz. ½, 1, and 2½c., to celebrate the three-hundredth anniversary of Holland's greatest naval hero, Admiral Michiel Adriaanz de Ruyter, the stamps to contain a design representing a portrait of the Admiral and a war-fleet in action. These stamps were to be printed in sheets of ten rows of fifteen stamps, perforation 12 by 12½, and in the colours of ½c., blue, 1c., reddish violet, and 2½c., red.

The stamps were to be issued on 23 March, and considered obsolete after 31 May, and to be only available for internal correspondence. I will not speak about the poor design or execution, but will keep myself strictly to the statement of facts. The sale of the De Ruyter stamps seems not to have been very satisfactory, as in June I received some semi-official communication that a total was sold of 1,393,000 stamps to the value of 16,940 gulden or £1,411 15s. 0d., divided as follows: 462,000 of the ½c., 575,000 of the 1c., and 356,000 of the 2½c. value.

Undoubtedly these totals would have been much higher if the restriction had not been upheld of not using the stamps for foreign correspondence. The remainders were now as follows: 30,000 of the ½c., 40,000 of the 1c., and 20,000 of the 2½c. value, but these figures were and are still kept in secrecy by the authorities for purposes later cleared up. The Government had these remainders to the nominal value of £9 on hand, and instead of destroying them, as many countries would have done, decided to have these stamps surcharged with new values and to use them as Postage Due stamps. The 30,000 ½c. value were surcharged with the new values of 7½, 10, 12½, 25c., and 1 gulden; the 40,000 1c. value received the surcharges of ½, 1, 1½, and 2½c.; and the 20,000 2½c. were surcharged with the values of 5, 6½, and 15c., so that the original face value of these thirteen stamps of 3d. was raised to nearly 4s. per set. A nice little profit for the Government. The authorities, however, did not stop at this, but had notices inserted in the newspapers stating that these

*Postage Due* stamps were obtainable by the public at all post offices throughout the kingdom at the new face values on 9 November. Of course every one wished to obtain a few of these curiosities, and it is therefore not surprising that on the very first day of issue all the 1 gulden values were sold right out, speedily followed by the 50c., 6½c., and ½c. values. Most of the newspapers wrote small articles on this subject on account of some stamp dealers monopolizing the 50c. and 1 gulden values and selling them at exorbitant prices, these prices being realized through said newspapers stating that the surcharged stamps were only a small remainder and no more would be issued after this was exhausted; in fact, in a few days most of the other values were sold out and no more were to be obtained.

What struck me as very singular at the time was that the postal authorities kept the totals of the surcharged stamps a secret, thus leaving them a way open to reprint later on as many as they wanted. A boom came in these stamps, collectors and dealers paying high prices for those values that were first exhausted; and these prices would no doubt have been raised if nothing new had happened. But six weeks later, 24 December, collectors and dealers were thunderstruck by a notice appearing in the newspapers stating that the authorities had decided to issue a further supply of these stamps in all values, and, in fact, on 26 December all values were again obtainable at the post offices, with the exception of the ½, 6½, 50c., and 1 gulden values. Not understanding the reason of this new supply, I collected the following information of a semi-official nature.

The Postmaster-General, being aware that most of the post employees had speculated and cornered several of the high values, thus preventing the public obtaining stamps of all values, decided to counteract the said speculation, and had all values newly printed, which were to be issued to the public as long as there was any demand for them. This I read in an official circular issued to all postmasters. Why the missing values were not issued at the same time as the other values is still a mystery, but, anyhow, on 3 January three of the missing values, viz., 6½c., 50c., and 1 gulden, were again procurable at every post office. The ½c. value was not again issued, doubtless on account of the face value not being worth while (½c. being one-tenth of a penny), and not worth the cost of printing, the 1 gulden being more remunerative, raising this stamp two hundred per cent. higher than the previous value. The stamps are now issued in such great quantities that I do not believe that any speculation will be entertained in future.

At first, of course, every philatelist was surprised that the remainders were not exhausted, and, if so, the question arose why the authorities did not sell these at the same time instead of leaving a period of nearly six weeks open between the first and second sales; but quickly the reason of this method was apparent by the fact that this second supply is a totally new printing, and I will here give a few points to recognize one from the other.

The ink used for the first printing is *jet-black*, and does not leave any colour of the stamps to be seen through the letters. That of the second printing is of a rather thinner kind of ink and lets the colour of the stamps through the letters. The letters of the second printing seem to be somewhat thicker (in my opinion they are the same letters used for the first printing, but are more or less clogged, or not neatly cleaned, thereby giving a somewhat greasy impression), and the "P" of PORTZEGEL has a smaller opening at the top than is the case in the first printing on the values surcharged with decimals, such as 1½, 2½, 6½, 7½, and 12½c. The difference between both printings is easily to be noted by the "1" of the "½" being about a millimetre closer to the larger figure.

I have tried to give you the plain facts of these issues, and do not doubt that your readers are of the same opinion as myself in condemning the conduct of the postal authorities in Holland, who are now competing with the stamp trade. Although there still remain some philatelists in Holland who try to clear the authorities of all blame, almost all earnest philatelists are of my opinion that this is a most shameful proceeding, and I believe some of the philatelic societies in Holland are now earnestly at work to get up a protest against a recurrence. I hope it may be successful, but if no protest comes from all sides we can expect some more of this kind in the near future. It seems the authorities are now following the good (?) example set by the late South African Republic in 1892-6, and if this is the case we may soon expect some very interesting (?) errors. I am sorry to say that although many letters were published in the most influential newspapers by philatelists expostulating against this scandal, the authorities seemed very thick-skinned, and are still doing their utmost to get money out of the pockets of the public. The only way, in my opinion, to stem this new danger is to openly protest against these proceedings.

In the same number Mr. C. J. Phillips makes note of this, but does not entirely agree with Mr. Raay's conclusions.

CONTROL LETTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—By J.F.B.—It seems desirable to place on permanent record, as a supplement to the able series of articles on twentieth-century stamps at present appearing in the *Weekly*, the following particulars concerning controls which I have been able to glean from one source and another:—

*King's Head ½d., dark green.*

|    |                        |          |
|----|------------------------|----------|
| A  | earliest recorded date | 1.1.02   |
| B  | " " "                  | 22.12.02 |
| C  | " " "                  | 12.12.03 |
| C4 | " " "                  | 27.1.04  |
| D4 | " " "                  | 16.4.04  |

*King's Head ½d., light green.*

|    |                        |          |
|----|------------------------|----------|
| D4 | earliest recorded date | 26.11.04 |
| D5 | " " "                  | 20.3.05  |
| E5 | " " "                  | 5.9.05   |
| E6 | " " "                  | 30.6.06  |
| F6 | " " "                  | 10.8.06  |
| F7 | " " "                  | 5.7.07   |
| G7 | " " "                  | 25.9.07  |

*King's Head, 1d., red.*

|    |                        |                  |
|----|------------------------|------------------|
| A  | earliest recorded date | 1.1.02           |
| B  | " " "                  | 22.12.02         |
| C  | " " "                  | 29.12.03         |
| C4 | " " "                  | 1.2.04           |
| D4 | " " "                  | 11.4.04          |
| D5 | " " "                  | 30.6.05          |
| E5 | " " "                  | 23.8.05          |
| E6 | " " "                  | July (? date) 06 |
| F6 | " " "                  | 12.9.06          |
| F7 | " " "                  | 5.7.07           |
| G7 | " " "                  | 5.10.07          |

In all the above, until we reach F7, both in ½d. and 1d. values, the margin is imperforated, *i.e.* the perforations between the stamps are not continued across the margins. In F7 of both values we find the margins perforated (I have not seen them imperforated). Both values of G7 were first issued imperforated, but since are perforated.

*Perforation ½d., G7, earliest recorded date 28.11.07*  
*1d., G7, " " " " 12.12.07*

It is worthy of note that, though I myself purchased ½d. and 1d. G7 perforation on the dates given, I have subsequently been supplied with copies of both imperforated, so either some sheets imperforated have been left on hand at some of the post offices or the issues have been promiscuous. For many of these dates I am indebted to Mr. Ewen.—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly.*



THE LINE-ENGRAVED STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—First of all, a die is cut on a small block of (comparatively) soft steel, the design being reversed, and the parts which are to appear in colour on the stamps being cut into the metal. The die is then hardened, and an impression is taken from it on to a block (known as a "roller") of softened steel; and this course is adopted whenever a roller becomes obsolete or unfit for use and has to be replaced. On this roller the design appears the proper way, as on the stamps, and the parts to be in colour stand up in relief; now is the opportunity for the making of subsidiary dies—for instance, if two values are required, that part of the original die intended for the indication of price can be cut away altogether, so that the tablet stands up on the roller, and this tablet can be suitably engraved, either by cutting the letters in the metal (if they are to appear uncoloured on the stamps), or by cutting away the surrounding metal and leaving the letters standing up (if they are to be in colour on the stamps). From each roller thus manipulated an "original" die would be made, and working rollers produced from it, the die from which the first set of rollers was made then becoming a "mother" die.

After the roller, the steel plate: the former has now been hardened, and latter is still soft. On the plate, faint lines are drawn to indicate the exact position the various impressions

from the roller are to occupy; and each of these impressions is produced by placing the roller on the plate and rocking it backwards, forwards, and sideways—as one sometimes does with a rubber stamp—under very heavy pressure. The result is a number of exact copies of the die from which the roller was made, plus any alterations by cutting away the roller itself—for instance, a number which is to appear on one particular plate only. Before the plate is ready for printing, it may be necessary (as in the subject of our article) to add something to the design of each impression on the plate, and this can be done by means of a graving tool or (as in the English stamps) of a steel punch.

Much has been—and more, probably, will be—written on the additions made to the rollers and to the plates, which, in our present subject, were respectively plate-numbers and corner check-letters. The former being cut into the roller appear in relief on the plate, and uncoloured on the stamps, and the latter being punched on the plate appear in colour on the prints. Every stamp from that plate *must* show everything that was in relief on the roller; it may ultimately show *more* in consequence of further engraving, or punching, on the plate itself, but it cannot show *less*. The figure "3" cut into the roller stands up on the plate, and, on this latter, cannot be made into, say, an "8," because that would necessitate "building up" with metal, an absolute impossibility—the plate might possibly, though we doubt it, be "knocked up" from the back and the particular part re-engraved, a laborious, detrimental, and very difficult process, and one practically applicable to copper plates only. Similarly—only more so!—the stamps must show, in colour, every part of the design recessed by roller, graver, or punch in the plate, unless, of course, part of the design has been deliberately or accidentally prevented (technically "stopped") from appearing in the impression—a piece of tissue paper in the one case, or anything flat and thin in the other, would suffice.

"Hair-lines," appearing on one copy only, are generally literally so, owing, perhaps, to the plate being in the hands of a contemplative workman; *coloured* hair-lines are usually the remains of the lines drawn as a guide for the impressions from the roller. To return, however, to our plate, which is still soft, and in a very rough condition, owing to the "bur" caused by the use of the roller, which tends to force up the metal between the various impressions. This roughness being removed, the plate is ready for lettering, and a word as to this before we arrange the punches for same. The letter in the lower left-hand (south-west) corner of the stamp indicates the number—A, 1; B, 2; and so on—of the horizontal row; and the letter in the lower right-hand (south-east) corner shows the position of a stamp in that horizontal row; if the upper corners are also lettered, they contain similar letters, but in reversed order, *e.g.*: F L  
 L F

In the one penny, three halfpence and twopence values, the corner lettering runs (in the lower corners) from AA to TL; and in the halfpenny stamp, from AA to TX. Our letter-punches can wait no longer, so we arrange them, or, rather, watch the workman do so. He takes one in his hand, and places the end bearing the raised letter on the small square left on the stamp for its reception—a not particularly easy task, though it sounds simple; then, after giving the punch a light tap, he raises it to see if the letter is in the centre of the square. If correctly placed, he slips the punch into the indentation and gives it a sufficiently hard blow. Perhaps, after the light tap, he finds his letter out of place; or, after the hard blow, he discovers that he has used the wrong punch. His only course, then, is (after suitably expressing his feelings) to try again, with, if necessary, another punch; hence the wrong, double (and different), and inverted letters, which are known. Our plate, now finished so far as the stamps are concerned, is completed by the addition of marginal inscriptions; it is then "hardened" and in due course put to press.—*The British Philatelist.*



The real postal history of Korea may be said to have begun with the issue of stamps of 1896. . . . They are a strange medley of Eastern languages, and mystical signs. As is usual in the Korean, issues they have both Chinese and Korean, as well as European, inscriptions—three languages on one stamp! In the centre of the stamp is a native symbol, looking something like an irregular-shaped half-moon, and this is a prominent feature of the stamps of subsequent Korean issues. Around this device, in the four corners of the central square, will be noticed a series of short strokes. One might thoughtlessly dismiss these as being merely put in by the designer of the stamp to "fill up," but in reality they are mystical signs, full of meaning and significance to the Korean mind. They are known as the "Prigrams of the P'arkoa," being symbols

used by Chinese and Korean priests in their religious observances. The four characters are to be interpreted as follows:—

(Top right corner) ... means "Heaven."  
 (Top left corner) ... indicates "Fire."  
 (Bottom right corner) ... stands for "Water."  
 (Bottom left corner) ... means "The Earth."—S.C.F.

✦ ✦ ✦

For some time there has been a question of unifying the postal tariff on letters between Belgium and Holland. It is now proposed to issue a new stamp of ten centimes, which could be used for franking a letter from either country to its neighbour. The idea is certainly novel, and the experiment will be watched with interest.—S.C.F.

✦ ✦ ✦

I have to thank a German *confrère* for kindly sending me news cuttings relating to postal matters in Bavaria. It appears that new stamp designs are to be obtained by the approved modern method of a public competition, with a prize equivalent to £170 British money for the best designs submitted. The public announcements on the subject state, among other things, that one uniform design is needed for the 3, 5, 10 and 20 pfennig values, but as regards the stamps of 30 pfennig values and over no restriction whatever is imposed, except that the stamps must be of rectangular shape. So the Bavarian "Arms" design, which has served the country continuously since 1867, is doomed. It is a pity.—S.C.F.

✦ ✦ ✦

*The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*, states that:—"On Thursday the 30th January last, Alderman W. J. Trounce, the President of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society, gave a lecture upon stamps to 300 students in the Municipal Secondary Schools (Boys' Department), Howard Gardens, Cardiff. The Head Master, William Dyche, Esq., B.A., presided. The remarks of the Alderman were received with great attention and cheers. At the end of the Alderman's address Mr. Henry Perking, the Hon. Sec., gave a short address entitled 'Stamp Collecting as a Hobby,' and in the course of his remarks he said, 'Every man should have a healthy hobby.' It is perfectly true that the hobby is a rest to the mind, a cheerer of spirits, a diverter of sadness. A calmer of inquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a procurer of contentedness, and the pursuit should beget habits of peace and patience in those who profess and practise it. These remarks were received by the students with loud cheers. Mr. E. P. Crowther, the Chairman of the Society, then gave a short address, which was interesting to the students. The students then went into another room, where the Alderman's stamps were on view, and they were delighted with the countries he displayed—England and France."

✦ ✦ ✦

We append an interesting note on Argentine perforations by Mr. F. T. Collier, which appeared in the January number of the *Stamp Collector*:—

I notice in Stanley Gibbons' new catalogue, Part II., they make the same mistake as they have done for years. That is, under the issue of 1889-90, they have a footnote saying that two sets can be made up, perforated 11½ and 12 respectively, but this is not so. I have looked through some hundreds of these stamps and have not found one perforated 12 all round. They are perforated 11½ or 11¼ by 12. There were certainly two machines used, a single line machine perforating 11½ and a comb machine perforating 11¼ by 12. I have the following values with their respective perforations:—

- ½c. All I have are perforated 11¼ all round.
- ¾c. " " " 11¼
- 1c. I have only one copy, perforated 11¼ by 12, about 5 per cent. with this perforation.
- 2c. I have only two copies, perforated 11¼ by 12, about 5 per cent. with this perforation.
- 3c. I find the 11¼ by 12 as common as the perforated 11¼. I should think the proportion is about half of each.
- 5c. I find about 50 per cent. of each perforation.
- 6c. All I have seen are perforated 11¼.
- 10c. " " " 11¼.
- 12c. About 5 per cent. perforated 11¼, and 95 per cent. 11¼ by 12.
- 40c. All I have seen are perforated 11¼.
- 50c. About 25 per cent. perforated 11¼, and 75 per cent. 11¼ by 12.
- 60c. All perforated 11¼.

NOTE.—We should be pleased to hear from any other specialist in Argentine stamps, and to publish notes.—Ed. (S.C.)

## Reviews.

### THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL.

Messrs. Chas. Nissen & Co. have kindly sent us a copy of their excellent annual, which contains, among other items, a complete list of all stamps issued during 1907, compiled by Mr. Nissen. The total works out at 899 varieties, of which 269 are of the British Empire, and 630 of foreign countries (of which latter, French offices and colonies are responsible for no less than 166!).

The Philatelic Auction Summary is useful, and, for those specialists who collect that most interesting group, the stamps of Great Britain used abroad, there is a list of foreign and colonial postmarks occurring on these stamps.

The Philatelic Literary Index, the list of Societies and Exchange Clubs, and the reference list of Marginal Control Letters are all useful.

There are one or two little alterations required, e.g., "The Philatelic Literary Index for 1907" should have the words "compiled only from journals published in England" added. The subtitle on page 63 reads "A complete guide to stamps issued since the reign of King Edward VII."—rather comprehensive is it not, Mr. Nissen?—and reminding one somewhat of the ten-volume History of Ireland from the Creation of the World to the death of Piggott.

The book runs to nearly 100 pages, well illustrated, well printed, and very well worth having—a most useful work, on which we heartily congratulate the editors.\*

✦ ✦ ✦

### POSTAGE STAMPS WORTH FORTUNES.

Mr. F. J. Melville has kindly sent us a copy of his little book, entitled *Postage Stamps Worth Fortunes*. The author describes about 100 of the rarest stamps with a short account of each, with notes as to the amount at which each is known to have changed hands, or at which they have been valued. British Guiana is easily first of British Colonies with seven rarities, Ceylon has five, Hawaii four, Mauritius five (the 1/- green perforated Britannia type unused might have been added), Moldavia four, Spain has four; in the United States there are a dozen or more, but nearly all are Postmasters' stamps. The première gravure set is not included. Mr. Melville gives the following as approximate prices for some of these:—Alexandria, £600; Athens, £200; Baltimore 10c. £816; Baton Rouge, £275; Brattleboro, £100; Mellbury, £400; Newhaven, £600; St. Louis 20c. £1,026 for a pair. The little work is well got up, carefully compiled, and illustrated with over 100 photographic reproductions. There is one touch of humour in this work, namely, the representation of a waste paper basket, facing p. 8. Presumably this refers to the fact that the majority of rare stamps have at some time or another been rescued from such a receptacle.†

\* The Stamp Collectors' Annual 1908. Price 1s. Chas. Nissen & Co., 7, Southampton Row, W.C.

† *Postage Stamps Worth Fortunes*, by Fred J. Melville, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton. Price 6d. net.



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**NEPAUL.** Used, 25 to 28.

**NOWANUGGUR.** Unused, 9 to 12. Used, All.

**PATIALA.** Unused, 3 to 8, 10, 12, 17 to 20, 24 to 30, 31, 33 to 38, 40 to 42, 45a, 250, 252 to 254, 256a to 256c, 257a, 263a, 264.

Used, 2 to 8, 12, 13, 17 to 30a, 32, 34, 36, 37, 39 to 42, 44 to 49e, 252 to 254, 266a, 263a, 268, 272.

**POONCH.** Unused, 1, 2, 4 to 6, 10 to 14, 18, 19, 21 to 32, 34 to 36, 39 to 42, 73 to 76.

Used, 1 to 19, 21 to 36, 39 to 74, 77.

**RAJPEEPLA.** Used, 2, 3.

**SCINDE.** Unused, 1 to 3. Used, 2, 3.

**SIRMOOR.** Unused, 20, 131 to 133, 135, 137 to 139, 142 to 144, 146 to 155, 157, 159 to 179.

**SORUTH.** Unused, 1 to 3, 6 to 12, 14, 16a, 17a, 18 to 18b, 20.  
Used, 3, 6 to 12, 14 to 17.

**TRAVANCORE.** Unused, 2, 4a, 5a, 6, 7a, 9, 12 to 14.  
Used, 2.

**WADHWAN.** Used, 1.

# THE UNITED STATES.

A very great and increasing interest in the stamps of this great Republic is being taken by our cousins on the other side of the Herring Pond. The stock of the older issues to be found in Europe is being rapidly absorbed by American visitors, and are a good investment at present prices.

| New York. 1845.              |   |         |    | 1862-66. |    |                                     |                            |         |    |       |    |
|------------------------------|---|---------|----|----------|----|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|----|-------|----|
| Cat. No.                     |   | UNUSED. |    | USED.    |    | Cat. No.                            |                            | UNUSED. |    | USED. |    |
|                              |   | s.      | d. | s.       | d. |                                     |                            | s.      | d. | s.    | d. |
| 9a                           | 5 cents, black ...                            | 50      | 0  | 35       | 0  | 67                                  | 2 cents, black ...         | 2       | 0  | 0     | 1  |
| 10                           | 5 " " on grey ...                             | 40      | 0  | 20       | 0  | 68                                  | 3 " rose ...               | 0       | 6  | 0     | 0½ |
| <b>General Issues. 1847.</b> |   |         |    |          |    |                                     |                            |         |    |       |    |
| 17                           | 5 cents, pale brown on bluish                 | 35      | 0  | 3        | 0  | 69                                  | 3 " scarlet ...            | —       | —  | —     | —  |
| 18                           | 5 " dark brown on greyish                     | 45      | 0  | 3        | 0  | 70                                  | 5 " red brown ...          | —       | —  | 8     | 0  |
| 19                           | 10 " black on greyish ...                     | £5      | 14 | 0        | 0  | 71                                  | 5 " pale red brown ...     | —       | —  | —     | —  |
| 20                           | 10 " " bluish ...                             | £6      | 14 | 0        | 0  | 72                                  | 15 " black ...             | 18      | 0  | 1     | 6  |
| <b>1851.</b>                 |   |         |    |          |    |                                     |                            |         |    |       |    |
| 21a                          | 1 cent, blue, Type II. ...                    | 8       | 0  | 0        | 7  | 73                                  | 24 " lilac ...             | 10      | 0  | 0     | 9  |
| 22                           | 1 " " Type III. ...                           | —       | —  | 25       | 0  | <b>1868. With Grille Embossing.</b> |                            |         |    |       |    |
| 23                           | 3 " red ...                                   | 8       | 0  | 0        | 1  | <b>Grille Covering Stamp.</b>       |                            |         |    |       |    |
| 23a                          | 3 " pale red ...                              | —       | —  | 0        | 1½ | 74                                  | 3 cents, rose ...          | —       | —  | 30    | 0  |
| 23b                          | 3 " brown red ...                             | —       | —  | 0        | 1  | 75                                  | 5 " brown ...              | —       | —  | —     | —  |
| 24                           | 5 " red brown ...                             | £8      | 30 | 0        | 0  | <b>Grille Measuring 13 by 16mm.</b> |                            |         |    |       |    |
| 25                           | 10 " green ...                                | 70      | 0  | 3        | 0  | 76                                  | 3 cents, rose ...          | —       | —  | 18    | 0  |
| 26                           | 12 " black ...                                | 50      | 0  | 3        | 0  | 77                                  | 12 " black ...             | —       | —  | —     | —  |
| <b>1856-7. Perforated.</b>   |   |         |    |          |    |                                     |                            |         |    |       |    |
| 28                           | 1 cent, blue, Type I. ...                     | 60      | 0  | 25       | 0  | <b>Grille Measures 11 by 13mm.</b>  |                            |         |    |       |    |
| 29                           | 1 " " Type II. ...                            | —       | —  | 3        | 6  | 78                                  | 1 cent, blue ...           | —       | —  | 4     | 0  |
| 30                           | 1 " " Type III. ...                           | 1       | 3  | 0        | 4  | 79                                  | 2 " black ...              | —       | —  | 0     | 5  |
| 30a                          | 1 " deep blue, Type III. ...                  | 1       | 3  | 0        | 4  | 80                                  | 3 " rose ...               | 10      | 0  | 0     | 2  |
| 31                           | 3 " red ...                                   | —       | —  | 1        | 6  | 81                                  | 10 " green ...             | 15      | 0  | 1     | 6  |
| 32                           | 3 " red (without outer lines)                 | 0       | 5  | 0        | 1  | 82                                  | 12 " black ...             | 18      | 0  | 1     | 6  |
| 33                           | 5 " light red brown ...                       | —       | —  | 15       | 0  | 83                                  | 15 " " ...                 | —       | —  | 10    | 0  |
| 34                           | 5 " red brown ...                             | —       | —  | 15       | 0  | <b>Grille Measures 9 by 13mm.</b>   |                            |         |    |       |    |
| 35                           | 5 " brown ...                                 | —       | —  | 10       | 0  | 84                                  | 1 cent, blue ...           | 8       | 0  | 2     | 6  |
| 36                           | 5 " " (ornaments at top and bottom shortened) | —       | —  | 9        | 0  | 85                                  | 2 " black ...              | 5       | 0  | 0     | 4  |
| 37                           | 5 cents, brown (ornaments erased) ...         | 10      | 6  | 7        | 6  | 86                                  | 3 " rose ...               | 5       | 0  | 0     | 1  |
| 38                           | 10 cents, green ...                           | 30      | 0  | 1        | 6  | 87                                  | 5 " brown ...              | —       | —  | 13    | 6  |
| 39                           | 10 " " (ornaments erased) ...                 | 8       | 0  | 1        | 3  | 88                                  | 10 " green ...             | 12      | 0  | 1     | 9  |
| 40                           | 12 cents, black ...                           | 6       | 0  | 2        | 6  | 89                                  | 12 " black ...             | —       | —  | 1     | 3  |
| 41                           | 12 " grey ...                                 | 6       | 0  | 2        | 6  | 90                                  | 15 " " ...                 | —       | —  | 3     | 0  |
| 42                           | 24 " lilac ...                                | 16      | 0  | 12       | 0  | 91                                  | 24 " lilac ...             | —       | —  | 10    | 0  |
| 43                           | 24 " greyish lilac ...                        | 16      | 0  | 12       | 0  | 92                                  | 30 " orange ...            | —       | —  | 10    | 0  |
| 44                           | 30 " orange ...                               | 30      | 0  | 17       | 6  | 93                                  | 90 " blue ...              | —       | —  | 40    | 0  |
| 45                           | 90 " deep blue ...                            | 70      | 0  | 75       | 0  | <b>1869.</b>                        |                            |         |    |       |    |
| <b>September, 1861.</b>      |   |         |    |          |    |                                     |                            |         |    |       |    |
| 54                           | 1 cent, blue ...                              | 0       | 10 | 0        | 2  | <b>Grille Measures 9½m. by 9½m.</b> |                            |         |    |       |    |
| 55                           | 1 " deep blue ...                             | 3       | 6  | 0        | 8  | 94                                  | 1 cent, orange ...         | 4       | 6  | 2     | 0  |
| 56                           | 3 " pink ...                                  | —       | —  | 17       | 6  | 95                                  | 2 " light brown ...        | 4       | 6  | 0     | 6  |
| 57                           | 5 " dark brown ...                            | 10      | 0  | 0        | 10 | 96                                  | 2 " dark " ...             | 3       | 0  | 0     | 7  |
| 58                           | 5 " brown ...                                 | 8       | 0  | 0        | 10 | 97                                  | 3 " blue ...               | 2       | 0  | 0     | 1  |
| 59                           | 5 " mustard ...                               | —       | —  | 20       | 0  | 98                                  | 6 " " ...                  | 12      | 0  | 1     | 3  |
| 60                           | 10 " yellow green, Type II. ...               | 4       | 0  | 0        | 3  | 99                                  | 10 " orange ...            | 17      | 6  | 2     | 0  |
| 61                           | 10 " blue green, Type II. ...                 | 5       | 0  | 0        | 4  | 100                                 | 12 " green ...             | 10      | 0  | 1     | 0  |
| 62                           | 12 " black ...                                | 5       | 6  | 1        | 0  | 101                                 | 15 " blue and brown ...    | 40      | 0  | 8     | 0  |
| 63                           | 24 " greyish lilac ...                        | 15      | 0  | 1        | 3  | 102                                 | 15 " " (group framed) ...  | 16      | 0  | 5     | 0  |
| 64                           | 24 " red violet ...                           | —       | —  | 3        | 0  | 108                                 | 24 " purple and green ...  | 50      | 0  | 12    | 6  |
| 65                           | 30 " orange ...                               | 12      | 6  | 1        | 3  | 104                                 | 30 " carmine and blue ...  | 40      | 0  | 8     | 6  |
| 66                           | 90 " blue ...                                 | 50      | 0  | 6        | 6  | 105                                 | 90 " black and carmine ... | £5      | 47 | 6     | 6  |

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THE  
**Philatelic Adviser**  
AND  
**Stamp Market Journal.**

Edited by E. W. WETHERELL, A.R.C.S., F.G.S.

New Series.  
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APRIL 25TH, 1908.

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**Editorial Notes.**

**An  
Apology.**

The Editor hopes that the many shortcomings of this issue will be forgiven him on the plea of ill-health. He has not been able to continue his Spanish article again this time, as a considerable portion of the month he has spent in bed. Acute tonsillitis does not "make for Philately" in any form, and it is not particularly easy to use a microscope in a reclining position.

+ + +

**A  
Successful  
Experiment.**

That go-a-head society, the "Herts," tried a new idea at their meeting last Tuesday. A display of Spanish stamps was given by Mr. Hayman, and, preceding each of the three divisions of the collection, an historical account of the condition of Spain at the period was given by Mr. Percy Ashley, M.A. Mr. Ashley's description of the condition of the country at the various periods was most interesting. Mr. Ashley is a born speaker, and had a very thorough knowledge of his subject—he is, he says, "only a beginner in *Philately*," but his knowledge of *history* was evidently a specialist's. No doubt this capital idea will be followed up by the "Herts," and possibly by other Societies. Secretaries of Philatelic Societies should take particular note of Mr. Ashley's address.

**British  
Shackle-  
tonia.**

Nearly every journal devoted to Philately has had a word to say about South-poleland. Whether or no Chauffeur-Lieutenant Shackleton ever reaches the Pole, he will have achieved fame in another direction, for his name is known to many who cared but little for the Nimrod and her motor cars. One of our contemporaries believes that these stamps (for an uninhabitable land) cannot be regarded as anything but curiosities—yet such are the separate Leeward Islands—mere curiosities, and utterly unnecessary, as they are on sale at the same time as the ordinary Leeward set.

+ + +

**Too  
Much  
Publicity.**

When a stamp, whose *bona fides* may be in doubt (very much in doubt sometimes), such as the issues of Sedang, late Cucuta and Santander, first issue Brunei, Coumani, King Edward VII. Land, etc., etc., letters appear in the philatelic press, either to prove the rectitude or otherwise of the issues in question; these letters are copied from journal to journal, and thereby stamps which would be left severely alone, in many cases obtain a notoriety which they little deserve. In our humble opinion this is a great mistake. It forms merely a free advertisement. It is true that by this note

we may be accused of doing the same thing, though the intention is just the reverse. Of course it is obvious that in many cases this publicity is made as a warning to collectors, but the advertisement is there all the same. If, for instance, one saw an advertisement every day in the General Press, "Bother these boots, they are the worst I have had, so don't you try Messrs. Uppers & Heele." The chances are that after a time people would go to Uppers & Heele, just to see what their "bad boots" were like.

## The Influence of Queen's Head Postage Stamps.

By J. W. H. Heslop,  
in "Gibbons' Weekly."

One of the earliest facts which the nineteenth-century savage became acquainted with was the fact that the white men who visited his shores were ruled by a Queen. This was to him a startling thing for two reasons; first, because womankind in his eyes was incapable of rule; on many a savage shore woman was little better than a beast of burden, and even in her highest estate was always made subservient to man. Second, because the white men whom the savages knew were remarkably brave and daring, officers or blue-jackets from some man-o'-war, or strong and hardy pioneers or explorers. No weaklings were they. And yet these hardy fellows were governed by a Woman!

The natural and apparent superiority of the white man overawed the cringing savage. The white man's eyes had no fear in them. His manner was brusque, his speech imperative, his actions definite. The knowledge of these characteristics was telegraphed from island to island, as efficiently as if the message were sent over actual wire. All the chiefs and tribes knew it. And together they whispered that the ruler of these men was a Woman, the Great White Queen. Presently they learned, and did not forget, her name: Victoria. Many a savage has grunted, and grunted again, as he digested this fact.

When the savage understood this, it provided him with a key to another matter. At heart these Englishmen were more merciful than other white men who were about. Now the savage would hardly have thought it, judging from their rough exterior, their dictatorial speech, their proficiency in the uses of gunpowder. Power, with him,

meant opportunities for oppression and tyranny. Not so with these Britishers. The savage had heard of horrible things done in other climes by white men—but not by Englishmen. Behind the Englishmen there seemed to be a mighty feminine force which made such things impossible for him. The Britisher was just, tolerant, and at times even kind. Why? Why, of course, it was due to the influence of the Woman at the helm. The savage has reasoning powers, and those on the spot tell us this is the way he thought it out.

What he feared most was tyranny—it was the atmosphere in which he had been bred. That strong tribes should overwhelm weaker, and as a consequence enslave, mutilate, or kill—just as fancy led them—was to him a commonplace. When overpowered he expected these results as a matter of course. But the astonishing thing to him was that these Britishers neither degraded nor slew, save when driven to extremities by sheer necessity. They conquered in order to be kind. Their advent brought peace. Whole territories suddenly came under the influence of a stern law that forbade fighting and disorder. Whole tribes were confronted with the curious necessity of being actually obliged to bury the hatchet. The savage began to move about less stealthily, safety was in the air, and freedom a new joy. He had come within the sphere of the Pax Britannica. No doubt he grunted—vigorously. But, of course, it was the Great White Queen's doing.

Postage stamps he came to understand in time, and the Queen's Head thereon found in him an admirer. Away back in the wilds many a native has bent over a postage stamp in his palm, gaping with his thick lips and big eyes at the Queen's portrait. It stood for mercy and tolerant treatment, for a thousand benefits that were coming over at the heels of the white man. It appealed to him because he liked visible representations. All his gods and deities—he wouldn't worship them unless he had a visible representation of them. Rude blocks of wood or stone embodied his gods, but the image on the postage stamp was more life-like than anything he could create, than anything he had ever seen. European pictures are always a source of deep fascination to savage races; even a common print, when seen for the first time, inspires the profoundest awe. And a postage stamp has very often been the first specimen of pictorial art the native has come across. To him it was wonderful.

How far the Queen's Head stamps have helped the progress of civilization will never be exactly known, but beyond doubt their influence has been far-reaching. The stamps brought within reach of every member of the Empire a representation of the queenly power whose armies were but the agents of her tender mercies, and the womanly grace and charm of the earlier stamps have gone home to a thousand hearts in the world's wildest and most unlikely places.

## The Postage Stamps of St. Christopher.

Unlike the majority of the West India Islands, St. Christopher—or St. Kitts—shares with Tobago, Dominica, Bermuda and Jamaica, the honour of having all its stamps printed by De la Rue; having come into the stamp-issuing category after the period in which the Crown Agents started to hand over the Perkins Bacon plates to De la Rue. There are only two small blots on the Philatelic escutcheon of this Colony, and that is the slight attack of *overprintitis* which occurred in 1885 and 1888, and the use of fiscals for postal purposes, which prevent the issues being a plain straightforward series.

The first stamps appeared in 1870, that famous period when De la Rue & Co. were using their 12½ machine, nearly, if not quite, the most interesting machine of all time. The design is almost identical with that used a few years later, for the stamps of Dominica, and later still for Tobago, and in general appearance not unlike the early issues of the Straits Settlements, and the telegraph stamps of Western Australia. They are some of De la Rue's best work, and compare very favourably with modern stamps printed by the firm.

Catalogues usually give the well marked shades, but for the most part they make no mention of one of the most striking points in connection with these stamps. They were not printed from general key plates, but from special key plates for the particular colony, *i.e.*, there is a general plate, and a series of value plates. The stamps, the early ones at least, were printed in two operations, consequently, the colour of the "value" does not generally agree with the colour of the body of the stamps. This is most noteworthy in the case of the 1d., in which specimens may be found with the value very much darker, very much lighter, or the same colour. The stamps are of course on white wove paper—the firm did not use coloured papers (except *bleuté* in those days); but I have had the 1d. in a pale shade, perforated 12½, no watermark, on laid paper, unused, no doubt this was a proof of some sort, as all the issued stamps are on Crown and CC paper.

Only two values, the 1d. and 6d., were issued perforated 12½. The shades vary greatly, the most pronounced may be called pale rose, rose, lilac-rose, and deep lilac-rose—possibly Mr. Warhurst might hold other opinions—I always fear to give a colour name, lest he demur. The rose shades may be found with the value in lilac-rose—these varieties are scarce, but the lilac-rose stamps with paler value are not rare.

In the 6d. there is much less variation either in the body of the stamp or in the value letters. The lilac-rose stamps were shortly issued with the ordinary 14 perforation, and their value is inversely that of the preceding pair, *i.e.*, it is the 1d. which is the rarer. Some of the shades of the 1d. are very deep, and some of the shades of the 6d. are very pale, and very much resemble the pale 24 cents of the Straits Settlements of about the same period.

In 1879 two new issues appeared, 2½d. red-brown, the colour usually employed in the West Indies for their first 2½d. stamps; and a 4d. in blue, also the general colour—these, as usual, were altered later to blue and grey respectively.

Then in 1882 came the great change from CC to CA watermark, and a ½d. stamp was added to the set. The 1d. appears in the old lilac-rose, and also in a

very bright carmine-rose. The lilac-rose and the 4d. blue with this watermark are rare stamps unused. In 1884 the colours of the 2½d. and 4d. were changed. There are several shades of the 2½d. blue.

In 1885 the surcharging mania got the upper hand, and several provisionals appeared, viz., "Halfpenny," diagonally on the upper, and also on the lower halves of the 1d. rose; and "Fourpence," horizontally on the 6d. green. A variety of this last occurs with a stop after the word "pence."

The following year two more provisionals saw the light—"One penny" horizontally (in two lines) on the 6d. and "4d." in figures also on the 6d. There is a variety of the latter without stop after "d" of "4d.;" it is rare.

Up to this period St. Christopher had never issued any stamps of greater face value than 6d., a highly creditable record; and the highest value stamp, 1s. value, ever issued there, appeared in 1887 in pale and deep rose-lilac (is this correct, please Mr. Warhurst?). These were followed by another small crop of provisionals came out, viz., "one penny" in two lines on the ½d.; this is an unusual provisional (there are very few indeed which *increase* the face value) and "one penny" on 2½d. bright blue. There are two varieties of this overprint, reading 3mm. and 2mm. in height.

A very interesting stamp may be found, namely, the Antigua penny rose, watermark Crown and CA, perforated 14, with the cancellation A12 which shows it had been used in St. Christopher.

There are several fiscal postals, but as these notes are intended as guides to non-specialists, a list of these, giving the numerous minor varieties, would be out of place. The last set printed in new colours and over-printed St. Kitts Nevis Revenue, in three lines, by De la Rue, are interesting, and in one setting I found the 1s. with error "St. Kits" (one T); as this does not occur on some known entire sheets it must have been corrected later, and is rare.

In concluding these short notes on the stamps of St. Christopher, it may not be out of place to mention that a very interesting little collection may be made up consisting of all the stamps printed by Messrs. De la Rue in two operations. In looking over some of my Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Dominica stamps, the variation was extremely noticeable, and even among later stamps, such as the 1c. green of British Guiana, the difference in the shades between the body of the stamps and the value label was very clear. Of course, in the case of the ordinary key plates, "Postage Postage" and "Postage Revenue," in such general use (unfortunately) the colour of the tablet inscription is usually of a totally different colour to the stamp itself, but in the cases under discussion the value is *supposed to be* in the same colour—which is a very different matter.

I have succeeded in getting together a representative little lot of these varieties of De la Rue prints, and hope to give a note about them in a future number; very few of them are listed as separate varieties, and a more or less virgin field is open to the ordinary collector. They are of *real* interest, as these are points connected with the history of the stamps themselves, and not of such minor importance as a dot or a dash inserted or omitted in some overprint, set up by an "8-anna-a-day coolie" in Asia or Africa. No doubt these have an interest in showing the number of times a particular overprint was set up, but, in my humble opinion, matters of this sort cannot compare with those which are inherent to the stamps themselves.

E. W. W.



**Morocco.**

By George B. Duerst.

Reprinted from THE PHILATELIC RECORD, by special permission.

(Continued from Page 55.)

1897.

Landscape, consisting of a mosque, huts, and palms, in an oblong; at the top, "POSTE," on the left, "MAZAGAN," on the right, "MARRAKESH" (the English spelling for Morocco), at the bottom, value in letters in Italian, in the four corners, figures of value. Printed in colours on white wove paper. Perforated 14. Printed by Waterlow Bros., of London.

|                 |      |           |               |
|-----------------|------|-----------|---------------|
| Cinque          | (5)  | centesimi | blue.         |
| Dieci           | (10) | "         | rose.         |
| Venti cinque    | (25) | "         | olive-grey.   |
| Cinquanta       | (50) | "         | green.        |
| Settanta cinque | (75) | "         | orange-brown. |
| Una             | (1)  | "         | lilac.        |

It is curious to note the combination of Italian and Spanish currency.

Variety: Imperforate.

Cinque (5) centesimi blue.

Here also the requirements were for a 20c. value, but later than in the French service.

1897 end.

The 25 centesimi value, surcharged with a hand stamp, 20 cent. in two lines.

20 cent. in violet, on 25c., olive-grey.

January, 1897.

Unpaid letter stamps. Large shield, containing figures of value and the word "CENTIMOS" or "PESETA" over a lying dromedary; at the top, "Chiffre," at the bottom, "Taxe," at each side five six-pointed stars and in the four corners crescents. Coloured impression on white wove paper. Perforated 13½.

It is curious to see the jumble of English, French, Spanish, and Italian, on the stamps of this service.

|                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 5 centimos, blue. | Value black. |
| 10 " grass-green. | " "          |
| 20 " blue-green.  | " "          |
| 30 " rose.        | " "          |
| 40 " yellow.      | " "          |
| 50 " mauve.       | " "          |
| 1 peseta lilac.   | " "          |

Variety: Imperforated vertically.

5 centimos, blue.

The French also issued a fresh set combining as it seems the features of both the Italian issues.

July, 1897.

Oblong in shape. In the centre on the left large shield containing figures of value and the word "CENTIMOS" or "PESETA"; on the right a mosque and palms; at the top, "CORREOS," and at the bottom, "MAZAGAN—AZEMOUR—MARRAKECH." Printed in colours and black on white wove paper. Perforated 11 and 13½.

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| 5 centimos, dark green. | Value black. |
| 10 " rose.              | " "          |
| 15 " violet-brown.      | " "          |
| 20 " yellow-green.      | " "          |
| 25 " bright-blue.       | " "          |
| 50 " lilac.             | " "          |
| 1 peseta brown-orange.  | " "          |

Azemour, or Azimur, is a small seaport, about ten miles north of Mazagan, so that the total distance of this service would be about 135 miles. This extra ten miles caused for some reason or other a considerable delay in the transmission of letters to the capital and gave rise to complaints. In consequence of this the next issue was again for the direct service.

The Spanish word "Correos," when the rest of the inscription, barring the value, is in French, is curious to note.

1900.

Oblong in shape. The central picture depicts a Bedouin hunting antelopes; in the background a rising sun and palms. At the top, "POSTE," below the picture, "CENTIMOS" or "PESETA." In the upper corners, in circles, cocks standing on one leg and facing each other; in the lower corners large figures of value, also in circles; at both sides Arabic inscriptions, and at the bottom, "MAZAGAN-MARRAKECH" in very small letters. Printed in colours and black on white wove paper. Perforated 11½.

|                        |               |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 5 centimes, brick red. | Centre black. |
| 10 " ultramarine.      | " "           |
| 20 " bright mauve.     | " "           |
| 25 " yellow.           | " "           |
| 50 " dark violet.      | " "           |
| 75 " pale green.       | " "           |
| 1 peseta, carmine.     | " "           |

In this issue we have a combination of French and Spanish currency.

This service was taken over by the French Government in 1902. On the 4th of October, 1901, the Under-Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs agreed to a convention made by the Director of the French post office in Morocco with the owner of the private service—Magazan-Morocco—I. Brudo. According to this the director of this private service will receive the moneys which accrue from this service between the two towns until July 15th, 1902. The stamps of the private post—Arab hunting antelopes—will be used, but they will be obliterated with the dies of the French offices.

(To be continued).

## New Issues and Discoveries.

We gladly welcome from our readers early copies of any new issues, varieties, etc., that they may receive or discover. Any sent to us will be fully described and their source acknowledged in the following columns. They should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, and marked "New Issues" on the envelope. Not only adhesive stamps, but envelopes, postcards, etc., may be sent. The cost of postage will be remitted when specimens are returned, or we will purchase if so desired. We are also glad to receive new issues and provisionals in quantity from correspondents abroad, and will pay a commission on same, large or small, according to the scarcity or otherwise, or whether the correspondent requires cash or the amount to be placed to the credit of his account.

**Great Britain.**—*British used abroad.* Additions to our list continue to come in, the following being sent us by Mr. A. C. Harland.

### ANTIGUA.

Cancelled ANTIGUA ST. JOHN between two lines.

1d., red-brown on bluish, 1856.

B 02. SUEZ.

1d., rose red, 1864. Plate No. 158.

D 30. HIogo.

1d., rose red, 1864. Plate No. 145.

**BRITISH LEVANT.**—Two new varieties are to hand from this Post Office, being the 1½d. and 1s. values of the series over-printed "LEVANT" but on surface-coated paper.

Surface-coated paper.

1½d., purple and green. 1s., green and carmine.

**Abyssinia.**—According to *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, two sets of postage due stamps have appeared.

Over-print "Malakethe" and letter "T."

½ g., green. 4 g., lilac brown.

1 g., blue. 16 g., black.

2 g., brown.

As last, but with additional value in French currency surcharged.

"05" on ½ g., green. "1.60" on 8 g., violet.

"10" " ½ g., red. "3.20" " 16 g., black.

**Afghanistan.**—*Der Philatelist* reports the issue of a 1 rupee value in the new type.

Imperforate.

1 rupee, black on bright blue.

**Antigua.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 1s. value on the new paper.

Watermark, Multiple Crown and CA.

Surface-coated paper.

1s., blue and purple.

**Argentine Republic.**—A correspondent, Mr. Geo. C. Whiting, sends us the 2c. and 5c. of a new issue, the 2c. of which we illustrate, and which appears to be a uniform type for all values. He writes as follows:—"These were on sale yesterday and on Monday afternoon, but are now impossible to get owing to the demand, the P.O. authorities wishing to clear the stock of the Seated figure of Liberty issue before selling any of the new ones. Personally, I don't think the design is up to the last issue, and all whom I have asked agree with me. I don't give these stamps a

very long life. I have heard nothing of any new values coming out, but I daresay we will have the whole set soon. I will let you know as soon as there are any more out. I came across an interesting block of 5c. last issue. It is the bottom left-hand corner block of four with full margins, and is perforated vertically, but not horizontally. The paper is printed inverted, that is to say, the



watermark is inverted, and the control number, which is always on the upper right-hand corner of the sheet, appears on the margin of this block, and is inverted, too, which goes to prove that the sheets are numbered before they are printed. I have seen several of this issue unperforated, but never half and half."

The new design and the workmanship are both greatly inferior to the issue now superseded, and we are rather inclined to agree with our correspondent that they will not be long-lived.

Perforated 13½. Watermarks as before.

2c., purple brown. 5c., dull carmine.

**Austria.**—New newspaper stamps have appeared here with the head of Mercury in the centre. Mercury appears to be suffering from the effects of a rough sea voyage, but why he should carry the basin on his head we fail to understand.

2 heller, blue. 10 heller, rose.

6 " orange. 20 " brown.

**Belgium.**—During the sorting up of some accumulations of the stamps of this country our publishers have found two copies of the 1 franc of 1870-78 on thin paper, perforated 15. This will be No. 73A in the Catalogue.

1870-78. Thin paper. Perforated 15.

1 franc, mauve.

The new type of Sunday label, already noted, for the newspaper stamp is now appearing in the higher values. We have received three.

New type of Sunday label.

20 centimes, olive green. 2 francs, violet.

35 " chocolate.

**Bosnia.**—The 10 heller letter card has been surcharged 11 heller.

Letter Card.

11h. on 10h., carmine.

**Cayman Islands.**—We have received the following communication from the Crown Agents, and the same may be of interest to some of our "speculative" friends. We understand that the goods offered have been already disposed of. For an Official Department the Crown Agents seem to do their business with an unwonted celerity. So up-to-date are they, that we fully expect to

see a shop front put in at Whitehall Gardens with cheap sets of British Colonial stuck up in the window, and a prominent notice displayed that "Remainders" can be supplied at a minute's notice:—

WHITEHALL GARDENS,  
LONDON, S.W.,  
March 30th, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,—We have been instructed by the Government of Jamaica to invite offers of not less than face value for the Cayman Islands Stamps on the enclosed list, which have been superseded by stamps bearing the words "Postage and Revenue." Those bearing the late Queen's head were, of course, superseded by those bearing the King's head.

The stamps remain available for prepayment of postal charges, and will not in any case be sold below face value.

I have to request that you will inform us whether you are prepared to make an offer for any or all of the stamps, specimens of which may be seen at this office during the usual hours.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
P. EZECHIEL,  
For Crown Agents.

Messrs. BRIGHT & SON,  
164, Strand, W.C.

CAYMAN ISLANDS STAMPS.

| (1) Queen's Head. Single Watermark.  |                |             |     |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----|
| Duty.                                | Sheets of 120. | Odd Stamps. |     |
| 1d.                                  | ...            | 279         | ... |
|                                      |                |             | 118 |
| (2) King's Head. Multiple Watermark. |                |             |     |
| Duty.                                | Sheets of 120. | Odd Stamps. |     |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ d.                     | ...            | 81          | ... |
| 1d.                                  | ...            | 16          | ... |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.                    | ...            | 87          | ... |
| 6d.                                  | ...            | 40          | ... |
| 1s.                                  | ...            | 45          | ... |
|                                      |                |             | 73  |

**Ceylon.**—*Mekel's Weekly* announces the issue of the current 6c. post card with reply half.

Post Card.  
6c. x 6c., rose on white.

**China.**—*Mekel's Weekly* chronicles a new post card for this country, similar to the last issue but in a new colour.

Post Card.  
1c., green on white.

**Cochin.**—The *Monthly Journal* reports the existence of the current 1 puttan on laid paper.

Laid Paper.  
1 puttan, pink.

**Costa Rica.**—From *Mekel's Weekly* we learn that the following values of the new ordinary series have been overprinted "OFICIAL"

| Perforated 14.             |   | Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ . |   |
|----------------------------|---|--|---|
| 1c., brown and blue black. | " | 2c., green and black.                  | " |
| 5c., orange                | " | 10c., blue                             | " |
| 25c., lilac and black.     | " | 50c., red, violet and blue             | " |
|                            |   | ack.                                   |   |
|                            |   | 1 col., brown and black.               |   |
|                            |   | 2 " claret and greenish black.         |   |

Also some new Stationery is to hand.

| Envelope.    | Post Cards.       |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 5c., orange. | 2c., green.       |
|              | 4c., lilac brown. |

**Curaçao.**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* lists the following two new values, the lower being in the numeral and the higher in the portrait designs now current.

$7\frac{1}{2}$  cent, grey.  $22\frac{1}{2}$  cent, brown and olive.

**Dominican Republic.**—Our friends the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., of New York, write us as follows:—

"We would call your attention to the fact that Dominican Republic, your Nos. 305 to 308, are regular postage stamps, and not postage dues as Gibbons, Kohl, and yourselves erroneously list them."

**Dutch Indies.**—From Continental contemporaries we list the following new items and designs, being of the current type.

Adhesives.

$7\frac{1}{2}$  cent, green.  $22\frac{1}{2}$  cent, brown and olive.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  cent, red and black.

Envelope.

$12\frac{1}{2}$  cent, blue.

Post Cards.

5 cent, carmine.

5+5 " "

**Egypt.**—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* records a new envelope for this Protectorate.

3 millièmes, orange.

**France.**—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* notes that the current 3c. exists in lake-red as well as orange, and on examining our stock we find we are the proud possessors of both. We also notice that the 5c. exists in green as well as the two shades already catalogued.

3 centimes, lake-red. 5 centimes, green.

The current 5c. stamp seems to be fairly common in Paris unperforated. Is there another leakage?

**French Post Offices.**—ALEXANDRIA. A new envelope has been issued with stamp of the current type.

Envelope.

10c., red on greenish.

MOROCCO.—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us the low values of the current issue with over-print for this Post Office.

1 centimo on 1c., grey. 3 centimos on 3c., orange.  
2 " " 2c., claret. 4 " " 4c., brown.

**Gibraltar.**—The £1 value has appeared here on the new paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and CA.

Surface-coated paper.

£1, lilac and black on red.

**Hayti.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us two more provisionals received from this Republic with over-print as illustrated in January, on the ordinary issue of 1904. What with revolutions and the manufacture of provisionals the inhabitants of Hayti must have their hands full. We can only deplore the continued recurrence of both.

Surcharged in black.

1c. on 10c., orange brown. 1c. on 5c., blue.

With reference to the Hayti provisional stamps which we sent you a few days ago, we have received an interesting letter from our Haytian correspondent, from which we extract the following:—"An entirely new set of postage

stamps for Hayti were ordered from the United States about ten months ago, and advice has been received in Hayti that the stamps are ready for delivery against cash payment, but as the Minister of Finance is not yet prepared to hand over to the Post Office Department the necessary sum to pay for the stamps, the Chief Postmaster is obliged, from time to time, to issue provisional stamps to supply the lack of 1c. and 2c. stamps, the ordinary varieties of which have been exhausted some time. The money to pay for the new stamps will probably be forthcoming shortly, and the new issue may be expected in about two or three months; in the meantime, further provisional issues will certainly be necessary."

**Holkar.**—The postal service of this State was taken over by the British Indian Post Office on March 1st last. The first stamp of Holkar was issued in 1886, and the total number listed in our Publishers' Catalogue is 21, including minor varieties, or not much over one stamp per annum. If some of the issues of our own Colonies had been likewise restricted it would have been better for philately generally.

**Holland.**—We understand from several correspondents, who have stock of the first printing for sale, that there are variations in the first and second printing of the De Ruyter unpaid letter stamps, by means of which the printings can be distinguished in some values. One variation is the amount of space between the fraction and the figure, the first printing being the widest apart.

**Iceland.**—The current set has received an addition in the shape of a 1 áur value.

Watermark Crown. Perforated 12½.

1 áur, yellow-green and red.

**India.**—We have received the current ½ anna envelope on buff wove paper.

Buff wove paper.

½ anna, green.

**Italy.**—For use in Albania. *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* states that new values have been issued for these offices with surcharge in black as illustrated and described in the catalogue.

20 para on 10 c., rose (1906). 80 para on 50 c., mauve (1901).

Surcharged with value only for Janina.

20 para on 10 c., rose (1906). 80 para on 50 c., mauve (1901).

We have received this last from Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co.

**Japan.**—The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* reports that two new high values were to be issued on February 20th last, bearing the portrait of an Empress.

5 yen, deep violet. 10 yen, green.

For use in Corea.—The 6 sen listed in January h. received the necessary over-print for use here.

Over-print in black.

6 sen, purple-brown.

**Luxembourg.**—We have received a supply of the new values listed in February. The colours of the 87½c. and 5 francs are slate-blue and claret respectively, instead of blue and lilac, as previously listed.

**Mauritius.**—This colony has furnished us with three new varieties, as follows:—

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Surface-coated paper.

3c., green and red on yellow. 50c., green and dark green on 4c., black and red on blue. yellow.

**Mexico.**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* informs us that it has received a set of unpaid letter stamps. The stamps are printed from engraved plates, with the numeral of value in the centre.

Mr. S. Chapman points out that we have omitted to chronicle the current 1, 2, 5, 10c., with "OFICIAL" over-print. He also shows us the 20c. value with the over-print inverted. He also informs us that the current 50c. is in red-lilac, whereas the earlier printings of this value were in grey-lilac, and that the "OFICIAL" over-print exists on both.

Ordinary adhesive.

50 centavos, black and red-lilac.

Official Stamps.

|                    |                               |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 centavo, violet. | 10 centavos, blue and orange. |
| 2 centavos, green. | 50 " black and red            |
| 5 " orange.        | lilac.                        |

With over-print inverted.

20 centavos, red and blue.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. Perforated 14.

|                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 2 centavos, blue. | 5 centavos, blue. |
| 4 " "             | 10 " "            |

**Montserrat.**—The *Monthly Circular* announces the issue of the 1d. value in one colour on multiple watermark paper, surface-coated. It may be so, but "we hae oor doots."

**New South Wales.**—We have received the current 6d. value in a new and distinct shade, paper and watermark as before. This will be No. 347A in the Catalogue.

Perforated 12 by 11½.

6 pence, orange red.

**New Zealand.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says: "We have seen an envelope which covered a letter sent by a member of the British Antarctic Expedition to a relative in London," and describes the stamp thus:—

Over-printed vertically reading up, "King Edward VII.—Land," in two lines in black.

1 penny, rose.

The *Australian Philatelist* state that the 3d. Registration Envelope has been treated with a provisional surcharge of 2d. in MS., by crossing out both figures "3" and inserting the figure "2" on the right side in red.

Envelope. Surcharge in MS. in red.

2d. on 3d., blue.

The 3d. value in the small design is to hand in the new perforation.

Perforated 14 × 13½.

2 pence, yellow brown.

**Nicaragua.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* records various provisional issues for this Republic, of which we append list.

Surcharged on current issue (Waterlow print.)  
10c. in black on 20c., claret.

FOR THE PROVINCE OF ZELAYA.

Over-printed as Type 1 on Waterlow print.  
10c., brown.

TELEGRAPH STAMP USED POSTALLY.

Over-printed "Telegrafos" and "Vale 10c." on 1c. Waterlow print.  
10c. on 1c., green.

The official provisionals of 1907 (Nos. 1098 to 1101 in the Catalogue) exist without the bar after "CVS," this being the 5th stamp, reading from the left, in the setting of 25.

Variety: Without bar after "CVS."

|                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 10 centavos on 1c., green. | 20 centavos on 1c., green. |
| 15 " " 1c. " "             | 50 " " 1c. " "             |

**Norway.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us a new provisional for this country.

Over-printed in black on 4sk., of 1872-3.  
15 öre on 4sk., pale mauve. 15 öre on 4sk., mauve.

**Panama.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports that some of the current stamps are to be found with "POSTAGE DUE" over-printed upon them in two different types, but does not state which denomination.

The same journal chronicles a new 1c. post card with stamp of the current type, but surface-printed, and with the over-print Canal Zone reading downwards in two lines in black.

Post Card.

1c., green and black on white.

**Papua.**—From *Dev Philatelist* we learn that the remaining values of this series are ready for issue.

Watermark Crown and A. Perforated 11.  
Black centre.

|                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 penny, red.     | 6 pence, green.     |
| 2 " violet.       | 1 shilling, orange. |
| 2½ " ultramarine. | 2½ " brown.         |

**Paraguay.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us the 5c. official stamp dated 1904, converted into an ordinary postage stamp by an over-print as shown. The bar is supposed to blot

### Habilitado

out the word "OFICIAL" in the design, but in some instances the printer has succeeded in blotting out the date instead. They also send the 1c. ordinary issue in a new colour, and we have further varieties as follows:—

Current type. Change of colour.

|                 |                                 |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1c., dull blue. | 2p., black and deep blue green. |
| 30c., lilac.    |                                 |

Official Stamps used for Ordinary Postage.  
Over-printed as shown.

|            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| 5c., blue. | 5c., dull blue. |
|------------|-----------------|

**Persia.**—We have received four values from here in a new type, and printed from engraved



plates, one of which we illustrate. The paper is unwatermarked. Our correspondent states that additional values of 3, 5, 10, 20, and 30 krans are to be issued, but were not on sale at the time of writing.

Perforated 11 × 11½.

|                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 13 chahi, deep blue. | 1 kran, scarlet. |
| 25 " pale red brown. | 2 " deep green.  |

**Philippine Islands.**—Another new card, with a third of the face reserved for correspondence, has been issued here, with portrait of Sr. Rizal.

Post Card.

2c., black on buff.

**Queensland.**—The following is taken from the *Australian Philatelist*, and Nos. 208 and 210 in the catalogue must, therefore, be deleted:—

"A doubt having been expressed as to the issue of the 2s. 6d. and 10s. lithographed on Q and Cr. paper, we invited the assistance of Mr. Appleby in getting at the facts. Mr. Appleby asked the acting-Deputy P.M.G. to obtain authoritative information on the point from the Government printer. The following is the official reply: 'In reply to your inquiry, I may state that the Government printer, Brisbane, has advised me that no lithographed 2s. 6d. or 10s. stamps on Q and Crown paper have been printed.'"

**Roumania.**—The *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift* chronicles a new issue for this country, which has not yet, however, appeared, the Post Office being too busy with Dutch auctions of remainders to attend to legitimate business at present. The stamps are upright rectangular in shape, bear a portrait of the King, with the value at the lower left corner, and "ROMANIA" to the right of same. Watermark and perforation at present unknown.

|                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1 bani, brown. | 25 bani, blue.          |
| 3 " red brown. | 40 " emerald.           |
| 5 " green.     | 50 " orange.            |
| 10 " red.      | 1 leu, brown and black. |
| 15 " lilac.    | 2 " green and black.    |

We understand, however, that some stationery has appeared with the stamp in the type described above.

Post Cards.

|                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 5 bani, green. | 10 bani, rose. |
| 5 × 5 " " "    |                |

Letter Card.

15 bani, lilac.

A 10b. reply post card has also been issued in the old style, with modifications.

Post Card.

Old style of stamp. Altered inscription, and "Carta" instead of "Carte."

10 × 10 bani, rose.

**Russia.**—For use in China. *Le Bulletin Philatellique* reports the issue of 7 kopecks on vertically laid paper for use in China.

For use in China.

Vertically laid paper. Overprint in — ?  
7 kopecks, blue.

**St. Kitts-Nevis.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* announces the issue of a new variety.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Ordinary paper.

6d., black and purple.

**Salvador.**—According to the *Metropolitan Philatelist* the 12c. value of the current issue has to be added to the list of those existing without the rayed-shield overprint.

*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* states that the surcharge chronicled in our last number exists without the black dots covering the old value, and with UN-CENTAVO in larger type.

*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* states that an official series, similar to the current ordinary issue, has appeared with the omission of some denominations, and the addition of a 15c. value. At present they are without the rayed-shield overprint.

*Mekeel's Weekly* announces that the current ordinary series is being converted into Unpaid Letter Stamps by an over-print "Deficiencia de franco" in black. A portion of the series only, as yet, been seen thus disfigured.

Variety: Without shield over-print.

12c., violet.

With black circular spots omitted, and "UN CENTAVO" in larger type.

1c. on 2c., red, in black.

Official Stamp.

Similar to ordinary issue, and without shield.

|              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1c. green.   | 12c. violet.     |
| 2c. red.     | 15c. sepia.      |
| 3c. yellow.  | 24c. rose.       |
| 5c. blue.    | 50c. orange.     |
| 10c. violet. | 100c. pale blue. |

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Ordinary issue with shield, over-printed "Deficiencia de franco" in black.

|             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1c. green.  | 5c. blue.    |
| 2c. red.    | 10c. violet. |
| 3c. yellow. |              |

The last-named journal also chronicles the 5c. Envelope of 1906, over-printed "1908" in black.

Envelope.

Overprinted "1908" in black.

5c. blue and black.

**Sarawak.**—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the receipt of a new value in the current type.

3c. lilac.

**Servia.**—The current issue is now appearing on horizontally laid paper.

Laid paper, perforated 12 × 11½, black centre.

|                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 para, grey.   | 30 para, bluish grey. |
| 5 " pale green. | 50 " brown.           |
| 10 " rose red.  | 1 dinar, buff.        |
| 15 " lilac.     | 3 " green.            |
| 20 " yellow.    | 5 " violet.           |
| 25 " blue.      |                       |

**Seychelles.**—It is rumoured that a new provisional has appeared in this Colony, the current Re. 2.25c. being surcharged 45c.

**Siam.**—We do not appear to have chronicled the postal fiscals which appeared here last year. They are long rectangular stamps, with surcharge Siam—Postage—20—Ticals. Evidently for so many "ticals" a large amount of space is required.

Fiscal Postals.

Long rectangular. Surcharged in black.

Perforated 14.

|                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 10 ticals, olive green. | 40 ticals, olive green. |
| 20 " "                  |                         |

The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* reports the issue of a new provisional post card.

Post Cards.

Over-printed "2" in black.

2 atts on 1½ atts, red on yellow.

**South Australia.**—The *Monthly Circular* reports the discovery of the 1s. value of the first type, and with watermark Star A, perforated 12½ all round. We believe it has been lately ascertained that the perforations gauging 11½ and 12½, and the combinations of both, were made by one perforating machine, the pins of which varied considerably.

Watermark Star A. Perforated 12½.

1 shilling, brown.

**Spanish Colonies.**—A Continental contemporary states that the surcharge listed last month for Fernando Po has also been applied to the 10c. values of Elobey, Annobon and Corisco, and Spanish Guinea respectively.

**Straits Settlements.**—As anticipated in our last number, the 3c. value has now been issued in the colours of the obsolete 4c.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Ordinary paper.

3 cents, carmine.

**Sudan.**—From various contemporaries at home and abroad we gather that postal stationery for this Protectorate has been issued, and we append list:—

Registration Envelopes.

1 piastre, blue. 1½ piastre, orange.

Post Cards.

Surcharged on "2 MILLIEMES," in black.

2m. on 3m., violet on buff.

*Mekeel's Weekly* states that the stamp of the Registration Envelope is on the flap.

**Surinam.**—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* announces the issue of new post cards for this Colony. Stamp as current design.

Post Cards.

|                                 |                         |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2½c., green on greenish.        | 5c., red on rose.       |
| 2½c. × 2½c., green on greenish. | 5c. × 5c., red on rose. |

*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reports the issue of two new values of adhesives in the current designs, the 7½c. being in the numeral type.

Adhesives.

7½ cents, green. 22½ cents, brown and olive.

**Switzerland.**—We have received the 10c. post card in the "Helvetia" type.

Post Card.

10c., rose red on buff.

In our February number we gave a list of the later issues of this Republic, and which now

requires some amending. The 25c. blue on granite paper, was included, but with a ? after it. We have received this stamp, but the perforation is  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ , and the shade of colour is more a dark than a pale blue. The 3 francs is also with this perforation. Possibly these values exist in both perforations.

**Transvaal.**—SCHWEIZER RENEKÉ.—Our publishers have been honoured with a visit from Lieut.-Colonel Chamier, who was in command of the British Forces that were besieged at Schweizer Reneké during the Boer War (1899-1902), and he was kind enough to give them some interesting information as to the issue of these stamps. In a subsequent letter he writes:—

"The small garrison at Schweizer Reneké was isolated from 19th August, 1900, to 22nd September, 1900, from 30th September, 1900, to 26th November, 1900, and from 28th November, 1900, to January 9th, 1901. During these periods the investment by the Boers was so close that communications with the outer world could only be maintained by forwarding letters by native runners. It was very seldom, however, that the latter could pierce the Boer cordon, although many attempts were made. The nearest postal station in British occupation was Vryburg, distant about 40 miles; but as this town was in Cape Colony, and the stamps which could be obtained locally from storekeepers were mostly Z.A. Republic issue, I was in doubt as to whether the postal authorities in Cape Colony would accept letters posted in Cape Colony with Transvaal stamps. A suggestion was made that we should use the circular steel die, "SCHWEIZER RENEKE, Z. A. R." (which we discovered in the post office),\* and surcharge the stamps with "BESIEGED" with an improvised rubber stamp. I authorised this on the condition that my staff officer should keep both dies in his own possession, and that they should be destroyed in my presence when the garrison was relieved. This was strictly carried out, and a record kept of the issues. The number of stamps thus surcharged were:—

|                   |                         |     |       |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----|-------|
| Cape of Good Hope | $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps | ... | 529   |
| Do.               | 1d. "                   | ... | 368   |
| Z.A. Republic     | $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "      | ... | 781   |
| Do.               | 1d. "                   | ... | 1,572 |
| Do.               | 2d. "                   | ... | 568   |
| Do.               | 6d. "                   | ... | 178   |
| Total             |                         |     | 3,996 |

Of course, as regards the postal authorities at Vryburg, or any other town in Cape Colony, it was not necessary to surcharge the Cape stamps; but, on the other hand, it prevented civilians sending letters by the runners, which had not passed through the hands of the censor.

"Yours truly,

"D. CHAMIER, Lt.-Col., R.A.,

"(Late Commandant, Schweizer Reneké.)

"To Bright & Son."

**Trinidad.**—A correspondent of the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* reports that he is in possession of the 4d. value of the current series on paper watermarked single Crown and CA., and surface-coated.

Referring to our last month's chronicle of the existence of the £1 value on large Crown and CA. surface-coated paper, we find on examining our stock that the 5s. value, No. 111 in the Catalogue, is on the same paper.

Watermark Crown and CA.

Surface-coated paper.

4d., green and blue on buff.

**Turkey.**—Our agent in Beirut sends us a supply of a new issue for this country, all being



in the same design as illustrated, and of various perforations.

Wove paper. No Watermark.

Perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

5 paras, orange brown.

Perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 12.

10 paras, green.

1 piastre, blue.

20 " deep rose.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  " brown black.

Perforated 12.

2 piastre, blue black

He informs us that 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, and 50 piastre value have also been issued, but does not state the colours; when we receive these we will describe them.

**Uruguay.**—*El Madrid Filatélico* announces that some of the stamps of the series of 1895-6 have been re-issued in new colours.

7c, chestnut.

50c, olive and black.

10c, blue green.

2p, sepia "

20c, " and black.

3p, pale blue and black.

*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* records that the overprint of the Official Stamps is now in thin upright capitals. Our publishers have had stamps with this overprint for at least a year, and it is duly illustrated in the current catalogue.

**Wurtemberg.**—The 30 pfennige Official Stamp has appeared on the watermarked paper.

Official Stamp.

Watermark of lozenges.

30 pfennige, black and orange.

Many collectors find a difficulty in procuring that which fulfils their idea of an ideal Stamp Mount. Our publishers inform us that their "A 1" Quality is everything that can be desired. They peel easily and yet adhere sufficiently. They are coated with pure gum Arabic, have absolutely no deleterious effect upon the stamps to which they are affixed, and the gum is tasteless. They also inform us that the licking of this pure gum is extremely beneficial to the operator, and that in several instances members of their staff have distinctly gained in weight after a prolonged course of this kind, and, as Mr. Weller says, have "swelled wisely." Moral: all thin people should use the "A 1" Stamp Mounts.

\* As a cancellation, not as a surcharge.—Ed.

## Topicalities.

The ignorance of the Daily Press on matters outside the scope of general subjects is colossal.

*Vide* the following clippings:—

### MOURNING STAMPS.

MR. BUXTON AND A NOVEL SUGGESTION.

### VALUABLE ERRORS.

The Postmaster-General (Mr. Sydney Buxton) in opening yesterday an exhibition of postage stamps at Caxton Hall, under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society, said that objection had been taken by some people to mourning envelopes. It had been suggested that he, as Postmaster-General, should produce a stamp with a black border. He was rather inclined to make a small issue of such a stamp, and he hoped that philatelists would buy them up at high prices.

The total value of the stamps on show yesterday an expert put at £80,000. "The fascination of stamp collecting," he said, "lies in the rare 'finds' which are continually made, and the curious 'points' which sometimes make a stamp of the face value of a few pence worth hundreds of pounds. For instance, the 2d. blue Mauritius stamp which the Prince of Wales bought at a public auction recently for £1,450 was unique in one respect. The proper wording on it, 'Post Paid Mauritius,' had, by a strange error, been altered to 'Post Office Mauritius.'

"Another stamp, which has been priced at several hundred pounds, is valuable for the mere mis-spelling of a single word. It is a British Guiana issue, worth just one cent, but it is sought after by all collectors because the word 'Patimusque' figures on it instead of 'Petimusque.'

"Again, a penny Cape of Good Hope stamp changed hands the other day for nearly £200 simply because, instead of being red as are all the others of this issue, its colour was blue.

"Some years ago, in West Australia, a few stamps were printed with the figure of a swan upside down upon them. When the mistake was detected the issue was hastily destroyed. Several specimens have escaped, and one of them has been sold for £400.

I am surprised to see the following omissions from the above:—

"A very rare stamp is a black English in which the printer stupidly put a cross instead of the usual V.R. in the corners."

"Some curious Tasmanian stamps show a duck-billed *polypus*. These stamps were borrowed from the neighbouring little island, known as Vandiemansland, and when the new stamps came these *polypus* stamps, as they are called, were immediately destroyed."

"The Liberian stamps are printed at *Waterloo*."

"A Canadian stamp is very curious because the printer accidentally put '12 pence' instead of 'one shilling' on it. The stock was immediately withdrawn and 'specimen' written on it," and the stupid printer was fined heavily. His name was Connell, consequently collectors call this 12d. stamp a Connell Essay."

Except for these errors the article is excellent, as Dr. Johnson said of the definition of a crab as a small red fish that walks backwards. The famous doctor remarked: it isn't small, it isn't red, it isn't a fish and it doesn't walk back—*otherwise the statement is perfectly correct.*

✦ ✦ ✦

Spanish Blobland, *i.e.*, Elobey, Rio de Oro and Spanish Guinea have found that a dozen or so new provisionals were required—how obliging!—but why do not Anobon and Corisco bring out separate sets? and why, oh why, do not the Canary Islands turn on a set up to fifty pesetas or so, or borrow a few Bergedorf reprints and surcharge them "Habilitado por collectordoro" and sell them to Cook's tourists—they have no enterprise.

Of all the bits and bobs of sand  
That fly the flag of Spain  
There's only one—Canaryland—  
For which we look in vain.

From Afric's shore to Maryland  
No Spanish standard flies,  
Officials in Canaryland  
Have lost their enterprise.

Designs at once they should bring out  
(Canaries fat and fine)  
And overprint the blessed lot  
With "Try Canary Wine."

✦ ✦ ✦

Referring to "M.D.'s" letter in March *P.A.*:—

He says, *cum grano salis*,  
That the *Panamacanalisis*  
Is a serious complaint.

And that *Bosnia perforata*  
(*Fulcheri tabulata*)  
Has an irritating taint.

When he mentioned *Bhortipesettia*  
He'd a *vacantspacetolettia*,  
In philatelic terms.

And his *speculatedamnata*  
And *Victoria toolata*  
Were very different germs.

But of *notia Tancercidia*  
And *marketpricia stedia*  
He was careful what he wrote.

And he thinks the *A 1 hingia*  
(Though his envy's *greenishtingia*)  
Is a splendid antidote.

✦ ✦ ✦

I found the following in the *Daily Express*:—

"GIRL'S DUAL TASK.—Mr. Buxton has admitted that a girl under sixteen years of age is employed at Seaton Delaval, Northumberland, in the capacity of a postman. 'She will be sixteen next month,' he said in extenuation, and he added, somewhat lamely, that there is great difficulty in obtaining the services of men or boys over sixteen at Seaton Delaval. The girl, it would appear, combines the duties of postman and domestic servant, receiving 4s. a week as the former and 5s. as the latter."—*Daily Express*.

There is, however, no truth in the rumour that a boy of eleven combines the duties of inspector of police and telegraph clerk, and that a confirmed bachelor of eighty-one acts as village scarecrow and stamp vendor, at a combined pay of 4s. 11d. a month.

At Seaton, in Northumberland, a little village maid

Combines domestic service (and she's very badly paid)

With the job of taking letters round that pleasant neighbourhood,

For which her weekly stipend 's "four bob," its understood.

At first she takes the letters, and drops of notes a few

On the curate, then returning, she stirs the Irish stew.

Then a registration packet she delivers to a Jew,

And a picture postcard surely, and a newspaper or two.

Then she wanders back and washes up the plates and dishes too,

But the shillings she's receiving are ridiculously few.



Derivations of names are rather interesting. I looked up our editor's the other day. It is as follows: a "wether" is a sheep, "ell" is a diminutive, consequently "Wetherell" is a *little sheep*. It is curious, then, that the *P.J.G.B.* should be edited by F. F. Lamb.

+ + +

There are a lot of so-called safety marks or controls on recent Ecuador stamps. The Scott Co. say "How these things, some of which are so blurred as to be easily counterfeited by any sort of smooch, can be collected, puzzles us. "Smooch" is a good word. I tried a Limerick on it, but Quiller Cooch and the Member for Peckham were the only rhymes I could get.

+ + +

The McTavish says, in the *P.J.G.B.* :—

"The wily Chinese, I believe, makes a good thing out of cleaning postmarks off most of the current Asiatic stamps. I wonder what John thinks of the chalky Hong Kongs. I guess it is a case of "Too muchee rub makee welly helly mess."

If that consumptive Chinaman, Mr. Wun Lung, tried his hand at it, his cuss words would be fearful:—

"Chalkee, velly de la Luely,  
Cussee sillee plintng pless,  
So, Wun Lung a muchee foolee,  
Makee welly helly mess."

+ + +

**CURIOUS POSTMARKS.**—Some of my readers may come across letters marked with an extra obliteration thus—T.S.F. From *Le Coll. de Timbre-Poste* I learn that this means "télégraphie sans fil," literally, "wireless telegraphy." This mark has been seen on letters received from French troops employed in the operations at Casa-blanca, Morocco. A wireless installation has been put up there to communicate with the French warships.—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*.

I am glad to hear that the translation is wireless telegraphy—in my innocence I thought it was a misprint—the "s" being omitted, and the inscription should have been "telegraphie sans fil"—which might mean that the telegraph was childless. Perhaps the lady who translated "timbre poste" as "a wooden paling" would have so rendered it.

+ + +

**A YOUNG COLLECTOR.**—After the service the little boy lingered behind, and insisted on seeing the great missionary. At length his wish was gratified.

"Ah, my boy," said the clergyman, as he patted the lad's head, "do you wish to consecrate your young life to this noble work?"

"No, sir!" replied the boy. "I wanted to know if you have got any foreign stamps!"—*G.S.W.*

Was that little boy thinking of 2c. Hawaii, or first issue Uganda?

+ + +

**OFF SEASON.**—An Irishman once remarked that he was going to hibernate (not Hiberniarate) all the *summer*. That is what a good many collectors do—they don't curl up into a ball and go to sleep in a hole like a bear or a tortoise (who ever saw a tortoise *curl* itself up into a ball.—*Ed.*) but they "shut down" their collections for a while—it seems a pity, as the light is so much better in the summer.

Yon wee laddie, friend Angus, has been hailing our MacBlither as a kinsman—hoots awa mon, he's no braw Scott's chiel; what'll ye be obfusticatin' about the noo—he's Irish (there are Macs in ould Oirland) he's own cousin to the O'Blither who married a Smith (no relation, as Angus himself said, to the English family of that name.—*Ed.*)

+ + +

"Luath" is home on leave. I took him down and introduced him to Cornelius the other day, and we did'n't "talk stamps," oh no! He thinks Tunbridge Wells is a lot nicer than the Seistan Desert, and if you mention Robhat or Quetta to him he grinds his teeth like the other Luath and mutters "Victor Castaigne" under his breath; its a sort of swear word he is in the habit of using. He has just joined the Royal and the I.P.U. At present he does not know all the members by sight, and got quite mixed over some of the introductions at the latter, and thought it was Mr. Lamb in the chair. He was more at home later, and the only mistakes he made were asking Mr. Hinton if he wrote "Topical Notes," and talked confidentially to Mr. Fulcher about Mexican Fiscals.

+ + +

I saw the following in the *West End Philatelist*:—

"That letters which are insufficiently or incorrectly addressed are delayed in delivery is a matter we can easily understand. The Post Office authorities, as a rule, do not like to confess themselves beaten, and an ingenious staff of experts of the G.P.O. can generally ferret out the meaning of the most curious address. Apropos of this, a good story is told of Dr. Randall Davidson, the Archbishop of Canterbury. A letter was sent from France to his Grace addressed as follows: "Archevêque, Canterbury, London," and, naturally, there was some difficulty about its delivery. Ultimately, however, it reached the Archbishop endorsed by the Intelligence Department of the Post Office with the words "Not known at the Canterbury Music Hall."

The above is an excellent story, which reminds me of another equally true one—it isn't philatelic however. A certain Indian prince was received by Queen Victoria, and she, knowing that His Highness had been on a little tour in various parts of her oversea dominions, asked him his impressions of the Empire. His reply was to the effect that the *ballet* was excellent.

+ + +

The event of 1908 is over. Well done, Juniors, you can work. You have shown what you can do, and you have given the English language two new words, which I incorporate below:—

When the Caxton Hall was closing,  
With the great triennial o'er,  
Did the Johnsons cease from *Johnsing*?  
Did the Melvilles *Melve* no more?

No; they just went to their headquarters and commenced enrolling hosts of new members; and long may they continue their endeavours in the cause of philately.

The first of these two new words I overheard at the Exhibition. Someone wanted to know where someone else was, and he was told that the person in question was "Johnsing," which meant that he was up to his eyes doing a dozen people's work, after the manner of the Exhibition Secretary. The other word I coined myself to prevent the first feeling a bit lonesome like.

TANCRED.

## Philatelic Literature.

When writing of the Junior's Exhibition we called it the philatelic event of the year. Another great one has, however, occurred. The Earl of Crawford has purchased the magnificent philatelic library of the late Mr. Fraenkel, one of the most celebrated collections of the literature of one subject ever got together, and having selected the few works which were missing from his own collection, Lord Crawford presented the rest of the collection as a gift to the Royal Philatelic Society of London. The Honorary Librarian of that Society (Mr. L. W. Fulcher) expressed his opinion that the library of the Society was already an extremely valuable one, thanks, in great measure, to Lord Crawford's generosity on previous occasions, now it may rank as No. 2 in the world—second only to Lord Crawford's own. The Royal Philatelic Society is indeed fortunate, and arrangements are now being made, we believe, for the housing of the library, so that members may have access thereto—a great boon, as there are not very many who have really fine collections of works on stamps in their own libraries.

Many advanced collectors have philatelic libraries wherein may be found files of the *L.P.*, *P.R.*, *M.J.*, *P.J.G.B.*, *P.J.I.*, *A.J.P.*, *G.S.W.*, *E.W.S.N.*, and a dozen others; the handbooks of the *R.P.S.L.*, and the *P.S.I.*, and Gibbons' set; the catalogues of Scott, Senf, Bright, Whitfield, King, and a few others; a few great works such as "Moens," "Westoby," "Wright & Creeke," "Bacon," "Evans," together with an odd lot of auction catalogues, etc.; but how many collections contain even the above complete? and yet these are the merest fraction of the possible total. There are dozens of other first-class works (the *P.R.* handbooks for instance, and Luff's "United States," and the *Magnum Opus* on Switzerland), and after these there is every gradation downwards to the bottom of the ladder, the lowest rung of which (even if it be not the earth below) is *The Philatelic Time and Tide*, but the rungs at the bottom of the ladder seem too much crowded together. There are (or were) a number of small philatelic "rags" of the feeblest nature, a collection of which is very interesting, although the worth from a literature point of view is "minus infinity." The majority of these rubbish papers are of American origin, but some very fine samples of mis-spent energy are of "all British manufacture." Luckily the majority were ailing from birth and died in infancy; and there were "no flowers, by special request." Some of these papers were only partly philatelic in name, they were merely amateurish publications, consisting of a number of small advertisements about boys who were willing to "swop" stamps for a bicycle, or would give a broken camera for a set of Sedang, the rest of the paper being anything from a genealogical tree of Charles Peace to an account of the cutting out of a fretwork bracket, and perhaps a three line note (usually incorrect) on some stamp subject. So it is difficult to say where a paper ceases to be a stamp paper, or where one begins. Those appertaining to philately alone, in issue at the present time, and worthy of perusal, are very few—probably not more than 40 or 45 in the English language. Several of the good old ones are dead, but fortunately the *Philatelic Record* is still with us, and some of the others have attained to a good old age, and long may they continue their usefulness.

Just as the great majority of stamp collectors are gradually limiting their

collections to a certain period or a certain group, or to the work of a certain printer (Perkins Bacon, or De la Rue), so the majority of literature collectors limit themselves; and the great majority collect only the more important works, journals and catalogues, and very many take only those published in English, but of these alone a fine and eminently useful library may be built up.

The study of our literature was brought into great prominence a few months ago by the formation of the Philatelic Literature Society, whose "official organ" part II., has just appeared.

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## Plating.

To those who are interested in the variations of stamps, the difference of setting, of printing, of condition of the die, or of the plate or of the clichés; the examination of a mass of stamps of some particular issue, which has never been thoroughly worked out before, gives a great deal of pleasure, and the attempt to reconstruct a plate is always interesting. I have recently attempted to reconstruct a plate of the 2 reales of Spain, 1855-60 issue. The material at my disposal consisted of about 400 stamps (barred or pen-marked remainders) on blue paper, watermark loops; on rough paper with lattice watermark; and on smooth white paper without watermark; there were about the same number of each. There was one big block of 30, one of 23, and several others of 12 and over, but the majority were blocks or strips of 4-8. In the first place, I did not know the size of the sheet, and I had no knowledge as to whether the late prints on unwatermarked paper were from the same setting as the blue paper specimens.

Of course, the first thing is to look for well marked constant flaws, but in this case there are only two in the entire sheet; one is a well marked enlargement of the "S" of CORREOS, and the other is a coloured patch over the "2." With only two flawed stamps and an unknown number in the sheet, the thing looked difficult. I was struck, however, by the fact that the alignment was extremely irregular in places, and, taking a case in which one stamp lent over to the left outrageously, I found, by means of the large block, what was its relative position with respect to the variety with flawed "S," and taking these two stamps as central points, and noting the alignment carefully, and by means of a couple of blocks showing a left-hand margin, I was able to build up a solid block of 107 stamps, eight vertical rows of 10 and three vertical rows of 9, *i.e.*, a block of 11 by 10, with a strip of three missing in the top right-hand corner. The fact that there were rows of 11 (proved by overlaps) showed at once that the sheets could not be in ten rows of *ten*.

I could not make any other blocks overlap with this 107, so commenced with the other flawed stamp, and by the alignment method (but no marginals), I succeeded in building up another large block of 74, and there were only about 60 stamps left over. Now I wish my readers to follow a little piece of reasoning. 210 stamps were used to compose (by overlaps and duplicates) the block of 107, and 127 stamps made up the block of 74. Most of the specimens were pen-marked, now the pen-marking of the sheets was done from the top row and did not commence at the top of the stamp, therefore specimens showing the *commencement* of the ink line must be from the top margin. The horizontal lines commenced on the left side, therefore specimens showing the

*commencement* on the left must be left margin stamps, although there may be no paper margin visible. One of my blocks (in the 74) showed an outer right hand margin. I could therefore assign this big block to the right of the sheet. I mounted up the blocks, and found that there were two entire vertical lines (11th and 12th) missing, and a few of the 13th.

Now comes the interesting point. Nearly all the stamps were correctly located, and in some places three or even four thick, and there were enough stamps to keep up the same proportion in the missing area; therefore the logical conclusion was that there was only one setting of 200 clichés for all the different printing, but there was no definite positive proof that one large block was not the right-hand side of one setting, and the other the left-hand part of another setting. It was curious, with all the overlaps which I had found, that these two blocks could not be joined up, yet on the other hand, it was outside the bounds of probability that I should possess only left-hand blocks of one setting, and right-hand blocks of another setting, when the number of shades and papers proved a large number of different printings. I then referred to my unused specimens, and found a large bottom block including S.E. corner; this could be filled in at once; it exactly agreed in alignment with such of the block of 74 as it overlapped, but the left-hand stamps also occupied the same position as three lower stamps of the 11th vertical row of the block of 107, *but the alignment was different*. Evidently, then, the impossible had taken place, and there were two settings; but I found that the alignment between Nos. 151 and 171 was exactly the same in both cases, and the difference was only between 171 and 191. Now it seems to me much more likely that the wedges of the forme which held the moveable clichés got rather loose in course of time, and were tightened; this difference would show up more on the marginal rows. This deduction is easier to believe than the almost impossible idea that all my blocks (no matter which printing) were prints from the left side of one setting, and from the right side of another. The conclusions to which I have come are:—

- (1) There is only one setting of the clichés for all printings of the 2 reales value of 1855-60.
- (2) That, although there are only two flawed stamps on the sheet, it is perfectly possible to plate by alignment.
- (3) That the sheet consisted of 200 stamps arranged in ten rows of 20.

#### WARNING.

Before concluding this note there is one important point which I must give to any collector who is attempting to plate this stamp.

When the sheets and fragments of sheets were returned from local offices to headquarters, they were, when "whole," barred or pen-marked, but the fragments were stuck on a piece of newspaper to make a block of 100, ten rows of 10, *i.e.*, half a sheet. Those stamps on the top margin of this "make up," will show the *commencement* of the vertical ink line and might therefore be mistaken for true top marginals, whereas they may be stamps from the centre of a true sheet. Such a block was a great trouble to me until the truth was revealed (by analogy) with "make up" half sheets of other values. I have also found forgeries in these half-sheets, blocks and strips inserted to complete a 100, these forgeries having been "returned" along with genuine stamps from local offices, and escaped the notice of the officials-in-charge at headquarters.

E. W. W.

## Illustrated Interviews.

[Unfortunately the illustrations specially prepared for this article got mixed up with some others appertaining to Mr. Simian's new work on Asparagus, and nobody has been clever enough to separate them, so I have to send it in as it is.—T. MACB.]

Being a professional journalist (great luck for the *P.A.* to have secured my valuable services) I naturally take precedence of the mere amateurs who contribute the bulk of this paper. Secure in the knowledge that everyone is hanging on my utterances, I can approach my subject in the true journalistic spirit. Know, then, that during the last month or two much time has been devoted by me to interviewing prominent men—both collectors and dealers. I did not choose the very biggest, as they have been interviewed so often, but took for my subjects some of those whom the pettifogging reporter had neglected.

(1) Making my way to Haberdasher Alley, a thoroughfare entirely given up to devotees of the Goddess Philatelia, I knocked at the office of Fake, Furbish & Flaw, well-known dealers with a very fine stock of picture post cards and current Alaskans. Mr. Furbish "saw" me and apologised for the absence of Fake and Flaw, who were playing golf—"putting absurdly small balls into ridiculously little holes by means of clubs totally unsuited for the purpose." Furbish told me that he had been in business for 73 years as a hedgehog breeder, and knew everybody and everything pertaining to our subject. "Look at those volumes," said he—there they were, 69 of them, and each one containing an exact account of every deal during its particular year—here said he, opening the one for 1840, "Purchased job lot of Patagonia for 17/6, sold for £81"—this said Furbish was the foundation of our business, and since that time we have never looked back.

I had tea with him—they always give you tea in Haberdasher Alley. What line do you find pays best I queried. "Oh, 1d. packets," replied Furbish—"we make up several millions a year—there is a big future for the 1d. packet." Do you publish an album or a catalogue, Mr. Furbish? "No, I do not, there is no necessity for them. What is the good of an album when you have a nice cumfy waistcoat pocket to keep the stamps in (apt to get damaged—oh dear no, no importance)." Mr. Furbish gave me his views on catalogues, they were original. "What is the use of having a list to show you what you haven't got? What you want is a list showing what you *have* got, so every collector requires a different catalogue." It had never struck me that way before, and I treasured it up as a tip for Gibbons, Bright, and others.

My next visit was to Sloper, Skeddadle, and Skoot. I had some more tea—curiously enough Sloper and Skoot were also away playing golf—the other partner told me he believed in long unused sets, they were the things to go—"packets, dear me, no, nothing in 'em." Catalogues, of course, how could anyone get on without one?

After about an hour's chat on ironclads, nitrates, musk-oxen, and other kindred topics, I hied me (the professional always says "hied me thither," instead of "went there," its more classy) to the headquarters of *The Monument and Tower Bridge Philatelic Society*, in Mincing Hall. There was a

fair gathering, a couple of hundred or so, including "What's-his-name," and You-know-who, and likewise Never-mind." One of them was discoursing on the size of the holes in the Waterlow perforations of the Congo Free State; he seemed to have quite a lot of them. The President told me that they are going to have an Exhibition next year, and have bespoken the Guildhall; he asked me to come, which was rather decent of him. I asked for a note or two for these pages. What do you think is a good country for a beginner? said I. "Bundi or Hawaii," said he, "but Spain, United States, Great Britain, and Victoria are all easy to complete."

I was rather surprised at this, as I had always understood that no one had yet obtained all these countries quite complete unused; but it shows how ignorant some of us, even professional journalists, may be at times. "Hist!" whispered the President, "that's the third cousin of the assistant secretary of the King of the Belgians." I naturally felt a bit nervous when introduced to such a celebrity. "It is rather warm to-day," said I—he agreed. After a sufficient pause I continued by observing that it was warmer than yesterday—again our views coincided, and I was more at ease. A happy thought suddenly struck me, and I immediately asked him if he thought it would be warm to-morrow—he said that up to date the matter had not received any very careful attention from him, but that he would not be surprised if it were, and not altogether overwhelmed with astonishment if it were not. So we had an interesting time, and I left with many wrinkles (no relation to Corry) for future articles. It is surprising how nice these great men can be; he bowed quite nicely when I said that I really must go—"none of your impudent, off-hand nods, but as humble as could be"; but then no doubt he guessed from my manner that I was a *professional* journalist, and that makes a difference.

There was a debate on that evening. Half of the members agreed *unanimously* that old issues were the straightest and the best to collect, and that all modern stamps were unnecessary, speculative, and beneath the dignity of real stamps. The other half decided that there was more in nice unused current stamps, in blocks of four or mint sheets, and that old issues were a bore and oughtn't to have existed, and that stamps should be considered to have begun in 1900.

There was a discussion on "catalogue rank" which was important. One member stated that a stamp was a stamp, and as no one contradicted him, he proceeded to say that the mere fact that it was printed in blue, or yellow, or pink; on cartridge or pelure paper (coloured puce or vermilion) was, and could be, of no importance. How could it matter what perforations (if any) it had, or what gum or what watermark; they didn't alter the stamp, and he could not see how things printed on a stamp made any difference. "If," said he, "you stuck 'Monkey Brand' on the back of a sheep, the lambs 'won't wash clothes,' and if you clipped a poodle so that its 'fur' read 'Beecham's Pills,' it wouldn't make the dog 'worth a guinea a box.' A stamp was still a stamp whether you stuck 'Relief Fund' or 'Muestra' on it." The other

side took a different view: they seemed to think that the 3d. and 6d. English in lilac, overprinted 3d. and 6d. in red, were different to the rose and grey stamps without the overprint, and some of them went so far as to say that a stamp printed by Perkins Bacon—no watermark, perforated 14-16 rough—was different to the same stamp printed by De la Rue on Crown and CC paper and perforated 12½, which is obviously "absurd," as that unsatisfactory and preposterously over-rated old person Euclid was in the habit of remarking when he had more or less proved that green was pale magenta.

TONALD MACBLITHER,  
Assistant Editor.

## The Stamp Parliament.

### Extra Meeting of the J.P.S. on May 9th.

The Stamp Parliament, which proved so successful at The Junior Philatelic Society's last meeting, is to be repeated at an extra meeting, which has been arranged for Saturday, May 9th, at 3, Bedford Street, Strand.

The new (Unionist) Government will consist of Mr. Fred J. Melville (Prime Minister), Mr. H. H. Harland (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Mr. G. H. Holland (Secretary of State for War), Mr. E. A. Smart (Board of Trade), Mr. Gibson (Minister of Education), Mr. D. S. Darkin (Secretary of State for the Colonies), Mr. Owen Fearnley (Admiralty), and Mr. D. B. Armstrong (Postmaster General).

The leader of the opposition will be the ex-Prime Minister, Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge.

Mr. D. B. Armstrong (Postmaster General) will introduce a Bill for the creation of the office of Secretary of State for the Post Office, to deal with the Postal Affairs of the Empire, involving the abolition of separate Postmasters General in all the various Colonies, and providing for a uniform series of postage stamps for use throughout His Majesty's Dominions.

All stamp collectors who care to attend the sitting of the Stamp Parliament (whether members of the J.P.S. or not) will be heartily welcome. The Speaker will take the chair promptly at 7.30.

Remember the day—Saturday, May 9th; and the place—3, Bedford Street, Strand. The hall will be open from 6 p.m. for private exchanging.

## The Exhibition.

We were just going to press last month when the Exhibition was on, and several points had to be left over. Mr. Melville writes that 27,500 people turned up,—surely that must be a record. The Juniors added a couple of dozen new members straight away, and there were as many more to come. Mr. Melville says that there will be a big publishing campaign throughout the summer months, and he hopes for a big accession of new members for the new season.

Whether Messrs. Melville and Johnson were carried round the Exhibition when the multitude had gone, we have not heard, but if they weren't they ought to have been.

It is a curious thing that whenever anything wants doing it is the "Juniors" who do it. Why cannot certain other societies "buck up" and enrol a couple of hundred or so new members, and have a "show" of some sort—a philatelic *waxwork*, with certain "well-known philatelists" and "best authorities" taking the parts of Mrs. Jarley and John by turns, might be a good idea.

## Correspondence.

G. W. BENTLEY.—(1) With reference to the shades of current French stamps, it is practically impossible to list shades properly until the stamps become obsolete, as when stamps are in use for some years and great quantities are made the shades are certain to vary greatly. Many thanks for sending specimens. (2) Regarding British stamps used abroad, you have not quite followed the idea from our publisher's catalogue. The list includes only the actual stamps of Great Britain, bearing the cancellations of various Foreign and Colonial offices (usually before separate stamps were issued for those particular places). (3) With reference to the Greek gold currency stamps, we should prefer them unused. (4) Of the French Levant 1902, there is nothing to choose. (5) Your query about Grenada can certainly be answered in the negative. You see how easy it would be to cut any stamp in half—half stamps (splits) should always be preserved on the entire envelope—mint "halves" are contradictions in terms. Pleased to hear you like the P.A.

## Coincidences.

Capt. C. L. Perrin has kindly sent me the enclosed cutting:—

### TWO FACES ON ONE STAMP.

SIR,—I have just noticed that the Canadian two-cent stamp with Queen Victoria's head upon it reveals, when turned upside down, another distinct face, looking, to my mind, very much like a Hindu. Am I the first to make this rather interesting discovery?  
T. W. STOKES.  
18, Addington Street, S.E.

It really is extraordinary what undiscovered curiosities there are on stamps. I recently found one "myself," "but blushed to make it known." Still, I may as well have the honour and glory, so here it is. If you take a nice smudgy copy of the oval "Bhor," and look at it from the back diagonally in a subdued light, you will see the left elbow of Noah's grandmother. It is not very distinct, but it is there. Of course, it may have been skilfully arranged, but I think it more probable that it is one of those curious coincidences which sometimes occur, such, for instance, as mentioning the name of Jones and then seeing the same name on a milk-cart six weeks or so later. No one has yet been able to account for these marvellous "happenings."

## Notes and Extracts.

Mr. H. G. Jobron, in a letter to *G.S.W.*, calls attention to an error in the 13c. Newfoundland, in which a topsail schooner is represented sailing with her head-sheets to the wind. How many similar errors must there be? A list would be of great interest. The Hayti-Domingo map is one, the shafts to the wagon of Transvaal is another, the sower sowing against the wind is another, the spelling of "Wakitipu" might rank with these, the gross anachronism of Columbus using a telescope is a flagrant example. There must be heaps of others—will someone form a list?



From 1st April next, telegraph stamps will be abolished in India. After that date postage stamps will be used in payment for messages. Two new values only are being created, 10 and 15 rupees; but till the new stamps arrive the lower values will be used to make up large amounts, as there is no intention to issue any provisionals.—*P.J.I.*



We are informed that the Afghanistan postal authorities have ordered a perforating machine from England. If this is so, stamps will probably soon appear in a perforated condition. The current blocks of six will be rather small to operate on, and we expect larger plates will have to be prepared, so this possibly means an entirely new issue shortly.—*P.J.I.*



I gather, from various sources, that the Russian, Austrian and Dutch Governments are having trouble with the ubiquitous stamp faker. In each case the trouble is with cleaned stamps. The recent Austrian portrait gallery issue has been withdrawn from sale because the highly glazed surface has enabled the faker to clean the postmarks off. The current Russians and Dutch Indies likewise have been largely cleaned, with the result that new issues are possibilities of the near future.—*P.J.G.B.*



The dog portrayed on the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. stamps of Newfoundland is often called a Newfoundland dog. One does not expect a philatelist to be a dog fancier, but still we like to be correct. There are three varieties of the dog generally designated "the St. Bernard"—the original Swiss or English type (the largest), the Newfoundland, and the Labrador (the smallest). The latter is the more common type met with in the "New Isle"; the second being more often found as an exhibition dog in Great Britain and the United States; and, from appearances, the illustration is the Labrador variety, though I may say most fanciers would consider it a very poor specimen, it being a "bad" shape in the head.—*Mr. W. WARD in Gibbons' Stamp Weekly.*



The  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. dog's head was changed to black in 1890, and a new 3 c. value issued showing a bust of Queen Victoria. One can make a collection of this last value in itself, so numerous are its shades.

I rather advocate the theory that the red-lilac of this stamp is an error. A list of the more orthodox colours will prove of use to the collector.

3 c., 1890.

1. Slate.
2. Blue-slate.
3. Grey-slate.
4. Lilac-slate.
5. Slate-lilac.
6. Lilac (scarce).
7. Lilac-grey.
8. Grey-black.
9. Grey.
10. Red-lilac.
11. Blue-slate, or slate on rose paper.

Numbers 4 and 5 may seem synonymous, but on comparison are distinct. Number 11 is another stamp not catalogued by Gibbons. That it exists there is no doubt, that is, as a *bona*

*fide* variety. I have it both used and unused. Some few years ago I was present at an auction when a complete sheet was sold—mint, of course.—*Mr. W. WARD in Gibbons' Stamp Weekly.*



ITALIAN FORGERY.—A forgery of the lately issued 15 centesimi, black, evidently made to defraud the postal revenue, has recently been discovered. The forgery can at once be distinguished from the genuine stamp by the perforation, which gauges  $11\frac{1}{2}$  instead of 12. There are certain other points of difference; e.g., the lines of shading of the neck are composed of dashes instead of dots; the vertical lines on the uniform are nearly invisible; the white of the eye is not shaded in the forgery, this making the face look different from that of the genuine.



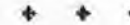
AUSTRALIAN PROTECTION.—I see that the tariff on albums and catalogues has been raised to a still higher point than it was before. On albums it is now 35 per cent. instead of 25 per cent. on the cost price, and on catalogues 6d. instead of 3d. per pound!—*G.S.W.*



AT THE BOTTOM OF THE DRAWER.—A curious experience which sometimes befalls an applicant for stamps at a West Indian post office is that he may possibly receive stamps that are nominally obsolete. Thus 3d. Leewards with single watermark were supplied to a purchaser long after they were supposed to be exhausted, and 2½d. St. Kitts CA were handed to a collector who expected to receive multiples. In the same way 3d. St. Lucia were on sale at a time when they were believed to be out of stock. It would seem that post-masters occasionally place new supplies on the top of the old in the stamp drawer, and in course of time the new stamps work down to the old—which by that time may have increased in value in the eyes of the collector. The accidental appearance of whole sheets of some scarce variety, coming to light thus unexpectedly, may account for the sudden drop in price which some stamps have occasionally suffered. One wonders what treasures may be lurking in the depths of the drawers in some of the colonial post offices. "Some mute inglorious singles there may lie." Stamp collecting in those parts thus acquires something of a sporting glamour; all one has to do is to buy, say, a 3d. stamp every day till a CA is handed over, and then secure the whole sheet.—*Mr. PAUL HOWARD in G.S.W.*



THE 12c. PHILIPPINES, 1906.—This should be a good stamp, since only 20,000 are said to have been issued. Bad copies are numerous, a heavy percentage have straight edges or are badly centred. When the number of these wasters, and the badly cancelled, are deducted, not many perfect copies should be left—possibly not 5,000. America boasts that her collectors readily absorb an issue of 10,000, and they all collect Philippines over there.—*Mr. PAUL HOWARD in G.S.W.*



Mr. Frank Phillips, in his "Foreign Notes" (*G.S.W.*), tells of a wonderful story of Italian origin which we append—the £25,000 is delightful, and the finale "Mr. Koumelfo hesitates!" is perfect.

A MOLDAVIAN DISCOVERY.—An unknown Italian contemporary springs the following amazing story on a credulous public, if indeed it has anything but a private, and very select, circulation.

A Mr. Koumelfo is said to have discovered a unique Moldavian stamp in some old family papers. The stamp is carefully dated 1857 (so that there can be no mistake as to its hoary antiquity), and is very small, but is provided with the following inscription:—"Prince Nicolas Konaki Vogoride, Caimacan of the Principality of Moldavia—1857." By the way, the title "Caimacan" really means "Lieutenant," and was applied to the governor of a province. As far as I can discover in Moldavian history, the only Prince Vogoride was called Alexander, and was governor in 1879.

Well, to return to the wonderful find. The design consists of the traditional bull's head, above which is the royal crown. The stamp has no value expressed upon it; perhaps the author of its being was unable to find any postal tariff for that period.

Our contemporary goes on to say that Mr. Koumelfo—(is this a mistake, or the Roumanian for "comme il faut?")—that King Edward VII, who possesses the finest collection in the world [sic] has offered either £25,000 or £2,500 for it

(Our contemporary says £25,000, and makes that equal to 100,000 francs; perhaps the rate of exchange has dropped in consequence of the momentous news towards the close of the fiscal year).

The wonderful story concludes with only three words, pregnant with meaning:—

"Mr. Koumelfo hesitates!"

Now this is a really fine story, and is sure to go down well with American magazines; we shall find it dished up again soon from the wild and woolly West.



BRITISH SOUTH POLELAND.—Some of the Australian papers publish unfavourable comments on the overprinted stamps for King Edward VII. Land. The *Christchurch Press* says, according to the *Monthly Circular*, that Postmaster Shackleton will be called upon to deal with some 1,500 letters, of which 13,000 will be duly returned to the senders through the Dead Letter Office, after having been postmarked, the remaining 200 being *bona fide* communications intended for the perusal of members of the Expedition. *The Australian Philatelist* says, "Like the South Sea Bubble of old, the whole enterprise, so far as the stamps are concerned, is bogus."



Holkar or Indore is "coming in" by degrees for the Indian P.O. has taken over the postal system of the State, so far as ordinary letters are concerned—the State will continue to use its own service stamps for internal official correspondence. The double names of some of the Indian States may puzzle some collectors, e.g., Hyderabad used to be listed as the Deccan, a much too comprehensive a title as the State does not occupy the whole of the Deccan. "Soruth" should be called Kathrawar, and Holkar is now correctly called Indore.

This last calls to mind a particularly frightful conundrum perpetrated in the pages of the *P.J.I.* some years ago: "Why are Holkar stamps like a drawing room?" "Because they are Indore's (indoors)!"



The current 1d. stamp of New Zealand, which was first issued on January 1, 1901, to mark the introduction of Universal Penny Postage, has passed through so many vicissitudes that it may well form the subject of a small specialist study. The first plate was made by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., and when this was despatched to the Colony, a supply of the stamps was sent as well. This can be identified from all later emissions by the fineness of the impression, the paper, which is without watermark, and the perforation. This latter is catalogued as "12 to 14, 14½ or 15," but as these different gauges are the work of separate machines, they are in every way as collectible as the other perforated varieties set out in full. In February, 1901, the first local printing from this plate took place on paper supplied by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd. This is a thick soft paper, watermarked with double-lined "N.Z." over a star. The stamp may be found perforated 14 perforated 11, with a combination of both, and also with what are known as "mixed" perforations. This term is applied to sheets which were either incompletely or defectively perforated 14 or 14 by 11. They were patched on the back with pieces of paper and re-perforated by the "11" machine wherever necessary.

In December, 1901, a new printing was made on paper supplied from the Basted Mills in Kent. This is a thin hard paper watermarked like the Waterlow variety. The same varieties of perforation may be found in this printing.

In January, 1902, a printing took place on new paper supplied by Messrs. A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., of London. This is a thin hard paper, without watermark, and the stamps printed on it occur perf. 14, compound of 11 and 14, and "mixed."

All the above papers were deemed unsatisfactory for some reason or other, and in May, 1902, a fresh printing was made on new paper supplied by the firm of Cowan. This is a thin,

fairly hard paper, watermarked with single-lined "N.Z." above a star, and it has remained in use up to the present time. On this paper stamps are found perf. 11, 14, compound of 11 and 14, and "mixed."

In 1904, a new plate was brought into use, and this may be distinguished by the fact that there is a minute dot almost in the centre of all the horizontal spaces between the stamps. Specimens printed from this plate may be found perf. 14, 11 by 14, or with "mixed" perfs.

In 1906, four new plates were made, two of these being supplied by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., and two by Mr. Royle.

The former are marked in the centre of the lower margin "W 1" and "W 2" respectively, and the others are similarly marked "R 1" and "R 2." There is no other difference between the plates, so that it is impossible to distinguish between the stamps excepting where they show the marginal markings. The idea of so marking the plates is to note which pair wears best and produces the most satisfactory results.

Since 1905 the New Zealand postal authorities have been experimenting with automatic machines for supplying 1d. stamps, with the result that some curious varieties exist. Stamps from some machines are imperf.; from others, imperf. top and bottom, and with zigzag roulette and two large holes at the sides; and from others, imperf. top and bottom, and with large holes at the sides.

A fine range of shades can be found, especially on the stamps printed on the Waterlow paper.—*The West End Philatelist*.



In his papers on "Specialism," Mr. R. E. R. Dalwick states as follows:—

HUNGARY.—This country, although of no special interest, nevertheless has some stamps of identical designs for two issues, the only difference being that the earlier set is lithographed, while the later issue is engraved. This is a point of consideration for collectors who cannot distinguish a lithograph from an engraving. In a country like Hungary it will at once be seen, by referring to any catalogue, that unless one understands both processes of production thoroughly, it would be very easy to be swindled to a large extent by an unscrupulous person, as he could say he was selling you the lithographed set (the rarer of the two) and all the time be giving you the engraved specimens! Besides these two types of production the country has nothing of great interest, beyond the fact that there is a quantity of varieties which have compound perforations of various sizes. Nearly all the stamps are cheap, but are of no particular value, as the majority are very common.

But surely, Mr. Dalwick, you have forgotten that the "envelope" issue shows numerous extremely interesting retouches, and that the second envelope issue, with black figures of value, were printed in two ways, that there are watermarked and unwatermarked issues, that some of the shades are interesting and rare, that aniline inks were sometimes used. We should feel very much inclined to say that few countries are of greater interest. They don't go in for surcharges and commemoratives in Hungary.



Lt.-Col. F. E. Wiggins has shewn me an interesting cover on which the postage stamp is cancelled in a curious manner. The envelope, addressed to a well-known firm of bankers in London, is flanked by a 1d. Northern Nigeria Queen's head stamp, which is cancelled, in manuscript, in red ink, "Post Office—Jebba—10/5/01." Apparently when this letter was posted the usual post office obliterating stamp was lost or mislaid, and thus the postal clerks had to laboriously cancel the stamps in the manner indicated above.—*West End Philatelist*.



An Indian correspondent writes as follows:—"In 1904, when in Ceylon, I found at the post office Newarn Eliya, 1d. English stamps (1901) on sale, and on enquiring the reason, was informed they were for use as 7c. (? 6c.) stamps. As the postage to England is 6c. I wrote a few letters and used 1d. English stamps for postage, and I now have these on originals. Are they a recognised Ceylon stamp, and have you heard of any similarly used? Is their use still continued? Perhaps some of our readers can enlighten us on this matter.—*West End Philatelist*."



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**Royal Household,** 1 and 2.

**I.R. Official,** 3, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18b.

**Army Official,** 3, 3a. **O.W. Official,** 1, 1a, 2, 3, 3a, 4, 5.

**Govt. Parcels,** 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 16 to 19.

**Board of Education,** 1, 5. **Admiralty,** 1, 3, 5, 6, 7.

**Levant,** 1 to 3, 7 to 14, 18 to 25.

**SPAIN. Used,** 1 to 11, 13 to 17a, 18 to 22, 24 to 28, 31 to 33, 35 to 36, 38, 40 to 43, 45 to 47, 49, 51 to 52, 54 to 56, 58, 60 to 62, 67, 68, 70 to 73, 75a, 78, 79, 80 to 82, 85 to 90, 93 to 97, 99, 100, 104, 106, 108, 158 to 166, 168, 171, 173 to 175a, 176, 178 to 181, 183 to 186, 188 to 193, 195, 199, 202, 203, 206 to 208, 212 to 214, 216, 218, 220 to 222, 227, 230 to 233, 238, 239, 241, 242, 246, 248, 260, 262, 263, 267 to 269, 280, 285, 328, 330, 332 to 338, 361 to 363, 365 to 367, 390, 391, 395 to 401, 420 to 428.

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## 1870. Watermark, and C.C. Perforated 12½.

| Cat. No. | Description                              | UNUSED. |    | USED. |    |
|----------|--|---------|----|-------|----|
|          |  | s.      | d. | s.    | d. |
| 1        | 1 penny, rose ... ..                     | 11      | 6  | 7     | 0  |
| 1a       | 1 .., rose (value in violet rose) ... .. | 15      | 0  | 15    | 0  |
| 1b       | 1 .., lilac rose ... ..                  | 4       | 6  | 3     | 0  |
| 2        | 1 .., violet rose ... ..                 | 4       | 0  | 3     | 0  |
| 3        | 6 .., green ... ..                       | 30      | 0  | 1     | 0  |
| 4        | 6 .., yellow green ... ..                | 30      | 0  | 1     | 3  |

## Perforated 14.

|    |                             |    |   |   |   |
|----|-----------------------------|----|---|---|---|
| 5  | 1 penny, violet rose ... .. | 20 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| 5a | 1 .., deep .. ... ..        | 15 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| 6  | 6 .., green ... ..          | 3  | 0 | 1 | 0 |

## 1879.

|   |                            |    |   |    |   |
|---|----------------------------|----|---|----|---|
| 7 | 2½ pence, red brown ... .. | 30 | 0 | 32 | 6 |
| 8 | 4 .., blue ... ..          | 30 | 0 | 3  | 6 |
| 9 | 4 .., deep blue ... ..     | 32 | 6 | 3  | 6 |

## 1882. Watermark, and C.A. Perforated 14.

|     |                             |    |   |    |   |
|-----|-----------------------------|----|---|----|---|
| 10  | ½ penny, green ... ..       | 0  | 2 | 0  | 2 |
| 11  | 1 .., rose ... ..           | 0  | 3 | 0  | 3 |
| 11a | 1 .., bright carmine ... .. | 0  | 2 | 0  | 3 |
| 12  | 1 .., violet rose ... ..    | —  | — | 30 | 0 |
| 13  | 2½ .., red brown ... ..     | 30 | 0 | 8  | 6 |
| 14  | 4 .., blue ... ..           | £5 | — | 9  | 0 |

## 1884.

|     |                            |   |   |   |   |
|-----|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 14a | 2½ pence, deep blue ... .. | — | — | 1 | 6 |
| 15  | 2½ .., bright blue ... ..  | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 15a | 2½ .., blue ... ..         | — | — | 0 | 9 |
| 16  | 4 .., grey ... ..          | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |

## 1885. Provisional Issue.

|    |   |    |   |   |   |
|----|---|----|---|---|---|
| 17 | "Half-penny" on upper half of No. 11 ... ..     | 3  | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 18 | .., on lower half of No. 11 ... ..              | 3  | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 19 | .., on both halves of No. 11 (unsevered) ... .. | 15 | 0 | — | — |
| 20 | "FOUR PENCE" on No. 6 ... ..                    | 10 | 0 | 7 | 6 |

## With Stop after Pence.

| Cat. No. | Description                   | UNUSED. |    | USED. |    |
|----------|-------------------------------|---------|----|-------|----|
|          |                               | s.      | d. | s.    | d. |
| 20a      | "FOUR PENCE." on No. 6 ... .. | 11      | 6  | 9     | 0  |

## 1886.

|    |                               |    |   |    |   |
|----|-------------------------------|----|---|----|---|
| 21 | "ONE PENNY" on 6 pence ... .. | 4  | 0 | 4  | 0 |
| 22 | 4d. on 6 pence ... ..         | 35 | 0 | 20 | 0 |

## Variety: No Stop.

|     |                       |   |   |   |   |
|-----|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 22a | 4d. on 6 pence ... .. | — | — | — | — |
|-----|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|

## 1887. Watermark, and C.A. Perforated 14.

|     |                               |    |   |    |   |
|-----|-------------------------------|----|---|----|---|
| 23  | 1 shilling, pale lilac ... .. | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| 23a | 1 .., deep lilac ... ..       | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 |


## 1887. Provisional Issues.

|    |                              |   |   |   |   |
|----|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | "ONE PENNY" on No. 10 ... .. | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
|----|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|

## 1888.

|    |   |    |   |    |   |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 25 | "ONE PENNY" (surcharge 3mm. high, on No. 15) ... .. | 25 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| 26 | "ONE PENNY" (surcharge 2mm. high, on No. 15) ... .. | —  | — | —  | — |

## 1890.

|    |  |   |   |   |   |
|----|--|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | 1 penny, rose of Antigua watermark  C.A. Perforated 14, Postmarked "A. 12" ... .. | — | — | — | — |
|----|--|---|---|---|---|

## 1890. Watermark, and C.A. Perforated 14.

|    |                             |    |   |    |   |
|----|-----------------------------|----|---|----|---|
| 28 | 6 pence, olive brown ... .. | 25 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
|----|-----------------------------|----|---|----|---|

REVENUES POSTALLY USED.

## 1883. Nevis Revenue Stamp. Surcharged Saint Christopher.

|    |   |    |   |   |   |
|----|---|----|---|---|---|
| 29 | 6 pence, green, surcharged in violet ... .. | 12 | 6 | — | — |
|----|---|----|---|---|---|

## 1885.

|    |                         |   |   |   |   |
|----|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 1 penny, rose ... ..    | 0 | 4 | — | — |
| 31 | 3 .., mauve ... ..      | 0 | 6 | — | — |
| 32 | 6 .., green ... ..      | 0 | 9 | — | — |
| 33 | 1 shilling, rose ... .. | 0 | 9 | — | — |

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# THE Philatelic Adviser

## AND Stamp Market Journal.

Edited by E. W. WETHERELL, A.R.C.S., F.G.S.

New Series.  
No. 5. Vol. 1.

MAY 25<sup>TH</sup>, 1908.

Subscription:  
2s. Per Annum, Post Free.

### Editorial Notes.

**R. I. P.** It is with deep regret we hear that the *M. J.* will cease to exist as a separate journal, and is to be merged in *G. S. W.* For many, many years the *M. J.* has been in the place which Uriah the Hittite was urgently entreated to occupy. Collectors for seventeen years have looked to their *M. J.* as a guide, philosopher, and friend. In Major Evans' able hands the journal was a power in the land, and now it is to be merged in the other journal of the firm. No doubt the reasons are good, but it is sad, very, very sad. The issue for June 30th will be the last of the very best.

◆ ◆ ◆  
**New Issues.**

Mr. F. H. Oliver, who compiles our "New Issues" columns, has been away from London, consequently our list is not quite so full as usual, but any omissions will be made up in the June number.

◆ ◆ ◆  
**A New Link.**

In another column will be found a note on the suggested 1d. postage between Great Britain and the United States. At the present time foreign postage is distinctly anomalous at times, e.g., a letter from London to the confines of Burma, to the Chin Hills, the Shan States, or the Head Hunting Country (taking three

weeks) costs 1d., but should it stop in Paris the cost is 2½d.—in one case it travels about seven thousand miles, in three boats and several trains and country carts, and in the other case two trains, one boat (8 hours). The comparison is absurd.

◆ ◆ ◆  
**Indecipherable Addresses.**

The post cards mentioned above are frequently addressed in Hindi or Tamil; the puzzle is to account for their correct delivery, for it cannot be that the postal clerks at Aden, or the letter sorters on board the mail-boats, can be expected to read a dozen vernaculars. Probably the clerk sees a series of queer marks on the letter and *assumes* that it is something for India, and when the missive arrives in Bombay, one or other of the clerks at the G.P.O. is able to decipher it.

◆ ◆ ◆  
**Afghanistan.**

A new handbook of the Philatelic Society of India, on this most difficult country, is in preparation. The authors are Sir David Masson and Mr. B. Gordon Jones. Very few collectors in this country—or in any other for the matter of that—know anything about "Kabuls." So the book will be of great value to those who have ignored these stamps on account of their difficulty. Sir David Masson's handbook on Cashmere is a classic—the new one will be the last word on an equally difficult country.

## Some Stamp Studies.

BY THE EDITOR.

### (1).—The 1870 Issue of Spain.

(Continued from page 28.)

Since the appearance of the last instalment of this article, I have been able to obtain a few additional points of information, which it is well to incorporate here:

In the first place, regarding the *raison d'être* of the issue, I cannot do better than quote from Mr. Ashley's article in the *Monthly Report of the Herts. Philatelic Society*, based on a lecture given by him at the Herts. Society meeting, as an accompaniment to, and explanation of, Mr. Hayman's magnificent Spanish collection. The stamps of 1870 fall under Mr. Ashley's "Period II., 1868-1874." He says:—

"The Revolution of 1868 was made by a coalition of two parties under Generals Prim and Serrano. The one party—headed by the two generals—consisted of those who wished for a monarchy, under a new dynasty to be chosen by the nation, and democratic institutions. The other and much smaller party consisted of republicans; but this split into two factions—those who advocated a republic with a centralised government, and those who wished to organise Spain as a federation of semi-independent provincial republics. At first all combined to establish a provisional government, and the stamps of Isabella in use were, by the decree of September 30, 1868, ordered to be surcharged HABILITADO POR LA NACION. Then the Parliament, elected by universal suffrage in 1869, declared by a large majority for a democratic monarchy, and General Serrano, and afterwards General Prim, were entrusted with the regency until amongst the disengaged princes of Europe someone could be found willing to accept an uncertain throne. Meanwhile, on January 1, 1870, appeared a new series of postage stamps, bearing a female head—an allegorical representation of Spain."

**Complimentary Stamps.** A second point which should be mentioned is that the stamps are in two series, those on white paper appearing first, and the coloured paper, low values, being added to the series later on, as a complimentary set. Why the coloured papers, which were more "protective" than white paper, should have been used for the lowest values (forgery of which would have been less detrimental to the revenue) is not clear—possibly it was an afterthought. At any rate it had the desired effect, as no forgeries of the lower values are found genuinely used.

**Method of Printing.** I have very definite proof that some of the Isabella stamps were printed from moveable clichés, that the first issue was *lithographed*, and the issue of 1865 was printed in two operations; but I can find no positive proof with regard to this 1870 issue. The alignment is good, and the stamps have the nice "regular" appearance, as if printed from a true plate. I do not think the clichés were moveable in this case. When clichés are moveable, and are constantly being reset, they are apt to get damaged at the edges. This is

seldom the case in this instance. The flaws (where they exist) being, as often as not, well inside the frame. For the present, then, and subject to correction, I am in favour of regarding the sheets as being printed from true plates, but so far as entire sheets of 1 mil. and 10 mils. stamps are concerned, an examination shows no sign of "roller" varieties repeated regularly. If, then, it is a true plate, it must have been made directly from a single secondary (value) die impressed 200 times (two panes of 100).

I may mention here that the blocks and entire sheets sometimes found used postally, and bearing, in most instances, a very neat and regular series of postmarks, are not "stamps postmarked to order," as one might believe from their appearance, but are genuinely used on large government parcels and legal documents. In some cases two or more entire panes have been used on one parcel, and this is due to the fact that only certain low denominations (up to the equivalent of 1d.) were issued to certain local offices, or certain government offices; hence, when a heavy parcel had to be despatched, a large number of the highest denomination available (50 mils. in this case) were used and postmarked on the sheet before it was pasted on the parcel (this happens frequently in the older issues, and in the case of the 6 cuartos of 1850, the sheets were ruled out with ink lines before postmarking; this must on no account be confounded with the ink-lining of remainders).

One last point before going into the details of the separate values. I mentioned that certain forgeries could be distinguished by their perforation being 13 instead of 14, but that I had found some specimens perforated 13, which by other means could not be distinguished from genuine stamps, and marvelled how such excellent forgeries could have been produced so long ago as 1870, before photographic methods had been utilized by forgers. I have now found one of these "perforated thirteens" showing identical flaws with an undoubtedly genuine stamp (perforated 14). It is, therefore, clear that 13 is a genuine perforation in some cases, and at least one stamp (50 mils.) will have to appear as a catalogue variety—it is rare, however—as I found three specimens (genuine) in about 4,000; there were, of course, also several *forgeries* with this perforation, which could be distinguished at a glance.

(To be continued.)

## The Postage Stamps of Malta.

The postage stamps of Malta fall into several periods, thus:—

- (a) Prior to 1860. British stamps only.
- (b) 1860–1884. Maltese stamps for the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value (for internal postage) and British stamps for all higher values.
- (c) 1885 onwards. Maltese stamps for all denominations.

I will preface my remarks on the stamps themselves with a few general notes:—

1. People who ask the question "How is it that Malta was content with a  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

stamp for a quarter of a century, and then went in for long sets up to 10s.?" and talk about unnecessary high values, should take the trouble to examine the postmarks on English stamps; they would then find quantities of the 6d., 1s., 5s., and even a few 10s. stamps with Maltese postmarks, stamps of the second period 1860-1884, and it will then be seen that a 5s. or 10s. stamp for Malta was not a new thing at all, and that there really is no truth in the idea that the island authorities have been guilty of issuing absurdly high values.

2. Malta's attack of *overprintitis* was very mild, only one surcharge in 1892, and one error; not a bad record for a colony whose first stamp was issued nearly half a century ago.

3. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value was unaltered in design from 1860 to 1902; a Maltese of fifty years of age in 1901 would not be able to remember any other design of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp (and nowhere else in the world is this true). No doubt its colour would have been yellow to the end had not the Postal Union scheme made it necessary to alter the colour to green in 1885.

4. Every special Maltese stamp (I use the word "special" to differentiate them from the other Malta stamps which are those of Great Britain used in the island, but which—without any idea of forcing my opinions down other people's throats—I maintain should be included in a collection of Maltese stamps. Of course, scoffers may say that if a cat had kittens in a bird shop those kittens wouldn't be canaries—yet the fact remains that if stamps are purchaseable at a post office in a colony, and are available for postage therefrom, they are stamps of that particular place, whether the revenue goes to the colony, to Great Britain, or to the Emperor of the Sahara. To return to our muttons (not *mittens*, Mr. Printer, as your plutonic employé kindly put it in the galley proof), every special Maltese stamp is a product of De la Rue's printing house, and the earlier ones belong to the first decade of that firm's contracts, and from 1860-1885 show some of their best work.

5. Up to the end of Queen Victoria's reign, there were separate plates for the  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5d., 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s., and the 2d., 4d., and 1s. were from special key plates, which last is very similar in character to the 1882 key plate of Barbados, except that Maltese crosses occupy the corners in place of scroll ornaments.

6. Coloured papers have not found favour with the authorities in Malta. Only the first  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value is found on bleuté paper, and this "blueing" is caused by chemical action, and is not of the same nature as the intentionally yellow, blue, and red papers which Great Britain and some of the colonies have adopted in recent years.

7. The portrait of the Queen on the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps is not from the same die as the other values, it is the same as that used for Hong Kong, Sierra Leone 6d.; whereas the other values have the portrait used for the Straits Settlements, Gold Coast, and several other Colonies. This portrait on the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp is much more delicate and pleasing than the later portraits.

8. Up to 1902 all Malta stamps were unicoloured.

E. W. W.

(To be continued.)



## New Issues and Discoveries.

We gladly welcome from our readers early copies of any new issues, varieties, etc., that they may receive or discover. Any sent to us will be fully described and their source acknowledged in the following columns. They should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, and marked "New Issues" on the envelope. Not only adhesive stamps, but envelopes, postcards, etc., may be sent. The cost of postage will be remitted when specimens are returned, or we will purchase if so desired. We are also glad to receive new issues and provisionals in quantity from correspondents abroad, and will pay a commission on same, large or small, according to the scarcity or otherwise, or whether the correspondent requires cash or the amount to be placed to the credit of his account.

**Great Britain.**—*British used abroad.* We have lately received a specimen of D26 Spanish Mail Packet, St. Thomas, 1d. of 1858-64, and note that the plate is No. 125.

Mr. S. Chapman informs us that he has in his collection a copy of the 4d. rose 1857, with the Kingston, Jamaica, A01 postmark, also that A 62 "*Plantain Green River*" should read "*Plantain Garden River*."

A01. KINGSTON, JAMAICA.  
4 pence, rose, 1857.

**Argentine Republic.**—In a further letter on the subject of the new issue, our correspondent at Buenos Aires states that the perforating is being very badly done, and that he has seen copies with such large margins that if the perforations were trimmed off they would pass for imperforate varieties.

**Austria.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us a new series of Unpaid Letter Stamps. All denominations are of the same design, colour and perforation. We illustrate the 50 heller.



Unpaid Letter Stamps.

| Surface-coated paper.   |  | Perforated 12½.          |  |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|
| 1 heller, rose carmine. |  | 20 heller, rose carmine. |  |
| 2 " " "                 |  | 30 " " "                 |  |
| 4 " " "                 |  | 50 " " "                 |  |
| 6 " " "                 |  | 100 " " "                |  |
| 10 " " "                |  |                          |  |

A correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* states that he possesses the 5kr. of 1883 with perforation 11½, and Major Evans notes that this variety is duly listed in the official catalogue of the French Society. It must therefore be inserted after No. 113.

Perforated 11½.  
5 kreuzer, rose.

**Belgium.**—In our March number we quoted from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* a statement that an issue of stamps for Belgium post offices in China was about to be made. We now hear that there was no truth in the report.

**British Guiana.**—*Le Timbre-poste* chronicles a 72c. violet and blue, instead of lilac and brown, with multiple watermark.

**British Honduras.**—*Meheal's Weekly* reports the issue of the 2c. and 5c. values in single colours.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.  
Ordinary paper.  
2 cents, red. 5 cents, blue.

**British South Africa Company.**—We have received the following communication:—"The Secretary of the British South Africa Company begs to announce that the 3d., 3s., 10s. and £2 values of the 1898-1908 issue of postage stamps are now on sale. This issue is now complete."

**Cayman Islands.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles some varieties of the Provisionals, some of which are hardly catalogue rank. The following, however, decidedly are.

- Varieties: ½d. on 5s.  
(a) Surcharge inverted.  
(b) " double.  
(c) Without surcharge *se tenant* with ordinary.

Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. have shown us the following values of the new set, inscribed "Postage and Revenue," instead of "Postage" at both sides. We note the 1s. and 10s. values are watermarked single crown and CA, on chalk surfaced paper.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.  
Ordinary paper.  
½ penny, green.  
1 " " rose.  
2½ " " ultramarine.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.  
Surface-coated paper.  
3 pence, brown on yellow.  
4 " " black and red on yellow.  
5 shillings, grey green and carmine on yellow

Watermark Crown and CA.  
Surface-coated paper.  
1 shilling, black on green.  
10 " " red and green on green.

**Chamba.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that No. 131 in the sheet of the current ½ anna has the first "T" in "STATE" in italic.

Variety: Italic first "T" in "STATE."  
½ anna, green.

**Costa Rica.**—*Champion's Bulletin* chronicles a 4c. and 20c. overprinted "Oficial," in addition to the values listed in our last number.

Over-printed "Oficial" in black.  
4c., indigo and carmine red. 20c., slate and olive.

**Denmark.**—A new wrapper has appeared bearing the portrait of King Frederick VIII.

Wrapper.  
Stamp, type of current adhesive.  
5 öre, green.

**Dominica.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the receipt of the following:—

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Surface-coated paper.

2 shillings, violet and black. 5 shillings, brown and black.  
2½ " orange and green.

**France.**—*Post Offices in Morocco*. In chronicling these stamps in our last issue, we are afraid we have led our readers to suppose that the overprint was on the current French stamps, instead of which it is on the stamps with inscription "MAROC" at foot.

*Post Offices in Levant.* From *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* we note a 50c. and 1fr. without surcharge in addition to the 25c. (ABC Catalogue No. 27).

Variety: Unsurcharged.

50c., brown and lavender. 1fr. lake and green.

**French Guinea.**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reports the issue of the remaining values of the new unpaid letter stamps for this Colony.

|                             |                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 5 centimes, green on toned. | 50 centimes, violet |
| 10 " marone.                | 60 " black on buff. |
| 15 " blue on bluish.        | 1 franc salmon.     |
| 30 " red on buff.           |                     |

**Hayti.**—*Meeke's Weekly* announces the receipt of a new provisional, evidently the result of the inability to find the money to pay the printers of the new issue, which is apparently sent to the island on the C.O.D. system. The surcharge is similar to the 1c. provisionals previously chronicled.

Overprint in dark brown.

2 centimes on 20c., orange.

**Holland.**—A new 3c. letter card has at last been issued, superseding the provisional issue so long in use.

Letter Card.

3 cents, olive on gray.

**Hungary.**—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* list a 2f. and 12f. of the unpaid letter stamps perforated 15, also the 5f. and 50f. perforated 11½, 12, with the new watermark. The values perforated 15, given in our January number, also have the new watermark.

Watermarked a Crown on each stamp.

Perforated 11½, 12.

5 filler, green. 50 filler, green.

Perforated 15.

2 filler, green. 12 filler, green.

**Italy.**—Our publishers show us a specimen of the 80c. of 1858, printed in *yellow brown*, a shade which they have not seen previously. It was found amongst a number of the 10c. value of the same issue, and would have been passed over if the wording "ottanta" had not been noticed.

*For use in Crete.* *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* reports the discovery of the current 5c. value with overprint "LA CANEA" inverted.

Variety: Overprint inverted.

5 centesimi, green.

Our publishers have shown us the current 5c. letter card, dated 1907 instead of 1906, also a reply card, 5c. + 10c., the first half (5c.) printed in green, and the reply half (10c.) in rose, dated both 1906 and 1907.

Letter Card.

5 centesimi, green (dated 1907).

Post Cards.

5c. + 10c., green and rose (reply), dated 1906.  
5c. + 10c., " " " " " " 1907.

**Japan.**—A new envelope is reported from here, the interior portion having an olive engine-turned pattern covering it.

Envelope.

3 sen, pale blue-violet.

In our last month's issue we chronicled the new 6 sen value overprinted for use in "Corea." This should have been written "China."

**Jhind.**—The *Monthly Circular* reports the issue of some new stationery for this State, overprinted on the current British Indian.

Envelope.

½ anna, green.

Registration Envelope.

2 annas, blue.

**Montserrat.**—*Meeke's Weekly* reports the issue of the bi-coloured 1d. value on the new paper. This contradicts the report we commented upon in our last number. Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. show us the 1s. value on chalky paper.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Surface-coated paper.

1 penny, black and red.

1 shilling, violet and green.

**Natal.**—It is reported that several of the high values have been altered in colour, and a client shows us the following:—

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Surface-coated paper.

41 10s., orange and lilac.

**New South Wales.**—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the current 20s. stamp in a new perforation.

The *Australian Philatelist* reports the discovery of the 1d. of 1860 with compound perforation, 12 by 12½, 13. This perforation also exists in the 2d. value, and both should be inserted in the catalogue after No. 100. No. 88 should be omitted, as the specimens we have undoubtedly are the compound perforation.

1860. Perforated 12 by 12½, 13.

1 penny, red. 2 pence, blue.

1908. Perforated 11½, 12.

Watermark Crown and A.

20 shillings, blue.

**New Zealand.**—According to *Meeke's Weekly*, the letter card now comes without border or view on either side, and the instructions formerly on the front are now on the back.

Letter Card.

Without views or border, and with instructions at back.

1 penny, purple brown on greenish.

*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* chronicles the Fiscal Postal 4s. with single-lined watermark and perforated 14. This should come after No. 432 in the catalogue.

Fiscal used for Postage.

Watermarked single-lined N.Z. and Star.

Perforated 14.

4 shillings, rose.

**Nicaragua.**—*Meheel's Weekly* gives particulars of two new provisionals for the Province of Zelaya. They also state that a new issue for this Province, and we hope a permanent one, will soon be ready.

FOR THE PROVINCE OF ZELAYA.

Overprinted "B. Dpto., Zelaya" in red.

15c. on 1c., green (American print).

Overprinted "B. Dpto., Zelaya" in black.

10c. on 20c., claret (Waterlow print).

The last named district overprint is better printed than usual and is probably not hand-stamped as previous issues.

The 10c. envelope of 1900 has been overprinted 1908 in purple, and is reported by *Meheel's Weekly*. We find that a similar overprint was committed in 1907.

Envelopes.

Overprinted with date in purple.

10c., mauve, "1907."      10c., mauve, "1908."

*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* reports the existence of additional varieties to be added to the list of provisionals for this Province as follows:—

Overprint as No. 1.

50 centavos, yellow (American print).

Overprint as No. 6 in blue.

10 centavos, mauve.      15 centavos, ultramarine.

**North German Confederation.**—Our publishers have found in their stock a pair of the 5 groschen, rouletted, but *imperforate between*.

**Panama.**—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* reports the issue of the current 2 cents stamp without the "CANAL ZONE" overprint.

Perforated 12. Centre in black.

2 cents, carmine.

*Meheel's Weekly* having reported the issue of Postage Due stamps for this State, now publishes a statement denying their existence. Our readers will please delete the paragraph in our April number in reference to these supposed varieties.

**Paraguay.**—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. four more Provisionals, the current Officials being surcharged as illustrated in our January number, but with three bars instead of two. We understand that this surcharge makes these stamps available for ordinary postage.

Surcharged in black on Official Stamps.

5c. on 10c., bistre.  
5c. on 30c., blue green.  
5c. on 30c., slate.  
5c. on 60c., dark brown.  
5c. on 60c., red brown.

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* chronicles the 2c. Official Stamp in a new colour.

Official Stamp.

2 centavos, slate-grey.

*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* also reports the arrival of the 1 peso of the ordinary series *lithographed*.

Current type, but lithographed.

1 peso, grey and black.

**Persia.**—In addition to the values of the new issue given in our last number, the *Monthly Journal* reports the receipt of another.

4 krans, yellow.

**Queensland.**—The 1d. post card is now printed in *red-brown* instead of brown; the inscriptions at head have been altered, the third line reading "Commonwealth of Australia."

Post Card.

Altered Inscription.

1 penny, red-brown.

The *Australian Philatelist* states that a strip of six of the 9d. value, with both varieties of the lettering "QUEENSLAND," and with Crown and A watermark, has been shown to them. If this is correct, the description of No. 205 must be repeated in the catalogue after No. 212, as No. 212a.

**Roumania.**—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* reports the discovery of the 50 bani value of the type of 1893-5 on paper with pink gum in a new perforation. This will come after No. 273a in the catalogue.

Perforated 13½. Pink Gum.

50 bani, orange.

**Salvador.**—The current 1c. envelope has been overprinted "1908," as reported for the 5c. in our last issue.

Envelope.

Overprinted "1908" in black.

1 centavo, green.

According to *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, our list of Salvador Official Stamps given last month is incorrect, inasmuch that the 12c. value given should read 13c.

**South Australia.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us the 10d. value, with Crown and A watermark, large "Postage" type, perforated 12.

Watermarked Crown over A. Perforated 12.

10 pence, orange.

**Sudan.**—We understand that No. 148 in our Catalogue has not been issued, but that specimens of the stamp with forged overprint have been seen.

**Switzerland.**—Baron A. de Reuterskiold informs us that retouches have been discovered upon the 30c., 50c. and 3 franc values in the last printing made upon the ordinary paper.

The same correspondent informs us the G.P.O. impressed on envelopes and post cards, on special request, the values 2c., 5c., 10c., 12c. and 15c. of the old design, also a 5c. wrapper. These we understand were only printed during the month of October last.

Stamped to order Envelopes and Post Cards.

2 centimes, olive.  
5    ..    green.  
10   ..    rose.  
12   ..    yellow.  
15   ..    lilac.

Stamped to order Wrapper.

5 centimes, green.

*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* chronicles the current 30c. perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  by 11. This makes the third value seen with this perforation, but the only value which is known to exist in both  $11\frac{1}{2}$  by 11, and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  by 12.

Thicker granite paper. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  by 11.  
30 centimes, brown.

**Tasmania.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the receipt of the current 1s. value with a new perforation.

Watermark Crown over A. Perforated 11.  
1 shilling, rose and green.

**Turkey.**—We have now received four more of the values of the new issue from our agent as per list appended. There still remain the 20 and 30 piastres to come to hand.

Perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 12.  
5 piastres, dull purple. 10 piastres, red.

Perforated 12.  
25 piastres, bronze green.

Perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .  
50 piastres, red brown.

We understand that Unpaid Letter Stamps have also appeared in the new design.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.  
Rose paper.

|                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 10 paras, black. | 1 piastre, black. |
| 20 " " "         | 2 " " "           |

Also that certain of the ordinary issue have received the overprints for Foreign Correspondence and Newspaper Postage, as follows:—

Overprinted for Foreign Correspondence.

|                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 10 paras, green. | 1 piastre, blue. |
| 20 " deep rose.  | 2 " blue black.  |

Overprinted for Newspaper Postage.

|                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 5 paras, orange brown. | 2 piastres, blue black. |
| 10 " green.            | 5 " dull purple.        |
| 20 " deep rose.        |                         |

**Turks Islands.**—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the receipt of a new value for these Islands.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Ordinary paper.  
3 pence, brown on yellow.

**Uruguay.**—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* reports the issue of the 3c. letter card in a new colour.

Letter Card.

3 centimos, carmine on pale blue.

**Victoria.**—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the issue of the current  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp with a new variety of perforation.

Watermark Crown and A. Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by 11.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  penny, green.

**Zanzibar.**—Information has reached us that a new series of stamps is about to be issued for this Protectorate, the lower values to be in cents instead of annas, thus following the example of East Africa and Uganda. We will give particulars when we see the stamps.

## Topicalities.

The *Christian Age*, writing of Post Office Mauritius, says:—

The value attached to the stamp is due, of course, to its rarity, and the rarity is due to two causes. In the first place, the stamp was speedily withdrawn from circulation because "Post Office" had by error been printed where "Post Paid" should have been. In the second place, the greater number of the stamps that were left over when the error was discovered were eaten by white ants.

They keep tame white ants in Mauritius and India for the purpose of using up obsolete remainders. It seems a pity that other countries do not do ditto, but then the W.A. is not capable of living in cold climates; so other beasts of burden might be similarly trained—e.g., a nice fat polar bear might be induced (by a firm offer of bath buns) to undertake the remainders of British Shackletonia. Mrs. Malaprop's celebrated "*Allegory on the Banks of the Nile*" might browse on Egyptian locals; and stamps with arsenic or chromate of lead in their composition might be used by that celebrated "German genelman," Herr Ruffenratz, when he wanted to "bant."

✦ ✦ ✦

The resident population of British Shackletonia, by the way, is nil (chiefly seals).

✦ ✦ ✦

Some of the old-fashioned "Geographies" had curious methods of expressing facts. One I know used to say "one monkey" when it meant one species of monkey—it had reference to the Barbary Ape at "Gib.," and I used to lie awake o'nights wondering whether the brute was still alive. The above remark does not seem to have much reference to philately, but I was reminded thereof when glancing through a school geography and wondering why such details as the population of some stupid little town (which one hoped never to hear of again) was given, and the length of a river stated to be a quarter of a mile; yet no reference whatever was made to currency and postal matters. Surely it is of more interest to know that a certain country is in the Postal Union, or is on a cable line, and whether it uses pounds and pence or cents and dollars, than to be bothered with a lot of detail about the length and breadth of a fool of a river. Perhaps one of these fine spring afternoons I shall write a geography and send specimen copies to the philatelic press for review.

✦ ✦ ✦

In an article entitled "Leaves from the Diary of an Amateur Detective," there appears the following statement:—"The police found the ashes of an envelope, and as it was deemed important to know where the envelope had been posted, trials were made with burning various stamps and comparing the ashes with those found. In this manner it was found out which stamp had been used in franking the letter."

What would have happened if the stamp used had been a Post Office Mauritius the author does not tell us. It is a pity the author has not pursued the subject a little further: the ashes of an unused stamp will, we take it, differ materially from that of a used, and in the latter case much would depend upon the condition of the stamp. What the specialists in used English stamps are pleased to term the A condition would present a very different appearance in the ash to those of the X Y Z condition. Any reader having a little spare time and plenty of spare cash might like to make some experiments, and communicate them to us for the use of future generations.—*Philatelic Record*.

We all remember that Mr. Sherlock Holmes was a great authority on cigarette ash, and could distinguish several hundred varieties at a glance. The detective who can recognise the difference in the ash of dies I. and II. of the penny English is yet for to come. How important it might be, however, if for instance the ashes proved it was die II., it is clear that the letter could not have been posted before a certain date, and the prisoner at the bar is let off with a caution, given a free pardon, and leaves the court without a stain on his character. Philatelic societies, in future, should have an honorary ash detector as one of their officers.

The H. A. D. of the I. P. U.  
 Appeared in the witness box,  
 And swore black and blue (what a curious hue)  
 That his methods were orthodox.  
 He saw at a glance that a label from France  
 Had been used by the prisoner's pa:  
 So I think you'll agree that it proves to a T  
 That 'e dunno wur 'e are.

✦ ✦ ✦

The Transvaal Government is denominating the "V.R.I." and "E.R.I." stamps after December 31st, 1908, but will take the old stamps and give new ones in exchange (shade of Aladdin!!!). I hear that several other countries will follow suit, but do not expect the following ideas will be taken up.

The Canadian Government will give six 2 cent stamps in exchange for any old black ones with 12d. marked on them.

The Government of Mauritius thinks that the old stamps of the Colony are not works of art, and that the public would prefer some nice bright, clean specimens with the "arms" of the Colony, so they will take any of the old stamps of local manufacture and give modern stamps in exchange—less 10 per cent. of course.

The French Government has noticed with regret that in some cases certain stamps are upside-down with respect to the others on the sheet. Anyone possessing these may receive current stamps in exchange, if he applies before the 1st of April next, as the Government considers that these topsyturvy stamps are unworthy of the dignity of the country.

When a Government kindly comes along  
 And says in the nicest manner  
 We'll give you a clean little De la Rue set  
 That's valued at three and a tanner  
 For a strip of seven of "Sixpenny blues"  
 Of the prints they call "Pretorious"  
 Say "thanks, very much, if its all the same"  
 But your cheek is colossally glorious.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE POST OFFICE AND THE REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.—"Crede Experto," writing under date May 9, says:—"The Hotel Tariff Bureau complain that the Post Office will give them no compensation for money stolen out of a registered envelope, though there is conclusive proof that the money was sent, and they ask what is the remedy for this difficulty. Let me tell them. Do not register the letters, and put no stamp on them. The Post Office will take precious good care of an unstamped letter, as the postman has to collect the fee on it, and a thief is not likely to open an envelope with no stamp on. The patent stuff used to keep foxes away from partridge nests tells the extra clever foxes where the nests are, so the registered letter tells the thief where the nest-egg is."—*The Times*.

There is much wisdom, "Crede Experto," in thy remarks. On my last voyage from India I brought about three thousand pounds worth of stamps in a stray packing case, but insured my despatch box which contained two or three pairs of socks and a book on crocodiles. There is nothing like travelling with a despatch box, provided there is nothing in it, and "chuck" your valuables into any old cardboard box or tiffin basket. The only time I have ever had my D.B. stolen it contained a copy of Bacon's "Reprints" and the duplicate galley proofs of a number of the *P.J.I.* The face of the thief when he opened the box must have been worth seeing.

When you're sending a sovereign by post, dear,  
 In a letter you're writing to me,  
 Just miss out the stamp from the letter,  
 'Twill save you the "Registered" fee.

Apropos of "Crede Experto's" remarks, it would not do to trust that an unpaid letter would not get lost in Sweden, for the "directions" on the "unpaid" stamps are "löse'n."

TANCRED.

## The Postal and Telephone Services.

*The Westminster Gazette* has a word to say on the above subject; some points of the German system appear excellent.

"It has been claimed for the German postal, telegraph, and telephone systems that they are 'the first in the world for order, regularity, and the multitude of services which it renders to the public':

For £1 a year anyone may establish his own letter-box and fix the hours of collection. He may register a letter in his own office. He may send and receive packages up to ten pounds in weight at a trifling expense. There are many little conveniences in German post offices, such as a letter-scale which anyone may use, slot-machines for the sale of stamps and for the giving change, notices over letter-boxes: 'Do not forget stamp and address,' and polished brass trays at the door with numbered grooves where you may leave your half-finished cigar before entering the warm, well-ventilated, smokeless interior.

One may write a halfpenny postcard full and have it delivered within the hour by pneumatic tube and mounted messenger anywhere within the city limits."

We like the idea "Do not forget stamp and address." It seems to be more or less useful to put both on a letter. We may expect to see similar things in England. The cigar groove is delightful—think of the man who, having deposited a cigar outside, finds on his return a note, "We have all had a go at it, and are pleased to inform you that the aroma is excellent," or "Please leave a better one next time, as this one made our Jimmy feel that there was no necessity for punishment *after* death." Perhaps the British P.O. will improve on the idea and have a crèche in the vestibule, with a notice, "The public is requested to see that it receives its own baby, as mistakes cannot afterwards be rectified."

## The $\frac{1}{2}$ -Rl. Plata of Cuba, 1857.

By E. W. Wetherell.

### Preliminary

#### Note.

In these days, when the Great Moghuls have absorbed the "desirables" to such an extent that prices are for ever rising, and another class of collector rushes for a Cayman overprint, or waxes enthusiastic over "multiples," "chalkies," "raised stops," etc., it is refreshing to turn to a stamp whose interest depends, not on matters more or less outside itself, but to those points so dear to the heart of the student, such as difference of setting, retouches, constancy of flaws, etc.

The stamp in question in its ordinary condition is of no monetary value, it has always been quoted at 1d. in all standard catalogues, both used and unused, it is therefore "within the reach of all," and I can honestly say that this is the most interesting stamp known to me, and I can "thoroughly recommend" it to collectors in search of a really interesting stamp, which is still procurable in quantities at an extremely low price. Although I have examined several thousand specimens of this stamp, it will not do to express opinions as though they were hard and fast facts—it will be better to carry my readers along with me, and show them the various points which arise from time to time and as they appear to me; consequently this article, as an article, savours somewhat of the "other parts" of the curate's celebrated egg.

### Sources of Information.

When a collector wishes to study a particular stamp in its many varieties, he has three sources of information open to him as a rule:—

1. Official information,
2. Works of reference,
3. Information obtainable from the stamps themselves.

In this particular case we must dispense with the first two sources, as they do not exist; and everything which we have to learn must be sought for from the stamps themselves.

### First Ideas.

For the purposes of this article I obtained from various sources about 4,000 of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -real Plata stamps, unwatermarked; there they lay in a great heap—blues and greens and slates, greenish blues and bluish greys, greyish greens and greenish slates—on thick and thin and medium, on hard and soft, opaque and transparent, cartridge and pelure, thick prints and thin prints, clear prints and blurred prints, normal prints and flawed prints, singles, pairs and blocks, genuine stamps and forgeries, used and unused—the most heterogeneous mass imaginable, and nothing to act as a guide except certain pre-conceived ideas, every one of which was afterwards proved to have been hopelessly wrong.

I started—reasoning from the analogy of Greek stamps—with the idea that fine clear prints must be early;—reasoning from "worn dies" in other countries, I assumed that specimens showing indistinct shading must be similar; I expected also that there would be different "plates." Armed with these three ideas, I set to work to sort out the stamps. Now theories, especially those which are very strongly held, are very nice things in their way, and so long as they are not refuted by evidence absolutely antagonistic they serve a purpose; but as soon as any one point refutes them they must fall; for instance, the old idea that the Sun "went round" the Earth accounted for night

and day very nicely, and poor Gallileo got himself much disliked by the Holy Inquisition for holding other views.

**Points to keep in view.** I worked away steadily enough for a time but got no further forward. What was wrong? The first thing was that the idea of the very clear prints being the earliest had to go by the board. Having dismissed one I sent the others after it, and re-started with an open mind purged of all dangerous preconceptions.

In the first place it was necessary to keep in view what pieces of evidence were required to start with; these were:—

1. How were the stamps printed?
- 2a. If from plates, was there more than one?
- 2b. If from movable clichés, was there more than one setting?
3. If there were different plates or different settings, was there any way of distinguishing the stamps printed from them?
4. How many stamps were there on a sheet?
5. Could the stamps be plated?
6. Was there only one genuine type?
7. Would dated postmarks help?
8. Were there any retouches, or alterations to a cliché or to a plate.
9. Were shades and papers of any importance?
10. What were the causes of the great difference in appearance among the stamps?
11. If there were different plates or settings, was there any reason for the change?
12. Can the settings be classified chronologically?

**Plating.** In glancing through a few hundred, the prevalence of slightly flawed stamps struck me, and finding several blocks of 6—8 (and even 24), suggested the idea that it might be possible to plate the stamps. I carried this forward to a certain extent, and found by overlapping blocks and marginal specimens that the sheet consisted of 200 stamps arranged in 10 rows of 20. While engaged in this operation I found several blocks which resolutely refused to be fitted in anywhere. There must, therefore, have been another "plate." Happy in the idea I set out to form a second plate, but getting used to the flaws by experience, I found that absolutely identical flaws existed in blocks from both "plates." At once the "feline eluded the watchfulness of those whose duty it was to see that the aperture of the receptacle was closed," and truth was apparent that the same clichés were used but differently arranged, a most important point. There were, therefore, no "plates," but different settings of the same *movable clichés*; "and of this there is no possible doubt, no possible probable shadow of doubt, no possible doubt whatever." My first attempt at plating, therefore, answered three of the questions, 1, 2, and 4, and gave certain evidence to form a foundation. One other point was also cleared up in part, namely, the order of the settings—in some cases a flaw was found to be continuous across two stamps—this setting is, therefore, earlier than one in which these two flawed stamps are in different parts of the sheet. I shall have a good deal more to say about this when I come to the subject of the flaws themselves, their relative importance, their constancy, and their causes.

**Type.** While engaged in these attempts to answer certain questions a great many stamps were handled, and as I got more and more familiar with the design, "carried it in my eye" as it were, it became apparent that a great many specimens did not agree in type with the undoubtedly genuine stamps, and in many cases they did not agree with one another—there were differences of *type*—this last surprised me not a little until I found that (despite Mr. Earée's statement that he had never seen a forgery of this value) there exist no less than *nine different types of forgeries* which have successfully deceived the postal authorities, and these forgeries make up over 4 % of the bulk of these stamps, and are of very great interest and of quite a different class to forgeries made to deceive collectors. Still there was a possibility that there might be more than one genuine type.

My next attempt was, therefore, to decide this important question—here analogy and probability were of great help. The design of this stamp was engraved in 1854 by Varrela, and from his designs seven secondary dies, for Spain and Cuba, with values expressed, were made—one of these is the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -real Plata under discussion. If, therefore, seven different values only required *one* original die, it is unlikely that one value would require *two or more*, particularly in the case of Cuba, which would certainly use far fewer stamps (half a century ago) than the mother country. We know that the Spanish and Cuban Governments were defrauded greatly by continual forgery of their stamps, but it is doubtful whether it was ever supposed to be as high as 4 % of the total postal revenue. The original design is no great artistic achievement, but the forgeries, good as some of them are, show little points which could never have been approved by even the most casual official who might have been asked to examine and report on the desirability of adopting them as designs, had they been essays instead of frauds.

**Sorting.** Having decided that all genuine stamps must belong to one type, the next thing was to relegate all stamps which did not agree to a separate envelope for future examination; I did this to the entire mass (about 4,000) which had been collected from various sources. The next thing was to see whether the remainder could be differentiated into groups. I tried by paper, by shade, by condition of the print, and found in each case the classification was at first quite hopeless. One particular colour was, however, so noticeable that it could always be picked out by eye from the bulk of the others. I took out all that could be seen and jotted down their peculiarities; these were the stamps which, judging from the clearness of the design and fresh appearance, I had erroneously believed to be the "first impressions;" here *first impressions* were wrong, hopelessly wrong. Experience, as already mentioned, with Greek stamps and their clear Paris prints, and blurred Athens prints, was help in the wrong direction, for, as afterwards proved to be the case, these beautiful prints were the *very last*.

**New Clichés.** Another noticeable point was that the characteristics clearly defined on about 90 % of these clear prints were not in evidence in the other 10 % or so. How to account for this I did not know, unless these peculiar looking stamps were a particular and rare sub-printing, a most idiotic idea which fortunately I held for a very short time only, and finally discovered (*vide infra*) that they were prints from new clichés. Having withdrawn two classes—the forgeries and the very clear prints—there still remained nine-tenths of the original mass, and nothing to act as a guide. How were they to be sorted? Dated postmarks are of the greatest value in such a case, but unfortunately less than 1 % bear a date stamp, and then only after 1859. The thing appeared to be hopeless.



Before going further a short digression must be allowed. In glancing over the mass of stamps I was struck by the fact that some very delicate fresh-looking specimens occurred, and I believed them to be from an early clear printing. This deduction, like most of the others, was totally wrong, which was proved by finding one of these beautiful prints *se tenant* with an extremely bad one; yet on an almost entire sheet I could find no such fine specimen. This was another puzzle which required clearing up:

13. How to account for the presence of very bad and very clear prints, *se tenant*?

Instead of clearing up a difficulty I had merely added another to the long list.

The solution of this riddle, however, did finally clear up several others, and, in fact, threw more light on the subject than any one other fact, as will be seen later.

**Different Settings.** If a sheet (or large block from the left side of a sheet) of the lattice watermark,  $\frac{1}{2}$  real plata, be examined, the 5th stamp in the first vertical row will be found to have a large semi-circular flaw on the left side.

This flaw may be found on stamps of the no-watermarked issue, in the same position (as proved by my plating experiments), but the block which showed the one beautiful clear print above-mentioned (side by side with dreadful looking things) was also from the left side of the sheet, but there was no stamp with a semi-circular flaw. Here then was some valuable evidence; the setting showing the semi-circular flaw on the 5th stamp on the 1st vertical row was the *first*, as it agreed with the lattice watermark setting, but when the other stamps were examined it was found that a good many showed flaws which were not visible in the lattice watermark stamps. These must have developed on the clichés through rough treatment, and were not absolutely *original*, as was the case with the large semi-circular flaw, which seems to have disappeared (I will not be dogmatic and say *has* disappeared, as no *entire* sheets have come to me, and this cliché may have been put somewhere else in the "forme" but this is not likely).

**Reasons for Re-setting.** At first sight it did not seem clear why it was necessary to take out the bad cliché with the semi-circular flaw—it had served for many printing—there must have been other causes. I was confident there were such other causes and sought for them, and discovered what I believe to be one of the most interesting stamps known, in that it has been repaired *twice*.

At some period a certain cliché received a blow, which dented the entire top left corner, and prints therefrom would show white; I have never seen one, and do not know if it exists; but I have seven specimens showing the repairs. A thin piece of metal must have been soldered on to the cliché, and filed down so as to print in an entire frame, merely leaving the corner white inside. One specimen I have shows an impression of two thick pieces of metal, so badly joined on that they are nothing like continuations of the lines they are meant to join-on to. All the other specimens show these lines finer and more accurately placed, but they still are not quite in continuation of the longer residual lines.

So bad is the appearance of these stamps, that no doubt it was decided to make some more spare clichés (there could not have been any in stock, or one would have been let in in place of the discarded one instead of having all the trouble with soldering irons). When these were made the forme was overhauled, and our old friend with the semi-circular flaw, the one with the damaged corner,

and one or two others were taken out, and the others put back mixed with the new clichés in any sort of order.

We have now obtained certain definite information, and it may be well to summarise it here before proceeding. We know that there were two settings, that there was a reason for making a second, that there was a badly-damaged cliché, which was repaired twice, that new clichés were made and mixed with the old ones, that the new clichés are beautifully made, and show every line of shading more finely than the original clichés, even when clean, and print clearly, while the dirty clichés beside them print indistinctly.

Still our evidence is sadly meagre; yet there remains two-thirds of the 4,000 to be sorted out, and nought but flaws to help us. Another digression—and another point proved thereby.

I mentioned fine (blue) clear copies picked out in the first instance with two varieties of appearance; these differences of course are due to the *old* and the *new* clichés, and one of the old difficulties is cleared up, but another presents itself, clear and distinct are these prints and heavy the shading, why then are the outer margin lines missing in so many cases, and why are there flaws which have not appeared on other prints? The answer is plain, and had I not have had the "Paris Print" idea in my head it would have been cleared up before. These are the latest prints after *cleaning* of the clichés. Another question now, Why was it necessary to clean the plates? The answer would be obvious, but I have no proof that the plates were very dirty at this time. Probably the clichés were cleaned by hand by a hard brush, but in refractory cases they were placed in a vice which damaged the margins badly, and the tool used for cleaning slipped now and then and produced a new set of flaws, including two very striking ones (*vide infra*) on one of the new clichés.

Although I have never seen a block of this printing it is fair to assume that the setting again differed, as it was unlikely the clichés would, except by a miracle, be put back in the same order, and one new one at least must have been inserted (this I have not recognised yet).

If this be true then there are three settings in all:—

1. Original, culminating with the prints from broken cliché.
2. Second, culminating with the cleaning of the clichés.
3. Final, from the cleaned clichés,

The two well-marked flaws ("semi-circle" and "corner gone") can only occur in the first period.

New clichés can occur only in the second and third periods.

Missing frame lines and flaws to new clichés can occur only in the third group.

To return to the heap on the table. I sorted out and mounted up all the semi-circular flaw specimens (12) which were evidently from at least four different printings, judging by the shade and paper, and selected one by one from the heap, every specimen which in appearance, shade, intensity of print, paper, &c., agreed with any of my type flawed specimens, and relegated them to the first period. Then I went through the remainder and picked out (with great ease) all the specimens from new clichés and mounted them; then, one by one, again I compared the residue with them, and every stamp which agreed in colour and

paper (not in intensity of print this time), was relegated to the second period. The third period stamps had all been picked out before. There still remained 2,000 or more. What could these be?

As I possessed only a dozen specimens with the semi-circular flaw, it was quite possible, even probable, that other printings of this first period existed, and again, although I had forty "new clichés," there may have been other printings of the second period, and the residual stamps belonged to some of these—which were which, it was impossible to say. These have been left for future consideration, except twenty or so which showed certain very remarkable characteristics which made them as easy to "pick out" as the third period stamps. These are printed on a thin, very hard paper, of such a nature, that although none of the pigment has penetrated, yet the design is reproduced faithfully or the reverse—doubtless caused, as is the case of the well-known "ivory head," by a chemical action between the paper and the pigment, possibly helped by gum. There are several very fine shades of these stamps, but they are rare, and, in the absence of the "semi-circular flaw" on the "new cliché" varieties, I cannot assign them with certainty to either of the first two periods.

I do not wish to be dogmatic and say there were only three periods, there may have been a hundred, I merely say there are three *at least*, and that they will do for a rough guide, and all pairs or blocks at present known to me fit into one of three settings. Unfortunately, only two printings are common in blocks, they are what I *know* to be the last printing of the first period, and what I *believe* to be the first of the second period. Certain doubtful points which exist cannot be finally cleared up until large blocks of other printings (particularly the last) are discovered and examined.

**Provisional  
Summary.**

Having arrived at a certain point where order, to some extent, has succeeded chaos, it will be as well to summarise the ascertained facts and then proceed to the details:—

1. The design for this stamp (and for the six other values of Spain and Cuba, 1855—1860) was engraved by Varrelá in 1854.
2. There was only one original die for the whole series of Spain and Cuba, 1855—1860, and one secondary die for each value, therefore there can be only one genuine type of this stamp.
3. A very large number of separate movable clichés were prepared from the value die of  $\frac{1}{2}$  real plata.
4. Two hundred of these movable clichés were set up and wedged in a frame; they were so arranged that when the stamps were printed the sheets thereof consisted of ten rows of twenty.
5. The arrangement of these clichés was altered from time to time in consequence of the elimination of certain defective clichés, and their substitution by others, and also in consequence of a general clean up of all the separate clichés, and perhaps to evenly distribute the wear. Whatever may be the reason, the fact remains—that there were several different settings, and several different printings taken from each setting, and that all settings later than the first show "new clichés" which can be recognised with ease.
6. In some cases, exactly the same clichés were used for a second printing. At other times, however, certain damaged clichés were taken out, and new ones substituted. Therefore, although there are only

- 200 stamps on a sheet, there are more than 200 varieties distinguishable by the minute flaws and blemishes, which have been caused by careless treatment of the clichés, or to accidents while printing.
7. Specimens from new clichés can be distinguished in *all* printings in which they occur.
  8. The stamps themselves vary greatly in appearance; some show every line of the original engraving as clearly as possible, others have the appearance of prints from much-worn clichés. When various printings are examined, it is found, however, that actual *worn* clichés do not exist, the very latest printings being even clearer than the first.
  9. The worn appearance is, therefore, due to the lightness of the impression, and not to the loss of the fine lines of the design, and the light prints were made, as otherwise the impressions would be extremely indistinct, the clichés being very dirty.
  10. The clearness of the latest printings is not due, as might easily be supposed, to deepening of the lines in the clichés, for that would necessitate hand-work on at least 200, and variations would be found, which is not the case, the only variation being the difference between the old and the new clichés. What really took place was a thorough cleaning of all the clichés, so that very much heavier prints, showing all the fine lines, could be taken, whereas, if heavy prints had been taken from dirty plates, the result would have been a more unsightly smudge than is sometimes the case.
  11. Certain flaws, particularly the lack of one or more frame lines, occur in the latest printings only.
  12. As over 99 per cent. of used specimens do not bear dated post-marks, it is a matter of some difficulty to correctly list the order of the printings, although the classification of the stamps into different periods is quite easy.
  13. Fortunately, there are other guides to help; if, for instance, a certain flaw is found to run across two stamps, side by side, and on another setting it is found that the same two stamps occupy totally different relative positions, it is clear that the former is an earlier setting, and printings therefrom necessarily ante-date the other. Again, a stamp may show two or three flaws constant for several printings, another flaw on the stamp may manifest itself later, consequently all prints showing the extra flaw *must* be later. By these methods, and by the few dated post-marks, and by other pieces of internal evidence, it is possible to arrange the printings in an order which is at least probably correct; the only doubt I have concerns the relative order of some of the early printings among themselves, the absence of large blocks making the identification by flaws a difficult matter.
  14. There are at least nine different forgeries which have deceived the postal authorities.

(To be continued.)

## Notes and Extracts.

We clip the following from the *Gosport Journal*:—

Some few years back a London dealer had a big haul. A stranger came into his shop with a block of eight old 5s. English stamps. He explained that he had been looking through some of his late father's correspondence, and that he had found that a remittance of £? in eight 5s. stamps had been overlooked many years before. He now wanted to cash them. He had taken them into a post office, but the clerk, not recognising the stamps, as they differed from the current 5s. stamps, told the man he would have to take them to Somerset House before he could get them exchanged for cash. On his way to Somerset House he noticed a stamp dealer's shop and took them in and asked the dealer if they were any good to him at their face value—viz., £2. They were. The dealer gladly exchanged them for cash, and he promptly sold them for something like £70.

♦ ♦ ♦

The great advocate of cheaper postage and of progress in all matters connected with the postal and telegraph departments is again at work for the benefit of humanity. We take the following cuttings from the *Westminster Gazette*:—

### PENNY-A-WORD CABLEGRAMS.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., in the *May Financial Review of Reviews*, sets out at length his case for penny-a-word telegrams throughout Europe and a cheaper cable service with our Colonies:

I am confident (he says) of seeing a "Penny Telegram Service" in full operation for the entire Empire, the cumbrous and tedious operations of the Post Office being reserved for the transmission of valuable documents, newspapers, circulars, and parcels. There is an increasing demand for cheaper telegrams to our Colonial Empire. The immense distances to be covered explain this. It takes from two to twelve or thirteen weeks to exchange letters with a Colonial correspondent, and in order to avoid such a loss of time tens of thousands of people would be willing to spend a moderate sum in telegraphing social or family matters.

Many traders, Mr. Heaton holds, would even telegraph circulars of special goods or inventions, these circulars to be set up and printed in the Colony or State selected, and "orders for goods would pour in by telegraph within twenty-four hours."

### MR. HEATON'S RESOLVE.

Mr. Henniker Heaton advocates Government intervention on the ground that the public is paying a million a year for what could be supplied for £130,000:

It has been repeatedly shown that after paying all the cost of laying cables to the Colonies we might telegraph to any part of the world as cheaply, and of course as rapidly, as to Ireland. Or, utilising the land lines, which stretch to Australia with a few short gaps, and bridging those gaps with new cables, we might at once dispense with the existing cables, and telegraph to all points, I believe, at a uniform penny rate.

Mr. Henniker Heaton mentions, in concluding his article, that he proposes to devote his remaining years to the furtherance of this object.

♦ ♦ ♦

**STAMP COLLECTOR'S DESPAIR.**—According to a Berne telegram, published in the *Petit Journal*, an enthusiastic stamp collector at Budapest has just committed suicide in extraordinary circumstances.

Some time ago the collector wrote to a stamp dealer at Berne for a specimen of a very old and rare Swiss stamp, and was informed that the price was 500 fr. Being but a poor man, the collector immediately began to exercise various economies in order to scrape together the necessary sum.

After four months of careful economy he managed to raise the 500 fr., and thereupon wrote to the Berne stamp dealer for the precious stamp to be forwarded to him.

Two days ago, however, he received a reply informing him that the price had gone up to 750 fr., this information filling the collector with such despair that he straightway hanged himself in his bedroom.—*Central News*.—*Westminster Gazette*.

♦ ♦ ♦

We wonder who may be responsible for the following, which appeared in *Reynold's Newspaper*:—

Prince Edward of Wales has inherited his father's enthusiasm for collecting postage stamps, and will shortly become the proud possessor of a large portion of the unique collection which the Prince of Wales has formed.

The following *News* cutting is interesting:—

**STAMP COLLECTORS' BUREAU.**—The Postal Administration of Austria has just taken a somewhat unusual step, which will doubtless be much appreciated by philatelists. It has opened at Vienna a special bureau for the benefit of stamp collectors, where amateurs or professional dealers may obtain specimens of every type of stamp, postcard, etc., in use in Austria, the Levant, and the Isle of Crete, either new or obliterated as desired, and at the ruling price of the day. On the principle that "every little helps," the project might be recommended to our own Postmaster-General as an additional source of revenue.

Let us, however, devoutly hope that Mr Sydney Buxton will "hæe nowt to do wi' it."

♦ ♦ ♦

The three following interesting notes are taken from the *Colonial Office Journal*:—

In our last issue we stated that we hoped to be in a position to discuss definite schemes for rendering impossible the manipulation of the values of stamps.

One method would be for all the Colonies which employ the Universal key-plate system to purchase a new set of duty plates for use with a new Universal key-plate, which has been made and which shows only the head of His Majesty the King in an oval frame, somewhat similar to the Transvaal key-plate. The cost of this change, however, would have been very great. The following alternative plan which is on the point of being submitted to the various Colonial Governments would involve no expenditure except in very few cases. We may be able to announce the decisions arrived at in our next issue. The scheme, which will allow of the existing plates being retained, is the adoption of single singly-fugitive colours for all stamps of less value than 3d., stamps of the value of 3d. and upwards being each printed partly in doubly-fugitive ink on the following coloured papers, i.e., red, yellow, blue or green. It would occupy too much space to detail the varieties thus obtainable, but it would be essential for all Colonies to agree upon the same colour for the same, or approximately the same, values. The colours chosen will be seen as the issue of stamps of the different values is announced from time to time.

Of the four coloured papers mentioned above, red, yellow and blue have been fairly frequently used in the past, but it so happens that green paper has only been used for the 25 cents stamp of Mauritius.

We may mention that a fifth kind of paper of a buff colour has hitherto been used in the case of the five and eightpenny stamps of Mauritius, and the 4d. stamp of Trinidad, but in all probability no more of this paper will be made.

The only Colonies whose stamps so far have been, or are being, printed in accordance with this new colour scheme are Grenada, Cayman Islands, St. Helena, and the Nyasaland Protectorate, the issues of each of them being of a description to a greater or less degree new. The details of these issues will be found below, and it will be noticed that green paper is used in the case of the 1s. and 10s. values.

Now, as green paper has been so little used, no fresh supply has been required since the introduction of the new multiple watermark, so that the paper given out for the 1s. and 10s. stamps of the above four Colonies was of the old single watermark kind, except in the case of the 10s. stamp of the Nyasaland Protectorate, which is of a large size. It was the necessity for paper with the new watermark for this stamp which called the attention of the authorities to the fact that the other stamps were all on the old paper, which will not be used again for the printing of stamps.

Thus, the watermark of the paper will show the first "Editions" of the various stamps. The number issued of each kind of stamp will be duly announced.

♦ ♦ ♦

Articles have appeared in recent numbers of *Truth*, and in the daily press, on the subject of the alleged unnecessary surcharging of stamps in some of the smaller Colonies. These have been copied into several Philatelic Journals, accompanied by comments more or less severe.

We are far from defending the intentionally speculative treatment of stamps, nor are we in possession of the facts of the several issues referred to, but we may suggest that the point of view of the officials who are responsible has been so new that sight of.

We will take the imaginary case of a small Colony, in which it is believed that an issue of stamps of a certain value would be useful. The official preparing the order estimates the number required for local consumption, and, strictly speaking, this is all he is concerned with. But occasionally it happens that a stamp is in demand by philatelists, and the stock is rapidly exhausted.

How, then, is the postage to be prepaid by residents some distance from a post office? It is easy enough for a Londoner to say, as does *Truth*, that the letters could be marked "No stamps available," and that the money for postage could be paid at the counter, but this usually involves sending a messenger with the money and is clearly inconvenient.

In these circumstances the responsible official considers whether he has a larger stock than is immediately required of some stamps of higher value, and he surcharges these with the values required. These stamps in their turn become valuable, but he would rightly or wrongly be greatly blamed if he refused to sell them to dealers at their new face value.

It is clear that the smaller the Colony the likelier are such cases to occur, as every stamp issued by such a Colony is bound in time to be rarer than stamps issued in larger numbers by a larger Colony.

\* \* \*

Since our last issue a document of much interest has come into our hands. This is the Official Report of the Board appointed to consider and report on the best methods to be adopted to ensure a suitable issue of Commonwealth of Australia postage stamps.

The first point which we notice is that the stamps are apparently intended to be available for postage purposes only. The use of doubly-fugitive ink, therefore, does not complicate the choice between surface or electro-plate and steel-plate printing. The report is, therefore, in favour of the latter process, but it lays great stress on the necessity for the fineness and excellence of the engraving of the plates as a protection against forgery.

The report admits that the initial cost of the plates for this process will be much heavier than for surface or electro-plates, four plates being required for each value, but we do not notice any reference to the greater cost of printing the stamps by the copper-plate process. This would be fully realized by anyone who watched the process of printing. We may mention that really finely engraved plates cannot be entirely mechanically cleaned after each inking, so that it is absolutely necessary to have a skilled operative to give a final wipe by hand to each of the four plates as it revolves. Now, not only is the labour itself expensive, but the speed of revolution of the plates is limited by the dexterity of the cleaner, and the rate of production must, we should think, be enormously below that of the surface process.

Besides this, the renewals of the plates for printing so many millions of stamps as will be required will surely be a very expensive matter, for the finer the engraving the sooner will defects be perceptible.

One other point is particularly noticeable in the report. This is the high estimate of the number of stamps likely to be bought by philatelists.

The philatelic expert who appends a separate report on the subject, puts it at £40,000 worth the first year and £20,000 worth in succeeding years, and he appears to think that he is well within the mark.

The estimate appears to be based mainly on the fact that there are over 1,000,000 stamp collectors in the world, and that a limited issue of stamps of low value by New Zealand went to a considerable premium.

Now, of the 1,000,000 stamp collectors an enormous majority never buy an unused stamp, certainly none of high values, and the number of purchasers of 20s. and 40s. stamps is strictly limited. The Australian issue is, besides, to be an unlimited one and to last for years, so that there is no hope of the premium, the probability of which was no doubt one of the principal attractions of the New Zealand issue.

\* \* \*

**POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE LATE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.**—The Agent-General for the Transvaal informs us that the Transvaal Government has decided that, after December 31st, 1903, the use of all postage and Revenue stamps and stamped postal material of the late South African Republic overprinted "V.R.I." and "E.R.I." shall be discontinued, and that such stamps shall be regarded as valueless for the purpose for which they were issued. Holders of such stamps and postal material may, however, after the above date exchange the same for similar stamps and material of current issues, provided applications for exchange are lodged with the Postmaster-General of the Transvaal before June 30, 1909. Forms on which such applications may be made can be obtained from the Agent-General for the Transvaal at 72, Victoria Street, S.W., or from any postal agency in the Transvaal, together with full particulars as to the conditions under which the exchange may be effected. The Transvaal Government has reason to believe that a considerable quantity of counterfeit stamps and stamped material, purporting to be genuine issues of the late South African Republic, and to be genuinely overprinted, is in circulation. Any stamps or stamped material

tendered for exchange will therefore be specially examined, with a view to ascertaining whether they have been legally manufactured. Persons found guilty of offences against the Transvaal Law in regard to the manufacture, use, and uttering of stamps, etc., are liable to a sentence of imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding seven years.—*The Times*.

So here is a chance for those who have *lête bêche* pairs and Transvaal errors, they can get their money back; not, perhaps, what they paid for them, but face value, and that is always something to be thankful for! We wonder if there is a humorist out there who wants to get hold of wide roulettes and things of that sort "at face"—if so he is not desirous of obtaining forgeries and fakes. The seven years law is excellent, would that certain other countries followed this example.

\* \* \*

**CHINESE POSTAGE.**—With regard to the statement quoted in *The Times* of February 14, on the authority of Miss E. A. Gordon, to the effect that a letter could be forwarded from one part of the Chinese Empire to another for 3c., or about 1d., the Rev. Llewellyn Lloyd, of the Church Missionary Society at Foochow, writes that the Chinese inland postage rates are in reality still cheaper, the cost of sending a letter from one part of China to another being only 2c., or a fraction less than a halfpenny, while the local rate—i.e., from one part of a Chinese city to another, including the wide suburbs, is only 1c., or less than a farthing. The working of this cheap postal system at present entails a deficit, which, however, is annually growing less as correspondence increases.—*The Times*.

\* \* \*

The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* contains the following curious item:—"Two postmen deliver letters, etc., from Bergstedt to Lemsahl-Mellingstedt and Kukenhan. One is on duty one week, and the other the next. One possesses a bicycle and uses it for delivering; the other does not possess one, and walks. The consequence is that one week the letters are delivered much earlier than the next. One of the inhabitants complained about this to the head office, and the official order just promulgated forbids the happy possessor of the bicycle the use of the same when on duty. He will have to walk in future, and the inhabitants of the villages will therefore receive their letters always late."—*Philatelic Record*.

\* \* \*

In January last, Mr. Henniker Heaton received a private informal letter from the Postmaster-General of the United States declaring his readiness to open negotiations for the establishment of penny post between the two countries. He asked for information as to the views of the British postal authorities on the subject. If they were favourable, he proposed to visit London in the early spring to discuss the matter. It is believed by members of both Houses who have been actively engaged in working for the reform, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been won over, and that his forthcoming Budget may contain proposals for carrying it into effect.—*Philatelic Record*.

\* \* \*

Many collectors find a difficulty in procuring that which fulfils their idea of an ideal Stamp Mount. Our publishers inform us that their "A 1" Quality is everything that can be desired. They peel easily and yet adhere sufficiently. They are coated with pure gum Arabic, have absolutely no deleterious effect upon the stamps to which they are affixed, and the gum is tasteless. They also inform us that the licking of this pure gum is extremely beneficial to the operator, and that in several instances members of their staff have distinctly gained in weight after a prolonged course of this kind, and, as Mr. Weller says, have "swelled wisely." Moral: all thin people should use the "A 1" Stamp Mounts.

**Morocco.**

By George B. Duerst.

Reprinted from THE PHILATELIC RECORD, by special permission.

(Continued from Page 73.)

LINE II. MOGADOR AND MOROCCO.

The distance is about 130 miles.

Mogador, or Suera, is the chief seaport of Morocco on the Atlantic. It is the second city commercially. The town is built upon a rocky promontory, is fortified, and has a good harbour. Some of the mosques are splendid specimens of architecture.

August, 1892.

Large figure of value on horizontally-lined ground, in a double oval, inscribed "Service de Courriers" at the top; "Mogador à Maroc" at the bottom; the four corners contain five-pointed stars on horizontally-lined ground. Coloured impression on white wove paper. Perf. 11½.

This stamp reminds one very much of the first issue of the Mazagan-Morocco service, which seems to point to it being simply an imitation.

20 centimes ... .. red.

This service is said to have been suppressed in the following year by the Sultan, who established his own service between these two towns. Whether this is correct, I have no means of proving. The probability is that the Sultan was desirous of reaping the benefits accruing from the postal service. His service was, however, bad and unreliable, because already in 1895 we find another private service in full swing, with a new set of stamps, which are engraved and nicely printed. The spelling of the name of the capital "Marrakesch" hints that Germans had something to do with the introduction of this service, as Marrakesh is the German spelling for Morocco.

July, 1895.

Mosque with mountain in background, surmounted by rising sun in a double upright rectangular. On the left, "MOGADOR"; on the right, "MARRAKESCH"; at the top and below the design, Arabic inscriptions; and in the bottom label, centimos or peseta; in the upper corners, six-pointed stars; and in the lower corners, figures of value. Coloured impression on white wove paper. Perf. 13.

|            |     |     |                     |
|------------|-----|-----|---------------------|
| 5 centimos | ... | ... | pale green, olive.  |
| 10 "       | ... | ... | light to dark rose. |
| 15 "       | ... | ... | ultramarine.        |
| 50 "       | ... | ... | dark brown.         |
| 1 peseta   | ... | ... | reddish brown.      |

1896. Provisional issue.

The 15c. ultramarine value, surcharged in blue and in black, with 10 centimos in two lines. Perf. 13.

(a.) Surchage: 10, 5mm. high; centimos, 16mm. long.

10 centimos on 15 centimos, dark blue on ultramarine.

10 centimos on 15 centimos, black on ultramarine.

(b.) Surchage: 10, 6mm. high; centimos, 21mm. long.

10 centimos on 15 centimos, black on ultramarine.

1902.

Arabian with mail bag on back, marching; at the back, minaret and mosque; at the top and below the figure, Arabic inscription; on the left, "Mogador"; on the right, "MARRAKESCH"; at the bottom, value in figures and letters. Coloured impression on white wove paper. Perf. 13½.

|            |     |     |               |
|------------|-----|-----|---------------|
| 5 centimos | ... | ... | dark green.   |
| 10 "       | ... | ... | red.          |
| 20 "       | ... | ... | dark blue.    |
| 30 "       | ... | ... | brown-orange. |
| 50 "       | ... | ... | light brown.  |

This service must also have been run by Germans, on account of the spelling of the name of the capital.

LINE III. TANGIERS AND FEZ.

The distance is about 175 miles.

Charles Gautsch & Cie., the representatives of the branch house of the Parisian store, "Le Printemps," owned by Jaluzot & Cie, applied in 1892 to the authorities for the permission to institute a private postal service between Tangiers, where the branch was established, and Fez, the second capital of Morocco. A regular service by the English had existed for some years, but complaints were made that this service was slow and too infrequent. The authorities gave the permission, and in order to compete with the English service, special efforts were made. A bi-weekly service was instituted, relays were established, so that the entire distance of 175 miles could be done in three days. The permission was, however, to expire at the end of the year, and the regular official French service was to commence on January 1st, 1893.

Tangier or Tangiers (Latin, Tingis), a seaport on the Straits of Gibraltar, is the chief commercial town of Morocco. It contains a large mosque, a fort, and the Sultan's palace. All the foreign diplomatic representatives reside there. The town is for the English historically interesting, because in 1662 it was ceded to England as part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza, wife of Charles II., but in 1684 it was given back to Morocco. Population, about 30,000.

Fez, founded in the year 793, is a holy city, and the second capital of Morocco. It is situated inland to a plateau, and surrounded by walls. Old Fez contains the mosques, bazaars, and caravanserais; and New Fez the official buildings, the palace, and the "Mellah," or Jewish

quarter. The most beautiful of the 130 mosques is that of "Bu Ainan"; the largest, the "Kairuin," forming part of the university. The sanctuary of "Mulai Idris," the most holy place in Morocco, contains the tomb of the founder of the city. From 1202-1548, Fez was the capital of an independent kingdom; in the sixteenth century it was conquered and annexed to Morocco. Population, about 140,000, amongst which are 10,000 Jews.

This postal service also served the towns of Larache and Alcazar.

1st July, 1892.

Palms overhanging shield, with large figure of value and sea in background in centre; at the top, "POSTES"; at the bottom, "TANGER-FEZ"; at the sides, Arabic inscriptions; in the upper corners, values. Printed in colours on white and tinted paper. Perf. 11½ and 13½.

|            |     |                      |
|------------|-----|----------------------|
| 5 centimos | ... | pale green on cream. |
| 10 "       | ... | black on pale rose.  |
| 15 "       | ... | blue on white.       |
| 25 "       | ... | black on pale buff.  |
| 50 "       | ... | rose on pale buff.   |
| 1 franc    | ... | olive on pale olive. |
| 5 francs   | ... | lilac on cream.      |

In the 1 franc value there are five varieties, which differ in the distances between the figure 1 and the letter F in the shield. The illustration will clearly show these varieties. These stamps were sold at the French Post Office in Tangiers.

On the 1st of January, 1893, this service was taken over as arranged by the French Post Office; the private stamps, however, could be used until the 1st of April, 1893.

#### LINE IV. FEZ and SEFRO.

*The distance is about 20 miles.*

In chronological order, we now come to a service which is not above suspicion; in fact, many say this service has never existed, and the stamps are the productions of a speculative Frenchman in one of the seaports.

Sefro, or Safra, about 20 miles south of Fez, is a small town with nothing extraordinary to mention. Why a special service should be necessary, I do not understand; and particularly why a stamp of the value of 1 peseta should be created, I do not know. Until we get more proofs I should counsel my readers to consider this service and its stamps as apocryphal.

1894.

Tower, most likely a minaret, in an oval; at the top, a scroll containing the inscription, "SERVICE DE COURRIERS"; at the bottom, in a straight label, the value in figures and letters; in the upper corners, in small circles, 18 on the left, and 94 on the right; in the lower angles, in curved bands, "FEZ" on the left, and "SEFRO" on the right. Coloured impression on white and tinted wove paper. Perf. 11½ and 13.

|          |     |     |                   |
|----------|-----|-----|-------------------|
| 5 cents. | ... | ... | carmine on white. |
| 10 "     | ... | ... | violet on white.  |
| 25 "     | ... | ... | green on white.   |
| 50 "     | ... | ... | orange on white.  |
| 1 peseta | ... | ... | brown on buff.    |

Obliterated specimens exist in plenty, but this does not prove the real existence of the service.

#### LINE V. TANGIERS AND ARZILA.

*The distance is about 27 miles.*

Arzila, or Asila, is a small seaport south of Tangiers, on the Atlantic.

1st December, 1895.

Six-pointed star, formed by two triangles, one inverted, and containing an Arabic inscription in a circle, above which is a scroll with the inscription, "SERVICIO DE CORREOS MARRUECOS"; at the bottom, in a straight label, the value in figures and letters. Coloured impression on white wove paper. Perf. 13.

|            |     |     |             |
|------------|-----|-----|-------------|
| 5 centimos | ... | ... | mauve.      |
| 10 "       | ... | ... | red.        |
| 20 "       | ... | ... | yellow.     |
| 25 "       | ... | ... | dull blue.  |
| 50 "       | ... | ... | grey-brown. |
| 1 peseta   | ... | ... | red-brown.  |
| 2 pesetas  | ... | ... | grey.       |
| 5 "        | ... | ... | pale green. |

To judge by the inscription, it is evident that this service was instituted by some Spanish subject. A correspondent in Tangiers writes that the Spanish Government did so. This is possible, but, for such a short distance, surely 5 peseta stamps were not wanted.

*(To be continued).*

## A Bogey.

We take the following from the *Daily Graphic*:—

"The possibility that Irish Home Rule, if granted, would mean a separate and distinct postal régime for the distressful country, has encouraged various fabricators of bogus stamps to produce a large variety of fancy labels purporting to be Irish postage stamps. One may divide them into two great classes—the Royal and the Republican. The former all have the head of Queen Victoria—at least, I have seen none yet with King Edward's head—and the Republican stamps are almost invariably adorned with the Irish harp, and the inscription 'Irish Republic' or 'Repub. Hiber.' By the way, the inscription of value at foot, 'Three Cents,' is very imperfectly printed, but the mere use of the word 'cents' is sufficient to indicate the probable country of origin. The designer of the Queen's-head type of Irish stamps was evidently bent on doing the thing thoroughly, for he also manufactured specimens inscribed for each separate Irish county—such as Sligo, Wicklow, Meath, Donegal, etc. This was decentralisation with a vengeance, but presumably, very few people have been deceived by these amusing Irish frauds, for they are atrociously printed."



**FOR SALE.****A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION**

of the stamps of the

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**

The owner has placed this very fine collection in our hands for disposal, and arrangements can be made for possible purchasers to view the same here by appointment. It is very strong in the **Triangular Issue**, the most interesting series, and a special point is the **superb condition** of the enormous majority of the specimens. We enumerate some of the gems contained in it.

**1853. PERKINS, BACON & CO. BLUISH PAPER.**

Good range of shades. 1d. and 4d. unused. 1d. used, 69 specimens, including 12 pairs, **6 blocks of 4, 1 block of 8**, mostly in superb condition. 4d., 20 used specimens, including 3 pairs and a **block of 4**.

**1855-58. WHITE PAPER.**

1d., **28 unused specimens**, including 3 pairs and 2 blocks of 4; 37 used specimens, including 8 pairs and **1 block of 4, the latter with red postmark**.

4d., **11 unused specimens**, including 2 blocks of 4; 139 used copies in various shades, with numerous pairs and blocks, including a **block of 8 with red postmark**.

6d. lilac, reddish lilac, slate lilac and purple, **14 unused specimens**, mostly very fine, including 3 on *bleuté*, and a pair of the lilac shade, rare thus: 53 used specimens, including **6 pairs and a block of 4** in a remarkable series of shades, also several specimens of the "worn plate" variety.

1s. yellow green, **4 unused specimens**; 29 used specimens, including **7 pairs and a block of 4**.

1s. dark green, 5 unused specimens, including 2 pairs; 22 used specimens, including a pair, **block of 4**, and on original cover.

**1861. PROVISIONAL ISSUE.**

**A very fine lot.** 4 specimens of the rare 1d. brick-red shade, and **23 specimens** of the carmine shade, including **2 pairs and blocks of 3 and 4**, the latter on original cover and in superb condition.

4d. light blue, **a fine unused specimen and 23 used specimens, including 3 pairs**; one pair and several singles being on original covers.

4d. medium and dark blue, **10 fine used copies in various shades.**

**1d. ERROR.**

**A superb specimen, with fine margins.**

**1863. PRINTED BY DE LA RUE & CO.**

1d. carmine red, unused, in **blocks of 8, pairs, etc.** 1d. carmine red, used, **block of 4, pair, etc.**

1d. brown red, unused and used, in blocks, pairs, etc.

4d. blue, **24 unused specimens**, including blocks, pairs, etc., and a superb specimen of the "worn plate" variety; 76 used specimens in various shades, including blocks, etc.

6d. bright mauve, 13 unused specimens, including **blocks and pairs**; 15 used specimens, including **block of 4** and 2 pairs.

1s. pale yellow green, unused, in pairs.

1s. emerald green, 3 unused pairs and **11 used specimens, including a pair.**

**VARIETY, WATERMARK, CROWN AND C.C.**

**A mint pair of the 1d.**

**THE RECTANGULAR ISSUES.**

These are very complete, including many pairs and blocks unused. The following may be noted: 5s. C.C. 2 unused specimens; the errors "THE.EE" and "PENCB." The short figure "3" on threepence inverted, unused; **the error "One Half-enny,"** 4 used specimens of the 5s. C.A., including a pair and numerous other scarce varieties. The Mafeking issues are also present.

The Price for the entire Collection is **£1,600** at which figure it is a desirable acquisition for an earnest Collector.

# BRIGHT'S STAMP MARKET

FOR THE PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE OF  
**COLLECTORS' DUPLICATES.**

We are open to purchase any Stamps of which we may be short of, requiring to make up Sets, etc., at HALF OUR CATALOGUE PRICES, providing the following rules are observed :

- 1.—All Stamps must be mounted on sheets, etc., the Stamps of each Country to be together, in alphabetical order and grouped in Continents.
  - 2.—Above each Stamp our **current Catalogue number and the Catalogue price** must be marked. No other marks should be made.
  - 3.—All Stamps must be in good condition, and if unused, with gum, unless issued otherwise. Copies without gum, but otherwise fine, may be purchased if marked at a lower rate. Current or lately current unused Stamps are accepted at face value. **It is waste of time to send defective or dirty specimens.**
  - 4.—Only Stamps catalogued above 1d. to be sent.
  - 5.—Not less than 12 Stamps should be sent at one time.
  - 6.—Postage for return, and registration if necessary, must accompany the selection, or same will be deducted from remittance.
- N.B.—All selections will be returned as soon as examined, together with remittance for Stamps retained, and, if possible, within one week of receipt. *Strict attention to above rules will increase purchases.*

We do not bind ourselves to take any or all that are sent, but a fair selection will generally result in sales. *Better Sales will result from a selection containing a fair assortment of a few countries, rather than a few specimens from many countries.*

As in many cases Collectors will prefer to purchase other Stamps from us so as to increase their collections rather than receive cash for their duplicates, we are prepared in these cases to credit them with an increase of 10 per cent. upon the net amount of Stamps we retain from their selections. A list of the Stamps required in payment **must be sent at the same time as the selection**, giving our Catalogue numbers, and stating whether used or unused, or cheapest. It is advisable to send an alternative list in case we are short of any items.

## **SPECIAL NOTICE.**

Special attention is drawn to the fact that we have not instituted this new departure in anticipation of receiving rare varieties at the price of ordinary issues. We take all varieties of Watermark, Perforation, Shade, Type, Paper, etc., as listed in our Catalogue.

# WE DESIRE TO PURCHASE

the following Stamps according to the rules  
of our Stamp Market.

Nos. given are those of the 7th Edition Catalogue.

**MODENA.** Unused, 1, 1a, 2, 4, 5, 26 to 31, 36.

Used, 1a, 2, 4, 6, 26 to 31, 34 to 36.

Also Errors of Lettering, etc.

**MONACO.** Unused, 2 to 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 22 to 206.

Used, 1 to 15, 17 to 206.

**PARMA.** Unused, 1, 3 to 9, 11 to 18.

Used, 1 to 4, 6 to 9, 12 to 18.

**ROMAGNA.** Unused, 1 to 8. Used, All.

**ROMAN STATES.** Unused, 1a, 2, 2a, 5a, 6 to 8, 9a to 24, 26, 28a to 29a, 31 to 35.

Used, 1, 2 to 4a, 5b to 18, 20 to 22a, 24 to 26, 28a to 29a, 31, 32, 34, 35.

**SAN MARINO.** Unused, 3, 4, 6 to 22, 26 to 57.

Used, All.

And Varieties of the Surcharges, including large Blocks.

**TUSCANY.** Unused, 1 to 22, 24 to 51.

Used, 1 to 8, 11 to 13, 16 to 18, 21, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32, 34, 40, 46, 51.

**NAPLES.** Unused, All. Used, 1, 2, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17.

**SICILY.** Used and Unused, All.

**NAPLES and SICILY.** Unused, 29 to 31, 33 to 41.

Used, All.

# MALTA.

| Cat. No.  |                        | UNUSED.<br>s. d. | USED.<br>s. d. | Cat. No.  |                                      | UNUSED.<br>s. d. | USED.<br>s. d. |
|---|------------------------|------------------|----------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| <b>1860—No Watermark.</b>   |                        |                  |                | <b>Watermarked  and CC.</b>            |                                      |                  |                |
| <b>Perforated 14.</b>   |                        |                  |                |   |                                      |                  |                |
| 1   | ½ penny buff...        | 22 6             | 25 0           | 18  | 2 shillings and 6 pence<br>olive ... | 3 3              | 2 6            |
| 2   | ½ " " on bluish        | 45 0             | 50 0           | 19  | 10 shillings deep blue               | 12 0             | —              |
| <b>1863—4.</b>  |                        |                  |                | <b>1901.</b>  |                                      |                  |                |
| <b>Watermarked  and CC.</b>        |                        |                  |                |   |                                      |                  |                |
| 3   | ½ penny buff...        | 15 0             | 12 0           | 20  | 1 farthing brown ...                 | 0 1              | 0 1            |
| 4   | ½ " yellow ...         | 2 6              | 1 0            | 21  | 1 " red brown                        | 0 1              | 0 1            |
| 5   | ½ " golden yellow      | 15 0             | —              | <b>1902.</b>  |                                      |                  |                |
| 5a  | ½ " brown orange       | 25 0             | 15 0           | 22  | 1 penny on 2½d. blue                 | 0 2              | 0 2            |
| <b>Perforated 12½.</b>  |                        |                  |                | 23  | 1 " " " error " PNNEY "              | 4 0              | —              |
| 6   | ½ penny buff...        | 4 0              | 6 0            | <b>1902—Watermarked  and CA.</b>       |                                      |                  |                |
| 6a  | ½ " yellow buff...     | 20 0             | —              | 24  | ½ penny green ...                    | 0 1½             | 0 1            |
| <b>1884—Perforated 14 × 12½</b>   |                        |                  |                | 25  | 1 " red and black...                 | 0 2½             | 0 1            |
| 7   | ½ penny buff...        | 12 6             | 2 0            | 26  | 2 " mauve and green                  | 0 8              | 0 4            |
| <b>1882—Watermarked  and CA.</b> |                        |                  |                | 27  | 2½ " blue and brown                  | 0 9              | 0 4            |
| <b>Perforated 14.</b>   |                        |                  |                | 28  | 3 " grey and mauve                   | 0 4              | 0 3            |
| 8   | ½ penny yellow buff... | 1 0              | 1 3            | 29  | 4 " black and brown                  | 0 9              | 0 6            |
| <b>1885.</b>  |                        |                  |                | 30  | 1 shilling grey & violet             | 3 0              | 1 6            |
| 9   | ½ penny green ...      | 0 1½             | 0 1            | <b>1904—5.</b>  |                                      |                  |                |
| 9a  | ½ " yellow green       | 0 2              | 0 1            | <b>Watermarked Multiple  and CA.</b> |                                      |                  |                |
| 10  | 1 " rose...            | 2 0              | 0 8            | 31  | ¼ penny red brown                    | 0 0½             | 0 0½           |
| 10a   | 1 " carmine ...        | 0 3              | 0 1            | 32  | ½ " green ...                        | 0 1              | 0 1            |
| 11  | 2 " grey ...           | 0 5              | 0 5            | 33  | 1 " red and black...                 | 0 3              | 0 1            |
| 12  | 2½ " blue ...          | 1 6              | 0 1½           | 34  | 2 " mauve and green                  | 0 3              | 0 3            |
| 12a   | 2½ " bright blue...    | 0 5              | 0 1½           | 35  | 2½ " blue and brown                  | 0 4              | 0 3            |
| 13  | 4 " brown ...          | 0 8              | 0 4            | 36  | 4 " black and brown                  | 0 6              | 0 6            |
| 14  | 1 shilling lilac ...   | 2 0              | 1 3            | 37  | 4½ " brown ...                       | 0 7              | 0 6            |
| <b>1886—Watermarked  and CC.</b> |                        |                  |                | 38  | 5 " red ...                          | 0 8              | 0 6            |
| 15  | 5 shillings rose ...   | 6 6              | 6 0            | 39  | 1 shilling grey & violet             | 1 4              | 0 9            |
| <b>1899—Watermarked  and CA.</b> |                        |                  |                | <b>1907.</b>  |                                      |                  |                |
| 16  | 4½ pence brown ...     | 1 3              | 0 8            | 40  | 1 penny carmine ...                  | 0 2              | 0 1            |
| 17  | 5 " red...             | 1 9              | 0 6            |   |                                      |                  |                |

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# THE Philatelic Adviser

## AND Stamp Market Journal.

Edited by E. W. WETHERELL, A.R.C.S., F.G.S.

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JUNE 25TH, 1908.

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### Editorial Notes.

Collectors and dealers the  
**Death of** world over, and, in fact,  
**M. Moens.** everyone who is interested  
in Philately in any way, will  
hear with great regret of the passing away  
of the great French dealer, and one of  
the most prominent of Philatelic authors.  
This year has seen the death of two great  
French Philatelists, for it is but a few  
weeks ago we deplored the death of  
M. Maury. Moens was nearly 75 years  
of age, he was an early pioneer of, and a  
great personality in, Philately.

\* \* \*

**The Stamp** The Juniors, as usual, are to  
**Lover.** the fore, this time with a  
new journal, free to mem-  
bers of the *J.P.S.* With  
Mr. F. J. Melville in the Editorial chair  
it is needless to say that it is good, for it  
cannot help itself. It is full of all sorts of  
fine things, including a reference list of  
the "Inter-insular" 1d. Bahamas, which  
we refer to in another column. We wish  
the *S.L.* every success.

\* \* \*

**The Event** On June 3rd, the Post-  
**of** master General announced  
**the Month.** that on and after the first  
of October next the letter  
rate between Great Britain  
and the United States would be reduced

from 2½d. to 1d. per ounce—another step  
towards Universal Penny Postage.

It is not so long ago since the postage  
to India was 4d., reduced to 2½d., and  
then to 1d. The 24 cents United States  
stamps were commoner in England than  
in the States, as that value was generally  
used to prepay letters to the United  
Kingdom. For many years the 5 cent  
stamp has done duty, and now it is to  
be reduced to 2c., a very big step in the  
right direction—one on which the Govern-  
ment will not lose (after a short period),  
and which will confer a great boon on  
the public of both countries. This is the  
greatest move in the right direction since  
the inauguration of Colonial penny  
postage in 1897, a scheme which Australia  
adopted only as recently as 1905.

If there is one country in the world  
with which communication should be at  
as low a rate as possible it is the United  
States, with which we have the nearest  
blood relationship, and everything which  
tends towards intercommunication of  
ideas, business, etc., is of the greatest  
advantage. Let us hope that foreign  
countries will soon fall into line, and adopt  
another of the great schemes evolved by  
the Anglo-Saxon mind.

\* \* \*

**The** All work and no play is  
**Holidays.** supposed to have a not  
altogether advantageous  
effect upon the health of

one John. At this time of the year the majority of collectors lay aside their treasures and are more intent upon trains (the *A.B.C.* catalogue for a short period gives place to its name-sake of the time-table persuasion), and one hears the expression "Haven't looked at a stamp for months" when the bronzed tourist returns to town. Why? Why not take the collection, or part of it, and occupy some of those evenings, which are not as fine as they might be, with Philately? There are wet days on every holiday, and, as a spiteful foreigner once said the Sun was so busy with never setting on the British Empire that it had no time to show itself in England. So why not take the stamps away, and occupy such dull days as occur with your favourite pursuit?

\* \* \*

**Cheap Postage.** The Id. postage of the British Empire is frequently cited as the embodiment of low rating, but the 3 pie (one farthing) post card (including the card), which is available from Aden to Mandalay, must surely be the cheapest means of communication in the world.



## Philatelic Literature.

Curiously enough it was only last month that we made mention, under this title, of some of the atrocious American stamp "rags" of a few years ago. Now we have received a much more pretentious looking affair from over the Water, and, moreover, it is in its second volume. We searched in vain for anything of importance relating to stamps (except a page and a quarter of New Issues). There is a leader by Mr. Robert E. Ramsay, who writes on Philatelic Fickleness, and we glean the following gems:—

"The thousands of dealers who forge their way into buyers prospective and then drop out."

We have heard of forgery-mongers, but did not know that there were thousands of *dealers* who *forge* their way into anything, and we are at a loss to know what sort of a wild fowl a "buyers prospective" may be.

"The numberless mass of collectors who are buying, exchanging and *trading*" (the italics are ours) to-day as if their whole soul depended on it and to-morrow—the album gone and forgotten, or in these flying days of the twentieth century—the Auction Route."

"Whole soul depended on it and to-morrow" is a very fine piece of writing.

"He gets out on a limb and then saws off." This is also fine.

But the really great literary effort is made by a "Minor Poet" who actually perpetrates the following:—

"And by Easter if you keep this up,  
Your collection will have grown apace,  
So pass by the flowing cup,  
And acquire more stamps and more grace."

Can anybody scan the last line? The "Poet's" ignorance of metre is exceeded only by his questionable taste.

The definition of doggerel is "a form of writing which is on an unworthy subject and has bad rhyming and bad metre." There is a great deal of difference between jingle and doggerel. Neither of them is poetry; the former is often amusing and pleasing to the ear, but the latter is always bad in every way. Unfortunately the word "doggerel" is wrongly used for "jingle" by many people.

We may mention the first line of the "Poem!"

"The poet has had quite a rest."

The author will do well not to disturb his slumbers.

There is another verse which we really cannot refrain from noting as it is almost as weird as the other:—

"So here is the wonderful thought  
That every collector should think:  
For each ten cent. stamp he has bought  
He has denied himself a drink."

Oh, isn't it dreadful, that last line!!

When the "Mikado" invented those little fancy punishments for various offences he forgot one class. We would suggest:—

The amateur scribe who dabbles in ink,  
And worries with senseless rot,  
Should be sent to Chicago, with "copy" a cargo,  
And buried alive in the lot.



Many collectors find a difficulty in procuring that which fulfils their idea of an ideal Stamp Mount. Our publishers inform us that their "A 1" Quality is everything that can be desired. They peel easily and yet adhere sufficiently. They are coated with pure gum Arabic, have absolutely no deleterious effect upon the stamps to which they are affixed, and the gum is tasteless. They also inform us that the licking of this pure gum is extremely beneficial to the operator, and that in several instances members of their staff have distinctly gained in weight after a prolonged course of this kind, and, as Mr. Weller says, have "swelled wisely." Moral: All thin people should use the "A 1" Stamp Mounts.

## Some Stamp Studies.

BY THE EDITOR.

### (1).—The 1870 Issue of Spain.

(Continued from page 95.)

I do not propose to afflict my readers with a complete list of all the dots and dashes noticeable on the individual stamps, so will merely list those constant and well-marked varieties which are very distinct.

#### The 1 Mil<sup>a</sup> de E<sup>o</sup>. *Left pane.*

The stamp which distinguishes this pane from the right-hand one is the fourth stamp in the tenth vertical row, *i.e.*, No. 40 in the pane. This is practically a catalogue variety, for there is no stop after the "1."

The following are the less prominent varieties:—

- No. 3. Vertical stroke of "1" thinned near the top.
- No. 8. Two dots in place of a stroke under the "O" of "E<sup>o</sup>," two dots instead of a dash under "A" of "Mil<sup>a</sup>," and top stroke "E" broken.
- No. 9. A lenticular stroke under "O" of "E<sup>o</sup>."
- No. 10. A single dot under "O" of "E<sup>o</sup>," defective stop after "1."
- No. 19. Defect under "M" of "Mil."
- No. 21. Comunicaciones.
- No. 25. Thickening over "ICA" of "Comunicaciones."
- No. 38. Inner oval broken under "N" of "Comunicaciones."
- No. 40. No stop after "1"
- No. 49. Large break in the "O" of "Comunicaciones."
- No. 53. "O" broken at bottom.
- No. 55. Flaw under "A" of "Comunicaciones."
- No. 62. Top stroke of "E" broken."
- No. 64. Defective stop after "1."
- No. 65. Defective middle stroke to "E" of "E<sup>o</sup>."
- No. 68. Stroke under "O" broken, no top stroke to "E" of "Comunicaciones," badly-shaped second "C," and flaw over the "O."
- No. 70. Spot under "D" of "De."
- No. 71. Short "IL" of "Mil," and defective top stroke to "E" of "E<sup>o</sup>."
- No. 80. Stroke under "O" broken, and top left-hand corner point broken off.
- No. 87. Defective stop after "1."
- No. 91. Thick "1."
- No. 100. Short top stroke to "E" of "E<sup>o</sup>."

Of these No. 68 is a very badly flawed stamp, the missing top stroke to the "E" being very noticeable.

No. 71 is also a clearly marked variety, the "I" and "L" both being broken off at the top.

All the above variations are, I believe, quite constant: that is to say, they are constant for all the different printings which I have examined. Practically every stamp on the pane shows some small blemish, but it would be very tedious to list them. I think, however, that Nos. 8, 40, 68 and 71 should be sought for, as they are so noticeable, and No. 40, as already mentioned, is as worthy of catalogue rank as some of the minor varieties listed in other countries.

(To be continued.)

## New Issues and Discoveries.

We gladly welcome from our readers early copies of any new issues, varieties, etc., that they may receive or discover. Any sent to us will be fully described and their source acknowledged in the following columns. They should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, and marked "New Issues" on the envelope. Not only adhesive stamps, but envelopes, postcards, etc., may be sent. The cost of postage will be remitted when specimens are returned, or we will purchase if so desired. We are also glad to receive new issues and provisionals in quantity from correspondents abroad, and will pay a commission on same, large or small, according to the scarcity or otherwise, or whether the correspondent requires cash or the amount to be placed to the credit of his account.

**Great Britain.**—Mr. S. Chapman has shown us a Stamped-to-order Wrapper with the 2½d. stamp of the Queen's head issue impressed upon it.

Wrappers stamped to order.

Head of Queen Victoria.

2½ pence, ultramarine.

**Austria.**—We illustrate the Newspaper Stamps chronicled in April.



We have received a Provisional Letter Card, this being the 10 heller Letter Card, with stamp at right. To this has been added, at the left, the Austrian coat of arms, and underneath it the new value, "11 h.," in the same colour as the stamp.

Letter Card.

Provisional Issue.

11h. on 10h., carmine on grey-green.

**Belgium.**—The *Monthly Circular* announces the issue of the Unpaid Letter 5c. in yellow-green.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.

5 centimes, yellow-green.

In our April number we were led into chronicling the current 20, 35c., and 2 francs with the new type Sunday label, as for the low values. We find that in the new design, issued in 1905-6, this was the type adopted, and that we have chronicled what already appears in the Catalogue.

In reference to our note in the May number, we are now informed that the stamps overprinted "CHINE" are to be issued. When we receive them they shall be duly chronicled.

**Bermuda.**—We understand from *Meheel's Weekly*, that the current ½d. and 1d. stamps have been issued in single colours.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Ordinary paper.

½ penny, green. 1 penny, carmine.

**British South Africa Co.**—We now give the colours of the new values noted last month.

3 pence, pink. 10 shillings, blue-green.  
3 shillings, deep violet. 2 pounds, red-brown.

**Canada.**—A correspondent sends us some common stamps of this Dominion for exchange, amongst which are some hideous productions, purporting to be a special issue for Labrador. These labels are crude imitations of the 5c. Newfoundland seal, and are issued by an American Trading Company. They bear the inscription "U.S.A. POSTAGE U.S.A.," which is probably nonsense, as it appears that letters require a Canadian 2c. stamp in addition for prepayment of postage.

**Chili.**—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* list two varieties of surcharges in the Provisional issues. They should appear in the Catalogue as follows:—

Double surcharge, one inverted.

74a. 10 centavos on 30c. No. 58.

Double surcharge.

81b. 5 centavos, red.

**Colombia.**—In the second volume of the Catalogue we list the "Cubiertas" of this country, and we have grave doubts whether they should not be removed to the first volume, as, notwithstanding their size, they are adhesives. No. 383 is illustrated, and shows date "18—," with "82" written in MS. Mr. S. Chapman has shown us a specimen with the printed date reading "187—."

Date reading "187—."

383a. 50 centavos, red, blue, and yellow.

**Costa Rica.**—The current 5c. Envelope has appeared in a new shade.

Envelope.

Current type. New shade.

5c., yellow-brown.

**Crete.**—*Der Briefmarken Zeitung* lists new cards as being issued for this Island.

Post Cards.

10l., carmine on buff. 10 + 10l., carmine on buff.

**Danish West Indies.**—*Meheel's Weekly* chronicles a new Post Card for these Islands, the stamp bearing the portrait of King Frederick.

Post Card.

10 cents, carmine on buff.

**Falkland Islands.**—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* announces that a correspondent has sent them the current penny value in a deeper colour, and watermarked "Multiple Crown and CA upright instead of sideways, as heretofore." They go on to say, "We do not make any difference between sideways and upright watermarks in our catalogue." As, however, in the Falkland Islands' list in their catalogue they already give the one penny claret *single CA watermark both upright and sideways*, the above remark hardly seems to be correct.

Watermark, Multiple Crown and CA, upright.

1 penny, red.

**Finland.**—Mr. S. Chapman has shown us a variety of the Card 1888-1889, with *twelve pearls*



at each side of crown. We therefore list—

Twelve Pearls at each side of Crown.

40a ... 9 ... 10 pennia, rose.  
40b ... 10 ... 10 + 10 " "

**France.**—*Offices in China.* Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us some of a new issue, 1c. to 50c., for these post offices, the usual overprint being made on the current Indo-China stamps. Each post office has its separate series. In the

|            |          |               |
|------------|----------|---------------|
| TCHONGKING | HOI-HAO  | KOUANG-TCHÉOU |
| 花銀四厘       | 花銀四厘     | 花銀四厘          |
| PAKHOI     | MONGTSEU | CANTON        |
| 花銀四厘       | 花銀四厘     | 五分            |

above values the town name is at head of overprint. *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* also lists the higher values from 75c. to 10 francs, but on these values the town name is at the foot of the overprint.

Overprint in blue on the 10c. and 50c., and in carmine on the remainder.

|                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1c., brown.       | 35c., olive green. |
| 2c., light brown. | 40c., pale brown.  |
| 4c., blue.        | 50c., carmine.     |
| 5c., green.       | 75c., orange.      |
| 10c., red.        | 1f., lake.         |
| 15c., violet.     | 2f., green.        |
| 20c., violet.     | 5f., blue.         |
| 25c., blue.       | 10f., violet.      |
| 30c., brown.      |                    |

We understand that there will shortly be issued a stamp of the value of 45c., to complete the sets.

*Offices in the Levant.* *Mekeel's Weekly* states that the 15c. Letter Card for these offices has been overprinted for Alexandria, Port Said and Crete, converting it into 10c. The new permanent 10c. Letter Card has also appeared.

Letter Cards.

10c. on 15c., orange on grey. 10c., rose on grey.

**German South-West Africa.**—Mr. Schachne sends us a Post Card which was issued in the above territory for use by the Bavarian troops



engaged in the expedition against the rebellious Hottentots. The card measures 5½ in. by 3½ in., and we show a reduced illustration.

Post Card

For use of the Bavarian troops.

Black on buff (no value).

**Gibraltar.**—A new variety has appeared here, and we therefore list

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Surface-coated paper.

6 pence, lilac and violet.

**Greece.**—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* lists some further varieties of perforated Greek stamps as follows:—

1891. Perforated 11½.

20l., blue. 60l., green.

30l., brown. 80l., rose.

The 60l. is the Paris print.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.

Type 11. Perforated 10, 11 by 12, 13.

10l., green and black.

**Grenada.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us a new value in the "Ship" type.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Surface-coated paper.

3 pence, purple on yellow.

**Guatemala.**—We have received three Provisionals issued by this Republic, from which it appears that the authorities are either short of low values or short of money, most probably the latter,

1908

UN 1 UN

CENTAVO

and that this is an easy way of raising fresh revenue. We illustrate one, which is typical of the remaining two.

Surcharged.

1c. on 10c. in black.

6c. on 20c. in black.

2c. on 12½c. in carmine.

**Holland.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* states that the 2½c. Post Card has been issued with the face divided for correspondence, but without further change.

Post Card.

Face divided for correspondence.

2½c., green on greenish.

**Leeward Islands.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the receipt of a new variety from these Islands.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Surface-coated paper.

3 pence, lilac and black.

**Mexico.**—Mr. S. Chapman has shown us the 10c. blue and orange with "OFICIAL" overprint inverted.

Official Stamps: Overprint inverted.

10 centavos, blue and orange.

**Montserrat.**—From various sources we learn of the issue of further varieties for this Colony.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Surface-coated Paper.

3 pence, orange and purple. 2 shilling, green and orange.  
6 " black and olive brown. 2½ " " and black.

The two latter are sent to us by Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co.

**New South Wales.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the current Post Cards with face divided for correspondence.

## Post Cards.

Face divided for correspondence.

1 penny, red on buff. 1d. + 1d., red on buff.

The Letter Card has also been changed, the two upper lines of instructions on the back having disappeared.

## Letter Card.

Inscription altered.

1½ pence, orange on grey.

The *Australian Philatelist* reports the discovery, by Mr. W. A. Hull, of the 3d. diadem on N. S. W. paper, watermark type 1, and perforated 11. Six copies only were found in a parcel of 350. This will be No. 103A in the Catalogue.

Watermark Crown over N. S. W. Type 1,  
Perforated 11.

3 pence, yellow-green.

**New Zealand.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the current 6d. in the new perforation.

Perforated 14 by 13½.

6 pence, rose carmine.

*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* also lists the £1 Postal Fiscal overprinted "OFICIAL" in black vertically.

## Official Stamp.

1 pound, rose.

**Nicaragua.**—*Meheel's Weekly* announces the receipt of further Provisionals from this Republic, as follows:—

## Surcharged in black.

10c. on 2c. ... "American" print.  
10c. on 4c. ... "Waterlow" "  
15c. on 1c. ... " "

## Surcharged in red.

35c. on 6c. ... "American" print.

Our publishers have found in their stock some specimens of the 15c. on 1c., green "American" print, No. 236 in the Catalogue, but reading upwards. This will be No. 297a.

## Surcharge reading upwards.

15c. on 1c. ... "American" print.

**Paraguay.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co. send us the current 2c. in a new colour, and *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* announces a similar change in the 1c.

The *Monthly Journal* announces two more of the 5c. Provisionals.

*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* also gives further variations. We append complete list:—

## Surcharge inverted.

55a. 10 centavos on 15c., orange.

## Double surcharge.

55b. 10 centavos on 15c., orange.

## Surcharge inverted.

121. 5 centavos on 2c., red.

Variety: Bar of surcharge omitted.

5 centavos, dull blue.

This is the surcharge chronicled in April.

Current Type. Change of colours.

1c., rose carmine. 2c., rose carmine.

## New Provisionals.

5c. on 20c., green. 5c. on 20c., purple.

Official Stamps. Change of colours.

1c., vermilion. 5c., greenish blue.

**Persia.**—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* states that the colours of the three high values we listed in April are as follows:—

10 krans, pink. 30 krans, blackish purple.  
20 " black.

**Peru.**—This Republic has issued an Express Letter Stamp, using the current 10c. ordinary stamp, and overprinting it "Expreso."

Express Letter Stamp.

Overprinted "Expreso," diagonally, in black.

10c., black (No. 159a).

**Philippines.**—We have received some stationery from these Islands, and others are chronicled by *Der Philatelist*. The designs are similar in style to the lately-issued envelopes of the U.S.A.

## Envelopes.

2 cents, dark green (Rizal).

4 " , red (McKinley).

## Official Envelope.

4 cents, red (McKinley).

## Wrapper.

2 cents, dark green (Rizal).

**Queensland.**—In our February number we listed the 5s. on the paper with new watermark querying whether it was lithographed. We have now received a supply and find that the stamp is lithographed.

In a parcel of used stamps received from this Colony we find some specimens of the 1s. value in a decidedly violet shade. This should be added to the Catalogue as No. 195a.

Watermark Crown over "Q."

1 shilling, violet.

**Russia.**—*For use in China.* Two more values have received the necessary overprint for use in these Post Offices.

15 kopeck, blue and violet, in blue.

25 kopeck, lilac and green, in red.

**St. Vincent.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us the 2d. value in the new "Arms" type.



New Type. Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.  
2 pence, yellow.

**Salvador.**—The remainder of the current Envelopes have received the overprint of "1908," thus completing the series.

## Envelopes.

Overprinted "1908" in black.

2 centavos, carmine. 13 centavos, brown.

3 " yellow.

*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles the receipt of the Provisional as listed in our January number, but the stamp in ultramarine, otherwise No. 53, page 571, in the Catalogue.

Surcharged new value, and Shield Overprint  
in black.

1c. on 5c., ultramarine.

We take the following bodily from *Meehel's Weekly* :—

"Hermann Focke submits a number of varieties of the recent issues of Salvador as follows :"

Provisional Issue of 1907, stamps with head of ex-President Escalon.

1c., 2c. and 3c., with surcharge of "Shield and Anchor" inverted.

3c. with same surcharge double.

Present Issue, stamps with National Palace.

10c., 12c. and 13c., without "Shield and Anchor" surcharge.

1c., green, (a) with surcharge inverted.

(b) surcharge horizontally and vertically.

(c) surcharge double, one inverted.

2c. red, (a) surcharge double horizontally.

(b) surcharge double vertically.

(c) surcharge double diagonally.

3c. yellow, with surcharge double vertically, one inverted.

12c. purple, with surcharge double horizontally.

13c. brown, with surcharge double diagonally.

**Siam.**—A correspondent sends us some of the Provisional stamps noted in our April number, so we now illustrate the overprint.

## Siam.

### Postage

40

### Ticals.

Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us some values of the current issue in new colours and two new values in addition.

Current Type. Centre in first colour.

|                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 2 atts. green.        | 9 atts. blue.        |
| 3 .. slate and purple | 18 .. red and brown. |
| 4 atts. rose.         |                      |

**Southern Nigeria.**—According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, the 1d. Post Card has been overprinted "½," the existing figures and words of value being blocked out.

Post Cards.

½d. on 1d., green on buff.

**Sudan.**—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* chronicles an Express Envelope.

Express Envelope.

Overprinted "EXPRESS" in black.

1 piastre, blue.

**Tasmania.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the receipt of the current 6d. with new perforation.

Watermark Crown and A. Perforated 11.

6 pence, rose-red.

**Turkey.**—The following varieties in the new design are announced by the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* :—

Newspaper Stamp. Black overprint

1 piastre, ultramarine.

Envelopes.

20 paras, rose. 1 piastre, ultramarine.

Post Cards.

|                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 10 paras, green on rose. | 20 paras, carmine on rose. |
| 10 x 10 .. .. .          | 20 x 20 .. .. .            |

We have received a supply of the new issue of adhesives, overprinted for Foreign correspondence. The overprint is smaller than for the preceding issue. All four stamps are perforated 13½ x 12. There is no doubt, therefore, that the ordinary issue exists in other varieties than those given in our April number, the 2 piastre then being listed Perf. 12 only.

**United States.**—*Meehel's Weekly* announces the existence of an Albino print of the current 1c. Envelope.

Envelope.

2c., plain embossing on white.

**Victoria.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the issue of the 2½d. value on the paper with new watermark.

Watermark Crown and A. Perforated 12, 12½  
2½ pence, blue.

**Wurtemberg.**—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* lists another of the Official Stamps on the watermarked paper.

Official Stamp.

Watermark of Lozenges.

50 pfennig, deep marone.

**Zanzibar.**—The new issue noted in our last number has now reached us.



We illustrate the three types, the first doing duty for the 3, 6 and 12, annas the second for the remainder of the "anna" values, and the third for the "rupee" values.

|                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 3 cents, green.   | 1 rupee, green.   |
| 6 .. carmine.     | 2 rupees, purple. |
| 12 .. purple.     | 3 .. ochre.       |
| 15 .. blue.       | 4 .. vermilion.   |
| 25 .. brown.      | 5 .. blue.        |
| 30 .. deep green. |                   |

Envelope.

6 cents, carmine.

Registration Envelope.

12 cents, purple.

Post Cards.

|                     |                           |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 3 cents, green.     | 6 cents, carmine on buff. |
| 3 x 3 cents, green. | 6 x 6 .. .. .             |

Wrappers.

|                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 3 cents, green on buff. | 6 cents, carmine on buff. |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|

## The German Empire.

By C. A. Howes, F.R.P.S.,

In *Meekel's Weekly Stamp News*.

The German Empire is philatelically a most interesting and comprehensive study, for it furnishes material not only as a unit, but also through its component parts, which were in the field as individuals long before national unity was consummated. It may be objected, perhaps, that as the Empire has assimilated these components they need not therefore be considered in this connection. But it may also be remarked that one unit, Bavaria, still retains its independent postal administration; and that another Wurtemberg, only relinquished its own system six years ago. Considered historically and politically, the German Empire was the natural result of the brotherhood of independent states which were of allied race, language, interests and ambitions. Its inception and subsequent history, therefore, can be largely interpreted by a study of these units. In the same way the postal history of the Empire can be better interpreted, particularly in its beginnings, by going back to the pre-Empire period and tracing its development. Let us, then, scan briefly the philatelic conditions among the former independent states of the Empire preparatory to a more detailed study of the Imperial issues.

The first of the German States to adopt the system of prepayment by means of stamps was the Kingdom of Bavaria, on November 1, 1849; and, curiously enough, it is the last one to stay without the fold of the Imperial Postal Service. In 1850 Hanover, Saxony, Prussia and Schleswig-Holstein followed suit. Baden and Wurtemberg began their issues in 1851, and in 1852 we find Brunswick, Oldenburg and the Thurn and Taxis monopoly joining the ranks. In regard to the latter a few words of explanation may not be amiss. As is well known, Thurn and Taxis was not a political division of Germany, but was the designation of a princely house of Austria which held the privilege of operating the postal service of a large part of Germany and Austria. This monopoly dated back to the fifteenth century, and at one time its princes held the title of "Postmaster-General of the German Empire." But various States gradually broke away and established their own postal administrations, so that by the period of which we are treating there were but sixteen of the German States which remained under the Thurn and Taxis system; of these only three later issued stamps of their own—the Hanseatic cities of Hamburg, Bremen and Lübeck.

The stamps of the Thurn and Taxis monopoly, as well as those of Baden and Wurtemberg, were issued under the provisions of the postal convention establishing a German-Austrian postal union, which was dated April 6, 1850. As a consequence each of the three issues bears the inscription "DEUTSCH-OESTR. POSTVEREIN," those of Baden and Wurtemberg adding "VERTRAG V. 6. APRIL 1850" or "Agreement of April 6, 1850." This convention was of much importance, since by it the postal arrangements over a great portion of

central Europe were regulated and uniform rates established.

Bremen broke away from the Thurn and Taxis system in 1855 and established her own administration, and in 1856 Mecklenburg-Schwerin began to issue stamps. In 1859 both Hamburg and Lübeck withdrew from the Thurn and Taxis monopoly and issued their own stamps. Berge-dorf next tried the experiment in 1861, and lastly in 1864 Mecklenburg-Strelitz joined the others. This made sixteen different stamp-issuing entities among the German States.

But various changes were rung upon this list. In the first place the old Deutscher Bund, or Union of German States, was dissolved as a result of the war between Prussia and the Northern States against Austria and the Southern States in 1866. Prussia, victorious, acquired certain territory, including the Kingdom of Hanover and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. This resulted in the suppression of the Hanoverian stamps and the substitution of those of Prussia in that year. The issues of the Duchies, however, remained in use.

Next came the supersession of the stamps of Berge-dorf by those of Hamburg. This small town had been held jointly by Hamburg and Lübeck until 1867, when the latter sold out its interest and the above noted postal change took place. On July 1 of this same year a more important change occurred, as the Thurn and Taxis postal monopoly was on that date ceded to Prussia by the then Prince, in consideration of a sum equal to \$2,000,000. As Prussia was in North Germany, and, therefore, used the *silbergroschen* currency, and as the Southern States served by Thurn and Taxis employed the *kreuzer* currency, it was necessary for Prussia to issue stamps in the latter values for use in South Germany; hence the set of five *kreuzer* values credited to Prussia in 1867.

But the war of 1866 had another important result. It broke up the old Deutscher Bund, which had existed since 1815, and Prussia, having become the most important German State, formed a new union known as the Norddeutscher Bund or North German Confederation. This re-arrangement produced a new postal union as well, for which the stamps labelled NORD-DEUTSCHER POSTBEZIRK or North German Postal District were issued. These appeared on January 1, 1868, and replaced the separate issues of Bremen, Brunswick, Hamburg, Lübeck, the two Mecklenburgs, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein. The only remaining States to have their own issues were Baden, Bavaria and Wurtemberg. From previous considerations in regard to Prussia and its absorption of the Thurn and Taxis monopoly, it is now readily seen why we have two sets of approximately equivalent values in *groschen* and *kreuzer* currency issued by the Confederation.

The next turn of the wheel presents the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, in which all Germany took part under the leadership of Prussia. Beginning in July, the rapid and unvarying successes of the Germans soon gave them French territory to administer. With rare tact for the Teuton, they did not bring their Confederation stamps with them to impose on the subjugated

French population, but prepared a special set of war stamps, with values in French currency and in denominations corresponding to the French stamps up to 25 centimes. These are commonly termed the "Alsace and Lorraine" issue, but this is a misnomer since they were used in all the French territory occupied by the German army, as well as in the two provinces which were the prize of war. Their preparation is interesting, for it seems they were the making visible of the invisible, so to speak. The issues of the North German Confederation, then in use, bore a network on the face printed in invisible ink; if placed in a solution of sulphuretted hydrogen, however, the network will immediately appear in brown. It was the plates for printing this network which were used to print the background of loops that we find on the war stamps. The issue was gazetted on September 6, 1870, and was in use until the fall of 1873.

But other events were transpiring meanwhile. The Germans had invested Paris, and, becoming convinced of the desirability of a stronger national union, which their successes against the French had inspired, they crowned King William of Prussia as Emperor William I. of Germany at Versailles on January 18, 1871, and made the succession hereditary in the Prussian line. The advent of the Empire, which replaced the Confederation and included the Southern States, naturally meant another change in the postage stamps. This occurred on December 15, 1871, when two new sets bearing the legend "DEUTSCHE REICHS POST" superseded the issues of the North German Confederation and the Grand Duchy of Baden. Bavaria and Wurtemberg still retained control of their own postal administrations, but outside of the new Imperial issue no change in postal rates or arrangements took place. This accounts for the two separate sets in the same design, but in *groschen* and *kreuzer* currency for use in the Northern States and Southern States respectively. The two high values, 10 and 30 groschen, were for heavy letters, registered matter and parcels, of which the post undertook the delivery. They were not sold to the public, but were affixed by the postal clerks on such matter when brought to the offices and paid for in cash. This seems to have been the case formerly with many of the higher values issued by the German States, probably on account of the fear of counterfeiting or of cleaning and re-use. In fact Wurtemberg went so far as to print the word "unverkäuflich" (unsalable) in German text on the back of the first issue of 2 mark stamps in 1879. Further instructions concerning these groschen stamps were that they were to be cancelled with pen and ink, which accounts for the scarcity of postmarked copies and the consequent difference in price in the Standard Catalogue.

This first Imperial issue had the arms embossed in the central circle, but they were "provisional" arms, so to speak; that is, the form was tentative and had not been definitely fixed by the Federal Council. The displayed eagle was a somewhat scraggy-looking bird, and the shield upon its breast bore a rather microscopic Prussian eagle. As finally arranged, the Imperial eagle was rounded out into fuller proportions,

and two banderoles or streamers added to the Imperial crown hovering over its head. The shield borne on its breast was enlarged about four times, so as to display to better advantage the Prussian eagle, on whose breast also appears a shield bearing the arms, quartered black and white, of the Hohenzollerns, the family to which the Emperor belongs. The new design was brought into use from the first of June, 1872, but only as the values with the older form of embossing were exhausted. The first issue, therefore, had nominally a life of but six months.

The dual system of currency in the Empire naturally complicated accounts and caused considerable bother, so that in 1875 a unified system was introduced on the decimal basis, 100 *pfennig* equalling one *mark*. The change took place on January 1, 1875, and of course a new series of stamps appeared on that day with values expressed in the altered currency. The lower values had the denomination spelled *pfennige*, but about March, 1880, they began to appear with the spelling *pfennig*. The reason for this was merely one of the German grammar. If a German had three little copper coins in his hand he might say he had "drei pfennige," the final *e* making the plural of *pfennig* when speaking of the number of the coins. But if he were speaking simply of the cost of something—say the 3pf stamp—he would say "drei pfennig," the singular form always being used for denoting an amount. The first set of stamps was therefore in the nature of an error. The 2 mark stamp issued in conjunction with the first set was correct in its designation. It may be also noted that this value, like the previous high values, was not sold to the public.

There is a minor variety in the 25pf stamp of the 1875 issue. The normal type of this design has, in the white band containing the legend, small circles before and after the word DEUTSCHE and after the word POST. In the variety these are solid dots. In the second, or 1880 set, there is a genuine error in the shape of a 3pf imperforate, a sheet of which was distributed by the Leipzig post-office about the beginning of 1885. The 10pf is also listed thus, but whether its claims are as good I cannot say. All values of this second set are to be found printed in aniline colours as well as the ordinary fast colours.

In 1889 new designs were adopted for the values below the 2 marks, and the stamps were issued on October 1st. These stamps were provided with a certificate of genuineness, like their predecessors of the Confederation, printed in an invisible ink. This time the design consists of a crown in the upper left quarter of the stamp, an eagle in both the upper right and lower left quarters, and a post-horn in the lower right quarter. If the stamps be wet with an alkali the design will appear in violet.

Four values of this set are reported in imperforate condition, the 3, 10, 25 and 50 pf. The 10pf may be all right, but it has been proven that the other three values were from sheets delivered by the Imperial Printery to the post-office, but discovered by the latter and turned over to the Postal Museum, from whence they have escaped. They were never issued to the public as far as known. The 10pf of this issue was also counter-

scited in Frankfort-on-the-Main to defraud the post-office. The principal point of distinction is that the eagle's feathers touch the circle in the counterfeit and do not in the genuine.

There is in Germany to-day an interesting personality called Emperor William. There are probably very few things in the Empire that have not come under this august personage's attention or received some mark of his interest. It thus happened finally that the postal issues of the Fatherland came in for their turn. Now Emperor William had formed the mistaken notion, in common with many other less enlightened people, that the Twentieth Century began on January 1, 1900, instead of a year later—and so it had to be, in Germany. To celebrate the event he designed a new set of stamps, taking a bust of "Germania" in a coat of mail and with Imperial crown on her head, or centrepiece. His inspiration is said to have been received at the theatre, where he was much impressed with the impersonation of Germania by a young actress. His Majesty therefore commanded that she should serve as the model for the personification of the nation on his new stamps.

The stamps were issued, as stated, on January 1, 1900, though some values did not appear until later. The *mark* values were much more pretentious than anything hitherto attempted by Germany, being larger, of more elaborate design, and line engraved on copper by Prof. Wilhelm Rose of the Imperial Printery. The 1 mark shows an imposing picture of the new Imperial post-office in Berlin, wherein is located the famous Postal Museum. The 2 mark is from a painting by Anton von Werner, an allegory typifying the union of North and South Germany under the Imperial crown. The two sections are represented by two warrior heroes of ancient Germany, clasping hands and burying the old ill-will of the race. In the background at the left are seen the Alps with the Rhine at their base, and likewise at the right is the Baltic Sea with the cliffs of the Island of Rügen—the limits of the united Fatherland—while above the representatives of North and South hovers the Goddess of Victory holding aloft the Imperial crown which sheds its lustre over all. At the bottom is the legend: "Be united, united, united!"

The 3 mark stamp is from a painting by W. Pape, representing the unveiling of the statue of Emperor William I. in Berlin. The memorial to the first Kaiser included not only the equestrian statue but a magnificent setting in the form of a peristyle, a portion of which can be seen in the background. In the foreground plainly appears Emperor William II., on his black charger, and immediately behind him the Empress. This memorial was dedicated on April 3, 1897, in the midst of pageants and ceremonies almost unequalled for splendour and enthusiasm. The date above the picture, "22 March," was the birthday of Emperor William I.

The 5 mark stamp is taken from another painting of Pape's, representing Emperor William II. delivering an address on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Empire, January 19, 1896. The moment is chosen when the Emperor placed his right hand upon the flag of the First Regiment

of the Guards, and ended the discourse which he addressed to the princes and representatives of the people by these words: "One Empire, one People, one God!" The engraving contains no less than fifty-one figures, the features of a large number being quite distinct.

For varieties this issue furnishes several. The 10pf as before is known imperforate. The pfennig values printed at more than one operation, viz., the 25, 30, 40, 50 and 80, at first had the word REICHSPOST in a larger, thick type which was considered to fill up the bottom label of the design too much. All subsequent printings, therefore, had this word in a smaller, thinner type which fitted into the space better. I believe the first variety was not supposed to have been issued, but like many other "rejected dies" some of them got out. The 5 mark stamp also comes in two varieties of frame. The first is distinguished by thicker figures in the upper corners and the serifs on the M that is enclosed scarcely noticeable. The re-drawn frame has slightly thinner figures with pronounced serifs on the enclosed M, and the O in GOTT in the bottom inscription is shorter than the other letters. All the mark stamps are known perforated 11½ instead of the usual 14, but these are merely proofs.

One other quasi-official variety is much esteemed by German collectors. This is the 5pf cut in halves vertically and each half surcharged in violet by a handstamp 3PF in block letters, about 3-16 inch high. This was due to a shortage of 3pf. stamps on H. I. M's. Ship *Vineta*, and was used about May, 1901, three hundred copies of the 5pf being so treated, it is said.

The Kingdom of Wurtemberg was finally won over to the Imperial post and agreed to join on April 1, 1902; but it made one condition, that the inscription on the stamps should be changed from REICHSPOST (Imperial Post) to DEUTSCHES REICH (German Empire), and this was done. The new stamps, differing practically only in this respect from the former, were issued on March 20, 1902, for use from April 1, and the former series became obsolete on the latter date, though they could be exchanged for the new ones until June 30.

As soon as issued it was discovered that the new 3pf stamp had an error which occurred once on each of two panes of 100. The printers' sheets were in four panes of 100 each, and the 35th stamp in the first pane and 90th stamp in the third pane had the inscription DEUTSCHES instead of DEUTSCHES. As *futsch* was a rather uncomplimentary slang word it occasioned considerable notoriety, and the authorities ordered the objectionable stamps removed from the sheets before sale to the public, until corrected plates could be put in use.

The 2 mark stamp of this issue occurs in two marked varieties (excuse the pun, please). The one first issued on March 20, 1902, was the counterpart of the previous one except for the legends, which were changed to Gothic lettering. But on April 18, following, a new variety made its appearance which had been re-drawn in all its details, although the general appearance remained the same. The principal changes were

the reversion to Roman lettering and various alterations in the details of the central picture.

This completes the list of stamps issued to date by the German Empire, except for the fact that watermarked paper was introduced for the current series in November, 1905, and the different values have appeared on it at various times since.

It may be as well in closing, perhaps, to speak of the peculiar official stamps issued for Prussia in 1903 and Baden in 1904. Though supplied by and for the convenience of the Imperial post, they were only for use by the two States mentioned, and so properly belong under their respective headings. There are some thirty States and Administrations whose official mail matter is carried under franks, each paying a lump sum per year to the Imperial post for the service. Some question having arisen about this sum in these two cases, the difference was settled by issuing these stamps for one year, they being used as on ordinary correspondence. Of course the amount of stamps so used settled the question of proper payment, and though they were simply "accounting stamps" (German "Zählmarken") during use, they became "habilitated" at the end of the year by payment to the Imperial post of the amount they represented. This would seem to constitute them as proper official stamps and not mere account-labels, otherwise of no interest, as some would have us believe.

## Topicalities.

I have gleaned the following from *The Stamp Journal* (Boston).

Mr. Charles Huscher, of Golden, Colorado, recently unearthed a lot of the 1 cent U.S. Prop. wrapper on silk paper. They are used on "Roback's Pills."

I have been lying awake for the last fortnight or so wondering what a non-stamp collector would make of the above—possibly he might wonder what sort of an amphibian a "U.S. Prop. wrapper on silk paper" might be, and whether he had not better insure himself against falling over one, or getting bitten by it when it had rabies. As for the worthy Roback, the non-collector might think that "used on" might be a sort of "sugar coating," or a "gelatine capsule." Well, well! It all has some meaning if you only know what.

The *S.C.F.* describes the "British Line Engraved Stamp Club" as "The Limit," but naturally wishes the promoter every success. The *S.F.C.*, however, does not seem to have heard of that more famous club—with nearly 480 members—whose time is entirely given up to the study of the variations of the "M" in the 5 cent Maldivé issue. It was founded by me, and Tonald MacB. is Honorary Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, Vice-President, Foreign Correspondent and Chucker-out.

UNCONSCIOUS HUMOUR.—Even the staid and solemn *Whitaker's Almanack*—one of those indispensable books of reference—contains items of carelessly-veiled humour, e.g., under the heading

"Religious Creeds of Prisoners," after tabulating 21,579, there is a footnote to the following effect: "The religious convictions of one prisoner could not be ascertained, as he was, unfortunately, suffering from delirium tremens" (*vide p. 191*).

I have had to put this in to fill up, as Mac. has forgotten to bring any catalogues and things for us to "crib" from.

MacB. and I are on tour. B. & S. (which means Bright & Son, and not the ordinary B. & S.) wouldn't give us leave, so we took it, and I am writing this in the salubrious climate of Bayswater, which is our final halt. We don't get the news of the world down here quite so early, so the Notes this month are less up-to-date than usual.

The only three things of importance which seem to have happened since our last issue are the announcement that 1d. postage to America will come into force next autumn; that the one and only M. J. as such will go over to the great majority, regretted and loved by all; and that MacBlither has a cold. It is difficult to say which is the most important, but from the fuss that Mac. makes he obviously thinks the last should be first.

Talking of coincidences, a note recently appeared in this journal as a cutting sent in by Captain Perrin, concerning the curious "double head" on Canadian stamps, reminding one of the so-called death mask on the Servian stamps. There are a lot of these freaks. If, for instance, the current 2 cents Mauritius be looked at through an astronomical telescope about 3 a.m., the observer will see what looks like a free fight between a toadstool and a whale—it may be due to a flaw in the eye of the observer, or a ditto in the telescope; the "best authorities" believe it to be the latter.

It really is a most remarkable thing that if one happens to get on the subject of stamps with anyone in an hotel or elsewhere, the stranger, if he be a non-philatelist, *always* asks about that unfortunate 1d. black English. Can anyone explain why this stamp is always the one which seems to be fixed on the brain of the non-collector? Three times within the last week have I been asked the idiotic question, "Have you a black English?" I am thinking of going about with a placard in front like a sandwich man, bearing the inscription, "Please do not ask unnecessarily idiotic questions, they worry the patient."

Why do so many writers spell "Barbados" with an "E," thus—"Barbadoes," as though it were a plural, like "potatoes?" It is a "singular" word, meaning "Bearded" I believe, in consequence of the fringe of palms visible from the sea, and noticeable when first discovered.


I stated that Mac. and I were on tour. Well, the ultimate goal is Tunbridge Wells, and there we are going to find one Wrinkle, for that wicked person has taken one of Mac.'s own portraits and published it as our Editor, and Mac. is furious, and is threatening all sorts of things

## The Postage Stamps of Malta.

(Continued from page 96.)

In the first and second series, *i.e.*, the British stamps used in Malta (*a*) before there were any Maltese stamps, and (*b*) when there was only a "halfpenny" value, the following values and plate numbers are known to exist, and it is quite possible that others may yet be found by collectors who take the trouble to examine the postmarks on their British stamps. Our publishers would like to hear of any additions to this list.

### A 25, or "M" or "Malta."

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| ½ penny rose red ... .. 1858-64 | 6 pence grey ... .. 1872-3   |
| ½ " green ... .. 1800           | 6 " greenish grey ... 1873   |
| 1 " red brown ... .. 1855       | 6 " " " ... 1880   |
| 1 " " " ... .. 1856             | 8 " orange ... .. 1876-80  |
| 1 " " " on bluish ... .. "      | 9 " bistre ... .. 1867   |
| 1 " rose red ... .. 1858-64     | 10 " red brown ... .. 1867-9   |
| 1 " venetian red ... .. 1880    | 1 shilling green ... .. 1857   |
| 1 " lilac 14 pearls ... 1881-3  | 1 " " ... .. 1862  |
| 1 " " 16 " ... .. "             | 1 " " ... .. 1865-7  |
| 2 " blue sm. cr., perf. 16 1854 | 1 " " ... .. 1867-9  |
| 2 " " ... .. 1856               | 1 " " ... .. 1873  |
| 2 " " ... .. 1858-64            | 1 " salmon (wmk. spray) 1880   |
| 2 " carmine ... .. 1880         | 1 " " (wmk.  ) ... " |
| 2½ " lilac ... .. 1875          | 2 " blue ... .. 1867-9   |
| 2½ " " ... .. 1876              | 2 " brown ... .. 1880  |
| 2½ " blue (wmk. orb) ... 1880   | 5 " rose ... .. 1867   |
| 2½ " " (wmk. crown) ... .. "    | 5 " " ... .. 1881-3  |
| 2½ " lilac ... .. 1883-4        | 5 " " ... .. 1884  |
| 3 " rose ... .. 1862            | 10 " grey green ... .. 1878  |
| 3 " " ... .. 1865-7             |  |
| 3 " " ... .. 1867-9             | PLATE Nos.   |
| 3 " " ... .. 1873               | ½d.....5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,   |
| 4 " " ... .. 1857               | 19, 20.  |
| 4 " vermilion ... .. 1862       | 1d.....71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 79, 81, 82, 84,   |
| 4 " " ... .. 1865-7             | 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94,  |
| 4 " " ... .. 1876               | 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102,   |
| 4 " sage green ... .. "         | 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 109, 110,   |
| 4 " drab ... .. "               | 111, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118,   |
| 4 " " ... .. 1880               | 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125,   |
| 5 " blue black ... .. "         | 127, 129, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135,   |
| 5 " green ... .. 1883-4         | 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142,   |
| 6 " lilac ... .. 1857           | 143, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150,   |
| 6 " " ... .. 1862               | 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157,   |
| 6 " " ... .. 1865-7             | 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164,   |
| 6 " violet ... .. 1867-9        | 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 171, 172,   |
| 6 " " (no hyphen) ... .. "      | 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182,   |
| 6 " brown ... .. 1872-3         | 183, 184, 186, 187, 188, 190, 191,   |
| 6 " buff ... .. "               | 192, 193, 196, 197, 202, 203, 206,   |
|                                 | 207, 209, 212, 213, 215, 219, 221.   |



|   |   |
|---|---|
| 2d.....7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15.   | 4d.....1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,<br>15 vermilion, 15 sage green, 16, 17,<br>17, 18. |
| 2½d.....1 on white, 1 on bluish, 2, 3 anchor,<br>3 orb, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,<br>13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 17, 18, 19, 20,<br>21, 22, 23. | 6d.....1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6, 8, 9, 11, 11, 12,<br>12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 17, 17, 18.            |
| 3d.....1, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14,<br>15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 spray.   | 1/-.....1, 2, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,<br>13, 13, 13, 14.                               |
|   | 5/-.....1, 2, 4.  |

### The Second Period.

1860 no watermark, perforated 14. ½d. buff and ½d. buff on bluish. The ½d. buff on bluish is the chief Malta rarity, either used or unused, and like most of the De la Rue blueté papers it requires a good deal of finding, particularly in first-class condition.

In 1863-64, the ½d. stamp appeared with Crown and CC watermark, with about half a dozen different shades, of which the ordinary yellow is the only common one. The shades are described as buff, yellow, golden-yellow, and brown orange. The first and the last may be subdivided into light and dark.

Later De la Rue employed the celebrated 12½ machine (single line), and in some cases the "12½" is found in combination with "14," thereby proving that the "14" of this period was also a single line machine.

The variety with the compound perforation is always buff, and those with 12½ alone are buff and yellow buff.

In 1882 the Crown and CC paper was changed to Crown and CA, and stamps appeared in yellow-buff perforated 14; this variety completes the series of 1860 to 1885.

With the exception of the ½d. Crown and CA, ½d. buff perforated 12½, and the ½d. yellow Crown and CC, all these stamps are scarce in fine condition, especially in pairs or blocks. For the most part they are catalogued at higher rates for *used* specimens, but the value added by the comparative scarcity of used copies is more than made up for by the great disfigurement which a heavy postmark makes on such particularly delicate stamps, and personally I should not have the least hesitation in choosing an unused before a used specimen, the only exception of these being perhaps the ½d. yellow-buff perforated 12½.

### The Third Period.

From 1860 to 1885 only a ½d. value was in use, but in 1885-86 a complete set up to 5/- appeared. The third period therefore begins in 1835, and from that time onwards English stamps have not been used.

The ½d. value was issued in green to conform with Postal Union regulations; the design was unchanged. New designs came in for 1d. and 2½d., while the 2d., 4d., and 1/- were from a key plate, that is to say all of one design, and differing only in the value tablet. There are quite three shades in each value, the 2½d. and 1/- in particular appear in very different shades. The ½d., 1d., and 2½d. were in the Postal Union regulation colours, green, rose, and blue, respectively, and the complimentary values were 2d. grey, 4d. brown, and 1/- lilac. They are perforated 14, and watermarked Crown and CA.

In 1886 the high value 5/- appeared in De la Rue's second largest size, watermarked of course Crown and CC, and perforated 14 all round.

(To be continued.)

## Uncatalogued Varieties.

Mr. C. P. Rogers, in the *Monthly Report* of the Herts Philatelic Society, lists the following uncatalogued varieties.

ST. LUCIA, QUEEN'S HEAD, 1891—8.

Those who collect the above stamps with the plate numbers attached, will know that there was a third plate on Die 3.

Plate 2 for the Co-coloured values was, of course, in two positions, viz. :—a key plate and a duty plate, but evidently, from an examination of the stamps I have in hand, the uni-coloured stamps viz., the  $\frac{3}{4}$ d., 1d.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 4d., had each a single plate from which the stamps were printed in one process. It would appear as though the key plate first became worn and a new plate was made with the margin No. 3.

While in the West Indies, I heard a rumour (somewhere about 1898), that the 1d. plate was becoming worn and that a new one was to be prepared. I suspect that, in order to save expense, it was decided to use the existing new key plate, No. 3, and to prepare a new duty plate only for this value, so that it would be printed in two processes, though of one colour. A similar decision would appear to have been arrived at for the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. value though probably at a later date. I have not, however, observed any evidence of the double process of printing in the  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and 4d. values.

The chief difference to be observed is the following, which, I believe, is invariable:—In plate 3 the vertical shading line in front of the neck extends over fifteen lines of the background, counting from the chin downwards, stopping at the junction between the bust and the neck, whereas in plate 2 it extends over 12 lines only of the background.

There are other points of difference in the specimens before me, but the wear of plate 2 became so excessive that it is difficult to say whether these differences are due to that wear or due to the difference of the plate.

In the 1d. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. values, there are other differences due to the assumed process of double printing in plate 3. One of them, which is sometimes very marked, is the difference on the same stamp between the shade of the duty and key portions, due, of course, not to different inks, but to the amount of ink applied in each process. Also the relative positions between the duty and key portions vary more in plate 3 than in plate 2.

I would impress upon the reader that the above are deductions based only upon observation of the stamps in question and not upon any definite information acquired.

If any member should possess these stamps with the plate numbers attached, I would feel very much obliged if he would inform me which values he has in plate 3.

TRINIDAD, CURRENT 4d.

In the April issue I reported the appearance of the 4d. Trinidad on chalky paper with single watermark. This, at first sight, seemed rather extraordinary, but, seeing that this stamp is on coloured paper, there is nothing very remarkable about it. There are, I believe, only three stamps

printed upon this buff paper, viz., the 5 and 8 cent Mauritius and the stamp above mentioned, so that the stock would probably last a long time.

It may be here mentioned that the chalky surface may be applied to the paper at any time and not necessarily at the time of manufacture, and it is for this reason that we have had so many stamps appearing on the large C.C. paper with chalky surface.

There are five coloured papers at present in use, viz., red, yellow, blue, green and buff; of these, only the green and buff remain with the single watermark. The green has lately been used for the 1s. and 10s. stamps just printed for Granada, Cayman Islands, St. Helena, and Nyassland Protectorate, but this has apparently been inadvertently done, and the Colonial Office Journal reports that no more of this paper will be used, a fresh supply of green paper with mult. watermark being manufactured. While it mentions, however, that no more of the buff paper is likely to be manufactured, it does not say whether the remaining stock is to be used or not.

In the last issue I drew attention to the thicker paper being used. The Colonial Office Journal states that this paper was only intended for use with the engraved or steel plate printing, and mentions that the last two issues of the Antigua large size stamps were inadvertently printed upon this paper. I imagine, however, that these are not the only surface-printed stamps on this paper. Besides the smaller stamps mentioned in the last issue of this Journal, the following stamps are undoubtedly on thicker paper than that used for the earlier issues of mult. wk. stamps:—

Barbados Tercentenary and Nelson 2d. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
Dominica 1d., 2d. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
Mauritius 1 rupee.

1s. DOMINICA, WATERMARK: MULTIPLE C.A., CHALKY PAPER.

Messrs. Ewen, in their issue of the 25th April, state that they have been officially informed that this stamp has not been printed, but appear to think that this information is not correct. This stamp has been in my possession since the 21st October last.

## South Poleland, or British Shackletonia.

*From Our Special Correspondent.*

Chaufeur-Lieutenant Shackleton, first Postmaster-General of South Poleland, will have as a motto, "The car is mightier than the sword." He is going to find the Geographical South Pole, and find out how far it is from the Magnetic South Pole.

If we get there we shall *run over the ice*, if we don't we shall be *hauled over the coals*.

When the P.M.G. Lieutenant  
Just fails to reach the Poles—  
(They're a pair, though not *se tenant*)—  
Don't haul him o'er the coals.

*Landmarks in the History of the World.*

Creation of the World.  
Landing of Julius Cæsar.  
Sailing of the Armada.  
Garage established in Antarctica.

## The "Interinsular" First 1d. Stamp of the Bahamas.

### The Prettiest Stamp of the British Empire?

By R. E. R. DALWICK.

(From "The Stamp Lover.")

It is the opinion of many great philatelists that the 1d. (Interinsular type) stamp of Bahamas is the prettiest stamp of the British Empire. It would be useless and altogether out of place to argue an opinion of this sort, as people see things differently, and also the tastes of mortals differ to an almost alarming extent.

Let our first affections wander where they may, and our inclinations elsewhere than in the Bahamas, but, whatever stamp we would put up as the prettiest of all, we cannot, however we try, put the Interinsular Bahamas stamp much below the exalted position which our friends would have us recognise.

Let us act under the supposition that the above-mentioned Bahamas stamp holds the highest place of honour in the philatelic affections of us all. If this is the case, is it not possible to obtain varieties of this adhesive, or, in other words, to specialise in this one value? The question of specialising a single issue, or even a single stamp, has been alluded to, in a small way, elsewhere, and even this very stamp has been mentioned; but on that occasion little or no reference was made to the magnificent range of shades to be found.

Before going into a detailed account of the various papers, perforations, and printings of the 1d. Interinsular adhesive, it is necessary to give a short account of the actual design, which is somewhat of the following character: An almost full face, diademed portrait of Queen Victoria (taken in her early youth), looking slightly to the left, enclosed in a double-lined oval frame. The background consists of crossed horizontal and vertical lines, very close together. In large white block letters at the top and bottom of the stamp is "BAHAMAS" and "ONE PENNY" respectively, whilst above the top part of the double-lined oval is a white scroll containing the words, "INTERINSULAR POSTAGE," in block type letters of the same colour as the rest of the stamp. On each side of the oval containing Her Majesty's portrait, and just above "ONE PENNY," is another oval, but these two ovals are very small when compared with the enclosure of the Queen's portrait. The small oval on the left-hand side contains a pineapple, whilst in the right-hand oval a conch shell is depicted. This is, roughly, the outline of the design, the background being filled up by the usual intersecting wavy lines and scrolls. The shape of the stamp is upright-rectangular, but in certain instances it differs very minutely in size, due, no doubt, to the expansion or decrease of the paper employed, which was very liable to atmospheric influences.

In the following list and remarks I will endeavour to demonstrate how one single stamp may be specialised, although I am not inclined to favour this sort of specialism, as it means that the collector "corners" too many copies of his pet

stamp; the probabilities being that he will require varieties and shades in blocks of large proportions.

The first point of importance in connection with the first 1d. stamp of Bahamas is that it was first printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., and later was produced by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. There is, however, no way of separating the two productions by designs, as Messrs. De la Rue & Co. printed the stamp from the identical plate of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.

It is necessary to caution collectors against forged postmarks on the imperforate specimens of the 1d. stamp of 1859, as a quantity of Government remainders were thus disfigured to make them more valuable—owing to the fact that used copies of this stamp are very much rarer than specimens in an unused condition. Actual forgeries of this stamp are in existence, but are, in every case, very roughly lithographed instead of being finely engraved like the originals.

Below are tabulated all the chief varieties and shades of the first penny stamp, and would-be specialists will see at a glance that their task is by no means an easy one—or a cheap one either so far as that goes! Not being a colour expert, I may have misdescribed some of the shades by name, but I think they will be found fairly accurate, as I have spent a considerable amount of time studying colour-dictionaries etc., so as to get hold of the right names.

#### Full List of Varieties and Shades of the 1d. "Interinsular" Bahamas.

- June 10th, 1859. No Watermark. Imperforate.  
 1d., rose-red. Paper thin and brittle.  
 1d., lake.  
 1d., rose-red. Thicker and more porous paper.  
 1d., lake.
1860. Perforated 14 to 16 (clean cut).  
 1d., rose-red. 1d., lake.
1861. Perforated 14 to 16 (rough cut).  
 1d., rose-red. 1d., lake.
1861. Perforated 11½.  
 1d., carmine-lake. 1d., brown-lake.
1861. Perforated 12.  
 1d., carmine-lake. 1d., rose-red.  
 1d., brown-lake. 1d., brownish rose-red.
1861. Perforated 13.  
 1d., carmine. Thick paper. 1d., carmine-lake.  
 1d., carmine. Thin paper. 1d., brown-lake.
1861. Perforated 11 by 12.  
 1d., bright carmine. 1d., carmine.
1862. Watermark, Crown CC. Perforated 12½.  
 1d., carmine. 1d., brown-lake.  
 1d., red-carmine. 1d., carmine-lake.  
 1d., pale carmine. 1d., crimson.  
 1d., carmine-lake. 1d., blood-red.  
 1d., red. 1d., vermilion.  
 1d., red-lake. 1d., bright orange-red.
1875. Perforated 14.  
 1d., carmine-lake. 1d., orange-red.  
 1d., vermilion. 1d., orange-red. Impert.
1882. Watermark, Crown CA. Perforated 14.  
 1d., vermilion. 1d., orange-red.
1882. Perforated 12.  
 1d., vermilion.

From the above list it will be seen that there are no fewer than 39 varieties mentioned, and more could be added by the enthusiast!

Those worthies who are very partial to this famous stamp need not lament the fact that there are not more values of a similar design, as the above list should appease the longings of the most greedy collector.

## New South Wales Perforations.

Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, the new Editor of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, has published a most important article on the above subject. We reproduce practically the whole of it, with a few omissions and modifications. Mr. Crofton says:—

On page 221 of our volume for 1904 an article on the above subject by Messrs. Napier & Bacon was printed, which has been claimed by the Editor of the *Monthly Journal*, in reply to Australian criticism, as being a practically complete and highly scientific last word on this much debated question, and the Royal Philatelic Society has an elaborate work on Australia in progress, the time seems opportune for notes on this subject.

The authors state that they had two alternatives, one, "to review at length and in detail all the articles that have appeared on the subject," and "in short, to write a lengthy and very controversial paper that would have been in most part of little use to philatelists. The other alternative—the one they have adopted—was to give a plain straightforward statement of all the perforations as they themselves have found them without any digressions whatever;" but I venture to suggest that there was a third alternative, namely to marshal the more important facts demonstrated by other writers with those of their own investigation, and to draw up such sound conclusions as would be beyond the reach of controversy.

Messrs. Napier & Bacon have divided their subject into three periods, *viz.*, 1862 to 1871, 1871 to 1881, and 1881 to 1884. The first period is devoted to the two early perforations known in Gibbons as 11½, 12; and 12½, 13. For brevity's sake I shall call these simply 12 and 13. After remarking that these were introduced in 1860 and in 1861 or 1862, our authors go on to say that "in 1862 the 1d. and 2d. of the Perkins Bacon type were superseded by the surface printed stamps of the De La Rue type." But the 1d. stamp was *not* superseded until April, 1864, and the difference in date is just the point that explains not only the perforation and watermark vagaries of the 2d., but also the whole early history of the subject.

Let us see what we can make of this early period. We know that towards the end of 1861 the Agent-General for the Colonies ceased employing Perkins Bacon for the manufacture of Colonial stamps in a number of instances and transferred the contracts to De La Rue. The plates for eight Colonies were handed over by the former firm on the 28th January, 1862. Just about this time the 2d. plate of New South Wales was wearing out and had been retouched. The order for the new one appears to have been given to De La Rue instead of to Perkins Bacon in accordance with the Agent-General's new policy. Besides the plates, New South Wales had also been getting its papers, those with double-lined numeral watermarks, from Perkins Bacon; but since the single-lined paper for the 1d. was used by De La Rue for their London printing of that value, it is clear the single-lined papers are by De La Rue, and that the change of contractors extended to the paper as well as the

plates. When the 2d. De La Rue was received it was accompanied by a London printing from the plate, but it does not appear to have been accompanied by any blank paper, for there was no surface unwatermarked paper used in the Colony. There was, however, a considerable stock of the 2d. Perkins Bacon paper, which was used as long as it lasted or until the De La Rue paper was received. As the 1d. Perkins Bacon was printed on the De La Rue 1d. paper, it follows that the single-lined "1" paper was received before the 1st April, 1864 (the date of issue of the 1d. De La Rue), and it is not likely that the 1d. De La Rue paper came any earlier than the 2d., hence the single-lined "2" paper is not later than the earlier part of 1864. Moens dates it 1863. The unwatermarked paper seems to have occupied a gap between the exhaustion of the double-lined paper and the receipt of the single-lined, and, as one might have expected, the greatest contemporary authority, Moens, dates it the end of 1863. No doubt the few sheets that were used of the Perkins Bacon "1" and "5" papers helped to fill the same gap.

Turning now to the 1d. stamps, we find that the De La Rue paper was in use before the De La Rue plate, but the Perkins Bacon stamp with single-lined watermark is sufficiently scarce to show that comparatively little of the new paper had been used when the new plate came in. Hence it is beyond all probability that it was necessary to have recourse to unwatermarked paper for the first local printing from the De La Rue plate. Once more I quote Moens, who gives 1865 for the date of the unwatermarked paper, that is to say, about one year after the first local printing. My object in pointing out the correct order of the papers is to show that the 12 perforation on the only De La Rue stamp superseded in 1871 on which it occurs, was not later than 1863. On the registration stamp this perforation is only found with the unwatermarked paper abandoned in 1862. It is not found on the fiscals of 1865 nor for many years on the fiscals of 1867, in fact, as I shall show while discussing Messrs. Napier & Bacon's second period, it is not found for ten years after the end of their first period.

Now since, as I maintain, the 12 perforation was not used for nearly two decades it is obvious that the 13 perforation was introduced to replace and not merely to supplement it. On this supposition we can fix the date of the change of perforation more accurately. The postage stamps of New South Wales have been so long in constant demand that their prices probably reflect their consumption more accurately than do those of most countries, and I think it not too much to base, at any rate rough, estimates upon them, taking care to compare stamps of the same value and issued so close together as to exclude important changes of consumption. The 2d. Perkins Bacon was in use for just two years, *i.e.*, from February 1860 to February 1862. The two shades are priced 2s., and 2s. 6d., hence I deduce that 2s. to 2s. 6d. represents one year's consumption of 2d. stamps in the early sixties. Omitting for the present the rare compound perforations, the next issue is the London print from the De La Rue plate. This is a scarce stamp, and will only account for one month or so.

The 2d. De La Rue perforated 12 at 3s., represents rather less than one year, so that this and the London print will together make up the year beginning February, 1862, while the stamp on Perkins Bacon paper, perforated 13 at 2s. 6d., will represent the year beginning February, 1863. Hence the 2d. seems to show the change to have taken place between February 1862, and February 1863, while the registration stamp issued perforated 13 without watermark sets the date of the change back to February and the end of 1862. The 1d. Perkins Bacon, perforated 12, in two shades at 5s. each represents about three-fifth of the period covered by the stamp perforated 13. The stock of the latter lasted on well to the end of 1864, so that the change in perforation is indicated about the middle of 1862. The prices of the 6d. stamp in the two perforations are, all shades combined, about 5 to 1. It was in use 12 years, hence it was perforated 12 for 2 years and perforated 13 for 10 years. The other stamps being in irregular demand do not afford any reliable guidance, but such as they are, there is not a single value in the set incompatible with the 13 perforation entirely superseding the 12 in the latter part of 1862. Three stamps are known with compound of the two perforations, namely, the 1d. and 2d. Perkins Bacon and the 2d. De La Rue on Perkins Bacon paper. None of these is priced in Gibbons, and of two of them only one or two copies are known. Provided a variety is sufficiently rare, its existence need not seriously imperil a theory, for the factor of accident will assume considerable importance. I believe that these compounds are sheets which were accidentally left part perforated 12 and were finished off by the 13 machine when they came to light latter on. In 1862 there were no New South Wales fiscals or telegraphs and no Fijis, while the output of postage stamps was limited (only the 2d. is priced below 5s.), hence the 12 machine could not have worn out. Whether it was merely cast aside or converted into the 13 machine by a set of new pins, such as Messrs. Napier & Bacon have suggested in the case of two De La Rue perforations, must be left for a definite pronouncement from some one on the spot. No information on this point can be gleaned from mere examination of the stamps.

Messrs. Napier & Bacon's treatment of their second period 1871-1881 is to draw up a list of the perforations found on the paper of 1871 which almost coincides with Gibbons, and includes the four perforations, 10, 11, 12 and 13, and to draw the conclusions that "there were, therefore, during this period four perforations in use, *viz.*, barely 12, barely 13, 10 and 11." It is, however, only fair to state that they admit the possibility of the 11 being somewhat later. I shall endeavour to show that only one perforation was in use during the period and that seven out of the eight classes of perforation varieties should be cut out from this period.

There is considerable temptation to attach a strict chronological meaning to a minor change of watermark that took place about 1881. It was just at this time that De La Rue altered the form of most of their plates and introduced new papers to fit the new forms. The changes of watermark of the British Inland Revenues from anchor

18 mm. to anchor 20 mm., of the Indian Receipt from large crown I. to large crown II., and of the Indian Telegraphs and special adhesives from crown and India I. to crown and India II., were all of this nature. In these cases it is possible to say with absolute certainty whether any particular stamp was printed before or after 1881. But it is not so with New South Wales. Here the two papers were used for the same plates and the difference was not one to receive local official notice or any care in using up one before beginning the other. Fortunately we have more than one uncontrovertible proof of this. The 2d. and the 9d. stamps on the paper of 1871 are known perforated by the comb-machine which was not introduced till 1884. In the case of the former apparently a few odd sheets of the earlier paper got inserted in the main stock of the later paper, and it is possible to explain the 9d. by the supposition that a large surplus had been printed some years before 1884 and left imperforate until it was wanted for issue. But on the other hand, Mr. Basset Hull in his history of the 5d. stamp states definitely that the first printing of that value on the earlier paper was not done until July 1884. . . .

The stamps that were issued from Sydney during the decade under discussion were—

|                                      |           |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| (a) Fiji postage S. G. Nos. 10 to 76 | 1871-1881 |
| (b) N. S. W. Telegraphs              | 1871-1871 |
| (c) N. S. W. 1d. large receipt       | 1871-1873 |
| (d) N. S. W. 1d. small receipt       | 1873-1881 |
| (e) N. S. W. Stamp Duties            | 1871-1881 |
| (f) N. S. W. Postage on 1871 paper   | 1871-1881 |

Of these (a) (c) and (d) only exist perforated 13, (b) are usually 13 except the 8s. which is known perforated 10 but which is almost certainly a reprint, (e) are exceedingly common stamps and are still current. They exist with many varieties of perforation but, with the exception of one stamp to be dealt with later on, they were unknown before 1881 perforated anything except 13. Of the postage stamps all values are known 10 or 13 by 10 and a few also exist with compounds of 11 or 12, but the earliest known date on any value perforated other than 13 is July 2nd, 1881, on a stamp perforation 10 from Mr. Hausberg's collection. The 10 gauge is not uncommon during the latter part of 1881 on both postage and stamp duty stamps, but I cannot find any sort of evidence for assuming it earlier than the above date.

Messrs. Napier & Bacon have inserted the 11 and 12 gauges in this period from the 3d., 5d. and 9d. stamps, the 10d. and 5s. being out of court owing to their continuance on numeral paper until well on in the nineties. The 2d. value was inserted in Gibbons for 1905 and the 6d. and 1s. have been added in the last edition of the catalogue. I have a high authority for saying that the last two have not yet been accepted by leading specialists and I therefore confine myself to the four values 2d., 3d., 5d. and 9d. It seems strange that no reference is made to the remarkable fact that among the numerous combinations of perforations there is not one single instance of either 11 or 12 compounded with 13. It was this fact that gave me the key to the situation, namely, that neither 11 or 12 came in until after 13 had gone out.

In Gibbons' Catalogue the 1d. and 2d. with the 1881 watermark are recorded perforation 11, 12, 11 by 10, 12 by 10, and 11 by 12, but in none of these

five combinations are either of them priced. On the other hand the 6d. was priced quite cheaply in the 1905 edition in every one of the five varieties. What is there to account for this striking dissimilarity in the three values in most constant and regular demand? Obviously, that the 1d. and 2d. would go through the comb-machine but the 6d. would not. Hence the 6d. was being perforated 11 or 12 or compounds thereof while the 1d. and 2d. were being done by the comb-machine, *i.e.*, after 1884. Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Hausberg I have been able to see dated copies of nearly all the scarce values with guillotine 11 or 12 perforations. The dates range from April 1885 to March 1887, none of them being within the period of 1881 to 1884.

There remains for discussion only the abolition of the 13 and 10 gauges. The former was used for the first printings of Fiji stamp duties in 1882 and of the four small New South Wales fiscals in the same year. It was not used for the Fiji 1s. and 5s. of 1883 and only to a limited extent for the New South Wales postage on 1881 paper. I consider its demise may be put towards the end of 1882 or two years before the appearance of 11 or 12. The 10 gauge is found on the long stamps duties of New South Wales with second variety of watermark issued in 1894, on a  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. postage stamp recorded in Gibbons as issued in November, 1894, and on the reprints of 1895. It is not found on the stamp duties in aniline colours issued in 1896, hence I think it disappeared about 1895, since when the only guillotines in use gauge from 11 to 12.

From time to time I have heard rumours that a record exists of the resuscitation of the old 12 machine of 1860-2. If these turn out to be correct I can supply information of what it was probably used for, for there is a stamp, though not a postage one, which stands on quite a different footing to all that we have written. It is the 6d. stamp duty, issued on the 1st January, 1867, and perforated 13 for fourteen years. From December 1880 to 1883 this stamp was perforated either 12 by 13 or 13 by 12. These compounds are not at all of the same nature as those of 1862 for they compose one or more complete printings and are quite common. The holes of the 12 perforation on this stamp are intermediate in size between those of the two well-marked varieties of this gauge in the later eighties.

The history of the New South Wales perforations, as deducible solely from the stamps themselves, may thus be summarised as follows:—

*February 1860.*—A 12 machine was introduced and used for about 2½ years after which it was superseded by

*Autumn 1862.*—A 13 machine used for 20 years and withdrawn in 1882.

*Middle of 1881.*—A 10 machine used for 14 years and withdrawn in 1895.

*End of 1884.*—Machines gauging 11 and 12 were acquired and are still in use.

We are now ready to start at the other end of the chain of evidence, and take up the statements emanating from the Printing Office itself regarding the machines that are or have been actually in existence. These are contained in two articles from the *Australian Philatelist* published early in

1901 and 1903 respectively. The first is extracted from on page 139 of our 1901 volume, and the second is reprinted in the *Monthly Journal* of the 30th April, 1903. The first article states that the four comb-machines and two guillotines gauging 12 had been twelve to fourteen years in use, and a third guillotine gauging 11 had been fifteen years in use. Another machine was undergoing alteration at the time and was not seen. Total 8 machines. The second article gives 9 machines, of which one was acquired in 1897; the remaining 8 had been in use for fifteen to twenty years. All of them had been originally single cutters, but four were converted into triple cutters within the past twenty years. Two of them, namely Nos. 1 and 2 on the list (now triple cutters), were made in England, the remainder being local productions. Three machines were in the office thirty-four years previously.

Now it is tolerably certain that the machines of 1860 and 1862 were of English make. Their gauges correspond with those of machines used in England by Waterlow and De La Rue and in Victoria and Tasmania at the same period. These were the oldest of all the machines and are numbered 1 and 2, and the newest of all the machines is numbered 9. Hence the numbering appears chronological, and we now know that the two old English single cutters were converted into comb-machines in 1884. The possibility of the 13 being the same as the 12 with the pins renewed is thus disproved.

Number 3 on the list of machines must be the locally made one that was in use 34 years before 1902, *i.e.*, in 1868. This must have been a second 12½ single cutter, probably the one that did the pin perforations which are so common in 1870, since no other gauge was in use for a dozen years after 1868. Number 4 on the list was the 10 machine of 1881, converted in 1895-96, and numbers 5, 6 and 7 are the 11 and the two 12s introduced in 1884-86, which are referred to in the earlier of the two articles. The Australians do not know much about machine No. 8. It seems to have been acquired between 1886 and 1897, and if, as is stated, it was originally a single cutter, it probably gauged 11½. I have recently found this perforation quite regular and constant on a large lot of fiscals used in 1901. It is improbable that any one of the machines was ever altered as regards gauge, their history being as follows:—

| No. | Where made. | Date.  | Gauge. | Converted. | Into.        |
|-----|-------------|--------|--------|------------|--------------|
| 1   | England     | 1860   | 12     | 1883-4     | Comb 1 (a)   |
| 2   | England     | 1862   | 13     | 1883-4     | Comb 1 (b)   |
| 3   | Sydney      | 186-   | 12½(?) | 1883-4(?)  | Comb 2 (a)   |
| 4   | Sydney      | 1881   | 10     | 1895       | Comb 2 (b)   |
| 5   | Sydney      | 1884   | 11     | —          | —            |
| 6   | Sydney      | 1884   | 12     | —          | —            |
| 7   | Sydney      | 1884-6 | 12     | 1902       | O.S., N.S.W. |
| 8   | Sydney      | 189-   | 11½(?) | 1902       | O.S.         |
| 9   | Adelaide    | 1897   | Comb 3 | —          | —            |

[Mr. Crofton's work is always so thorough, and the result of so much painstaking labour combined with philatelic acumen, that we do not hesitate to reproduce his article with a few omissions, but we regret that Mr. Crofton has not given sufficient credit to Messrs. Napier & Bacon for their early work. No doubt some of their deductions have been incorrect, being based, perhaps, in some cases, on insufficient data, but we could have wished that such an able article should have been written in a more appreciative spirit.—  
Ed. P.A.]

Notes and Extracts.

Twenty years ago John K. Tiffany estimated that up to 1888 no less than 266 stamp papers had appeared in the U.S. [Mostly of the very finest description of absolute piffle.—*Ed. P.A.*] At the time he had 2,300 different numbers of papers in his library. He was one of the pioneers in literature collecting.—*The Stamp Journal*.



The new stamps of Zanzibar, with values in cents instead of annas, give us our first postage-stamp portrait of the young Sultan, who has more than once made holiday in London. His friends would have wished him a more flattering presentment than this.

Zanzibar has a curious record in the matter of postage stamps. First of all, in 1895-96, came the ordinary stamps of British India, with the simple overprint, "Zanzibar." It would seem to be a difficult matter to make mistakes in a straightforward surcharge like that, but it is possible to find three or more pronounced varieties of each value. Next, the stamps of the British East Africa Protectorate were requisitioned for overprinting, and in 1896 came Zanzibar's first special issue of postage stamps, adorned with the head of the late Sultan, and ranging in value from 1/4 anna to 5 rupees. There was a further Sultan's head issue in 1899, with the late ruler of Zanzibar looking far more than three years older. The year 1904 brought us the very uninteresting "arms" series, and then there was another spell of surcharging to provide against a sudden shortage of 1, 2 and 2 1/2 anna stamps. The changing of the currency from annas to cents is really the "excuse" for the new issue now before us, but I fancy that the new Sultan's desire to see his own head on the stamps of his country also had something to do with it. Else, why should new high-value stamps be issued, since the rupee remains in use in Zanzibar, and, I take it, bears the same relation to the general currency scheme as aforesaid? Of the new issue, the 6 cents is carmine, the equivalent of the old 1 anna, scarlet. The 3 cents is precisely similar in green; and though I have not seen all the values of the new series, I take it that they correspond fairly closely to the colour scheme of the 1904 issue.

Changes are being made in the current stamps of Siam. A correspondent at Singapore, under date May 7th, sends me a 9 atts stamp in blue—the colour hitherto employed for the 12 atts, which, I learn, is now obsolete.—*The Daily Graphic*.



Few people are aware of the amount there is of printed matter relating to the subject of philately, or stamp-collecting, but some idea of the enormous extent and wider range of literature to which the hobby has given rise, may be had when one sees the thousands of volumes and pamphlets which will shortly be added to the shelves of the library of the Royal Philatelic Society, as the result of the munificent gift of the Earl of Crawford, who recently acquired the well-known philatelic library of Herr Frenkel, of Berlin. Lord Crawford possesses what is undoubtedly the most complete and finest library of the kind in existence, and he has added to it such books from the Frenkel library as were wanting in his own, presenting the rest of the volumes to the Royal Philatelic Society. Herr Frenkel's collection of books almost equalled that of the Earl of Crawford, and the number of works taken from the former cannot have been very large. It will thus be seen what a very important and valuable donation has been received by the Royal Philatelic Society. It required no fewer than forty big cases to pack the Frenkel books for transmission to this country.—*Liverpool Echo*.



EARLIEST-KNOWN DATES (1d. ENGLISH).

|  |     |            |
|--|-----|------------|
| 1d., black, Die I, Small Crown, imperf.                      | ... | 6-5-1840   |
| 1d., red, " " " "  | ... | 17-1-1841  |
| 1d., " " " " perf. 16  | ... | 20-2-1854* |
| 1d., " " " " " 14  | ... | 16-1-1855  |
| 1d., " " " " " 16  | ... | 16-3-1855  |
| 1d., " " " " " 14  | ... | 25-2-1855  |
| 1d., " " " " " 16  | ... | 14-8-1855  |
| 1d., " " " " " 14  | ... | 16-7-1855  |
| 1d., rose, " " " " 14  | ... | 9-4-1857   |
| 1d., " " " " " 16  | ... | 2-1-1858   |
| 1d., " " " " (letters in all corners), Large Crown, perf. 14 | ... | 21-4-1864  |

—*The British Philatelist*.



That excellent little journal, *The British Philatelist* (the best goods are wrapped up in small

parcels), gives some interesting notes on the 2d. line-engraved stamp of Great Britain, from which we take the following:—

Late in 1840 it was determined to alter the composition of the blue ink, so as to render it more likely to be acted on by any chemicals which might be used for removing obliterations; and, in order to more easily distinguish the stamps printed in this ink, it was ordered that all further plates of the Two Pence should have a line respectively below and above the upper and lower tablets.

This alteration was effected on the roller, by cutting away the necessary metal, so that the corresponding parts on the plate were raised, and appeared in white on the stamps.

It has often been stated that this change was made to accentuate the difference between the two values; but the reason given above is on the authority of a Treasury Minute, dated 19th December, 1840.

Although rouletted copies of this value exist, we do not know whether they are from Archer's machine, or are the result of private enterprise—probably the latter, as it seems, from the evidence available, that Archer experimented on sheets of the lower value only.

With this exception, the Two Pence stamps were, until February, 1854, issued in an imperforate condition; and we learn, from the archives, that perforation was first officially applied to sheets of this value on the 31st January in that year.

Four plates, Nos. 3 to 6, were made from the altered roller, and copies can, with a fair amount of certainty, be allocated to one or other of these plates; we hope to be able to illustrate the corner-letterings, as a verbal description only is far from satisfactory. Plate 6 can easily be distinguished, as the white lines are appreciably thinner. Plate 3 is known imperforate only; Plate 4, both imperforate and perforated; subsequent plates, perforated only.

The Two Pence was, like the One Penny, at first printed on Small Crown paper, and the change to Large Crown was made about the same time as in the case of the lower value. The earlier watermark is known in copies from Plates 1 to 5, and the Large Crown from Plate 5 onwards.

The same perforating machines were used, and combinations of watermark and perforation occur somewhat similar to those in the other value.

There is, in this value, a "Die II," as in the One Penny; but there is an important distinction—that, in the lower value, Die II was used for stamps lettered in the lower corners only, as well as for those lettered in all four corners, but, in the case of the Two Pence, for the latter variety alone. The remaining plates of this value are 7 to 9 and 12 to 15, the latter three having thinner lines; all these plates are from Die II, with letters in all corners, and numbers at the sides.

On Plate 77 (Die I) was an interesting error consisting in the omission of the letter "A" from the lower right hand corner of the first stamp in the second row "BA," and specimens have been found during the last five years or so. The error was corrected.—*The British Philatelist*.



ARE PERFORATIONS OVER-RATED?—It is an axiom that we cannot all think alike, and, indeed, this is held by many people to be a necessary condition of the general scheme of things. I cannot quite go as far as that; indeed, I think it would sometimes be a very great advantage if everybody thought alike—we should be able to drop trivialities then, and settle down to the things that matter. However, it is certainly true that we do not all think alike, and in Philately we are perhaps divided most of all on the subject of perforation varieties and their importance. An Australian correspondent of the "London Philatelist" expresses the opinion that "far too much attention is paid to perforations," and many will be inclined to say "hear, hear!" to that. "They are," he adds, "the least important part of a stamp from a philatelic point of view," and perhaps there are people who will find a faint sort of "hear, hear" for that as well. The same correspondent, after a warning as to the occasional faking of perforations, advises collectors to leave complications of compound perforations to those who delight in such details.—*The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*.



"Picture to yourself an auction room, in which there is no pushing or jostling, no shouting, no calling to order by the auctioneer or his assistants. The mixed character of the audience at the average sale is entirely lacking; instead, one sees a gathering of twenty-five to forty persons, all comfortably seated, and as much at their ease as if they were engaged in the quiet, calm deliberations of a learned society.

"They are generally all men, though occasionally ladies are among the bidders. Most of them smoke—the men. I mean—and in the course of the sale light refreshments, and others not quite so light, are served to all in the room at the auctioneer's expense.

"This, I think, is the most remarkable difference between stamp auctions and other public sales. To provide cigars and refreshments is a custom that has grown up with the philatelic auctioneering business, and is now the invariable practice.

"The sale begins, and we range through the length and breadth of the British Empire in the various 'lots' the catalogue comprises—Barbados, Bermuda, Guiana, Canada, Cape, Ceylon, and so on. At 'Great Britain' we strike a sequence of items extending over three pages of the catalogue, for many are the varieties of our own country's stamps, and great their popularity among philatelists.

"If there is one thing more remarkable than the placid geniality and friendliness of a philatelic auction, it is the speed with which the lots are knocked down. A hundred lots an hour is a rate frequently exceeded, for the articles sold are mostly of a waistcoat-pocket kind of portability, and there is no lugging about of heavy goods, no raucous cries of 'Lot here, gen lermen!' by burly auction-porters.

"General good-byes are exchanged as the party break up—not unmingled with a little friendly banter as to great bargains secured, and otherwise. Everybody apparently knows everybody else, and one leaves the sale-room with the feeling that one has been assisting at a convivial party rather than an auction sale."—*Answers*.

\* \* \*

**FORGERS AND THEIR DESERTS.**—I am not an admirer of the Transvaal Government, but I am inclined to forgive them much for the example they set in dealing with stamp forgeries:—

"Persons found guilty of offences against the Transvaal law in regard to the manufacture, use, and uttering of stamps, etc., are liable to a sentence of imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding seven years."

There is only one slight revision that I could suggest in this most excellent law, and that is, instead of a sentence "not exceeding seven years," I'd make it "not less than seven years," and then we could make short work of stamp forgeries.—*The Postage Stamp*.

\* \* \*

**FRENCH COLONIALS.**—A writer in *Ewen's Stamp Weekly News* says of French Colonials, that "Putting surcharges on one side, the stamps themselves can hardly be termed speculative;" and yet a year or so ago we had a French Colonial Postmaster who, in reply to a question as to some stamps he had issued, contended that as he was so badly paid he had a perfect right to make an issue or two on his own account! And he helped himself accordingly!—*The Postage Stamp*.

\* \* \*

The following are the numbers of the first Waterlow issue of the Niger Coast Protectorate:—

|             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| ½d., 27,000 | 2½d., 46,000 |
| 1d., 39,000 | 5d., 25,000  |
| 2d., 16,000 | 1/-, 16,000  |

These numbers are taken from the *West End Philatelist*. It would seem that the 2d. and 1/-, having been printed in such very small numbers, ought to be worth considerably more than the present market price, 16,000 being a very small number to distribute among a million or so interested in the subject.

\* \* \*

The following is a list of the control letters of the ½d. and 1d. King's head, Great Britain.—

|  |  |
|--|--|
| ½d., Deep Green, A, B, C, C4, D4.                      |  |
| ½d., Yellow Green, D4, D5, E5, E6, F6, F7, G7.         |  |
| 1d., Scarlet, A, B, C, C4, D4, D5, E5, E6, F6, F7, G7. |  |

We have also seen G7 with a faint "G" below every stamp on the bottom row. How this has

occurred it is very difficult to say, as there is no sign of the "7."

\* \* \*

There were, in the year 1839, in the United Kingdom, letters delivered amounting to

|                                      |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1840 (introduction of Penny Postage) | 76,000,000  |
| 1841                                 | 169,000,000 |
| 1842                                 | 208,500,000 |
| 1843                                 | 220,000,000 |
| 1844                                 | 242,000,000 |
| 1845                                 | 271,500,000 |
| 1846                                 | 299,500,000 |
| 1847                                 | 322,000,000 |
| 1848                                 | 329,000,000 |
| 1849                                 | 337,500,000 |
| 1850                                 | 347,000,000 |
| 1851                                 | 360,000,000 |
| 1861                                 | 593,000,000 |

acts testifying alike to the wisdom of introducing the Penny Postage, and to the increase of prosperity and civilisation.

The date of the above statement is January, 1863.

\* \* \*

## The Story of the Penny Post.

An interesting article on Postal history, apropos of the introduction of penny postage to America, appeared in the *Weekly Dispatch* of Sunday last:—

The development of the penny post has been a thing of slow degrees, as the subjoined table shows:

|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| First penny post set up in London and suburbs by Robert Murray  | 1681                 |
| Adopted in Dublin   | 1774                 |
| Sir Rowland Hill first suggested his plan of penny post   | 1837                 |
| After investigation by a Committee of House of Commons, Hill's scheme was adopted, and came into force                          | Jan. 10th, 1840      |
| Postage rates lowered   | Oct., 1871           |
| United States adopt penny post (two cents) for home letters   | Oct., 1883           |
| Canada and United States arrange a penny post   | 1888                 |
| Celebration of the Jubilee of penny postage   | Jan. 10th—15th, 1890 |
| Germany extends the advantage of penny post to her Colonies, Protectorates  | May, 1899            |
| Imperial penny post established between Great Britain and every part of the British Empire, excepting Australia and New Zealand | Dec., 1899           |
| Penny postage to Orange River Colony and Transvaal established  | Dec., 1900           |
| New Zealand adopts penny post to United Kingdom   | Jan., 1901           |
| Imperial penny post from Great Britain to New Zealand announced   | April, 1902          |
| Also to Chinese ports   | May, 1902            |
| Penny post to Australia introduced  | April, 1905          |
| Penny post to United States to come into force  | Oct., 1908           |

*The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.*



# BRIGHT'S STAMP MARKET

FOR THE PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE OF  
**COLLECTORS' DUPLICATES.**

We are open to purchase any Stamps of which we may be short of, requiring to make up Sets, etc., at **HALF OUR CATALOGUE PRICES**, providing the following rules are observed :

- 1.—All Stamps must be mounted on sheets, etc., the Stamps of each Country to be together, in alphabetical order and grouped in Continents.
  - 2.—Above each Stamp our **current Catalogue number and the Catalogue price** must be marked. No other marks should be made.
  - 3.—All Stamps must be in good condition, and if unused, with gum, unless issued otherwise. Copies without gum, but otherwise fine, may be purchased if marked at a lower rate. Current or lately current unused Stamps are accepted at face value. **It is waste of time to send defective or dirty specimens.**
  - 4.—Only Stamps catalogued above 1d. to be sent.
  - 5.—Not less than 12 Stamps should be sent at one time.
- Postage for return, and registration if necessary, must accompany the selection, or same will be deducted from remittance.

N.B.—All selections will be returned as soon as examined, together with remittance for Stamps retained, and, if possible, within one week of receipt. *Strict attention to above rules will increase purchases.*

We do not bind ourselves to take any or all that are sent, but a fair selection will generally result in sales. *Better Sales will result from a selection containing a fair assortment of a few countries, rather than a few specimens from many countries.*

As in many cases Collectors will prefer to purchase other Stamps from us so as to increase their collections rather than receive cash for their duplicates, we are prepared in these cases to credit them with an increase of 10 per cent. upon the net amount of Stamps we retain from their selections. A list of the Stamps required in payment **must be sent at the same time as the selection**, giving our Catalogue numbers, and stating whether used or unused, or cheapest. It is advisable to send an alternative list in case we are short of any items.

## **SPECIAL NOTICE.**

Special attention is drawn to the fact that we have not instituted this new departure in anticipation of receiving rare varieties at the price of ordinary issues. We take all varieties of Watermark, Perforation, Shade, Type, Paper, etc., as listed in our Catalogue.

# WE DESIRE TO PURCHASE

the following Stamps according to the rules

===== of our Stamp Market. =====

Nos. given are those of the 7th Edition Catalogue.

**BADEN. Unused,** Nos. 1 to 4a, 6 to 10, 13a, 15, 19, 21, 22, 25, 28a, 29, 34.

**Ditto. Used,** 1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12 to 16, 18 to 22, 25, 29, 31, 33, 35 to 37.

**BAVARIA. Unused,** Nos. 1, 1a, 2a to 5, 7, 13, 14, 15a, 16b, 17a, 19, 30 to 31a, 33, 33a, 35, 36, 48 to 55, 58, 61, 64, 67, 73, 81, 83a, 100, 102 to 104, 106 to 112.

**Ditto. Used,** Nos. 1, 1a, 4, 35 to 46, 48 to 50, 55, 77, 83, 83a, 100 to 104, 106 to 112.

**BERGEDORF. Unused,** Nos. 1, 2, 7. **Used,** All.

**BREMEN. Unused,** Nos. 1 to 6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15. **Used,** All.

**BRUNSWICK. Unused,** Nos. 1 to 4, 6, 7, 9, 13 to 20, 25.

**Used,** 1 to 3, 7 to 9, 11 to 24.

**HAMBURG. Unused,** 3 to 5a, 7, 10, 11, 14 to 16, 18 to 21, 23 to 26.

**Used,** Nos. 3 to 5a, 7 to 9, 11, 14 to 20, 25, 26.

**HAMBURG AMERICAN MAIL CO. No. 1 Used and Unused.**

**FOR SALE.****A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION**

of the stamps of the

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**

The owner has placed this very fine collection in our hands for disposal, and arrangements can be made for possible purchasers to view the same here by appointment. It is very strong in the **Triangular Issue**, the most interesting series, and a special point is the **superb condition of the enormous majority of the specimens**. We enumerate some of the gems contained in it.

**1853. PERKINS, BACON & CO. BLUISH PAPER.**

Good range of shades. 1d. and 4d. unused. 1d. used, 69 specimens, including 12 pairs, **6 blocks of 4, 1 block of 8**, mostly in superb condition. 4d., 20 used specimens, including 3 pairs and a **block of 4**.

**1855-58. WHITE PAPER.**

1d., **28 unused specimens**, including 3 pairs and 2 blocks of 4; 37 used specimens, including 8 pairs and **1 block of 4, the latter with red postmark**.

4d., **11 unused specimens**, including 2 blocks of 4; 139 used copies in various shades, with numerous pairs and blocks, including a **block of 8 with red postmark**.

6d. lilac, reddish lilac, slate lilac and purple, **14 unused specimens**, mostly very fine, including 3 on bleuté, and a pair of the lilac shade, rare thus: 53 used specimens, including **6 pairs and a block of 4** in a remarkable series of shades, also several specimens of the "worn plate" variety.

1s. yellow green, **4 unused specimens**; 29 used specimens, including **7 pairs and a block of 4**.

1s. dark green, 5 unused specimens, including 2 pairs; 22 used specimens, including a pair, **block of 4**, and on original cover.

**1861. PROVISIONAL ISSUE.**

**A very fine lot.** 4 specimens of the rare 1d. brick-red shade, and **23 specimens** of the carmine shade, including **2 pairs and blocks of 3 and 4**, the latter on original cover and in superb condition.

4d. light blue, **a fine unused specimen and 23 used specimens, including 3 pairs**; one pair and several singles being on original covers.

4d. medium and dark blue, **10 fine used copies in various shades**.

**1d. ERROR.**

**A superb specimen, with fine margins.**

**1863. PRINTED BY DE LA RUE & CO.**

1d. carmine red, unused, in **blocks of 8, pairs, etc.** 1d. carmine red, used, **block of 4, pair, etc.**

1d. brown red, unused and used, in blocks, pairs, etc.

4d. blue, **24 unused specimens**, including blocks, pairs, etc., and a superb specimen of the "worn plate" variety; 76 used specimens in various shades, including blocks, etc.

6d. bright mauve, 13 unused specimens, including **blocks and pairs**; 15 used specimens, including **block of 4** and 2 pairs.

1s. pale yellow green, unused, in pairs.

1s. emerald green, 3 unused pairs and **11 used specimens, including a pair**.

**VARIETY, WATERMARK, CROWN AND C.C.**

**A mint pair of the 1d.**

**THE RECTANGULAR ISSUES.**

These are very complete, including many pairs and blocks unused. The following may be noted: 5s. C.C. 2 unused specimens; the errors "THE.EE" and "PENCB." The short figure "3" on threepence inverted, unused; **the error "One Half-enny,"** 4 used specimens of the 5s. C.A., including a pair and numerous other scarce varieties. The Mafeking issues are also present.

The Price for the entire Collection is **£1,600** at which figure it is a desirable acquisition for an earnest Collector.

# MOROCCO.

No doubt many of our readers have perused with interest the Articles on the Stamps of Morocco, written by Mr. Duerst, which have been appearing in our columns since March. Owing to the appearance of these and other articles on the subject in the Philatelic journals, and political disturbances in Morocco, a great demand has arisen for these stamps. We have secured a small supply of many, and can offer them as follows:—

*(All Stamps unused unless otherwise stated.)*

## Alcazar and Ouazzan. 1896.

|                            | s. | d. |
|----------------------------|----|----|
| 15 centimes, orange ... .. | 0  | 3  |
| 20 ,, green ... ..         | 0  | 4  |
| 50 ,, yellow ... ..        | 0  | 7  |
| 1 franc, brown ... ..      | 1  | 0  |

## Fez and Mesquinez. 1896.

|                                 |   |   |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 5 centimes, green and red... .. | 0 | 1 |
| 10 ,, carmine and blue ... ..   | 0 | 2 |
| 15 ,, blue and yellow ... ..    | 0 | 3 |
| 20 ,, yellow and violet ... ..  | 0 | 4 |

## Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1898.

|                                     |   |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| 5 centimes, blue and green ... ..   | 0 | 1 |
| 10 ,, green and carmine ... ..      | 0 | 2 |
| 20 ,, carmine and grey brown ... .. | 0 | 4 |
| 30 ,, brown and violet ... ..       | 0 | 5 |
| 40 ,, violet and brown ... ..       | 0 | 6 |
| 50 ,, brown and blue ... ..         | 0 | 7 |
| 60 ,, lilac and vermilion ... ..    | 0 | 9 |
| 1 franc, red brown and blue ... ..  | 1 | 0 |

## Mazagan-Maroc. 1891-5.

### Perforated 11.

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 10 centimos, rose, black surcharge ... .. | 0 | 3 |
| 25 ,, rose ... ..                         | 0 | 5 |

### 1897. View of Mosque.

|                           |   |   |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| 5 centimos, blue ... ..   | 0 | 1 |
| 10 ,, rose ... ..         | 0 | 2 |
| 25 ,, olive green ... ..  | 0 | 3 |
| 50 ,, green ... ..        | 0 | 6 |
| 75 ,, brown orange ... .. | 0 | 9 |
| 1 pesata, violet ... ..   | 1 | 0 |

### 1900. Moors Hunting.

|                                  |   |   |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 5 centimos, black and red ... .. | 0 | 1 |
| 10 ,, ,, ,, blue ... ..          | 0 | 2 |
| 20 ,, ,, ,, lilac ... ..         | 0 | 3 |

## 1906. Moors Hunting—continued.

|                                      | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|
| 25 centimos, black and yellow ... .. | 0  | 3  |
| 50 ,, ,, ,, violet ... ..            | 0  | 6  |
| 75 ,, ,, ,, green ... ..             | 0  | 9  |

## Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1897.

|                                     |   |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| 5 centimos, blue and black ... ..   | 0 | 1 |
| 10 ,, yellow green and black ... .. | 0 | 2 |
| 20 ,, blue green ,, ... ..          | 0 | 3 |
| 30 ,, rose ,, ... ..                | 0 | 4 |
| 40 ,, brown ,, ... ..               | 0 | 5 |
| 50 ,, lilac ,, ... ..               | 0 | 6 |
| 1 peseta, violet and black ... ..   | 1 | 0 |

## Mazagan-Marakech. 1893-4.

### Perforated 10.

|                                   |        |     |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----|
| 5 centimos, green and grey ... .. | 0      | 1   |
| 10 ,, blue ,, ... ..              | 0      | 2   |
| 20 ,, brown ,, ... ..             | 0      | 3   |
| 25 ,, red ,, ... ..               | 0      | 3   |
| 50 ,, mauve ,, ... ..             | 0      | 6   |
| 1 peseta, orange ,, ... ..        | 1      | 0   |
| 20 centimos on 5c., green ... ..  | (used) | 0 6 |

## Mazagan—Azemour—Marakech.

### 1898. Numerals in Black.

|                           |   |   |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| 5 centimos, green ... ..  | 0 | 1 |
| 15 ,, brown... ..         | 0 | 3 |
| 20 ,, yellow green ... .. | 0 | 3 |

## Mogador-Agadir. 1900.

### Perforated 14.

|                                  |   |   |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 5 centimos, red and green ... .. | 0 | 1 |
| 10 ,, ,, ,, blue ... ..          | 0 | 2 |
| 20 ,, ,, ,, lake ... ..          | 0 | 3 |
| 25 ,, ,, ,, lilac ... ..         | 0 | 3 |
| 40 ,, ,, ,, bistre ... ..        | 0 | 5 |
| 50 ,, ,, ,, brown ... ..         | 0 | 6 |

Prices quoted are Net, except for orders of over £1, on which we will allow 10 % discount.

# THE Philatelic Adviser

AND

## Stamp Market Journal.

Edited by E. W. WETHERELL, A.R.C.S., F.G.S.

New Series.  
No. 7. Vol. 1.

JULY 25<sup>TH</sup>, 1908.

Subscription:  
2s. Per Annum, Post Free.

### Editorial Notes.

In another column we re-print *in extenso* the interesting report of Mr. J. A. Tilleard on the working of the Premier Society since the date of the last report, which was read shortly after the incorporation of the Society just over a year ago. It will be seen what great strides the Society has been making, and the very useful work which it has continued, and the flourishing condition which it is in at the present moment. It is clear that there are no signs of a diminished interest in Philately, at any rate as far as the Royal Philatelic Society is concerned.

\* \* \*

Stamp "Shows" have been increasing in frequency of late years, a very healthy sign. There have been Exhibitions in London (the Juniors'), Cardiff and Leicester, while abroad Paris and Calcutta have added to the list; and the following are announced, Manchester (again those Juniors—don't you think, Juniors, that if you could get a certain marvellous dancer, instead of an orchestra, it would help the Exhibition, and Manchester after all would have the opportunity of seeing her?). Amsterdam and Paris will also follow with Stamp Exhibitions shortly.

From *The Postage Stamp* we **Australians.** have taken the report and final decision of the Stamp Board. Some of the points are worthy of note, *e.g.*, "The issue shall be the finest that art, skill and the most modern machinery can produce." If they can beat the old "penny black" we can ask for nothing better, although there was no "modern machinery" then. But who are to be the judges of what is "art and skill"? If the authorities, who approved of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Queensland and the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. New South Wales, to say nothing of the current Western Australians, are to have a voice in the matter, we may expect a combination of Bhor, sugar paper Guianas, and the 1d. green Victoria fiscal postal, *i.e.*, the hideous design of the above-mentioned Victorian, hand-stamped like Bhor, on the sugar paper of the old Guianas. Let us devoutly hope that officials not entirely devoid of the artistic sense may be appointed to approve the designs.

\* \* \*

The Editor has had the good fortune to obtain a very large number of the stamps of this issue during the last few weeks, which will probably reveal many new facts, but they require considerable time to examine. The article on this subject is, therefore, held over this month.

# MOROCCO.

No doubt many of our readers have perused with interest the Articles on the Stamps of Morocco, written by Mr. Duerst, which have been appearing in our columns since March. Owing to the appearance of these and other articles on the subject in the Philatelic journals, and political disturbances in Morocco, a great demand has arisen for these stamps. We have secured a small supply of many, and can offer them as follows:—

(All Stamps unused unless otherwise stated.)

## Alcazar and Ouazzan. 1896.

|                            | s. | d. |
|----------------------------|----|----|
| 15 centimes, orange ... .. | 0  | 3  |
| 20 ,, green ... ..         | 0  | 4  |
| 50 ,, yellow ... ..        | 0  | 7  |
| 1 franc, brown ... ..      | 1  | 0  |

## Fez and Mesquinez. 1896.

|                                 |   |   |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 5 centimes, green and red... .. | 0 | 1 |
| 10 ,, carmine and blue ... ..   | 0 | 2 |
| 15 ,, blue and yellow ... ..    | 0 | 3 |
| 20 ,, yellow and violet ... ..  | 0 | 4 |

## Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1898.

|                                     |   |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| 5 centimes, blue and green ... ..   | 0 | 1 |
| 10 ,, green and carmine ... ..      | 0 | 2 |
| 20 ,, carmine and grey brown ... .. | 0 | 4 |
| 30 ,, brown and violet ... ..       | 0 | 5 |
| 40 ,, violet and brown ... ..       | 0 | 6 |
| 50 ,, brown and blue ... ..         | 0 | 7 |
| 60 ,, lilac and vermilion ... ..    | 0 | 9 |
| 1 franc, red brown and blue ... ..  | 1 | 0 |

## Mazagan-Maroc. 1891-5. Perforated 11.

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 10 centimos, rose, black surcharge ... .. | 0 | 3 |
| 25 ,, rose ... ..                         | 0 | 5 |

## 1897. View of Mosque.

|                           |   |   |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| 5 centimos, blue ... ..   | 0 | 1 |
| 10 ,, rose ... ..         | 0 | 2 |
| 25 ,, olive green ... ..  | 0 | 3 |
| 50 ,, green ... ..        | 0 | 6 |
| 75 ,, brown orange ... .. | 0 | 9 |
| 1 peseta, violet ... ..   | 1 | 0 |

## 1900. Moors Hunting.

|                                  |   |   |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 5 centimos, black and red ... .. | 0 | 1 |
| 10 ,, ,, ,, blue ... ..          | 0 | 2 |
| 20 ,, ,, ,, lilac ... ..         | 0 | 3 |

## 1906. Moors Hunting—continued.

|                                      | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|
| 25 centimos, black and yellow ... .. | 0  | 3  |
| 50 ,, ,, ,, violet ... ..            | 0  | 6  |
| 75 ,, ,, ,, green ... ..             | 0  | 9  |

## Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1897.

|                                     |   |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| 5 centimos, blue and black ... ..   | 0 | 1 |
| 10 ,, yellow green and black ... .. | 0 | 2 |
| 20 ,, blue green ,, ... ..          | 0 | 3 |
| 30 ,, rose ,, ... ..                | 0 | 4 |
| 40 ,, brown ,, ... ..               | 0 | 5 |
| 50 ,, lilac ,, ... ..               | 0 | 6 |
| 1 peseta, violet and black ... ..   | 1 | 0 |

## Mazagan-Marakech. 1893-4.

### Perforated 10.

|                                   |        |     |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----|
| 5 centimos, green and grey ... .. | 0      | 1   |
| 10 ,, blue ,, ... ..              | 0      | 2   |
| 20 ,, brown ,, ... ..             | 0      | 3   |
| 25 ,, red ,, ... ..               | 0      | 3   |
| 50 ,, mauve ,, ... ..             | 0      | 6   |
| 1 peseta, orange ,, ... ..        | 1      | 0   |
| 20 centimos on 5c., green ... ..  | (used) | 0 6 |

## Mazagan—Azemour—Marakech.

### 1898. Numerals in Black.

|                          |   |   |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| 5 centimos, green ... .. | 0 | 1 |
| 15 ,, brown... ..        | 0 | 3 |
| 20 ,, yellow green... .. | 0 | 3 |

## Mogador-Agadir. 1900.

### Perforated 14.

|                                  |   |   |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 5 centimos, red and green ... .. | 0 | 1 |
| 10 ,, ,, ,, blue ... ..          | 0 | 2 |
| 20 ,, ,, ,, lake ... ..          | 0 | 3 |
| 25 ,, ,, ,, lilac ... ..         | 0 | 3 |
| 40 ,, ,, ,, bistre ... ..        | 0 | 5 |
| 50 ,, ,, ,, brown ... ..         | 0 | 6 |

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Edited by E. W. WETHERELL, A.R.C.S., F.G.S.

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No. 7. Vol. 1.

JULY 25<sup>TH</sup>, 1908.

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### Editorial Notes.

In another column we re-  
**The Royal Philatelic Society of London.** print *in extenso* the interesting report of Mr. J. A. Tilleard on the working of the Premier Society since the date of the last report, which was read shortly after the incorporation of the Society just over a year ago. It will be seen what great strides the Society has been making, and the very useful work which it has continued, and the flourishing condition which it is in at the present moment. It is clear that there are no signs of a diminished interest in Philately, at any rate as far as the Royal Philatelic Society is concerned.

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Stamp "Shows" have been  
**Exhibitions.** increasing in frequency of late years, a very healthy sign. There have been Exhibitions in London (the Juniors'), Cardiff and Leicester, while abroad Paris and Calcutta have added to the list; and the following are announced, Manchester (again those Juniors—don't you think, Juniors, that if you could get a certain marvellous dancer, instead of an orchestra, it would help the Exhibition, and Manchester after all would have the opportunity of seeing her?). Amsterdam and Paris will also follow with Stamp Exhibitions shortly.

From *The Postage Stamp* we  
**Australians.** have taken the report and final decision of the Stamp Board. Some of the points are worthy of note, *e.g.*, "The issue shall be the finest that art, skill and the most modern machinery can produce." If they can beat the old "penny black" we can ask for nothing better, although there was no "modern machinery" then. But who are to be the judges of what is "art and skill"? If the authorities, who approved of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Queensland and the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. New South Wales, to say nothing of the current Western Australians, are to have a voice in the matter, we may expect a combination of Bhor, sugar paper Guianas, and the 1d. green Victoria fiscal postal, *i.e.*, the hideous design of the above-mentioned Victorian, hand-stamped like Bhor, on the sugar paper of the old Guianas. Let us devoutly hope that officials not entirely devoid of the artistic sense may be appointed to approve the designs.

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The Editor has had the  
**Spain, 1870.** good fortune to obtain a very large number of the stamps of this issue during the last few weeks, which will probably reveal many new facts, but they require considerable time to examine. The article on this subject is, therefore, held over this month.

## The $\frac{1}{2}$ -Real Plate of Cuba, 1857-60.

By E. W. Wetherell.

(Continued from page 108).

### Design of the Genuine Stamp.

**(A.) The  
Genuine  
Stamp.**

The design shows several points of considerable interest. In the first place the circle—the central portion of the design—is not in the centre of the rectangular frame, but too far to the right, a point very useful for the identification of forgeries. Another point is that there are small white dots on either side of the circle; these are not part of the design of the stamps, and must therefore be of the nature of secret marks. These marks are very clear on some of the Spanish stamps of this series, but in consequence of the rather thick printing of the Cuban stamps, these little marks are not visible except in very light or very clean stamps.

For reference it is necessary to describe the design in some detail, as it is by certain of these details that the forgeries which have deceived the post office may be identified. The central portion consists of a laureated profile, to right, of Queen Isabella enclosed in an oval of 73 white pearls of uniform size, but not quite equidistant from one another. This pearl circle is enclosed within a thin white circle, and this disc lies like a coin on a rectangular design consisting of the following parts:—a thin continuous outer frame, and a continuous thin white line between this and the body of the stamp. There is an inner white frame, which is continuous at the top and bottom of the stamp, but is broken at the sides by the impinging circle. The inscription in the top compartment between the two white frame lines consists of the word CORREOS in white letters on a solid ground of colour, with a stop before and after the word. The bottom compartment contains the inscription  $\frac{1}{2}$  R<sup>L</sup> PLATA F.

The word CORREOS is part of the original die; the lower inscription is inserted on the secondary die. The corners contain a white disc on which is displayed a five petal flower. The spaces at the sides between the white frames contain, in the upper portion on each side,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  bell-shaped ornaments, pointing downwards, and a white dot above each, and in the lower portions are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  similar ornaments, pointing upwards, with a white dot below each.

There are three very small white dots on the left of the circle and two on the right; these are seldom visible.

The spandrels contain a curious ornamentation, the upper ones consisting of scallop-shaped figures (usually appearing as circular white dots in heavy prints) with their points upwards, not arranged in a straight line, but curving slightly downwards in the centre. The lower spandrels show similar scallops pointing downwards, and their alignment curves slightly upwards in the centre. There is a thick vertical line of colour which cuts off the ornamentation on the right and gives the stamps a lopsided and unfinished appearance. The "E" of CORREOS is very slightly lower than the "R." The "F" after PLATA is well shaped.



### Forgeries Made to Deceive the Post Office.

There are 73 pearls, as in the genuine type, but not uniform in size.

**First Forgery.** The "E" of CORREOS is slightly *higher* than the "R." The "F" is too large and not well shaped. The laurel wreath very nearly touches one of the pearls (this forgery was doubtless imitated from one of the flawed genuine stamps which shows the wreath joined on to one of the pearls). The alignment of the lower scollops slopes *down* instead of up. The "C" of CORREOS is too small.

The small white dots at side are never present. The circle is even further to the right than in the genuine stamps. The forger evidently noted this fact and the number of the pearls.

This is an excellent forgery and requires careful examination. The small "C" and large "F," however, "give it away." The paper is thickish opaque white wove or fairly thin. The shades vary from indigo to pale blue; there is practically no green in the composition; most of the specimens are obliterated by the older type of postmarks, but I have one specimen dated 1st October, 1861. These stamps were apparently printed in the same way as the genuine stamps, and from plates. They also show flawed varieties.

Also 73 pearls. The letters of CORREOS are much too short; the "O" is falling over to the right. The scollop work is irregular and bad. **Second Forgery.** The "F" is very badly shaped and too large. The easiest test for this stamp is the eye; in this case there is only the lower portion of the pupil of the eye shown, giving the Queen a cat-like and spiteful expression. The shades are rich blue, deep green, bluish green, bright blue. The paper is thick, soft, and slightly yellowish.

In this variety the Queen has an expression resembling a pig; it is very easy to identify it for this reason alone. It is evidently copied from a stamp of a certain printing wherein a somewhat "porcine" expression is frequent. Here, again, there are 73 pearls. The word "CORREOS" is too small, but the "O" does not tilt over to the right. The two lines of shading on the chin are too long, the shading in front of the eye is a solid curve of colour. The lettering of "R<sup>1</sup> PLATA. F" is very bad; the scollops are irregular and too small. The colours are grey-green, indigo, and bright blue; the paper is medium soft white wove usually. Some of the *blue* stamps are on thinnish paper.

The expression of the face is the best test.

Lithographed, deep slate blue, very opaque thickish soft white paper. **Fourth Forgery.** Lettering of CORREOS much too tall and thin. The "F" is very shakey. 72 pearls, too small and too irregular; too little shading on head, lips pouting, shading on chin very slight. I have only three used specimens of this variety, one pen-marked remainder (!) and eleven unused specimens. It is a much scarcer variety than the first three.

A very nice forgery in pale blue on medium white wove paper, apparently printed in the same way as the genuine stamps. The nose is too aquiline, the shading above the eye is too clear and uniform. **Fifth Forgery.** The "F" is too wide, CORREOS is ridiculously small, and the "S" is much too far away from the "O." The shading on chin and neck is far too well pronounced, the expression on the face is disdainful. The white line outside the pearls is not even (too thick on left side) and not a true circle.

**Sixth Forgery.** Pearls are uneven and too large, lips and chin too prominent. The word CORREOS is too large and too thick. The letters of PLATA are too thin, the "F" is much too wide and very badly shaped; the scollop work is very uneven. This forgery is printed in a pale blue shade, which alters unevenly to smoke-grey, giving the stamp a very blotchy appearance.

There are three other rarer forgeries, which will be described later.

(To be continued.)

## Used or Unused?

Our Publishers are often requested to advise collectors as to whether it is best to make a collection of used or unused stamps, and they sometimes find it a difficult question to answer. There is much to be said for and against either method, both having their advantages and disadvantages. Anyone who has been an active collector for two or three years can form his own opinion and rely upon his own judgment; but it is quite a different matter for the beginner, who often feels that he would like the advice of an experienced philatelist.

**Used.** Many collectors are of the opinion that a postage stamp is not complete until it bears upon its face the official cancellation, which denotes that it has performed the task for which it was intended, viz., to prepay the postage upon a letter or postal packet, and these purists look with scorn upon a collection of unused specimens, and consider them as little more than labels, which, not having done duty for postage, are practically still-born. Alas, for these extremists! Their very demand for cancelled copies, and nothing else, causes the enterprising dealer to employ his agent to plaster stamps on empty envelopes, which are all sent through the post to one address, and which bear enough stamps to pay the postage on an elephant, if that curious survival of old-time mammalia could be forwarded by parcel post.

Moreover, the same dealer being of a saving turn of mind, and unwilling to waste money on buying envelopes or time in adhering them, in many cases finds that the services of the postal officials are at his disposal, whereby he is enabled to produce *used* stamps, nicely postmarked in sheets and with original gum, which latter is duly washed off upon arrival of the consignment. Therefore it follows that a collector who fondly imagines that he possesses a collection of only *used* stamps and glories in it, is under a misapprehension, to say the least.

In addition there is a class of stamp which every collector should ban, *i.e.*, the cancelled stamp, which has never been in its presumed country of origin, and in some cases has never left the printers in an unused condition. These should be anathema to every self-respecting philatelist. I refer more particularly to the later issues of Borneo and Labuan, the stamps issued by the Nyassa Co., and various "Seebeck" sets of the South American Republics.

**Unused.** I now turn to the collector who will accept nothing in his collection but unused stamps, and to whom a used specimen is an eyesore. With many such collectors the be-all and end-all is that their treasures should have "original gum"; everything else has to be subservient to this. It does

not matter whether the stamp is well-centred or not, good colour or not; so long as it has "original gum" much may be forgiven it, though possibly the gum has been added by some energetic but unscrupulous "philatelist." I have known collectors who have been so obsessed with the "original gum" idea that they have added it to their own stamps—in some cases to stamps that were never issued other than without gum.

Collections of unused stamps have a sameness of appearance. They also lack the interest which a used stamp possesses when the cancellation is of an historic character or in some way appeals to the imagination or the sympathies.

For instance, is not a stamp issued from the Levant Post Offices much more interesting with the "Jerusalem" post mark than an unused specimen?

Does not a British Bechuanaland or Cape of Good Hope stamp with the Mafeking postmark bring at once to the observer the memory of that gallant defence of Baden-Powell's, or a common 1 anna British India with the Lucknow, Cawnpore, or Delhi postmark recall the horrors, the self-sacrifice, and at last, the triumphs of the time of the Indian Mutiny?

On the other hand large numbers of stamps are of quaint, interesting, or even sometimes of beautiful designs, and here the *unused* collector scores, because a cancellation, however light, covers up a portion of the design and entirely spoils the stamp from an artistic point of view.

I have enumerated some points for and against either method of collecting, but after all the deciding factor in most cases is the question of cost. Which requires the most money, a collection of used or unused? Undoubtedly the latter. I therefore advise those collectors whose means are limited, who wish to make a collection in one of these two kinds, and who desire to have as many different specimens as possible, to collect used stamps. They should, however, be careful to select lightly cancelled specimens, and also reject those that are badly centred. They should also endeavour to secure specimens that show town cancellations preferably to those that are cancelled with hideous black bars such as are found on many of the stamps of Lagos, etc.

To the collector who has plenty of money I should suggest *unused*, and would say that a specimen without gum, but well centred, or of a good bright colour, is much to be preferred to a *mint* specimen which is off centre or a poor impression.

There is another method of collecting, which to the beginner is better than either of those mentioned, and that is to take the stamp in the condition in which it can be purchased most cheaply, and thus obtain a larger variety of specimens for the outlay than by any other method. **The Best for the Beginner.** The less expensive a collection is to make, the more likely is a beginner to continue to take interest in it, and unless he makes up his mind at the commencement to adopt some such plan, he is liable to be discouraged by the fact that he has spent a good deal of money and has very little to show for it. Furthermore this method of collecting forms a basis for either a collection of used or unused, if at any future time the owner desires to confine himself to one or the other.

In this connection it is always best to commence with the purchase of a large variety packet, the larger the better, and so obtain the common varieties at the lowest possible price. Our Publishers supply a series of such packets ranging from 100 to 6,000 varieties at very low rates, and these make a good nucleus for any collection.

FRANK H. OLIVER.

## New Issues and Discoveries.

We gladly welcome from our readers early copies of any new issues, varieties, etc., that they may receive or discover. Any sent to us will be fully described and their source acknowledged in the following columns. They should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, and marked "New Issues" on the envelope. Not only adhesive stamps, but envelopes, postcards, etc., may be sent. The cost of postage will be remitted when specimens are returned, or we will purchase if so desired. We are also glad to receive new issues and provisionals in quantity from correspondents abroad, and will pay a commission on same, large or small, according to the scarcity or otherwise, or whether the correspondent requires cash or the amount to be placed to the credit of his account.

**Great Britain.**—*British used abroad.* Our publishers have received a pair of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  slate of 1883-4 with the Beyrout postmark.

**Argentine Republic.**—Various Continental contemporaries chronicle the following new stationery with the latest type of stamp:—

Envelope.

15c., apple green

Wrapper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c., carmine on buff.      2c., lilac on buff.  
1c., blue      "      4c., green ..

Postcard.

5c., carmine red.

**Australian Commonwealth.**—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles new varieties in the Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Watermark Crown and A. Perforated 11 with 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
2 pence, green.      6 pence, green.

**Bhopal.**—The *Postage Stamp* chronicles a new 1 anna stamp, which is probably a forerunner of a new series. We seldom welcome new issues, but in this case we are overjoyed to think that the current monstrosities will probably cease to appear. The stamp is printed from an engraved plate, and is finely executed. The inscription, we are told, reads "Revenue and Postage," instead of the usual "Postage and Revenue." This description would certainly suit many other stamps of countries of better standing than Bhopal.

Arms design. Unwatermarked. Perforated 14  
1 anna, green.

**British Solomon Islands Protectorate** (a dependency of Fiji) will issue  $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5d., 6d., and 1s. stamps printed by the steel plate process. The design will be similar to the existing lithographic issue, and the colours will follow the new colour scheme with the exception of the 5d. value, which will be in sage green instead of purple and sage green.—*Colonial Office Journal*.

**British Somaliland.**—The *Colonial Office Journal* states that in future the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 anna value will be in single Postal Union colour only, and on multiple ordinary paper.

**Brunei.**—An order has just been received for 2 and 8 cents stamps, which will be in the new colours described in our last issue.—*Colonial Office Journal*.

**Canada.**—The current 1c. stamp is now coming in a paler shade.

1c., pale green.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—Mr. W. H. Tarrant informs us that he possesses a specimen of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  pence or 3d. of 1891-4 with a straight serif to the "1" of the fraction, instead of the usual slanting one.

**Cayman Islands.**—Yet another provisional from these almost uninhabited islands. It is disgusting that such rubbish should be foisted upon collectors.

Surcharged "1D" in black.

1d. on 4d., black and red on yellow.

The *Colonial Office Journal* states that a  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamp is about to be issued for internal postage in Grand Cayman.

**Ceylon.**—In accordance with the new regulation adopted by the Postal Union Congress, this Colony now sends us the 5c. and 6c. stamps with the value expressed in figures as well as words. We give illustrations of these new stamps which



are improved in appearance by the alteration. The new 2c. is yet to come, and doubtless we shall soon be receiving altered types from other colonies which have stamps that are affected by the above new regulation.

Altered type. Value in figures as well as words.  
5c., purple.      6c., carmine.

**Chili.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* have been shown some more varieties of the Provisionals of 1904. We list them as follows:—

Overprint, or Surcharge, inverted.

3c. on 1p., brown.      10c., olive green.  
3c. on 5c., red.

**Costa Rica.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us the 4c. value of the new series. The



portrait is, we suppose, that of one of its numerous presidents, but it would be eminently suitable

for that of a retired prize fighter in his Sunday best. We trust it is a bad likeness.

Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  by 14.  
4c., red, and blue-black centre.

**Crete.**—We understand that there are two varieties of the 10l. single postcard listed last month, one being for local and the other for foreign service. The former has two lines and the latter six lines of inscription. This last also applies to the reply card

**Dominica.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value on the ordinary multiple paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and CA.

Ordinary paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$  penny, green.

The *Colonial Office Journal* also states that the 1d. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. values have been supplied in single colours and on multiple ordinary paper.

**Dutch Indies.**—*Champion's Bulletin* states that a new value of  $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. has been issued.

Current type. Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

$17\frac{1}{2}$  cents, bistre.

In our April number we listed the new  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. from Continental sources as being in green. We have now received a supply from Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co., and find that it should be described as *slate*.

**East Africa and Uganda.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the receipt of the 1c. in a new shade.

Watermark Multiple Crown and C.A.

1 cent, red brown.

In our February number we listed the new issue for this Colony, mentioning that all values but the 75c. were on ordinary paper. We believe we were right, according to the specimens then before us, but we notice that all specimens of the 12c. that we now have in stock are on surface-coated paper. Were we in error in the first place, or has this particular value appeared on both papers?

**Federated Malay States.**—The *Colonial Office Journal* states that 3c. and 8c. stamps have been supplied in the Postal Union colours.

**Fiji.**—The *Colonial Office Journal* reports that the 1s. value has been sent out on multiple paper, surface-coated.

**France.**—*Offices in China.* In our June number we gave a list of six offices supplied with the new series of stamps. To these must be added a

YUNNANFOU

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seventh—YUNNAN-FOU. It must also be noted that Tchong King has not yet been supplied with 2 and 10 franc stamps, nor has Yunnan-Fou received values 1, 2 and 4c.

We appear to have omitted to catalogue the Pneumatic Post Letter Cards issued in 1903.

We now do so, and add the 30c., with new type of stamp which has lately appeared.

1903. Stamp type of adhesive.

30c., black. 30c. x 30c., carmine on bluish.  
30c., carmine.

1908. Stamp type of adhesive.

30c., purple on blue.

**Gibraltar.**—The four shilling value has been received on surface-coated paper, and Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. advise us that the 6d. is also issued.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and CA.

Surface-coated paper.

6 pence, lilac and purple.  
4 shillings, lilac and green.

**Italy.**—Offices in the Levant. *Gibbons' Weekly* lists the following new over-printed stamps for these Offices. In another place in this number we extract an article from the same journal in reference to these and others which we do not list.

Local Surcharge, "10 PARA," etc., or  
"1 PIASTRA,"

10p. on 5c., green. 30p. on 15c., slate.  
20p. on 10c., rose. 1pr. on 25c. blue.

Surcharged in Rome, "10 Para 10," etc.

10p. on 5c., green. 40p. on 25c., blue.

They also chronicle in this last series a 20p. and 80p., but they seem to be identical with those we listed for Janina in the April number.

**Jamaica.**—This Island has issued the current 4d. stamp with head of Queen Victoria on the new paper. We are glad to see that the late Queen's head has not entirely disappeared from current stamps, and we see no reason why all the Colonies should not have at least one stamp with Good Queen Victoria's head portrayed upon it. If the United States can depict its past Presidents on its stamps, why should not we also, in a similar manner, keep the memory of our late Monarch green?

Watermark Crown and CA in Multiple.

Ordinary paper.

4 pence, red brown.

**Leeward Islands.**—The *Colonial Office Journal* informs its readers that supplies of the 6d. and 1s. values on multiple paper, surface coated, have been despatched.

**Macao.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles the  $\frac{1}{2}$  avo stamp with name and value inverted. This being a separate printing is easily accounted for by the sheet with the first printing being placed in the machine the wrong way round.

Name and value inverted.

$\frac{1}{2}$  avo, grey.

**Maldiv Islands** (near Ceylon) will issue stamps of four values, *i.e.*, 2, 3, 5 and 10 cents. The principal part design will be a representation of a minaret.—*Colonial Office Journal*

**Malta.**—The following is an extract from an order lately promulgated by the General Post Office at Malta:—

"Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, post cards or newspaper wrappers,

may be used as adhesive postage stamps, provided that they are not imperfect, mutilated or defaced in any way. Medallions cut out of registered letter envelopes and representing the registration fee of two pence, may be used on any registered packet, but not on ordinary packets."

The following may, therefore, now be used as postage stamps.

#### Envelopes.

1d., carmine on wove. 1d., carmine on laid.

#### Registration Envelopes.

2d., blue (Queen). 2d., blue (King).

#### Wrappers.

½d., green (Queen). ½d., green (King).

#### Post Cards.

½d., green (Queen). 1d., carmine (King).  
1d., carmine (Queen).

**Montserrat.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us two varieties issued in this Colony, viz., the 1d. and 2½d. values in single colours. These stamps are not likely to last long as the next printing will probably be from an altered or a new plate, in consequence of the new Postal Union regulations as to values being shown in figures as well as words.

#### Watermarked Multiple Crown and CA Ordinary paper.

1 penny, red. 2½ pence, blue.

**Natal** will in future use a separate series of stamps for postage and revenue purposes above the value of 6d. Particulars of the colours will appear in our next issue.—*Colonial Office Journal*.

**New Caledonia.**—The 45c. of the current type has now appeared.

45c., red brown on rose.

**New South Wales.**—Mr. Hadlow has shown us a specimen of the 2d. blue, 1871-82 issue, with the "O.S." overprint in red instead of in black. This will be No. 549A in the catalogue.

Overprinted "O.S." in red. Watermarked type 1.

Perforated 12½, 13.

2 pence, blue.

The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the current 10s. stamp, with a new perforation.

Perforated 11½ × 11.

10 shillings, carmine and violet.

This will be No. 321A in the catalogue.

**New Zealand.**—We have received the current fourpenny value in the new perforation. The face of the paper still presents a bluish appearance owing to bad cleaning of the plates when printing.

Perforated 14 × 13½.

4d., yellow brown and blue.

**Nicaragua** (*Province of Zelaya*).—*Mekel's Weekly* reports that the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. have received the 1 and 3 cent. stamps. "American" print, with large "CABO" overprint in red. At present these are listed in "black or violet," but we suppose they will have to be listed separately in the next catalogue.

They also report other novelties as per appended list. Nicaragua has become an absolute nuisance.

Overprinted "CORREOS—1908" on Revenue Stamps.

5c., orange and black. 1p., ochre.  
10c., blue green. 2p., grey.

As last but with new value surcharged

1c. on 5c., orange and black, in red.  
2c. " 5c., " " in blue.  
4c. " 5c., " " in green.  
15c. " 50c., olive green, in carmine.  
35c. " 50c., " " in red.

For the Province of Zelaya

Overprinted as No. 704 and new value "5 cent."

5c. on 4c., orange brown (Waterlow).

Overprinted large "CABO" on provisional Postal Fiscals.

5c., orange and black. 15c. on 50c., olive green.  
10c., pale blue.

The *Postage Stamp* adds another to the list of provisionals we gave last month, viz—

Surcharged in red.

50c. on 6c., "American" print.

*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* also chronicles new Official Provisionals as follows:—

Official stamps.

Surcharged in yellow in two lines, reading upwards.

10c. on 3c., violet (American). 35c. on 3c., violet (American)  
15c. " 3c., " " 50c. " 3c., " "  
20c. " 3c., " " "

*Mekel's Weekly* adds the following:—

For the Province of Zelaya

Overprinted large CABO.

20c. on 1c., green (No. 1100).

**Papua.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* is informed by a correspondent that the newly issued 6d. stamp exists perforated 12½.

Watermark Crown over A. Perforated 12½.

6 pence, green and black.

**Paraguay.**—Further 5c. Provisionals on Official Stamps reach us from Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co., also the 10c. ordinary in a new colour. The surcharge of the Provisionals is as previously listed and illustrated.

Ordinary Issue.

10 centavos, blue.

Provisionals on Official.

5c. on 10c., red lilac. 5c. on 60c., yellow brown.  
5c. on 30c., yellow.

**Peru.**—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the 2c. Provisional of 1907 with double surcharge.

1907. Double Surcharge.

2c. on 12c., black and blue.

**Portugal.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* have been shown a specimen of the current 10c. with the value doubly printed, one being inverted at the head of the stamp. The value that is the right way up is also misplaced, i.e., not exactly in the tablet.

**Queensland.**—The following values on the new watermark paper have appeared, and with the usual perforation:—

3 pence, brown      2 shillings, blue green.

We have received the current 2d. stamp in a second re-drawing. It is similar to No. 213 in the Catalogue, but the lines of shading on the forehead and along the front of the nose have been removed.

**Roumania.**—Our publishers have found in their stock an hitherto unchronicled variety of this country. It is the 40 bani of the 1893-5 issue, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  and watermarked "PR." This will be No. 237A in the Catalogue.

Watermarked PR. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .  
40 bani, green.

Messrs. Gibbons, not to be outdone, have also been finding new varieties as follows:—

1905. No watermark. Pink green. Perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .  
5 bani, pale green.      1 leu, black and green.

For use in the Levant.

Surcharged in violet. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

10p. on 5b., blue.      1 pre. on 25b., violet.

Perforated  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ .

10p. on 5b., blue.

Nos. 429 to 434 in our Catalogue are all perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

To the list of new stationery given in our April number must be added a 10 bani letter card. We also understand that the 10b. post card then listed had the word "réservé" included in the inscription. This has now been altered to "réservée."

Letter Card.

10 bani, rose on grey.

Post Card, altered inscription.

10 bani, rose.

**Russia.**—In our February number we chronicled a 4 kop post card. This has now appeared with reply half attached.

Post Card.

4 × 4 kop, red on buff.

**St. Helena.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the receipt of new stamps from this island. We append list.

Watermark Crown and CA in multiple.

Ordinary paper.

2½ pence, ultramarine.

As last, but on surface-coated paper.

4d., black and red on yellow.      6d., lilac and violet.

Watermark Crown and CA.

Surface-coated paper.

10 shillings, black on green.

**St. Kitts-Nevis.**—The *Colonial Office Journal* states that the ½d. value has been sent out in single Postal Union colour and on multiple ordinary paper.

**Seychelles.**—In our April number we mentioned that there was a rumour that a new provisional was issued for these Islands. We are glad to say that "Rumour" was "a lying jade."

**South Australia.**—We have received the 8d. value in the large "POSTAGE," and in a lighter shade than the previous printing.

Large "postage" type. Perforated 12.

Watermarked Crown and SA.

8 pence, pale blue.

**Spain.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* states that the current 5c. is now in yellow green on greenish and that the change has been effected some months. Up to the present our correspondence has borne the 5c. stamps of the old shade, so they cannot be in general use yet.

Current type.

5c., yellow green on greenish.

**Sudan.**—The following new Postal Stationery has appeared:—

Wrappers.

1 mil., brown on buff.      2 mil., green on buff.

**Switzerland.**—A correspondent in *Gibbons' Weekly* states that he has the current 25c., on granite paper, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ . This was included in the list given by Baron A. de Reuterskiold in our February number with a ? after it.

**Transvaal.**—The £1 value has been issued on unsurfaced multiple watermark paper. The stamp on surface-coated paper should prove to be a good investment.

Watermark Crown and CA, ordinary paper.

£1, green and violet.

**Turkey.**—We give illustration of the overprint for stamps sold at reduced rates for use on foreign correspondence.



**Victoria.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* announces that one of their correspondents possesses a specimen of the current 5s. stamp, perforated 12,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ . This particular variety has been several times announced, and afterwards repudiated in various journals. We suppose we may now take it as being a certainty.

Watermark Crown and A. Perforated  $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

5 shillings, carmine and blue.

**Zanzibar.**—Concurrently with the set listed in our last number were issued other stamps of value from 10 to 200 rupees. These were supposed to be for fiscal use only, but the General Postmaster of Zanzibar states that they are available for postage. They may be available, but whether they will ever be generally used is quite another matter. Probably this statement was made with an eye to an increase of revenue. Doubtless the Zanzibar Government will be pleased to sell 200 rupee stamps to collectors, seeing that it will be all profit, and new issue distributors will only be too pleased to supply them. At present we don't intend to list them.

The *Postage Stamp* chronicles a new value in the recent design.

15 cents, ultramarine.

## Morocco.

By George B. Duerst.

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(Continued from Page 112.)

### LINE VI. ALCASAR AND WAZAN.

The distance is about 30 miles.

Alcasa, or Alcazar—called in Arabic Kasr-el-Kebir, or short, El Ksar—is an inland town, 60 miles south from Tangier. Here Sebastian, King of Portugal, was defeated by the Moors and slain in 1578. Population, about 25,000.

Wazan, or Ouazzan, is a holy city, 45 miles north-west from Fez, and is the headquarters of the Grand Shereef. Population, about 107,000.

The French and English postal lines from Tangier to Fez had served these two towns for years, yet an enterprising Frenchman instituted a special service in 1896, which, however, was suppressed within a month, because the Grand Shereef objected and the service did not pay, the commercial intercourse between the two places being very small.

November, 1896.

Camel rider in desert, and the figures 1896 in centre; "MAROC" at the top, and "ALCAZAR A OUAZZAN" in three lines at the bottom; on the left, "SERVICE POSTAL"; and on the right, "BI-HEBDOMADAIRE"; in the lower angles, the value in figures and letters; in the upper angles, ornaments. Coloured impression on thick white and tinted paper. Perforated 11½.

|               |     |                           |
|---------------|-----|---------------------------|
| 5 c (entimes) | ... | rose on white.            |
| 10            | "   | blue on white.            |
| 10            | "   | blue on yellowish.        |
| 15            | "   | orange on yellowish.      |
| 20            | "   | green on white.           |
| 20            | "   | green on yellowish.       |
| 40            | "   | dark violet on yellowish. |
| 40            | "   | dark violet on white.     |
| 50            | "   | yellow on white.          |
| 1 f (ranc)    | ... | chestnut on white.        |
| 1             | "   | chestnut on yellowish.    |

### LINE VII. TEUTAN AND CHECHUAN.

The distance is about 40 miles.

Teutan is an ancient seaport on the Mediterranean, but is now about half a mile from it. It is still a fortified place, and is situated 22 miles south of Ceuta. The population is about 25,000.

Chechuan lies due south from Teutan in the mountains.

December, 1896.

Ship, mountain and rising sun in a circle, surrounded by a six-pointed star, the whole in a double upright rectangle. At the top, "MAROC"; on the left, "TETOUAN"; on the right, "CHECHOUAN"; at the bottom, 1896; in the upper angles, six-pointed stars; in the lower angles,

value in figures and letters; in the inner rectangle, there are four crescents and stars; and below the central design, an Arabic inscription. Printed in colours on thick white and tinted wove paper. Perforated 11½.

|               |     |                |
|---------------|-----|----------------|
| 5 c (entimes) | ... | ultramarine.   |
| 10            | "   | dark green.    |
| 20            | "   | rose.          |
| 25            | "   | orange-yellow. |
| 40            | "   | dark violet.   |
| 50            | "   | red.           |
| 1 f (ranc)    | ... | brown.         |

### LINE VIII. FEZ AND MEQUINEZ.

The distance is 34 miles.

Mequinez, or Mekinez, is situated in a mountainous region west-south-west of Fez, and contains the summer residence of the Sultan, and the Mulai Ismael Mosque—a royal burial place much visited by pilgrims. Population, about 50,000.

January, 1897.

Head of an Arab to the right in Moorish archway, above which is the word "POSTE"; below, in a straight horizontal label, "FEZ-MEQUINEZ"; and below this, the value in figures and letters, printed in a second colour. Printed in two colours on white wove paper, in sheets of 100, in four panes, of 5 × 5 stamps. Perforated various.

Perforated 11½.

Perforated 14.

|            |             |             |               |
|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 5 centimes | olive-grey. | Value red.  | ditto         |
| 10         | "           | carminé, .. | blue. ditto   |
| 15         | "           | blue.       | orange. ditto |
| 29         | "           | orange.     | violet. ditto |
| 25         | "           | violet.     | green. ditto  |
| 35         | "           | brown.      | red. ditto    |
| 50         | "           | red.        | black. ditto  |
| 1 franc    | dark green. | ..          | brown. ditto  |

Horizontally imperforate.

|             |       |                    |
|-------------|-------|--------------------|
| 15 centimes | blue. | Value orange.      |
| 20          | "     | orange. .. violet. |

Vertically imperforate.

|             |          |             |
|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 10 centimes | carminé. | Value blue. |
|-------------|----------|-------------|

Twice perforated

|             |       |               |
|-------------|-------|---------------|
| 15 centimes | blue. | Value orange. |
|-------------|-------|---------------|

(To be continued).

## Transvaal Philatelic Society.

### Second Annual Report, 1907-8.

JOHANNESBURG, May 12th, 1908.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—It is once more my pleasant duty to place before you the record of a year's work.

A year ago it was necessary to dwell at some length upon the circumstances that led to the foundation of a new Society. Now after two



years it is sufficient to say that our record has fully justified our existence.

In these times of depression it is satisfactory to note that our membership remains practically the same. While we have lost good workers and even philatelists, we have enlisted recruits to whom we look for valuable help in the future. In this connection I should like to add that your Committee would welcome much more general co-operation from the rank and file. This point will be brought home to you as I review the year's work.

Our exhibitions have covered a vast variety of ground—mainly African, of course, and European. The exhibitors have been Mr. Leo Mayer (not an office bearer), and Messrs. A. T. Cohen, J. A. Ornstien, and myself (office bearers) practically every time; Mr. J. C. Hand (Treasurer), several times; Miss Finlay and Mr. J. Kossuth, each once; and the Society whenever its material was available; while Mr. W. P. Cohen, a visitor from the Johannesburg Society, kindly helped with his Mauritius on one occasion.

Many valuable papers have been read before the Society. I may mention Mr. A. J. Cohen's on "The Black Issues of the World," "The Humours of Philately," "France," and "The Commemorative Stamps of the World, Part I.," Mr. Hand's "Plea for the collection of Europeans"; the President's "A Philatelic Mare's-nest," "South African Philately," and "Looking Forwards"; Mr. Ornstien's "Rise of the Stamp-issuing Countries of the World," "Some Philately Ideals and a Ramble," and "The Early Issues of Natal"—the former earning the distinction of re-publication in home philatelic journals; Mr. Fowler's contributions on "Commemorative Stamps" and on "The Technical Processes Used in the Production of Stamps"; and last, but not least, Miss M. R. Finlay's "Notes on the Stamps of New South Wales"; and with reference to this paper, read on January 14th, I may state that Miss Finlay is the lady-pioneer of South Africa and very nearly of the world.

These papers have covered a great variety of subjects, ranging "from grave to gay, from lively to severe." The pity is that they have not been contributed by a greater variety of writers, for all, except Miss Finlay's, were the work of your willing—perhaps too willing—Executive.

The Society's collection, which had languished after the departure of its founder, received a fillip from the leaflet issued by myself on my own responsibility last November. Since that date something like 2,500 Stamps, containing, no doubt, many duplicates, have been added by Misses Finlay and Henderson, and Messrs. Leo Mayer, J. Kossuth, B. Schottler, J. A. Ornstein, and myself, to the accumulations that await the attention of volunteer helpers; the stamps of Spain and several of her Colonies, Roumania, Cape Colony, Zululand and Bechuanaland, have been taken in hand by Mr. Ornstien and myself, and some of these countries are very nearly in a position to be incorporated in the Society's permanent album—there to join Natal, Orange River, and the Transvaal. I hope that the coming year will show further substantial progress.

The Society's Library has been considerably increased by purchase; as well as by the gifts

of books and journals from Messrs. A. J. Cohen, J. A. Ornstien, A. N. Other, and myself; and, from their several authors, of copies of papers read before the Society.

A recent development may be mentioned—the inauguration of Exchange Packets. Two packets "A" and "B," are now on their rounds. "A" shows up to date stamps to the value of £3 0s. 3d. have been taken from a total of £10 17s. 2d., a little over 27 per cent. The contributors to these packets are Miss U. Nichols, Messrs. Leo Mayer, Kossuth, the Society, and myself. It may be mentioned that Messrs. E. Tamsen and A. J. Cohen have already sent in valuable sets of sheets for Packet "C." I may add also that my appointment of myself as Exchange Superintendent requires your confirmation.

The *personnel* of your Committee has undergone little change. Miss Henderson took the place of Miss Finlay, who retired at the close of a year of yeoman service. Mr. Hillary retired during the year owing to pressure of other engagements. Mr. Fowler was compelled by increased responsibilities to vacate the Secretaryship, while retaining his seat on the Committee and still helping us in manifold ways. Miss Henderson kindly consented to take over his office to the end of the Philatelic year. We have temporarily lost the guiding hand of Mr. J. C. Hand at the Treasury, but our interests have not suffered at the hands of his successor, Mr. Ornstien. It is our hope that Mr. Hand will soon be back among us with even more than his old ardour. We have to thank him for the use of his office for committee meetings, while to others outside the Committee, our special thanks are due to Miss Robertson, who has during the year done a very great deal of useful, is silent, work; to Miss Finlay, to whose good offices we still owe the privilege of sitting in this room; to Mr. H. Lee for auditing the balance sheet, which will be submitted; and to the home and local Press for their courtesy in inserting notices of our meetings.

I have to thank you, one and all, for myself, for much kindness and forbearance during the year; and, for the Committee, for the confidence so blindly placed in us.

It only remains to speak of our continued friendly relations with the Johannesburg Philatelic Society, and to call attention to some remarks contained in the Annual Report of its retiring Chairman read last Tuesday. He dwelt upon the waste of valuable material caused by the pigeon-holing and practical shelving of the papers read before his own and kindred Societies, and suggested that steps might be taken to ensure their permanent usefulness and gain them a wider audience. The idea of a philatelic publication is one that was agitating ourselves some fifteen months ago, and I am quite certain that some such scheme would, under competent editorship, secure the support of all South African philatelists, and even of others outside South Africa, and redound to the credit of contributing Societies; and that a wider audience would put us all on our mettle to raise our standard of philatelic research and literary style.

From friendly relations with others it is an

easy transition to the friendliness and sociability that have reigned among ourselves during two pleasant years. Not the least convincing proof—if proof were needed—of this kindness, was the reunion (the second of many I hope) celebrated on Boxing Day at the "Balcony," when our grave and reverend seniors revealed themselves in unexpected lights and vied in frivolity with the most light-hearted junior. If on such an occasion as on all others, we have shown ourselves sociable and clubbable, let us seek to draw into our fold others who are clubbable, for their benefit as well as ours. Such a Society as ours is, I feel, calculated to foster the philatelic spirit in those who have it, and to create or draw it out in those who have it not, or have it only in the "germ" stage.

In conclusion, I thank you for your kind attention, and am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. HENDERSON,

President of the Transvaal Philatelic Society.



#### TRANSVAAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—T. HENDERSON, M.A.

Vice-President—A. J. COHEN.

Secretary—BOX 2404, JOHANNESBURG.

#### SYLLABUS. JUNE 9TH TO AUGUST 28TH, 1908.

- June 9th. "Lorenzo Marques & Costa Rica."  
June 23rd. "Reunion and Victoria."  
Paper by T. Henderson, Esq.  
"Damas petimusque vicissim;" or,  
Philatelic Give-and-Take.  
July 14th. "Spanish Colonies in Africa."  
Reading by Mr. Fowler.  
July 28th. "Ceylon."  
Paper by A. J. Cohen, Esq.  
August 11th. "Russia and Dependencies."  
Paper by J. Kossuth, Esq.  
August 25th. "Senegal, Obock and Djibuti."  
Paper by J. A. Ornstein, Esq.

### Speculation in the Levant.

In several recent numbers of this paper reference has been made to the establishment of five Italian post offices in the Levant. Recapitulating previous information, the first office to be opened was at Smyrna, on 11th May; Valona and Calonica followed suit between 15th and 21st May. The other two offices, at Jerusalem and Constantinople are now open, but at present we have not been able to ascertain exactly when they first started to do business.

A correspondent in Constantinople now gives us some very interesting information with regard to certain Italian stamps, which have been surcharged for use in these offices, and more especially in the office at Constantinople.

It appears that some days previous to 1st June, the Italian Consulate at Constantinople caused a quantity of current stamps of Italy to be sent to two Italians to be surcharged with the equivalent values in Turkish currency. The values sent were the 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 centesimi, and the 1 and 5 lire.

To begin with it is not at all clear why these stamps were ever ordered to be surcharged at all, as a good quantity of four values surcharged at Rome had already arrived; possibly, however, the idea at the Consulate was simply to use up the unsurcharged stamps on hand, so that there might be no waste.

When the two Italians received the stamps to surcharge, instead of overprinting the whole lot with a similar type of surcharge, they set aside a portion of each denomination, and surcharged it differently from the remainder, arranging to obtain the whole of the specially prepared lot themselves from the post office, at face value. It is even said that this small lot was carefully prepared with one or two "errors" of surcharge, but we have no definite information on this point.

To give authenticity to this rubbish the speculators had a certain number used on letters which were sent to friends through the Italian

#### 20 PARA

Post Office. It is, however, quite clear that all the values bearing surcharges similar to the one illustrated here, were never sold to the public at the post office, and that being the case our publishers will not catalogue them. This speculative issue consists of the 10, 20, and 30 paras similar to the illustration, and the 1, 2, 4, and 20 piastres, in which the figures of value are much larger than the surcharge used in the next issue, and which is illustrated later.

We repeat that the above stamps are absolutely speculative in nature, and that they will not be listed in the Catalogue.

We have now to consider the other portion of the stamps surcharged by the two Italians. We have no doubt that they intended to try to corner this issue also, but so great was the outcry of local collectors and dealers that it was necessary to put a few on sale at the post office; very few were actually sold to outsiders, and as far as we can tell, none of the 2, 4, and 20 piastres. Of this issue we have to catalogue the following:—

#### 10 PARA

#### 4 PIASTRA

Types 37, 38, 36, and 39 of Italy, surcharged in black, as illustrated.

|                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 10 paras on 5 c., | green.          |
| 20 "              | 10 c., carmine. |
| 30 "              | 15 c., slate.   |
| 1 pias. on 25 c., | blue.           |

As the 2, 4, and 20 piastres of this type were not sold to the public, we shall not catalogue them.

We come now to the regular issue, consisting of the current stamps of Italy, surcharged in "paras" only, the value being given in figures both before and after that word. These stamps

were surcharged in Rome, and are the only ones duly authorised by the home authorities.

### 40 Para 40

*Types 37, 38, 39 and 40 of Italy, surcharged in black, as illustrated.*

|    |       |    |        |        |
|----|-------|----|--------|--------|
| 10 | paras | on | 5 c.,  | green. |
| 20 | "     | "  | 10 c., | rose.  |
| 40 | "     | "  | 25 c., | blue.  |
| 80 | "     | "  | 50 c., | mauve. |

We have also been informed that a new set is in course of preparation at Rome, and it is said that the word "Levante" is to be added to the surcharge in future printings on the current issue.

Our informant adds that, on expressing his indignation at this shameless speculation, carried on by two persons with the Italian Consulate, he was told that probably the Consulate had allowed it as a kind of reward to the men for the aid they had rendered in installing the Italian Post Offices. Truly a wonderful idea! It means to say that collectors are paying for the cost of the installation!—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly.*

## Queen's Heads.

FROM THE *Philatelic Journal of India.*

### The Smaller Manufacturers.

In previous articles I have dealt generally with the more prominent of the head dies used by Perkins Bacon and De la Rue, and I have now to take up the work of the smaller manufacturers, most of whom, with the conspicuous exception of the Nova Scotia heads, have been content merely to plagiarise the work of the leading firms.

In 1860 the American Bank Note Co. engraved a head for the one cent stamp Nova Scotia. It is characterised by a diadem which passes under the hair and has four depressions in its upper rim divided by five points; and by two plain bands, one behind the ear and the other round the chignon. This die was used again by the same firm for the twelve cents Newfoundland in 1866, and for fourteen Canadian stamps from 1868 to 1876. For the latter a negative impression had been taken from the original which results in the portrait facing to the right instead of the left. After a reduced copy of this had been taken for the half cent of 1882, a positive impression with portrait to the left from the original die was once more used for the eight cents of 1893. But the creators of this very beautiful portrait were not to be allowed to have the monopoly of it. In 1866, Perkins Bacon's engraver Jeens produced by the order of the South Australian Government a die which was an almost exact replica of the one cent Nova Scotia. Two impressions were made, one for four pence and the other for two shillings. When this same Government transferred its patronage in 1868 to De la Rue the latter firm got similar orders to crib the Nova Scotia design, but the two pence die which resulted is far from being as successful as Jeens' copy. In spite of the

poorness of the De la Rue head, it was apparently considered good enough for retention and repetition on the 1d., 1874, the 3d., 4d. and 6d. of 1887 and the long unappropriated die for the high values of the same year.

In the middle of 1878 a new firm, Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson & Co., were entrusted with the manufacture of four issues of stamps. Apparently mistrusting their own creative abilities they thought they could not do better than draw on our transatlantic cousins, and the four issues, namely, Falkland Is., Transvaal postage, Transvaal and Griqualand West fiscals appeared with the head of the one cent Nova Scotia. The result in this case was so successful that criticism is disarmed.

The coronation picture which we have already seen was copied by W. Humphrey in 1852 for New Zealand and transferred by him in the following year to Nova Scotia, had already been adopted by a New York firm for the twelve pence Canada of 1851. It was subsequently used by the American Bank Note Company for Canada, Prince Edward Is. and New Brunswick; and the later Humphrey edition was copied both for the taille-douce set and the two lithographed sets of Queensland fiscals. As in the case of the one cent Nova Scotia, this head is found either to the left or to the right according as positive or negative reproductions were taken.

Heath's original design for the one penny Great Britain, characterised by a diadem of alternate maltese crosses and small roses served as a model not only for Joubert de la Ferte's two first English head dies, but also for a number of the smaller fry, of whose work it is sufficient to mention the ½d., 1c. and 2c. Canada, India 2a. 1854, Prince Edward Is. 1861, Queensland 1882 onwards and Victoria (various). This head in the form of the large Inland Revenue stamp of 1862 was copied, stamp and all, for the New South Wales and Monserrat locally made receipt stamps. An equally interesting type to trace is the 1867 head with two ribbons at the back as used for the small sized Inland Revenue. The whole stamp was copied for the locally made New Zealand receipt (Gibbons' type 55), while the head figures on the Prince Edward Island issue of 1872. Finally we may note that Joubert de la Ferte's first general colonial head, which was used for the De la Rue postage stamps of New South Wales, was copied locally for the small receipt stamp of 1873.

### Unappropriated Dies.

We have seen that various artifices have been in vogue from the very earliest period of stamp history to secure uniformity and economy in the production of stamps by means of mechanical repetition of the expensive portions of the designs. In the first place a head, once engraved, was made to do duty for the dies of several colonies or issues. In the second place a stamp die, once engraved, did duty for the dies of several values of the same issue; but each value had to have its own reproduction of the die and its own place. It was not, however, until the later sixties, that a third step was reached whereby a single plate was made to do duty for a number of different stamps. This was effected by omitting from the

plate the portion of the design wherein the stamps were to differ from each other, and supplying the omission by means of a second printing consisting of a design so simple that elaborate and costly workmanship might be dispensed with. At the time this method was inaugurated the process of facing plates with steel had not been discovered, and the ordinary copper plates wore out very quickly when they had to supply the demands for stamps in extensive use. Six new plates were required each year for the one penny postage Great Britain, and ten were required in the same period for the surface printed one penny Inland Revenue. Consequently the new method was only suitable for issues which included a number of stamps of very limited use, such as postage stamps of the smaller colonies or long sets of high value fiscals confined to special duties. As an instance of the waste entailed by the older system we may point to the set of fifty values of Cape of Good Hope stamp duties issued in 1864. These, at £100 for each plate and die, would probably have cost £5,000 before a single stamp had been printed, whereas, if they had been ordered five years later they would undoubtedly have been printed from an unappropriated plate at the cost of perhaps £150 allowing £50 for the overprints at £1 each.

Overprints have been of course of various natures. The plate may have the value already on it like the Great Britain and recent Indian fiscals, in which case the overprint supplies the use for which the stamps are valid. Or it may be a plate for postage stamps only like the Lagos postage so that the overprint supplies the value. Or it may have neither the duty nor the value like the stamps in the frontispiece of Gibbons' Catalogue, which, according to the overprint are available for any value in any colony for any duties. It is hardly necessary to point out that when the plate does not bear the value it should be printed from in different colours for different values unless the forger is intended to be given a very soft job.

The first unappropriated die prepared by De la Rue was the New South Wales general stamp duty die (Gibbons' type 35). This was issued on the 1st January, 1867. The die contained the essentially expensive head, but the overprints were considerably more elaborate than was considered necessary in later years. The second die was for "Admiralty Ireland" of which the plate was registered in September, 1868. In this case all the values of the set occurred on the same sheet, so there was only one overprint. The year *par excellence* for unappropriated dies was 1869 by when the system had quite settled down. During this year two dies were made for India, the High Court and the Small Cause Court; two for Mauritius, the Internal Revenue, and the Bill of Exchange; three for the Straits Settlements, the Foreign Bill, Marine Policies, and Judicial stamps; one for Antigua Revenue; one for the English Counties of Gloucester, Ely, and Northampton, and one for St. Christopher postage. In the next few years they came thick and fast:—

1872 Sierra Leone, Cape small fiscal, Great Britain general dies.

1874 Straits Revenue, Ceylon Foreign Bill, Lagos, Dominica, etc.

Practically the only new plate made by Perkins Bacon during this period, namely, the Grenada one shilling, was unappropriated.

It would be a useless waste of time to give a complete list of De la Rue's unappropriated dies, but a curious phenomenon of dies of this nature being used for only one stamp requires mention and a little introduction.

In 1882 Natal ordered a set of telegraph stamps on the model of the low values Great Britain telegraphs, but from an unappropriated die. For this purpose a small edition of the general colonial head was engraved of about the size of the head on the Great Britain telegraphs such as would go on a single unit stamp turned sideways. The same head was used in the following year when South Australia ordered a small half-penny stamp to resemble the half-penny of Victoria. It next appeared in 1886 on the five shillings of Malta, and from this year it entirely superseded the larger general colonial head with the exception of the two high values of Ceylon in 1900.

From 1886 to 1892 eight different unappropriated dies were made from this small head, all of them being similar to some of the values of the jubilee set of Great Britain (which was prepared during the first of the above years), to the extent of having the value in conspicuous figures in a tablet in the centre of the lower part of the stamp. Neither during this period nor after it was any die prepared from this head that was not of this form and usually unappropriated. The eight dies from 1886 to 1892 were as follows:

1. Ceylon, 1886, two plates prepared.
2. Jamaica, 1889, four plates prepared.
3. Mauritius, 1890 (Gibbons' Type 103).
4. Colonial P. and R., 1890, three plates prepared.
5. Colonial P and P., 1890, three plates prepared.
6. Natal, 1891, two pence half-penny.
7. Tasmania, 1892, two pence half-penny.
8. Tasmania, 1892, other values.

Of these Nos. 3, 6, and 7 were used for one value only each. At least one of them, No. 3, was prepared in anticipation of more extensive use, for the contents of the value tablet may be found slightly off-centre and occupying different positions in respect to the main body of the design in different specimens.

The latest phase of unappropriated dies was inaugurated in 1901 by the issue for Southern Nigeria. The unappropriated die or plate is confined to the expensive portrait and the separate plates for each value comprise all the main features of the design and ornamentation instead of merely a word of value. The advantages of this system in the prevention of forgery are obvious: while permitting the head to be kept in the same colour for all values, the stamps cannot be fraudulently "raised" except by the destruction and reproduction of too much to escape immediate detection. It may be claimed that this system was taken from the 1897 set of British Central Africa which in its turn was taken from the 1895 issue which was not engraved by De la Rue at all. Whosoever the credit may be, this type of gaining rapidly in popularity, and has already spread to about half our colonial issues.

C. S. F. CROFTON.

## Report read at the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London,

FOR THE SEASON 1907-8.

By J. A. Tilleard, Honorary Secretary.

At the date of my last report a few months only had elapsed since the Incorporation of the Society. The accounts presented at the Annual General Meeting were those of the preceding year, and although by the month of June it was possible to foresee that the change in our constitution would not in any way be prejudicial to the interests of the Society, the full effect was not ascertained until a later period.

The results of the working under the new regime for a period of fifteen months, with the accounts available for a complete year, would appear to fully justify the anticipation of the Council that the reorganisation would be likely to add to the dignity of the Society and to strengthen its position, and I am pleased to be able to record the fact that at no time during the nineteen years in which I have been associated with the secretarial duties of the Society have the affairs been in so sound and satisfactory a condition as at the present time.

As to the names of the members as entered in the register, and published in the *London Philatelist* for June, 1907, was appended a list of names of old members who had not signified their intention of remaining in the Society as newly constituted. It was estimated that seven of these (including two who had come in before the publication of the list) could be counted on as continuing their membership, and this number proved to be correct, so that the total number of Fellows, as at the time of my last report, should be taken at 236 instead of 229, the actual figure then appearing on the register.

In the interval thirty-seven new members have been elected and enrolled as Fellows, together with one associate, the names being—

Messrs. J. R. M. Albrecht, C. L. Bagnall, F. A. Bellamy, Mrs. A. H. Bridson, Messrs. T. Catterall, jun., J. T. Chamberlain, A. Chilver, A. J. Cohen, W. P. Cohen, F. S. Cook, F. R. Cornwall, H. A. Davis, J. F. Davis, H. Dickson, J. Dimsdale, W. Ehrmann, L. C. Ernst, G. E. Fagan, W. C. Fox, V. L. Henderson, W. A. Hamilton, A. McKechnie, E. M. Marx, L. L. Mercer, H. B. Phillips, B. Pinner, L. G. Quackenbush, F. W. Rideout, J. G. Rutherford, R. C. F. Schomberg, S. U. Sharpe, A. E. Stewart, W. J. Tatler, G. R. T. Upton, T. G. Wayman, H. L. White, and E. C. Wigglesworth, Fellows; and R. E. R. Dalwigk, associate.

In the same period five members have from various causes resigned their membership, namely, Messrs. W. W. Blest, H. Clotz, H. F. Lowe, R. M. Mann, and E. T. Sanders, whose resignations were received with regret.

Although it is a satisfaction to be able to report that none of our home members have died during the period under review, it is with much regret that I have to record the death of three of

our foreign members—Messrs. H. Fraenkel, J. B. Moëns, and Consul E. F. Weber.

Mr. Fraenkel, who had been a member since 1895, was a prominent German philatelist of great attainments, and we are proud of his association with our Society. Although we rarely saw him amongst us, he was personally known to many of our older members, who will all join with me in bearing testimony to his devotion to Philately and to the genial and kindly disposition of this member whose loss we sincerely deplore.

M. J. B. Moëns, of world-wide reputation, had been an honorary member of the Society since 1881. His name is known and respected wherever philatelists are to be found; and the great services rendered by him to Philately from its earliest days are known to all. It is with the deepest regret that, owing to the inexorable law of nature, we have to erase from our register of members a name so widely and universally honoured.

Consul Weber had been a member for eighteen years. He was one of the oldest of the German collectors, holding a high position in Hamburg, where he resided. He was an ardent philatelist, and took considerable interest in the work of the Society.

The net result of the year's elections, after deduction of the losses through resignation and death, is a gain of twenty-nine members and one associate, the number on the register now standing at 265 Fellows and two associates.

It was hoped that the introduction of associates would have attracted many of the younger philatelists, ineligible by reason of their age for full membership; but in view of the small number that have come forward up to the present time, I fear that the advantages offered to associates is not sufficiently known or understood. There appears to be a feeling that only the older and more advanced philatelists can find a place in our ranks, but I am sure I may be permitted in the name of the Society to assure the younger generation that they will be cordially welcomed by the members, and that it is our hope and desire that the associates may eventually form a strong element in the constitution of the Society.

At the meetings—sixteen in number—held during the present season, the average attendance of members has been a fraction over twenty-two. This is a satisfactory increase over the number in past years, and is evidence that the change in the hour of meetings is approved by those who are able to attend.

A feature of the meetings has been the presence and regular attendance of several of our Indian members whom we have been glad to welcome in our midst.

During the season ten papers (all illustrated by collections of the stamps dealt with) have been read, viz., by the Vice-President, "Provisional Notes on the history of the 1d. stamp of Great Britain, May, 1840"; by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, "Stamps of British India" and "The First Issues (half-length series) of Victoria," with lantern illustrations; by Mr. Franz Reichenheim, "The Sower Types of the Stamps of France," also with lantern illustrations; by Mr. M. P. Castle, "The Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope"; by Mr. A. J. Warren, "The Stamps of Holland"; by Mr. E. W.

Wetherell, "Notes on the types and settings of some of the Stamps of Spain and Cuba"; by the Honorary Secretary, "Notes on the Stamps of Barbados"; by Mr. C. J. Daun, "The Provisional Stamps of the Orange River Colony"; and by Mr. T. W. Hall, "The 1882-3 issue of the Argentine."

There have also been the following displays of stamps: by the President, "Barbados"; by the Rev. Dr. James, "British Colonies in Africa"; by Mr. R. B. Yardley, "Portuguese India" and "Trinidad"; by Mr. Wm. Gray, "Great Britain"; and by Mr. H. J. Duveen, "Oldenburg" and "Württemberg."

The attendance of the President, entirely unannounced on the occasion of the display of his collection of the stamps of Barbados, was a pleasant surprise to most of those present at the meeting; and His Royal Highness, by coming amongst us on that occasion, has once more given evidence of the interest he takes in the pursuit of Philately and in the work of the Society.

The papers, all of which have been or will be published in the *London Philatelist*, and also the displays, were of a high degree of excellence, comparing favourably with those of former seasons.

Several matters of importance have occupied the attention of the Council during the past year, and a considerable number of meetings have been held which have invariably been attended by a large majority of the members of the Council.

The season that is now coming to a close will, I venture to think, ever be memorable in the annals of the Society by reason of the fact that through the generosity of the Vice-President our Library has become one of the leading philatelic libraries of the world. The Earl of Crawford, having acquired the celebrated library of the late Mr. Fraenkel, has most kindly presented the whole of its contents, with the exception of a few works required for his own library, to the Society. This is undoubtedly the most important gift that has ever been received by the Society, and it is right that the debt of gratitude owed by the members to our Vice-President, both for his munificent gift and for the kindly feelings that have prompted him in making the presentation, should be recorded in a report of the work and doings of the season.

In order that the Library may be fully available at all times for use by the members it was, of course, necessary to provide for its housing in a suitable manner. Arrangements have accordingly been made for removing the offices of the Society to a more convenient spot, and a room sufficiently large for requirements of the Library being available in the building in which our meetings are held, it has been secured for a period of three years from Midsummer next. It is hoped that the step taken by the Council in this direction will commend itself to the general body of members.

A number of valuable contributions have been made towards the collection of stamps to be formed by the Society, as announced in my last report, and I venture to express the hope that, a start having now been made, those who have duplicates that can be spared may, in the coming season, assist the Committee who have under-

taken the management of the collection with contributions towards this desirable object.

As will have been gathered by the opening remarks of my report, the accounts of the Society are in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. They will presently be presented by the Honorary Treasurer, and it will be found that, although an appreciable amount of expenses incurred in the Incorporation of the Society, which will not again recur, are included in the expenditure of the past year, the balance available at the end of the year is considerably larger than that shown by the last accounts. The cash in the hands of the Treasurer being larger than the amount required for current expenses, it has been possible for the first time within my recollection to set aside as a capital investment in Consols the sum of £200. The income of the Society being more than sufficient for the present requirements, the Council have decided to make no deduction for the present from the money on deposit representing the unexpended value of commuted subscriptions of life members, although the amount credited in respect of one of them who has retired from membership might perhaps have been made available for the ordinary purposes of the Society.

The surplus of the funds of the 1906 Exhibition was, in accordance with the announcement made in my last report, handed over as proposed, and has been invested in the name of the Society as a separate fund to be employed for the purposes for which it was entrusted to the Society. The fund, with its resulting dividends, is still intact, with the exception of a sum of £25 voted as a contribution towards the expenses of the recent Exhibition promoted by the Junior Philatelic Society.

The thanks of the Society are due to the Honorary Auditors, Mr. A. W. Chambers and Mr. J. G. Langton, for their services in auditing the accounts.

The improvement made in the *London Philatelist* by reverting to the use of the thicker paper originally employed has not, so far as I am aware, been suitably acknowledged; but I am sure that all will agree with me that we are indebted to the Editor for so readily falling in with the views of his readers in this respect.

In regard to the election of officers, which will presently occupy your attention, I have to report that no resignations have been notified to me, and as no fresh nominations have been received within the period prescribed by the Articles of Association, the retiring officers and members of the Council are deemed to offer themselves for re-election, and, subject to the approval of the meeting, will again serve in the ensuing year.

Outside the immediate affairs of the Society, I may be permitted as usual to make a brief reference to a few matters of interest in the events of the closing season.

Amongst the new societies formed since my last report special mention may be made of the Philatelic Literature Society, which appears to fill a genuine want for the association of those who are interested in a very important branch of philatelic study. There should be a prosperous and useful career before the new venture in which our Society has already been enrolled as a member.

We are reminded of the passing of time by reading, in increasing numbers as the years go on, obituary notices of many of the older generation of philatelists. In the period with which my report deals a number of well-known names, mostly in the category referred to, are amongst those who have passed away, including, in addition to M. Moëns, Herr Fraenkel, and Consul Weber, to whom reference has already been made, M. A. Maury, Miss Fernley, M. P. Miraubaud, and M. Marconnet.

No new publications have been issued by the Society, but I may call attention, amongst other works appearing during the year under review, to the important and valuable work on the Stamps of India, published for the Philatelic Society of India, as reflecting the highest credit on that Society and on our friend Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, by whom the compilation of the work was undertaken in collaboration with Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson and Mr. C. S. Crofton. A very beautiful and interesting book entitled *Postage Stamps and their Collection* has also been published by Mr. Warren A. Colson, of Brighton, Mass., U.S.A., and is intended as No. 1 of a series describing and illustrating some of the principal collections of America and elsewhere.

In this connection the announcement of the discontinuance of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, after the issue of the number completing its eighteenth volume, has been received with great regret in philatelic circles. After so long and honourable a career, extending over a period of eighteen years, during which we had come to regard this journal as one of the very best of the periodical publications dealing with Philately, and to look forward with interest and pleasure to the receipt of the monthly parts, it is difficult to realise that it will now have to be relegated to our bookshelves in company with *The Philatelist*, *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, and other journals that have served their time and have now to be looked at as works of reference instead of living chronicles of current philatelic matters and events. It is gratifying, however, to know that the services of our fellow-member, Major F. B. Evans, the accomplished Editor of the *Monthly Journal*, will be available for the youthful successor, in which it is promised that the traditions and features of the parent journal will be retained.

A passing reference may be made to the dispersal of old collections of M. Breitfuss and Dr. Le Grand, and of an important English collection of British Colonial stamps; while in regard to the stamp market generally it may be remarked, on the evidence afforded by the auction sales in the past season, that the gradual absorption of the older and rarer stamps in fine condition that has for some time been noticeable is even more apparent at the present time than it has been heretofore.

During the past year several exhibitions of more or less importance have been held, including one in Paris and others under the auspices of various philatelic societies at Leicester, Cardiff, Calcutta, and London, the last being organised by the enterprising Junior Philatelic Society. Announcements have also already appeared of exhibitions to be held—one in Paris

(under the Philatelic Federation of France), one in Amsterdam, and one in Manchester (under the management of the branch of the Junior Philatelic Society there).

The announcement made in the House of Commons yesterday by the Postmaster-General that the introduction of "penny postage" between the United Kingdom and the United States of America will come into force in October next is one that will give general satisfaction, and will doubtless prove of the greatest benefit to personal and commercial intercourse between the two countries.

Amongst other official innovations the international arrangements, under which reply-paid coupons can be obtained enabling the sender of a letter to provide for a reply from a foreign country, and the reduction of rates or increase in weight, covered by the ordinary rates in the case of many countries, have proved benefits that are much appreciated by the public.

Some progress appears to have been made in the arrangements for providing uniform stamps for the Australian Commonwealth, the report of the Committee appointed to consider the subject having been received and considered, and it appears possible that this long-outstanding question may now be disposed of in the near future.

In concluding my report, I would wish once more to convey my sincere thanks, not only to the officers and members of the Society, but also to the numerous philatelists with whom I am brought into contact in the course of my duties, for the invariable courtesy and assistance received at their hands, by which my labours as Honorary Secretary of the Society are materially lightened and rendered pleasurable.

4 June, 1908.

## The British Guiana 2c. Surcharged.

Probably several readers have wondered why most of the 2 cents stamps of British Guiana, of the type illustrated are found with an additional overprint of "2" in red. The second figure certainly seems redundant and superfluous, but "thereby hangs a tale."

In 1888 the Colony required stamps that could be used for both postal and fiscal purposes, and Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., made a provisional supply of all values by printing from the plate of 1876, and surcharging the stamps "Inland REVENUE" and the particular value required. A set of 15 different values was produced in this way the "cents" being printed in lilac and the dollar denominations in green. Both 2c. and 72c. were included in the series, and the printers seem to have overlooked the fact that, being printed in the same colour, it would be a comparatively easy matter for any one to defraud, to print a "7" before the "2," and thus convert a 2c. into a 72c. stamp! No record of any one having actually defrauded the revenue in this way exists, but the local authorities soon realised that it was possible, and the remaining stock of 2c. stamps was thereupon ordered to be further surcharged with a large "2" in red.—*The West-End Philatelist*.

## Notes and Extracts

Of the many millions of women in the United States, there are only three who enjoy the privilege of franking their own letters. This distinguished trio consist of Mrs. Lucretia A. Grant, Mrs. Julia Garfield, and Mrs. McKinley, the widows of the late Grant, Garfield, and McKinley. This is the exclusive privilege granted to the widows of the Presidents of the United States, not only is the mail matter sent by them carried free during their lives, but all packages addressed to them are allowed to go through the post without payment of any kind.—*Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury*.

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Mr. R. F. Stoney sends us some Faridkot Queen's Head, which show the I of service to be of a different fount, *i.e.*, instead of being in the same plain block capital as the other letters, the I has serifs at top and bottom. It is strange that this variety has not been noticed before.—*P. J. I.*

✦ ✦ ✦

The invention of postage in the Island of Domingo caused many amusing incidents occasioned by the little general knowledge possessed by the coloured folk. An old nigger servant had been given by his master a letter to post, and at the same time he was carefully instructed to buy a stamp at the post office and affix it to the letter. He purchased the stamp, stuck it to the letter, and then took it himself to the addressee. History does not relate whether the receiver lived in the same town or on the other side of the island.—*G. S. W.*

✦ ✦ ✦

The following extract from a letter from the Assistant Director-General of the post office of India explains the absence of the 2½ a.s. from the list Mr. Stewart Wilson published in our December number. Its value was evidently surcharged by a mistake, as it is one of the superfluous, which it was decided were not to be over-printed for the Convention States, as the total issued was only 4,800, and as it is not likely to be again surcharged it ought to become rare. "..... It has been ascertained that owing to an oversight in checking, an indent over the stamps received are Gwalior State. The request for 20 sheets of 240 stamps each of the 2½ a.s. is the stamp that passed, and the stamps were eventually surcharged and supplied to that State during 1905-1906." Apropos of the Indian Convention States, we observe that a recent issue of *Ewen's Weekly* contrasts with the total supplied us by one of the postmasters of these States with Mr. Stewart Wilson's figures given in our December number, Mr. Stewart Wilson's figures were supplied by the official to over-print, whereas the figures given to *Ewen's Weekly* are merely those of the numbers issued to the postmasters by the Treasury of the State in question. Probably the stamps are issued as needed and not necessarily in the total over-printed, though this disparity signifies little. As a rule the postmasters of these States are the worst people to get any reliable information from, because they usually know nothing worth mentioning.—*P. J. I.*

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It is good news that His Excellency Sir Henry McCallum, G.C.M.G., Governor of Ceylon, has just joined the Philatelic Society of India as a life member.

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GREAT BRITAIN.—1840, 2d., Blue. During the past week we came across a copy of the 2d., blue, without lines, lettered KJ, the K showing very distinct traces of having been doubly struck. So far as we are aware this variety has not been noted previously, and it would be interesting to know from which of the two plates, used for printing these stamps the impression was taken.—*March's Weekly Circular*.

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FORGERIES OF RUSSIAN STAMPS.—For a considerable time the police of St. Petersburg have been trying to discover how a large quantity of Russian high-value stamps had got into circulation. The result of their investigations is that it has been proved beyond doubt that the forgeries all emanate from the General Post Office of St. Petersburg! Two of the officials have been apprehended and charged with complicity in the matter, but it has not yet been determined whether they made the stamps themselves, or whether they merely acted as agents to place them on sale. The forgeries are said to be exceedingly good imitations of the real stamps, even the paper and watermark being accurately copied; the easiest way of detecting them lies in the gum, which is not much like that of the originals.—*G. S. W.*

The educational side of stamp collecting could scarcely receive a more striking endorsement than in the action of the authorities of the Victoria University at Manchester. In the Zoological Museum attached to that seat of learning various "animal stamps" from Newfoundland, Borneo, Liberia, Tasmania, etc., are being used as a means of illustrating in an informative and attractive manner, various birds, beasts and fishes, some of them being, of course, rare species, quite unknown outside the countries on whose stamps they appear. The curators of the museum have done their work right well, for adjoining each stamp in the exhibit there is a map showing the country represented, and thus the specimens are made to teach a double lesson. Philately as an aid to education is no new thing, but we cannot recall any instance in which it has been so ingeniously applied. The day is coming, perhaps, when stamps will play their part in the regulation school curriculum!—*S. C. F.*

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Some letters are pleasant, some unpleasant, and many are amusing. I got this the other day:—

PITTSBURG,  
March 20th, 1908.

MR. POWER.

SIR,—I call to your attention the fact that you are selling waste paper at fabulous prices, and hereby demand a public acknowledgment of this fact and an offer to restore their money to your many victims, with whom lies my principal concern. If this is not forthcoming within three days I will lay my evidence before President Roosevelt, who will know how to act in the matter. Even the first issue Mauritius stamps in your catalogue have been reprinted a score or more times. I have already notified the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.

A. G. JOHNSON.

58, Natchez Street, Pittsburg, Pen.

I think I can hardly plead guilty to all these crimes, but am willing to do 'most anything for a quiet life.—E. B. POWER in *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*.

✦ ✦ ✦

ITALIAN POST OFFICES IN TURKEY.—Italy's commercial relations with Turkey have for years been very large, and her interests seem to be growing from year to year. Other European nations having their own post offices in the principal towns of Turkey, Italy demanded the same rights, and these were resisted by the Porte. That Italy's real purpose is more political than commercial, can hardly be doubted, as well also that the Porte's objection is based upon equally political grounds. The system of extra-territorial jurisdiction is resented not as a slur upon the honesty or the efficiency of Turkish administration—the Turks know all about this as well as the foreigners, and perhaps do not suffer much from that form of sensibility—but as a limitation of Turkish sovereignty, consequently any extension of the system is bound to be opposed. In 1901 the Porte made a decided attempt to suppress all the foreign post offices, and they have never ceased to demand their abolition. But only in one case have they succeeded, and that was in the case of Romania, in 1896.

The following is the official note published in Rome:—

"For a long time past Italian subjects resident in several towns in Turkey have been endeavouring to secure the opening of Italian post offices. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, after setting aside requests emanating from localities where there are only a small number of Italians, decided on the opening of post offices at Constantinople, Salonika, Avlona, Smyrna, and Jerusalem. The Porte, which for several years past has been aware of the intention of the Italian Government to open post offices received at the end of March, through the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, a verbal Note announcing the forthcoming opening of the five offices. On the 30th of March the Porte replied to the Embassy, also by a verbal Note, declaring that, in virtue of an understanding, the opening of the offices was not admissible. The Italian Embassy, on the 9th of April, presented another Note, pointing out that Italy's rights were incontestable, and were based on the most favoured nation treatment, and positively denying the existence of any understanding to the contrary. On the 14th of April the Porte replied in another Note, in which it was peremptorily declared that categorical orders had been given to prevent the opening of post offices, and the Italian Ambassador also received information to the effect that these orders, according to the authentic statements of official persons, consisted in directing that armed guards should be placed before post offices in order to forcibly prevent the public from entering.

"In view of this grave and unjustifiable provocation, the Italian Government decided energetically to uphold its dignity and its rights by despatching three naval divisions to Turkish waters, with orders to hold themselves in readiness for any eventuality. Immediately the Italian warships arrive in Turkish waters the Italian Government will address



simultaneously a Note to the Powers and a Note to the Porte, in which it will call attention to the violation of rights and international treaties by Turkey, not only with regard to post offices, but also in regard to other matters in which the Porte has acted in a high-handed and violent manner to the prejudice of Italy's rights. The future attitude of the Italian Government and the further movements of the squadron will depend on the answer given by the Porte. The aim of the Italian Government in having recourse to coercive action is clear and definite—namely, to safeguard the rights of Italians in matters where these rights are specifically laid down. It follows that the rumours, to which the news of the mobilisation of the squadron have given rise, to the effect that Italy contemplates seizing an Ottoman province are absolutely fantastic. Italy's policy is not a policy of adventure, but one of legitimate defence, and as such will command the sympathy of all Powers."

No satisfactory answers being received from Constantinople, an Italian squadron was mobilised to make a demonstration in Turkish waters, but at the last moment the Porte yielded, and Italy is now on a level with the other powers, who have long ago established post offices for their own nationalities in the Turkish dominions.

Italy has all along had post offices in Durazzo, Janina, and Scutari, towns which are in Albania, the province nearest to herself. We must not omit to mention that Italy had formerly post offices in Constantinople, Smyrna, and Beyrout, but they were abolished in 1883. From the present time Italy will therefore have eight post offices in Turkey: Avlona, Constantinople, Durazzo, Janina, Jerusalem, Salonika, Scutari, and Smyrna.

The following official Note was then issued at Rome:—

"The Ottoman Ambassador called upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs this morning and made the following communication to him in the name of the Sultan and his Government:—

"So long as the Italian Government demands permission to open post offices only in the five towns named, where the post offices of other Powers already exist, there is no occasion to adopt towards Italy a mode of treatment different from that applied to the other Powers. Since the opening of foreign post offices in the Turkish Empire is based upon no right conceded nor upon any engagement entered into by the Ottoman Government, it remains understood that the Italian offices will be subject to the procedure which will be decided upon in the future with respect to all foreign post offices. It is therefore clear that the opening of these offices will not be interpreted as a specially acquired right."

It will be seen from the wording of the Turkish communication, that the Porte is not content, and only submits because it cannot help itself. But it is evident that further steps will be taken to suppress all the foreign post offices.—*Philatelic Record*.

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WHAT IS THIS STAMP WORTH?—Here is another remarkable instance of varying catalogue prices.

*Porto Rico, Baby-head, 1890, 40c., Orange.*

| Senf, Germany (1908) ...          | Cat. price used | 20s.      |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Kohl, .....                       | "               | " 20s.    |
| Yvert & Tellier .....             | "               | " 12s.    |
| Catalogue, Official, (1908) ..... | "               | " 12s.    |
| Scott, U.S.A. (1908) .....        | "               | " 8s.     |
| Galvez, Spain (1906) .....        | "               | " 7s.     |
| Stanley Gibbons (1908) .....      | "               | " 4s.     |
| Whitfield, King (1908) .....      | "               | " 3s.     |
| Bright & Son (1908) .....         | "               | " 2s. 6d. |

The collector who buys at "half-catalogue" in Germany will thus be paying 2½ times the English catalogue price. It is again noticeable how the catalogues of each country follow one another in the matter of pricing.

The Colonial Stamp Market's buying rate for this stamp is 2s., but, perhaps, it is needless to state no transactions have taken place. The collector or dealer who has any naturally sends them on to the continent, where he will do much better, even if he gets only a third or a quarter of the quotations ruling there. On the other hand, if an English dealer attempts to compete with the continent by offering say 3s. or 4s. apiece for the stamp, how is he to make a profit? If he attempts to sell it in this country he will be told it is too dear for his clients, whose complete ignorance of its international market value does not prevent them from expressing a very decided opinion. Their only argument is that it is catalogued so much by so-and-so, and they seem to think that is the beginning and end of the discussion.

It will be seen from the above example that a collector may often make a better bargain by paying full catalogue price than by buying at half. In the case of the above stamp the English collector buying at "full catalogue" is better off than the German collector paying half, yet the latter is probably pleased with his "bargain" whilst the former is grumbling at the dearthness of his acquisition!

It is very often a fact that a collector who only buys at

half-catalogue makes a worse investment than one who pays full price. It stands to reason that a dealer who sells at a big reduction must stock in a large proportion those stamps which are falling in value or stamps which are quoted above their international market value: stamps which he knows to be rising in value he keeps in his safe whilst those which are quoted higher in foreign catalogues he sells abroad. The collector who buys at a big discount off catalogue is thus filling up his collection with stamps which are falling in value, if only he knew it. The collector who only asks a moderate discount from catalogue gets a much wider choice of stamps, if he is wide-awake. But as few collectors are competent enough to know what is going up, they can only be sure of not missing the good ones by insisting on completeness.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

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ARE THE FALKLAND ISLANDS A BRITISH COLONY?—The *Illustrated Briefmarken-Journal* informs us that there is shortly to be a diplomatic war between Great Britain and the Argentine Republic as to the possession of the Falkland Islands. These islands are situate about 310 miles east of the southern coasts of the Argentine. It appears that in 1907, at the Congress of the International Postal Union in Rome, the adherence of all the British Colonies to the Union was announced, and among them the Falkland Islands. A protest was lodged at that time by the Argentinian envoy, who stated that his Government regarded the islands as their property.

The best explanation I can find of the whole matter is contained in the following extract from "Countries of the World" in *G.S.W.* of 16 November, 1907:—

"The islands were first sighted by Davis in 1592, and visited in 1594 by Hawkins, who named them "Maiden Islands" in honour of Queen Elizabeth. They received their present name in 1689 from Strong, in compliment to his friend Lord Falkland. Little attempt at colonization was made till the eighteenth century. French, Spaniards, and English successively essayed to form settlements, and the islands were seized now by one, now by another of the rival Powers. In 1828 Argentine which claimed to be the heir of the Spaniards in South America, possessed itself of the islands, and made a concession to a Frenchman. The latter's claim, however, was not recognized by the Powers, and when he attempted to enforce it by levying taxes on North American whalers, his settlement was destroyed by a United States' war vessel. In 1833 the islands were permanently taken possession of by the British Government for the protection of the whale and sea fishery in the Southern Ocean, and they were for some time used as a convict station. Argentine, which called the group the "Malvinas Islands," has never concealed the opinion that the islands properly belong to it."

Government is administered by a governor and executive and a legislative council. For the last twenty years the colony has been self-supporting.

Stamps were first issued in 1878, and bore a portrait of the late Queen Victoria, and in 1904 the design was changed to a portrait of King Edward VII. It would be rather peculiar if this colony had to be transferred to Part II. of the Catalogue, and I believe it would be the only instance of portraits of the present King and late Queen appearing in Part II. However, the change is not to be anticipated!—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*.

+ + +

ENGRAVERS OF THE STAMPS OF FRANCE.—When, in 1848, after much discussion of postal reform, it was decided to issue postage stamps in France, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., the manufacturers of the then current English stamps, were approached regarding a supply of suitable labels. Their price was too high, and the time required for the execution of the order too long, so it was decided to see what home talent could produce. The chief engraver of the Mint, M. Barre, was applied to, and he designed and engraved a die, though the actual work of producing the stamps by the electrotype process was entrusted to another Mint engraver, M. Hulot. The design showed a head of Ceres, emblematic of Liberty, and when, in 1852, 10c. and 25c. stamps, showing the portrait of Louis Napoleon, were issued, M. Barre again engraved the die, and placed his initial "B" in tiny type under the bust.

The dies for both "Empire" issues were also engraved by M. Barre, while as regards the 5 francs of 1869, the head was taken from M. Barre's die, and the frame was engraved by M. Hulot.

In 1870, Paris was so closely invested that communication with the outside world was completely cut off, and most of the provincial post offices soon began to suffer from a shortage of stamps. The Director of Posts at Tours finally arranged that the Director of the Mint at Bordeaux should undertake the work, and we thus have the well-known "Bordeaux Issue." A 20c. stamp of the Paris issue was

used as a pattern, and it was decided to produce the stamps by lithography. All the matrix stones, except one trial stone for the 20c., were prepared by M. Yon, whose name appears in microscopic letters on the right-hand leaf above the bunch of grapes.

In 1875, it was decided to alter the design of the stamps, and a competition was organised by the Ministry of Finance. Mons. J. A. Sage was the successful competitor, with the drawing which he described as "Commerce and Peace uniting to rule the world." This drawing, for which M. Sage was paid 1500 francs, was slightly altered in the stamps as actually issued. The die was engraved by M. E. Mouchon. The names of both designer and engraver are shown in microscopic letters in the bottom border of the stamps, that of M. Sage being on the left, and that of M. Mouchon on the right. There are two varieties of this type differing in the position of the inscription "J. A. SAGE INV." in relation to the letters in the word "REPUBLIQUE" above. This is due to an accident to the original die resulting in a damage to the left lower corner. In re-engraving this portion, M. Mouchon copied the original die very closely, yet in drawing in the frame lines no especial care seems to have been taken to see that the designer's name occupied precisely the same position as before.

\* \* \*

CANADA 8 CENTS OF 1893.—The last stamp issued showing a portrait of the late Queen Victoria as a young girl was the 8 cents, Canada, issued in July, 1893. The stamp was intended for a combined postage and registration stamp; 3c. for postage (inland) + 5c. registration fee. There were three distinct printings of this stamp; they may be easily distinguished from each other by differences of shade.

July, 1893, blue-grey.  
October, 1895, slate-grey.  
? 1897, purple-black.

The total number issued of these stamps was 5,885,000, but unfortunately there are no records of the quantities of each of the three printings.

It will be noticed that there is no 8 cents in the King Edward VII. issue, for the simple reason that the inland rate has been reduced to 2 cents; therefore the present combined postage and registration stamp is a 7 cents, the exact equivalent of the 3½d. stamp with which our own registered envelopes are embossed.—*Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal*.

\* \* \*

POSTAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.—According to the *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung*, the "Postmaster" of these islands is very pleased with the postal development that has taken place. This official is in charge of the head post office on the island of Tulagi, and also keeps a friendly eye on the sub-offices at Gizo, Shortlands, and Gavutu. The mails for Sydney, 1,750 miles distant, are made up monthly, and are said to consist of over 1,000 letters. The white population cannot be very great, so they must either write a great deal to friends at home, or the bulk of the letters must be addressed to stamp dealers! The latter is highly probable, as the trial issue, cheaply lithographed in Australia, is now to be superseded by a brand-new set produced from proper plates in Postal Union colours. There is one point about the new issue that is good to notice: as soon as the new issue is put on sale, the whole remaining stock of lithographed stamps is to be burnt! Bravo, Mr. Woodward! I raise my glass to you! Would that certain other countries, particularly Balkan States, and—a little bird whispers to me—certain British Colonies acting through the gentlemen of Whitehall Gardens—would that they might follow your excellent example.—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*.

\* \* \*

The "Peace and Commerce" type remained in use from 1876 to 1900, though for some years prior to the latter date many complaints as to the suitability of the design for such an artistic nation as France were sent to the responsible authorities. At length public outcry was so persistent that the authorities were compelled to take steps to provide a new design.

The approach of the Exhibition of 1900 evidently precipitated matters, for in June, 1899, several artists of repute were invited to submit sketches of designs suitable for reproduction on the small space available on a postage stamp. There was no public competition, and three designs were ultimately decided upon. For the 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., and 5c. stamps the design of M. Joseph Blanc was accepted, and this was engraved by M. E. Thomas. The names of designer and engraver are shown in tiny letters at the base to the left and right of "POSTES" respectively. For the values of 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., and 30c., M. E. Mouchon supplied the design, and also engraved the die, and his name is inscribed on the right-hand side of the stamps reading upwards from the base.

The design for the values of 40c. and above was supplied by M. Luc-Olivier Merson, and the die for this was engraved

by M. Auguste Thévenin. The designer's and engraver's names are shown in uncoloured letters on the bottom border of the stamps.

1902 the "Mouchon" type was redrawn, the engraver's name occupying the same position as before.

Even in its redrawn type it failed to please, and the "Droits de l'homme" sentiment was made the subject of much ridicule. Bowing to public demand for a new design, the Government decided that "La Semeuse," the figure shown on the current coins, should serve as a model. M. Mouchon was instructed to prepare essays, and the design known as "the First Sower type" was selected. The vicissitudes of this philatelic lady formed the subject of a short article in our last issue, and it is thus hardly necessary to enter into these details again.

It will suffice to say that M. Mouchon engraved the die, and the original design was drawn by Mons. O. Roty, and the names of both these gentlemen are shown below the lower border on all the stamps of this type.—*BERTRAM W. H. POOLE IN THE West-End Philatelist*.

\* \* \*

It is very unusual that an entirely new variety of a stamp, issued nearly half a century ago, should come to light. Mr. R. B. Yardley has discovered a particularly interesting variety of the ½d. Barbados. The following is a description of this unique stamp:—Perkins Bacon plate, light green, unwatermarked paper, perforated on four sides with small clean-cut holes, gauging 15—15½, that is to say, from Perkins Bacon A machine after it had been repaired and fitted with a new steel plate, guide, top plates and pins in June 1872, and termed A3 by Mr. E. D. Bacon and Lieutenant Napier, in their handbooks on Barbados and Grenada. There is no possible question that the perforation belongs to the A3 class, and not to the earlier clean-cut perforation of 1860 and 1861. The latter leaves only small portions of paper between the holes which are much larger, thus producing sharp "teeth." The shade of the stamp is much lighter than that of the ordinary halfpenny clean-cut perforated of 1861, or in fact of the stamp of the star-watermark paper. It has been assumed that Perkins Bacon used only large star or small star paper for Barbados in the A3 period. Mr. Yardley gives the following suggestions as to how this new variety could possibly have occurred, taken from the *London Philatelist* for June:—

It is known that when Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. received a requisition to supply a certain number of stamps they frequently printed a number in excess of the order. The surplus sheets were doubtless put away in some drawer or cupboard to be used for any subsequent requisition; however, it is certain that in some cases these surplus sheets were overlooked and not discovered until many years afterwards, but in other cases they have been discovered in time to be used up with a subsequent printing of stamps of a more or less similar description, and handed over to Miss Stewart to be perforated and sent to the Crown Agents for despatch to the colony. It is in this way that Mr. Yardley suggests that a few sheets, or possibly a single sheet, of a printing of the one halfpenny on unwatermarked paper produced prior to 1870, was mixed up with one of the printings of a date subsequent to June, 1872. Referring to the Handbook of Barbados, it will be found that on 10 July, 1872, there were despatched 33,000 of the one halfpenny, and on 28 April, 1873, there were despatched 60,000 of the same value. All of the former are believed to have been printed on the "small star" paper and perforated by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s "B machine," gauging 11-12½, compounded with the "A3" perforation, and the 60,000 are believed to have been all on the "large star" paper, and perforated "A3." But it is quite possible that in executing one of these orders, presumably the 60,000 of April, 1873, certain sheets may have been damaged, and recourse may therefore have been had to some of the old surplus sheets on the unwatermarked paper. This suggestion now put forth by Mr. Yardley is very similar to the explanation given by Mr. E. D. Bacon of the now rehabilitated One Shilling, slate, of St. Vincent, perforated 11-12½ (B) on all four sides, and published in the *London Philatelist* of May, 1907 (Vol. XVI, page 116).

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**Ditto. Used,** 1, 2, 9, 12, 16, 16a, 17a, 19a, 20 to 23, 28, 31 to 39, 43, 46 to 51, 53, 54, 56, 58 to 61, 64.

**LAGOS. Unused,** Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 9 to 14, 17, 21, 22, 24 to 26, 28, 31a, 33, 34, 36a, 39, 40, 42 to 49, 51, 56, 57, 60 to 62, 64 to 68.

**Ditto. Used,** 2, 5, 5a, 16, 18, 23 to 26, 27a, 31, 32 to 35, 36a, 38, 40, 42 to 50, 52, 53, 55 to 58, 61, 62, 65 to 68.

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**Ditto. Used,** 2, 4 to 6, 9, 13 to 18, 22 to 31.

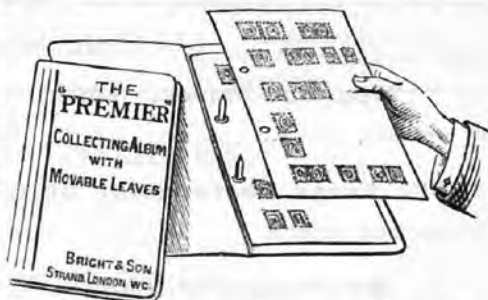
**OIL RIVERS. Unused,** Nos. 6 to 34. **Used,** Nos. 3, 6 to 34.

**NIGER COAST. Unused,** Nos. 1 to 7, 9, 9a, 13, 20 to 21a, 25, 25a, 29, 30.

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# MOROCCO.

No doubt many of our readers have perused with interest the Articles on the Stamps of Morocco, written by Mr. Duerst, which have been appearing in our columns since March. Owing to the appearance of these and other articles on the subject in the Philatelic journals, and political disturbances in Morocco, a great demand has arisen for these stamps. We have secured a small supply of many, and can offer them as follows:—

(All Stamps unused unless otherwise stated.)

|   |     |     |              |                                      |     |     |              |
|---|-----|-----|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------|
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| <b>1895. Large Rectangular Stamp.</b>   |     |     |              | 50 ,, rose on rose                   | ... | ... | 0 8          |
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| <b>Surcharged in black.</b>             |     |     |              | <b>Tangier, Morocco and Larache.</b> |     |     |              |
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| 5 centimos, black and green             | ... | ... | 0 1          | 25 ,, green                          | ... | ... | 0 4          |
| 10 ,, ,, blue green                     | ... | ... | 0 2          | 50 ,, black                          | ... | ... | 0 7          |
| 20 ,, ,, blue                           | ... | ... | 0 3          | 1 peseta, blue                       | ... | ... | 1 3          |
| 25 ,, ,, lilac                          | ... | ... | 0 3          | <b>Tangier and Tetouan. 1897.</b>    |     |     |              |
| 50 ,, ,, rose                           | ... | ... | 0 6          | 5 centimos, green                    | ... | ... | 0 2          |
| 75 ,, ,, bistre                         | ... | ... | 0 9          | 10 ,, red                            | ... | ... | 0 3          |
| <b>Tanger-Arzila. 1900. Perforated.</b> |     |     |              | 15 ,, grey                           | ... | ... | 0 3          |
| 5 centimos, violet                      | ... | ... | 0 1          | 20 ,, blue                           | ... | ... | 0 4          |
| 10 ,, red                               | ... | ... | 0 2          | 25 ,, lilac                          | ... | ... | 0 4          |
| 20 ,, yellow                            | ... | ... | 0 3          | <b>Tetouan and Chechouan. 1896.</b>  |     |     |              |
| 25 ,, blue                              | ... | ... | 0 3          | 5 centimes, blue                     | ... | ... | 0 2          |
| 50 ,, brown                             | ... | ... | 0 6          | 10 ,, green                          | ... | ... | 0 3          |
| 1 peseta, yellow brown                  | ... | ... | 1 0          | 20 ,, carmine                        | ... | ... | 0 4          |
| 2 ,, slate                              | ... | ... | 1 9          | 25 ,, orange                         | ... | ... | 0 5          |
| <b>Tanger and El-Ksar. 1898.</b>        |     |     |              | 40 ,, violet                         | ... | ... | 0 7          |
| <b>Perforated.</b>                      |     |     |              | 50 ,, red                            | ... | ... | 0 8          |
| 25 centimos, blue                       | ... | ... | 0 3          | 1 franc, brown                       | ... | ... | 1 3          |
| 40 ,, red                               | ... | ... | 0 5          | <b>Tetouan and El-Ksar.</b>          |     |     |              |
| <b>Tanger-Fez. 1892. Perforated</b>     |     |     |              | 5 centimes, red                      | ... | ... | 0 2          |
| <b>13½.</b>                             |     |     |              | 10 ,, green                          | ... | ... | 0 3          |
| 5 centimos, green on greenish           | ... | ... | 0 2          | 20 ,, blue                           | ... | ... | 0 4          |
| 10 ,, black on lavender                 | ... | ... | 0 3          | 25 ,, violet                         | ... | ... | 0 4          |
| 15 ,, blue                              | ... | ... | 0 3          | 50 ,, buff                           | ... | ... | 0 8          |
|   |     |     |              | 1 peseta, grey                       | ... | ... | 1 3          |
|   |     |     |              | 2 ,, rose                            | ... | ... | 2 3          |

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**Philatelic Adviser**  
AND  
**Stamp Market Journal.**

Edited by E. W. WETHERELL, A.R.C.S., F.G.S.

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## Some Stamp Studies.

BY THE EDITOR.

### (1).—The 1870 Issue of Spain.

*(Continued from page 119.)*

In the Editorial last month there was a note to the effect that I had had access to a great mass of stamps of this issue, which required time to examine.

When this article was commenced, it was with a light heart, and with the knowledge that I had information which was new to philatelists; but the old saying, that the more one knows the more there is to find out, is very appropriate in this case.

The stamps in question throw a good deal of additional light on the subject, but, alas, they open up new questions also. Briefly, the results are that the stamps of this issue were not printed in great quantities at any one time, but in continuous small supplies, and that for each new supply the pigment was made up anew, and very frequently a different paper was employed. It would appear in fact that the Spanish Government of the period did not wish to print a few millions at a time, on account of the cost of the materials, also perhaps because of the natural fear of forgery; the idea possibly being to change the whole design the moment forgery was detected, and instead of having enormous stocks of waste remainders the stock would be low. Yet a fair supply must have been printed as there are no provisionals, which would probably have occurred if any stock had run too low.

The different printings and papers of the different values are most complicated, and there will be much to find out and much to list tentatively, new information being continually forthcoming.

One of the first points is that the quality of the paper deteriorated regularly, the early printings being on better class paper than the later printings; the last are thicker but more porous. The difference is very similar to that of the United States stamps, which were finally printed on soft porous paper, which was not so suitable as the thin, hard paper of the original manufacturers.

A second point is that, in addition to the original blemishes on the clichés, others appeared, possibly caused by careless preservation during the "close time," or to wear and tear in putting them again in the machines.

Another point is that the inspectors appear to have passed everything (except double prints), and took no pains to see that the colours were even approximately the same as those of prior printings.

Again, it is important to note that the "13" perforation mentioned before occurs genuinely only on the 50 mils., and must have been an emergency machine.

A point of very great importance I have kept to the last; it is this: the forgers discovered the secret marks of the genuine stamps, so an additional mark was made on some of the clichés. It is outside the bounds of possibility that a certain very clear mark can be an accidental flaw when it occurs on several *different* clichés. Such a mark I have discovered, and I believe it to be of considerable importance, and necessitates the re-examination of all the stamps of this issue which I possess—a long and tedious operation—as it is more than possible that some of the flaws I have listed so far are *intentional*, and therefore of a totally different nature to casual marks. This examination will take much time, and I must ask my readers to allow me some time before the continuation of this article appears.

(To be continued.)

## New Issues and Discoveries.

We gladly welcome from our readers early copies of any new issues, varieties, etc., that they may receive or discover. Any sent to us will be fully described and their source acknowledged in the following columns. They should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, and marked "New Issues" on the envelope. Not only adhesive stamps, but envelopes, postcards, etc., may be sent. The cost of postage will be remitted when specimens are returned, or we will purchase if so desired. We are also glad to receive new issues and provisionals in quantity from correspondents abroad, and will pay a commission on same, large or small, according to the scarcity or otherwise, or whether the correspondent requires cash or the amount to be placed to the credit of his account.

**Great Britain.**—*British used abroad.* We have been shown by Mr. W. J. Overett the 1d. lilac of 1883 with 16 pearls, bearing the Beyrout postmark.

G. 06 or Beyrout.  
1d., lilac, 16 pearls (1883).

**Afghanistan.**—*Champion's Bulletin* chronicles the 1 rupee of the current issue in deep green.

Imperforate.  
1 rupee, deep green.

**Antioquiá.**—*Gibbon's Weekly* reports the discovery of the 20c. blue of 1885 (No. 55 in the Catalogue) on *wove* instead of *laid* paper.

1885. Wove paper. Imperforate.  
20 centavos, blue.

**Australian Commonwealth.**—More varieties are announced by the *Australian Philatelist* as follows:—

Watermark Crown over single lined "A."  
Perforated 11½ by 11.

1d., green. 4d., green.

**Austria.**—The series lately issued for ordinary and unpaid letter stamps have been adopted for special issues for use in the Austrian post-offices in Crete and the Levant, the value being included in the design, not overprinted as has been the case formerly. We give full list.

For use in Crete.

|                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 5c., yellow green on yellow. | 25c., deep blue on blue.  |
| 10c., vermilion on pink.     | 50c., red on yellow.      |
| 15c., chocolate on brownish. | 1f., deep brown on toned. |

The values from 5c. to 25c. are of the first, and the 50c. and 1f. of the second design.

For use in the Levant.

|                               |                           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 10p., yellow green on yellow. | 2 pre., red on yellow.    |
| 20p., vermilion on pink.      | 5 pre., brown on toned.   |
| 30p., chocolate on brownish.  | 10 pre., green on yellow. |
| 60p., purple on bluish.       | 20 pre., blue on toned.   |
| 1 pre., blue on blue.         |                           |

The 10 para to 1 piastre are of the first, and the remainder of the second design.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

|                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| ¼ pre., yellow green. | 5 pre., yellow green. |
| ½ " "                 | 10 " "                |
| 1 " "                 | 30 " "                |
| 1½ " "                | 30 " "                |
| 2 " "                 |                       |

Our Publishers have found in their stock a specimen of the 20h. newspaper stamp of 1904 with diagonal bars, and perforated 11½. This will be 818 in the Catalogue.

Newspaper Stamp.

With diagonal bars. Perforated 11½.  
20 heller, pink.

*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the issue of a new reply Post Card in the current type as follows:—

Post Card.

2 by 2 h., green on buff.



**Azores.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* announces the issue of new post cards in the current type with face divided for correspondence, and in new colour.

Post Cards.

20 reis, red and black, on buff.  
20 x 20 reis, red and black, on buff.

**Brazil.**—We have received two stamps from this country, issued in Pernambuco on the 21st July, in commemoration of what we suppose



are important events, anyhow, sufficiently important to provoke the issue of new stamps. We must be thankful, however, that there is not more than one of each variety,

The first is an upright rectangular stamp commemorative of the exhibition at Rio Janeiro, a



view of which city is in the background, the foreground being occupied by a young lady holding out the olive branch, or a feather duster, we are not certain which.

The second is an oblong stamp to commemorate the centenary of the opening of the Port of Brazil to the commerce of the world. The two upper corners bear portraits of Don Carlos I. and M. Alfona Penna in a double circle, the dates 1808 and 1908 being in corresponding circles in the lower corners. The figures in the foreground represent Portugal and Brazil.

We illustrate these two stamps so that further description is unnecessary. They are the work of the American Bank Note Co., which has certainly produced far superior stamps at other times.

Commemorative Issues.

Printed from engraved plates. Perforated 12.

100 reis, carmine (upright rectangular).  
100 ,, scarlet (oblong).

Our correspondent also sends us two post cards issued at the same time, and which we illustrate, the designs of which are enlargements of those on the stamps. The face of the card is the same for both varieties.

Commemorative Post Cards.

50 reis, blue black (oblong), face in black.  
50 ,, scarlet (upright), ,, green.

**British North Borneo Protectorate.**—*Gibbon's Weekly* states that the current 24c. stamp has appeared with the "POSTAGE DUE" overprint.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.

24c., blue and red.

**British South Africa Co.**—We notice that the current halfpenny stamp is now coming in a dark shade of green, and that the twopenny value is a light shade of brown.

**Brunei.**—From this latest stamp-issuing Colony we have received three values in new varieties of colour and list as follows:

Watermark and perforation is as before.

1 cent, light green. 5 cents, orange and black.  
3 ,, scarlet.

**Canada.**—We have received the new Tercentenary stamps which were placed on sale at the chief offices on July 16th, and we illustrate same. We have no love for commemorative issues, but there is some excuse for these productions, which are handsome stamps, and are printed in such quantities that speculation in them is improbable. They are all perforated 12.





- ¼c., sepia, Prince and Princess of Wales.  
 1c., green, Jacques Cartier and Champlain.  
 2c., carmine, King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra.  
 5c., indigo, Champlain's House in Quebec.  
 7c., olive green, Montcalm and General Wolfe.  
 10c., violet, Quebec in 1700.  
 15c., orange, Champlain's departure for the West.  
 20c., brown, Cartier's arrival before Quebec.

**Cayman Islands.**—We have received the new ¼d. stamp noted in our last number

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

¼ penny, brown.

**Ceylon.**—The *Monthly Circular* reports the issue of the letter card in a new colour.

Letter Card.

6 cents, carmine on pale blue.

**Cochin.**—We illustrate a new stamp which has been printed for this State, and of which we understand a number have been stolen from the printers in London.



Watermark a Shell. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  by  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

1 anna, deep rose.

*Gibbons' Weekly* lists the same stamp, but with perforation 14.

**Cucuta.**—On looking through our stock of this country, we find the "NU" instead of "UN" errors on the 1c. black, and the 1 peso violet, of the 1907 provisionals.

Errors. "NU" instead of "UN."

1c. on 1c., black.

1c. on 1 peso, violet.

**Dutch Indies.**—We have received a circular from Java announcing that the sender has been appointed sole agent for the Dutch Indian postal authorities for the sale of stamps to dealers and collectors, and that postage dues and officials are to be obtained solely from him. According to this circular, he will soon be in a position to supply the ordinary issue of 1892-95, 10c. to

2g. 50c., overprinted "D," and the issue of 1901-6 from ¼c. to 2g. 50c., overprinted "DIENST." This last issue can also be supplied at the present time, overprinted either with "JAVA" or "Buit-Bez." No doubt this is another attempt to fleece the philatelic public.

The *Illustriertes-Briefmarken Journal* lists some provisional stationery for this place.

Envelopes.

Surcharged in black.

12½c. on 25c., violet.

17½c. on 25c., "

Post Cards.

5c. on 7½c., grey lilac.

**East Africa and Uganda.**—We have received the 10 rupee value in a new variety.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Coated paper.

10 rupees, grey and blue.

**Ecuador.**—*Champion's Bulletin* chronicles the issue of a new commemorative series for this Republic, of the value of 1c., 2c., 5c., 10c., 20c., 50c., and 1 sucre. They were to be used for postage purposes from the 25th June to the 25th July, no doubt in order that they should be used for Revenue purposes at a later date.

Commemorative issue. Perforated 14, 15.

1c., violet brown.

10c., orange and black.

2c., blue and black.

20c., green "

5c., red "

50c., slate "

1s., black.

The 1c. and 1s. are oblong, and the remaining five values are triangular. All are the work of Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd. The stamps are issued to commemorate the opening of the Quito Railway.

**Federated Malay States.**—A new registration envelope has been issued for this Protectorate.

Registration Envelope.

10 cents, ultramarine.

**Fernando Po.**—A continental contemporary chronicles new postcards as follows:—

Post Cards.

Stamp dated 1907.

10c., black on yellow.

10×10c., black on yellow.

**French Consular Offices.**—ALEXANDRIA.—*La Philatelist* chronicles a provisional and a permanent letter card of a new value.

Letter Cards.

Surcharged "Taxe Reduite" and new value.

10c. on 15c., red on grey.

New permanent value.

10c., red on grey.

The same are also issued for Crete and Port Said.

**Holkar.**—We have received a circular in reference to the proposed sale of the remainders of the "SERVICE" stamps of this State, and append extract from same:—

"The Indore State has discontinued the use of 'Service' stamps, and offers for sale in one lot

the whole of its stock of stamps overprinted 'Service,' comprising the following:—

| Denomination.      | Sheet of 80 labels each.              | Face Value.        |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| $\frac{1}{4}$ anna | 2,107                                 | Rs. 2,633          |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ anna | 26,809                                | 65,772             |
| 1 anna             | 8,724                                 | 43,620             |
| 2 annas            | 3,453                                 | 34,530             |
| 3 annas            | 540 $\frac{3}{4}$                     | 8,111              |
| 4 annas            | 522 $\frac{3}{4}$                     | 10,455             |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>41,656<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></b> | <b>Rs. 165,121</b> |

"The stamps will be sold in one lot only.

"The stamps offered for the sale are the ordinary non-service issue overprinted 'Service.' The State will continue to strike ordinary non-service stamps from the same dies, but the issue of the overprinted stamps will be discontinued, being replaced by the British Indian O.H.M.S. issue.

"The purchaser will be given a guarantee that the States' entire stock has been delivered to him, and that no more stamps of this pattern, overprinted 'Service,' will be issued or printed.

"The State could arrange, if so desired, for the whole or a portion of the stamps to be post-marked."

**Indo China.**—For this place has been issued a letter card with stamp of the design of the ordinary issue of 1904.

Letter Card.

10c., rose on grey.

**Jamaica.**—Messrs. Pemberton & Co. have shown us a pair of the Jamaica  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Official thin type, doubly surcharged, one of the surcharges reading vertically downwards.

**Leeward Islands.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* reports the receipt of the halfpenny value on coated paper.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Coated paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$  penny, lilac and green.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  " " and ochre.

**Luxembourg.**—The current issue has been over-printed "Officiel" in fancy type, in black. We append list, the perforation, etc., being the same as for the ordinary stamps.

|                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1c., grey.                        | 20c., orange.                    |
| 2c., grey and brown.              | 25c., blue.                      |
| 4c., bistre.                      | 30c., olive.                     |
| 5c., green.                       | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., green.      |
| 6c., mauve.                       | 50c., dark brown.                |
| 10c., carmine.                    | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., slate blue. |
| 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., slate green. | 1fr., violet.                    |
| 15c., orange brown.               | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., red.        |

**Madagascar.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us specimens of a new issue for this Island,



the stamps being in the fine and very large style now adopted for the French Colonies. We illustrate same and append list, all stamps being in the same design.

|                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1c., mauve and olive.     | 35c., red and black.       |
| 2c., vermilion and olive. | 40c., chocolate and black. |
| 4c., olive and brown.     | 45c., green and "          |
| 5c., green and olive.     | 50c., mauve and "          |
| 10c., rose and chocolate. | 75c., rose and "           |
| 20c., orange and brown.   | 1fr., brown and olive.     |
| 25c., blue and black.     | 2fr., blue and "           |
| 30c., brown and "         | 5fr., mauve and chocolate. |

*Gibbons' Weekly* also lists a set of Unpaid Letter Stamps with a view of some buildings, probably the Government offices at Antananarivo.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

|                |                              |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 2c., claret.   | 20c., olive.                 |
| 4c., lilac.    | 40c., brown on toned.        |
| 5c., green.    | 50c., olive brown on bluish. |
| 10c., carmine. | 1fr., deep blue on pink.     |

**New South Wales.**—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the discovery of the 3d. of 1871-82 with "O-S." overprint in black. This will be No. 550a in the Catalogue.

Watermark Crown over N. S. W. Type I.

Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 13.

3 pence green (black).

**Nicaragua.**—Still more provisionals. *Mekeel's Weekly* reports the receipt of a variant of the surcharges in revenue stamps chronicled in our last issue. The following now have "CORREOS 1908" in one line and "Vale" and the new value in another line below.

Surcharged in two lines.

|  |
|--|
| 1c. on 5c., orange and black, <i>in red.</i> |
| 4c. " 5c., " " <i>in green.</i>              |

*Gibbons' Weekly* lists additional varieties as follows.

For the Province of Zelaya, Overprinted as No. 704.

|                             |
|-----------------------------|
| 20c. on 2c., rose (wide O). |
| 20c. " 2c., " (narrow O).   |

Provisionals on Fiscal Stamps with same overprint. With "CORREOS 1908,"

|                              |
|------------------------------|
| 5c., orange and black.       |
| 10c., blue, green and black. |

With new value added.

15c. on 50c., green and black.

*Mekeel's Weekly* further lists the 50c. on 1c. official (No. 1101 in the Catalogue) with surcharge in dark blue, and the same stamp with the large "CABO" overprint in red violet.

Official Stamps.

50c. on 1c., green (Waterlow), *in dark blue.*

For use in Zelaya.

Overprinted large "CABO" in red violet.

50c. on 1c., green (Waterlow), *in dark blue.*

**Northern Nigeria.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles the twopenny value in a new variety.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Coated paper.

2 pence, purple and yellow.

**Nyassaland Protectorate.**—It is announced that the following stationery is about to be issued for this Protectorate, which formerly was known as British Central Africa.

**Wrappers.**

$\frac{1}{2}$  penny, green on buff. 1 penny, carmine on buff.

**Post Cards.**

$\frac{1}{2}$  penny, green. 2 pence, grey.  
1 " " carmine on buff.

**Papua.**—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the receipt of the new one penny value.

Watermark Crown and A. Perforated 11.

1 penny, pink and black.

**Paraguay.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* (August 1st) lists six of the 5c. Provisionals on Official Stamps, but although their description of colours does not exactly tally with ours, we think that we have already chronicled all but one, viz. :—

5c. on 10c., emerald green.

In their issue of August 8th they chronicle an additional lot, as follows :—

Issue of 1903, over-printed "OFICIAL" in their sans-serif caps., and surcharged in black.

5c. on 60c., mauve.

This surcharge is as illustrated in our January number.

Issue of 1904 with surcharge as last, but without "OFICIAL."

5c. on 10c., purple.

Issue of 1904 surcharged in black as last, but "Habilitado en" in one instead of two lines.

5c. on 20c., ochre. 5c. on 60c., dull blue.  
5c. on 20c., pink.

**Persia.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles the new 26 chahi stamp with over-print "Colis Postaux."

Parcel Post Stamp.

Diagonal over-print reading upwards.

26 chahi, orange brown.

**Portuguese India.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* announces the discovery of the 20 reis of 1874-75 (No. 36 in the Catalogue) with the figures of value, which are printed separately, sideways, and reading upwards.

1874-75. Type 2. Figures of value sideways.

20 reis, vermilion.

**Spain.**—The *Postage Stamp* announces the issue of the 15c. and 40c., current type, in violet and pink respectively. As this change occurred in 1905, the information is somewhat belated.

**St. Helena.**—A curiosity in a stamp of this island has been shown to us by Messrs. Pemberton & Co. It is the 1 penny of 1871 3, perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and with surcharge in tall letters, but this latter is in a decided indigo instead of black. We suggest that possibly the machine used for printing this surcharge had been printing a previous job in blue, and that the ink slab or duct had not been properly cleaned up. We have examined a number of copies in our own stock and find that some have more or less a blue tinge, but none so distinct as the specimen shown to us.

**Slam.**—The *Postage Stamp* states that a fresh supply of the 1 att. stamp has been received, and that the frame is now in orange instead of yellow.

Current type.

1 att, green and orange.

**Sirmoor.**—Messrs. Pemberton & Co. have shown us a two anna service stamp with the over-print hand-stamped "On S.S.S." in a type not previously chronicled. The three letters "S" are without stops and the letters of the word "ON" are in capitals. In all the previously-known varieties, both of the printed and hand-stamped overprints, the "O" only of this word was a capital. The stamp was found amongst some ordinary varieties.

**Switzerland.**—Messrs. Pemberton & Co. have shown us a specimen of the new 40c. stamp, which is of an entirely novel appearance. The principal portion of the design is a seated figure of Helvetia holding a sword in her right hand. The right lower corner gives a view of the Alps, and the left lower corner bears the word "HELVETIA." The greater portion of this design is surrounded by a solid background of colour, in the upper right and left corners of which appear the value "40." These numerals and the design itself are shown in violet with a stipple shading of yellow for background. The solid background around the design is in violet, and the cross upon the breast of Helvetia and the snow on the Alps are left without colour. The whole effect is pleasing and artistic.

Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Granite paper.

40 centimes, violet and yellow.

**Uruguay.**—*Mehel's Weekly* states that the type used for the "OFICIAL" over-printed is now smaller, although similar to the overprint already chronicled and illustrated. The following stamps have been found with the new over-print :—

1c., green. 20c., grey green.  
5c., dull blue. 50c., rose.  
7c., brown.

**Victoria.**—We take the following from *Gibbons' Weekly* :—

"From an official collection formed in Melbourne we have recently purchased a block of stamps of which we illustrate a pair.

"These are the 'emblems issue' of 1858, no watermark, but 'serrated 19.' This serrated perforation is well known on the 6d., orange-yellow, and was used in 1857-58. The 2d. 'emblems' was issued in 1858, and it seems probable that at least a sheet of the emblems was serrated, and this block of six stamps was kept in a Government office and found pinned on to some documents; the pin-holes are through the right-hand lower stamp on the block.

"What has become of the rest of the sheet? Probably it was issued, and we thus have a new variety to look for."

1858. No Watermark. Perforation serrated 19.  
2d., lilac.

A correspondent in the Colony sends us the one shilling value in a new colour, viz., yellow. Previous printings have been in a decided orange.

Watermark Crown over A. Perforated 12.

1 shilling, yellow.

## The Postage Stamps of Malta.

(Concluded from page 129.)

In 1899 two more low values were added to the set. These are the first Malta stamps which did not bear a portrait of the Queen; the values are 4½d. brown, 5d. red. The former is the usual upright rectangle and the latter oblong. These are, of course, watermarked Crown and CA and perforated 14. Two high values also appeared on the usual larger size of De la Rue's prints, and, of course, watermarked Crown and CC: 2s. 6d. olive and 10s. deep blue, the former showing a somewhat squatty figure of Britannia and the latter a shipwreck of St. Paul. It is noteworthy that the masts of the wreck somewhat resemble the spokes of a wheel. St. Paul is shown with a rather ridiculous snake reared up on its "hind legs," and a couple of ladies, who seem more intent upon reaching land than attending to the remarks of the saint. At first sight one would think that St. Paul would have been just as well occupied in assisting the ladies out of the water, and it may here be remarked that the Maltese County Council of the period seem to have had no regulations concerning the costumes necessary for mixed bathing.

In 1901 another new oblong stamp was issued of the value of ¼d., the shades varying considerable from brown to red-brown, and the watermark is in different positions, reading up or down.

The following year saw the one and only overprint, consisting of "one penny" in two lines, on the 2½d. blue (various shades). There is only one serious error of this overprint. In it the "e" has been misplaced, appearing after the "nn" instead of after the "P", and therefore reading "pnney". It may here be noticed that the stock of the 2½d. stamp was pen-ticked in red, and this variety can scarcely be considered a provisional, yet, having the mark placed on it officially, it does become a more or less a collectable variety.

Malta adopted the "King's Head" in 1902, and the designs and colours are very much more pleasing than in the great majority of cases of the "King's Head" series.

The design is very similar to that of the first ¼d., except that the portrait (in an oval) is enclosed in the octoginal frame. The leaf-work background and corners are almost an exact imitation of the first issue, but the lower inscription now reads (in the case of the lowest value) "Halfpenny" instead of "One Halfpenny."

The colours are: ½d. green, 1d. red, 2d. mauve and green, 2½d. blue and brown, 3d. grey and mauve, 4d. blue and brown, 1s. grey and violet; perforated as before; watermark Crown and CA, single. Two years later the multiple watermark paper came in, and the ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d. and 1s. of the "King's Head" design appeared on the new paper, and the ¼d., 4½d. and 5d. of the pictorial design were issued on this paper.

The last Malta stamp to appear (in 1907) was the 1d. uni-coloured carmine, following the new scheme of colouring for the Colonies for values under 3d.

It will be seen from the above notes that the Malta series is straightforward, and there is only one provisional, only one error, and no unnecessary high values, and that, except in the case of the ½d. buff (and yellow buff), there is no necessity to use the perforation gauge.

The only other stamp of Malta which requires to be recorded is the 4d. of 1885, of which used specimens are known in an imperforate condition.

## The $\frac{1}{2}$ -Real Plate of Cuba, 1857-60.

By E. W. Wetherell.

(Continued from page 144).

The "S" of CORREOS is falling over to the right, the serif of the  
**Seventh Forgery.** "C" is too large, the first "O" is too round, the second "O" is too thick; the letters of "PLATA" are too thin; the scollop work is badly done, the head is too much rounded at the top, the laurel wreath is too short in front; the colour is pale blue, on medium soft white wove paper. This forgery is rare; I have only three copies, all of which are used.

Bright blue, on very opaque white wove paper. The letters of "R<sup>L</sup>  
**Eighth Forgery.** PLATA" are too large and too thick; the frame lines containing the word "CORREOS" are not parallel, but taper towards the left; the pearls in the circle are too large. This is a very rare forgery; I have only one specimen and have not seen another or heard of one.

Bright blue on thick paper. "RR" of "CORREOS" is too small, the  
**Ninth Forgery.** "E" is too large, the "T" of "PLATA" is too thick, and all the letters are uneven, and the scollops are very irregular; the face and pearls are, however, good.

Having shown that there are nine distinct forgeries of the stamp in question, and having given sufficient points to enable them to be distinguished, we may now return to the subject of the variations of the genuine stamps. As I have already stated, it is necessary to dismiss all pre-conceived notions which have been acquired from analogy with other countries. I have already shown that very clear and distinct prints are either the very latest or the result of the inclusion of new clichés, and that some of the apparently worn prints are among the earliest. This being the case, and dated copies being so uncommon, very great difficulty occurs in correctly classifying the various printings. The following must, therefore, be considered a tentative list:—

Pale milky blue, dull greenish blue, deep blue, dull bluish green.  
**First Printing.** These may easily be distinguished by the smudgy, oily appearance. The printing is very heavy; the lines of shading on the chin and neck have run into one another. The lettering is frequently very defective in consequence of the partial clogging-up of the depressions in the clichés, which produce the white letters in the print. The paper is fairly thick, sometimes decidedly thick, and of a poor quality. At first sight, impressions of this period look very poor forgeries; in fact, until carefully examined they are much more likely to be considered forgeries than many of those which are so in reality. Most of the so-called errors belong to this period, such as "CORRFOS," "EORRECS," "CORPIOS," "CORRCOS," "CORHEOS," "CORRECS," "CURREOS," "CCRREOS," "PIATA," etc. Stamps from this printing are comparatively scarce, the proportion being about 5 per cent. in such lots as I have examined. I have judged that this must be the first printing for the following reasons: That the paper, although unwatermarked, is of the somewhat common, roughish texture of the lattice watermark paper, and the heaviness of the print is also similar. The result is so poor, and the effect so displeasing, that apparently an attempt was made to produce something better.

**Second Printing.** Thin, hard, smooth surface paper, which allows the design to be very clearly seen on the back. These are found in bright blue, deep blue, slate and bluish grey. There is no blurring whatever of the design, every line and letter being perfectly distinct. The appearance is totally different to the first printing. These are extremely scarce, especially the bright blue, of which I have only two specimens.

**Third Printing.** Clear and distinct; similar to the second printing, but on thick opaque paper; deep dull blue and greenish blue shades.

**Fourth Printing.** Very thick prints, but not blurred as in the first issue; on thinnish transparent paper, which allows the colouring matter to pass through to some extent; shades slate, deep blue, greenish blue, and semi-metallic bluish green.

**Fifth Printing.** Greenish blue shades; lighter prints showing no shading on chin; paper medium. This is apparently the commonest of all the printings, and the only one in which large blocks are obtainable.

**Sixth Printing.** Still lighter. Not only is there shading on the chin, but there is practically none on the neck, the face appearing almost entirely white. These are generally found unused. It is presumable that they were considered so bad that they were held in reserve, and only a few sheets were issued. This ends the first period. In the second period some new clichés were substituted for the worst of the old ones—how many, of course, it is impossible to say at present. The first printings of this period were very light as in the last printings of the previous period, but the new clichés show all the lines of the design. Single stamps of this printing would not be distinguishable from those of the last.

**Seventh Printing.** Heavier than the last. All the stamps show the original shading on the chin, but here, again, the new clichés are easily distinguished. In a block, of 50 which I have of this from the left side of the sheet, there are three new clichés, but in another block consisting of 24 in rows of 12, whose position I have not been able to ascertain, there are no new clichés. The colours of this printing are chalky blue and greenish blue. It is very probable that the printings of this period require to be considerably more differentiated.

**Third Period.** Fortunately, the stamps of this period can be distinguished from all the others with greatest ease, for in the first place, there is no green in the pigment, all the stamps being light blue, dull blue, bright blue, deep blue, purple blue.

It is, however, quite another matter to sub-divide the printings themselves. At present I can only classify them as heavy printing, showing all the lines of shading of the chin and neck very clearly, and light printings showing no shading whatever on the chin. In all cases the paper is thick and opaque, and the stamps have a totally different appearance to those of any other period. Of course, the new clichés occurred in this period also, and may be readily distinguished by their extra clean and delicate appearance. This third period is after the cleaning of the clichés, and I think it is a very fair assumption that each individual clichés was held in a vice, as in nearly every case one or more of the outer lines is seriously damaged, and in some cases entirely absent—a fact which is not noticeable in earlier printings, although certain small nicks frequently occur.

I wish it to be clearly understood that the above classification is merely tentative, but one thing is perfectly certain, and that is that the blue clear impressions belong to a later period than the greenish blue, light, or smudgy prints.

(To be continued.)

## The Stamps of Gibraltar.

"Gib." is described in the Spanish geography books as a "fortress in the south of Spain, in the temporary occupation of the British." Except for the word "temporary" the definition is fairly accurate.

It has had an almost unique experience in that it has changed its currency *twice* in philatelic times, and the curious fact that its first real issue consisted of Bermuda stamps overprinted by the makers (De la Rue).

As in the case of Malta, Gibraltar was content until the year 1886 with British stamps ranging from  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5s., but, unlike Malta, the actual issues of the dependency are very complicated, and the number of provisionals and minor errors is great. The periods may be described as follows:—

1854–1885: British stamps only.

1886: Bermuda stamps overprinted Gibraltar.

1887: Separate Gibraltar stamps with values in British currency.

Provisionals: Spanish currency overprinted on British currency.

1889–1897: Gibraltar with Spanish currency.

1898: Gibraltar stamps of the original British currency.

In the first period the British stamps may be recognised by the obliterating marks: "A 26," or "G." or "Gibraltar."

Nearly all stamps of Great Britain from 1854 to 1885 may be found with one or other of these Gibraltar obliterations.

### British Stamp with "A 26," or "G." or "Gibraltar" obliteration.

|                |                              | s. d.   |     |   |                       | s. d.   |     |
|----------------|------------------------------|---------|-----|---|-----------------------|---------|-----|
| $\frac{1}{2}$  | penny rose red ...           | 1870    | 5 0 | 3 | penny rose ...        | 1862    | 4 0 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$  | " green ...                  | 1880    | —   | 3 | " " ...               | 1865    | —   |
| $\frac{1}{2}$  | " slate ...                  | 1883–4  | —   | 3 | " " ...               | 1867–9  | 1 6 |
| 1              | " rose red, large cr., perf. |         |     | 3 | " " ...               | 1873    | —   |
|                | 14 ...                       | 1857    | —   | 3 | " " ...               | 1880    | —   |
| 1              | " rose red ...               | 1858–64 | 1 6 | 4 | " " ...               | 1857    | 2 6 |
| 1              | " venetian red ...           | 1880    | 1 6 | 4 | " vermilion ...       | 1862    | 1 0 |
| 1              | " lilac (14 pearls) ...      | 1881–3  | 1 6 | 4 | " " ...               | 1865–7  | 0 9 |
| 1              | " " (16 " ) " ...            |         | 1 0 | 4 | " " ...               | 1876–80 | —   |
| 2              | " blue, small cr., perf. 14  |         |     | 4 | " sage green ...      | "       | —   |
|                | 1854 ...                     |         | —   | 4 | " drab ...            | "       | —   |
| 2              | " blue, small cr., perf. 16  |         |     | 4 | " " ...               | 1880    | —   |
|                | 1854 ...                     |         | —   | 4 | " green ...           | 1883–4  | —   |
| 2              | " blue ...                   | 1855    | —   | 6 | " lilac ...           | 1857    | 2 6 |
| 2              | " " ...                      | 1858–64 | 0 9 | 6 | " " ...               | 1862    | 1 6 |
| 2              | " lilac ...                  | 1883–4  | 0 6 | 6 | " " ...               | 1865–7  | 0 9 |
| 2              | " rose ...                   | 1880    | 2 6 | 6 | " violet ...          | 1867–9  | 0 9 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ | " lilac ...                  | 1875    | 1 0 | 6 | " " (no hyphen) " ... |         | 1 0 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ | " " ...                      | 1876    | 0 9 | 6 | " buff ...            | 1872–3  | 3 0 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ | " blue (wmk. orb) ...        | 1880    | 0 6 | 6 | " brown ...           | "       | 2 6 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ | " " ( " " ) ...              | 1880    | 0 9 | 6 | " grey ...            | "       | 2 0 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ | " lilac ...                  | 1883–4  | 0 6 | 6 | " greenish grey ...   | 1873    | 1 0 |



|                       |   | s. | d. |   |
|-----------------------|---|----|----|---|
| 6 penny greenish grey | 1880  | —  | —  | 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170,<br>171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177,  |
| 6 „ green             | ... 1883-4  | 4  | 0  | 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184,  |
| 8 „ orange            | ... 1876-80   | —  | —  | 185, 186, 187, 188, 190, 191, 192,  |
| 9 „ bistre            | ... 1865-7  | —  | —  | 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199,  |
| 9 „ „                 | ... 1867-9  | 5  | 0  | 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206,  |
| 10 „ red brown        | ... 1867-9  | 5  | 0  | 207, 208, 209, 210, 212, 213, 214,  |
| 1 shilling green      | ... 1857  | 1  | 6  | 215, 216, 217, 218, 220, 221, 222,<br>223.  |
| 1 „ „                 | ... 1862  | 2  | 6  |   |
| 1 „ „                 | ... 1865-7  | 1  | 6  | 2d...7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15.   |
| 1 „ „                 | ... 1867-9  | 1  | 0  | 2½d...1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,<br>13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21,<br>22, 23.   |
| 1 „ „                 | ... 1873  | —  | —  |   |
| 2 „ blue              | ... 1867-9  | —  | —  |   |
| 5 „ rose              | ... „   | —  | —  | 3d...1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14,<br>15, 16.  |
| PLATE NOS.            |   |    |    |   |
| ½d.....               | 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20.  |    |    |   |
| 1d.....               | 71, 78, 79, 83, 84, 87, 90, 94, 95,<br>102, 106, 108, 114, 118, 119, 120,<br>127, 129, 130, 134, 136, 137, 138,<br>140, 143, 145, 146, 147, 148, 150,<br>151, 155, 156, 157, 158, 160, 162, |    |    | 4d...1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,<br>15, 15, 16, 17, 17.<br>6d...1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6, 8, 9, 11, 11,<br>12, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.<br>1s...1, 2, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. |

(To be continued.)

## The Stamp Trade Protection Association, Ltd.

# £100 Reward.

**ON CONVICTION**, the above Association is prepared to pay **£100** to anyone supplying information that will lead to the conviction of the person or persons, who made, caused to be made, or knowingly dealt in forged or faked stamps, which have appeared during the last few years, amongst them being the following :—

Gold Coast Queen £1, bi-coloured.

Lagos, King single CA, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Somaliland, Officials.

Transvaal, C.S.A.R.

British Central Africa, Nigger type, no Watermark.

Great Britain, Officials, 9d. hair lines, etc., etc.

Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Stamp Trade Protection Association, Ltd., 63, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. (Foreign journals please copy.)

## The Provisionals of the Orange River Colony issued between March, 1900, and October, 1902.

By C. J. Daun, F.R.P.S.L.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 19th March, 1908.

FROM *The London Philatelist*.

It will be perhaps unnecessary for me to enter very fully into the causes which led up to the surcharging of these stamps, and I will confine myself only to mentioning the fact that, after an arduous and victorious march, Lord Roberts entered Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, with his victorious army, on 13th March, 1900. On the day following the Intelligence Department of the Army took possession of the Post and Telegraph Offices, a Mr. Marais being Postmaster at the time. On 17th March Lord Roberts issued a proclamation stating that postal business would be resumed on the 19th inst., and on the same day a notice was issued by the Postmaster-General stating that Orange Free State stamps were no longer valid for postal purposes. On 18th March the work of surcharging the stamps of the Orange Free State was commenced, and they were overprinted with the letters "V.R.I." in Roman capitals, in a straight line across the upper part, and with the numeral of value across the lower part in black ink, with the exception of the 2½d. on 3d., which, having already had the value surcharged by the Republic, only received the letters "V.R.I." The work was entrusted to a Mr. Curling, a general printer at Bloemfontein, and the type used had come from the firm of Messrs. H. W. Caslon & Co., typefounders, of 22, Chiswell Street, London. The machine used was an American press called the Pearl, and as this was only capable of overprinting a pane of 60 stamps at a time, it was necessary to put the sheet of 240 stamps divided into four panes of 60 each on the press four times before it was ready to be issued. It is uncertain whether the right-hand or left-hand panes were overprinted first, but most of the errors are found in the two left-hand panes. A great deal of care was taken to prevent errors, impressions being taken off on blank paper and carefully examined, but even then many errors did occur, which perhaps, taking into consideration the conditions under which the work was carried out, is not to be wondered at. The first mention I can find in the *London Philatelist* with reference to the issue of these stamps is in the April number of 1900, which contains a copy of a letter reproduced from the *Standard* of 21st April, in which it states "that the Orange Free State stamps have been surfaced with the letters 'V.R.I.'" It also mentions that specimens of the ½d. and 1d. values had been seen. By a curious coincidence, the first stamps to be issued, viz., the ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 1s. values, were issued on 19th March, just eight years ago to-day. The 4d., blue,

6d., carmine, and 5s., green, were issued on the 21st; the 6d., blue, on the 24th; the 2d., mauve, on the 30th; and on 2nd April the 3d., blue, which completed the series. In addition to these stamps, about 50 of the obsolete 1d., brown, and 100 of the 1s., orange-yellow, of the 1868 issue (old colours), which were in the possession of the National Bank of South Africa, also received the overprint (according to Surgeon-Colonel Williams, stamps from this bank were surcharged on both sides), but these were withdrawn by the Intelligence Department as soon as the mistake was discovered, but some had in the meantime passed through the post. Needless to say, there have been numerous forgeries of the rarer errors. The total number of the Orange Free State stamps overprinted is given in the *Monthly Journal* of July, 1900, but, unfortunately, no record was kept by the printer as to the number of sheets which were used for the different settings. Members will no doubt be interested to know that all the plates and dies of the late Orange Free State are in safe custody of the British Museum.

There were three different printings of these stamps, and in the case of some of the values in the first and third printings there were variations in the setting up of the type. The following are three groups:—

I.—With stops of uniform size, level with the bottom of the letters "V.R.I."

II.—Mixed stops smaller than used in the first printing, and raised above the level of the bottom of the letters "V.R.I." with the exception of four stamps on each pane.

III.—Thick letters "V."

### Level Stops.

This printing was used for the ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., carmine, 6d., blue, 1s., and 5s. values.

In this setting there are two varieties which occur on all four panes of each value, viz., upright rectangular stop after the letter "R," and broken comma after the letter "I," third stamp in seventh row, and no stop after the letter "V" with left serif broken, third stamp in tenth row, so I need not mention those varieties again when I am pointing out any errors in the following panes.

### ½d., orange.

*Pane I.*—Of the ½d. value I can show you three different panes, and one of which the first two rows are missing. This pane belongs to the setting with small "½" on the first and third stamps in the top row, and with stop after the letter "I." On the fifth stamp in the seventh row, the error with figure of value missing occurs, which according to a letter written to Major Agar, R.E., by Major O'Meara, who was deputed by the Military Governor to inspect the surcharged Orange Free State stamps before sale to the public, occurred only on the left-hand bottom pane, and not on both left-hand panes, as stated in *Africa*, Part III. This I have confirmed by means of an entire sheet at the British Museum.

*Pane II.*—In this pane you will notice on the third stamp in the first row there is no period after the letter "I," and that the third stamp in

tenth row has a normal "V" instead of the usual one with serif broken.

*Pane III.*—In this pane there is a stop after the letter "I" on the third stamp in the first row, and in addition, on the first stamp in the fifth and eight rows there is a small " $\frac{1}{2}$ " (in the small " $\frac{1}{2}$ " the "1" of the fraction is exactly over the "2," instead of being slightly to the left as in the normal). The "V" on the third stamp in the tenth row is again a broken one.

*Pane IV.*—Similar to last, except that the small " $\frac{1}{2}$ " appears on the first and third stamps in the first row instead of the position occupied in last pane. You will also see on a separate sheet a block of this value with double surcharge. It is also known with space between " $\frac{1}{2}$ " and "d."

#### 1d., purple.

In this value there is also the variety with figure of value omitted. The position of this is not known, but presumably it occupies the same position as on the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value. This error was soon discovered and corrected, and I believe very few stamps of this error exist. This stamp, and also one without letter "d," you will see on the separate sheet. There is also a variety with slanting "d." The position of these stamps is not known.

*Pane I.*—On the third stamp in the second row you will notice the letter "I" is missing (according to Major O'Meara, only in a few of the original impressions and on two of the four panes only), the letters "V" and "R" being closer together than the normal spacing; there is also no stop after the letter "R." In another printing there is a raised stop after "R." Also listed in  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value with a query. When this error was detected an attempt was made to add the letter "I" but the spacing was still wrong, as you will notice in the pair of stamps I will show you. The "V" in the third stamp of the tenth row is normal in this setting. The British Museum does not possess a similar pane to this.

*Pane II.*—There is a wider space than usual between the numeral and the letter "d." This occurs on the fourth stamp in ninth row and on all four panes.

*Pane III.*—Similar to last, only the variety no stop after the letter "V" in the third stamp in tenth row has been corrected. This setting is rare, only a few sheets being printed.

#### 2d., mauve.

No extra varieties.

#### 2½d., blue.

On the fourth stamp in the eight row of all four panes there is a Roman "1" and antique "2" to fraction. The no-stop variety in the last row is also known with a perfect "V." Eighty sheets 19,200 stamps, of this value were overprinted.

#### 3d., blue, and 4d., blue.

Similar to the 2d value. You will also notice on the separate sheet a pair of stamps of the 3d. value, one of which is without surcharge. Also known with double surcharge.

*Variety.*—A stop before the "3." No. 4 in fourth row on all four panes.

#### 6d., carmine.

The figure of value is omitted on the fifth stamp in the seventh row on both left-hand panes. It is stated by Major O'Meara that only thirty sheets, viz., 7,200 stamps, of this value were found and overprinted, and were all sold in three days.

#### 6d., blue.

Exactly similar to the 6d., carmine, in all respects.

#### 1s., brown.

In this value there is a period after the letter "S." On fifty-seven stamps it is level with the letter, but on the fifth stamp in the first row, the sixth in the sixth row, and the second in the seventh row it is raised. The figure of value is also omitted in this value, of which there are three varieties, differing in the distance of the period from the letter "S." Major O'Meara states that it occurred in a few of the original sheets, and in the same position as the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value. It must, however, have occurred again, as Lord Crawford possesses a strip with margin attached where it is the outside stamp. There is also a wider space than usual between the numeral and the letter in the sixth stamp in the fourth row of the right upper pane. This error was very soon corrected and is rare. There is also a minor variety consisting of a broken comma after the letter "S" on the third stamp in the eighth row on all four panes.

#### 5s., green.

*Varieties.*—Figure of value omitted, which, according to my previous authority, only occurred in a few of the original impressions, and occupies the same position on each sheet as the similar error in the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1s. values, viz., fifth stamp in seventh row in left-hand bottom pane. Another variety is one with raised stop after letter "R," level with the top of the letter; this is the second stamp in the second row of the left top pane.

There is also a variety with wider space than usual between the numeral and the letter "S." The spacing varies a good deal in different specimens, and these seem to be confined entirely to the two left-hand panes, as I find in top left-hand pane there is a slight space between figure of value and letter "S," No. 6 in third row, while in the left lower pane, No. 6 in first row and No. 1 in fifth row have a similar slight spacing. On No. 6 in third row the space is as much as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. All the spacing on the two right-hand panes appears to be normal. An entire pane of this value is very scarce.

#### Mixed-Stop Setting.

Values overprinted  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., carmine, 6d., blue, 1s., and 5s. This setting was only in use for a very short time, and is rarer than generally supposed. The 2½d. value is unknown in this setting. On fifty-six stamps the stops are raised above the level of the bottom of the letters "V.R.I." and are much smaller than those in the first setting. There are, however, four stamps in each pane where the stops are different. On No. 4 in seventh row the stops are all level with the bottom of the letters "V.R.I.," and are of the same fount as used in

the first printing, and cannot be distinguished from it unless in pairs. On No. 4 in ninth row the stops are level after "V" and "I," but raised after "R." On No. 5 in ninth row the stops are level after letter "V," but raised after "R" and "I." On No. 4 in tenth row there is a small raised stop after "V," but after "R" and "I" the stops are thick and level. The "V" on this stamp is rather battered. You will notice in the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2d. values the "V" in the last stamp in top row is perfect, whereas in the  $\frac{3}{4}$ d., 4d., both 6d., and 1s. it is broken.

### 3d., blue.

The only error in this setting besides the stop varieties just mentioned occurs in the third value, where the letter "I" is missing on the sixth stamp in the sixth row. This variety is not chronicled in *Africa*, Part III., as it was not known when that work was compiled, and I consider it must be very rare.

(To be continued.)

## Australians.

### Proposed Commonwealth Issue: Report and Final Decision of the Stamp Board.

FROM *The Postage Stamp*.

Of great interest to all Australians is the proposed issue of a series of Commonwealth postage stamps. The Board convened to consider the subject consisted of Messrs. H. B. Templeton, Chief Clerk Central Postal Administration; Bernard Hall, Director National Art Gallery, Melbourne; T. T. Patterson, Engraving Expert; Walter A. Hull, Philatist, Sydney; and J. B. Cooke, Stamp Printer to the Department in Adelaide. The Board sat from October 10th to 19th, and came to these decisions:—

#### Character of Issue.

The issue shall be the finest that art, skill, and the most modern machinery can produce, and shall be worthy of the Commonwealth. To secure the desired result it is necessary that the dies be cut from and the plates made of steel, the work being entrusted to one of the foremost engravers in England. The printing from the prepared plates to be done locally.

[There are two chief processes used in stamp printing. For the steel process the initial expense is much the greater, but the first is practically the only cost, and it is only by this process that the finest results can be obtained. A master steel die of one stamp is cut in *relief*. This is then impressed 240 times on a soft steel plate, which is afterwards case-hardened, showing 240 stamps engraved in *intaglio* (or recess). For printing, the ink is run over the surface of the plate, then all wiped off except what remains in the engraved lines; printing is done on damped paper under pressure, the paper being forced into the sunk lines of engraving carrying the ink. For the electro the process is just the reverse, the master plate is in *intaglio* (or recess), and the finished plate in relief; the printing is done from the raised lines, the ink being

applied by means of a roller. The principal advantages of the steel process are excellence of design, fineness of engraving, and practical immunity from forgery. The electro process gives none of these.]

#### Interchangeable Stamps.

Decided that the issue of stamps should be the same for all the Commonwealth, without distinction as to States. It was pointed out that in two years the "Book-keeping period" ends, and the necessity for separate State issues ceases. As it is estimated that two years will elapse before the issue is available, allowing six months for competitive designs, 12 months for engraving and plate-making, and six months to print an initial supply for all post offices (400,000,000 stamps is the estimated requirement), the first series can be of one universal and interchangeable issue. [The advantages of this are at once apparent. The same stamp can be used to prepay postage in any State, and the trouble of realising on postage stamps now sent as remittances from one State to another will end.]

#### Denominations and Colours.

All values issued will be on sale in each State, and will consist of:—

##### Group I.

|                                 |                        |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ d., deep green    | 4d., ultramarine blue. |
| 1d., crimson red                | 5d., purple brown      |
| $1\frac{1}{4}$ d., burnt sienna | 6d., orange vermilion  |
| 2d., rich mauve                 | 8d., pink              |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., dark blue    | 9d., warm sepia        |
| 3d., dark olive green           |                        |

These values will be of one uniform size,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  by 22 millimetres upright (25 millimetres equal one inch), but that there should be no confusion in regard to similarity of colours, four designs will be used, as follows:—Design "A,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 5d.; "B," 1d.,  $\frac{3}{4}$ d., 9d.; "C,"  $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d.; "D," 2d., 4d., 8d.

##### Group II.

|                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 10d., rich mauve | 2s., dark blue   |
| 1s., rich green  | 2s. 6d., carmine |

Size to be 22 by 27 millimetres upright, and of design "E."

##### Group III.

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 5s., rich mauve | 20s., rich green |
| 10s. rich brown | 40s., dark blue  |

Size, 22 by 34 millimetres, oblong design, "F."

#### Design.

The designs that the Board recommends are six:—

1. The King's head or figure.
2. The Queen's head or figure.
- 2a (alternative). The King's and Queen's heads.
3. Characteristic features of Australia.
4. Characteristic features of Australia.
5. Characteristic features of Australia.
6. Emblematical female figure representing Australia

#### Designs Open to Competition.

Competitive designs will be called for later, and full particulars notified. The scheme recom-

mended (but which has to be dealt with yet by the Minister) is that—competitors follow the idea of the required designs, that they be drawn to sizes (1) 3 by 3½ inches, (2) 3½ by 4½ inches (both upright), and (3) 3½ by 5½ inches oblong (these are approximately four times the size of the finished stamp), and that in depicting the King's head the stereotyped design as found on the stamps of Great Britain be avoided. For the best designs it is recommended that six prizes, each of £100, be awarded. The Board to adjudicate upon the submitted designs will consist of a representative of art, philately, printing, engraving, and an official of the Postmaster-General's Department.

#### Issue.

The issue, which should take place in two years' time, will be simultaneous, and the whole remaining stocks of State issues recalled and destroyed, and the plates and dies also destroyed.

#### Uniformity.

That uniformity of colour, paper, perforation, and printing be secured, it is absolutely necessary that the printing should take place in one office, under the supervision of an expert stamp printer.

#### Cost.

The extra cost of producing stamps by the steel process would be more than covered by purchases by philatelists, the demand for beautiful stamps in an unused condition being very great.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

### Topicalities.

The Limerick craze is dead—or ought to be, so I insert the following before it is buried:—

There once was a lad of eleven,  
Who was *doing* a tour in Devon,  
But he stamped "Postage Due"  
On a green Sydney view,  
So the years he is *doing* are seven.  
A very young man of St. Just  
Manufactured the rare "Pointed Bust,"  
With the profit he made  
From this lucrative trade  
He *also* went out on "the bust."

I think the ordinary arrangement in straight lines is horrid and unsightly, I therefore try as far as possible to give an artistic appearance to the page; thus I take a Brattleboro', stick it in the centre of the page, then a few nice bright shilling Newfoundlands, and gum them round it. As these are, however, rather an awkward shape, I trim them to an oval, which greatly enhances the beauty of the design. I then take the 1864 issue of the United States and cut out the central design, and mount them diagonally in the corners with new frames, which give a pleasing appearance. For this purpose I take a number of Greek pattern Mauritius; the key pattern I use as a frame to the United States, and the portrait I

then utilise as a centre for 4d., 8d., and 2/- Ceylon. The result is quite charming and, when nicely varnished, really pleasing. All who see my collection are surprised and delighted.

The following interesting note on the people of Liberia is taken from *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*:—

The majority of the inhabitants of Liberia are the descendants of freed American slaves, and while Ethiopics it is difficult to assign them to any particular group of this division. According to one traveller "the history of Liberia would be a most entertaining farce, were it not also a most significant tragedy." The natives have a most amazing self-conceit, and they have recently assured their French friends that they intend to remain neutral in the next European war! Perhaps the main function of Liberia has been to supply good stories of negro methods of administration. One of the most amusing of these relates to the cholera scare in Egypt, when the authorities insisted on placing a vessel in quarantine because it was *going* to an infected port! One of the most interesting of the races now found in Liberia are the Mandingoes. These are a race of Eastern origin who have spread over much of the region between Senegal and Liberia. They are active, intelligent, and industrious, and are now divided into several tribes. As an instance of the general intelligence of the race, we may cite the fact that the Vei language, which belongs to this group, has a written alphabet comprising over two hundred different characters.

Another reason for thanking one's lucky stars that one can claim Japheth and not Ham as an ancestor.

It is good news, indeed, to hear that Liberia will be neutral in the next war, otherwise the fleet of Liberian "Dreadnoughts" bombarding Dover would be a factor to be taken into consideration:—

When Ethiopian gentlemen,  
With nothing else to do,  
Bombard Toulon or Chatham  
Or pulverize Peru.

The silly season being with us, it gives an opportunity for picking up arrears of correspondence. A good many letters have lain unanswered for some months, and the editor has handed them to me to deal with.

EDNA.—Your philatelic poem is excellent. We have not found out what it is about yet, but think it will go well in any of the following periodicals: *Every Man his own Dentist*, *The Northern Mudheaver*, or *The Upper Tooting Clarinet*. Hope it may appear in one of these.

MEUM AND TUUM.—No, we do not think it is a good practice to start stamp snowballs once a week.

JAPHETH.—Pelure paper is not "thin white wove with a mesh of laid lines like goldbeaters' skin," nor is it what your friend describes as "a thin layer of cod liver oil spread over nothingness."

E.D.B.—We are glad your initials are not I.D.B. Your suggestion that we should publish full biographies of the ancestors of all the Presidents of South American Republics is excellent. You do not say whether you would like them to go back to Adam or merely to Noah. Kindly write further.

C.R.—(Now please don't say that C.R. stands for "Constant Reader": "Carolus Rex" is better, or even "Crushed Raspberry.")—We cannot read your writing; there is a word which looks like "Cochineal," McBlither thinks it is

"Carmichael" or "Caromel." We read it first as "Coke and Oil," but as it refers to recent issues we have decided that it must be "Colonial" or "Cardinal." Please write again and get someone to type it.

**INQUIRER.**—Your "immaculate mint block of four" "slightly creased," with a "perforation or two missing," "cut into top and bottom," "slightly faded through being in a shop window for a year," and which has not apparently been improved by the brown boot polish which was "accidentally upset upon it," is not of very great value. The Stamp Market prefers stamps without the brown polish, so cannot make an offer.

**JABAWOK.**—(1) The stamps which your grandfather took off the letters which brought the news of Trafalgar to England would have been very valuable; it is a pity you have mislaid them, and we sympathise with you in your loss. We once knew a man who lost sixpence, a train, and his reason all on the same afternoon; he didn't mind the last two so much, but the first was a nasty knock.

(2) Cobbler's wax is excellent but we prefer hinges, they are cheaper and not so messy.

(3) Many thanks for your kind remarks that the *P.A.* is a thousand times better than the *M.J.*, *L.P.*, *P.J.I.*, and *P.R.* rolled into one. It is pleasing to have one's own opinions backed up; but we don't quite understand what you mean by "particularly the bits you get out of other papers."

(4) The idea of cutting out the centres of all the Perkins Bacon stamps, and inserting photos of popular actresses is quite original, but we are not sure it will "take on" at once; people are so slow to adopt new ideas.

**Go To.**—CC means "Crown Colony" and not, as you disrespectfully suggest "Cuti-Cura," "Cripples Club," or "Cave Canem." CA is "Crown Agents," and not "Cæsar Augustus;" or "Chemical Appliances."

♦ ♦ ♦

The Michigan Philatelic Society wants the support of every Michigan collector. The first meeting will be held soon, and all live collectors should be present. For application cards and information, please address H. E. Saier, 823 Mich. Ave. W., Lansing, Mich.—*Mekeel's Weekly*.

We are glad that all live collectors are invited, but it seems a pity to make these little distinctions.

♦ ♦ ♦

"Gänzlich verblendet, wie er nun einmal ist, usw. findet er es jammerschade, eine so seltene Gelegenheit unbenützt vorübergehen zu lassen."

Quite so, I couldn't have expressed it better myself, but the next time Mr. Gänzlich has a row with Mr. Gelegenheit he should refrain from hitting him with a Jammerschade—it's dangerous.

The quotation is from a philatelic paper called *Constantia*.

♦ ♦ ♦

*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* states that Mr. Frank Allen, of New Zealand, lost his collection under the following unfortunate circumstances. A fire broke out in the hold of the White Star liner upon which he had sailed for England. The hold

had to be flooded, and a large cargo of flax, 28,000 frozen muttons, and Mr. Allen's effects were destroyed. Mr. Allen will probably get a certain proportion of his loss made up by the insurance company, but that will scarcely make up for his 20 years of trouble in getting them together. The assortment of the cargo sounds rather unusual, flax, mutton and stamps do not seem to go well together, and on a very rough voyage they might get mixed up a bit, and specimens of unused Queenlands and London printed New Zealand might be discovered in chump chops. Obvious moral: always buy New Zealand mutton on the off-chance of the gar-nishings.

♦ ♦ ♦

Scattered all over the world are many thousands of stamp collectors who, whenever a fresh stamp is issued, every one of these enthusiasts at once endeavour to obtain a specimen. Let postmasters-general take advantage of this fact, and issue a fresh 6d. stamp annually, this would entail little extra work for the post office, as an enormous number of the stamps would not be used but merely added to collections. The further extension of this scheme would be to have a long-shaped stamp instead of a square one, and to have the King's head in the middle, the year at the bottom, and a design referring to some distinguished event of the year at the top. For instance, this year's stamp might have 1908 at the bottom, and a small sketch of the Exhibition or the Olympic games at the top. This would necessitate the stamp not being issued until about the middle of the year, but it would mean a complete set of great historical value, and would undoubtedly lead to other collections by thousands of persons not hitherto interested in philately.

Let us devoutly hope that Mr. Buxton and his successors will value the dignity of the Post Office too much to adopt this hopelessly imbecile suggestion. It would be rather amusing to see the Designs Committee of the G.P.O. quarrelling as to the subject which should occupy the available space on the 1908 issue. Perhaps the combination of an event and of the portraits of certain celebrities could be worked in the following manner: the finish of the Marathon Race, for instance, with General Booth, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Abdul Rahman, Little Tich, and Mr. Asquith finishing in that order. This would save a considerable amount of space and be of "great historical value." The corner spaces might also be of use for illustrating such, for instance, as Miss Malony's bell, Harry Lauder's sporran, Mr. Chamberlain's eye-glass, and a dirigible balloon.

♦ ♦ ♦

I find the following astounding statement in *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*. "A surcharge is an overprint, but an overprint is not necessarily a surcharge." If the author who is responsible for this will look up the dictionary definition, he will find that a "surcharge" is anything printed on the face of a stamp, whether to alter its value or no. The author states that a surcharge literally is one charge or value upon another, an overprint is a print of any matter on the stamp which does not affect the value of the stamp. I am sorry to entirely disagree with this definition. Except for this statement, Mr. Quenton's article is very interesting, and I like his remarks that no surcharge or overprint is absolutely necessary. Of course, as he says, this is a bold statement to make, but he justifies it thoroughly. He says that the smaller the dependency the more provisionals seem to be the rule. The same rule

holds good for the names of Indian villages, which are inversely proportional in size to the number of letters in the name, for instance, Medikerenayakankotehoshallikopal which, if I remember rightly, has four houses (two in ruins, and the other two uninhabited except occasionally by a peripatetic pig).

## Some Notes on the 1852 Issue Of the Papal States.

By D. C. G.

(From *Gibbon's Stamp Weekly*.)

In the latter part of the year 1851 it was determined that the Papal States should issue a series of postage stamps to facilitate the conveyance of letters. M. Salviucci, the Director of the Press of the Papal Government, was entrusted with the execution of the business, and he commissioned M. J. Valagna to manufacture the dies.

At first only stamps of the value of  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 bajocchi were ordered, which were issued to the public on 1 January, 1852. It was soon apparent, however, that stamps of a higher value were necessary, both for franking heavy letters and for foreign postage. Accordingly further stamps of the value of 8 and 50 bajocchi and 1 scudo were obtained and were duly issued in the first week of October, 1852.

All these stamps, except the two higher values, are very similar in their general design. The papal tiara and crossed keys is the most prominent feature in the design; the framework and side ornamentation differs for each value. The two higher values, however, are considerably larger than the lower values, and are rather more elaborate.

The stamps were printed on unwatermarked paper and were not perforated. The size of the sheets varied considerably, since the printers apparently made their plates fit the paper, by using more or less clichés, instead of adopting the usual practice of printing the stamps in sheets of a fixed size and containing a definite number of stamps.

The eight lower values were all printed in black on various coloured papers, but for the three higher values white paper was used, and the 50 bajocchi and 1 scudo were printed in colour.

The most striking feature about the seven lower values is the number of shades in which the stamps are to be found—some of which are by no means easy to obtain in unused condition. The coloured paper seems to have been obtained, as it was needed, in rather a haphazard manner, and presents considerable differences in texture as well as in shade.

Great irregularity seems to have attended the printing of the stamps, and owing to the want of proper supervision, it is said that the workmen not infrequently printed off a sheet or two of the stamps, without accounting for them, to sell to their friends at less than face value.

It is noteworthy also that these stamps occur used on the envelope, but uncanceled, which would point to great carelessness or else to fraud on the part of the clerks in the post offices.

In fact, this practice became such an abuse that a special decree as to the obliteration of the stamps was issued in 1855, and it was then that the gridiron type of postmark was brought into use for cancelling the stamps, and the small round date-mark was for the future merely impressed on the letter and not on the stamps themselves.

To add to the troubles of the postal authorities forgeries soon began to make their appearance. Forgeries of the 1 bajoccho, 5 bajocchi (two types), and 8 bajocchi are known which duly passed through the post without detection. These forgeries were produced by lithography at Bologna during the years 1855 to 1857.

As mentioned before, the lower values differed greatly in shade during the period of use—1852 to 1867. The only means of finding out the approximate time of the use of each shade is, of course, by means of stamps on the original envelope. Unfortunately, although some of the values are obtainable with comparative ease in that condition, others—notably the  $\frac{1}{2}$  bajoccho, which was mostly used for franking newspapers—are decidedly scarce on original.

There seem to be at least five distinct shades of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  bajoccho—grey, violet, red-violet, rose-violet, and brownish violet. The first two shades are the commonest, the last shade is rather scarcer, while the fourth shade is much harder to obtain than any of the others.

The 1 bajoccho is found in at least three distinct shades. This stamp was first issued in a pale blue-green colour, which lasted for about three years. Then comes a similar but rather darker shade; and during the later years of the currency of the stamp a deep blue-green paper was employed.

There are four shades of the 2 bajocchi, the commonest of which is a medium yellow-green. The stamp is found in this colour from 1852 to 1863, though there are intervals in this period when other shades were current. The next most common shade is a greenish white, which is the usual colour of this stamp from 1864 to 1867, the last year of use. Scarcer shades are (1855) bluish green, and (1858) deep bluish green.

The 3 bajocchi stamp occurs in three different shades—chamois, bluff, and (later) dark ochre.

There are five varieties of shade in the case of the 4 bajoccho—ochre-brown, chamois, bright chamois, straw, and bright yellow. The dull shades are the earlier and the bright shades the later printings. The second shade is considerably scarcer than the others, which are all equally common.

The next value, the 5 bajocchi, varies in shade from the palest rose to the deepest crimson. The pale shades are the earlier, and the stamp is not met with in the deep shades till the year 1861, although previously a rather deeper coloured paper had been used. From 1861 onwards the deep shades are the rule.

The 6 bajocchi is found in bright grey, greenish grey, pearl-grey, and grey-lilac. The third shade is scarcer than the two first, and the last shade is the scarcest.

The remaining four stamps of the set do not appreciably vary in shade, with the exception of the 50 bajocchi, which is found printed in dark

ultramarine (from a worn plate) as well as in the ordinary pale blue colour.

The  $\frac{1}{2}$  bajoccho (grey) exists printed *tête-bêche*, and the 1, 3, 4, and 5 bajocchi are occasionally met with printed front and back. There are two types of the 1 bajoccho, the lines of separation being arranged differently in each case.

The fourteenth stamp on the sheet, in at least some of the printings of the 2 bajocchi, has no stop after BAJ.

The  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 bajocchi stamps are found cut diagonally or vertically for use as  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ , or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of their full face value, and there is no doubt that the postage was duly prepaid thus, although the practice was never officially authorized.

These stamps were occasionally obliterated with a large black St. Andrew's Cross. This postmark is said to have been used in Ferrara during an outbreak of the plague.

The present unpopularity of the stamps of the Papal States would appear to be due in some degree to the large number of reprints, which were made on more than one occasion, of the later issues. It should be remembered that the first issue has never been reprinted; and although the stamps are by no means beautiful or artistic in appearance, they have a quaintness of their own, and are by no means undeserving of a good deal more attention than they at present receive.

## Queen's Heads.

The Perkins Bacon Dies.

By C. S. F. Crofton.

FROM THE *Philatelic Journal of India*.

The method employed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. for producing and reproducing stamp dies has, in the case of the one penny and two-penny Great Britain, been described in the two well-known histories of British stamps. A block of metal was first covered with one of the engine-turned devices chosen for the background, and the place where the head was to be was then scraped away and the head inserted. For the twopence an impression was made from the one penny in soft metal, from which a reproduction was taken; the bottom line of this was then erased and the new value engraved in its place. In a similar way the three half pence was also made from the one penny. The object of mechanical reproduction was evidently partly economical and partly to secure uniformity. It is the engraving of a portrait that costs the money, and it is practically impossible for the most skilful engraver to copy a likeness exactly.

One would naturally expect that a method which has these two important advantages would be rather extensively followed, and it makes an interesting little study to trace Messrs. Perkins Bacon's various dies back to their originals. To do this it is necessary to bear in mind that as the head was necessarily done after the background, heads which look very much the same, but are on different backgrounds, must have been separately engraved.

Commencing with the original one penny die, we first of all note that just as in the case of the

De la Rue head die, it was used only for Great Britain and for none of the colonies. But it was used for all the fiscals of Great Britain as well as the three full-sized postage stamps, namely, for the Life Policies of 1853 and 1871, the Irish Registration of Deeds and of Titles and the one shilling and sixpence Customs. In fact we can prove that it was used for these, since the early plates of 1858 are in Heath's original design and the later plates have Humphrys' retouch.

The case for all these English stamps is so completely beyond dispute that one can approach the Colonials with a good deal of confidence. The first of these is the Britannia type, with no value expressed, which was first prepared for Mauritius in January, 1849, and was reimpresed for Trinidad and Barbados in April, 1851, and April, 1852, respectively. Fresh impressions for these three colonies were taken in 1858 and 1859, with the values, sixpence and one shilling, added. In 1873 five new impressions were taken for Barbados, having the values,  $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1d., 3d., 4d. and 5s. The last named stamp is larger in size, but the old die was used for the centre, as is evidenced by the vertical lines of ornamentation at each side of Britannia, which are meaningless on the larger stamp, if it had not been that they were already on the die when they formed the edges of the smaller stamps.

The next die worthy of notice is the diamond-shaped stamp with emblems, prepared in September, 1851, for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It was reproduced in triplicate for the three values, 3d., 6d. and 1s., for each colony. The central crown was removed and re-engraved, after turning through half a right angle, for the 1d. and 5d. Newfoundland of 1863. In 1853 another impression had the centre removed, and the first Perkins Bacon colonial head, which had been prepared for New Zealand in the previous year, was stamped in its place to form the one penny die of Nova Scotia. This New Zealand head was engraved by Humphrys from the well-known coronation picture of Queen Victoria, but it was soon found to be on too small a scale to give satisfactory results, and was not used for other colonies, though the later values prepared by the firm for New Zealand were, for motives of uniformity and economy, produced from the original die. If the value tablet is cut off a New Zealand stamp, the remainder is very much the same as the Perkins Bacon die for Chile. The dimensions, inner background, outer background and corners are all identical, and it is therefore not surprising to find that the Chile and New Zealand dies were made at the same time, viz., 1852.

A fresh head die was engraved in 1854 by Humphrys, from a drawing by E. H. Corbould, and was used for the 5d., 6d., 8d. and 1s. of New South Wales, and the 1d., 2d., 6d. and 1s. of South Australia. It must be remembered that, just as in the case of the De la Rue dies, there were three different stages: first the head on its own inner background, second the design of the stamp engraved round the head, and third the value tablet. The New South Wales and South Australian stamps had one common first stage, but separate second stages. This first stage does not appear to have been used again after 1854, but a



copy (not a reproduction) was made in 1859 for the four octagonal values of Ceylon. The latter stamps have a different background to the head, and though the head at first glance looks like the 1854 die, more careful examination shows alteration in the poise, size and details. If a clearly printed copy of one of these Ceylons is examined, it will be seen that there is an oval round the Queen's head. This oval seems to be too faint and meaningless to have constituted an intentional feature of the design, but is easily explained by a comparison with another Perkins Bacon design of the same year, namely, the Ionian Islands. It appears that the Ionian stamps, though issued a few months later, were made from a die prepared before the Ceylon plates, and in fact that this die was used for Ceylon.

In January, 1856, W. Humphrys engraved a die from another of Corbould's drawings for St. Helena, and in the same year the second and earlier design for Ceylon made its appearance. These designs are similar as regards the heads, but are on different backgrounds. They appear to be two separate engravings from the same drawing.

The enlarged head from the coronation picture, on of course a new background, first appeared for Tasmania in March, 1855. This die was very popular, and was used again for Tasmania in 1858, for Bahamas and Natal in 1859, and for Grenada and Queensland in 1861. Each of these colonies used the same die for any later stamps that they required.

At the end of 1860, Messrs. Perkins Bacon employed a new engraver named Jeens. He started by making three different dies from the same design. The first was for St. Lucia and the 9d. South Australia, both issued in December, 1860; the second was for St. Vincent; and the third was for Antigua and Turks Island. Each had its own background. The St. Lucia and South Australia being on the same background, have the heads absolutely identical, so also the Antigua and Turks Island. But the head of the former pair differs in small details from the head of the latter, and both differ from St. Vincent, which has a third background.

The backgrounds themselves, moreover, are of considerable interest, though they have not the same chronological connection as the head dies. The one used by Jeens for St. Vincent in 1861 had previously been used by Humphrys for the 1d., 2d. and 8d. New South Wales of 1856; and the background for the Jeens South Australian 4d. and 2s. of 1867 was that employed by Heath for the original one penny Great Britain. This same background was also used by Humphrys for the triangular Capes in 1853 and the Victoria Queen on throne in 1856. Other backgrounds that did duty for more than one country are (a) South Australia of 1855 used for the outer part of Queensland in 1861; (b) the outer background of the Life Policies of 1853 used also for the outer parts of St. Lucia 1860, and Grenada 1861, and for the 8d. Newfoundland; (c) the outer backgrounds of the Bahamas 4d. and 6d. 1861 used for the Irish Registration of Deeds and the Grenada unappropriated plate of 1875; (d) the inner background of St. Lucia and the South Australia 9d. was used for the outer portions of Turks Island and the ½d. postage of Great Britain.

## Notes and Extracts.

Philatelists are responsible for a curious difficulty which is afflicting some of the minor colonies, and for a subsequent "breeze" between some critics and officials at home. Attention has been called in the Press to illegitimate issues of "provisional" stamps in the minor colonies referred to, and explanation being demanded brought forth the curious fact that professional stamp collectors constantly create trouble for officials. If in the case of some small colony it is believed that an issue of stamps of a particular denomination would be useful, the official preparing the order estimates the number required for local consumption, and of course from the strictly official point of view this is all he is concerned with. But occasionally it happens that the stamp hunters make a raid upon his stock of that particular issue, and the stock is rapidly exhausted. Then apparently he is officially justified in taking any surplus stock he may have of stamps of higher value, and surcharging these with the value required. These stamps, with the extra call upon the issue, in their turn become valuable, and the demands of the dealers being met the local need is again a difficulty. The dispute at home centres around the question whether any postal official is justified in recognising the existence of the dealer as such. But whether he is officially recognised or not he is a very real factor in the situation.—*The Statesman (Calcutta).*

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**THE DEATH OF M. PAUL MIRABAUD.**—The year 1908. has been a sad one among French Philatelists. M. M. Maury and Moëns, and now M. Mirabaud has passed away. M. Mirabaud was one of the richest men in Europe, and he was the owner of one of the most important collections in the world. His best countries were Hawaii, New South Wales, New Zealand, Mauritius, France, and most particularly Switzerland. M. Mirabaud and Baron A. de Reuterskrold were joint authors in the great work on Switzerland. The *L.P.* states that M. Mirabaud's Switzerland collection ranks for Philatelic worth with Lord Crawford's United States and Great Britain, and Count Durrieu's France. We greatly regret to have to record the death of these eminent Philatelists.

\* \* \*

|                             | Letters sent during 1907. | Loss if reduced to one penny. | Loss when correspondence is doubled. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Austria-Hungary ...         | 2,100,000                 | £13,125                       | £4,325                               |
| Belgium ...                 | 3,600,000                 | 22,500                        | 7,884                                |
| Denmark ...                 | 1,000,000                 | 6,250                         | 2,083                                |
| France ...                  | 12,000,000                | 75,000                        | 25,000                               |
| Germany ...                 | 12,000,000                | 75,000                        | 25,000                               |
| Greece ...                  | 208,000                   | 1,300                         | 460                                  |
| Holland ...                 | 6,000,000                 | 37,500                        | 12,500                               |
| Italy ...                   | 2,600,000                 | 16,250                        | 5,480                                |
| Norway ...                  | 1,200,000                 | 7,500                         | 2,728                                |
| Portugal ...                | 543,000                   | 3,390                         | 1,281                                |
| Russia ...                  | 1,500,000                 | 9,375                         | 3,385                                |
| Spain ...                   | 2,000,000                 | 12,500                        | 4,166                                |
| Sweden ...                  | 1,000,000                 | 6,250                         | 2,083                                |
| Switzerland ...             | 2,000,000                 | 12,500                        | 4,166                                |
| Turkey ...                  | 700,000                   | 4,375                         | 1,533                                |
| Roumania, etc. ...          | 330,000                   | 2,060                         | 715                                  |
| China ...                   | 580,000                   | 3,620                         | 1,255                                |
| Japan ...                   | 340,000                   | 2,065                         | 717                                  |
| Mexico ...                  | 400,000                   | 2,500                         | 909                                  |
| Brazil, Argentine, etc. ... | 1,200,000                 | 7,500                         | 2,728                                |
| Chili and Peru ...          | 400,000                   | 2,500                         | 909                                  |

Roughly speaking, there are sent out from England fifty million letters annually to foreign countries not yet enjoying penny postage. Deducting three-halfpence per letter, this would mean three hundred thousand pounds loss, not counting any increase whatever in number of letters sent.—*The Postage Stamp.*

\* \* \*

The price of Bomba's may be said to be largely a question of shade and condition. Hence a table of prices of the ordinary variety of each value does not reveal much, and as the naming of the shades has not been consistent it is not

possible to extend the comparison to shades. The ordinary varieties do not show much change. In 1897 the prices of Europeans were in the ascendant, since then Europeans have lost some of their old popularity, and prices have consequently declined. But even since the publication of the last catalogue the demand has increased, especially for some of the old Italian States, and Bomba's in particular. Remainers are being exhausted, and as they are absorbed the prices must advance for these grand old stamps.

|              | 1897  | 1899  | 1902  | 1904  | 1906  | 1908  |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|              | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 3 grana ...  | 4 0   | 4 0   | 6 0   | 5 0   | 5 0   | 5 0   |
| 1 grana ...  | 4 6   | 3 6   | 4 0   | 4 0   | 4 0   | 4 0   |
| 2 grana ...  | 1 6   | 1 0   | 2 0   | 2 0   | 2 0   | 2 0   |
| 5 grana ...  | 7 6   | 6 0   | 7 6   | 5 0   | 5 0   | 5 0   |
| 10 grana ... | 6 0   | 4 6   | 6 0   | 5 0   | 4 0   | 4 0   |
| 20 grana ... | 7 6   | 6 0   | 7 6   | 5 0   | 5 0   | 5 0   |
| 50 grana ... | 10 0  | 8 0   | 10 0  | 8 0   | 8 0   | 8 0   |

—The Postage Stamp.

THE TURKISH REMAINERS.—It has not yet been stated whether the Turkish Government has succeeded in selling its immense stock of remainders of obsolete issues. Meanwhile, a list of those remainders will be useful for reference. It is published by the *Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung*.

| 1865.          |         | 1876.               |        |
|----------------|---------|---------------------|--------|
| 10 paras ...   | 25657   | 5 piastres ...      | 50045  |
| 20 " ...       | 55421   | 25 " ...            | 20807  |
| 1 piastre ...  | 14601   | 20 " 1880.          | 2425   |
| 2 " ...        | 27025   | 5 paras ...         | 136008 |
| 5 " ...        | 92274   | 20 " ...            | 161270 |
| 1869.          |         | 2 piastres ...      | 553410 |
| 10 paras ...   | 885     | 10 " 1884.          | 499500 |
| 1 piastre ...  | 32848   | 20 " ...            | 799000 |
| 2 " ...        | 167585  | 2 piastre ...       | 495000 |
| 5 " (blue) ... | 1942581 | 2 " ...             | 275000 |
| 5 " (grey) ... | 14081   | 5 " ...             | 198000 |
| 25 " ...       | 25991   | 5 paras ...         | 257000 |
| 1873.          |         | 2 piastras ...      | 710000 |
| 10 paras ...   | 139     | 5 " ...             | 105800 |
| 2 piastres ... | 59243   | 5 " ...             | 6378   |
| 1875.          |         | 25 " 1888.          | 176000 |
| 20 paras ...   | 1514    | 5 paras ...         | 595000 |
| 1876.          |         | 2 piastres ...      | 10560  |
| 10 paras ...   | 456970  | 5 " ...             | 10108  |
| 20 " ...       | 971064  | 20 paras ...        | 267000 |
| 1 piastre ...  | 1291030 | 1 piastre ...       | 249000 |
| 2 " ...        | 116604  | 2 " (perf. 134)     | 333000 |
| 3 " ...        | 42208   | 2 " (perf. 114)     | 520650 |
| 11 " ...       | 521437  | 5 " ...             | 168000 |
| 2 " ...        | 3228    | —The Postage Stamp. |        |
| 5 " ...        | 162131  |                     |        |
| 10 paras ...   | 103205  |                     |        |
| 50 " ...       | 582510  |                     |        |
| 2 piastres ... | 608247  |                     |        |

—The Postage Stamp.

TURKS SHOULD BE CHEAP.—This stock covers such an appreciable proportion of the total issues of the Turkish Empire that it should cheapen Turkish stamps very materially, and as the country is not popular, and is consequently not high priced, it should not be a bad venture as a neglected country.—*The Postage Stamp*.

TURKISH EMPIRE STAMPS.—I am afraid that the stamps of the Turkish Empire want a little too much study to be ever generally popular, but they are crammed full of interesting varieties that yield very satisfactory results to the specialist. The first issue is almost unique, for it was printed on a kind of tracing paper, covered with an oily colouring matter appropriated to each value, rendering it translucent. Westoby tells us that this colouring matter was applied by hand, which accounts for the noticeable unevenness in its distribution. Our Gibbons includes some 600 varieties, which the specialist, with perforations and shades galore, *zie beche* die varieties, etc., quadruples with ease. It is therefore only to the most industrious and enthusiastically inclined specialist that one should recommend the issues of the Turkish Empire. From an investment point of view they are probably amongst the most disappointing. As a one country choice for a collector inclined to become a sort of philatelic hermit, it has, nevertheless, many attractions, for it may be made a lifelong study without exhausting it.—*The Postage Stamp*.

It must be somewhat unusual for four successive editors of the same journal to meet in London, several thousand miles from their work. Messrs. Larmour, Stewart Wilson, B. Gordon Jones, and

self are all "at home" at present. Mr. Gordon Jones has handed over charge of the *Philatelic Journal of India* to Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, whose ability as a philatelist and philatelic writer is of the highest class, and there is no fear for the future of the *P. J. I.* with such an editor.

Holkar is selling off remainders. We might remind the Indore Durbar that waste-paper baskets are quite cheap in India, and very suitable for accommodating remainders after careful obliteration.

The following are the totals of the obsolete Holkar State (Indore) Service stamps which are offered for sale by the Durbar in one lot:—

| Value.       | No.       | Face Value.    |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1/4 Anna ... | 168,561   | Rs. 2,633 12 3 |
| 1/2 Anna ... | 2,104,746 | 65,773 5 0     |
| 1 Anna ...   | 697,928   | 43,620 8 0     |
| 2 Annas ...  | 276,261   | 34,532 10 0    |
| 3 Annas ...  | 43,278    | 8,114 10 0     |
| 4 Annas ...  | 41,836    | 10,459 0 0     |

Total face value Rs. 165,133-13-3, roughly about £11,000.—*P. J. I.*

In the Museum's collection of specimen stamps received from the International Bureau at Berne, there is a specimen of the Trinidad 6d. S.G. No. 125, chalky, surcharged with a large 3 in black. There is no record of this in the philatelic papers, and the postmaster of Trinidad knows nothing about it. Can any of your readers explain the surcharge?—*F. A. (Georgetown)—British Guiana Philatelic Journal*.

The *P. J. I.* mentions that we stated "Soruth should be called Kathrawar," that of course was a misprint for Kathiawar. Evidently from the *P. J. I.*'s remarks we were wrong, as there seem to be four stamp-issuing States enclosed in the province of Kathiawar, viz., Nawanagar, Wadhwan, Rajkot, and Morvi. We had the information from a high official who spent several years in Junagadh, and from him we gathered that Kathiawar was the State, and Junagadh and Soruth were secondary names. We apologise for this mistake.

The formal transfer of the Bhopal State Post Office to the Post Office of India took place at Bhopal on the 1st July. Major Bailey, Political Agent, Mr. Clarke, Deputy-Director-General of the Post Office, and Mr. O'Grady, Postmaster-General, C.P., were entertained by the Begum on the occasion. The stamps now to be withdrawn from circulation are 1/4 anna, 1/2 anna, 1, 2, 4 and 8 annas, and 1 rupee, and a new stamp for use exclusively for Bhopal State Service will be introduced shortly. There will be now 50 post offices and 437 miles of mail line exclusively of railways to Bhopal territory.—*Englishman (Calcutta)*.

Many collectors find a difficulty in procuring that which fulfils their idea of an ideal Stamp Mount. Our publishers inform us that their "A 1" Quality is everything that can be desired. They peel easily and yet adhere sufficiently. They are coated with pure gum Arabic, have absolutely no deleterious effect upon the stamps to which they are affixed, and the gum is tasteless. They also inform us that the licking of this pure gum is extremely beneficial to the operator, and that in several instances members of their staff have distinctly gained in weight after a prolonged course of this kind, and, as Mr. Weller says, have "swelled wisely." Moral: All thin people should use the "A 1" Stamp Mounts.

# BRIGHT'S STAMP MARKET

FOR THE PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE OF  
**COLLECTORS' DUPLICATES.**

We are open to purchase any Stamps of which we may be short of, requiring to make up Sets, etc., at **HALF OUR CATALOGUE PRICES**, providing the following rules are observed :

- 1.—All Stamps must be mounted on sheets, etc., the Stamps of each Country to be together, in alphabetical order and grouped in Continents.
  - 2.—Above each Stamp our **current Catalogue number and the Catalogue price** must be marked. No other marks should be made.
  - 3.—All Stamps must be in good condition, and if unused, with gum, unless issued otherwise. Copies without gum, but otherwise fine, may be purchased if marked at a lower rate. Current or lately current unused Stamps are accepted at face value. **It is waste of time to send defective or dirty specimens.**
  - 4.—Only Stamps catalogued above 1d. to be sent.
  - 5.—Not less than 12 Stamps should be sent at one time.
- Postage for return, and registration if necessary, must accompany the selection, or same will be deducted from remittance.

N.B.—All selections will be returned as soon as examined, together with remittance for Stamps retained, and, if possible, within one week of receipt. *Strict attention to above rules will increase purchases.*

We do not bind ourselves to take any or all that are sent, but a fair selection will generally result in sales. *Better Sales will result from a selection containing a fair assortment of a few countries, rather than a few specimens from many countries.*

As in many cases Collectors will prefer to purchase other Stamps from us so as to increase their collections rather than receive cash for their duplicates, we are prepared in these cases to credit them with an increase of 10 per cent. upon the net amount of Stamps we retain from their selections. A list of the Stamps required in payment **must be sent at the same time as the selection**, giving our Catalogue numbers, and stating whether used or unused, or cheapest. It is advisable to send an alternative list in case we are short of any items.

## **SPECIAL NOTICE.**

Special attention is drawn to the fact that we have not instituted this new departure in anticipation of receiving rare varieties at the price of ordinary issues. We take all varieties of Watermark, Perforation, Shade, Type, Paper, etc., as listed in our Catalogue.

# WE DESIRE TO PURCHASE

the following Stamps according to the rules  
of our Stamp Market.

Nos. given are those of the 7th Edition Catalogue.

---

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA (PROTECTORATE).** **Unused,** Nos. 2 to 16, 22, 23, 25, 28, 31, 32, 35a, 38, 45 to 48, 50, 53, 55 to 57, 59, 64 to 71.

**Used,** Nos. 2 to 16, 25, 27, 28, 30 to 33, 36, 37, 41, 42, 44 to 47, 49 to 54, 56 to 59, 65 to 71.

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**EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.** **Unused,** Nos. 4, 6, 8 to 11, 13 to 16, 18, 19, 21 to 25, 27, 29 to 31, 35 to 38.

**Used,** Nos. 1, 4, 10 to 16, 21, 30, 34 to 38.

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**NATAL.** **Unused,** Nos. 11 to 14, 15a, 17, 18, 21a to 32, 34a to 41, 43, 45 to 48, 50a, 52, 54, 55, 58 to 62, 65, 66, 69, 70, 70b to 71, 76, 80, 85 to 86b, 96 to 98, 112, 122, 301.

**Used,** Nos. 3 to 7, 10, 13, 14, 15a, 18, 21a to 30, 31a, 32, 36, 39 to 41, 45, 46, 49, 50a, 57, 61, 63, 66, 67, 70a to 71, 73, 85 to 86b, 88, 89, 91 to 98, 104, 106, 112, 116, 123, 305, 306.

# The "ALDWYCH" Postage Stamp Album.

(Interchangeable Leaves)

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**T**HIS is the latest result of our endeavours to provide Collectors with an **Interchangeable Leaf Album at a low price**, and it will, we are sure, be eagerly welcomed by many.

The Album measures  $11\frac{1}{4}$  inches by 10 inches, and contains **100 linen-jointed leaves of fine plate paper**. Each leaf has around it a narrow but tasteful border, with a tablet at the head, in which the name of the country may be written. Sufficient room is given to mount 42 Stamps on a page, of the ordinary Colonial size, or **4,200 to the entire Book**, and space has been allowed in the back to admit of the **insertion of additional leaves**.

The Binding is in full cloth, gilt lettered on back, rounded corners, and is **strong and substantial**.

The leaves are threaded on two solid Metal Spikes, which are attached to the lower cover, and which fit into two slots in the upper cover. These spikes are capped by a moveable screw, which can easily be undone by the fingers, so as to allow of the leaves being taken off the spikes.

---

**Price 12/6 each; Post free 13/-.**

Abroad, postage extra, according to rate.

Extra leaves can be supplied at **5/6 100**, post free.

**SPECIAL TERMS TO COLLECTORS REQUIRING LARGE QUANTITIES.**

---

### READ THE FOLLOWING:—

"I duly received your moveable leaved Album which I think is a really good book and cheap at the price.

"I wish it had been published when I was arranging my collection, as it is better than the books (28 in number) I now possess. Should I ever transfer the stamps to other albums I will certainly get them from you."—J. D. DIDSURV, *England*.

"The 'Aldwych' Album came safely to hand yesterday p.m. Am very pleased with it and will be glad to order more should I require them."—

F. M., *St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.*

# GIBRALTAR.

To every British Collector the Stamps of this Possession should be of great interest, the "Rock" being the "Key," not only to the Mediterranean, but to our great Eastern Empire.

## 1886. Bermuda Stamps. Surcharged "Gibraltar" in Black.

|                                | UNUSED. |    | USED. |    |
|--------------------------------|---------|----|-------|----|
|                                | s.      | d. | s.    | d. |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green ... | 0       | 4  | 1     | 6  |
| 1 " carmine ...                | 1       | 3  | 1     | 3  |
| 2 " brown violet ...           | 12      | 6  | 12    | 0  |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ " blue ...      | 7       | 6  | 1     | 0  |
| 4 " orange ...                 | 15      | 0  | 12    | 0  |
| 6 " violet ...                 | 24      | 0  | 20    | 0  |
| 1 shilling, bistre ...         | 55      | 0  | 60    | 0  |

|                                | UNUSED. |    | USED. |    |
|--------------------------------|---------|----|-------|----|
|                                | s.      | d. | s.    | d. |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green ... | —       | —  | 2     | 6  |
| 1 " carmine ...                | —       | —  | 2     | 6  |
| 2 " brown ...                  | 1       | 6  | 1     | 6  |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ " blue ...      | —       | —  | 2     | 6  |
| 4 " red brown ...              | 12      | 6  | 12    | 0  |
| 6 " lilac ...                  | 15      | 0  | 15    | 0  |
| 1 shilling, bistre ...         | 30      | 0  | 25    | 0  |

As the re-issue of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., in 1898 are to be found in exactly the same colours as Nos. 8, 9, and 11, these latter can only be distinguished by copies with dated Postmarks. The prices quoted for used specimens are for copies in this condition.

| 1889. Black Surcharge.                       |   |   |   |    |
|--|---|---|---|----|
| 5 centimos on $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green ... | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0  |
| 10 " " 1 " carmine ...                       | 0 | 4 | 0 | 9  |
| 25 " " 2 " brown ...                         | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0  |
| 25 " " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " blue ...             | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 |
| 40 " " 4 " red brown ...                     | 1 | 9 | 3 | 6  |
| 50 " " 6 " lilac ...                         | 2 | 0 | 7 | 6  |
| 75 " " 1 shilling, bistre ...                | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0  |


| Small "I" in Centimos.            |    |   |    |   |
|-----------------------------------|----|---|----|---|
| 25 centimos on 2 pence, brown ... | 30 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| 25 " " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " blue ...  | 30 | 0 | 30 | 0 |


| Broken "N" in Centimos.                         |   |   |    |   |
|---|---|---|----|---|
| 25 centimos on 2 pence (pair with ordinary) ... | — | — | 20 | 0 |

| 1889.                 |   |    |   |                |
|-----------------------|---|----|---|----------------|
| 5 centimos, green ... | 0 | 1  | 0 | 1              |
| 10 " carmine ...      | 0 | 2  | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 25 " blue ...         | 0 | 4  | 0 | 4              |
| 40 " red brown ...    | 0 | 7  | 0 | 9              |
| 50 " lilac ...        | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10             |
| 75 " sage green ...   | 5 | 0  | 3 | 0              |
| 1 peseta, bistre ...  | 6 | 0  | 2 | 6              |
| 5 " grey ...          | 7 | 6  | 6 | 0              |

|                               | UNUSED. |    | USED. |    |
|-------------------------------|---------|----|-------|----|
|                               | s.      | d. | s.    | d. |
| 20 centimos, olive green ...  | 0       | 3  | 0     | 4  |
| 1 peseta, bistre and blue ... | 1       | 3  | 1     | 3  |
| 2 " black and carmine ...     | 2       | 6  | 2     | 6  |

| 1898. Type of 1887.                     |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, deep green ...     | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 " carmine-rose ...                    | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 " violet brown and blue ...           | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ " bright ultramarine ... | 0 | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| 4 " orange brown and green ...          | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| 6 " mauve and red ...                   | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 shilling, bistre and carmine ...      | 1 | 8 | 1 | 9 |

| 1903. King Edward VII.<br>Watermark  and CA. |    |   |   |   |
|---|----|---|---|---|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green ...  | 0  | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 " lilac on red ...  | 0  | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| 2 " green and carmine ...   | 0  | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ " lilac and black on blue ...  | 0  | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 6 " lilac and violet ...  | 1  | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 shilling, black and carmine ...   | 2  | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| 2 " green and blue ...  | 6  | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| 4 " lilac and green ...   | 7  | 6 | — | — |
| 8 " lilac and black on blue ...   | 10 | 0 | — | — |
| 1 pound, lilac and black on red ...   | 30 | 0 | — | — |

| 1904. Watermark Multiple  and CA. |   |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green ...   | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 " lilac on red ...   | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 " carmine ...  | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 " green and carmine ...  | 0 | 9 | 0 | 8 |
| 6 " lilac and violet ...   | 1 | 3 | — | — |
| 1 shilling, black and carmine ...  | 3 | 0 | — | — |
| 2 " green and blue ...   | 4 | 6 | — | — |

| As Last, but on Surface-Coated Paper.        |    |   |   |   |
|--|----|---|---|---|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green ...               | 0  | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 " lilac on red ...                         | 0  | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 " green and carmine ...                    | 0  | 3 | — | — |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ " lilac and black on blue ... | 0  | 8 | — | — |
| 6 " lilac and violet ...                     | 0  | 8 | — | — |
| 1 shilling, black and carmine ...            | 1  | 3 | — | — |
| 2 " green and blue ...                       | 2  | 8 | — | — |
| 4 " lilac and green ...                      | 5  | 0 | — | — |
| 1 pound, violet on red ...                   | 23 | 6 | — | — |

| 1907. As Last, but on Ordinary Paper. |   |   |   |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence, ultramarine ... | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 |

Prices quoted are Net, except for orders of over £1, on which we will allow 10% discount.

THE  
**Philatelic Adviser**  
AND  
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### Editorial Notes.

**The "Black List."** The "Black List" has again come to the fore. It has been suggested that the Royal Philatelic Society of London, as the oldest and chief of Philatelic Societies, should have the responsibility of issuing "Black Lists," *i.e.*, lists of unnecessary issues; that these should be circulated in the press and, though not deleted from the catalogue, they should have a big black "B" put before them to indicate the Society's opinion of them. Some people might think the "B" stood for "Bangkok," or "Bogus," or "Barred" (as in Spain), so it would be better to print them in small type to distinguish them. Most collectors have their own private "Black Lists." For instance, we do not worry about recent Abyssinian overprints and have a holy horror of Guadeloupe of the 1903 period, and have never managed to get up much enthusiasm over De Ruyters and pictorial Bosnia and Montenegro, but it is only a matter of taste after all.

\* \* \*

**A Grave Danger.** Mr. Dorpat, one of the soundest philatelic writers in the U.S.A., has recently published an article on the forgeries now being made and sold in Switzerland. He points out that the

manufacturer, by imitating obsolete or used stamps, and by selling them as forgeries, is himself "without the law," and cannot be touched; but the grave danger lies in the fact that some of these forgeries which (being made by photographic means) may (and do) get into collections, and when bought and sold in good faith by perfectly honest persons are a menace, and a very grave one, to the welfare of our hobby. Let us put it in this way:—"A" purchases a forged Swiss Cantonal for 1/-, a really good imitation; he, being himself a dishonest person, waits his opportunity and substitutes his forgery for a genuine stamp in some dealer's stock book or club sheet at the first opportunity. The victim does not notice it at the time, and some one buys the stamp later on, relying on the integrity and knowledge of the particular dealer or collector. Having bought the stamp, and fully believing in it himself, the "beauty" gets into good company, and is not suspected until an expert in this group happens to see it, and then there is wailing and gnashing of teeth—yet, with the stamp changing hands a dozen times, there may have been only one dishonest person in the whole transaction.

Let us put it in another way:—

"A" buys the forgery with a perfectly honest purpose, *i.e.*, to mount in his collection for comparison with the genuine

stamp; he mislays it and dies, and when it is found by his "heirs, executors and assigns," they, not knowing it is a forgery, sell it with the rest of the collection, and so, without any dishonest intention a forgery gets on the market, and adds to the millions there already. There is not a man living who could recognise every forgery of every country, and even expert committees may be wrong sometimes, and the danger of this forger's work is very great. Nothing but legislature will do any good, and it is about the last thing we can expect or dare to hope for. The man cannot be convicted for obtaining money under false pretences as he makes no pretence that the stamps are genuine; he cannot be convicted for forging current stamps to defraud a Government since he sticks to obsolete stamps. As Mr. Dorpat points out, it is no use whatever to expose him as each exposure is a gratuitous advertisement for his wares. It is no good to point out the defects in his forgeries, as he will merely improve on them and make them more dangerous.

The whole thing is very unsatisfactory and is a real menace.

We shall welcome letters on this subject and any suggestions which will help to remedy the evil.

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## Reviews.

Mr. T. H. Hinton, the well-known Secretary of the I.P.U., has kindly sent us a copy of the third edition of his "Hints on Stamp Collecting." (*Hinton stamp collecting?*)

This useful little work contains chapters on printing, paper, watermarks, grille, burelé, gum, methods of separation, plate-numbers, plating, *tête bêche*.

In Part III. Mr. Hinton gives some very useful notes on what to collect, including a very useful list of Reminders and Reprints.

Part IV., "Stamps that Puzzle Collectors" (of which Austria, Hungary and the Indian Native States form a considerable part). This also is very useful for young collectors.

Part V. gives points of interest to collectors, and Part VI. is devoted to inscriptions and surcharges and coinage tables.

We like Mr. Hinton's book very much, and strongly recommend it. There are one or two little points which need correction, but it is always easier to criticise than to write a work of this nature.

The following might be altered with advantage (page 49):—

"The stamps issued by the British Government for use in the Indian Empire present little difficulty"—that is so, for there are not any—Mr. Hinton, presumably, refers to British *Indian* Government.

Again the word "unperforated" may be deleted and "imperforate" substituted.

We do not like the latter part of the description of "Specimen" stamps, on page 46, which reads:—

"The bars and pen strokes met with on many obsolete issues of Spain and her Colonies serve a like purpose" (demonetisation).

It is true that they demonetise, but why put them under the heading of specimen stamps, as these are "forerunners" and not "remainders"? and the penmarked Spanish are very much remainders.

We congratulate Mr. Hinton on his third edition.\*



The long-looked for Handbook of the Philatelic Society of India on Afghanistan is to hand—the work of Sir David Masson and Mr. B. Gordon Jones. Under these circumstances it is barely necessary to say that in every way it is excellent. It is, however, so fine a piece of work that it is practically impossible to review it in the course of a short note; we, therefore, propose to thoroughly study it and give a full account in our next issue. One point, however, we may here refer to as it is very clear, namely, that the "Tablet" issue is now reproduced complete and *correctly* plated for the first time.

The illustrations are excellent, and the work is in every way a credit to the hard-working authors, the producer of the plates, and to Messrs. Higginbotham, the printers; and is a worthy successor to previous volumes of the Society, whose keen work might well be imitated by more than one at home. A detailed review of the work will appear in our next issue.

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\*HINTS ON STAMP COLLECTING. By T. H. HINTON. London: E. Nister, 26 and 28, St. Bride Street, E.C.

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Many collectors find a difficulty in procuring that which fulfils their idea of an ideal Stamp Mount. Our publishers inform us that their "A 1" Quality is everything that can be desired. They peel easily and yet adhere sufficiently. They are coated with pure gum Arabic, have absolutely no deleterious effect upon the stamps to which they are affixed, and the gum is tasteless. They also inform us that the licking of this pure gum is extremely beneficial to the operator, and that in several instances members of their staff have distinctly gained in weight after a prolonged course of this kind, and, as Mr. Weller says, have "swelled wisely." Moral: All thin people should use the "A 1" Stamp Mounts.



## The $\frac{1}{2}$ -Real Plate of Cuba, 1857-60.

By E. W. Wetherell.

(Continued from page 173).

The flaws on this stamp are of the greatest importance for plating and for recognising the various settings of the clichés. They are often very well marked and may be recognised at a glance. Certain of them are extremely clear and of large size—these do not occur in the latest printings and are therefore the “discarded clichés.” Exactly how many there are it is impossible to say until some entire sheets come to light, but there must be quite half-a-dozen:—

1. The 1st stamp in the 5th horizontal row has a semi-circular flaw on left side. I have specimens of the lattice watermark issue with this flaw, and a dozen or so of the earlier printings of the no watermark series, but never any of the second and third periods. It is clear, therefore, that this is one of the early discards—a large block from the portion of the sheet of the second period shows a *new* cliché in this position.

2. The most noteworthy example is the variety with left top corner gone. I have seven copies, but they all show the “repairs”; whether any may be found before the re-touch, or whether it was recognised and repaired at once is not known, but there is evidence of a double re-touch, *i.e.*, specimens exist which show new corner lines very badly put in—not in alignment with the remains of the older lines, and much too thick. Later specimens show the new lines fairly thin and more work in alignment, the rest of the corner shows white. As these clichés have the printing part *raised*, it is clear that the repairs must have been performed by soldering a piece of metal on to the damaged part and filing it down, which laborious process proves (to our mind) that there were no spare clichés available at the time.

3. Another very well marked flaw, which does not seem to have been noticed (as it is found in the latest printings also), is one in which the top of the laurel wreath is joined on to the pearl of the circle N.E. of it. This flaw is of particular interest, as there is no doubt that it was from this flawed copy that one of the forgeries was imitated—showing, as it does, the joining of the wreath and the pearl; perhaps no flawed stamp is of greater interest for this reason, and it shows that even the jot and tittle so much abused are of great interest in unravelling the tangled skein of philately.

4. A remarkable flaw which has the effect of elongating the Queen's nose to about four times its proper length—it looks like a caricature. It was noticed and replaced.

These four flaws are the principal ones, and should be looked for.

The other flaws are chiefly of importance in showing that the same clichés were used for many printings, and in some cases from the earliest to the latest. It will serve little purpose, however, to list all the varieties which I have found to be constant until the entire settings have been reconstructed, and, as at present I have but one setting nearing completion, this detailed work must stand over. There are, however, a dozen or so very characteristic flaws which may be mentioned, as they were not detected, and run through all the printings, and another dozen or so which were caused apparent by the vices in which the clichés were held during the cleaning operations.

If specimens be examined carefully, it will be found that the great majority show certain small nicks, usually in one or more of the outer frame lines. These are not apparent to any extent on the lattice watermark and early printings of the no-water-marked series. What, then, is the cause thereof? I assume (and it is only an assumption and not to be taken as proven) that when the setting was broken up the loose clichés were thrown into some receptacle and were more likely to be damaged at the edge than elsewhere. I do not see how so many little blemishes would occur to the frames if the "setting" was kept made up. On the other hand, some of these are undoubtedly due to wear and tear when in plate form, for in many cases a blemish may be noticed running through two stamps, and this could have happened only where they were fixed together in the forme.

In some cases the flaws are constant after a certain period only. For instance, if the stamps are plated (as is possible) almost entirely by alignment, it is found that certain blocks (from say the N.E. corner of the sheet) show 20 flaws, and others only 19, then the 20th flaw is a later one.

These small marginal nicks are very difficult to trace into the last printings, for the reason that when the cleaning was effected the loose clichés were held in a vice, or something which seriously damaged the top and bottom frame lines (they were usually held vertically, but some were fixed horizontally). This serious damage, often resulting in the deletion of an entire frame line, would naturally obliterate the small nicks which were present in the line.

Yet it is possible in most cases, for there are often secondary nicks, indentations, spots, etc., by which the stamps may be identified.

As already mentioned, it is useless at present to list these, but it may give a useful hint to those who have not yet enjoyed this form of work, if I briefly describe how to sort flaws.

In the first place, having proved certain points by a few thousand specimens, and having selected a few specimens to illustrate the points discovered, the residue (which had been used to substantiate the conclusions arrived at) is now liberated to be used for other purposes, and from these the flaws may be classified.

1. Make six separate heaps

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <i>a.</i> for those with a nick in top frame, | <i>d.</i> for those with a nick in left frame,         |
| <i>b.</i> " " " right "                       | <i>e.</i> for those with nicks in more than one frame, |
| <i>c.</i> " " " bottom "                      | <i>f.</i> " without any nicks.                         |

Say that there are 150 specimens in heap *e*.

2. Re-sort this heap and make subordinate piles for those with the cut in various positions (under different letters of the lower label) and it will then be found that there are a dozen or so varieties, and that of some there are ten or a dozen copies—these are the well-marked constant flaws; if with a dozen in some heaps and only one in others, it is very probable that the flaw is accidental—or if found on a late print only, then it may be one of those formed during the cleaning process. Fairly late printings show so many flaws, that practically there are no stamps whose position on a sheet cannot be ascertained, *i.e.* the stamp is entirely plateable.

As, however, there are 200 stamps in each sheet, and there are at least three (and probably several more) settings, the labour of plating is very great.

(To be continued.)

## Business Notes.

### Past Experiences and Present Prospects.

We have lately been indulging in the tiresome but necessary labour known as stock-taking, in order to arrive at our annual balance, which is taken at this period of the year, and in doing this we have had brought home to us what has been the trend of business during the preceding twelve months.

Two matters stand out most prominently, (1) the continued and increasing demand for stamps of foreign countries, especially European, and such others as have not alienated collectors by issuing hosts of commemorative issues, to be used for short periods, large remainders of which are afterwards flung into an already surfeited market; (2) the enormous demand for the cheaper class of stamps in packets, sets, or on approval sheets, which has been greater than at any previous time in our recollection.

I think that both these tendencies are good for philately. No doubt many British Colonials have been in past years boomed up far beyond their real value, and in addition, the shameful manner in which provisional issues have been manufactured and manipulated in some colonies lately has disgusted many collectors who formerly would not take any but British Colonials. I am glad to see that in most cases it has not stopped them from collecting, but has caused them to turn their attention to those countries which have a better and clearer record.

It must not be overlooked that large as is the number of collectors in this country and the colonies, it is enormously exceeded by those on the Continent, the U.S.A., and other parts of the globe, and that the demand from these latter is mainly for *foreign* stamps. The result is that dealers' stocks of the older issues of good-class foreign countries have been considerably depleted, and that prices have consequently risen. Stamps that a short while back could be purchased in thousands when wanted are now difficult to find in dozens, and it must be borne in mind that this state of affairs has been caused not by any speculation, but by a continued and steadily increasing demand from genuine collectors. There is no doubt that this demand is still a long way from its zenith, and that the next few years will see a consequent further considerable increase in prices.

As regards the demand for the cheap class of stamp, this shows that there is an almost illimitable mass of small collectors, many of whom, I hope, will eventually persevere and become ardent philatelists.

We have also found that the demand for the stamps of the United Kingdom, especially fine used specimens, continues unabated.

I believe the tendencies mentioned show that philately generally is in a sound, healthy condition, and that if the collector will content himself with amassing a collection, and eschew speculation, he will in course of time find no reason to regret his investment, apart from any pleasure his hobby has given him.

We are also in the pleasant position of being able to state that our turnover has increased by about fifty per cent. over the previous year's sales.

### New Stock Book of Greek Stamps.

We have lately made up a new stock book of the stamps of Greece. This is arranged in accordance with the reference list given in the current edition of our catalogue. This list was the work of Mr. P. L. Pemberton, the well-known dealer and specialist in Greek stamps, and

it is universally acknowledged to be the best list yet published in any catalogue. Collectors inspecting this book may rest assured that the stamps contained therein are correctly numbered.

I have seen many stock books of this country belonging to other dealers, but have never yet seen one in which stamps of the first type were properly arranged, the majority, in fact, being a fearful muddle. The book will be sent in order of application.

FRANK H. OLIVER.

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## The Stamps of Gibraltar.

(Continued from page 174).

In 1886 appeared the first distinctive issue for the "Rock," and it, I believe, is unique, in that the manufacturers used the stamps of another British possession—Bermuda—and overprinted them "Gibraltar" instead of using a key-plate or the unappropriated dies. The stamps were special printings and not from the stock of Bermuda stamps then on hand.

It is presumable that some arrangement must have been come to with the Bermuda authorities for this unusual proceeding.

The overprint is in the usual de la Rue block letters, the values range from  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1/-, and only three are at all common, namely the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., while the 1/- bistre is a distinctly good stamp, either used or unused.

Of course, as might be expected, the forgery *wallahs* took this series in hand and overprinted common Bermuda stamps with the word "Gibraltar"; in the case of the 4d. and 6d. they used "CC" specimens, whereas the genuine are watermarked "CA," and in all the other cases the shades are different and may easily be distinguished by anyone at all familiar with the genuine stamps.

There is no well-marked variation in shade, the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. is far rarer in used than in unused condition, and the higher values are slightly so, but, personally, I prefer them (as in all other de la Rue stamps) in the unused state, although their actual value may be less.

The first regular issue, with the name "Gibraltar" inscribed, appeared a year later, in the same colours and of the same values as the provisional issue of 1886. The values are expressed in English currency, and the set was in use for a couple of years, when it was decided to express the value in Spanish currency, as such a large proportion of the Moorish and other traders were more familiar with decimal coinage.

The set gives almost the Spanish equivalent, but there is one value less, *i.e.*, both the 2d. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps received the overprint "25 centimos," and in both cases there is a minor variety in which the "I" of Centimos is too short.

In 1889 a permanent set in Spanish currency appeared, and two higher values—1 peseta and 5 pesetas—were added to the set.

There are a few very minor varieties, but as in the case of a good many of the minor varieties of the Indian Convention States, they are due to slightly broken letters, or slightly defective inkings, and are of very small interest.

(To be continued.)

## The Stamp Trade Protection Association, Limited.

The Directors have requested us to publish the following statement:—

Accusations have been made by a certain paper against some London stamp dealers in connection with the forged Board of Trade stamps, and a statement was also made that they were members of the S.T.P.A. The Directors of the Association have exhaustively investigated the matter and find:—

Firstly. That one of the two dealers whose names have been given is not, nor ever was, a member of the Association.

Secondly. That there is no evidence against the dealer who is a member.

The accusations above referred to are as inaccurate as a list of the London members of the S.T.P.A. published in the same journal. The Directors give below a full list of the present London members, and it will be seen that practically all the leading dealers, including the very foremost, are members.

Is it possible that the journal publishing the accusations is simply desirous of notoriety?

### London Members of the Stamp Trade Protection Association.

(A \* denotes a Director for the current year.)

|                            |                                    |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| BLUETT, E. F. G.           | *OLIVER, F. H.                     | KIRKPATRICK, W. B.           |
| *BRIDGER, E. J.            | (of Messrs. Bright & Son)          | LOVERINS, G.                 |
| (of Messrs. Bridger & Kay) | PECKITT, W. H.                     | LOWE, H. F.                  |
| CAMPBELL, D.               | *PEMBERTON, P. L.                  | *MARTIN, B. E.               |
| COATES, J. J.              | PHILLIPS, C. J.                    | REED, C. T.                  |
| EWEN, H. L.                | (of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.) | REGAN, W. H.                 |
| GRIEBERT, H.               | HEIERLE, W. U.                     | SALTER, H.                   |
| *HADLOW, H.                | HORSMAN, W. G.                     | *TELFER, J. H.               |
| HAWORTH, H. E.             | (of Messrs. Puttick & Simpson)     | (of Messrs. Plumridge & Co.) |
| MOFFAT, E. J.              | JACOBY, W.                         | TURPIN, F. B.                |
| MORLEY, W.                 | KAY, A. B.                         | WAITE, J.                    |
| NISSEN, C.                 |                                    | WESTHORN, R.                 |

## A Blare.

By the relict of the late Mr. Hubbard.

A postage stamp is a stamp used for postage.

In the first place I would point out to my friends that we are considering *a* postage stamp—not *the* postage stamp, nor any one particular postage stamp, nor the postage stamp you used yesterday, nor the postage stamp which I may use to-day, nor the postage stamp which your great-grand-aunt may use next week, but purely and simply *a* postage stamp. We are assembled here, my friends, to consider what a postage stamp is, and we are told in the plainest possible language, in language which even you and I, my friends, will be able to comprehend, in language which every one of us and of our relatives and our friends, and I might even say our enemies, are capable of comprehending—what? What is it that we are told in this simple language? Are we told that it is a torchlight procession or a beanstalk, are we told that it is a French exercise or a battleship—are we told, my friends, that it is a tornado or a backache pill? No, we are told none of these things; we are told that it is a stamp used for postage—a stamp *used* for postage, not a stamp used as a Gatling gun or a fender, not a stamp used as a traction engine or a tooth brush, but simply as a stamp, mark the expression, a *stamp* used for postage—not a straight waistcoat or a hedgehog, not a

sundial or a soup plate, not an elephant or a doorstep, but merely a stamp used for postage, and what is postage, my friends? Is it a quick luncheon or a fillibustering expedition? Is it a fourth dimension figure or a Bath bun? No, no, it is none of these, it is merely postage, purely and simply postage. Secondly, my friends, what more are we told, what other truths may we glean from this simple statement, what points may we take home to ourselves? What facts shall we store up in the feeble tissues of our brain? Why simply this, purely and simply this—it is *used* for postage—it is not that it *can* be used or *might* be used, it is not that it *could* be used or *may* be used, but that it *is* "used."

And so, my dear friends, we have carefully examined this statement, we have searched in vain for conflicting evidence, we have analysed the meaning of the words, and we are bound to confess that the statement, a postage stamp is a stamp used for postage, is correct; let us impress it on our hearts; let us ever carry it with us in our heads and in our hands.

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## The Stamps of Afghanistan.

By a Specialist (!)

Afghanistan is the name given by the British to such small portions of Central Asia as do not belong to them. It is chiefly famous for Ameers.

The first issue appeared in A.D. twelve hundred odd, about the time of Richard I. Some people, learned in Eastern languages, say that the date is on the stamp, but I maintain that this is merely a portion of the ornamentation. The inscription has been deciphered, but it is probably about as true as the Egyptologist when he says that three blodges, a splodge and a smootch, followed by a bird sitting up on its hind legs, and a full stop, signifies "Sargon IV. (of the 67th Dynasty) having defeated Nebuchadnezzar & Co. in a pitched battle (captured 300,000 prisoners, and a great store of gold and jewels), therefore, to the glory of Osiris, this monument is erected in the 71st year of his reign."

The particular inscription of the first issue reads—"Ial waysha veabi tcuto rtor nouto fme," which is Arabic for "Kábul Sircar Postage one Sunar." The stamps are circular, and contain the face of a pussy cat of sorts, though some of the best authorities believe it to be a portrait of the ruler of that distant period; but it doesn't matter in the least, as they are all much of a muchousness. When one of these stamps intended to get itself used, it got somebody to chew a bit out; the chewed-out piece was carefully preserved in the local museum, and the other bit is the stamp as found by collectors. Sometimes it is difficult to say which is which. The rarest stamps of this State are the "Tabloid" issue, so called because these were printed by a chemist (c.f., The Orcha Jeweller), who intended them for mustard plasters, but accidentally they were put up in the wrong box and got issued as postage stamps by mistake, while the postage stamps got used up on people with bronchitis, and, as the old stories go, "May be found there to this day." Later on, they used oblong stamps, printed in black, on various grocery papers. These last ones show a gate and guns. I am not sure which is which, but if you say that the middle one is the gate the others are the guns, and vice versa.

## New Issues and Discoveries.

We gladly welcome from our readers early copies of any new issues, varieties, etc., that they may receive or discover. Any sent to us will be fully described and their source acknowledged in the following columns. They should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, and marked "New Issues" on the envelope. Not only adhesive stamps, but envelopes, postcards, etc., may be sent. The cost of postage will be remitted when specimens are returned, or we will purchase if so desired. We are also glad to receive new issues and provisionals in quantity from correspondents abroad, and will pay a commission on same, large or small, according to the scarcity or otherwise, or whether the correspondent requires cash or the amount to be placed to the credit of his account.

**Great Britain.**—*British used abroad.* The *British Philatelist* gives the following additions to our list:—

- "A 26" (Gibraltar) One Penny, plates 103 and 109.
- "A 25" (Malta) Three Halfpence, plate 3.
- "942" (Larnaca, Cyprus) One Penny, plate 179.
- "A 61" (Old Harbour, Jamaica) One Penny, rose-red, large crown, perforated 14.
- "C 43" (Payta, Peru) Fourpence, sage-green, plate 15.
- "B 01" (Alexandria, Egypt) One Penny, plates 179 and 203.
- "C" (Constantinople) One Penny, plates 106, 125 and 164.

**Argentine Republic.**—We have received another value of the new series. The more of them we see the more we dislike them.

Perforated 13½. Watermark as before.  
15 centavos, yellow-green.

Further stationery has also appeared with the new type of stamp.

Envelope.  
5c., carmine-red.

Letter Card.  
5c., carmine-red on buff.

**Australian Commonwealth.**—A Post Card to commemorate the visit of the American Fleet has been issued in Sydney and Melbourne, 50,000 being printed for each city. We will describe same when received.

**Austria.**—We have received a 5 heller Post Card with stamp of the same type as the new 30 heller Jubilee adhesive. Also a similar Post Card issued specially to commemorate the Jubilee Exhibition at Prague. The reverse side of each card is



covered with a fine half-length portrait of the Emperor, with views of Schönbrunn and the Hofburg in addition for the general issue, and views of Prague for the special issue for that city.

### Jubilee Post Card.

5 heller, green on buff (reverse in black).

Similar, but issued specially for Prague.

5 heller, green on buff (reverse in black).

We have received a consignment of the new Levant stamps, and find that the perforation is the same for all values, viz., 12½. We illustrate the two types.

**Bavaria.**—We find we have omitted to chronicle the stamps issued this year for the use of railway officials, viz., the ordinary issue overprinted with a large capital *sans-serif* E, the overprint being either in red or green. The denominations are as follows:—

|                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 3 pf., brown in red.      | 20 pf., ultramarine in red. |
| 5 pf., green              | 50 pf., marone in green.    |
| 10 pf., carmine in green. |                             |

**Bhopal.**—"The Indian daily papers inform us that the Bhopal State Post Office has been merged in that of the Government of India."—*Philatelic Journal of India.*

In our July number we listed a new 1 anna stamp for this territory on the authority of the *Postage Stamp*. This was like the new Cochin, probably a specimen stolen from the London printers. Has it ever been issued in Bhopal, or will it be?

**Bhor.**—From the *Indian Philatelist* we learn that a ½-anna stamp for this State was issued about the end of 1900, and has been current since, but sadly neglected by Philatelists. We may, perhaps, be able to illustrate it at a later period.

**Brazil.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* announces that their publishers have found in their stock a specimen of the 10 reis of 1897 with compound perforation.

1897. Perforated 11 to 11½ by 12½ to 14.  
1866, 10 reis, rose and blue.

**British and North Borneo.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* lists another of the current stamps with "Postage Due" overprint.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.

Overprinted "POSTAGE DUE" on current issue.

6c., black and deep brown.

**Ceylon.**—*Meehel's Weekly* chronicles a new card for this Colony. It is similar to the last one issued in colour and size, but the face of the card is now divided for correspondence, and the lines of inscription altered to suit.

Post Card.

Face divided for Correspondence.

2c., ochre.

**China.**—From this country we have received a new value for the current series, and chronicle:—

No Watermark. Perforated about 14½.

16 cents, sage green.

The central portion of the design is as already used for the 20, 30 and 50c. stamps.

The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* chronicles the 1c. Post Card in a new type, and in the ordinary oblong shape. The face of the card is divided for correspondence.

Post Card. New Type.  
1c., green. 1c. x 1c. green.

**Congo.**—From paragraphs in the daily Press we learn that the new stamps for this place will not differ in design from those formerly employed, the only alteration being the change of title from "Congo Independent State" to "Colony of the Congo," or its French equivalent.

**Danish West Indies.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us a new issue for these Islands, the centre showing head of King Frederick. This portion of the design is a separate printing from



the framework surrounding it, with the result that although the 5, 10, and 25b. are supposed to be in one colour, the two printings show marked differences in shade.

Watermarked Crown. Perforated 12½.  
5 bit, yellow green. 20 bit, green and blue centre.  
10 " scarlet. 25 " blue.

**Dutch Indies.**—We have received some of the stamps noted in our last issue, and from information from our correspondents we gather that there is a sufficient reason for this infliction of new varieties. Fortunately there is no variation in perforations to further swell the list.

## BUITEN

## JAVA.

## BEZIT.

Mr. J. L. van Dieten and other correspondents inform us that the stamps overprinted "JAVA" are for use in that Island and the neighbouring Island of Madura, and the stamps overprinted "BUITEN BEZIT" are for the remaining territories of the Dutch East Indies. The reason of this overprinting is that the authorities intend to introduce a reduced tariff, and first wish to ascertain the respective amount of correspondence for each place, the stamps being in use from July 1st to September 30th. We fail to see why it was necessary to overprint stamps in order to find this out. We illustrate the two overprints of the ordinary issue, the 15 c. having in addition two horizontal lines above the word "JAVA."

The *Postage Stamp* and *Dev Philatelist* chronicle several with overprint inverted, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that there are some "no stop" varieties.

Overprinted JAVA. Perforated 12½.  
¾c., mauve. 17½c., bistre (?).  
1c., olive green. 20c., olive.  
2c., brown. 22½c., brown and olive (?).  
2½c., green. 25c., mauve.  
3c., orange. 30c., red.  
5c., rose. 50c., lake brown.  
7½c., green (?). Perforated 11¼ x 11—Roman  
10c., grey black. 1g., violet.  
12½c., deep blue. 2½g., slate.  
15c., brown.

We understand that the 7½ c., 17½ c., and 22½ c. will also be issued.

The above list is also overprinted "BUITEN BEZIT."

"JAVA" Overprint Inverted.

10c., grey black. 25c., mauve.  
12½c., deep blue.

The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* lists another provisional Envelope as follows:—

Envelope.  
Surcharged in black.  
12½c. on 15c., brown.

**Federated Malay States.**—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles a new variety for this Protectorate.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.  
Coated Paper.  
50c., black, and orange brown.

**France.**—New stationery has been issued with the 5 and 10 centime stamps of the latest type.

Envelopes.  
Stamp, type of current adhesive.

5 centimes, green.  
10 " red.  
10 " red on greenish.

Post Cards.  
10 centimes, red on green.  
10 x 10 " red on green.

Letter Card.  
10 centimes, red on grey.

To our list of Pneumatic Stationery given in the July number we have to add:—

Envelope.  
Type of current adhesive.  
30 centimes, purple on blue.

We understand that the Pneumatic Letter Card listed in July, 30c. purple on blue, exists with both 14 and 16 lines of instruction at back.

**Garzon.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* announces the discovery of a 2c. value for this State, used on a Post Card, and dated 18th March, 1904.

Type set in six lines within a frame of ornaments.  
2c., black on greenish blue.

**German Empire.**—*For use in the Levant.*—A Continental contemporary announces the issue of a new overprinted series for these offices but in a new currency. The overprint is diagonal, reading upwards, and is in "centimes." We understand that the reason for this change is the new system of the Turkish Post Office giving the purchasers



of stamps for use on foreign correspondence 20% reduction on the face value. This overprint reduces the face value of the German stamps in a like proportion.

5 Centimes

5c. on 5 pf., green  
10c. on 20 pf., carmine.  
25c. on 20 pf., blue.

50c. on 40pf., black and carmine.  
100c. on 80 pf., black and carmine  
on rose.

Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. have since favoured us with a supply of the above stamps, the overprint of which we illustrate.

The following stationery has also been issued:—

Wrapper.

5c. on 5 pf., green.

Post Cards.

10c. on 10pf. carmine.

10c. x 10c. on 10pf. x 10pf., carmine.

**Greece.**—It is stated by Dr. Socolis in *Gibbons' Weekly* that there are two types of the 51. of 1901. In the first type the vertical lines at the right side are free from shading. In the second type, horizontal lines of shading fill up the space between the outer and inner line.

**Italy.**—*For use in the Levant.*—A new stamp has been issued for these offices.

Surcharged in red on current Italian.

30p. on 15c., slate.

**Jamaica.**—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* gives under this heading the following notes of new varieties:—

"The 1d. Pictorial of 1901, black and red on bluish paper.

The Postal Fiscal 1½d. blue on blue, imperf., used postally; we have also seen two fiscally used pairs of this variety, thus proving beyond a doubt that some were issued unperforated."

**New Hebrides.**—*Le Journal des Philatélistes* announces that a set of stamps has appeared for these islands, New Caledonia stamps being overprinted "NOUVELLES-HÉBRIDES" in blue on the 10c. and in red on the remaining values. The overprint is in two lines except in the case of the 1 franc, where it is in one line only.

5c., green.  
10c., rose red.  
25c., blue on greenish.

50c., carmine on orange.  
1f., blue on green.

**New South Wales.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the 1 penny Post Card without any lines of instruction under "THE ADDRESS ONLY, ETC." It is now similar to the Card of 1897, except that the stamp is Die II., and the above-mentioned line is 82mm. instead of 75mm. in length.

Post Cards.

Without lines of instruction.

1 penny, red on buff.  
1 " " " white.

**Nicaragua.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* lists further additions to the Provisionals on Revenue Stamps, all with additional Zelaya overprint as for No. 704 in the Catalogue.

Postal Fiscals.

For use in Zelaya.

Hand-stamped as for No. 704. Overprinted "CORREOS—1908."

1 peso, ochre. 2 pesos, grey.

As last, but with new value added.

2c. on 5c., orange yellow in blue.  
35c., on 50c., green in orange.

The same journal states that the 5 and 10c., and the 1 and 2p. values of the above Provisionals exist with error "CORROE" for "CORREO," both with and without the additional Zelaya overprint. Possibly the same stamps with the additional surcharge of new value exist with this error.

**Nyassaland Protectorate.**—From Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. we have the new issue for this territory. We illustrate the 1 penny and



4 shilling, the values from ¼d. to 1 shilling being in the first-named, and from 2/6 to 1 pound in the letter design.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

¼d. green. 1d. red.

As last, but on coated paper.

3d. purple on yellow. 2½s. carmine and black on blue.  
4d. red and black on yellow. 4s. carmine and black.  
6d. lilac and violet. 10s. carmine & green on green.  
1s. black on green. £1 purple and black on red.

It will be noticed that the British currency is still used, but whether this will continue to be so is open to doubt.

**Orcha.**—From an article in the *Indian Philatelist* we understand that the stamps of this State have been cruelly maligned, and that they are in every way irreproachable, being really used for postage purposes. The following note: "It is possible that these stamps have only been made for Collectors," which appears in our Catalogue, must, we suppose, be deleted from future editions.

**Panama.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles three of the current series with inverted centres.

Centre inverted.

¼c., red, blue, green, and orange. 5c., blue and black.  
½c., carmine and black.

**Paraguay.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us another of the latest type 5c. Provisionals. The surcharge is with three bars and "Habilitado en" in one line. Also a Provisional converting

the 1 peso official stamp into one for ordinary use, which latter we illustrate. The same firm also

## Habilitado

send us the 5c. Provisional on Official stamp listed in our April number, but in a new shade.

*Gibbons' Weekly* also chronicles the first-named with surcharge inverted, and No. 73 in the Catalogue is also credited with a similar misfortune.

Surcharge in black.

5c. on 1c., dull blue.

Surcharge inverted.

5c. on 1c., dull blue.

Overprinted Habilitado and bar on Official stamp.

5c., slate blue.

1 peso, red, brown and black.

1902. Inverted surcharge in red.

73a. 20c. on 24c. No. 61.

**Peru.**—This South American State is to have new issues of ordinary, postage due, and Official stamps. We give full particulars of the first-named, and we understand that the postage dues are to be triangular in shape, and the officials are to bear as design the Arms of the Republic.

### Adhesives.

1c., grey, Manco-Capac, founder of the Kingdom of the Incas.

2c., green, Christopher Columbus.

4c., bright red, Pizarro, conqueror of Peru.

5c., violet, San Martin.

10c., dark blue, Bolivar.

12c., skyblue, Gen. La Mar, first President of the Republic.

20c., rose, Marshal Castilla, who, after the Revolution of

1844, abolished slavery.

50c., bistre-yellow, Admiral Grau.

1sol, blue and red, Col. Bolognesi.

**Queensland.**—The 1 penny Post Card is now coming over in brown-violet instead of brown. The inscription reads "Postcard—Queensland—Commonwealth of Australia—The Address, etc.," in four lines.

Post Card.

Current type.

1 penny, brown-violet.

**Rio de Oro.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles new Provisionals for this Colony.

Surcharged "Habilitado para 15 CENTS" in oval, on current issue.

10c. on 50c., brown-violet.

15c. on 75c., orange-brown.

**Roumania.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* states that the current 5c. Card has been issued with some slight alterations as follows:—

Post Card.

"Roumania" without accent, and instructions at left nearer Arms.

5 bani, pale green.

The *Bazaar* reports the discovery of the 1 ban adhesive of 1902 in an hitherto unchronicled variety of perforation.

1902, perforated 13½.

1 ban, pale brown.

**Russia.**—Mr. H. G. S. Barrett sends us the current 7 kopeck value, with the background omitted. We understand that the 2 kop. also exists in this form.

Background omitted. Vertically laid paper.

2 kop., green. 7 kop., blue.

**St. Vincent.**—We understand that a 6d. value has been issued in the latest type.

New Type.

6 pence, orange.

**Salvador.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* states that five more values of the current series have appeared with the deficient postage overprint as described in our April issue.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Overprinted "Deficiencia de franqueo."

13c., violet and black. 50c., yellow and black

15c., brown and black. 100c., light blue and black.

24c., carmine and black.

Also a Provisional Post Card with large Coat-of-Arms in pale blue at upper centre, with 4 lines of inscription printed across it in black. An adhesive stamp is placed at the right side.

Post Card.

(No Stamp) blue and black.

**Siam.**—We understand from *Mekeel's Weekly* that the Provisional Post Card chronicled in our April issue exists in no less than four varieties of the numeral "2," which we duly enumerate.

(a) A rather top heavy "2" with a short lower stroke.

(b) The numeral more evenly shaded and a normal length to the lower stroke.

(c) With the top curve and the lower stroke heavily shaded. (All the above have a straight lower stroke.)

(d) A more graceful numeral having a ball at the upper terminal and a curved lower stroke.

**South Australia.**—Mr. Charlick informs us that the Eightpenny stamp has been issued in ultramarine.

Watermarked Crown over A, Perforated 12½.

8 pence, ultramarine.

**Straits Settlements.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the arrival of a new variety.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

10c., lilac on yellow.

**Swaziland.**—Mr. A. J. Cohen of Johannesburg, Vice-President of the Transvaal Philatelic Society, sends us a photo of an interesting cover franked by three specimens of the "Swazielan" error on the twopenny value. They are cancelled "BREMERSDORP—SWAZIEL—31—MEI—92," and on the reverse "JOHANNESBURG 4th June '92.—ASSEN 29th June '92."

**Switzerland.**—We illustrate the new 40c. stamp described last month.

We are informed that this is the first of a new series, all of which are to be in the same design.



The various values will be issued as the old stock is exhausted. The following is a complete list, the background being the second colour given:—

- 20c., orange red and yellow.
- 25c., dark blue and light blue.
- 30c., yellow brown and yellow green.
- 40c., violet and yellow.
- 50c., dark green and light green.
- 70c., brown and yellow.
- 1f., carmine and olive green.
- 3f., violet blue and lilac.

Since writing the above we have received the 30c. value.

**Tasmania.**—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 6d. value in a new perforation.

Watermark Crown over A, perforated 12½.  
6 pence, lake.

**Transvaal.**—We take the following extraordinary piece of news from the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

"We have seen a most remarkable curiosity in the form of a 1d. Transvaal stamp—King's Head, all red—on paper watermarked with a cabled anchor similar to that used for Cape of Good Hope stamps. Mr. Joselin, who showed us a copy of this stamp has had it in his possession for some months. The only possible theory is that one (or possibly more) sheets of Cape paper was mixed up with the Transvaal paper at the London printing works. If this be the case—particularly as Messrs. De la Rue & Co. are usually very careful—this freak watermark variety will be of great rarity."

Adhesive.

1d. Transvaal stamp printed on Cape of Good Hope paper. Watermarked Anchor.

1d., red.

**Victoria.**—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles some new varieties, and *Gibbons' Weekly* lists the current 3 pence in a new colour.

Watermark Crown and A. Perforated 12½.

Ordinary Adhesives. 3d., orange yellow.

£2 blue.

Postage Due do. 4d. green and carmine.

In our June issue we chronicled, on the authority of *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, the issue of the 2½d. value on the Crown and A paper. We are informed that the stamp in question is not yet printed and will not be for some months.

**Wurttemberg.**—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles a Provisional Official Post Card for this kingdom. The 2 pfennig Card has the stamp overprinted with three heavy bars, the stamp of new value being printed at the left of it. The Card is issued for both the Official and Municipal service.

Official Post Card.

3pf., brown on 2pf., grey, "Amlische."

3pf., " 2pf., " "Portpflichtige."

## Stray Notes on the Stamps of Roumania.

By C. H. Coote.

### The Design of 1890.

Some weeks ago my attention was drawn by Mr. Malings to some specimens of the 25 bani blue of this design, some showing a wider line round the head than others. Since then I have taken the opportunity of going carefully into the matter, and am satisfied that there are two quite distinct types of this value which hitherto have escaped notice.

These differences may briefly be particularised as follows:—

**Type A.**—The oval composed of horizontal lines, upon which appears King Charles' head to left, is surrounded by what appears to be an oval in white and then an oval in colour. In Type A this latter oval, viz., the blue one, is narrow, and the other one, viz., the white, is broad.

The numerals in the corners are tall and slender in comparison with the other type, and the species of miniature fleur-de-lis ornaments under these numerals of value are clearly defined in Type A.

**Type B.**—Compared with Type A, what I have described as the oval in blue is appreciably thicker, while the one in white is correspondingly of a thinner character. The numerals in the corners are short and thicker, giving them a stumpy appearance, and the fleur-de-lis ornaments are blotchy and indistinct by comparison.

I think there can be little doubt but that two separate plates were made for this value, and the curious thing about it is that all the rest of the values belong to Type B, Type A only being found in the 25 bani.

In the 25 bani, however, Type A was certainly, in my opinion, the first issued, as it appears on the paper watermarked Arms, in which stamps of this design were first issued in Feb. 1890. Type B does not occur off the watermarked paper at all, but first came out on the no watermarked paper. The stamps on no watermarked paper, according to Mr. Duerst, were issued in February, 1891, and in all catalogues 1891 is given as the date. I have, however, found that the stamps on no watermarked paper were chronicled in the *Philatelic Record* in January, 1891, and I have in my collection a specimen dated November 23, 1890, this being Type A.

On the no watermarked paper I find Types A and B in general use, and have specimens of both postmarked 1891, 1892, and 1893. In 1894 the issue appeared on paper watermarked P.R., and here again I find both types.

From what I have said it is evident, therefore, that as Type B does not exist in the paper watermarked Arms, Type A was the first plate issued, and that the new plate (Type B) was brought into use late in 1890 when the no watermarked series was issued, and the two plates

were used concurrently for printing up to the issue being withdrawn for the new designs.

#### SYNOPSIS

##### *Paper watermarked Arms.*

25 bani blue (shades).

Type A. Perf. 11½, 13½, and compound.

##### *No watermarked paper.*

25 bani blue (shades).

Type A. Perf. 11½, 13½, and compound.

25 bani blue (shades).

Type B. Perf. 11½, 13½, and compound.

##### *Paper watermarked P.R.*

25 bani blue (shades).

Type A. Perf. 13½. ? compound with 11½.

25 bani blue (shades).

Type B. Perf. 13½, 11½ x 13½, 13½ x 11½.

—*The Philatelic Record.*

## Manchester Exhibition.

### The First Philatelic Congress in Great Britain.

The Manchester Postage Stamp Exhibition and Philatelic Congress, which is being promoted by the Juniors of Cottonopolis, promise to be the Philatelic event of 1909.

The energetic President, Mr. I. J. Bernstein, author of the well-known handbook on British Official Stamps, etc., has got together a strong and enthusiastic working committee, and meetings have been held every week since the close of the legitimate season. Things are now beginning to assume definite shape, and Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht, who we might add is a "fellow" of the Royal Philatelic Society, has accepted the position of Honorary Exhibition Secretary. Special exhibition offices have been taken at 9, Albert Square, Manchester, where all communications may now be addressed.

The Hulme Town Hall, which is within a few minutes' ride of the city, has been taken for the three days, February 18th, 19th and 20th, 1909, and is an ideal building for a Postage Stamp Exhibition, being exceptionally light, and having a floor area of some 7,000 square feet. The rooms embrace two large Exhibition Halls, Congress Room, Secretary's Office and Committee Rooms, Press Room, and—last, but not least—a room (on the ground floor, ahem!) for refreshments.

Mr. J. J. Darlow, well known in Northern Philatelic circles has taken up the office of Honorary Congress Secretary, and invitations are being issued to every Philatelic Society in the United Kingdom to take part in the gathering. Many promises of support have already been received, and the Manchester Philatelic Society, through the popular President and Secretary (Messrs. N. Dorning Beckton and G. F. H. Gibson) is taking a very active interest in this side of Manchester Philatelic event. Everything promises well, not only for the Exhibition, but

for the success of the first Philatelic Congress ever held in this country.

Sir Lees Knowles, Bart., has very kindly intimated his willingness to become a Vice-Patron, and has also promised the loan of his collection of United States stamps for exhibition.

A professional orchestra is being engaged to discourse sweet melody during the three days of the Exhibition, and the catering is being done by a firm of excellent local repute.

The plans and prospectus, which are already in the printers' hands, may be looked for very shortly, and, as admission to the Exhibition is to be entirely free, the Manchester Committee hope to be favoured with the financial, as well as the Philatelic, support of their stamp-collecting brethren. Donations may be sent Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht, Exhibition Offices, 9, Albert Square, Manchester.

Mr. George White is Honorary Secretary of the Publicity Committee, and it is, perhaps, significant of the hold stamp collecting now has upon the general public, when we mention that not only has all the Manchester, and many of the London daily and weekly newspapers, thought it worth while to devote space to the announcement of the Manchester Postage Stamp Exhibition, but papers also published as far north as Dundee, and as far south as Plymouth. All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to Mr. George White, for exhibits to Mr. D. A. Berry, and congress matters to Mr. J. J. Darlow, at Exhibition Offices, 9, Albert Square, Manchester.

## The Junior Philatelic Society.

That the summer is by no means an entirely dead season, philatelically, has been amply demonstrated by the unqualified success that has attended the activities of the Junior Philatelic Society during recent months. For the three months, from May to August of this year, over 120 new members have been elected, a special Sub-Committee having been deputed to consider applications and elect applicants without undue delay. Applications for membership have been received in such a steady stream as to necessitate a meeting of this Sub-Committee practically every week since the end of May.

An interesting feature in connection with the Junior Philatelic Society is the number of prolific and able young writers on philatelic subjects that it has produced. Fully two-thirds of the contributors to the leading journals are closely associated with the J.P.S., whilst Mr. Fred. J. Melville, the Society's genial President, has a distinct reading public, who procure his popular handbooks as fast as they appear.

Amongst other members of the Society whose names are more or less familiar to readers of current stamp papers may be mentioned, Messrs. W. Ward, C. Raymond Megson, Frank Phillips, B. W. H. Poole, R. E. R. Dalwigk, Egbert Ashby and D. B. Armstrong.

## Topicalities.

"THE MOURNING STAMP."—POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S JOKE WHICH HAS DISAPPOINTED PHILATELISTS.—Mr. Sydney Buxton, the Postmaster-General, appears, like the famous Scotsman, to "joke wi' deeficulty."

On March 12 last he stated to the Junior Philatelic Society that "objection had been taken by some people to mourning envelopes. It had been suggested that he, as Postmaster-General, should produce a stamp with a black border. He was rather inclined to make a small issue of such a stamp, and he hoped that philatelists would buy them up at high prices."

For five months philatelists throughout the world have been eagerly awaiting the advent of "the mourning stamp."

Scarcely a day has passed without some inquiry being addressed to St. Martin's-le-Grand as to the probable date of issue, and invariably some evasive answer has been given.

Mr. Sydney Buxton was reluctant to make a confession; he did not like to dash the hopes of the collector and to say it was only his little joke.

But an official admission to this effect was made to an *Evening News* representative recently. The publication of the "mourning stamp" was never meant seriously, he was informed.

This disappointing news was conveyed to a well-known member of the Philatelic Society.

"We never suspected it was only a joke," he said. "We have been awaiting 'the mourning stamp' with some excitement, for in time it would probably have proved as great a rarity as the blue Mauritius for which the Prince of Wales paid £1,450, or the West Australians, which, because a swan was printed upside down, are now worth £400 each.—*The Evening News*."

We wonder who the well-known member of the Philatelic Society, mentioned above, may be.

It does not seem to have occurred to the *Evening News* representative that this well-known member might have been engaged in the not uncongenial recreation of "pulling his leg."

The idea of a British "mourning stamp" becoming as rare as a blue Mauritius, or an "Inverted Swan," is on a par with some of the many little curiosities of information which appear from time to time in the general press.

One cannot help smiling at the idea of a "representative" of the *Evening News* seriously tackling the Postmaster-General, and to hear that the latter was reluctant to make a confession that he did not like to dash the hopes of the collector by saying it was only his little joke.

The further picture of the "representative" dashing off, full of his news, to the well-known "member," and the latter gravely informing him that collectors had been awaiting the "mourning stamp" with some excitement, is really too funny, and if this sort of thing goes on it will be a case of "Tancred's occupation's gone," and scissors and paste will suffice:—

The special young man of the *Evening News*,

He hid him in horrible haste

To a member well known for his leg had been pulled,

"Oh! where are the scissors and paste?"

◆ ◆ ◆

Mr. M. P. Castle—one who has for many years been in the very front rank of philatelists—publishes in the *London Philatelist*, for July, a note based on M. Montader's calculations of the value of the fifteen centimes green of France, 1849, in which it will be seen that the prices vary from £5 to 10d.

| UNUSED.                                   |     | £ | s. | d.            |
|---|-----|---|----|---------------|
| Wide margins, o.g., mint, and fine colour | ... | 5 | 0  | 0             |
| Do., no gum                               | ... | 2 | 0  | 0 (to £2 8s.) |
| o.g., with three margins                  | ... | 2 | 0  | 0             |
| No gum, with three margins                | ... | 1 | 4  | 0             |
| Colour faded, o.g., full margins          | ... | 3 | 0  | 0             |
| Do., no gum, do.                          | ... | 1 | 12 | 0             |
| Do., do., three margins                   | ... | 1 | 0  | 0             |
| No gum or margins slightly soiled         | ... | 0 | 8  | 0 (to 12s.)   |

| USED.  |     | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----|---|----|----|
| Very fine, bright colour, wide margins, and light postmark | ... | 0 | 6  | 0  |
| Do., do., but heavy postmark                               | ... | 0 | 4  | 0  |
| Do., do., do., three margins                               | ... | 0 | 2  | 6  |
| Colour faded, light postmark, and good margins             | ... | 0 | 3  | 4  |
| Do., three margins   | ... | 0 | 2  | 0  |
| Soiled specimen, no margins                                | ... | 0 | 10 | 0  |

Apparently, however, M. Montader did not continue his researches far enough. For instance, his eighth item—No gum or margins slightly soiled, 8s. to 12s.—might, with advantage, have been extended thus:—

"A"—With three spots of gum on the top left-hand corner, 8s 6d.

"B"—With a slight smear of "Rough on Rats" down one margin, 8s. 5d.

"C"—With indications of a surcharge of treacle in parts, 9s. 0½d.

And among the used specimens I regret to see that M. Montader only notices varieties with three margins. He has not gone into details of 1½ or 1¼, nor has he made any calculations for slight soiling of any portion of any of these margins.

What, for instance, would be the value of a specimen which is very fine and bright on the upper half, and very much faded on the lower half, with two large margins soiled through inadvertently slipping into a sardine tin, or falling off a 'bus?

Our accountant has gone into the figures deeply, and decides that 3s. 11¼d. is a fair estimate. I think 7d. MacB. would go to £2. 5s., and the Stamp Market wouldn't be seen dead in the same 40-acre field with it—so there, again, you see how experts differ in opinion.

Fine copies of the older stamps are getting rarer every year; we no longer live in the days

When stamps are immaculate, fine and mint,

With original gum galore,

And brilliant colour and shade and tint

In beautiful blocks of four.

◆ ◆ ◆

Mr. C. S. F. Crofton is experiencing some of the joys of editing a philatelic journal in India, and inserts the following note in the *P.J.I.*:—

Though two months have passed since we advertised our new editorial address, yet, with one solitary exception, the *London Philatelist*, none of the home journals appear to have taken the slightest notice of the change; moreover, as the disposal of redirected postal matter is not one of the Indian Post Office's strong points, we have not received any one of the English monthlies since May, though strange to say the Continental papers reach us fairly regularly.

Mr. Crofton has my heartfelt sympathy—the things never do turn up, and no one ever writes anything, and to be editor usually means to be leader, serial article, note, editorial, writer; reviewer, proof-reader, and everything else—

When news won't come, and men won't write,

With work and worry laden,

A pleasant thing indeed it is

To edit East of Aden.

## Bhor and Orcha.

FROM THE *Philatelic Journal of India*.

For as long as the present régime lasts, we are anxious to dissociate ourselves from the views of some of our predecessors regarding the legitimacy of the current issues of the two States above-mentioned. It was in September, 1900, that we first announced a forthcoming issue for Bhor, adding that as the post offices in Bhor have for years past been worked by the Imperial Post, the stamps cannot be employed for any legitimate purpose. The current half-anna stamp did not reach England until about a year later when it was greeted by the *Monthly Journal* for September 1901 in the following terms:—"In spite of the inscription 'Bhor State Postage' at the top, we believe it to be intended solely for the extraction of *Revenue* from stamp collectors, as the post offices in that State have long been worked by the Imperial Government. We mention this curiosity by way of warning."

In June 1902 the *Monthly Journal* disposed of the matter to its own satisfaction as follows:—"There has been some discussion in the magazines as to the possibility of there being any use for a State issue of postage stamps here, and we published in January some information which professed to show that there was still a State Post Office in Bhor, though it did not do much business. We are glad, however, to learn from the following letter, received by Messrs. Alfred Smith & Son, that such is not the case, and that the stamp of last year may be safely struck out of our lists."

"OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA.

CALCUTTA, 22nd April, 1902."

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter dated the 10th October, 1901, containing an enquiry relative to the stamps issued by the Bhor Native State, I have the honour to say that as the postal arrangements within the State in question are managed by this department, there is no scope for the use of the Bhor Native State stamps for the payment of postage within that State.

I have, etc.,

Asst. Director-General."

About a year later, when we were ourselves exercising the functions of political agent to the Bhor State, we took the trouble to write in these pages a description of the State Postal system, including a list of the State Post Offices which were working at that time. When a system which is in progress under one's own eyes is disbelieved in, one is rather at a loss to know what to do next to conquer prejudice, and there the matter had to rest for a time. In 1906, however, Mr. Wetherell got hold of, and printed in this journal, an official description of the

postal arrangements in the majority of the Native States which contained the following passage:—"Though the Nawab of Junagad and the Chief of Bhor have no objection to the opening of Imperial Post Offices and lines in their States, they are unwilling to abolish their State daks and stamps. The Government of Bombay is also unwilling to bring pressure to bear on these Chiefs to accept postal unity."

During the present year the Government of India has published an official Imperial Gazetteer in four volumes containing a chapter by a leading authority on each department of the administration. That the chapter on the post office is innocent of philatelic influence may be gathered from the fact that postage stamps take up no more than twelve lines out of many pages, and that the most important change that has ever taken place in Indian postage stamps was the adoption of postal union colours. In discussing the Native State postal systems, this chapter states clearly that Bhor and Orcha use their own stamps.

The various reasons, inherent in the stamps themselves, why the Bhor issue should not be speculative have been pointed out before, and do not require more than the briefest recapitulation. They are:—

1. That the issue is confined to one low value.
2. That it was accompanied by similar stamps for receipts and Court Fees.
3. That so far from pushing its sale, the State has actually discouraged applications from philatelists.
4. That the stamp it succeeded was hopelessly inefficient.

The current issue of Orcha was announced by us at very much the same time as the Bhor stamp, and while the same spirit was in the air. In the autumn of 1900 we suggested that all the Orcha stamps were intended for the collection of *revenue*; a little later we expressed the belief that the stamps were entirely speculative, and that they were not used for any postal purpose, and finally we produced the following pretty little story which has been incorporated in Gibbons' Catalogue even since. "We have now more definite news about the Orcha stamps. It seems they were a private speculation on the part of a European jeweller, who hit upon the idea when on a trade tour in the Orcha State. He stipulated that he alone was to have the sale of them. He is dead now, and the State considers that this incident has loosened the bonds of the contract, and it is now, we believe, prepared to supply philatelists (if they care to buy)." As an amusing instance of the lengths to which people may be led astray by a story of this kind, we may point out that no less an authority on Indian Native States stamps than Major Evans illustrated in the French Official Catalogue of 1904, the common one anna receipt stamp of Orcha as a bogus postal! This is all the more remarkable since he himself in the *M.J.* of October 1900, considered the same stamp was probably correctly classed as a fiscal.

The circumstances of Orcha are extraordinarily like those of Bhor. In the latter a Poona tradesman, who was charged in these pages with

" engineering " the issue, turned out on enquiry to have been merely the contractor for supplying the presses and material; and if only the Orcha jeweller had not died, we expect he, too, would have had no difficulty in clearing his reputation. Mr. Wetherell's official account shows that Orcha has seventeen post offices of its own which is more than several of the accepted stamp-issuing States. The account is eloquently silent as regards postage stamps, but we do not know whether this is due to editing. The Imperial Gazetteer clearly states that Orcha uses its own postage stamps, and, finally, the postal issue was accompanied by issues for receipt and court fee purposes which are very familiar in used condition to collectors of fiscals.

Between 1900 and 1904 our editorial outlook underwent a considerable change, for in the latter year the new issue for Jaipur was chronicled without any reservation, though there were just as many Imperial Post Offices in that State as in the former two. A philatelic demand accordingly arose for Jaipur stamps that could not be satisfied with the original primitive methods of manufacture, and a new issue was therefore ordered from England.

We have now to endeavour to account for the prejudice on the part of the Imperial Post office which has given rise to misleading and inaccurate statements regarding the Bhor issue. It is hardly necessary to state that we do not for a moment believe the inaccuracies are intentional. We look upon them as merely careless, or, in the alternative, as inspired by excessive zeal. In the administration of a system of uniform rates, irrespective of distance, over a large area, the loss on the long distances is expected to be made up by the profit on short distances, and when the latter is carried off by any considerable number of local posts, the success of the whole is seriously impeded. It was for this reason that in most European countries the introduction of uniform rates was accompanied by the suppression of local posts. The English Circular Delivery Companies and the Oxford and Cambridge College issues are instances of infractions of the postal laws which were visited by the displeasure of the authorities. In India the Government has not cared to enforce postal laws upon the semi-independent native princes, and the absorption of the local posts is left to amicable and mutual arrangements made by the Post Office Department, with whom the extension of these arrangements has always been a cardinal point of policy. The Imperial Post Office is always trying to get the Native States to give up their own systems, not, as some think, out of tender care for philatelists, but simply for its own profit and efficiency. Much as we sympathise with these endeavours, and much as we wish them success, yet we are bound to say that the official opinion of the Imperial Post Office regarding the necessity or scope of any native issue is the very last opinion we should look to to form our own estimate. The post offices of Bhor and Orcha may at any time succumb to the blandishments of their big neighbour, and collectors of native issues, among whom we do not number ourselves, may find themselves with some awkward blanks to fill.

## The Land of the Lion and Sun.

FROM *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*.

Centuries ago Persia was among the foremost nations of the East, but now she is probably the most out-of-date despot State in the civilised world. For many years there has been much unrest in the Land of the Lion and Sun. Indeed, one has but to refer to one's collection of the stamps of this desert land to see and gauge the state and condition of the country. The almost countless provisionals of the past half-score years have not been made with a view, like many other countries, to tapping the collector's pocket. True, many of the earlier issues were " floated " with Parisian capital and much juggled with. The provisionals in mention owe their existence to necessity. The stamps of Persia are not popular, owing no doubt to these hoards of motley surcharges; but, nevertheless, these provisionals are philatelically " clean "—about the only good thing one can say about this country. The fearful state of the Government makes even Russia appear as an ideal. Maybe the average European imagines that Persia is a beautiful Oriental land with rivers of flowing wine, huge floral tracts, and everything else conducive to an existence of luxury. Far from it. Persia is a huge waste of sandy land—part salt desert, part non-salt wastes. Take the capital, Teheran, the best town of the lot. A dirty place of unpaved streets—unless the rough cobble-stones come under that category. Peopled by sad-looking (and no wonder!), dirty, jaundiced-coloured folk, for the most part attired in black, or grey that is so dirty it looks black. Here and there one sees a woman in a most grotesque garb, her features entirely covered by a long white veil.

The most important buildings look as if they had been imported from Shepherd's Bush, and had encountered many storms and much rough treatment *en route*. A month of English weather would entirely obliterate Persia, for the houses are almost all composed of mud-plaster, that is, externally. Inside the decorations are perhaps a little better, but hideously tawdry. If the domestic conditions are such, one can imagine that the civil affairs will be little better.

Postage stamps are sold at the telegraph offices, and if they ever have in stock the values you require, then your lucky star must be in the ascendant.

To-day the chief telegraph lines are fairly up to date, but in many of the out-of-the-way places a curious state of things exists. The whole country service is in native hands. First, the telegraph poles are like rough clothes-props, something similar to what one sees in our remote districts used by the country women. Secondly, the poles have insulators on—generally on an average of one in four posts, with the remainder of the insulators swinging in the air between the poles. Thirdly, the wire is sometimes above the ground, but this is exceptional; it is generally on the ground.

If you are a "greenhorn" (no one familiar would do such a thing!) you may want to send a telegram. You first go and ask when the line would be up. Perhaps you would get a polite reply that a camel had stepped on the wire. However, as soon as it is known you really *do* want to send a telegram, a man is sent along with a clothes-prop, hanging the wire up as he goes along.

Except on the four main telegraph lines (Tabriz-Teheran-Meshed, Quetta-Ispahan-Mesopotamia, Meshed-Quetta, and Teheran Gulf), no one would ever dream of sending a wire. It is said that the telegraph poles themselves have been known to move quicker—in a storm!

With two exceptions, the whole of the mails are carried by *charvadars*, or, as we call them, "postboys." To give an example of the quickness of conveyance (*Je ne pense pas!*) between two towns the following is representative. You send, say, a letter for Ispahan (the commercial centre) to the nearest town, Yezd. If your friend replies per return of mail, you may get your answer in a month. Yet a "runner," taking the mountain road could go and return in a week, the distance being only about 150 miles. It must be said that the postboys do occasionally put on speed, especially if they are carrying a letter of some important personage. To do this, they resort to a very humane method of selecting a sharp-pointed stone, which they place under the saddle.

The Persian's mode of correspondence is worthy of note. His outfit consists of a reed pen, a small spoon for stirring the ink, and a pair of scissors for trimming the paper; this latter is in rolls. He also possesses pieces of gummed paper for sealing his communications. The Persian writer tears a piece of paper from his roll (according to the size he thinks his letter will be) and proceeds to carefully spread the ink *from right to left*. Should he reach the bottom, he fills the margin up, and if that be insufficient, he leaves it unfinished—the receiver can guess the remainder. After folding the paper and fastening up, he cuts a corner off, for it is considered that a four-cornered letter brings ill-luck.

Plenty of flowery (to European minds, floury) language is used. May be a long letter is sent composed of wishes for health and compliments, and the sole communication could have been abridged to "Please send me a pound of toffee," for Persians almost subsist upon sweetmeats.

If a *mirza* (postal clerk) runs out of any values of stamps he would little think of getting a fresh supply. Hence the large number of provisionals that have been issued in the larger towns. Of course, at many of the sub-telegraph offices the *mirza* has not got sufficient authority to make stamps, neither has he means if he so wished.

For several years now the various European mails have been in the hands of the British and Russians. The Indian Post Office has establishments at Teheran, Ispahan, Bushire, Kerman, and Bandar Abbas. These stamps may be easily distinguished by their postmarks, and, of course, should be included among a collection of "British Used Abroad." The values of the stamps used, known to the writer, are:—

1884 issue.

4 annas, 8 annas.

1900 issue.

$\frac{1}{2}$  anna, 1 anna, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  annas.

1902 issue.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., 1 a., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  a., 4 a., 8 a., and 1 rupee.

The Persian trade with India is extensive, but most of the business done with Great Britain in recent years is now transferred to Russia. The Persian Navy consists of two small vessels. The late Shah, Muzafer-ed-Din, was a fairly amiable and quiet sort of gentleman, as Shahs go, but the present one is more of the orthodox type of "Grimace at me, and off goes your head!" Hence the present trouble.

Each town and village has its own custom-house, but for the most part European goods are exempt from tax.

The Persians have a saying, "Better to lie for joy than tell the truth that produces grief," and they live up to it.

Whilst a polite nation, the European must use such terms as "Pider-sag!" (Son of a dog) if he wishes speed and attention.

The earlier issues of stamps are rare and hard to get in used condition. The type-set stamps of 1902 and 1906 are interesting and wonderfully free, considering, from numerous varieties. The overprint of a sort of eight-pointed Star containing the Lion is a control mark to prevent forgery. Up to and including the 1904 issue the high values are inscribed 10, 20, 30, or 50 krans, as the case may be. A kran is the tenth part of a toman. If one required a 30 krans stamp, a 3 tomans stamp would be solicited, yet the stamps themselves are inscribed in their lower expressions.

With the present state of affairs many provisionals must be expected from the Universe of the Lord, King of Kings, and Light of the Sun.

## Postage Dues.

In the *Postage Stamp*, of 15th August, 1908, Cornelius Wrinkle has a diatribe against Postage Due Stamps, and makes the extraordinary statement that these stamps are made "almost without exception" for the purpose of fleecing collectors. He, moreover, *politely* terms those collectors "silly" who include them in their collection.

In almost every instance these stamps have been issued because they were required for the proper working of the Postal Department, and as the most convenient and safe way of collecting postal charges that had not been prepaid. They are mostly very common in a used condition, and, except for the fact that they are affixed by a postal official instead of by the senders, differ in no way from ordinary postage stamps.

What is to us an extraordinary thing, is that Cornelius Wrinkle, can, with, we presume, his



knowledge of the lax manner in which unpaid postage is collected in this country be so "silly" as to make such a statement.

We receive numbers of insufficiently prepaid letters, sometimes amounting to close upon a hundred in a week, and these are marked with the amount to be collected in various ways, many simply being written by pen or pencil. This latter method is open to grave abuse, as no receipt being given by the letter carrier there is absolutely no check. To further emphasize this, we receive numbers of letters insufficiently prepaid, but without any fine being marked upon them, but from which fines could have been collected by simply the amount being scrawled upon them.

If the British Postal authorities were more business-like, they would have issued Postage Due stamps long ago, and not have been content with the slovenly chandler's-shop system by which underpaid postage and fines are now collected.

The next time Cornelius Wrinkle wishes to frighten collectors he should choose a more fitting subject.

We append Cornelius' remarks:—

**POSTAGE DUES GALORE.**—The Austrian postal authorities are busy turning out Postage Due stamps in wholesale numbers. There are ten values, and it looks as if every ordinary issue for every foreign postal branch is to be accompanied by a Postage Due series.

When will stamp collectors recognize the fact that these Postage Due stamps are almost without exception made for the sole purpose of fleecing them?

A little reflection would convince them that they are very silly to include such rubbish as Postage Dues in their collections. Great Britain has never issued a Postage Due stamp, nor has India, where a real excuse exists for such an issue.

If Postage Dues were relegated to a separate catalogue, as they will have to be some day, their number would decrease rapidly.

F. H. O.

## Notes and Extracts.

**RAILWAY STAMPS.**—SIR,—No wonder the North London Railway dividend is reduced! As a sample of the policy of this company I should like to state that on April 3 I asked to be supplied with £10 worth of the stamps issued by the company. A fortnight later the general manager returned my cheque and refused my request, presumably for no other reason than that I wanted the stamps for collecting purposes instead of for use. Another company to whom I made the same request promptly took my money and gave me its stamps, which seems to show that the North London does not want to increase its revenue. It is only a small matter, but "straws show which way the wind blows."—H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, Managing Director, Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd.—*The Evening News*.

**RUSSIAN STAMP FRAUDS—HUGE REVENUE LOSS.**—Nearly three-quarters of a million sterling has been stolen in the past three years from the Russian Post Office Department by a gang of swindlers, headed by a post office official of Moscow. Over a score of arrests have been made in and about Moscow and in Warsaw. The Moscow official advertised for used stamps, and bought them in millions, both in Russia and in Germany. These were sent to Warsaw, where the postmarks were cleaned off, and the stamps, made up in packets of thousands, returned to Moscow. They were sold mostly in small shops that make a business in Russia of keeping a stock of postage stamps to save the public the endless delays involved in a visit to a Russian post office. Numbers were also disposed of at the Moscow head post office by the official interested, who offered them to impatient customers tired of waiting their turn in the queue.

The *modus operandi* of the Warsaw Jews, accused of cleaning used stamps, is simple in the extreme. It is said

that nothing more is needed to remove the Russian postmarks than to soak the stamps for a time in petroleum, after which they are dried, and only an expert eye can then detect the fraud. It is believed the frauds extend much beyond what has yet been discovered, as large quantities of bill stamps have also been found to be clever forgeries. These stamps are not susceptible to the cleaning process, as the usual way of defacing them, at any rate in large offices, is with a perforating machine.—*The Standard*.

◆ ◆ ◆

**VICTORIA, V AND CROWN, PERFORATED 11.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* is informed that of the ½d., 1d., 3d., and 6d., watermark V and Crown, and perforated 11 (S.G. Nos. 279, 280, 282, 283) there were printed 25 sheets of 120 each in 1903, and adds: "Probably most of the ½d. and 1d. came into the hands of collectors, but as regards the 3d. and 6d. we should doubt if more than half did so. The 3d. and 6d. were both obtained by the Colonial Stamp Market in 3.04. The 2d., £1 and £2 are the rarities of the perforated 11 set, however. There must be very few copies of the £2 now in existence. The £1 V Crown, perforated 11, was issued about 1906.

That is to say, summarised, the printings and catalogue prices are as follows:—

1903. Perforated 11.

|                       |       | Unused. |    | Used. |    |
|-----------------------|-------|---------|----|-------|----|
|                       |       | s.      | d. | s.    | d. |
| ½d., green ...        | 3,000 | 0       | 2  | 0     | 2  |
| 1d., rose red...      | 3,000 | 1       | 0  | —     | —  |
| 2d., mauve ...        | 3,000 | —       | —  | —     | —  |
| 3d., orange brown ... | 3,000 | 1       | 6  | 1     | 6  |
| 6d., bright green ... | 3,000 | 2       | 0  | —     | —  |

If Ewen's information includes the total printings, as it presumably does, the stamps must be cheap at the catalogue quotations.

The ½d., 1d., 3d., and 6d. have been fairly plentiful, but the 2d. has been remarkably scarce. Possibly that value has been cornered. As the same number was printed of the 2d. as of the others there is no reason why it should be so scarce, except that it represents the inland rate of the colony, and may have been used up before dealers could secure supplies.—*The Postage Stamp*.

◆ ◆ ◆

**VICTORIA, CROWN A, PERFORATED 11.**—Another series perforated 11 that seems likely to be scarce is the more recent watermark Crown A. The list and catalogue quotations at present stand as follows:—

|                       |     | Unused. |    | Used. |    |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|----|-------|----|
|                       |     | s.      | d. | s.    | d. |
| ½d., green ...        | ... | 0       | 2  | 0     | 2  |
| 1., rose red...       | ... | 1       | 0  | —     | —  |
| 2d., mauve ...        | ... | —       | —  | —     | —  |
| 3d., orange brown ... | ... | 5       | 0  | —     | —  |
| 1s., orange ...       | ... | —       | —  | —     | —  |
| 5s., carmine ...      | ... | 6       | 6  | —     | —  |
| £1. carmine ...       | ... | —       | —  | —     | —  |
| £2, blue ...          | ... | —       | —  | —     | —  |

Here again the 2d. remains unpriced.—*The Postage Stamp*.

◆ ◆ ◆

The *Colonial Office Journal* states that a 5s. Revenue stamp is to be issued for Malta. In order to avoid the expense of a new plate, a supply of the 10s. stamp will be printed in red and surcharged 5s. Revenue. E. W. S. N. considers this will be an unwelcome news for stamp collectors, because the 5s. rose Queen's Head might have been overprinted Revenue, thus helping to get rid of the stock of this stamp and make way for the 5s. King's Head.

◆ ◆ ◆

We are considerably mystified by the above announcement and also by Mr. Ewen's comment. The 5s. Queen's Head with local Revenue surcharge has long been familiar to fiscalists, and the same stamp with a De la Rue surcharge has long been recorded, though no specimen has come our way yet. We do not understand therefore why a 5s. Revenue stamp should be spoken of as a coming novelty, or why, in order to save a new plate, a special printing of a different value should be required. Nevertheless, Malta is one of the few colonies that has been playing about recently with its fiscalists almost as if they had been postals, and anything that is unnecessary is possible there.—*P. J. I.*

◆ ◆ ◆

Sir D. P. Masson writes: "In Gibbons' Catalogue the 4 anna stamps of 1866 are quoted as follows:—

|    |    |            |            |
|----|----|------------|------------|
| 59 | 4a | pale green | (Die I)    |
| 60 | 4a | green      | (Die I)    |
| 61 | 4a | blue green | (Die II)." |

From this it would look as if all Die I stamps were green or pale-green and all Die II stamps were blue-green, but as a matter of fact there are many shades of each die and certainly each should have pale-green, green, and blue-green catalogued. Our president's letter encloses a set of the three shades in each die, and it looks to us rather as if two plates, one from each die, were in concurrent use.—*P.J.I.*

✦ ✦ ✦

Bhopal. A new one anna postage stamp, green in colour engraved and printed by Waterlow & Sons, is announced for this State, so that our information reported last month that the State Post Office was being absorbed apparently requires some confirmation.—*P.J.I.*

✦ ✦ ✦

It is now a good many years since some clever person altered the method of spelling Indian names, the net results of their efforts being that the ordinary Anglo-Saxon is almost compelled to pronounce everything spelled in the corrected way wrongly. The new spellings are illustrated in the stamps of Datta and Patiala, and these two places are rather good examples of the superiority in pronounceableness of the older system. Other stamp-issuing States that have adopted the new spelling to the confusion of the western mind are Chamba, which should be pronounced Chumba; Faridkot, which should be Furreed-coat; Alwar, which should be Ulwar; Bundi, pronounced Boondi; Cochin, pronounced Co-chin, with the accent on the second syllable; Jhalawar also with the accent on the second syllable; and Las Bela, pronounced Luss-bay-la.—*P.J.I.*

✦ ✦ ✦

The Maldives Islands Government has received permission to issue a set of postage stamps to be specially struck for the use of residents of the islands. Correspondence on the subject has been passing between the Government officials of the Maldives and the Ceylon Government for nearly a year, but now almost all the details have been settled, and the Maldivian representative, Abdul Hamid Didi, who is at present in Colombo, is in direct communication with the stamp-makers in England. The indent for the stamps will be sent to Europe in the course of a few weeks. The stamps will be in value 2 cents, 3 cents, 5 cents and 10 cents. The stamps will be printed in different colours. In the centre is a representation of the minaret standing opposite the Mahomedan mosque at Male, the capital of the Maldives. The original is 50 feet in height and is said to be 800 years old. It is a squat-looking non-ornamental sort of thing, but is a Maldivian "landmark." The letterpress on the stamps will be Arabic and English. At the top of the stamp appears the words, in Arabic, "Maldivian Postage," and at the foot the price of the stamp. On the right side the value of the stamp appears in English, and on the left English word "Maldives." At present on the designs the value is printed in Arabic numerals at the four corners of the stamp, but for these numerals in the stamps proper English numerals will be substituted.—*Advocate of India.*

✦ ✦ ✦

FOR PHILATELISTS.—The German Imperial Government has decided to issue new stamps for the Eastern or Levant Post Offices. They will be the ordinary German postage stamps, but the values will be surcharged diagonally and in French. The stamps to be put in circulation are to be of the denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 centimes, and also 1 franc. Newspaper wrappers of the value of 5 centimes are also to be issued.—*The Globe.*

✦ ✦ ✦

Mr. R. E. R. Dalwick, a regular contributor to *Gibbons' Weekly*, falls into a somewhat common error, on page 126, No. 8, vol. viii., in which, under the heading of Nepal:

Nepal strikes one as being the most interesting of all Indian States, and worthy of special mention in the philatelist's list. Unlike some States, Nepal does not use surcharged Indian stamps, but has a special design of its own. From a European point of view the design is curious, but, nevertheless, fascinating and interesting. At present quotations all the issues are obtainable by every class of collector. The most sought-after things of this State are some *tête-bêche* pairs which exist, and are highly prized by their possessors. As a compact and small country, Nepal has few superiors in Asia.

Nepal is not an Indian native State, it is a native-ruled country, and it appears on the map of India, but it is as independent as Afghanistan and Bhotan. For some reason unknown some

of the standard catalogues place it among the native Indian States, and, possibly, that is why so many people believe it to be so. It is about as true as to say that Scotland is a part of England. On the same page of *Gibbons' Weekly* Mr. Dalwick mentions Sarawak, but here he does not fall into the common error of calling it a British possession.

## A Philatelic Dream.

One winter's night I sat me down; what I sat on doesn't matter—it might have been a toad-stool or a pin, but it is immaterial to my story. I fell asleep, and dreamed that the late King John, with an accompaniment of peaches and new ale, which seem to have had something to do with his demise, suddenly appeared and commenced to tickle me with the Wash. I caught hold of the thick end, and it immediately altered into a sunset or a pork pie, I forget which for the moment. Then he disappeared, leaving the "tiffin basket" behind, and Dinizulu came along. I was so annoyed that I swore philatelically. What the Seebeckising gumpap do you want you overprinted barred remainder, said I? How the provisional Caymans did you get here, and what the *tête bêche* retouched chignon do you want? Said he, in his original gummy way, I am thy father's ghost, but like Bird's Custard Powder I don't require eggs. Oh, go away! Go to Obock, said I; go you unsevered pane of sixty. Young man, said he, is this a dagger that I see before me? am I not a man and a brother, and who will rid me of this turbulent priest? Then I really got angry, and told him if he didn't get his chalkee surface out of the engine-turned background I'd put him on a wood-block to be roughly perforated 15. Just then the peaches started a row of their own with the new ale, and my visitor melted into thin air, and I awoke to hear the clock strike four.

✦ ✦ ✦

Our Editor has decided to sell a portion of his collection of Colonials, and they form a two days' sale at Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper's on October 22nd and 23rd. I heard through MacB. the other day that he is now sorry that he has decided to sell—he has known them so long that they are household pets, and, if rumour is true, he has nicknames for some of them—Toby, Nebuchadnezzar, Spot, Alcebiades, Jim, etc., and that to part with them is like having a tooth out; only more so. Well, well, such things do happen.

✦ ✦ ✦

How many thousands of collectors have ceased to collect because their album has been full to overflowing and they have never found time to transfer their stamps to a new album. This can be obviated by using plain albums with interchangeable leaves, some of which are so good and cheap, as the "Aldwych" and the "Premier" at prices ranging from 11d. to 12/6 each.

# BRIGHT'S STAMP MARKET

FOR THE PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE OF  
**COLLECTORS' DUPLICATES.**

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- 1.—All Stamps must be mounted on sheets, etc., the Stamps of each Country to be together, in alphabetical order and grouped in Continents.
- 2.—Above each Stamp our **current Catalogue number and the Catalogue price** must be marked. No other marks should be made.
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the following Stamps according to the rules  
===== of our Stamp Market. =====

Nos. given are those of the 7th Edition Catalogue.

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**SIERRA LEONE.** **Unused,** Nos. 1 to 4, 6, 14, 17 to 21, 23, 26, 27, 32, 36, 36a, 37b, 37c, 50, 52 to 55, 57 to 61, 69, 71 to 73, 75 to 78, 80 to 82, 84, 90, 95.

**Used,** Nos. 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 21, 30, 35 to 36a, 37a to 37c, 40, 41, 44 to 50, 52 to 66, 69 to 71, 73 to 78, 82, 84, 90 to 92, 95.

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**SOUTHERN NIGERIA.** **Unused,** Nos. 5, 7, 9, 12a, 15 to 19, 23, 24 to 29, 31 to 37.

**Used,** Nos. 2a to 9, 12, 15 to 19, 24, 26 to 29, 31, 32, 35 to 37.

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**SOMALILAND.** **Unused,** Nos. 17, 18, 20 to 23, 124 to 127, 129, 130, 134, 137.

**Used,** Nos. 1, 10 to 23, 26, 27, 115 to 127, 130 to 136.

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**BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.** **Unused,** Nos. 8 to 10, 13 to 17, 21 to 35.

**Used,** Nos. 1 to 4, 8, 9, 10a to 23, 24a to 35.



# CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS

Sets marked \* are unused; those with † are used; those not marked consist of used and unused.

|  |                                       | No. in Set. | s. | d. |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------|----|----|
| <b>HAYTI.</b>  |                                       |             |    |    |
| 1904.  | Without Overprint.                    |             |    |    |
| *1c. to 50c.   | ...                                   | 6           | 0  | 9  |
| <b>HONG KONG.</b>  |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | King.                                 |             |    |    |
| †1, 2, 4, 10, 20, 50c.   | ...                                   | 6           | 1  | 2  |
| <b>INDIA.</b>  |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | 1892.                                 |             |    |    |
| †2, 3, 5 rupees  | ...                                   | 3           | 6  | 0  |
| <b>NATAL.</b>  |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | King, C.A.                            |             |    |    |
| †½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 5, 6d. and 1s.                                  | ...                                   | 8           | 1  | 8  |
| <b>NEW ZEALAND.</b>  |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | 1898. London Print.                   |             |    |    |
| *½, 1, 2, 2½, 5d., sepia; 8d., 1s., 2s., and 2½d. error          | ...                                   | 9           | 19 | 0  |
|  | 1899-1907.                            |             |    |    |
| †½, ½, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9d., 1s.                   | ...                                   | 14          | 2  | 4  |
| <b>NYASSA CO.</b>  |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | 1898. 1st Issue.                      |             |    |    |
| *2½ to 300 reis, used or unused                                  | ...                                   | 13          | 7  | 0  |
| <b>PERAK.</b>  |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | *3c. on 8c., 50c., 1 and 2 dol.       | 4           | 2  | 6  |
| <b>PERSIA.</b>   |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | 1899. Surcharged.                     |             |    |    |
| *1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 16 shahi; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 50 krans | ...                                   | 16          | 13 | 0  |
| <b>PRUSSIA.</b>  |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | 1861-7.                               |             |    |    |
| †1, 2, 3 gr.; 6, 9 kr.; 10 gr. Registration                      | ...                                   | 6           | 4  | 0  |
| <b>ST. CHRISTOPHER.</b>  |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | CA.                                   |             |    |    |
| ½, 1, 2½, 2½, 4d.  | ...                                   | 5           | 8  | 6  |
| <b>SAMOA.</b>  |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | Surcharged "Provisional Government."  |             |    |    |
| *½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d.                                | ...                                   | 8           | 7  | 0  |
| <b>SAN MARINO.</b>   |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | Jubilee. 1894.                        |             |    |    |
| *25, 50c., and 1 lira  | ...                                   | 3           | 1  | 2  |
| <b>SCHWEITZER RENEKE.</b>  |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | Besieged.                             |             |    |    |
| †½, 1, 2d. on Transvaal  | ...                                   | 3           | 27 | 6  |
| <b>SOMALI COAST.</b>   |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | With Centres Inverted.                |             |    |    |
| *30, 40, 50c., and 1 and 5fr.                                    | ...                                   | 5           | 30 | 0  |
| <b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA.</b>  |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | Thin O.S. Perforated 15.              |             |    |    |
| †½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6d.  | ...                                   | 6           | 5  | 6  |
|  | Wide O.S.                             |             |    |    |
| †½, 1, 2, 2½, 4, 6d.   | ...                                   | 6           | 1  | 2  |
| <b>SPAIN.</b>  |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | †Various, very cheap                  | 40          | 0  | 10 |
| <b>STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.</b>                                      |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | C.C.                                  |             |    |    |
| †6, 8, 12, 24, 30, 96c.  | ...                                   | 6           | 6  | 9  |
|  | King. C.A.                            |             |    |    |
| †1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 8c.  | ...                                   | 6           | 0  | 8  |
| <b>SWITZERLAND.</b>  |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | 1881. Granite Paper.                  |             |    |    |
| *2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50c. and 1 franc                      | ...                                   | 9           | 0  | 4  |
| <b>TASMANIA.</b>   |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | Picture Issue.                        |             |    |    |
| †½, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6d.                                 | ...                                   | 10          | 1  | 8  |
| <b>TOBAGO.</b>   |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | *½, 1, 2½, 4, 6d., 1s.                | 6           | 4  | 3  |
| <b>TRANSVAAL.</b>  |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | King. Current.                        |             |    |    |
| †½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6d., 1s.                                     | ...                                   | 8           | 1  | 6  |
| <b>UNITED STATES.</b>  |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | 1869.                                 |             |    |    |
| †2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30c.                                   | ...                                   | 8           | 25 | 0  |
|  | 1872.                                 |             |    |    |
| †1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, 90c.                         | ...                                   | 11          | 11 | 0  |
|  | 1893. Columbus.                       |             |    |    |
| *1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 30, 50c.                           | ...                                   | 11          | 8  | 3  |
|  | Buffalo.                              |             |    |    |
| *1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10c.   | ...                                   | 6           | 1  | 9  |
|  | Jamestown.                            |             |    |    |
| *1, 2, 5c.   | ...                                   | 3           | 0  | 6  |
| <b>VICTORIA.</b>   |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | 1864-75.                              |             |    |    |
| †1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 10d., 1s.  | ...                                   | 7           | 8  | 6  |
|  | 1875-83.                              |             |    |    |
| †½, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2d., 1s., 2s.                                 | ...                                   | 9           | 6  | 6  |
|  | 1890. Unpaid.                         |             |    |    |
| †1, 2, 4, 5, 6d., 1s.  | ...                                   | 6           | 7  | 6  |
| <b>VIRGIN ISLAND.</b>  |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | 1887-9.                               |             |    |    |
| *1, 4, 6, 1s.  | ...                                   | 4           | 17 | 0  |
| <b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA.</b>  |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | 1890-1901.                            |             |    |    |
| †1, 1, 2, 2, 2½, 2½, 4, 5, 6d., 1s.                              | ...                                   | 10          | 1  | 0  |
|  | C.C. 12½.                             |             |    |    |
| †1, 2, 6, 6d., 1s.   | ...                                   | 5           | 5  | 3  |
| <b>ZANZIBAR.</b>   |                                       |             |    |    |
|  | 1896. Old Sultan. Single Watermark.   |             |    |    |
| *1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 7½, 8 annas...                           | ...                                   | 9           | 5  | 9  |
| *1, 2, 3, 4, 5 rupees  | ...                                   | 5           | 25 | 0  |
| † " " " " " " " " " " " "  | ...                                   | 5           | 17 | 6  |
|  | 1899. Old Sultan. Multiple Watermark. |             |    |    |
| *½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½ annas                                     | ...                                   | 7           | 2  | 9  |
| † " " " " " " " " " " " "  | ...                                   | 7           | 1  | 8  |
| *½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 7½, 8 annas                           | ...                                   | 10          | 7  | 6  |
| † " " " " " " " " " " " "  | ...                                   | 10          | 5  | 0  |

THE  
**Philatelic Adviser**  
AND  
**Stamp Market Journal.**

Edited by E. W. WETHERELL, A.R.C.S., F.G.S.

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### Editorial Notes.

**Foreign Countries v. British Colonials.** Our friend, Mr. O. Reginald Gum, in a recent number of the *Postage Stamp*, under the heading of "Foreign v. British Colonials," comments on "the little crusade that is being organised in certain quarters to boom foreign stamps at the expense of British Colonials." We have no knowledge of the crusade from interested motives to which he refers, but we can quite well imagine that there may be a real revival in the demand for European or Foreign stamps in this country. There are several reasons why this should be so. Firstly, the fine old British Colonials, which we readily admit yield to none in pride of place for beauty and general interest, are expensive, and current issues are—dare we say it—a trifle monotonous. In almost every country one likes to name, there are a few stamps which are quite out of the reach of the majority of collectors and cause ugly gaps in a collection. Secondly, looking at the matter from the point of view of the more serious collector, British Colonials have been so well studied for many years that it is now difficult to make any fresh discoveries with regard to them. We should not like to say that there are no discoveries of

importance to be made, as an earnest collector by careful study of his stamps will always find points on which he would desire to be enlightened, and it is quite likely in investigating such points that matters of importance might crop up. On the other hand, with regard to Europeans, speaking generally, they are not so expensive as British Colonials, particularly if one is content with used copies, and they afford a much wider scope for research. Witness, for example, the case of Spain. Several monographs have been written on this country and its colonials, as the stamps were certainly very popular in the early days of collecting, and yet our columns have shown that there is abundant opportunity of research and pleasurable study in the stamps of this country for any philatelist.

But while we are on the subject of Europeans, we must confess that it seems they are getting more and more difficult to obtain. From several quarters we hear that there are none left in this country; they have all gone back to the continent. This appears to be quite true, as we have personally found it impossible to get common stamps of fairly recent issues of some countries in bulk for the purposes of study. The collector who is contemplating the advisability of devoting serious attention to the collection of Europeans should lose no time; it may even now be too late.

Turning now to another class of stamps, South Americans for example, here again much is to be learnt with regard to, not only the older, but even more modern issues, since in many cases but little philatelic work has been done on them. Look at the remarkable paper by Mr. T. W. Hall on the 1882-3 issues of the Argentine Republic in the May number of the *London Philatelist*, not, by any means, the least important of the series of papers published by this distinguished philatelist during the past decade or so. On the programme of the Royal Philatelic Society for the coming season, we see Mr. Hall is again down for another paper on the subject of the 1864 issue of the same country, and we have no doubt that, if closely pressed, Mr. Hall would admit to having half a dozen or so additional papers "on the stocks" in connection with his favourite area of study, viz. :—South Americans. Speaking generally, we imagine that South Americans, except perhaps in such cases as the old issues of Uruguay and Brazil, the stamps of which have always been popular, are more easily to be obtained in this country than Europeans. This state of things may not last long, as we are told by persons well qualified to express an opinion that there is a great and increasing demand for them in their native countries.

\* \* \*

We greatly regret to hear of **Rudolf Krasemann**, one of the most prominent members of the Swedish Philatelic Society, and an editor of the official journal the *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift*. Mr. Krasemann is chiefly known as the author of various philatelic publications, among which is the very useful Bibliography of the most important works on the stamps of different countries—"*Bibliographie der wichtigsten Spezialwerke über die Postwertzeichen einzelner*

*Länder*"—published in 1907 by the Swedish Philatelic Society. He was also joint author with Mr. Hilmer Djurling of the German edition of the Swedish Philatelic Society's great work on the Stamps of Sweden—"Sveriges Frankotecken," which has only recently appeared.

## Official Description of Colours Used for British Colonials.

FROM THE *Colonial Office Journal*.

As we have frequently referred, and shall frequently refer in the future, to the new colour scheme, it may be useful if we give below the official descriptions of the colours used. The names are not intended as an accurate description of the shades of colour but will be sufficient to distinguish one from another.

| Value.        | Duty or Border. | Head.      | Colour of Paper. |
|---------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|
| Under ½d. ... | Black ...       | Black ...  | White            |
| ½d. ...       | Brown ...       | Brown ...  | White            |
| ½d. ...       | Green ...       | Green ...  | White            |
| 1d. ...       | Red ...         | Red ...    | White            |
| 1½d. ...      | Orange... ..    | Orange ... | White            |
| 2d. ...       | Grey ...        | Grey ...   | White            |
| 2½d. ...      | Blue ...        | Blue ...   | White            |
| 3d. ...       | Purple... ..    | Purple ... | Yellow           |
| 4d. ...       | Red ...         | Black ...  | Yellow           |
| 5d. ...       | Sage Green ...  | Purple ... | White            |
| 6d. ...       | Purple ...      | Purple ... | White            |
| 7½d. ...      | Yellow... ..    | Purple ... | White            |
| 8d. ...       | Black ...       | Purple ... | White            |
| 10d. ...      | Red ...         | Purple ... | White            |
| 1s. 0d. ...   | Black ...       | Black ...  | Green            |
| 1s. 6d. ...   | Blue ...        | Green ...  | White            |
| 2s. 0d. ...   | Blue ...        | Purple ... | Blue             |
| 2s. 6d. ...   | Red ...         | Black ...  | Blue             |
| 3s. 0d. ...   | Violet ...      | Green ...  | White            |
| 4s. 0d. ...   | Red ...         | Black ...  | White            |
| 5s. 0d. ...   | Red ...         | Green ...  | Yellow           |
| 8s. 0d. ...   | Emerald Green   | Purple ... | White            |
| 10s. 0d. ...  | Red ...         | Green ...  | Green            |
| £1 ...        | Black ...       | Purple ... | Red              |
| £5 ...        | Yellow... ..    | Green ...  | White            |
| £10 ...       | Blue ...        | Purple ... | White            |
| £25 ...       | Red ...         | Green ...  | White            |

How many thousands of collectors have ceased to collect because their album has been full to overflowing and they have never found time to transfer their stamps to a new album. This can be obviated by using plain albums with interchangeable leaves, some of which are so good and cheap, as the "Aldwych" and the "Premier" at prices ranging from 11d. to 12/6 each.



## The $\frac{1}{2}$ -Real Plate of Cuba, 1857-60.

By E. W. Wetherell.

(Concluded from page 192).

Having arrived at a point beyond which it is not possible to go until entire sheets have been found or reconstructed, I propose to summarise the evidence and the conclusions arrived at and then leave the subject open for further evidence. It will be well to classify the points into those which are proven and those which are probable.

### A. PROVED POINTS.

1. All genuine specimens are of one type only.
2. There are nine forgeries made to deceive the post office.
3. The "plates" were made by fixing 200 clichés in a forme.
4. The "plate" consisted of 200 clichés arranged in ten rows of 20.
5. The same clichés were employed as for the lattice watermark issues.
6. Certain clichés became badly damaged.
7. Attempts were made to temporarily repair one of the most damaged clichés.
8. New clichés were inserted to replace those which were defective.
9. The new clichés may be traced through all the later printings.
10. The "worn" appearance of many specimens is due to light printing from dirty plates and not to wearing of the clichés.
11. There was a "cleaning" of the clichés at some period and printings after cleaning are heavy but clear.
12. The process of cleaning damaged the outer frame lines.
13. There was always a certain amount of green in the pigment before cleaning.
14. There is no green in the prints after the cleaning of the plates.
15. There was no retouching or deepening of the lines at the time of cleaning.
16. The "settings" were broken up several times and reset.
17. The paper and gum employed varied greatly from time to time.
18. Defective lettering—so-called errors—is of no importance as it is caused merely by partial filling up of the depressed portion of the design.
19. Flaws gradually appeared, and are so numerous in intermediate and late printings that reconstruction of the setting is possible.
20. That the proportion of forgeries is 5% of the total number of the stamps.
21. That the clearest prints are the last and not the first as one might have imagined.
22. That there are numerous distinct printings.

### B. PROBABILITIES.

1. That there were no spare clichés available at first.
2. When a new supply was forthcoming the original setting was broken up and not only the repaired cliché but several other flawed blocks were taken out and others substituted for them.
3. Only small supplies were printed at any one time.

4. The frame line flaws were caused by rough treatment when the clichés were out of the forme.
5. Very light prints (being found more frequently in unused condition) were held back and only issued when absolutely necessary.
6. Forgeries got into Government stocks and were sold with the remainders through being "returned" by dishonest persons to local offices and not examined at headquarters—the assumption being that "returns" would be genuine only.
7. That when the cleaning operation took place the clichés were held in a vice which damaged the outer frame lines.
8. That the pigment was made up afresh for each printing.
9. That each printing used up the whole of the paper provided for it and that new paper was procured for each new printing.
10. That it may be possible to arrange the printings in exact order when more information has been obtained.

I think the above covers the ground so far as I have gone, and if the points act as a guide to other collectors who would like to take up the study of this most interesting stamp, these notes will not have been jotted down in vain.

## The Postage Stamps of Afghanistan.\*

### A Review and an Appreciation.

The result of the labours of Sir David Masson and Mr. B. Gordon Jones on one of the most difficult countries, from a philatelic point of view, has appeared, and one of the two reasons why the country has been unpopular, except to a few collectors, is removed; the other reason, the rarity of many of the stamps, can never be so removed.

The volume, consisting of 58 quarto pages, is adorned with no less than twenty full-page plates, showing the complete or reconstructed sheets of every Afghan stamp, and of these only thirty have "a piece cut or torn out of them," in other words the plates have been reconstructed practically from perfect copies.

The authors commence with a short and most interesting account of the country and its rulers, from which the following is extracted:—

Dost Mahomed, first Amir of the Barakzai dynasty, consolidated his rule and reigned from 1826 to 1839. Owing to the Indian Government not helping him to recover Peshawar from Punjit Sinjh, he intrigued with Russia (whose borders were then rapidly approaching Afghanistan) and received a Russian embassy at Kabul. This resulted in the first Afghan war, and an English force occupied Kandahar and Kabul in 1839. Dost Mahomed fled to Bokhara, but later gave himself up to the English, and in 1840 was sent as a political prisoner to Calcutta.

\*THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF AFGHANISTAN: Higginbotham & Co., Madras, and W. T. Wilson, 292, Birchfield Road, Birmingham. Price Rs. 15, or 20s.

In 1839 Shah Sujah was restored to the throne from which he had been ejected thirty years earlier, during which time he had been a refugee in India.

The English occupation of Kabul lasted about two-and-a-half years, when, owing to a general rising in the country and the murder of the English envoys, the country was evacuated. Early in 1842, Shah Sujah was murdered by the Barakzais and Dost Mahomed was restored to the throne.

Dost Mahomed remained Amir till his death in 1863, and firmly established his rule over the entire country, including Herat. He also subjugated Afghan Turkestan. Dost Mahomed nominated a younger son, Sher Ali, to be his successor, but after his death the succession was contested by an elder son, Mahomed Afzul. Five years of internal warfare followed. Mahomed Afzul was helped by his son, Abdur Rahman. On the other side, Sher Ali was supported by his son, Yakub Khan, Governor of Herat. Sher Ali was driven from Kabul but established himself as Amir at Kandahar. In 1867 he lost that province also, and fled to his son Yakub Khan at Herat.

Mahomed Afzul ruled Kabul till his death in 1867, and was succeeded by Azun Khan, who added Kandahar to his kingdom, Abdur Rahman waiving his claim to the throne.

In 1868 there was another insurrection throughout the country. This was subdued by Yakub Khan with an army from Herat. Kabul was also conquered, and Azun Khan and Abdur Rahman fled to Russian Turkestan where the former died. Sher Ali then secured the throne and ruled all Afghanistan from 1868 to 1878.

A few years later the Indian Government nominated Yakub Khan to be the next successor in opposition to Sher Ali's own nominee and favourite son, Abdulla Jan. Sher Ali objected and further Russian intrigue followed. This culminated in the second Afghan war of 1878-79. Early in 1879 Sher Ali fled from Kabul, dying in exile soon after. Yakub Khan was then installed as Amir, but the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari, the English envoy, brought about the third Afghan war under General Roberts in 1879-80, and Yakub Khan abdicated and fled from Kabul.

At this crisis, Abdur Rahman, who had fled in 1868 to Russian Turkestan, reappeared, and in June, 1880, was elected Amir by the assembled Sirdars. He consolidated the country and ruled firmly till his death in 1901, being succeeded by his son, Habibulla, the present Amir, born in 1872.

Having given this very clear account of the recent Amirs, a genealogical tree of the Amirs of the Durani and Barakzai "dynasties" is inserted, and then follow two pages of general notes on the issues. This contains "everything in a nutshell," and we take the liberty of reproducing them *in toto*.

The first issue of postage stamps appeared in 1871-72 (1288 Mahomedan era) during the reign of Sher Ali, and was succeeded by annual issues till his deposition in 1878. These are all of a circular design with the Lion (Sher) in the centre (in reference to the Amir's name). In all the early issues the words "Kingdom of Kabul" are employed, showing the title used by the Amirs up to that period; but in the stamps of 1309 (1892), Abdur Rahman altered this to "Kingdom of Afghanistan," showing the change of title from "Amirs of Kabul" to "Amirs of Afghanistan."

All the early "Sher Ali" stamps were lithographed, each stamp being drawn separately, and each necessarily differing in detail; replating is in consequence an easy matter. It is interesting to notice the gradual simplification of the design in these stamps. The first four plates of 1288 have elaborate floral tracery worked into the Arabic characters forming the circular inscription; dots within the circles and ornamentation without; but in plate IV the simplification commences, in there being no dots in the inner circle.

In the 1289 design the floral tracery is abandoned also the dots within both circles.

In the first plate of 1290 a reaction is observable, the inscription is more elaborate, and an attempt is made to dot the outer circle; but in the second plate of that year a further move is made in the direction of simplicity, the more elaborate outer ornamentation being

abandoned and only rough excrescences remaining. In 1292 even these are omitted, but there is a slight reaction for dots and one very rough flower is introduced for each denomination.

There is little change in the first plate of 1293 except in the introduction of the plain ground "tablet" for the characters denoting the value. The plain ground was evidently satisfactory, as thereafter it was adopted for the entire design and inscription.

In 1294 the simplification consisted in a great reduction in the size of the stamps. In 1295 the inner ring round the lion's head was abandoned in the earlier plates, absolute simplicity being reached soon after in the plate of the "skeleton" type. The approach of the British arms in 1295 (1878) caused the suspension of further issues for two years, no stamps having been issued during Yakub Khan's reign.

With the advent of Abdur Rahman in 1298 (1880) a new issue of three values appeared, each being from a single metal die.

Lithography was however again reverted to in 1892, the various issues overlapping one another well into the present Amir's reign. Soon after his visit to India in 1907 the Amir Habibulla issued three new stamps, engraved, and these are now in use.

The Kabul postal department has a postmaster at Peshawar, through whose office all correspondence to or from Afghanistan passes. Letters from Kabul are brought only as far as Peshawar, and delivered there to the sender's agents, who forward them to the addressees through the Indian Post Office. Letters to Afghanistan have also to go through this Kabul post official, additional postage in Kabul stamps being affixed before they are forwarded.

The stamp described in the catalogues as "1868, no value, violet," is entirely bogus. It was never in use at all, and certainly never appeared so early as 1868, at which period the country was in a state of anarchy. Apparently it was produced about 1888, in Kabul, for a scientist, who was at the time travelling in the country, and who was deluded into believing it to be a genuine issue. The faulty formation of the Arabic characters, and the irregular circle, denote an illiterate engraver. The design is a variant of the Abdur Rahman 1298 period, when similarly printed circular stamps from single dies were in use. If the stamp had really been a "Sher Ali" issue it would have been lithographed and have existed in several types.

The authors then devote fourteen pages to the Sher Ali issues from 1288 to 1295 (1870-78).

In the 1288 issue the four plates are described as plate A, all the stamps are of the shâhi value. There are fifteen types—the outer circle is 30 mm. in diameter.

In plate B there are ten stamps of the shâhi value and five of the sanâr value—the outer circle is 28 mm. in diameter.

In plate C there are five types of the shâhi value, five of the sanâr and five of abasi value—the outer circle is  $27\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

In plate D there are five types of each value as in plate C, but in this case there are no dots in the *inner* circle.

There are, therefore, 35 types of the shâhis, 25 of the sanârs and 10 types of the abasi value.

In the 1289 issue there was a single plate of four types, the two upper stamps being of the value of 1 rupee and the two lower of 6 shâhi ( $\frac{1}{2}$  rupee).

In 1290 there were two plates, all of the value of one shâhi.

Plate A consists of fifteen types in five horizontal rows of three.

Plate B consists of 60 types in ten horizontal rows of six, and the stamps are smaller than those of plate A.

The rare purple stamps of the issue are from plate B only.

In the 1291 issue there is one plate only ; there are five horizontal rows of three stamps. The left row consists of  $\frac{1}{2}$  rupee stamps, the centre row abasi and the right row 1 rupee value.

The 1292 plate shows fifteen stamps in five horizontal rows of three ; the left vertical row is of the abasi value and the other four rows are sanárs.

The 1293, the " tablet " issue ; there are 24 stamps on the sheet in six horizontal rows of four, the two left vertical rows are shâhis ; in the third the three lower stamps are sanárs and the three upper are abasis, and in the fourth row the three upper stamps are 1 rupee and the three lower are  $\frac{1}{2}$  rupees. Truly a marvellous arrangement.

There are two more plates in this year plate A, 24 types of shâhi stamps and plate B 24 types, sanár twelve, abasi six,  $\frac{1}{2}$  rupee three, and 1 rupee three, same arrangement as above.

The 1294 stamps are smaller, and were printed from a plate of 40 types arranged in eight horizontal rows of five. This plate is perfectly unique in its arrangement (or lack of arrangement) of the values, which occur thus :—

|           |                        |                      |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Row 1.    | No. 1.                 | Abasi.               |
|           | .. 2 and 3.            | $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee. |
|           | .. 4 and 5.            | 1 Rupee.             |
| Row 2.    | .. 6, 7, 8.            | Sanár.               |
|           | .. 9, 10.              | Abasi.               |
| Row 3.    | .. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. | Sanár.               |
| Rows 4-8. | .. 16-40.              | Shâhi.               |

This to the mere European is complication, but the authors show how really simple it is :—

" The draftsman prepared his lithographic plate as he would write his language from *right to left* ; following this mode, numbering the stamps from right to left and taking each row in succession from the top, the stamps are found to be systematically arranged, and graded from the highest to the lowest denomination :—

|           |              |                      |
|-----------|--------------|----------------------|
| Row 1.    | No. 1 and 2. | 1 Rupee.             |
|           | .. 3 and 4.  | $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee. |
|           | 5.           | Abasi.               |
| Row 2.    | .. 6 and 7.  | Abasi.               |
|           | .. 8, 9, 10. | Sanár.               |
| Row 3.    | .. 11-15.    | Sanár.               |
| Rows 4-8. | .. 16-40.    | Shâhi.               |

Another remarkable point about this issue is that the date 1294 is expressed in full in the five stamps of the top row and the last four of the lowest row, but is abbreviated to 94 on all the others (31).

The colours used were as follows :—

Grey for Kabul.  
 Purple for Jellalabad.  
 Green for Kandahar.  
 Yellow for Herat.  
 Black for Turkestan.

In 1295, two plates for the " A " issue :—Plate I has 40 types of the shâhi values in eight horizontal rows of five. Plate II is similarly arranged and has 30

types of the sanár value, six of the abasi and two each of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 rupee. Here again the colours differ for the various districts.

The "B" issue of this year is the last of the Sher Ali series, a single plate of 40 types of the shâhi value arranged in eight horizontal rows of five. This is known as the skeleton type there being practically no ornamentation whatever.

The authors have given the fullest description of all the above stamps, and have arranged the series in a clear and lucid manner for the first time.

The second portion of the work describes the circular Abdur Rahman issues, and the small oblong issues of 1309, and this is followed by a very full account of the large oblong stamps of 1310-1316.

Of this issue the authors remark:—

In 1898-94 (1310) Abdur Rabmar issued a new one abasi stamp, considerably larger than the 1309 stamps, and printed in black on numerous coloured flimsy wove papers.

In this stamp a new device appears, to which some importance must be attached, as it has its place on the upper centre of all issues after this date: this is the representation of a mosque gate with crossed cannons in front, a very appropriate emblem for a potentate who aspired to be the head of the Mahomedan religion in the East, as well as its war lord.

The following shows how the sheets were prepared:—

The one abasi value was printed in sheets of 63 stamps (seven horizontal rows of nine) each stamp measuring 35 by  $24\frac{1}{2}$ mm., all of one type, the sheets being prepared as follows: a sheet of lithographic transfer paper, about 15 in. by  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in., was first plain ruled into seven horizontal rows of nine oblongs, varying from  $41\frac{1}{2}$  to  $42\frac{1}{2}$  by 32 to 34mm. Within each oblong an impression was stamped from the block, which was probably engraved on wood. On this being transferred to the lithographic stone the sheets were printed off. Each stamp has, therefore, a plain margin of about  $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. at the two ends and of about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  at the top and bottom.

The authors then describe the registration stamp of 1311, of which there is fortunately only one type, and then give an account of the skeleton composite plate of 1894-95.

A composite plate of the higher values, undated, was prepared in 1894-95. It consisted of 24 types of two abasi, twelve of 1 rupee and twelve of 2 abasi registration stamps.

These stamps were all written separately by hand and lithographed in black on a plain ground. There were eight vertical rows of six stamps, the left quarter consisting of two vertical rows of 1 rupee value; next, two rows of 2 abasi registration stamps, and the right half of the sheet showed 24 types of the 2 abasi ordinary stamps.

The engraved stamps of the present issue are then described, together with a note on the obliterations.

Then follows a complete reference list of all the Afghan stamps, properly arranged, with all the types, papers, colours and shades noted, the only true reference list of Afghan stamps ever compiled.

There is a plate illustration of all the reconstructed sheets, which must be of enormous value to all who are interested in these stamps.

In concluding this note on one of the most valuable contributions to philatelic literature, we must tender our heartiest congratulations to Sir David Masson and Mr. B. Gordon Jones for their "last word" on Afghanistan.

E. W. W.

## New Issues and Discoveries.

We gladly welcome from our readers early copies of any new issues, varieties, etc., that they may receive or discover. Any sent to us will be fully described and their source acknowledged in the following columns. They should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, and marked "New Issues" on the envelope. Not only adhesive stamps, but envelopes, postcards, etc., may be sent. The cost of postage will be remitted when specimens are returned, or we will purchase if so desired. We are also glad to receive new issues and provisionals in quantity from correspondents abroad, and will pay a commission on same, large or small, according to the scarcity or otherwise, or whether the correspondent requires cash or the amount to be placed to the credit of his account.

**Abyssinia.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us a provisional stamp for this country, the  $\frac{1}{2}$  guerdie ordinary issue being surcharged "1 PIASTRE" with an ornament underneath.

Surcharged in blue.

1pr. on  $\frac{1}{2}$ g., red.

They forward two specimens which at first sight appear to be very different. The surcharge, however, is hand-stamped, and the ink used evidently varies in thickness, at one time giving a clear and at another time a blotchy impression. In a letter covering these stamps they say:—

"We send you two copies of Abyssinia  $\frac{1}{2}$  guerdie stamps overprinted '1 piastre.' It appears that the 'piastre' is the same as a 'guerdie,' and that the overprint was necessary because the 1 guerdie stamps were entirely exhausted, and there were not sufficient of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  guerdie stamps to use in place of them. This is the only value of the surcharged issue, and the number overprinted was 7,000, which was distributed amongst all the post offices in Abyssinia.

Our correspondent's letter is dated September 17th, in which he states that the few of 1 piastre sent us were all that were left, and there were remaining in stock no stamps of  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 or 2 guerdies of any issue, surcharged or unsurcharged, and in consequence of this shortage, the Postage Due stamps overprinted "Taxe a Percevoir" were being used as ordinary stamps, being accepted as pre-payment of postage. Our consignment was franked with some of these stamps.

There will be a complete new issue on November 1st, on which date Abyssinia enters the Postal Union, and we understand that the values of the new stamps will be expressed in piastres. On the same date all the stock on hand of the old stamps will be burnt."

**Afghanistan.**—From the work on the stamps of this country lately published by the Philatelic Society of India, we learn that some stamps of the current issue have been seen perforated. *Gibbons' Weekly* also chronicles additional varieties.

Current type. Perforated 12.

1 abasi, green.                      1 rupee, green.  
2 " blue.

Zigzag roulette.

2 abasi, blue.

**Australian Commonwealth.**—The *Australian Philatelist* announces that the five shilling Unpaid

Letter Stamp has been issued with bar and dash after the numeral. Previously the numeral only appeared.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.

Watermark Crown over A. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .  
5 shillings, pale green.

**Austria.**—Our friend Mr. A. H. Dingwell has found a few more varieties in the perforations of the issues of 1890-96. We list them as follows, with the numbers under which they will appear in the Catalogue:—

1890. Perforated 10 to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  with 11 to 12.

164a 1kr., grey                      169a 20kr., olive green.

1896. Same perforation.

208a 1 gulden, lilac.

1890. Perforated 11 to 12, with  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

180a 3kr., green.



We illustrate the face side of both the Jubilee post cards described in our last issue. The illustration of the back of the card is for the general issue, the special issue for Prague having a different view at each side of the Emperor.

**Austrian Levant.**—We illustrate the new Unpaid Letter Stamps. We find that the perforation is the same as for the ordinary issue, and



that the colour is not yellow green only, as listed in August, but is green of various shades.

**Bermuda.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. inform us that they have received a  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp for this colony in the Arms type.

**Brazil.**—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* chronicles the 100 reis Unpaid Letter Stamp of 1905 with watermark.

1905. Watermark "Correio," etc., in the sheet.  
454a 100 reis, red.

**Canada.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* announces that the current 2c. and 3c. Wrappers have been surcharged "1c." in black.

Wrappers.

Surcharged in black.

1c. on 2c., red.

1c. on 3c., slate.

We find that we have not catalogued the above Wrapper unsurcharged, in fact, we think that they have not been issued in that condition. Can any of our Canadian readers enlighten us upon this matter?

**Cayman Islands.**—From the *Colonial Office Journal* we gather that the 6d. value is about to be sent to the islands inscribed "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" and therefore, we suppose, on coated paper.

It also states that a post card of the denomination of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. has been issued for internal postage, and from *Mekeel's Weekly* we learn that the stamp is similar to the ordinary postage stamp, but with the decorations around the oval removed.

Post Card.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., brown.

**Cochin.**—We learn from the *Postage Stamp* that the new 1 anna stamp we chronicled in August is not for postal use, but is for fiscal purposes only.

**Colombia.**—We understand that the contract with the printers of the postage stamps has run out, and that the Government has placed a fresh contract with the "Litografia Nacional de Bogota." The new stamps will be similar to those now current but rather larger in size. The 2c. and 5c. values are said to be already issued. *Gibbons' Weekly* lists these two values, the lower being in two varieties of perforation.

Type similar to last, but larger. Perforated 10.

2 cents., carmine.

Perforated 18.

2 cents., carmine.

5 cents., blue.

**Dominica.**—The 1d. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. values in single colours noted in July have now come to hand.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

1 penny, carmine.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  pence, ultramarine.

**Dutch Indies.**—The *Monthly Circular* chronicles some more of the "JAVA" overprints in inverted condition.

"JAVA" Overprint Inverted.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c., lilac. 5c., rose red.

*Mekeel's Weekly* lists a new 5c. Post Card with face divided for correspondence, which will, we suppose, supersede the provisional chronicled in August.

Post Card.

Face divided for Correspondence.

5 cents., red on buff.

**Fiji.**—The *Colonial Office Journal* informs its readers that this colony, while not making any alteration in design, will adopt the new colour scheme.

**France.**—In our July number we listed a Pneumatic Letter Card in black. We find that this is not a Letter Card, but a Letter Sheet, printed on the inside with an application form for the withdrawal of money from the Savings Bank. The application is sent by Pneumatic Tube, and after being *visé*d at the Savings Bank department is returned in the same manner to

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

POSTES ET TÉLÉGRAPHES



CAISSE NATIONALE D'ÉPARGNE

(REBOURSEMENT)

TUE 3° ROMAIN, N° 6

PARIS, 6° Arrond.



Bureau de Poste N°

PARIS

the particular *Bureau de Poste* at which the money is to be paid out. The stamp is printed twice on the sheet, once for each journey. The form, when returned, is folded in the reverse way to which it was received. We illustrate both sides.

We understand that the large-sized stamps from 40c. to 5fr. are to be abandoned, and that these values will shortly appear in the Sower type.

**Greece.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles a new Post Card for this country, and states that it is very finely engraved. The stamp represents the head and shoulders of Hermes.

Post Card. New Type.

10 lep., brown on buff.



**Grenada.**—We have received supplies of new values for this island in the "Ship" type, in various watermarks and papers.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.  
Coated Paper.

6 pence, purple.  
2 shillings, purple and blue on blue.  
5 shillings, red and green on yellow.

Watermark Crown and CA. Coated paper.

1 shilling, black on green.  
10 shillings, red and green on green.

**Holland.**—We have received a new value in the current type, viz. :—a stamp of the denomination of 1½c. We understand that it has been issued for prepayment of inland rate on post cards.

Current Type. Perforated 12½.  
1½c., ultramarine.

We understand that a stamped post card has also been issued.

Post Cards.

Stamp type as adhesive.

1½c., blue. 1½c. × 1½c., blue.

Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us some specimens of the 6½c. Unpaid Letter Stamp, No. 417a in the Catalogue, which, we suppose, has only just been issued although chronicled some time, from, we expect "specimen" copies. We notice that the type given in the Catalogue is incorrect. It should be Type III. and not Type I.

**Hyderabad.**—New values in the latest type are chronicled by *Champion's Bulletin*, also changes of colour in the existing ¼a. and ½a., Nos. 17 and 18 in the Catalogue, illustration of which was given in our January number.

"POSTAGE" Type.

¼a., pale grey. 1a., carmine.  
½a., pale green. 2a., lilac.

**Iceland.**—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us a new value in the current type, viz. :—a 15 aür, both for ordinary and official use.

Current Type. Watermark Crown.  
Perforated 12½.

15 aür, red and green centre.

Official Stamp.

15 aür, blue and deep grey.

**Indo China.**—A Continental contemporary chronicles a new series of Unpaid Letter Stamps for this colony. The design is that of the Chinese Dragon. The following is a full list :—

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

1908. New Type.

|                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 2c., black.       | 40c., brown violet. |
| 4c., blue.        | 50c., blue.         |
| 5c., green.       | 60c., orange.       |
| 10c., carmine.    | 1f., grey.          |
| 15c., violet.     | 2f., yellow brown.  |
| 20c., deep brown. | 5f., vermilion.     |
| 30c., olive.      |                     |

**Italy.**—*For use in the Levant.* Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. forward three new varieties of these stamps; two high values, 4 and 20 piastres, and an Express Letter Stamp surcharged "LEVANTE—1 PIASTRA 1." We will illustrate these surcharges in our next issue.

Surcharged on Current Italian Stamps.

4 pre. on 11., brown and green.  
20 pre. on 51., blue and rose.

Express Letter Stamp.

1 pra. on 25c., rose.

**Leeward Islands.**—The 6d. and 1s. values on coated paper noted in July as having been despatched are now issued and are as follows :—

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.  
Coated paper.

6d., lilac and brown. 1s., green and carmine.

**Mauritius.**—"An entirely new issue of stamps has been arranged. As stated in our October, 1907, issue, several corrections have been made in the Arms of the Colony. The following stamps will be printed from the new "Arms" Keyplate, the existing set of duty plates being used with it :—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 15 cents. The following values will be printed from the old Universal King's Head Keyplate :—5, 12, 25 and 50 cents, R. 1, Rs. 2.50 and Rs. 5.

"The colours of the above stamps will be those appropriated in the new Colour Scheme to the following values respectively :—Less than ¼d., ½d., ¾d., between ¾d. and 1d., 1d., 1½d. and 2½d. for the Arms series, and between ¼d. and 1d., 2d., 4d., 8d., 1s., 2s. 6d. and 5s. for the King's Head series.

"The 4 cents stamp will be sage green with carmine label and the 5 cents stamp grey with carmine label. A supply of 2, 3, 4, 6 and 15 cents stamps will be sent to the Colony towards the end of the current year."—*Colonial Office Journal.*

**Mexico.**—We have received the 1c. post card in reply form in the latest colour in which the single card was issued.

Post Card.

1c. × 1c., lilac.

**New Caledonia.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles one of the overprinted series of 1903 with double overprint.

1903. Double Overprint in Black and in Gold.  
10 centimes, No. 57.

**Newfoundland.**—We have received the 2c. value in an entirely new type, which we illustrate. Instead of King Edward there now appears a map of the Island. The stamps are made by the



American Bank Note Co., and are with the usual perforation. We understand that there will not be any alteration in design of the remaining values.

Perforated 12.

2 cents, rose-carmine.

**New Hebrides.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King

**NOUVELLES  
HÉBRIDES**

& Co., send us a supply of the stamps chronicled in September, and we illustrate the overprint.

**New South Wales.**—*Mekel's Weekly* chronicles the 1½d. Post Card, with face divided for correspondence.

Post Card.

Face Divided for Correspondence.

1½d., blue on cream.

The *Australian Philatelist* lists the current Tenpenny Stamp in a new variety of perforation.

Watermark Crown over A. Perforated 12.

10 pence, violet.

We take the following from the *Colonial Office Journal*:—There is one very interesting paragraph referring to the expectation that the purchases by stamp collectors will probably pay a large proportion of the cost of producing the proposed new issue. There is no doubt that this factor has been the direct cause of many new issues.

"The proposal of the Commonwealth of Australia to have an uniform issue of Australian stamps has not passed without a strong protest from New South Wales. The following extracts show the grounds of the objection and the reply. It will be seen that the new issue has not been decided on:—

'SYDNEY,

'27th November, 1907.

'SIR,

'I have the honour to state that I am advised that the Board recently appointed by the Commonwealth Government "to consider and report on the best methods to be adopted to ensure a suitable issue of postage stamps that will be available for immediate use during the bookkeeping period, and thereafter for use as an issue for the Commonwealth without distinction as to States" have reported in favour of (1) an uniform issue throughout the Commonwealth; (2) printing in one office; and (3) steel plates.

'Further, it has been announced in the press that Sir William Lyne has decided to have the postage stamps printed at one central office in Melbourne.

'In view of this announcement—and as it has not been contradicted it is assumed to be true—I wish, on behalf of the State of New South Wales, to protest strongly against such a proposal being adopted.

'Such a course will not be in the best interests economically of the Commonwealth, and its adoption will have the effect of ignoring the just claims of this State to consideration. Indeed, I make bold to say that the whole history of the proceedings in connexion with the appointment of this Committee evidences a want of consideration for this State.

'Now that the report has come to hand, which contains a proposal to use steel plate printing,

Mr. Gullick, the State Government Printer, points out that the modern Power Plate Press for the printing of postage stamps on the lines suggested by the Board has been in use in the Government Printing Office, Sydney, for the past nine years, and in no other office in Australia, and although a sum of £2,000 would supplement the plant of this State to an extent sufficient to enable it to turn out the entire postal issue of Australia, the Board has recommended the Commonwealth to enter into an expenditure which is probably under-estimated at £30,000.

'The effect upon this State will probably be to render useless expensive plant which has been in operation for some years past, to throw out of employment a large number of men, to increase the cost to the taxpayer generally, and cause the transfer of the work from a responsible officer, who has proved himself eminently fitted for these duties, to some other person whose qualifications cannot be higher, but will very probably be lower.

'Mr. W. Hull, the substitute for Mr. Bassett Hull, is of opinion that the purchases by stamp collectors will amount to a very large sum which will go largely to reduce the increased cost if the work was carried out at Melbourne. Other philatelists in this State, however, are of a different opinion, and state that Mr. Hull's figures are very largely over-estimated.

'For the reasons above mentioned, and in view of the fact that this State has in no way been consulted officially from first to last with regard to this matter, I would ask that the matter shall be re-opened, or at all events not finally determined until the views of this State and the capabilities of the Government Printing Office in Sydney are made known to your Government in detail.

'I have, &c.,

'(Sgd.) C. G. WADE.

'The Honorable the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, Melbourne.'

'MELBOURNE,

'7th February, 1908.

'Sir,

'In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 9th January, 1908, relative to your protest against any proposal to concentrate in Melbourne the printing of stamps for the various States of the Commonwealth, I have the honour, at the instance of my colleague, the Treasurer, to inform you that the report of the Stamp Printing Committee has not yet been considered by this Government, and that, even should it be decided to adopt the Steel Engraving process, it will be a considerable time—say two years—before the necessary designs would be approved, dies cut, etc. In the meantime, there is no intention of making any fresh departure so far as your State is concerned.

'I have, etc.,

'(Sgd.) ALFRED DEAKIN.

'The Honourable the Premier of New South Wales, Sydney.'

**New Zealand.**—We had fondly hoped that this colony had finally adopted a more or less permanent gauge of perforation, but to our sorrow we have to announce that more varieties have appeared, perforated 14 × 15.

Current Type and Watermark.

Perforated 14 × 15.

4d., green.                      1s., vermilion.  
6d., pink.

A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the 3d. Registration Envelope has now appeared with the words "REGISTRATION FEE" which appeared in the label above the star at the foot of the stamp, erased. The Editor also states that "the blue smudge inside the star on either side is also removed." This blue smudge, however, did not always appear in the former issue, it failing to print if the impression was a light one. We have specimens in which it is absent from the star at the right side, and also from the one at the head of stamp. In some instances, where the impression is heavy, there are apparently double stars, one within the other. In other specimens there are but the faintest traces. It is merely a matter of printing. There is no doubt that the electrotyper should have cut out these blotches, which exist not only in the stars, but also between the letters of the words "NEW ZEALAND."

Registration Envelope.

Without line "REGISTRATION FEE."

3 pence, blue.

Our publishers have found in their stock a specimen of the 3 shilling, violet, with the current watermark but perforated 11. At present it has only been catalogued perforated 14. This will be No. 428a in the catalogue.

Watermark Single-lined N Z and Star.

Perforated 11.

3 shillings, violet.

**Northern Nigeria.**—From the *Colonial Office Journal* we learn that this colony will adopt the new colour scheme, but that the design will remain the same.

**Nyassaland Protectorate.**—We understand that Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. have been officially informed that the entire stock on hand of the old British Central Africa stamps was destroyed immediately after the issue of the series bearing the new title for this territory.

**Orange River Colony.**—The *Colonial Office Journal* states that a supply of the 1s value has been despatched on multiple paper.

**Panama.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* lists the 2c. Post Card of 1907 surcharged with "Canal Zone" in black. We notice we have not chronicled the 1c. and 2c. Post Cards of 1907 without the overprint, and now do so.

Post Cards.

1907. Type of Adhesive.

1c., green and black.                      2c., red and black.

1908. Surcharged "Canal Zone," in black.

2c., red and black.

**Papua.**—We have received the 2½d. value in the new permanent type, perforated 12½, and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles it perforated 11. The same journal also lists the first issue with small "Papua" overprint vertically and also with double vertical overprint.

Small "Papua" Vertical Overprint.

2½ shillings, black and brown.

The same, but doubly printed.

2½ shillings, black and brown.

New Permanent Type.

2½d., ultramarine, perforated 11.

2½d., " " " 12½.

**Paraguay.**—The *Postage Stamp* reports the issue of the 2 pesos stamp in new colours.

Current Type, etc.

2 pesos, red and black.

*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles two of the lately issued provisionals with varieties of surcharge.

"Habilitado en" in two lines. Surcharge inverted.

5c. on 30c., blue.

"Habilitado en" in one line. Surcharge double.

5c. on 10c., reddish purple.

We have received a new 20c. provisional with surcharge of a similar type to the recent 5c.

"Habilitado en" in one line.

20c. on 30c., purple.

**Persia.**—We have received a number of new varieties in the stamps of this, philatelically, prolific country. Firstly we have No. 276, the 12 chahi of the square type-set issue, doubly printed, and the 3 chahi of the same issue with the "e" omitted from the word "Persanes." Next the 5c. on 10c. (No. 192) with surcharge inverted, and the same stamp with the surcharge the right way up, but in black instead of in violet. Then we have the 3 chahi mauve of 1899, with the Persian Arms overprinted in centre of each block of 4 stamps, and we have the 1, 3, 4 and 8 chahi with this overprint, bearing in addition the overprint "Provisoire 1319" of 1902. Finally we have some varieties of the Provisionals of 1903, which we enumerate below.

1901-2, Surcharged in black.

192a 5c. on 10c., No. 136.

Surcharge inverted.

194a 5c. on 10c., No. 136 in black.

Surcharged issue of 1899 with Persian Arms impressed in centre of each block of 4 stamps.

185a 3c., mauve.

Nos. 185 etc. with additional overprint

"Provisoire 1319."

213a 1c., grey

213c 4c., red.

213b 3c., mauve.

213a 8c., orange.

No. 273 with "Persans for "Persanes"

279a 3c., dark green.

No. 276, Doubly printed.

279b 12c., blue.

Red Surcharge inverted.

304a 4c., red.

Blue Surcharge inverted.

304b 3kr., blue.

Persian inscription under head in black instead of red.

304c 8c., green.

*Gibbons' Weekly* also gives some fresh varieties.

1904. Doubly Surcharged.

312a 6ch. on 10ch., brown.

1908. Parcel Post Stamps.

Overprinted "Colis Postaux" downwards.

3ch., deep green. 6ch., crimson.

**Portugal.**—"It is said that stamps bearing the portrait of King Manuel II. will be issued on the 1st January next."—*The Philatelic Record*.

**St. Pierre and Miquelon.**—The current 5c. stamp has appeared in a new shade.

Current Type, etc.

5c., yellow green.

**St. Vincent.**—The current five shilling stamp has appeared in a new variety.

Watermark Crown and CA. in Multiple.

Coated Paper.

5 shillings, green and blue.

In our September number we stated that a 6d. orange in the new type had been issued. We find that this is incorrect, as will be seen by the following paragraph:—

"St. Vincent will issue stamps of the values of 6d. and 1s. of the design already seen in the lower values. It is intended to continue to use King's Head stamps for the 2s. and 5s. values, but all the above four values will conform to the new colour scheme."—*Colonial Office Journal*.

**South Australia.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles the ten shilling value on Crown and A. paper.

Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us the 5d. value in the same watermark, but in a different perforation to that already catalogued.

Watermark Crown over A. Perforated 12.

10 shillings, green.

Perforated 12 × 11½.

5 pence, dull violet.

**Southern Nigeria.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles the 10s. value on coated paper.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Coated paper.

10 shillings, purple on yellow.

**Switzerland.**—The 50c. value in the new type, as noted in September, is to hand.

Mr. G. W. Bentley writes us from Neuchâtel stating that he has been informed at the post office that a 35c. stamp will be issued in the new design. He also sends us the 10c. Unpaid Letter Stamp, printed upon the granite paper with watermark of Federal Cross in multiple. Probably other values of this series are printed on this paper, and will make their appearance in due course.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.

Watermark Federal Cross in Multiple.

10c., olive-green and red.

The new 10c. Post Card has been issued in reply form.

Post Card. New Helvetia Type.

10c. × 10c., carmine on buff.

**Straits Settlements** will adopt the new colour scheme for all values except the 3 cents stamp. New plates are in hand for the \$25 and \$100 values. These stamps will be of large size, and will show the King's head, printed from the new large key-plate. The colours of these two values have not yet been decided on.—*Colonial Office Journal*.

"**Trinidad** has decided to complete the adoption of the new colour scheme by using the colours appropriated to the 4d., 6d. and 1s. values."—*Colonial Office Journal*.

(With regard to the above statement we publish on another page a list of the colours appropriated for the different denominations of postage stamps.)

**Tunis.**—Our correspondent in Tunis informs us that the issue, in 1906, of the latest series of stamps has resulted in an accumulation of the 1, 2 and 5 franc stamps of the previous issue for which the postal authorities find a slow sale. In

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order to get rid of these it has been decided to surcharge them with lower denominations.

The 15c. Envelope and Letter Card have also been similarly treated. We illustrate the type of surcharge.

Issues of 1902. Surcharged.

Adhesives.

10c. on 15c., grey, in red. 40c. on 2f., violet, in blue.  
35c. on 1f., olive, " 75c. on 5f., " "

Envelopes.

10c. on 15c., blue.

Letter Cards.

10c. on 15c., grey.

**Turkey.**—We have lately received some consignments of stamps from this country, including the stamps with overprint for use in prepaying printed matter. The overprint is in blue on the 5 and 20 paras, and in carmine on the 10 paras, and 1 and 2 piastres. We notice that the 5 paras is perforated 13½ × 12, and the 2 piastre is perforated 13½. In the list of perforations given in April for the ordinary issue, these two values were perforated 13½ and 12 respectively. No doubt most values, with or without the overprint, exist in the various varieties of perforation.

**Uruguay.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* announces the issue of a commemorative series to celebrate the Declaration of Uruguayan Independence and the opening of the Municipal Electric Light Works. It seems rather a mix up. This sort of thing might go on for ever. We suggest that next year they have another issue to commemorate the installation of an additional generator, owing to the increased demand for current, coupled with the anniversary of some political assassination of several decades back. It does not matter whether it happened exactly 50 years ago or 25 even. Anything will do.

Commemorative Issue.

Rouletted. Centre in black

1c., carmine.  
2c., green.

5c., orange.

## Societies.

### LIVERPOOL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the above society took place at the Hotel St. George on Monday evening last, Mr. Allender, one of the vice-presidents, in the chair, and there were over thirty members and friends present. Stamps of India and the German Empire were shown, including the superb specialised exhibit of Mr. W. Rockcliff, which is probably the finest collection of Indian stamps in the district. An excellent paper on the stamps of India was delivered by Mr. J. G. Cuthberston, who entered very fully into the various issues, and provided much interesting and valuable information in regard to both the ordinary and the "service" stamps of the country.—*Liverpool Post*, 14/10/08.

### JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The Junior Philatelic Society has taken unto itself a new meeting-place. Since Exeter Hall was closed the Society was not altogether satisfied with the new quarters selected; so a change has been made, and one which should prove extremely popular with all members. The new meeting-place is quite palatial—literally so—for it is the room believed to have been used by Henry, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of King James I. The room is full of historic associations, and enjoys the possession of a unique enriched Jacobean ceiling, oak panelling, antique bay windows overhanging Fleet Street, and the façade has been restored to the original condition in which it appeared to the denizens of Fleet Street in 1612. The address of the new meeting-place is 17, Fleet Street, and its precise position may be noted by its being immediately opposite the Fleet Street end of Chancery Lane, and extending over the Inner Temple Gateway. Its ancient exterior is readily noticeable to the passer-by. The opening meeting of the new season was held here on Saturday, October 3, and subsequent meetings on the first and third Saturdays in each month from October to May. Visitors are always welcome at J.P.S. meetings, and any collectors who are visiting London at the time of a meeting should not fail to look in on this up-to-date Society in its old-world meeting-place.

### JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY, MANCHESTER BRANCH.

President: Mr. I. J. Bernstein.

Secretary: Mr. John S. Higgins, junr., 7, Green Street.

At the meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society on Saturday, October 1st, Dr. Floyd gave a very instructive paper on the printing of stamps. He showed lithographic stones, copper plates, etc., as used in the various processes of printing, and described very fully the nine or ten methods of production, illustrating his remarks with a display of stamps printed by the various methods, viz.: The type-written as used in the

first issue of Uganda; type-set, where ordinary printer's type is employed, as in the early British Guiana and New Zealand railway newspaper stamps; the photographic (the Baden-Powell stamps of Mafeking, were produced by this process during the siege); the embossed as used in Great Britain in 1847; the engraved on copper plate (which produced one of the rarest stamps in the world, the Post Office, Mauritius); the lithographed, as employed in printing some of the stamps of Venezuela and Indian States; the line-engraved (the first postage stamp ever issued, 1d. black, 1840, was produced by this process); the surface printed as used for the stamps of Great Britain and the Colonies, and the electrotype, illustrated in the so-called wood blocks of the Cape of Good Hope.—*City News*, Manchester, 10/10/08.

We are informed that the Junior Philatelic Society has "dissolved" the Manchester Branch. The reasons for this drastic step are not at present clear, but there seems to have been some friction in regard to the management of the forthcoming Manchester Exhibition.

### SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The opening meeting of the session was held last evening in the rooms of this Society at the King's Head Hotel, the President (Mr. F. Atkin) in the chair.

The report and balance sheet for the past session, showing the Society to be in a flourishing condition, were read and adopted. An interesting programme for the present session was drawn up. It included various exhibitions of stamps, and discussions and papers on matters pertaining to philately.

The following officers were elected:—Hon. Presidents, Mr. Charles Clifford and Councillor Kelly; President, Mr. W. C. Fox; Vice-President, Mr. C. M. Mays; Secretary, Mr. H. E. Standfield; Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Chapman; Librarian, Mr. J. F. Peace; Exchange Secretary, Mr. R. Sneath; Committee, Messrs. F. Atkin, J. E. Bartlett, and G. H. Hunt.—*Sheffield Independent*, 22/10/08.

Many collectors find a difficulty in procuring that which fulfils their idea of an ideal Stamp Mount. Our publishers inform us that their "A 1" Quality is everything that can be desired. They peel easily and yet adhere sufficiently. They are coated with pure gum Arabic, have absolutely no deleterious effect upon the stamps to which they are affixed, and the gum is tasteless. They also inform us that the licking of this pure gum is extremely beneficial to the operator, and that in several instances members of their staff have distinctly gained in weight after a prolonged course of this kind, and, as Mr. Weller says, have "swelled wisely." Moral: All thin people should use the "A 1" Stamp Mounts.

## Chronicles of the Upper Sludgeley Philatelic Club.

### I.

We had quite a lot of philatelists in Upper Sludgeley, so followed the lead of London, Birmingham and Manchester, and started a club of our own. There was Sargeaunte, who spelt his name with all the vowels he could squeeze in, and three or four others, and we wrote polite little notes to one or two outsiders (honorary members are always useful). Tancred promised to help later on, and I am not sure that Cornelius did **not** promise a paper on postage dues, but the great Angus shook his hoary head and swore by the beards of gone McTavishes that he'd "hae nowt to do wi' it." Still, we thought it would do all right, so a preliminary meeting was called, and a member called *Quis Separabit*, who used to write for the *P.J.I.*, took the chair. There were four persons and a baby present—they were enrolled.

The first thing we did was to decide to have a journal of our own, as we didn't think that any of the existing journals were good enough. Sargeaunte said we could make it pay by the advertisements alone—everyone would advertise and it would pay hand over fist. I was elected editor and started beating round for copy at once. It was decided to call the journal the *Philatelic Trumpet and Timbrological Tom-Tom*, and the chairman said he hoped to hear the *Tom-Tom's* clarion note ringing down the ages clear as a bell (I may mention that he is Irish): he also remarked later in the evening that whenever we were skating over thin ice we must be careful not to put our foot in it, and that if we hit the right nail on the head we need never be afraid of getting up a tree.

About six months after the first meeting I had material enough for the first number, but curiously enough no printer would take it on as our funds amounted to 9s. 3d. only (the baby having been admitted at half-price); it was a pity, as there is no doubt that that number would have been the best ever seen of any philatelic paper. I remember the "contents" as well as if it were yesterday.

1. Editorial Notes.
2. Stray Jottings on the 1d. Black English.
3. Inaugural Meeting of the Upper Sludgeley Philatelic Club.
4. Ourselves, by Ourselves.
5. Humours of Philately.
6. Extracts.
7. Correspondence.

I had not received it all, but some of the correspondence had arrived, and I had started 1 and 2, and No. 6 was quite good.

A special meeting was called to discuss the situation, the result of which forms the next "Chronicle."

## Topicalities.

It is only to-day, half-way between Lisbon and Gibraltar, that I have seen the programme of the German Convention of last August. There are several points which amused me somewhat in the intervals of sea-sickness. I liked muchly the idea of "Should schoolboys collect stamps?" and the "promenade through the castle grounds," and "general beer" in the evening—methinks that much beer would be required. The tickets appear to have been ten marks, and they must have been cheap at the price. The following is a suggested programme:—

- 10.30 A paper entitled "Should the kitchen-maid specialise Uganda?"
- 10.45—11 Beer.
- 11.5 Critics on the paper.
- 11.30 More beer.
- 12.0 A paper entitled "Our greengrocer on the garland of philatelic poetry."
- 12.15 More beer.
- 12.30 A paper entitled "Philatelic reflections on the top of a 'bus.'"
- 12.45 Beer.
- 1.0 More beer.
- 1.15 More beer.
- 1.30 A walk on the tiles.
- 1.40 Light refreshment and more beer.
- 1.50 A paper entitled "Why my butler became a collector."
- 2—9 Beer.
- 9.30 More beer.
- 10.0 Display of Guadeloupe, 1903, by the Society.
- 10.30—1 Much more beer.

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A man was recently run in for being drunk, and he was made to walk along a board, say "Mixed biscuits," and touch his toes without bending his knees. He did it, and yet was fined. Presumably the magistrate considered that a person who did such silly things because a policeman told him to do so *must* be drunk. I see that there is a new Greek Philatelic Journal called *Grammatosylllektes*. Now that would be a good word to make a man say twenty times to see if he had been imbibing. I offer this to the London police free of all charge.

\* \* \*

The idea of the National Philatelic Society has exercised quite a lot of minds recently. One of the aims is, I believe, the amalgamation of some of the existing societies; but then what a lovely vision we may conjure up of the Hon. Secretary of one society being willing to "hand over" to ditto ditto of another less famed society. I think a much more desirable aim is the lightening of philately—there is too much "stodge" at present. Collectors are too serious—the entertainments even are serious—serious speeches, serious displays tend to depress to a great extent. Let us have variety. For instance, I suggest the following for the I.P.U. programme for the coming session:—

- Oct. Smoking concert.
- Nov. Spanish evening—Gymnastic display by the committee.

(Mr.— has promised to *loop* the *loops*, and the McT. will do a Highland *reel*.)

Dec. Essex Hall to be turned into a swimming bath, and members are requested to emulate Capt. Webb and swim from the entrance to the meeting-room. A tug will provide refreshments on the way.

Jan. Beanfeast and bun-fight at the house of the librarian.

Feb. Skittle gymkhana at East Putney.

March. The President and Vice-Presidents to give birthday cake to the other members.

This would "bring us together" and impart the human element to the Society, and if Mr. Fulcher gave Japanese dolls to the children of the members of the committee at the general meeting it would be a most popular innovation.

♦ ♦ ♦

Curiously enough, Cornelius Wrinkle, in the July *Postage Stamp*, is on the same lay; he thinks that speculation in Papuans and Caymans is a respite from the more serious aspects of the game, and quotes "All work and no play makes the philatelist a dull boy." That is so, oh worthy Cornelius. Cannot you and I and friend McTavish do something? Would not a paper by you on Guatemala fiscals enliven matters a bit? It would certainly be novel; while a nice little note by me on Japanese perforations, with comments by Angus, should go down well. Well, who'll begin?

♦ ♦ ♦

## Reports of Philatelic Societies.

### The Martian Collectors' Club.

NOTE.—As everyone knows it is the plant life which "runs the show" in Mars. There is only one state and no wars, merely an occasional gentle bickering between a soulful turnip and a sneerful watercress.

The first meeting of the session was held in the cucumber room of the Royal Pumpkin Hotel at 7.30 Martian time. The Hon. Mr. Oakley Leaf occupied the chair, the following members were present: Miss Rose Oleander, Messrs. Broom, Oates, Hedges, Wroot, Bean, and the Hon. Secretary—the Rev. Ananias Pineapple.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Chairman then called upon Mr. Bean to read a paper on "The first issue of the reign of Parsnip XIX of the 11th Dynasty." Mr. Bean, the Treasurer of the Schiaparelli Canal Co., gave a display of his fine collection, including proofs on elephant hide (They grow elephants and serve 'em with cream at afternoon teas in Mars.—Ed.), and apologised for the absence of the provisional issue printed on the roof of a rhinoceros; he thought they were much under-priced in the catalogues.

Mr. Broom, in a felicitous little speech, proposed a vote of thanks to the reader of the paper. He pointed out that as Treasurer of the Schiaparelli Canal Co. he could appropriate stamps at all times. He hoped that Mr. Bean would soon obtain the rhinoceros issue and would read another paper; he hoped it would be printed in the official organ.

Mr. Bean having suitably replied, a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman brought a most successful evening to a close. After the meeting Mr. Wroot, the honorary auctioneer, disposed of a few lots, the property of a late member over whose grave the little chimpanzees were just bursting into leaf.

The next meeting will be held at Parsley Crawl (they don't walk in Mars) at 7.15, when Miss Rose Oleander will read a paper in blank verse entitled "Why my precious Pa became a collector."

## Notes and Extracts.

**THE LEINSTER COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS IN THE SCIENCE AND ART MUSEUM, DUBLIN.**—The Leinster Collection of Postage Stamps has just received some important additions in the presentation by the Government of Spain of a collection numbering nearly five hundred pieces of the recent issues of the stamps of Spain and Spanish Colonies; and, secondly, in the presentation of Mr. William Thompson, of Bishop Auckland, of the original steel plate from which the early issues of the 6d. stamps of Antigua, and the copper plate from which the first issue (all values) of the stamps of Dominica were printed.

On 31st November, 1890, the stamps of Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher, and the Virgin Islands were superseded by a general issue under the title of the Leeward Islands, and soon afterwards the Government sold off the remainders of the separate issues, which were purchased by Mr. Thompson. Together with the stamps he also got the two above-mentioned plates, and although they were defaced by cutting diagonal lines across each stamp, he was required to enter into a bond that they should never again be used for printing. . . . The steel plate of the 6d. Antigua measures about thirteen inches square, and contains 10 horizontal rows of twelve stamps. There is no plate number on it. It was produced and printed from by Messrs. Perkins Bacon on unwatermarked paper in 1862, and a second printing was made by the same firm in 1863 on paper watermarked with the well-known small six-rayed star. The contract for the printing of the stamps was then given to Messrs. De la Rue & Co., and an issue took place in 1873 on paper watermarked Crown and CC., and another in 1885 on paper watermarked Crown and CA. Specimens of most of these printings are arranged round the plate in the frame which contains it.

The plate of Dominica measures about 12 by 6½ inches. It has the plate number "1" over each second end stamp in the top, and under the corresponding stamp in the bottom row. The value label is blank, thus permitting it to be printed from in different colours, the values being subsequently printed from a second set of plates. The copper plate was engraved by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., and the stamps were produced by surface printing. A block of four proof impressions in black, taken prior to the defacement of the plate and showing the blank label, is exhibited beside the plate.—*The London Philatelist*.

**AUSTRIA.**—Several values of the Austrian Jubilee issue show errors. On some stamps of the 25 heller value the inscription "FRANCISCUS" reads "FRANCISCUS"; the 73rd and 93rd stamps on the sheets of the 5 heller value read "ERANCISCUS." The 1 heller stamp appears now printed on pure white instead of on yellowish paper. Austria intends to follow the lead of other countries and to issue small books of stamps. Each booklet will contain eighteen stamps of 5 heller in three sheets, and six stamps of 10 heller in one sheet. The price will be 1 krone 52 heller, the 2 heller being for the cover, on which is to be printed the Austrian Eagle.—*The Philatelic Record*.

**SARAWAK.**—Two correspondents have asked for particulars as to the position on the sheet of the variety of the 2c. lilac on lilac, Sarawak stamp of 1875, with stop between the words of value. Although this variety is not catalogued it is just as interesting as the similar error listed in connection with the 3c. of 1871, and is also very much rarer. It only occurs on the sheets of the second printing of the 2c., and will be found on the 5th stamp in the second row from the top.—*West End Philatelist*.

**INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, AMSTERDAM, 1909.**—The Netherlands Philatelic Society, which celebrates its 25 years' jubilee in May, 1909, has resolved to commemorate the event by organising an International Philatelic Exhibition to be held next year in Amsterdam. The office of the Exhibition Committee is Waroesstraat 193, Amsterdam.

♦ ♦ ♦

**MINOR VARIETIES.**—The vexed question of the minor variety and what shall we do with it, is always with us, and probably always will be. It is even a disputed point, in some cases, what is a minor variety and what is a major. Incidentally, I may remark that I have never yet met with any one who collects majors, there seems to be no demand for them, but perhaps this is irrelevant. The question at the present day is not as to the existence of minor varieties, of that there is no possible doubt, neither is it altogether a question of collectability. Anything that exists is collectable, and besides collectors are free, if they only knew it, to collect what they please, regardless of catalogues. The real question is, are all these minor varieties to be catalogued or not, and if not all, which are to be admitted and which excluded? There are advocates on both sides, and there are good arguments for both sides. Some people say that a catalogue should be as comprehensive as possible, should include everything, and collectors should be left to choose for themselves what they will take and what they will leave; others maintain that a catalogue should give some guidance to collectors and enable them to discriminate between the important varieties and those of less importance, leaving the latter to the specialist, who requires no catalogue, or can make one for himself.

I confess that I see excellent reasons for agreeing with both and for disagreeing with both. A catalogue, a dealer's catalogue (no others are talked of nowadays), is in the first place a list of what the publisher has or may have for sale, and as a matter of business it is to his interest to make it as comprehensive as possible, seeing that so many collectors collect by the catalogue, and accept what is in it and reject what is not. Such a catalogue should, of course, be consistent in its comprehensiveness, which as a rule is not the case. On the other hand, there is a great deal to be said in favour of making the dealer's catalogue a guide to the general collector, and leaving the specialist to the stock books, where he may sometimes pick up bargains! But will the majority of collectors be pleased with this? I very much doubt it. The inclusion of minor varieties is not by any means solely due to the greed of the dealer, who wants to sell as many stamps as possible. There are collectors who are anxious to see in the catalogue every minor variety that they possess, especially if they happen to have a duplicate or two of it—curious, but perhaps not entirely unnatural, for it is wonderful what a difference inclusion in a catalogue makes in the market value of a minor variety.—*MAJOR EVANS in Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*.



**Morocco.**

By George B. Duerst.

Reprinted from THE PHILATELIC RECORD, by special permission.

(Continued from Page 150.)

The following is the official notice posted up at the British Postal Agency at Fez, regarding this service:—



“ NOTICE.

“ MAILS FOR MEQUINEZ.

“ Correspondence for Mequinez may now be sent through the British Postal Agencies in Morocco, it having been arranged that such correspondence will be transmitted between Fez and Mequinez by a private bi-weekly courier service, which is timed to meet the arriving and departing bi-weekly British Service between Fez and Tangier.

“ It is to be clearly understood, however, that no liability is incurred by the British Post Office for the transmission of letters, etc., between Fez and Mequinez, the correspondence being forwarded and received for account and risk of senders.

“ A charge of 5 centimes per half-ounce letter, and sample and book packets at 5 cts. each two ounces, is made by the above private service on delivery of the correspondence at Mequinez, or on its despatch therefrom; or the extra postage may be prepaid in the special stamps of the Fez-Mequinez Service, which are obtainable at any British Postal Agency in Morocco.

“ J. M. MACLEOD,  
“ British Postal Agent.

“ British Postal Agency  
“ FEZ (Morocco).  
“ 17th March, 1898.”  
“ Abrines, Printer, Tangier.”

Special Unpaid Letter Stamps were also issued for this service.

February, 1898.

Small shield with value in figures and letters printed in a second colour and surrounded by branches in the centre, above which “ CHIFFRE,” and below which “ TAXE ” in two scrolls, the whole in a double upright rectangle; at the top, “ POSTES ”; and at the bottom, “ A PERCEVOIR ”; in the upper corners, “ F ” and “ M,” meaning Fez and Mequinez; in the lower corners, figures of value in the second colour; and at both sides, Arabic inscriptions. Printed in two colours on various papers. Perf. 11½.

(a.) On white paper.

| Value      | Colour         | Value      | Colour |
|------------|----------------|------------|--------|
| 5 centimes | light blue.    | green.     |        |
| 10         | pale green.    | rose.      |        |
| 20         | rose.          | bistre.    |        |
| 30         | bistre.        | violet.    |        |
| 40         | violet.        | brown.     |        |
| 50         | brown.         | lilac.     |        |
| 60         | lilac.         | red-brown. |        |
| 1 franc    | reddish brown. | blue.      |        |

(b.) On yellowish paper.

| Value      | Colour        | Value      | Colour |
|------------|---------------|------------|--------|
| 5 centimes | light blue.   | green.     |        |
| 10         | pale green.   | rose.      |        |
| 20         | rose.         | bistre.    |        |
| 30         | bistre.       | violet.    |        |
| 40         | violet.       | brown.     |        |
| 50         | brown.        | lilac.     |        |
| 60         | lilac.        | red-brown. |        |
| 1 franc    | reddish brown | blue.      |        |

LINE IX. TANGIER AND TETUAN.

The distance is about 40 miles.

1897.

Lion sleeping in the shadow of a palm, over which there is a scroll with the inscription “ CORREOS ”; below, the value in figures and letters. Printed in colours on thick white wove paper. Perf. 11½.

|            |     |     |            |
|------------|-----|-----|------------|
| 5 centimos | ... | ... | pale green |
| 10         | ..  | ..  | red.       |
| 15         | ..  | ..  | grey.      |
| 20         | ..  | ..  | pale blue. |
| 25         | ..  | ..  | violet.    |

Imperforate vertically.

10 centimos ... .. red.

Evidently this private service was launched under Spanish auspices.

Tangier is situated on the Atlantic, while Tetuan is on the Mediterranean. This service would obviate sending mails by water through the Straits of Gibraltar.

(To be continued).

**Correspondence.**

BARBADOS, 6th October, 1908.

MESSRS. BRIGHT & SON,  
LONDON.

DEAR SIRS,—In your *Philatelic Adviser* of 25th August last, under the heading “ Notes and Extracts,” reference is made of a specimen copy of a Trinidad 6d. stamp surcharged with a large 3 in black, and to be seen in the Museum’s collection, for which an explanation is asked. To the best of my knowledge the stamp referred to must be the 5d. (not 6d.) so surcharged, which was sent out in 1901-2 but immediately withdrawn. Some copies got out, one of which I have. I should be glad to know if your correspondent is not mistaken, and whether it is not the 5d. he has so described.

Yours faithfully,  
JOSHUA BAËZA.

# This Month's Great Bargains!

|  |      |
|--|------|
| <b>B. S. Africa</b> , 1891-3, £2, £5, £10, bankmarked ...                          | 12/- |
| <b>Antigua</b> , 1862, no wmk., 6d. mint, block of 12 ...                          | £20  |
| " CC. 14, 1d., 4d. and 6d., used, the 3 only                                       | 5/-  |
| <b>Barbados</b> , 1852, 1d., imperf., fine used ...                                | 2/-  |
| " 1850-1, 1d., blue, rough perf., mint block of 9                                  | 21/- |
| " 1873, 3d., claret, mint ...  | 20/- |
| " CC. 12½, 6d., orange, mint ...   | £4   |
| " CC. 14, 3d., 4d., 6d. and 1/-, mint set of 4...                                  | 25/- |
| <b>British Guiana</b> , 1867-8, perf. 10, 6, 8, 12, 24 and 48c., used set ...      | 15/- |
| <b>Cape of Good Hope</b> , 1855, triangular, 1d., 4d., 6d. and 1/-, used set ...   | 30/- |
| " CC. 5/-, orange ...  | 4/-  |
| <b>Ceylon</b> , 1872, CC., 32c., 64c. and 96c., the 3 used ...                     | 10/- |
| " surcharged in words, 10c. on 24c., purple-brown ...                              | 2/-  |
| <b>Dominica</b> , Halfpenny on ½ of 1d., surch. in black, used block of 4 ...      | 27/6 |
| <b>Gambia</b> , 1880, CC., 3d., 4d. and 6d., used, the set of 3                    | 15/- |
| <b>Grenada</b> , 1871-81, 2½d., 4d. and 1/-, set of 3, fine used                   | 10/- |
| <b>Hong Kong</b> , 1880-1, 48c., brown, mint ...                                   | 17/6 |
| " 1876-80, 5 on 18c., 10 on 16c., 10 on 24c., 16 on 18c., 28 on 30c., set of 5 ... | 17/6 |
| <b>Scinde</b> , ½a., 1850, very rare, only ...                                     | 7/6  |
| <b>Schleswig-Holstein</b> , 1850, 1 and 2sch., unused, the pair ...                | 40/- |
| <b>India</b> , Small Service, ¼r. and 2a., used, wmkd. ...                         | 6/-  |
| " " 3 pies, used ...   | 16/- |
| " " 4a. of 1866, wmkd., used ...   | 20/- |
| <b>Ionian Is.</b> , complete set of 3, unused ...                                  | 8/6  |
| <b>British Levant</b> , 1885, 40p. on 2½, 80p. on 5d., both mint ...               | 5/-  |
| <b>Mauritius</b> , 1859-61, 6d., purple-black, mint ...                            | 2/-  |
| " 1885-91, 2c. on 38c., type I., used ...  | 3/-  |
| <b>Natal</b> , 1873, 1/-, brown-violet, surcharged "Postage," used ...             | 5/-  |
| " 1874-8, CC., 3d., blue, fine used copy ...                                       | 3/-  |
| " 1877, ½ on 1d., rose, 2 types, mint ...  | 10/- |
| " " ½ on 1d., 1d. on 6d., violet, 1d. on 6d., rose, mint set ...                   | 17/6 |
| " CA., ¼d., blue-green, used ...   | 5/6  |
| <b>N. S. Wales</b> , 1860-82, 5/-, violet, perf. 10, mint ...                      | 40/- |
| " " 5/-, " fine used ...   | 3/-  |
| " " 5/-, " pf. 10 x 12, " ...  | 10/- |
| " 1890, 5/-, perf. 10 ...  | 5/-  |
| <b>Antioqua</b> , 1873, 10c., lilac, unused ...                                    | 15/- |
| <b>Brunswick</b> , 1856-7, ½s., black, " ...                                       | 7/6  |
| <b>Chile</b> , used in Peru, 1882-3, 1c., slate ...                                | 15/- |
| " " " 2c., orange ...  | 20/- |
| " " " 10c., blue ...   | 3/-  |
| " " " 20c., green ...  | 3/6  |
| " " " 2c., rose ...  | 5/-  |
| <b>Egypt</b> , 1866, 5, 10, 20 paras, 2pi., unused set ...                         | 15/- |
| <b>French Colonies</b> , 1871, 5c., green, mint ...                                | 8/-  |
| " " 80c., carmine ...  | 12/- |
| " " 1877, 10c., green, mint pair ...   | 8/-  |
| " " 15c., grey, mint ...   | 10/- |
| <b>Thurn and Taxis</b> , Southern District, 9kr., black on yellow, mint ...        | 35/- |
| <b>Modena</b> , 1859, 5c. green, used block of 4 ...                               | 30/- |
| <b>Roumania</b> , 1858, 40 paras on bluish, unused ...                             | 12/6 |
| <b>Naples</b> , 20 grano, lake, used ...   | 7/-  |
| <b>Parma</b> , 1858, 15, 25, 40c., unused set ...                                  | 4/-  |
| <b>Persia</b> , 1882, 50s., grey, used ...   | 3/-  |
| <b>Poland</b> , 10 kop., unused ...  | 7/6  |
| <b>Portugese Indies</b> , 1871, 1st issue, 10, 40, 100 and 200 reis, mint set ...  | £6   |
| " 1872, 600 reis, violet, unused ...   | 12/6 |
| <b>Roman States</b> , 50 baj., blue, mint ...                                      | 20/- |
| " 1 scudo, red ...   | 8/6  |
| <b>Schleswig-Holstein</b> , 1865, ½, 1½, 1½, 2 and 4sch., unused set ...           | 14/6 |
| " 1864, Schleswig, ½, 1½, 1½, 2, 4, and 4sch., unused set ...                      | 10/- |
| " 1864, sm. lettering, 1½ blue, unused ...   | 5/-  |
| <b>Servia</b> , 1st issue, 1866, perf. 12, 10, 20, 40p., unused set ...            | £6   |
| " 1868, 1 and 2 paras, imperf., unused ...   | 6/6  |
| <b>U. S. A.</b> , Providence, 10c., black, unused ...                              | 60/- |
| " 1861, 90c., blue, fine used ...  | 4/6  |
| " 1887, 90c., violet ...   | 1/9  |
| <b>Gt. Britain</b> , ½d., plate 9, good copies ...                                 | 4/6  |
| " large Cr., perf. 16, 2d., blue, fine copy ...                                    | 8/-  |
| " 2½d., lilac-rose, plate Nos. complete, all picked, v fine ...                    | 20/- |
| " 2½d., blue ...   | 2/6  |
| " 4d., sage-green, plates 15 and 16, good copies, the pair ...                     | 5/-  |
| " 4d., brown, Garter wmk., fine used ...   | 8/-  |
| " 1847, embossed, 6d., 10d. and 1/-, fine set of 3                                 | 12/- |
| " 6d., plate Nos. 11 to 18, set of 9, very fine ...                                | 8/6  |
| " 9d., green, 1883, good copies ...  | 5/-  |
| " 1/-, salmon, plate 13 Spray, 13, and 14 Crown, set of 3, very fine ...           | 13/6 |
| " 1867-9, 9d., 10d., 1/- and 2/-, good copies, set of 4 ...                        | 12/6 |
| " £1, purple-brown, wmk. 3 Crowns, good copy ...                                   | 18/- |
| " £1, green, Queen, very fine ...  | 6/-  |
| " Govt. Parcels, 1883-6, 1½d., 6d., 9d., 1/-, used set ...                         | 20/- |
| " Govt. Parcels, 1888-97, 4½d., used, from ...                                     | 2/6  |
| " I.R., 1882, 2½d., lilac, good copy ...   | 20/- |
| " " 1888, 1/-, green ...   | 3/6  |
| <b>N. S. Wales</b> , 1851-2, 1d., 2d. and 3d., Laureated, used set of 3 ...        | 7/-  |
| " 1854-6, imperf., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 6d., 1/-, fine set of 6 ...                 | 22/- |
| <b>New Zealand</b> , 1862-3, impf., Star, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 6d., 1/- ...         | 20/- |
| " 1863-6, Star, perf., 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 6, 6, 1/-, set of 11 ...            | 22/6 |
| " 1872, Star, 1, 2 and 6, set of 3 ...   | 4/-  |
| " 1878, 2/- and 5/-, good used copies, the pair ...                                | 10/- |
| " Officials, ½ to 1/-, used set ...  | 10/- |
| <b>Oil Rivers</b> , on G.B., 1/- mint (block of 4, 20) ...                         | 5/-  |
| <b>Queensland</b> , 1868-9, 4d., yellow, 2 good shades ...                         | 8/-  |
| <b>St. Vincent</b> , 1862-9, 1/-, slate, view ...                                  | 18/- |
| " " 1/-, indigo, " ...   | 11/6 |
| " " 1/-, brown, " ...  | 15/- |
| " 1871-80, 1/-, vermilion ...  | 8/-  |
| <b>Sarawak</b> , 1869, 1st issue, 3c., unused ...                                  | 2/6  |
| <b>Sierra Leone</b> , 1872, CC. 12½, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 1/-, used set ...         | 25/- |
| " 1876-7, CC. 14, ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 1/-, used set ...                 | 9/-  |
| <b>Straits Settlements</b> , 1st issue, 8c., used ...                              | 4/-  |
| " " 24c., " ...  | 5/-  |
| " 1868-72, CC., 2, 4, 8, 12, 24, 32, 96c., mint set ...                            | 32/6 |
| <b>Tasmania</b> , 1858, imperf., 1, 2, 4, 6, 1/-, fine used set ...                | 7/6  |
| " 1864, perf. 11½, 12, 2d., yellow-green, used ...                                 | 12/6 |
| <b>Queensland</b> , 1st issue, imperf., 6d., green, very fine ...                  | 70/- |
| <b>Victoria</b> , 1856, 1d., green, used ...                                       | 6/-  |
| " 1862, 6d., black, " ...  | 12/- |
| " 1854-8, 1/-, blue, imperf., used ...   | 5/-  |
| " 1861-6, 3d., claret, used ...  | 12/6 |
| " 1868-70, 5/-, blue and red ...   | 4/-  |
| " 1876, 8d. on 9d., used ...   | 7/-  |
| " 1881, 1/- and 2/-, used, fine pair ...   | 4/6  |
| " 1885, "Stamp Duty," 1/- and 2/-, used, the pair ...                              | 18/6 |

Want Lists well filled. Selections of all kinds sent on approval to all parts of the Globe.

**BRIGHT & SON, 164, Strand, London, W.C.**

# APPROVAL SHEET DEPARTMENT.

We have lately considerably enlarged and re-organised this Department, and although we are sending out an enormous number of Sets and Sheets every week, we are now able to cope with all demands.

Many thousands of varieties of Postage Stamps now appear in this section. **No rubbish**, such as German Locals, Japanese Telegraphs, etc., are included, such as are often found on the sheets of other firms, nor any Fiscals other than those which have been or can be used for postage.

The gross Prices are very low, and are subject to 25 % discount,

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A Bonus is given on cash remittance of 2/- or more.

SPECIAL OFFER TO READERS OF THIS JOURNAL.

— COMPLETE SET OF —

## 5 HANDSOME CHUNKING FREE

2, 4, 8, 16 and 24 Candarins.

This beautiful Set of 5 **CHUNKING Given Free** to all our readers purchasing **PACKET No. 608**, which contains 70 different Foreign and Colonial Stamps, including 3 scarce **Servia, 15 paras 1898 issue**, and 2 of the 1901-3 issue; **Guatemala, bird, unused**; **Rare old Philippines, 1880, 20c.** (this Stamp alone is worth 6d.); **Argentine, 1890, Telegraph, used postally (cat. 6d.)**; **Octagonal Thessaly, Austria, 1904, 35 heller, green, a scarce value**; **British South Africa Co.**; Set of 3 **Newfoundland, Royal Issue, Dutch Indies, 50c. obsolete**; **Rare old Imperf. France, 1852, 40c.**; **Old German, 2 mks.**; **Orange Free State 1/- orange, 1st issue**; **Roumania Unpaid, 10 and 30 bani**; **Spain, 1879, 1 peseta, a good little stamp**; **Persia, new issue on green paper, 9ch.**; **Rare Unused Venezula** (this Stamp alone is cat. at 20/-), and many other good Stamps.

Only one packet to each applicant.

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**FIVE GRAND CHUNKING GIVEN AWAY WITH THIS PACKET.**

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FOR THE PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE OF  
**COLLECTORS' DUPLICATES.**

We are open to purchase any Stamps of which we may be short of, requiring to make up Sets, etc., at **HALF OUR CATALOGUE PRICES**, providing the following rules are observed :

- 1.—All Stamps must be mounted on sheets, etc., the Stamps of each Country to be together, in alphabetical order and grouped in Continents.
- 2.—Above each Stamp our **current Catalogue number and the Catalogue price** must be marked. No other marks should be made.
- 3.—All Stamps must be in good condition, and if unused, with gum, unless issued otherwise. Copies without gum, but otherwise fine, may be purchased if marked at a lower rate. Current or lately current unused Stamps are accepted at face value. **It is waste of time to send defective or dirty specimens.**
- 4.—Only Stamps catalogued above 1d. to be sent.
- 5.—Not less than 12 Stamps should be sent at one time.
- 6.—Postage for return, and registration if necessary, must accompany the selection, or same will be deducted from remittance.

N.B.—All selections will be returned as soon as examined, together with remittance for Stamps retained, and, if possible, within one week of receipt. *Strict attention to above rules will increase purchases.*

We do not bind ourselves to take any or all that are sent, but a fair selection will generally result in sales. *Better Sales will result from a selection containing a fair assortment of a few countries, rather than a few specimens from many countries.*

As in many cases Collectors will prefer to purchase other Stamps from us so as to increase their collections rather than receive cash for their duplicates, we are prepared in these cases to credit them with an increase of 10 per cent. upon the net amount of Stamps we retain from their selections. A list of the Stamps required in payment **must be sent at the same time as the selection**, giving our Catalogue numbers, and stating whether used or unused, or cheapest. It is advisable to send an alternative list in case we are short of any items.

## **SPECIAL NOTICE.**

Special attention is drawn to the fact that we have not instituted this new departure in anticipation of receiving rare varieties at the price of ordinary issues. We take all varieties of Watermark, Perforation, Shade, Type, Paper, etc., as listed in our Catalogue.

# WE DESIRE TO PURCHASE

the following Stamps according to the rules  
————— of our Stamp Market. —————

Nos. given are those of the 7th Edition Catalogue.

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**BULGARIA. Unused,** Nos. 1a, 1b, 2, 6 to 10, 12 to 26, 28, 29, 30a to 39, 41 to 47, 50a to 65, 68 to 393, 395 to 407.

**Used,** Nos. 1, 1a, 1b, 4, 6 to 9, 11 to 15, 17 to 26, 29, 31 to 33, 34a, 36, 38 to 40, 50a to 56, 58, 59, 62 to 65, 68, 73 to 395, 397 to 407.

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**SERVIA. Unused,** 3a, 5, 6a, 7, 8 to 10a, 12 to 15, 17 to 19, 22 to 24, 26, 29, 30, 32a, 33, 35, 48a, 50, 52a, 54, 58 to 66, 68, 69a to 87, 90 to 113, 115, 117 to 124, 505b, 508a.

**Used,** Nos. 1 to 5, 6a to 18a, 19 to 22, 24 to 34, 35, 48, 48a, 51 to 53, 56 to 60, 66 to 68, 69b to 70, 72, 72b, 72d, 73, 74a to 74d, 77, 78, 85 to 87, 92 to 113, 117 to 508a.

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**BOSNIA. Unused,** Nos. 2, 12 to 20, 22 to 36, 38 to 95, 98 to 313.

**Used,** Nos. 1 to 4, 8 to 23, 26 to 33, 35 to 39, 42, 47 to 49, 51 to 53, 55 to 94a, 96 to 110, 114 to 313.

# The "ALDWYCH" Postage Stamp Album.

(Interchangeable Leaves)

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**T**HIS is the latest result of our endeavours to provide Collectors with an **Interchangeable Leaf Album at a low price**, and it will, we are sure, be eagerly welcomed by many.

The Album measures  $11\frac{1}{4}$  inches by 10 inches, and contains **100 linen-jointed** leaves of **fine plate paper**. Each leaf has around it a narrow but tasteful border, with a tablet at the head, in which the name of the country may be written. Sufficient room is given to mount 42 Stamps on a page, of the ordinary Colonial size, or **4,200 to the entire Book**, and space has been allowed in the back to admit of the **insertion of additional leaves**.

The Binding is in full cloth, gilt lettered on back, rounded corners, and is **strong and substantial**.

The leaves are threaded on two solid Metal Spikes, which are attached to the lower cover, and which fit into two slots in the upper cover. These spikes are capped by a moveable screw, which can easily be undone by the fingers, so as to allow of the leaves being taken off the spikes.

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**Price 12/6 each; Post free 13/-.**

Abroad, postage extra, according to rate.

Extra leaves can be supplied at **5/6 100**, post free.

**SPECIAL TERMS TO COLLECTORS REQUIRING LARGE QUANTITIES.**

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### READ THE FOLLOWING:—

"I duly received your moveable leaved Album which I think is a really good book and cheap at the price.

"I wish it had been published when I was arranging my collection, as it is better than the books (28 in number) I now possess. Should I ever transfer the stamps to other albums I will certainly get them from you."—J. D. DIDSBURY, *England*.

"The 'Aldwych' Album came safely to hand yesterday p.m. Am very pleased with it and will be glad to order more should I require them."—

F. M., *St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.*

THE  
**Philatelic Adviser**  
AND  
**Stamp Market Journal.**

Edited by E. W. WETHERELL, A.R.C.S., F.G.S.

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New Series.  
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NOVEMBER 25TH, 1908.

Subscription:  
2s. Per Annum, Post Free.

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### Editorial Notes.

#### Dealers and the R.P.S.L.

The question as to whether stamp dealers should be admitted to the Royal Philatelic Society is one which may be regarded as settled by the statutes, and not at all likely to be reconsidered in the near future; but yet it is a subject which is sometimes discussed with some asperity in philatelic circles. In the October number of the *Philatelic Journal of India* we find a reflection of some of these discussions not unmixed with an exuberance of dry humour, which leads us to reproduce it on another page. The article is, in a sense, unfortunate, as it is of such a nature that it will probably be supposed to be aimed in particular at some person or persons; but we are sure that any such intention was foreign to the writer, and that he merely wished to discuss the abstract proposition of the desirability of the admission of dealers to the Royal Philatelic Society. This proposition is, as we have already stated, virtually closed, and in an opposite sense to the conclusions of our contemporary, and probably rightly so. The "idea" that a society of amateurs is in a strong position to take action against dangers which may threaten the pursuit of philately may be "intangible"; but it is not difficult to imagine circumstances which

would create very undesirable relations between dealers and amateurs as members of the same body. The case of Royal Academicians and members of the Royal Geographical Society, does not appear to us to be in the same category, and it would be easy to compile a list of learned societies from which persons commercially interested in the pursuit are excluded.

We think, too, that the writer of the article is in some confusion as regards the connotation of the terms "amateur" and "professional." He seems to regard the term "professional philatelist" as synonymous with "stamp dealer." This we are not prepared to admit. We quite agree that any philatelist who receives payment for writing in a philatelic paper or editing a journal is to be regarded as a professional as distinct from an amateur, who might do these things for his amusement; but surely this is a different matter from dealing in stamps. The statutes of the Royal Philatelic Society do not debar the professional philatelist from membership.

Our author, furthermore, puts in a plea for stamp dealers on the ground of the many victories they have won for philately. We may admit these to have been magnificent, and to entitle them to the heartfelt gratitude of all who find pleasure in stamp collecting, and yet it is more to the interest of the dealers themselves to win them than to the amateur. For the latter,

once having been deceived, can leave off collecting, for the former it is bread and butter.

But, after all, the crux of the question is perhaps the answer to the riddle "What is a stamp dealer?" This our author shows to be undefinable in set terms, but for practical purposes it is not perhaps difficult. A collector who sells a few stamps does not thereby become a dealer any more than a man who may sell a rare book or so from his library becomes a bookseller, and the collectors who have never sold a stamp could probably be numbered on the fingers of one hand.

We are afraid we have now commented on this subject to such a length as the patience of our readers will endure, and we would sum up the whole matter in asserting our belief that the whole question is best as it is. As far as we know anything of the matter, the relations between dealers and amateurs are, and have always been, of the most cordial nature, and, with goodwill on both sides and a zealous interest for the progress of philately, long may they remain so.

\* \* \*

**Death of Sir W. Avery.** Collectors will hear with very great regret of the death of Sir W. B. Avery, which took place at his London residence on the 28th October last. Sir William was the possessor of a very celebrated collection, one of the finest in the country, a result of the happy combination of keenness in the pursuit of collecting with no unfortunate limitations as to the means of acquiring any desirable specimen. Like many other collectors he began to collect while at school, but the greater part of this early collection was sold when he was so much occupied by business as to have but little leisure to attend to it. But, as

one always returns to one's first love, the collection was re-started soon afterwards on a larger scale by the purchase of a fine collection of Australians. Since then one country after another was taken up on specialist lines as they were regarded in the nineties. After the death of Mr. T. K. Tapling in 1891, Sir William was reputed to be the biggest buyer of stamps in the country. In 1893, he acquired the two "Post Office" Mauritius stamps, unused, for £780, a record price at the time, but in view of subsequent developments a price which must be regarded as of the nature of a bargain. As his collection now stands, his strongest countries are said to be New South Wales, Western Australia, British North America, West Indies, Switzerland, and Spain. Of late years, Sir William has not been so active as a collector, but he occasionally gave displays of portions of his collection when asked to do so by various philatelic societies.

\* \* \*

**Death of Mr. J. W. Paul.** Several papers report the death of Mr. J. W. Paul, who is said to own one of the largest collections in America. He had been a collector for upwards of twenty years, and collected the stamps of the whole world on specialized lines. This fine collection is said to be left by will to the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia.

\* \* \*

As our readers may possibly be aware, our Editor left for India about a month ago. He pleads the difficulties of conducting a journal while on the "high seas" as an excuse for the delay in the appearance of this number, and hopes for the indulgence of his readers. Having now arrived at his journey's end, the December number may be expected promptly to date.



## Some Stamp Studies.

BY THE EDITOR.

### (1).—The 1870 Issue of Spain.

(Continued from page 166.)

The left pane of the 1 mil has been described, and the most noticeable minor varieties noted; we now come to the right-hand pane.

- No. 2. A large coloured spot between "M" and "I" of "Mil."
- No. 4. Fairly large flaw under the second "N" of "Comunicaciones," except in first printing.
- No. 12. Short strokes to "M" and "I" of "Mil<sup>a</sup>," and two dots under the "A" instead of a stroke.
- No. 14. Extreme right bottom corner broken.
- No. 30. Two dots instead of a stroke under "A" of "Mil<sup>a</sup>," and very defective "E" of "E<sup>a</sup>."
- No. 34. "I" of "Mil<sup>a</sup>" broken near bottom.
- No. 35. Broken stop after "1," and "I" broken across near the top.
- No. 37. Horizontal stroke under "A" of "Mil<sup>a</sup>" defective, and spot under the "E" of "E<sup>a</sup>" in all but first printing.
- No. 40. Stop after "1" hollow, extreme left bottom corner of the stamp damaged.
- No. 45. Stop after "1" very defective, central stroke of both "E's" broken.
- No. 51. Horizontal stroke under "A" of "Mil<sup>a</sup>," defective.
- No. 52. " " " " " " broken.
- No. 53. Stop between "O" and "N" of "Comunicaciones," except in first printing.
- No. 65. Stop after "1" hollow.
- No. 73. Large white spot over left eye of the portrait. This is the most noticeable flaw, and may be used to characterise the pane.
- No. 79. Both strokes of "M" are short, and third "C" of "Comunicaciones" is defective at top.
- No. 80. Hollow stop after "1," and at "N" of "Comunicaciones" broken.
- No. 93. Stop after "1" defective on left side.
- No. 95. Left stroke of "U" short.

The above are the most noticeable defects. They are of value chiefly as means of distinguishing the order of the shades, the lilac on pink being clearly the first, as several flaws are not found upon it, whereas they are quite constant in all the other prints.

In the last notes on this subject I mentioned that there appeared to be secondary secret marks comparable with those of the 1854 issue, but they do not exist on the low values, and, so far, they are visible on the 50 mils only, so do not concern us yet.

Every block which I have yet seen of the 1 mil value fits into one of the two panes described above and on a previous occasion; it is therefore clear that only one plate exists, and this is important to know, since in the case of the commonest value (of many issues) there were at least four plates in use.

(To be continued.)

## A Controversial Question.

Of all those questions to which there are two (or more) sides, perhaps there are none in which "right" is on both sides to a greater degree than that of the status of British stamps used abroad. On the one hand we have the great philatelist Major Evans and his followers, who argue with all logic that if British stamps are employed the office is a British office and the revenue goes to Great Britain, and therefore the postmark "Gibraltar," "Malta," etc., can no more alter the status of the stamp than "Glasgow" or "Wolverhampton." On the other hand, if we are specializing the issues of Malta for instance we should so arrange the collection as to show the history of the postal arrangements and issues of that island, and it would be necessary to show a representative series of British stamps with the Malta obliterations to show that at one period of its history the stamps of the mother country were employed alone, and that the post office was British and not Maltese; for another period we should show that although Malta had its own  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp for *internal* postage, all the other stamps were British, and that as far as external use was concerned the stamps were those of Great Britain. Without such arrangement the collection would be incomplete "philatelically," however complete it might be from the mere "stamp collector's" point of view.

Now it seems to me that in view of so much difference of opinion on this subject—opinions which are diametrically opposed to one another—it should be possible to effect a compromise satisfactory to all; but such a compromise can be arrived at only by approaching the subject with an unbiassed mind, devoid of all personal ideas thereon.

Having thought out and studied the position with some care the following conclusions may be arrived at:—

1. The stamps of Great Britain used abroad have no status as varieties of British stamps, and are only of interest in a collection of British stamps to show the extent of the work of the British post offices in other parts of the world at different times.
2. But as representing a period in the history of the postal arrangements of another land, they have a philatelic status under that particular country, and should, therefore, be collected as specimens of that country.
3. One stamp (the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for choice) should be shown with the postmark of every different foreign post office, and mounted with the British collection to show the extent of the system, and all the rest should be mounted as the first issue from the post office in that particular country.

To illustrate my meaning—the opponents of the stamps as separate varieties claim that the stamps of Malta (for instance) commence with the Maltese  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., they do not recognise the stamps sold in Malta prior to that issue, *i.e.*, they do not consider that the change of post office government is of importance, yet they will collect Chilean stamps used in Peru, and pay fancy prices for Iquique

post-marks. This does not seem logical, but I think the whole difficulty can be overcome by the three items mentioned above.

Of course, for *cataloguing* purposes it is simpler to arrange all the stamps with these foreign obliterations together under Great Britain, as is done in our publishers' A.B.C. catalogue; but in arranging a collection they should be arranged under their respective countries.

E. W. W.

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## The Stamps of Fiji.\*

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Although the stamps of the Fiji Islands are included amongst British Colonials in the very important and popular group of Oceania, very little has hitherto been written about them, and with regard to the earlier issues very little was known. Mr. C. J. Phillips has been studying these stamps for some years, and now presents us with the results of his labour in a handsome monograph, illustrated in the best manner, entitled "*The Postage Stamps, etc., of the Fiji Islands.*" The volume contains an astonishing amount of new information, and is a veritable monument of philatelic research. It does the very highest credit to its author, and firmly establishes his position, to which indeed he is already justly entitled, as one of the leading philatelists of the day. It bears evidence of much patient study, with scientific inference and verification of facts, which renders it a model of what a philatelic work should be, and it is a volume which all would-be philatelists must read with the closest attention. Mr. Phillips has, of course, exceptional facilities in being able to gather material for study, and it is surprising what a quantity of some of the rare provisionals he has been able to get together; but he has found it a hard matter to get sufficient, although he appears to have been successful enough in this respect to establish the most important points in the history of these stamps.

After a short chapter on the geography and history of the Fiji Islands, the book opens with a very full and complete account of the *Fiji Times* Express stamps, which preceded the first Government issues. It will be remembered that Mr. E. D. Bacon was the first to show how these stamps could be plated; his papers on the subject will be found in the second and third volumes of the *London Philatelist*; but Mr. Phillips completes the history of these stamps, and has succeeded in making up complete plates of the two printings, the first of which was on the *quadrillé* paper, and the second on the laid *batonné* paper. In the first printing the sheet consisted of twenty-four stamps in four rows of six, being made up as follows:—

|         |     |     |     |     |     |     |                 |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| Top row | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 stamps of 6d. |
| 2nd row | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 " 1s.         |
| 3rd row | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 " 1d.         |
| 4th row | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 " 3d.         |

In the second printing, owing to the need having arisen for 9d. stamps, the last three stamps on the sheet were altered, by removing the figure "3" and substituting a

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\*THE POSTAGE STAMPS, ETC., OF THE FIJI ISLANDS. By Charles J. Phillips. Stanley Gibbons & Co., 1908. 21s.

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| 3rd row | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 „ 1d.         |
| 4th row | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 „ 3d.         |

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"9." Mr. Phillips gives autotype illustrations of both plates as he has reconstructed them, as also of the plates of two imitations which used to rank as reprints.

We now come to the first Government issue, which Mr. Phillips shows took place about the 3rd December, 1871, with the letters "C R" (Cakobau Rex) under a Crown in centre. It consisted of three values, 1d., 3d., and 6d., and the stamps, 50 in number, in 5 horizontal rows of 10, were printed on white wove paper, watermarked "FIJI POSTAGE" in small, single-lined letters across the centre of the sheet, and perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  in Sydney. It will be noticed that these values were in "pence," probably in error, as the currency of the Fiji Islands was "cents," but this was soon rectified by overprinting the stamps with the equivalent values in "cents." These stamps were in use till the cession of the islands to Great Britain, which took place on the 10th October, 1874, when they received an additional local overprint of "V.R.," and gave rise to a series of provisionals, some varieties of which are of great rarity. Mr. Phillips has put in philatelic work of a very high order on these provisionals. He shows how they can be plated, and has even managed to nearly complete the plates of the less rare blue and rose stamps. The method by which he has succeeded in establishing the order of the stamps on the plate is interesting, and may be briefly explained. It was already known that the sheets of these stamps contained three upper rows with "V.R." in Gothic letters and two lower rows with "V.R." in Roman letters. The watermark in the paper on which the stamps are printed, viz., "FIJI POSTAGE" always falls on the middle row of the sheets, generally about the centre of the stamps in the middle row, so that this row can be plated by means of the watermark. By the help of vertical pairs or blocks showing Gothic and Roman "V.R.'s" *se tenant*, having fixed the middle row, the order of the stamps in the fourth row can be ascertained. Mr. Phillips then noticed that through the method of printing the top part of the upper row and the bottom part of the last row of stamps on each sheet always have the appearance of being over-inked, and that it was comparatively easy to pick out stamps belonging to these rows. The final step was to note the flaws and imperfections on the design of these stamps, and having at his disposal a sheet of the 2 cents on 1d. made up of four blocks, complete except No. 50, a composite plate made up of stamps of 1871 and 1872, with the right-hand vertical row of the 2d. on 3d. of 1876 from an imperforate sheet and a complete uncut sheet of the 6d. on laid paper of 1871 with the overprint of "V.R." in monogram, the relative position of every stamp can be ascertained. The following list gives the most important varieties of these stamps with their position on the sheet:—

- No. 13.—No stop after "R."
- „ 26.—*Cross pattée* after "R."
- „ 28.—Round raised stop after "V," ordinary stop after "R."
- „ 29.—Round raised stops after "V" and "R."
- „ 30.—Inverted "A" for "V."
- „ 43.—No stop after "R."

The overprint is also found inverted on the 6d., rose.

The reason for the great rarity of the 3d. of the last mentioned series appears to be that the majority of them were surcharged "2d." in 1875, as there was but little demand for the 3d. stamps. Besides the 3d., the 6d., rose was also converted into a 2d. provisional. Mr. Phillips has, by a similar process to that described above, been

able to plate both of these stamps, and has made the very interesting discovery that in the case of the 6d. there was a special printing, not only of the "2d.," but also of the "V.R.," and, in fact, that on all these stamps, contrary to what occurs in the 2d. on 3d., green, the relative position of 2d. and of the "V.R." is exactly the same, proving that the overprints ("2d." and "V.R.") were printed at the same time. The general plan of this printing, as far as the "V.R." is concerned, is the same as that of the stamps of 1874, but there are several stamps on the sheet with inverted "A" for "V," only one of this variety existing on the former.

These provisionals were superseded in 1876 by "the 'V.R.' monogram issue," that is without the value surcharged in "cents," but with a black "V.R." in monogram, which it is interesting to learn was first printed by lithography on the paper on which the stamps were afterwards printed. This "V.R." "overprint," as well as being unsightly, increased the cost of the stamps by necessitating a double printing, so that it was resolved to alter the dies of the stamps by taking out the "C" and substituting "V." Mr. Phillips shows how this was done:—

The original dies were made of a very hard wood, similar to our boxwood; perhaps this was the Australian iron-wood. A hole was drilled in the die and a plain piece of wood inserted, which was engraved by hand with the letter "V" and the lines in the background, which were made to join as well as possible with the original die.

In the 1d. the circle formed by the junction of the plug with the old die is very visible; it runs under the left base of the crown and cuts off the extreme end of the "R," and then is continued through the inner circle, which shows a break under the point of the "V." The extreme left curve of the "R" had to be re-engraved on the plug, and is thicker than in the original die.

In the 3d. the junction of the plug is not so distinct as in the case of the 1d.; but I draw attention to the end of the tail of the "R," which has been entirely removed, and not re-engraved on the new plug, probably as it would have come exactly on the junction of the plug with the old die.

In the 6d. the circle of the new plug is very distinct. The 1871 stamps had an inner hexagonal design, consisting of a thick and thin line inside the circle. In removing the "C" portions of these lines were cut away, and the engraver omitted to re-engrave them upon his new plug. The tail of the "R" is also cut short.

A similar procedure was followed in the case of the twopenny and fourpenny unsurcharged stamps of 1882-83, which were made from the die of the 3d. of 1871, by cutting out the word "Three" and inserting the word "Two," engraved on a new plug of wood; the same process being repeated to make a fourpenny stamp, the plug with the word "Two" upon it being removed and one with "Four" engraved upon it being inserted in its place. The consequence of this on both these stamps is that the fine curved lines above and below the word "Three" are somewhat damaged in the 2d., and still more so in the 4d., where they almost disappear.

In connection with this issue Mr. Phillips calls attention to an error, the 2d., *blue*, the interest of which is considerably discounted by the fact that it was never on sale at the post office, and is not, therefore, an issued stamp.

I now come to the greatest rarity in all the Fiji Islands stamps, and one that I think is not known to the bulk of stamp collectors. I refer to the 2d. printed in blue instead of in green

The history is as follows:—

On the 28th March, 1881, Mr. Thurston wrote from Fiji ordering 50,000 2d. and 30,000 6d. These were printed and shipped by the *SS. Gunga*, on the 11th April. On the 3rd May, 1881, Mr. Thurston acknowledged receipt of these stamps, but pointed out that

the 2d. had been printed in *blue* instead of *green* and asked that 50,000 of that value should be struck off in the proper colour. This was done, and the record of stamps printed contains a note as to the error of colour of the first printing.

This error is chronicled in the *London Philatelist*, December, 1892, where it states, on the authority of Messrs. Hilckes, Kirkpatrick & Co., that only one specimen was saved, which they sold to a well-known collector for £50; they also produced official documents stating that the whole parcel of errors, with the exception of one stamp, had been destroyed.

I have seen this particular stamp, which I think is really unique, as I am quite unable to trace a second copy.

The later issues cannot be dealt with here, but the reader is referred to the book itself for further information. Before closing these remarks, however, there are a couple of points to which reference should be made. One is that it will probably come as a surprise to collectors to learn that the 5s. stamp of 1882 was lithographed. Amongst the remainders which were sold off about the year 1900, however, there were a quantity of these stamps printed from electrotypes, but these had been stored up in anticipation of a further demand for these labels which never materialised, and, consequently, none of these were ever issued for postal use. In the last chapter we find a paragraph relating to the Duty Stamps, which were never authorised for postal use, though a few seem to have actually paid postage. Mr. Phillips states that they are perforated 10 × 11. As a matter of fact, only two values, the 1d. and 1s., are known with this perforation. The other varieties of perforation found on these stamps are not mentioned.

There are many other points on which we should have liked to dwell in connection with these interesting stamps, but we have, perforce, had to restrict our attention to some of the more salient features. We strongly recommend the book to all stamp collectors, and can assure them that they will derive much gratification from a perusal thereof.

## The Stamps of Gibraltar.

(Continued from page 194).

There is a curious error in the 10c. of the 1889 set, with the values in Spanish currency. A sheet was found in which two rows had the value omitted and the lower label consequently blank. This was discovered in 1895. In the same year there was a revival of the old 2d. value, the value, of course, being expressed as 20 centimos. This first appeared in *olive*, but soon afterwards the colour of the value was changed to brown. In fact about this time the bicoloured series began to appear, the 1 peseta having the value in *blue*. A new value, 2 pesetas in *black and carmine*, was added to the set, but the 5 pesetas value was dropped.

In 1898, owing to the fluctuating value of Spanish money and the great depreciation thereon, it was decided to revert to British sterling currency, and a decree appeared in the *Gibraltar Chronicle* stating that postage stamps with the value expressed in British sterling currency would be issued on the 1st October, 1898. This set when it appeared was identical with the issue of 1886, except that the 2d., 4d., 6d. and 1s. were bicoloured while the ½d., 1d. and 2½d. appeared in modified shades, the ½d. being now *grey green*, the 1d. and 2d. in brighter colours than the earlier set.



This series continued in use till 1903 when the King's head replaced the Queen's and the design was entirely changed. The King's head set were also labelled "Postage and Revenue," and superseded the fiscal stamps as well. In fact the design of the higher values, viz., the 2s., 4s., 8s. and £1 was evidently modelled on the fiscal series which they very much resemble. At the time of issue, too, the denominations of these stamps were somewhat of a puzzle to postage stamp collectors, who naturally expected stamps of the value of 5s. and 10s. rather than of 4s. and 8s., but they were evidently expected to be used more for fiscal purposes than postage as the four higher values are the same as those of the fiscal series which they replace. It may be remarked that these high values are in sheets of 60, 6 rows of 10, the lower values being in sheets of 240 in four panes of 60. In 1904 the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. and 2d. appeared with multiple watermark and were followed gradually, in 1905, by the 1s. and 2s. and in 1906 by the 6d. In 1907 the 4s. was reported with multiple watermark, while the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., lilac and black on blue, was found in two different types. In the second type the size of the numerals of the lettering is slightly larger than in the first, the difference being most marked in the fraction  $\frac{1}{2}$ . This latter stamp also appeared on chalk-surfaced paper, but was very soon replaced by a  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. in ultramarine on white on ordinary paper, conformable to the Postal Union regulations. The 2d. "chalky" also appeared in this year. The remaining values are now gradually appearing on "multiple, chalky," except the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. which have reverted to the ordinary paper. In the case of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. it differs from the former one in being printed at one operation, that is to say on the former stamp the value was in a paler shade of green to the rest of the stamp being printed by a second operation. The 1d. stamp is now carmine on white instead of being in lilac on red.

## New Issues and Discoveries.

We gladly welcome from our readers early copies of any new issues, varieties, etc., that they may receive or discover. Any sent to us will be fully described and their source acknowledged in the following columns. They should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, and marked "New Issues" on the envelope. Not only adhesive stamps, but envelopes, postcards, etc., may be sent. The cost of postage will be remitted when specimens are returned, or we will purchase if so desired. We are also glad to receive new issues and provisionals in quantity from correspondents abroad, and will pay a commission on same, large or small, according to the scarcity or otherwise, or whether the correspondent requires cash or the amount to be placed to the credit of his account.

**Great Britain.**—*British used abroad.*—Amongst a list given by the *British Philatelist* are the following which are new to us.

Cyprus, various cancellations.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., red, 1870—Plate 14 and 19.  
 1d., red, 1864—Plates 170, 171, 174, 190, 195,  
 201, 202, 206, 209, 212, 213, 215, 218.  
 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., lilac rose—Plate 6.  
 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., blue, Watermark Crown—Plate 21.  
 6d., sage green—Plates 15 and 16.  
 1s., green—Plate 13.  
 1s., orange brown—Plate 14.

B 02, Suez.

1d., red, 1864—Plate 122.

The Government Post Cards are now issued without the line "THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE," but otherwise without any change.

Post Cards.

Without line, "THE ADDRESS," etc.

|   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.                    | $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green on buff. |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ d. x $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green. | 1d., carmine on buff.            |

**Abyssinia.**—We understand that the Provisional chronicled in October exists inverted, and also with the numeral "1" omitted.

Surcharge inverted.

1 pie on  $\frac{1}{2}$ g., red.

Numeral "1" omitted.

1 pie on  $\frac{1}{2}$ g., red.

**Afghanistan.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles the current 1 abasi in a new shade.

Current type, Imperforate.

1 abasi, emerald.

**Australian Commonwealth.**—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the discovery of the 5 penny Unpaid Letter Stamp on Crown and N.S.W. paper, perforated 11.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.

Watermark Crown and N.S.W., perforated 11.

5 pence, green.

**Bavaria.**—We have received a supply of the Provisional Post Cards of 1900-1906, Nos. 129 to 131 in the catalogue. We find that there are numerous varieties. In the first place the date at the foot of the left side ranges from "00" to "06." Some cards are with the Arms imprinted, others are without. Some are with watermark and some not. We append a full list.

Post Cards.

Compound of 3pf., brown, and 2 pf., grey.

Single Cards.

| Dated.                        |  | Dated.                  |  |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| 00. With wmk., no heavy line. |  | 03. With wmk., no arms. |  |
| 01. " " heavy line, 90 mm.    |  | 03. No wmk., " "        |  |
| 01. " " " 60 mm.              |  | 04. " " " "             |  |
| 01. " " no heavy line.        |  | 05. " " " "             |  |
| 02. " " no arms.              |  | 06. " " " "             |  |

Reply Cards.

| Dated.                    |  | Dated.                  |  |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| 00. No heavy line.        |  | 03. With wmk., no arms. |  |
| 01. Heavy line, 90 mm.    |  | 03. No wmk., " "        |  |
| 01. " " 60 mm.            |  | 04. " " " "             |  |
| 01. No heavy line.        |  | 05. " " " "             |  |
| 02. With wmk., with arms. |  | 06. " " " "             |  |

Single Cards.

3 pf., brown, overprinted on stamp of 2 pf., grey.

| Dated.                    |  | Dated.                  |  |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| 00. No heavy line.        |  | 03. With wmk., no arms. |  |
| 01. Heavy line, 90 mm.    |  | 03. No wmk., " "        |  |
| 01. " " 60 mm.            |  | 04. " " " "             |  |
| 01. No heavy line.        |  | 05. " " " "             |  |
| 03. With wmk., with arms. |  | 06. " " " "             |  |

Reply Cards.

| Dated.                    |  | Dated.                     |  |
|---------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| 00. No heavy line.        |  | 04. No wmk., no arms.      |  |
| 01. Heavy line, 90 mm.    |  | 05. " " " "                |  |
| 01. " " 60 mm.            |  | 06. " " " "                |  |
| 01. No heavy line.        |  | 06. First half reply card. |  |
| 02. With wmk., with arms. |  | 06. Second " " "           |  |
| 03. " " " "               |  | 05. First " " "            |  |
| 03. " " no arms.          |  | 05. Second " " "           |  |
| 03. No wmk., " "          |  |                            |  |

**Belgium.**—In May and June we made reference to proposed stamps overprinted for use in China. We reprint the following interesting letter on this subject from a Singapore journal:—

"Tientsin, N. China,

"Sept. 17, 1908.

"Messrs. Koh & Co., Singapore.

"GENTLEMEN,

"Just a valuable item of stamp news for your excellent little periodical.

"Some time ago it was decided by the Belgian Government to start Belgian branch post offices in the various treaty ports of China, as is done at

present by the British, French, German, American and Japanese; and a lot of the present Belgian issue stamps were surcharged with 'Chine' and sent out for use; but meanwhile the Wai-wupu protested against this increased competition with the Imperial Chinese post-office, and telegraphic orders were then dispatched to the Belgian Consul out here *not to issue* the stamps *but return them* to Brussels. They arrived here about the middle of August, and next day one Belgian gentleman only purchased a couple of sets, being a friend of the Consul, and learning they had just arrived. Next day came the order of recall and the Consul tried—but in vain—to get the two sets back which he had, in good faith, sold, as my friend had already dispatched them on letters to Belgium. So far as I know, therefore, he is the only possessor of such stamps; which, of course, although printed for use, have never been authorised for or put in circulation, so the stamps must be regarded only as philatelic curiosities. But still I wish I had obtained a set myself.

"Yours faithfully,

"LT.-COLONEL NEWMAN,

"Editor *China Critic*, Tientsin."

**Bermuda.**—We have received the ½d. stamp noted in our last issue.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

½d., violet and brown.

**Brazil.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* lists the 200 reis, blue, of 1900-4, re-engraved type, in the small perforation, 13½ to 14. This is not exactly a "discovery," as we listed the stamp in Nov., 1904, and have had stock of it all along.

**British North Borneo.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles the 2c. of 1897 with "POSTAGE DUE" overprint. They also chronicle the same value in another colour which is apparently number 230 in our publisher's catalogue.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.

2c., black and carmine.

**Canada.**—Referring to our note in October as regards the unsurcharged Wrapper, we take the following from *Mechel's Weekly*.

"R. Ewing writes as follows regarding the Canadian Wrappers mentioned in Nos. 924, 927 and 928: 'I have seen the 1c. and 2c., both used and unused, and the 3c. unused. These Wrappers, it seems, have been issued with and without the words to the effect that the Wrapper is only to be used by publishers for mailing second class matter to the States. I am enclosing copies of the 1c. Wrapper with and without these words.'"

We must, therefore, list these.

Wrapper.

2 cents., red. 3 cents., slate.

1c.

We also illustrate the 1c. surcharge.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—The current 1 penny stamp is now coming over in a very deep shade.

Watermark, a Cabled Anchor.  
1 penny, deep carmine.

**Cayman Islands.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the receipt of the new 6d. stamp noted in our last number.

Watermark Multiple Crown and C.A.  
Coated Paper.  
6 pence, lilac.

**Colombia.**—Further varieties of the re-drawn type are to hand as follows:—

Perforated 10.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cent., orange. 5 cents., blue.

A continental contemporary states that the 10c. Registration Stamp has also appeared.

**Crete.**—We understand that a portion of all the values are to be overprinted "HELLAS" (Greece), in order to celebrate the recent Declaration of Independence.

Since writing the above we learn that Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. have received the stamps, which consist of the 2, 5, 20, 25, 50 lepta, and the 1, 3 and 5 drachma of the 1905-7 issues; the 10 l. of the 1900 issue, and a new 10 l., bearing head of the Hermès de Praxitelès, this latter stamp not as yet having been issued without the overprint.

Overprinted "HELLAS" (Greece).  
2l., violet 25l., blue and black.  
5l., green. 50l., brown.  
10l., scarlet. 1d., carmine and brown.  
10l., red (Hermès). 3d., black and orange.  
20l., blue green. 5d., .. and olive green.

**Danish West Indies.**—The following Post Cards have appeared with stamp of the new type.

Post Cards.  
5 bit, green. 10 bit, vermilion.

Four more values in the new series of adhesives have also appeared.

Watermarked Crown. Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
15 bit, violet and brown. 40 bit, vermilion and grey.  
30 bit, red, lilac and black. 50 bit, yellow and grey.

**Dutch Indies.**—Our publishers have lately received a consignment of stamps from Java. The  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cent. value was without the overprint "JAVA." We notice that our correspondence from the Dutch West Indies is franked with stamps overprinted either with "JAVA," or with "BUITEN BEZIT," or without either overprint. As all three varieties come on the same envelope the reason given for the overprinting seems to be but an excuse for providing more stamps for collectors.

A correspondent in Java informs us that he has the 1c. with overprint inverted.

"JAVA" overprint inverted.  
1c., olive.

**East Africa and Uganda.**—The *Norge Filatisten Tidsskrift* lists a wrapper with the new type stamp.

Wrapper.  
3 cents, green on buff.

**Ecuador.**—We illustrate two of the values



of the commemorative series chronicled in our August issue.

**Eritrea.**—From *Champion's Bulletin* we learn that a new and pictorial issue is being prepared for this colony. The values are to be 1c., 2c., 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c., 40c., 50c., and 1 and 5 lire, the six lowest denominations to be oblong, and the remaining four rectangular in shape.

**France.**—Two Unpaid Letter Stamps have been issued in a new design with the value in the centre in numerals. Above the value appear the words "Recouvrements, Valeurs impayées."

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

1 centime, green. 10 centimes, violet.

**Funchal.**—We have received some new stationery for this place, viz., a 10c. Post Card in an elaborate design, and a 20c. card with face



divided for correspondence. Both of these we illustrate. We also have the current Letter Card in reply form.

## Post Cards.

10 reis, green on buff.  
 10 × 10 " " " "  
 20 reis, carmine and black on buff.  
 20 × 20 " " " " "

## Letter Card.

25 × 25 reis, green on buff.

**Holland.**—A new 20c. stamp has been issued printed in two colours.

Current Type. Perforated 12½.  
 20c., yellow, green and grey.

**Hong Kong.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles the provisional \$1 on \$2 of 1897 with the diagonal portion of the Chinese surcharge omitted.

Diagonal portion of Chinese Surcharge omitted.  
 \$1 on \$2, green.

**Hungary.**—The watermark has once more been changed and will appear gradually for all denominations. In the new watermark the lower band of the crown is straight instead of being curved, and the upper portion of the crown is shown by one semi-circular line, instead of two as formerly. We will chronicle the different values as we receive them.

**Italy.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles a Foreign Express Letter Stamp as follows:—

Foreign Express Letter Stamp.  
 Watermark 2 Crowns. Perforated 14.  
 30c., blue and rose.

*For use in the Levant.*—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. have received the following letter from the Minister of Posts, at Rome:—

"In reply to your letter of August 15th, I beg to inform you that the overprinting of stamps carried out in Constantinople during the first days of the opening of the Italian Post Office was due to the needs of the service at the moment, and will not recur as the 'Officina delle Carte Valori' at Turin has now provided for all needs.

"The above overprinting must be regarded as in order."

According to this it appears that the article in *Gibbons' Weekly*, which we reproduced in July, was written under a misapprehension, or is it that the post office officials in Constantinople have received

30 PARA      4      4      LEVANTE  
                   PIASTRE      1 PIASTRA 1

an "official whitewashing"? We illustrate the overprint of 30 para and 4 piastre, which are in the sans-serif type of the local printing, the other printing being in a type with serifs. At present we believe the following have been issued:—

## Sans Serif Type.

|                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 10 paras on 5c. | 1 piastre on 25c. |
| 20 " 10c.       | 2 " 50c.          |
| 30 " 15c.       | 4 " 1l.           |
|                 | 20 " 5l.          |

## Type with Serifs.

|                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 10 paras on 5c. | 30 paras on 15c.  |
| 20 " 10c.       | 1 piastre on 25c. |

We also illustrate the overprint for the Express Stamp.

**Labuan.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* lists a new variety in the Unpaid Letter Stamps of this colony.

## Unpaid Letter Stamp.

Variety: Overprint Double.  
 2c., black and green.

**New Zealand.**—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* lists another of the current issue, with mixed perforations of 11 and 14.

Watermark N.Z. and Star close together.  
 Perforated 11 with 14 (mixed).  
 2 shillings, blue green

**Nicaragua.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* lists another provisional, the surcharge being in capitals and lower case in sans-serif type.

Surcharged in red.  
 35c. on 6c., slate.

**Norway.**—The 15 øre provisional has now been superseded by a new stamp of this denomination in the permanent type.

Current type.  
 15 øre, violet brown.

**Nyassa Co.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles another of the current series with inverted centre.

Variety: Centre Inverted.  
 2½ reis, brown.

**Nyassaland Protectorate.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles a high value for this Protectorate as follows:—

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.  
 Coated paper.  
 £10, lilac and ultramarine.

**Paraguay.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* lists more varieties from this prolific manufactory of postage stamps.

Current type. New colours.  
 60c., orange brown.      60c., pink.

"Habilitado en" in one line.

5c. on 2c., carmine.  
 5c. on 60c., pink.  
 5c. on 60c., chocolate.

**Persia.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* lists three varieties in Persian Stamps. One of these, the 12 sh., No. 276, doubly printed, we chronicled in our last issue, but the others are new to us. They are as follows:—

1879. Design inverted.

62a. 5 krans, blue.

No. 274, with arms in purple.

5 shahi, red.

**Peru.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 2 soles of the current issue, this value completing the series.

New type. Perforated 12.  
 2 soles, dark blue (Columbus Monument).

**Portugal.**—We have received a 10 reis post card in the florid type, illustrated and chronicled elsewhere for Funchal, but with the inscription on face divided for correspondence.

Post Card.

10 reis, green on buff.

*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles the stamp for the Civilian Rifle Clubs in new colours.

Stamp for Civilian Rifle Clubs.

Perforated 11½, 12.

(No value). Blue and Carmine.

**Russia.**—The *Postage Stamp* chronicles another value of the current series with background omitted.

Variety: Background omitted.

3 kop., carmine.

**St. Kitts-Nevis.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a new variety for these Islands. The ½d. value in single colour noted in July has now been issued.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Coated paper.

3 pence, orange and green.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

½ penny, green.

**Salvador.**—We chronicled in September last, on the authority of *Mekeel's Weekly*, the issue of the current 12, 13, 24, 26, and 100c. stamp with overprint "Deficiencia de franqueo." The same journal now states that these values are "fakes," none above the 10c. having been issued.

The following additional varieties to those already given in our June number are also noted:—

1c., green, without surcharge of shield and anchor.

5c., blue, with surcharge of shield and anchor twice.

6c., vermilion, the same, one surcharge inverted at bottom.

10c. purple, with said surcharge twice at top.

13c. brown, with surcharge twice, one inverted at bottom.

1c. on 2c. red, with surcharge of shield and anchor twice at top.

1c. on 2c. red, double surcharge of "Un Centavo."

**Siam.**—*Champion's Bulletin* states that an issue of high value stamps will shortly be made comprising the values of 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 40 ticals.

*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a new provisional stamp of 2 atts. on 24 atts., the Siamese characters being above the English, instead of the reverse as usual.

The *Postage Stamp* also lists a "4" on 5 atts., the surcharge in this instance consisting of the numeral "4" only.

Surcharged in black.

2 atts. on 24 atts., purple and blue.

"4" on 5 atts., carmine and rose.

**Switzerland.**—The 70c. value in the new type noted in September has come to hand, also the additional value of 35c. both from Mr. G. W. Bentley.

New Helvetia type.

35c., emerald and yellow.

In addition to the 10c. value of the Unpaid Letter Stamps which we chronicled in our October issue, a Continental contemporary lists the 5c. and 50c.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Watermark Federal Cross in Multiple.

5c., olive green and red.

50c., olive green and red.

**United States.**—We take the following from *Mekeel's Weekly* of October 17:—

"The daily papers of Monday, October 12, treated the philatelic world to a genuine sensation, when they announced in the Washington despatches that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has completed designs suggested by Postmaster-General Meyer for a new issue of United States postage stamps. The new stamps will be of the following denominations: 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 15c., 50c. and \$1. The 2c. stamp will be first distributed, and it is expected that shipments to postmasters will commence some time in November.

"The new issue has been designed with the object of obtaining the greatest simplicity commensurate with artistic results. The profile has been taken in each instance, giving a bas-relief effect. In the present 2c. stamp the face of Washington is shown 'full face.' In the new style 2c. stamp Washington's face is in profile. The same change has been made in the face of Franklin on the 1c. stamp. All but the 1c. bear the Houdon portrait of Washington. The scroll work and border designs of laurel leaves are more artistic in the new than in the old stamps. The lettering is very simple."

**Venezuela.**—The following varieties in the overprinted series of 1893 are chronicled by *Gibbons' Weekly*:—

Red overprint inverted.

10c., brown.

Red double overprint.

5c., blue. 50c., green.  
25c., brown. 3b., violet.

Black double overprint.

10c., red brown. 20b., purple.

**Victoria.**—The 2½d. stamp on Crown and A paper is now issued.

**Western Australia.**—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the current 2d. stamp with compound perforation.

Watermark Crown over A. Perforated 12½ by 11.

2d., yellow.

## Morocco.

By George B. Duerst.

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(Continued from Page 231.)

LINE X. TETUAN AND ALCAZAR.

The distance is about 60 miles.

1897.

Horseman with standard in centre, with "POSTES MAROCAINES" in an arched label, and "DE TETOUAN A EL-KSAR" in a straight label above; at the bottom, value in figures and letters; in the upper corners, figures of value. Printed in colours on white and tinted wove paper. Perf. 11½.

(a.) On white paper.

|            |     |     |         |
|------------|-----|-----|---------|
| 5 centimos | ... | ... | red     |
| 10 "       | ... | ... | green   |
| 25 "       | ... | ... | violet. |
| 50 "       | ... | ... | orange. |
| 1 peseta   | ... | ... | grey.   |
| 2 pesetas  | ... | ... | rose.   |

(b.) On yellowish paper.

|            |     |     |         |
|------------|-----|-----|---------|
| 5 centimos | ... | ... | red.    |
| 10 "       | ... | ... | green   |
| 20 "       | ... | ... | blue.   |
| 50 "       | ... | ... | orange. |
| 1 peseta   | ... | ... | grey.   |
| 2 pesetas  | ... | ... | rose.   |

For this service a post-card of the value of 5 centimos red on buff paper was also issued.

LINE XI. TANGIER AND ALCAZAR.

The distance is about 60 miles.

August, 1898.

Steamer at anchor in the centre; above, in a curved label, "SERVICE DE POSTES"; on the left, "TANGIER"; on the right, "EL KSAR"; at the bottom, value in figures and letters. Printed in colours on white wove paper. Perf. 11½.

|            |     |     |             |
|------------|-----|-----|-------------|
| 5 centimos | ... | ... | dark green. |
| 10 "       | ... | ... | rose.       |
| 20 "       | ... | ... | olive.      |
| 25 "       | ... | ... | pale blue.  |
| 40 "       | ... | ... | red-brown.  |
| 50 "       | ... | ... | violet.     |
| 1 peseta   | ... | ... | bistre.     |
| 2 pesetas  | ... | ... | black.      |

LINE XII. TANGIER AND LARAICHE.

The distance is about 45 miles.

Laraiche, or El Arafsh, is a fortified sea-port on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river El Kus. It adjoins the ruins of the ancient Lixus, or Shammish. The gardens of the Hesperides were supposed to be in the neighbourhood. The population is about 7,000.

1896

Native female in double upright rectangle; at the top, "MOROCCO"; on the left, "TANGIER"; on the right, "LARAICHE"; at the bottom, value in figures and letters; in

the four corners, crescents. Printed in colours on white wove paper. Perf. 11½.

|            |     |     |              |
|------------|-----|-----|--------------|
| 5 centimos | ... | ... | pale violet. |
| 10 "       | ... | ... | pale blue    |
| 20 "       | ... | ... | dark green.  |
| 25 "       | ... | ... | pale green.  |
| 50 "       | ... | ... | grey-black.  |
| 1 peseta   | ... | ... | lilac.       |

Imperforate vertically.

10 centimos ... .. pale blue.

It is curious to note that the second "O" in "Morocco" looks like a "D"; also the accent over the "E" in "Centimos." The "1" in "10" is always smaller than the "0."

LINE XIII. SAFFI AND MOROCCO.

The distance is about 107 miles.

Saffi, or Ash, is a fortified sea-port on the Atlantic. At one time it was the principal port for the European trade with Morocco. The Portuguese had possession of it from 1508-1641. The population is about 10,000.

June, 1899.

Sea with rowing boat in front and steamer in the distance; at the top, in curved arches, "SAFFI" and "MARAKECH"; in the left bottom corner, large shield with value in figures and letters; in the other three corners, the French cock. Printed in two colours on white wove paper. Perf. 11½.

|            |             |       |        |
|------------|-------------|-------|--------|
| 5 centimos | sage-green. | Value | black. |
| 10 "       | sea-green.  | "     | "      |
| 20 "       | pale blue.  | "     | "      |
| 25 "       | lilac.      | "     | "      |
| 50 "       | rose.       | "     | "      |
| 75 "       | bistre.     | "     | "      |
| 1 peseta   | violet.     | "     | "      |

LINE XIV. MOGADOR AND AGADIR.

The distance is about 80 miles.

Both towns are sea-ports on the Atlantic, Agadir being the most southern port Morocco possesses. At one time it belonged to Portugal. The population is about 500. From Mogador there is a line of steamers to Las Palmas in the Canaries.

1900.

Lion, with flag in front of rising sun, in a double circle; at the top, "MOGADOR-AGADIR"; at the bottom, in a curved label, value in figures and letters, printed in a second colour. Printed in two colours on white wove paper. Perf. 14.

|            |                  |                |      |
|------------|------------------|----------------|------|
| 5 centimos | yellowish green. | Value and flag | red. |
| 10 "       | ultramarine      | "              | "    |
| 20 "       | lake.            | "              | "    |
| 25 "       | violet.          | "              | "    |
| 40 "       | red-brown.       | "              | "    |
| 50 "       | dark brown.      | "              | "    |
| 1 peseta   | dark green.      | "              | "    |

The writer heartily thanks Mr. J. C. North for the loan of his fine collection of Morocco Locals, which he gathered while in that country.

(Concluded.)

## Amateur and Professional.

FROM THE *Philatelic Journal of India*.

We take for our text this month the notice printed in the margin of the form of application for membership of the Royal Philatelic Society. It reads thus: "Any other person interested as an amateur in the science and practice of philately, and not engaged or employed in trade or trading transactions in connection therewith in any other capacity than that of compiler, author, editor or assistant, in the preparation or publication of any work of a scientific, technical, or literary nature, is eligible for election to membership of the society." Frankly, we disapprove of this, and also of the somewhat similar rule which is included in the constitution of our own society. Our disapproval is on two separate counts.

In the first place we do not see that any case has been made out for differentiating against the dealer. Certainly not for social reasons, for there is no particular social level laid down by the Royal Philatelic Society for its membership, including, as it does, tradesmen in wares which are not a bit more reputable than stamps. Besides, the man who looks back with pride on a line of ancestors unsullied by trade is hardly to be found now-a-days except among Irish landlords and Anglo-Indian officials. The Royal Philatelic Society will lunch with dealers, tea with dealers, have its exhibition paid for by dealers, and its books published by dealers, in face of which the retention of this rule on the books looks a little ungracious.

There is, however, some sort of indefinite idea that a society which nominally consists only of amateurs is in a strong position to take action against dangers which may threaten our pursuit. The idea is extremely intangible, and has never to our knowledge materialised. And the reason is very clear. The interests of the collector and dealer in raising the position of philately are identical, they have never clashed and are never likely to. It is almost impossible to conceive of an amateur society having any cause to take action against the trade. On the other hand, who is it who has won the victories of philately? Who got the Government to allow English stamps to be illustrated? Who got them to let us collect unused English official stamps without committing a crime? Who ran and paid for the CSAR forgeries case? The trade. The Society has missed these opportunities and many more beside of standing for the interests of the collector, and its sphere has mainly been confined to the more passive occupation of producing literature, in which the co-operation of the trade has been constantly in evidence.

We are not aware that an art dealer who was also a good enough artist would be excluded from the ranks of Royal Academicians, and there is a well-known fellow of the Royal Geographical Society who deals in atlases. The main qualification for admission to our first philatelic society should undoubtedly be philatelic distinction, and all other qualifications should go for nothing in comparison. We fear that in a

general philatelic examination the amateurs as a class would cut a sorry figure. Not only are our stamp dealers among our greatest philatelists, but also a half hour spent with a dealer within the four walls of a club room, free from the haunting fear that one ought to be buying something, is a very great treat to the ordinary collector. The exclusion of the trade is thus both a weakness and a depopulariser.

Our second count is that if a line must be drawn, it is drawn in the wrong place. The existing rule is possibly explicable by *ex post facto* influences. That is to say, the society may have found itself possessed of members whose status as amateurs was doubtful, and may have drawn up the carefully worded rule to fit in with its wishes regarding the retention of these members. When a dealer employs a man, that man is an employé of the trade whether the particular duties for which he is suited are writing the firm's catalogue, editing its journal or serving over its counter. Neither catalogue nor journal is issued for philanthropic or literary reasons. Both are advertisements pure and simple. The only thing that differentiates them from the man who addresses the envelopes or dresses the window is that they involve skilled labour. In whatever other pursuit the distinction between amateur and professional is maintained, it always rests on the point whether the man is paid for his skill or whether he displays it for mere amusement. We utterly fail to see why philately should be different, and in our opinion any one who is paid for his writing by a stamp firm is undoubtedly a professional. A salaried employé is a member of a trade as much as a partner who shares in the profits. We do not urge that professional philatelists should be turned out of any society, but we look upon any attempt to put them on a higher plane than ordinary dealing as supremely ridiculous.

From the salaried employé we pass by an invisible step to the jobbing philatelist. This is the man who is paid by piece-work, and his duties may be expertising or valuing stock, arranging stock-books, writing occasional books or even contributing occasional articles to his employer's journal. This class grades itself according to the regularity and extent of the employment. In its lighter phases, such as the mere contribution of a paid article to the press it connects with pure amateurism; at the other end of the scale it is indistinguishable from salaried services.

Turning now to dealing pure and simple, we have a first class which owns a shop window and advertises in the *Philatelic Journal of India*. Next comes the person who has no shop and only an undisplayed ad. in the *Exchange and Mart*. Thirdly comes the man who professes not to be a dealer at all, but nevertheless makes a very comfortable income from stamps. He is well represented in the Royal Philatelic Society. Part of his *modus operandi* is what we may tersely describe as buying on one side of the Strand and selling on the other. He buys good things in a dear market, and hopes to sell in a dearer. To do this requires a consummate knowledge of philately, and the man who makes it pay is an acquisition to any society though we cannot regard him as an amateur. Not far from the last named is the man who is constantly making new collections in order to sell them at a profit.

He again grades himself according to the degree the selling motive is in the ascendant. He may very well be highly accomplished in our science and an ornament to any body that elects him. Then a long way below these is a mixed assortment of private dealers who are no use to anybody. They include speculators in new provisions and the people who buy remainders of collections at auction in order to dispose of them retail on club sheets.

Why should anyone attempt the almost impossible task of drawing a line among these imperceptible gradations? Let them all in, we say, since it is impossible to keep them all out.

## Notes and Extracts.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Collectors often find a difficulty in distinguishing between the De la Rue and Perkins Bacon printings of the triangular Capes, in particular with regard to the 1d. and 4d. values. They will, therefore, be interested to read Mr. Castle's remarks on the De la Rue printings in recent numbers of the *London Philatelist*. Mr. Castle says: In arranging my own collection I have made the following classification—

|      |                   |                    |           |
|------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1d., | carmine .....     | woolly impression, | shades.   |
| ..   | red-brown .....   | sharp              | " "       |
| 4d., | violet-blue ..... | "                  | " "       |
| ..   | slate-blue .....  | woolly             | " "       |
| 6d., | bright mauve ...  | sharp              | " "       |
| "    | " " .....         | woolly             | " "       |
| 1s., | emerald green ... | sharp              | " "       |
| ..   | paler " .....     | woolly             | " shades. |

The differences of impression in the shilling were much less marked than in the other values. In the 6d. the clear impressions include remarkably sharp printings totally dissimilar from the blurred impression into which the 6d. occasionally degenerates, and I have found the latter quite a rare stamp. As regards colour, however, there is no difference as far as my astigmatic vision will allow me to discern in either of the 6d. or 1s. printings, but only those "shades" caused by more or less heavy inking of the plate. With regard to the 1d. and 4d., so far as my observations have gone, the case is different. In the former the carmine stamps are always woolly and the red-brown sharp, and in the latter the violet-blue (the paler colour) are always sharp and the slate-blue always woolly. There is no apparent record of Messrs De la Rue's separate printings of these stamps, or their despatch to the Cape, but with the relatively large quantity of the two lower values it is safe to assume separate printings. If so, the fresh admixture of the printing ink would be sufficient to account for the differing characters of the shades. I am fully alive to the marked difference in tone and appearance that is frequently discernible upon the same sheet of stamps, but I have only found such variations as are attributable to uneven distribution of the printing ink, thus occasionally producing the appearance of a darker shade. I do not, therefore, consider the differing appearance of this issue can be assigned to this cause.

Before leaving this issue, I should, however, mention that the 4d., 6d. and 1s. as shown by copies in my collection, can all be found, not merely of a blurred or "woolly" appearance, but so indistinct as to merit the description I have given them in my collection of "defective impressions." The 1s. in this state I have only seen unused, it being from the sheet that came into Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' possession.

\* \* \*

The *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* relates an amusing anecdote in connection with the order of the Elephant, which may be seen suspended from the neck of King Christian IX. on the stamps of Denmark of 1905.

In 1660 when the Dutch Admiral De Ruyter had chased the Swedes from Denmark, the King invited him to his palace at Copenhagen, and as a recompense passed round his neck the celebrated Order.

De Ruyter thanked him, but remained standing, his eyes fixed on the little elephant which he held in his hand.

"What are you thinking of?" asked Frederick II.

"Sire," answered the Admiral, "I am asking how this great animal is going to feed himself." The King understood, and smiling, added a pension to the distinction with which he had just favoured him.

\* \* \*

OLD V. NEW.—In regard to the relative interest of old stamps and new I confess that I am in favour of the old, but that may be because I am getting that way myself. At the same time I have, I hope, always, both by example and precept, endeavoured to inculcate the principle that all stamps should be studied as there may be much that is interesting to be learned about any of them; acting upon this principle a collector may fairly say: I study my stamps, I find that certain varieties exist; it does not matter to me what was the origin of those varieties or the reason for their existence; my only object is to ascertain how many of these varieties there are, in what way they differ from one another, and in what order they occur, or what positions they occupy on the sheets. On the other hand, I think that the general student of Philately should take into consideration, the circumstances attending the issue of the stamps and the production of the varieties in question; and that where it is evident that the stamps were issued mainly for sale to collectors, and not to meet any real postal requirements, or that the variations were made on purpose to increase the sales, or are due to such carelessness as to indicate that no attempt at uniformity was made (such uniformity being easily attainable) the stamps themselves and their varieties are not of the same interest as stamps issued for purely postal use, or varieties necessitated by the method employed or intentionally produced as a check upon forgery or fraud.—MAJOR EVANS in *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*.

\* \* \*

THE ST. ANDREW'S CROSS OBLITERATION ON THE STAMPS OF THE STATES OF THE CHURCH.—



The following note appeared in *Gibbons' Weekly* of October 17:—

D. C. G., in "Some Notes on the 1852 Issue of the Papal States in" *G. S. W.*, 189, said "these stamps were occasionally obliterated with a large black St. Andrew's Cross. This postmark is said to have been used in Ferrara during an outbreak of the plague."

*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* (Sept.), in its answers to correspondents, replies, to a question as to the signification of this obliteration, as follows:—

"We were formerly under the impression that when the Papal States were incorporated into the Kingdom of Italy certain folks in Romagna, Bologna, Ancona, etc., either through ignorance, or as a protest against such incorporation, continued to use the stamps of the Papal States. The Italian Government not being willing to permit this use, obliterated the stamp with the St. Andrew's Cross, at the same time surcharging the letters as unpaid."

"We have since been told that this St. Andrew's Cross was applied in pursuance of Article II. of the Postal Convention concluded with Austria 15 November, 1852, which directed that the home and foreign rates of postage on letters should be specified separately in Papal State currency. The article concluded thus:—

"Two lines in the shape of a cross should be marked on the address of *prepaid* packets."

We have been under the impression that D. C. G.'s statement was correct, but on reading the above paragraph we communicated with some of our friends in Italy with the following results:—

Cav. Turchi says: "I made enquiry about the St. Andrew's Cross impressed on the Church stamps; it is officially stated that such a cancellation was only used in the communities of Ferrara and Pontelagoscuro. Yesterday I had the visit of Sr. A. E. Fiechi, the expert of the Lombard Philatelic Society, and he confirmed the above, adding that it is universal belief in Italy among the experts, that the reason of such peculiar cancellation limited to such a narrow radius, was only used in order to indicate to the receiver that care was to be taken, the letter coming from an infected district, the cholera raging at that time on each border of the River Po."

Dr. Emilio Diena writes: "As to the St. Andrew's Cross cancellation, I think that it has no special meaning, as has been frequently said. This form of cancellation is special to Ferrara and a few other small post offices in the Province of Ferrara."

Doctors evidently differ in Italy as well as in England. The cancellations on the stamps of the old Italian States are very interesting, and much has been written about them, but there is evidently something yet to be learnt about the particular cancellation in question.

♦ ♦ ♦

We have received from Mr. D. Field the first of a new series of handbooks to be called "*The W. E. P. Series of Philatelic Handbooks*," containing an account of *The Postage Stamps of Hong Kong*. This is from the pen of Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole, and has been running as a serial in the *West End Philatelist*, from which it has been reprinted. It gives a good general account of the various issues, and will be useful as a guide to those who are collecting the stamps of this Colony. We notice that a new variety, said to be unique, is added to the provisionals of 1879-80. This is the 10c on 16c., yellow with inverted surcharge. This variety is illustrated, and it appears to be well authenticated. The

little work is well printed and illustrated, and well worth the modest 6d. which is asked for it.

♦ ♦ ♦

Several new philatelic journals have appeared lately. We have before us No. 1 of *The Philatelic World*. This paper is managed by a company of private collectors, and claims to be "under no trade influences whatever." The editor is Mr. Alexander J. Séfi, who is well known as a keen philatelist. The aims of the paper are high, and best stated in its own words: "We intend to publish every month articles of real instructive value, embracing every branch of philately. We appeal not to the dabbler in stamps, but to the serious collector, whether he be a beginner, a medium or an advanced collector." The most valuable feature of the first number is the commencement of a translation of Capt. P. Ohrt's book on Reprints. The continuation will run through successive numbers until finished. It will be very valuable for English collectors to possess this work in their own language, and this item will be well worth the annual subscription price (2/6) to the journal. Other noticeable papers in the journal are one by the editor on "*The 'Silk thread' issues of Switzerland*," and "*Making a Philatelic Library*," by H. Clark. We wish the paper every success in the realisation of its high ideals. Another new paper is the *Bulletin of the Fiscal Philatelic Society*. This is to contain the proceedings of the society, and a chronicle of new fiscal issues. It will only circulate among members of the Fiscal Philatelic Society. A third paper is the *Canadian Collector*, published by the Canadian Collector Publishing Co., Nordheimer Buildings, Toronto, Canada, and devoted to the interests of postage stamp collectors, curios, coins and kindred sciences. No. 1 consists of 32 pages of notes and news, and is apparently to be regarded largely as an advertising sheet.

♦ ♦ ♦

MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.—Lovers of postage stamps—and the cult is probably as flourishing as ever it was—will be interested to learn that arrangements for the Postage Stamp Exhibition and Philatelic Congress, which are to be held at the Hulme Town Hall, Manchester, on February 18th, 19th, and 20th, 1909, are making satisfactory progress. Mr. I. J. Bernstein, the President of the Manchester Junior Philatelic Society, has just received a communication from the Earl of Derby, C.B., who, as Lord Stanley, was Postmaster-General from 1903 to 1905, signifying his willingness to become a patron of the exhibition and congress. Another distinguished patron is the Earl of Crawford, K.T., who is one of our leading philatelists and a Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society. It is somewhat surprising to learn that the forthcoming congress is the first of its kind to be held in this country. It is receiving the unanimous support of all the philatelic societies, and it is expected to bring together in a unique gathering all the prominent disciples of philately. The exhibition is to be open to the public free by ticket, obtainable at the Exhibition Offices, 9, Albert Square, Manchester.—*Yorkshire Observer*, 17/11/1908.

## Topicalities.

The postmistress at Grand Cayman states that the 4d. stamp is for internal postage only; yet sends a card franked with four of them to a London dealer.

What is internal postage? I have heard of internal telegraphy, e.g., when one treads on a tin-tack the fact is at once telegraphed to the brain, and when the switches are working properly the result is an exclamation, more or less insulting to the tack and all its ancestors, but internal postage is not so easy to comprehend.

Does the P.M. of G.C. send a picture post-card along her nervous system when she has encountered the aforesaid tack, and what would happen if the card got lost on the way?

\* \* \*

Presumably, however, the word "internal" is a misprint for "infernial" or "eternal," both of which are more appropriate to Cayman provisions.

We hate the provisional Cayman,  
Which is made for a purpose internal;  
We'd "hang it as high up as Haman,"  
For their dodges out there are infernial.

\* \* \*

The war scare in the Balkans is ever present, recently it has been much to the fore. Had some of these turbulent States really fought one another, and annexed each other's territories *ad lib.*, we might have had some interesting new issues to chronicle. A set, for instance, showing King Peter wearing the Hungarian crown, with the bent cross printed in shades of "blues" on a "crimson field," watermarked with multiple "Pans," and perforated 9½, would have been very popular.

We might look for another lot with King Ferdinand's profile stamped over the new Turkish set, after the manner of the Servian and Peru sets.

When the Priace of Montenegro,  
And Peter's son and heir,  
Send wires to another,  
There's danger over there.  
They shriek of "fields of crimson,"  
The "pride of every Slav,"  
But the only kind of crimson  
Is the red their tunics have.

\* \* \*

My friend Mr. Crofton, in the pages of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, has some remarks on the exclusion of dealers from some of the most important philatelic societies. He shows how impossible it is to draw a definite line, but he includes those who receive payment for philatelic articles as *professional* philatelists, i.e., as dealers; but surely if a well-known amateur cricketer writes cricket articles, and gets paid for them, it does not make him a *professional* cricketer, but rather a *professional* journalist.

The line between amateurism and professionalism is always difficult to draw. There was a man who won a sack race on a P. and O. liner, and received 2/6 as a prize; he now fears that when he goes in for the mile amateur cham-

pionship he will be disqualified for having once received a money prize.

If I remember rightly Mr. S. R. Crockett once wrote a story, which appeared in *G.S.W.*, entitled "Me and Myn," does that make Mr. Crockett a professional philatelist?

I once wrote the words of a song, and another man put some music to it, and it got on a barrel organ; to get the copyright we had to sell one copy, does that make me a professional musician? The barrel organeer, who was nearly killed five times in the first day, does not think so, I am sure.

\* \* \*

I don't know if any of my readers have been to the Natural History Museum lately—that is the place to see all things properly exhibited and nicely written up. Philatelists might follow this example: In one case there was a duck-billed platypus; well, how much nicer your fiscal postal Tasmanian would look if you copied the description of the D.B.P. at the top of the page. I don't quite remember what it was, but it was something like this: "The D.B.P. is a warm-blooded invertebrate mammal which lives in Vandiemansland and suckles its eggs in a tree." By the way, what must the first European who saw a giraffe looking at him from 20 feet or so up in the air have thought—it is not recorded—but he, probably, wondered why its wasn't "pink." A note to this effect might be written over the Portuguese Nyassa stamps. The same thing with the elephant on the Liberian stamps, why not? The elephant is an example of adaptivity, it grew a trunk so that it could pick up buns without stooping. Such notes would relieve the unutterable boreableness of some collections.

TANCRED.

## An African Letter.

LONE RANCH,  
BRITISH SOUTH SAHARA,  
Feb. 14th, 1904.

SIR,—Your excellent journal is before me. Allow me to congratulate you on having produced the finest philatelic paper, and containing the greatest amount of original matter. I thought you might like to insert this letter, although there is but little philately in it. My "chum" and I live about 418 miles from the nearest white man, we have breakfast at 6 a.m., and then play cricket till 5.30, and have tea and muffins; sometimes we go fishing on Sunday afternoons, when we are sure which day it is. Once I went to the railway station, 583½ miles away, on Friday, and found it was the previous Monday week. You get rather muddled in the dates when you don't see another human for eight or nine years at a stretch. This is all the philately I can think of so I will stop.

Oh, I forgot to say that my chum used to have a collection when he was a boy, there were about 10,000 stamps mostly Mauritius and British Guiana. He remembers, too, that he had entire sheets of some curious Ceylon and Canada stamps with the value in pence instead of cents; but he wanted to buy a bicycle so sold the lot to a dealer for 15/-, he also had a penny black English, he kept that because it is rare.

## Societies.

### BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

October 22nd.—Display: Victoria, 1868—1885, by Messrs. R. Hollick and C. A. Stephenson.

Besides the notes contributed by both, Mr. Stephenson read a short paper on these issues. Nearly every variety and shade were exhibited in mint and fine used condition. The minor details of the designs and some of the shades evoked considerable discussion.

November 5th.—Display: St. Vincent, Mr. W. Pimm.

The Hon. Secretary presented a report on the death of our esteemed Hon. President (Sir W. B. Avery). After the cremation at Perry Barr, on November 2nd, the funeral took place at Witton Cemetery on November 3rd, over 400 being present, including his son, Sir William Eric Avery. The Hon. Secretary officially represented the society. It was decided to send letters of condolence to Lady Avery and to Sir Eric.

Messrs. H. L. Hayman, F. C. Henderson and H. Brice were thanked for contributions to the Permanent Collection.

Mr. C. Hahnel was elected a member.

Mr. W. Pimm then gave his display of the stamps of St. Vincent with notes on the same.

The next auction is on December 3rd, when some 280 lots will be sold. Anyone who has not already received a catalogue may have one on application to the Hon. Secretary.

The following addition to the programme has been made:—

January 28th.—Paper: Argentine, 1877—1908, Mr. F. T. Collier.

Arrangements for our exhibition of stamps on January 11th to 15th are fast approaching completion, and we expect that every colony will be shewn.

### MANCHESTER JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Manchester Junior Philatelic Society on November 5th, the Vice-President, Mr. J. J. Darlow, read a paper on the stamps of St. Lucia. He showed a practically complete collection of these stamps and informed the members that the first postage stamps used in St. Lucia were the contemporary issues of Great Britain, and those so used can only be distinguished by the postmark "All." Another interesting feature of the stamps of St. Lucia was that the value of the stamp could be distinguished by the colour only, no value being described on the stamps. Mr. H. S. Horner read a paper entitled "A Few Notes on Current Issues." His paper was accompanied by a display of stamps, in which the various plates and differences were set forth, the countries dealt with being New Zealand, France, Chili, Russia, Finland, and finally Colombia. Of the latter country Mr. Horner gave a short account of his discoveries of the various plates.

### GLASGOW PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The third ordinary general meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Philatelic Society

was held in the Religious Institution Rooms, 200 Buchanan Street, on Tuesday evening, November 10th—the President (Mr. William A. R. Jex Long, F.R.P.S.L.) in the chair. Before proceeding with the business of the meeting the President referred to the honour conferred on Mr. Archibald M'Innes Shaw, honorary Vice-President of the Society, by his election to the civic chair, and on his motion, seconded by Mr. Guthrie, it was agreed that reference should be recorded in the minutes. A paper on "Free Thoughts on Stamp Collecting by a Junior" was read by Mr. James K. Riddoch. A debate, "New Issues," was opened by Mr. P. Durand. Mr. James K. Riddoch took the negative. After criticism by the members a verdict in favour of "New Issues" (legitimate) was returned.

### SOUTH WALES PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society was held at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Cardiff, on Tuesday, October 29th, under the chairmanship of Mr. E. Philpott Crowther, supported by Mr. Walter Scott, Dr. De Vere Hunt, Alderman Trounce, and others. A paper on and a display of stamps of Antigua, the Bahamas, the Bermudas, and Cayman Islands was given by Mr. A. E. Heginbottom, B.A. The display included all the rarities of these West Indian possessions, and were much appreciated by all those present.

A well attended general meeting of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society was held at the Young Men's Christian Association Buildings, Cardiff, Colonel G. E. Petty presiding. The feature of the meeting was a paper by Mr. C. E. Page (Newport) on and a display of the line engraved stamps of Great Britain. Mr. Page's collection of these stamps, showing numerous minor varieties, is probably unique, and the way in which he has brought his skill to bear in mounting them was much admired. A hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Colonel Petty, seconded by Mr. Walter Scott, and supported by Mr. V. E. Brukewich, brought an interesting meeting to a close.

### SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Sheffield Philatelic Society was held at the King's Head Hotel on Wednesday, November 18th. Mr. J. H. Chapman read a paper on the obliterations or postmarks on British stamps. He stated that the study of postmarks was very interesting and, in fact, necessary to the collector, as the knowledge thereby gained frequently enabled him to detect forgeries. Postmarks were in use long before stamps were issued. The obliteration on the first penny black stamps of 1840 was in the form of a Maltese cross. He then traced the various types of postmarks which have been in use up to the present time, and said the letters are now generally cancelled by machinery, which effected a great saving of time. To illustrate his remarks Mr. Chapman showed an extensive collection of postmarks he had formed, amongst them being letters which had passed through the post in 1772 and 1776.

## GOOD UNUSED BRITISH.

### AT BARGAIN PRICES.

|  | s.  | d. |   | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|---|----|----|
| 1d., black, fine impression ... ..         | 23  | 0  | 9d., bistre, small letters, fine ... ..   | 11 | 6  |
| 1d., " ordinary impression, according      |     |    | 9d., white letters, watermark emblems ... | 18 | 6  |
| to condition ... ..                        | 5   | 6  | 1s., " " " " " " " " " " " " " "          | 9  | 6  |
| 1d., red, imperforate, worn plate ... ..   | 4   | 6  | 4d., vermilion, plate 11, mint ... ..     | 6  | 6  |
| 2d., light blue, with lines, mint ... ..   | 12  | 0  | 4d., " " " " " " " " " " " " " "          | 6  | 0  |
| 6d., octagonal, "SPECIMEN" ... ..          | 7   | 6  | 4d., " " " " " " " " " " " " " "          | 16 | 0  |
| 1s., " " " " " " " " " " " " " "           | 70  | 0  | 3d., rose, plate 5 ... ..                 | 3  | 6  |
| 1s., " " " " " " " " " " " " " "           | 110 | 0  | 3d., " " " " " " " " " " " " " "          | 8  | 0  |
| 1d., small crown, perforated 16 ... ..     | 4   | 0  | 6d., violet, " 8, " " " " " " " "         | 5  | 6  |
| 2d., " " " " " " " " " " " " " "           | 150 | 0  | 6d., " " " " " " " " " " " " " "          | 7  | 0  |
| 2d., large crown, perforated 14, plate 5,  |     |    | 10d., red brown, mint ... ..              | 13 | 0  |
| fine pair ... ..                           | 63  | 0  | 1s., green, plate 6 ... ..                | 20 | 0  |
| 1d., rose red, large crown, perforated 16, |     |    | 6d., buff, plate 11 ... ..                | 13 | 0  |
| mint ... ..                                | 37  | 6  | 6d., grey green, plate 12 ... ..          | 7  | 6  |
| 2d., blue, plate 13, mint ... ..           | 1   | 6  | 3d., rose red, plate 1 ... ..             | 3  | 0  |
| 3d., rose, small letters, mint ... ..      | 11  | 6  | 3d., " " " " " " " " " " " " " "          | 1  | 6  |
| 6d., lilac, " " " " pair, mint ... ..      | 22  | 6  | 3d., " " " " " " " " " " " " " "          | 45 | 0  |

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THE  
**Philatelic Adviser**  
AND  
**Stamp Market Journal.**

Edited by E. W. WETHERELL, A.R.C.S., F.G.S.

New Series.  
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**Editorial Notes.**

**The Proposed Philatelic Club.** We have now arrived at the period of the year which makes for jollification and social amenities, and we have much pleasure in tendering our readers a Christmas Greeting and best wishes for the New Year. It is very suitable at such a time to encourage what is being done to further the social side of philately. There has been much discussion during the past few months as regards the formation of a Philatelic Club. This is one of the things which most collectors would very much like to see, but the management of which no one seems inclined to forward by personal effort. We are glad to learn, however, that at the recent meeting of representatives of various London Philatelic Societies and Clubs, under the auspices of the I.P.U., some proposals were made which may possibly lead to the successful inauguration of a social Philatelic Club, as is desired by a large number of collectors in London. The I.P.U. has now held many meetings in the furtherance of this object, and collectors certainly owe a debt of gratitude to the Secretary of that body, who has worked very hard in the cause under somewhat discouraging circumstances. It is to be hoped that he may find his reward in the

ultimate accomplishment of the end in view.

\* \* \*

**The Manchester Exhibition and Congress.**

The arrangements for the Postage Stamp Exhibition and Philatelic Congress, which are to be held at the Hulme Town Hall, Manchester, on February 18th, 19th, and 20th, 1909, are making satisfactory progress, and everything points to the event becoming a great success. The Earl of Derby, C.B., who, as Lord Stanley, was Postmaster-General from 1903 to 1905, has honoured the Committee by becoming a co-Patron with the Earl of Crawford, K.T. The Hon. Committee include nearly 150 of the most prominent philatelists in the Kingdom. The general Press all over the country have devoted considerable space to the event and amongst the Philatelic Societies, that have promised their support may be mentioned the Royal, Herts, Manchester, Bath, Hull, Liverpool, Liverpool Junior, Leicester Junior, Huddersfield, Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland, Bradford, Bristol and Clifton, Oxford, Sheffield, Leeds, etc., etc.

We are asked to invite philatelists who are desirous of receiving the Prospectus to kindly send name and address on a postcard to the Hon. Exhibition Secretary, Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht, Exhibition Offices,

9, Albert Square, Manchester. The subscription list is still open, and Mr. Albrecht is also Treasurer.

We hope for much from the Congress. There is no doubt that both the social and serious sides of philately would benefit from an annual meeting of philatelists in different towns. The twentieth German "Philatelisten-Tag" was held this year at Gössnitz, and seems to have been a success in every way. We hope the Manchester Congress will be the first of a series, and that it will inaugurate a BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHILATELY.

We have received from Messrs Chas. Nissen & Co. a copy of his *Stamp Collectors' Annual* for 1909. This little annual is in its sixth year of issue, and is now looked for as a useful adjunct to the philatelists' library. As in the last two annuals the most important feature is the *Philatelic Literary Index*, which provides the collector with an index to all the philatelic periodical literature of the year in the English language. To the working philatelist this is a very valuable compilation, and one which he cannot obtain elsewhere. There are also general articles on the forthcoming Manchester Exhibition and Congress and "The Story of the Year," while among special articles we find British Stamps of Great Rarity, the Stamps of Cyprus, the "Skilling Banco" Stamps of Sweden, and those of the Chinese Treaty Ports. Several other items, concluding with a list of Philatelic Societies and a Directory of Stamp Exchange Clubs, make up an interesting and useful "Annual."

An Exhibition of Paper-making, as applied to the manufacture of postage stamps, will be held by the Junior Philatelic Society, in Clifford's Inn Hall, on January 8th and 9th next. The central exhibit will be a paper-making machine at work. Admission will be free. The exhibition will be opened by Major E. B. Evans, R.A., on the 8th of January at 12.30. Tickets can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary to the Exhibition, A. H. Clark, of 212, Mansion House Chambers, London, E.C.

THE PROPOSED PHILATELIC CLUB.—As announced, a meeting of representatives of a number of the leading societies and clubs was held at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Thursday, December 10th, when there were present: J. C. Sidebotham (in the Chair), F. Reichenheim, W. Cool, J. E. Joselin, A. B. Kay, T. Widdowson, D. H. Jackson, C. J. Phillips, W. S. King, A. Selinger, P. L. Pemberton, F. F. Lamb, P. P. Brown, J. L. Eastwood, A. C. Constantinides and T. H. Hinton. A brief *résumé* of the previous meetings having been

given, after an animated discussion it was proposed by Mr. Phillips, seconded by Mr. Joselin, and carried with two dissentients, "That it is desirable to form a philatelic club in London under the auspices of existing societies and clubs," and the following provisional Committee was appointed to formulate a scheme and report to a future meeting. Messrs. W. Cool (Herts), D. H. Jackson (City of London), J. E. Joselin (Birmingham), A. B. Kay (Fiscal), P. L. Pemberton (I.P.U.), C. J. Phillips (King Edward VII.), A. Selinger (Juniors), T. Widdowson (Leicester), and T. H. Hinton, Hon. Secretary. This Committee will meet at 68, High Holborn, on Thursday, January 7th, at 6.45 p.m. Meanwhile any suggestions from members of other societies, who were invited to the above meeting, but were unable to be present, will be laid before the Committee and carefully considered by them if forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, T. H. Hinton, 26, Cromford Road, East Putney, London, S.W.

## Societies.

### MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Manchester Philatelic Society, on November 27th, Mr. G. F. H. Gibson read a short paper on the 1d. surcharged on 2½d. Malta. When the postage was reduced to one penny the Malta post office had a large stock of 2½d. stamps on hand, which were overprinted "One Penny." Owing, it is said, to an accident(?) one stamp had the error "One Pnney" minted upon it. Before being sold to the public all these errors were very carefully removed from the sheets, and offered by a third party to dealers and collectors at a large premium. Owing to the action of a member of the Manchester Society, who was on a visit to Malta, an inquiry was instituted, leading to the resignation of the Malta Postmaster. Afterwards Messrs. Abbott, Albrecht, Berry, Coote, Gee, Gibson, and J. H. Taylor each exhibited what they considered "six artistic stamps." As might be anticipated, the elastic term "artistic" led to many different interpretations, but by general consent the 5s. carmine stamp of St. Vincent was held to be entitled to this distinction.—*City News*.

### SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Sheffield Philatelic Society was held in their rooms at the King's Head Hotel, Mr. J. H. Chapman in the chair.

As some of the students of the University are desirous of forming a junior philatelic society, several of them were present by invitation to discuss the matter with the members of the Sheffield Society, who promised to assist them as far as possible, and it was arranged that as soon as the junior society was in working order, they should apply for affiliation to the Sheffield Society. The rest of the evening was spent in examining the exhibits of the stamps of Germany and the German States. The principal collections shown were those of Messrs. Peace, Dalby, and Chapman.—*Sheffield Telegraph*.

## Philately in its Shirt Sleeves.

In a friendly comment on my notes concerning the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Real Plate of Cuba, which appeared in previous numbers of this journal, Mr. C. S. F. Crofton very kindly remarked, in the *Philatelic Journal of India*, that it was a good example of Philately in its shirt sleeves. I have therefore chosen this expression as the title for the following article:—

In looking through my duplicates of the 1868-72 issue of Mexico, I found about eighty copies of the 12c. with large figure of value, but noticed that there were very marked differences in these figures of value, so set myself to find out what these differences meant, and incidentally stumbled upon a most remarkable and possibly unique series of facts.

When striving to find out all there is to be found out about a particular stamp or a particular issue, there are certain questions which must always be kept before the observer:—

1. How were the stamps printed.
2. Was there more than one original die for the whole series.
3. If there are types, how may they be accounted for.
4. How were the types arranged.
5. Was there more than one setting.
6. How many types were there on the sheet.
7. Could the stamps be plated.
8. Will analogies with known instances of variation and conditions and print, *e.g.*,

Greece, Cuba 1854, first issue of Victoria, etc., help in solving the difficulties (*vide infra*).

**The Design.** The first thing to do is to examine the design, which in this case is extremely ugly and consists of the "tooth-achey" full-face portrait of Hidalgo (at least we are told that it represents Hidalgo, though it would equally well pass for Mr. Tomkins, of Tooting, or Mr. Blatherwick, of Balham).

The portrait is on a ground work of horizontal lines enclosed in a circular frame.

The inner frame to the circle consists of one thin line, which is thicker on the north-west arc and almost wanting on the south-east arc. Outside this is a second thin line which is double along the south-east semicircle. There is a very thin line forming the rectangular frame to the stamp; this is single at the top and on the left side, and double at the bottom and on the right side—the double line (in consequence of the thickness of the print) is usually one *thick* line and in addition to this there is a second thin vertical line down the right side, within the outer frame; this just touches the outer circle line where it is *double* on the right, while the outer frame line on the left of the stamp just touches the outer circle where it is *single*.

There are top and bottom tablets, the upper bears the inscription MEXICO (not Mejico as on some earlier issues), and the lower tablet has the value 12 CENT. There is a thin *double* line over the word MEXICO and a single thin one under it, except where the upper portion of the outer line of the circle impinges thereon. There is a single line over the inscription 12 CENT and a single line under it. There

is a single vertical line forming the left boundary of the upper tablet and extending downwards till it *touches* the outer circle. A similar line forms the right boundary, but it has an additional thin line to the right of it which does *not* touch the circle.

In the lower portion of the stamp there are two vertical lines to the left of the value tablet, *both* of which touch the circle, and on the right there are two also, but *only* the left-hand one of the two touches the circle.

The corners contain ornaments consisting of a dot with a ring of small rays, and four longer ones N. S. E. & W. These are enclosed in a single outer frame and an inner frame which is double on the left and at the top, and single on the other two sides.

The portion between the above parts and the circle, horizontal lines enclosed in frames fitting into their respective positions.

It has been necessary to go into very minute detail, as by close study alone can certain points be found out and difficulties cleared up. The next point was to compare

these stamps with other values of the issue to prove whether there

**Original** was one original die for the whole series or one for each value. I

**Die Marks.** found that the designs were absolutely identical in all cases, and that certain small extra marks present on all my copies of the 25 cent value were also present on the other values and were therefore *original die marks*; the principal one of these is a diagonal dash extending from the left lower corner of the "T" of CENT in a north-westerly direction. Another proof of the one die theory is the shape of the head of the "C" which is very peculiar.

In the next place I examined my 80 specimens of the 25 cent value and found exactly ten distinct and easily distinguishable types. Then since a sheet would in all likelihood consist of more than ten stamps it was at least probable that the same types were repeated a number of times. I found the types existed in the following proportions:—

|                   |     |     |     |               |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| Type 1            | ... | ... | 10  | Specimens.    |
| " 2               | ... | ... | 6   | "             |
| " 3               | ... | ... | 8   | "             |
| " 4               | ... | ... | 6   | "             |
| " 5               | ... | ... | 5   | "             |
| " 6               | ... | ... | 9   | "             |
| " 7               | ... | ... | 12  | "             |
| " 8               | ... | ... | 9   | "             |
| " 9               | ... | ... | 5   | "             |
| " 10              | ... | ... | 10  | "             |
| Indistinguishable | ... | ... | 1   | "             |
| 10 Types          |     |     | ... | 81 Specimens. |

The proportions were such as one would expect to find if there were equal numbers of all types, and clearly proved that there could not be more than ten types otherwise (with such high numbers as 12 and 10) there would have been at least four or five, and the absence of a single one satisfied me that there were only ten types. It would go without saying that these types were not identified at once—there was much provisional classification. For instance the blurred outer line in type 7 is so distinctive that it at once arrested my attention, and the discovery of no less than 12 copies proved

at once that it was an essential secondary die mark of No. 7, but curiously enough there was only one, or at the most two, copies showing some other clear marks—the proportion of 12-1 was so unlikely that these had to be relegated to the class of individual marks and not to secondary die marks. After several trials the true distinguishing marks were ascertained. It is true that the figures alone would have done this, but it is difficult to classify by figures alone as the eye gets tired of always looking at the same spot, and, moreover, several of the types are very much alike and require the *other* marks to prove them beyond doubt.

Before explaining the origin and relationship of these ten types, it will be well to give the essential points; they are primarily variations in the shape of the figures of value but they are usually associated with minute defects, perfectly constant and well-marked on other parts of the stamp and which when ascertained were often easier to use for distinguishing the types than the figures themselves.

I will now briefly describe the essentials of the ten types:—

**Points of Distinction.** No. 1. The figures of value are noticeably shorter and better formed than those on any of the other types, and in addition the double frame line over MEXICO does not extend so as to meet the vertical line to the left of it. These two points are sufficient to distinguish this type without the use of a glass.

No. 2. In this type the figures are thick and the frame line is kinked up just before the "1" of "1 2."

No. 3. The figure "2" leans over somewhat to the right, there is a fairly large black dot on the frame line immediately after the "2" and the stop after the 2 is double.

No. 4. In this type the figures are very similar to No. 3, but are a trifle thicker, and the serif of the 1 extends lower down, and there is a very distinct dot after the 2 in a line with the normal stop.

No. 5. The figures of value are larger and nearer to the left margin than in any other type. The outer frame line on the right side is somewhat irregular in the centre having a rough edge.

No. 6. The serif of the 1 is very wide and the head of the 2 is extremely large. There is a well-marked irregularity in the shading at the S.E. corner of the frame of the ornament in the N.E. corner, and a square black spot over the N.E. corner of the S.E. ornament.

No. 7. Type 7 can be picked out with ease, as the left frame line is thickened in the middle and is very blotchy and irregular. The 2 has the appearance of leaning over to the left, although the bottom stroke is horizontal.

No. 8. The 2 is shorter than the 1.

No. 9. The 2 has a curly tail, and there is a break in the line immediately under the 2. The top frame line is uneven.

No. 10. There is very little serif to the 1. The 1 and 2 are close together. There is a well-marked flaw in the right side frame line of the left bottom corner ornament.

From the above it will be seen that there are ten distinct types of figures, accompanied by trivial, yet well-marked and constant, variations in other parts of the stamps.

Having several horizontal pairs, one vertical pair, and one horizontal strip of three, I examined the relative positions of the types, and found what was at first sight a somewhat awkward fact, namely, that the following combinations existed: 6-7, 3-7, 9-7, also 1-2, 7-2, 10-2.

This might be accounted for, as in the case of Cuba, by assuming different settings; but like so many of the analogies which had to go by the board when studying the Cuban stamps, this re-setting theory is useless as in stands. I, therefore, looked for other solutions; was it possible, for instance, that the stamps were lithographs, and that there was a stone of ten stamps on which the figures of value had been inserted by hand, and that the plate consisted of these ten stamps transferred so many times to make a plate and that there were several different transfers, thus accounting for such combinations as given above; or was it possible that a certain stamp got damaged and a new transfer was inserted in its place, as proved so clearly by Mr. L. L. R. Hansburg to have been the case in Victoria?

There did not seem to be any great objection to this theory until I examined the vertical pair, which showed types 5 and 6 together, and as I already had a pair showing 5 and 6 *horizontally* the new theory had to go, and when the strip of three was looked into the difficulties began to clear away, the strip showed the following types, 10, 10, 5, *i.e.*, two specimens of type 10 *se tenant*.

Now the great Mr. Sherlock Holmes was wont to observe to his fearless but dense friend Watson, that when all impossible solutions are eliminated, the other, however improbable it may appear, *must* be the correct one.

It appears to me that there is one, and only one, theory which will account for all the ascertained facts. It is as follows:—

One die was made, and from this quite a number of secondary dies (*ten* for the 25 cents alone), and that on these secondary dies the numerals were inserted by hand, and that a number of movable clichés were cast from *each* of these secondary dies and then put together in a forme, the workmen picking them out anyhow, not knowing or caring that there were minute differences.

This theory would account for the following *facts*:—

1. That there are ten distinct types of the 25 cents.
2. That the types are not always in the same position relative to one another.
3. That two of the same type may be found *se tenant*.
4. That a vertical pair does not show two of the same type, which it should do if a *row* had been repeated several times (and the fact that it was not a *block* which had been transferred, is proved by the occurrence of the following combinations, 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, which *might* have been a block such as

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

but where would 9 and 10 come in? and to make it symmetrical there should be two more types, yet there are only ten.)

I think the above will disprove the Victorian and Cuban analogies and show that the stamps were printed in a perfectly unique manner.

There is additional evidence in favour of the theory of ten secondary dies with several (movable) clichés made from each as, namely, that in the case of type 7 I have two copies which have absolutely identical flaws, *i.e.*, they have the essential marks which prove them to be type 7; and furthermore, they have two very distinct large breaks

**Individual  
Cliché  
Varieties.**

in the top frame line, one over the "X" and one between the "I" and the "C"; also there is a small diagonal cut in the lower frame line under the centre of the ornament. This shows that the clichés have *individual* flaws. In both cases these type 7 specimens are on the right hand of pairs, and the other is type 9 in both cases, so these marks are peculiar to a particular cliché, prepared from secondary die 7, and which happened to be inverted in the forme adjoining a cliché from secondary die 9.

The marks may now be classified thus:—

**Classification of Marks.** (a) Those which are present on every stamp of every value—these are original die marks.

(b) Those which are constant in each type, *i.e.*, secondary die marks.

(c) Those which are perfectly constant for *one* of the clichés—these are individual marks and of importance only for plating.

**Answers to the Questions.** The questions put forward early in this article have now been answered and may be summarised here (referring back).

1. The stamps were printed from movable clichés.
2. There was only one original die for the whole series.
3. The types are caused through the insertion of the numerals of value by hand on secondary dies.
4. The types were arranged anyhow on the sheet, so that in some cases we find combinations such as 6-7, 3-7, 9-7.
5. There was only one setting of the whole sheet.
6. There were ten types on the sheet, each repeated several times.
7. The stamps could be plated if fair sized blocks were obtainable.
8. The analogies of other countries are not available here; and another point which has cropped up in the course of the investigation may also be answered here.
9. *Individual* clichés may be recognised by marks additional to those of the secondary die from which they were printed.

**The Impression.** I may conclude these notes with a few remarks on the other features which the stamp displays. The impression is in black, intense black or grey on paper which is light yellowish green of a particularly ugly shade and varies very little indeed.

**Overprint.** Before use the stamps received an overprint consisting of a district number in the top right-hand corner, and the last two figures of the date in the lower right-hand corner in a line with the district number and both reading downwards. The abbreviated dates are 68, 69, 70, 71 or 72, the last named are very much rarer.

In addition to this there is a hand-stamped name of the district; but I have two used copies which show only the number and date, and one unused copy without any overprint—this is an impression from secondary die number 6 and not an original die proof.

As the hand-stamp is often indistinct, it is easier to collect by the district number.

In the case of No. 1 (Mexico) the overprint appears to be machine printed, and it is in Gothic type, reading either up or down. All the others are in ordinary capitals of various sizes, and are impressed irregularly, and sometimes are double.

These stamps are valued at 1d. or 2d. each, and if any of my readers would like an afternoon's amusement at an extremely small cost, they might do much worse than purchase a hundred copies (preferably in strips and blocks) and see what inferences they may obtain from the study.

It is, of course, just possible that some authority on Mexico has already described the plates of these stamps; but as the matter is new to me it is likely that it may be new to others, and for that reason I have penned the above note on a particularly interesting stamp.

Although not directly included in the boundaries of this article, it may be mentioned that the thin-figure series were, of course, from other clichés, and the reason why they are so much scarcer is that they were in use in 1868 only, whereas the thick-figure series was in use in the same year and up to 1872. The catalogues should therefore list the whole series thus:—

(a) 1868. Thin figures.

(b) 1868-72. Thick figures.

Gibbons mentions that the thin figures have no stop and the thick figures have one. This is not quite correct, as one of the 12c. thin figures has a stop, and one of the 50c. thick figures has no stop.

## Standardisation of De la Rue British Plates.

By C. S. F. Crofton.

FROM THE *Philatelic Journal of India.*

The following table gives the dates of the second registration of those plates which were standardised by being broken up and having the electros re-arranged in a new form.

| Current Number. | Description.               | Plate Number. | Date of 1st Registration. | Date of 2nd Registration. |
|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 279             | 6d. Companies Registration | 1             | 30-11-66                  | 19-6-83                   |
| 280             | 1s. ..                     | 1             | 30-11-66                  | 12-7-81                   |
| 281             | 5s. ..                     | 1             | 30-11-66                  | 13-7-81                   |
| 282             | £1 ..                      | 1             | 30-11-66                  | 20-6-83                   |
| 320             | Admiralty Ireland          | 1             | 25-9-68                   | 26-8-81                   |
| 343             | 3d. Foreign Bill           | 2             | 5-8-70                    | 16-5-81                   |
| 345             | £2 10s. ..                 | 2             | 5-8-70                    | 17-6-81                   |
| 352             | 6d. ..                     | 2             | 15-12-70                  | 25-5-81                   |
| 353             | 9d. ..                     | 2             | 15-12-70                  | 2-6-81                    |
| 354             | 1d. ..                     | 3             | 15-12-70                  | 29-4-81                   |
| 355             | 2d. ..                     | 3             | 15-12-70                  | 16-5-81                   |
| 362             | £1 ..                      | 2             | 27-1-71                   | 14-6-81                   |
| 363             | £5 ..                      | 2             | 27-1-71                   | 21-6-81                   |
| 364             | £1 10s. ..                 | 2             | 27-1-71                   | 14-6-81                   |
| 365             | £2 ..                      | 2             | 27-1-71                   | 14-6-81                   |
| 390             | 1d. Unappropriated         | 1             | 4-6-72                    | 26-6-82                   |
| 391             | 1s. ..                     | 1             | 4-6-72                    | 16-1-81                   |
| 392             | £1 ..                      | 1             | 4-6-72                    | 5-5-81                    |
| 393             | 2d. ..                     | 1             | Not Reg.                  | 17-2-82                   |



| Current Number. | Description.       | Plate Number. | Date of 1st Registration. | Date of 2nd Registration. |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 394             | 3d. Unappropriated | 1             | Not Reg.                  | 16-1-81                   |
| 395             | 6d. "              | 1             | 20-8-72                   | 3-3-81                    |
| 396             | 2s. 6d. "          | 1             | Not Reg.                  | 3-3-81                    |
| 397             | 5s. "              | 1             | 5-7-72                    | 28-6-81                   |
| 398             | 10s. "             | 1             | Not Reg.                  | 8-7-81                    |
| 399             | 1s. 6d. "          | 1             | Not Reg.                  | 12-3-81                   |
| 400             | £2 "               | 1             | Not Reg.                  | 5-5-81                    |
| 401             | £5 "               | 1             | Not Reg.                  | 9-5-81                    |
| 406             | 8d. "              | 1             | Not Reg.                  | 3-3-82                    |
| 454             | 5s. Postage        | 4             | 28-11-74                  | 24-10-82                  |
| 457             | 2s. Unappropriated | 1             | 28-11-74                  | 19-3-81                   |
| 467             | 1s. Postage        | 13            | 22-4-75                   | 4-1-81                    |
| 493             | 1s. "              | 14            | 20-12-75                  | 21-10-81                  |
| 496             | 3d. Telegraph      | 3             | 21-3-76                   | 17-2-81                   |
| 504             | 3s. Judicature     | 1             | 4-8-76                    | 17-1-82                   |
| 505             | 1d. "              | 1             | 4-8-76                    | 15-9-81                   |
| 506             | 2d. "              | 1             | 4-8-76                    | 30-8-81                   |
| 507             | 6d. "              | 1             | 29-8-76                   | 29-8-81                   |
| 509             | 15s. "             | 1             | Not Reg.                  | 15-5-81                   |
| 511             | 2s. "              | 1             | 29-8-76                   | 17-2-81                   |
| 512             | 2s. 6d. "          | 1             | 25-9-76                   | 28-2-81                   |
| 515             | 1s. 6d. "          | 1             | 23-9-76                   | 25-2-81                   |
| 516             | 4d. "              | 1             | 7-11-76                   | 29-10-83                  |
| 517             | 1s. Judicature     | 1             | 7-11-76                   | 10-2-81                   |
| 518             | 5s. "              | 1             | 7-11-76                   | 9-2-81                    |
| 519             | 10s. "             | 1             | 18-11-76                  | 9-2-81                    |
| 520             | £1 "               | 1             | 18-11-76                  | 14-2-81                   |
| 523             | 3s. Telegraph      | 1             | 12-1-77                   | 29-7-81                   |
| 534             | 6d. "              | 2             | 18-6-77                   | 29-6-81                   |
| 540             | 4d. Postage        | 17            | 30-7-77                   | 0-0-81                    |
| 541             | 3d. Telegraph      | 4             | 30-7-77                   | 5-8-81                    |
| 546             | 6d. Postage        | 17            | 13-12-77                  | 25-2-81                   |
| 550             | 3d. Telegraph      | 5             | 12-1-78                   | 5-8-81                    |
| 558             | £1 Postage         | 1             | 6-8-78                    | 20-11-82                  |
| 559             | 10s. "             | 1             | 6-8-78                    | 27-1-83                   |
| 564             | 6d. Petty Sessions | 4             | 26-9-78                   | 13-8-81                   |
| 567             | 5s. Telegraph      | 3             | 4-10-78                   | 0-8-81                    |
| 570             | 3d. Postage        | 20            | 29-11-78                  | 19-2-81                   |
| 589             | 1s. Telegraph      | 11            | 13-5-80                   | 10-2-81                   |
| 591             | 1d. Inland Rev.    | 140           | 28-5-80                   | 10-2-81                   |
| 593             | 6d. Postage        | 18            | 15-7-80                   | 12-1-82                   |
| 594             | 3d. "              | 21            | 15-7-80                   | 18-7-81                   |
| 595             | 1s. Telegraph      | 12            | 15-7-80                   | 13-8-81                   |

In addition to these the 3d. and 6d. Inland Revenue of 1860 were cut up and standardised on 26-8-81 and 23-8-81 respectively standard plates of the 2½d. postage

numbered 21, 22, 23 were registered on 3-2-81, 11-6-81, and 11-6-81; a standard plate of the 4d. postage number 18 was registered on 15-8-82; and new standard plates of the £3 and £6 Unappropriated, the shilling values Foreign Bill, and Northamptonshire and the Isle of Ely were registered from 8. 81 to 10. 81.

The new form adopted for plates of all small sized stamps followed that for the one penny postage, which, according to post office requirements, consisted of two panes, one above the other, each containing ten rows of twelve. Thus the whole sheet was worth one pound, and each row was worth one shilling. Two new papers were introduced to fit this form of plate. The first, watermarked with large crowns, was for postage and telegraph stamps, and the second, watermarked with orbs, was for fiscals namely the 1d. inland revenue and the pence values unappropriateds.

Stamps of a size double that of the one penny postage, namely the pound values unappropriateds, the Irish Admiralty, and the Judicature Fees, had their plates altered into two panes each containing ten rows of six. These plates were thus the same shape and size as those of the small stamps and fitted the same paper. Consequently all these stamps were printed on the new fiscal paper which showed two orbs on each.

There was only one treble sized stamp current after the period of standardisation, namely the one pound postage of 1884. This was arranged in two panes each of ten rows of four and the new large crown postage paper was used. The stamps exist also on the fiscal paper but no doubt by error or oversight.

The taller narrower stamps comprising the shilling values unappropriateds and the Foreign Bills were arranged in two panes each containing seven rows of twelve. Though the plates were of practically the same dimensions as those of the postage stamps, the arrangement required a paper with the watermarks differently situated. The new paper for these stamps had a watermark consisting of the letters V R in script capitals.

Finally the large square stamps such as the 5s. and 10s. postage, the Companies Registration and the Ireland Petty Sessions, were arranged in two panes of seven rows of eight. The new paper was watermarked with an anchor 20 mm. high and this was used for postals, telegraphs and fiscals. Stamps double this size, e.g., the £5 postage and the 6d. V R were in two panes of seven rows of four and were printed on the same anchor paper, the watermark of course showing twice on each stamp.

|                     |   |                  |
|---------------------|---|------------------|
| <i>Small size.</i>  | Anchor, orb, spray, garter and shamrock | to Crown.        |
|                     | Anchor and garter                       | to Orb.          |
| <i>Double size.</i> | Balances                                | to Orbs.         |
| <i>Tall size.</i>   | V. R. Roman                             | to V. R. Script. |
| <i>Square size.</i> | Ship, Anchor 18, and no watermark       | to Anchor 20.    |

It was in the middle of 1879 that De la Rue's tender for the one penny postage stamps was accepted by the Inland Revenue Board. The novelties introduced into the new contract were of the give and take order. On the one hand the contractors undertook to supply the dies, plates, and dandy rolls at their own cost, and to do the perforating, while on the other hand the Government accepted a coarser and inferior

style of engraving which was necessitated by the employment of new and more rapid printing machinery and of a new method in manufacturing the plates whereby they were faced with steel instead of with silver or copper. The contractors were also allowed to dispense with all marginal inscriptions including the plate and current numbers which apparently facilitated printing, and, as a result of all these mutual concessions the cost price of the stamps was very considerably reduced.

The new system was evidently found so satisfactory that it was extended to the new stamps provided by the firm in 1880, *viz.*, the half penny, three half pence, two pence and five pence. In the next year it was extended, subject to certain compulsory limitations, to practically every description of stamp supplied by De la Rue to the British Government. The last named extension consisted in the contractors being allowed to cut up and re-arranged all existing plates so that they would fit the standard machines and to dispense with the long series of special papers hitherto in use. Marginal inscriptions were removed, and the cost of the stamps was lowered.

Standardisation, then, as far as it regards the stamps of Great Britain comprises :

1. Coarser execution in stamps prepared after 1879.
2. Transfer of perforation from Somerset House to De la Rue's.
3. Consequent change of gauge of perforation in certain cases.
4. Disappearance of current and plate numbers.
5. Change in the form of plates.
6. Introduction of new papers with new watermarks.
7. Lowering of cost price of the stamps.
8. Transfer of ownership in the plates from the Government to the contractor.
9. Introduction of steel-faced plates.

The 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th of these factors are of first rate philatelic importance, and it appears to us essential to the proper grasp of British Philately that the connection between them should never be lost sight of. The effects of standardisation on Indian and Colonial stamps are not less marked than in the case of Great Britain, but we have no room to mention them here. Suffice it to say that whenever De la Rue stamps are under consideration, any one who does not keep standardisation as the most prominent feature in the perspective forfeits all claim to the title of Philatelist.

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## A Scrap of Secret History Gleaned from Our Albums.

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It is indeed astonishing that so many years should have passed and the real history of the Perkinwarbeck prints of the first issue of Bundi should have lain like the village Hampden (or the blacksmith of that ilk) unmarked, unread and unwardly digested.

To our Mr. MacBlither all praise for his discovery. It consists of a series of official letters, which for ever clears up those difficulties which have so long beset us in considering the "cement" used for the stamps of Norway, Shanghai and other neighbouring countries.

The first letter discovered by MacB. is

*From H. B. FLUFFLEY FLUE, Esq.,  
Secretary in the Cobweb Department,  
of the Government of H. H. The Nawab of Dustipore.*

To Messrs. BOTHER, WURRY & BLEET.

GENTLEMEN,

*July 3rd, 1887.*

In reply to your letter of April 1st, 1864, I have the honour to inform you that your quotation for marine glue 1 klo. (one killogram), in the opinion of the Government of H. H. The Nawab of Dustipore, is too high.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. B. FLUFFLEY FLUE,  
*Secretary to the Government of H. H. The Nawab of Dustipore,  
(Cobweb Department).*

To Messrs. BOTHER, WURRY & BLEET,

General Merchants, Bombay.

The second letter is as follows:—

*From Sir H. B. FLUFFLEY FLUE, K.C.I.E.,  
Secretary to Government of H. H. The Nawab of Dustipore,  
(Cobweb Department).*

To Messrs. WURRY, BLEET & BORE,

*(Successors to Messrs. Bother, Wurry & Bleet).*

GENTLEMEN,

*August 24th, 1896.*

On further consideration of your letter, No. 647381 B, dated April 1st, 1864, I replied to in this office number <sup>364183813</sup><sub>Q</sub>, dated July 3rd, 1887, and in continuation thereof I have the honour to inform you that the Government of H. H. The Nawab of Dustipore accepts your terms for 1 klo. (one killogram) of marine glue.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant.

H. B. FLUFFLEY FLUE, K.C.I.E.  
*Secretary to Government of H. H. The Nawab of Dustipore,  
(Cobweb Department).*

To Messrs. WURRY, BLEET & BORE

*(Successors to Messrs. Bother, Wurry & Bleet),*

General Merchants, Bombay.

This, as our Mr. MacBlither justly points out, proves beyond doubt that the adhesive material used for these Perkinwarbeck prints of Bundi, subsequent to 1887, must have been marine glue, as he has thoroughly ransacked the records of the Government for any account of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, xylopoditis, writers' cramp, convalescence, or any other catching complaint for which marine glue may have been used.

## Chronicles of the Upper Sludgeley Philatelic Club.

(Continued from page 228.)

The special meeting decided to hold a bazaar and give a concert—both excellent means of obtaining money. We had them both. Three people and a baby attended the first, and the same three women without the baby came to the second. There was nothing to be done but approach the Mayor and ask him to head a subscription list. For this purpose I drew out a rough idea of what we intended to do.

Here is the suggested title page of the journal which was to show the world a thing or two in philately:—

THE  
**Philatelic Trumpet**  
 AND  
**Timbrological Tom-Tom.**

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
*The Hemisphere of Fashion, The Dental Adviser,  
 The Sarcophagus, The Suffragettes' Miscellany,  
 and Bits and Bobs.*

**SPECIAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER.**  
**June 21st, 1908.**

Blower ... .. JEREMIAH JORKINS.  
 Beater ... .. NICODEMUS NOGGS.

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and I also enclosed the "Overture," so that he could see the high-class nature of our publication. Here it is:—

### OVERTURE.

#### OURSELVES BY OURSELVES.

When a new journal sees the light of day it seems usual for the editor to go into a lot of detail about what he and his journal (only it's generally somebody else's) are going to do. We, however, have no such ideas; we have no plans and don't require any, and we haven't the ghost of a notion what *we* intend to do; yet it seems desirable to "say a few words"—a maledictory address, as an Irishman once called it.

Well, we have a large staff: there's "Quis separabit," who used to write for the *P.J.I.*, and "Tancred" says that he may help later on with notes on the plating of the Post Office Mauritius. The tame Limerickist is on the permanent staff, and the chairman of the society which runs us, and the man who writes the leaders (no one

reads leaders, so he doesn't count). Then there's the honorary counterfeit detector, and the—ho! no, no, he isn't honorary—the solicitor, I mean. Last, but not least, is our printer, who is a philatelist; at least his second cousin married a man who manufactured hinges and got whooping cough through licking 'em, so his claim is as good as the other, who said he was an actor because his uncle was understudy for the part of off hind leg of the elephant in the Crystal Palace pantomime.

We tried some of the others, but De Cruz, remembering his "single number," said "Oh no, no thank you, thank you very much now only" in his best Chee Chee; and the great Angus shook his hoary head and swore by the beards of gone McTavishes that "he'd hae nowt to do wi' it."

So you see we are a strong staff. We intend to appear regularly once every four or five years, and the only things which we shall exclude from our columns are articles relating to mummies, goloshes, and sandpaper.

THE FULL BAND.

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## Perforations.

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The relative importance of perforation varieties differs enormously in the case of different countries. For instance, the 12½ and 14 of De la Rue and the 14 and 16 of Perkins Bacon have come to be considered as *prime* varieties, partly because of their actual importance and partly because they have been listed in standard catalogues for very many years and have been recognised as important since philately was born. There are many other countries in which perforations play an important part, for the same reasons as mentioned above, such as early Australians, British Guiana, etc. Then again there are those countries whose perforations are important, but of which the differences have been worked out only during the last ten years or so, and these lack the glory which long-standing "catalogue rank" would give them—such as Holland, where not only the gauge is important, as it indicates time, but the sizes of the holes have to be taken into account.

Then in the case of many other countries, such as Austria, Bosnia, and modern Australians, the variations lack most of their importance for the simple reason that many of the machines are in concurrent use by the same manufacturers, and it is just a matter of chance or of convenience which one happens to be used for a particular batch of stamps. Unfortunately many of these have attained to catalogue rank although in many cases quite unworthy of it.

For instance, there are Bosnian stamps of the late issue which have three or four different perforations on the same stamp, and there is no reason why some freak-issuing country should not order a harrow machine which should so perforate a sheet of stamps at one operation that everyone of the 240 or so should show a different perforation gauging from 1½—40, and if that did not suit they might so adjust the positions of the horizontal rows with reference to the verticals as to get a stamp 2½ on the left side of

top row, 23½ on the right half, 16 down the right side, 24 along the bottom, and 1½ and 17 in different parts of the left side. It seems to be a very silly thing to collect concurrent perforations so different.

Now let us take some of the best known countries and classify the importance of their perforation varieties.

| PRIMARY IMPORTANCE.     | SECONDARY IMPORTANCE. | SLIGHT IMPORTANCE.  |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| De la Rue perforations. | Portugal.             | Recent Austrians.   |
| Perkins Bacon ,,        | Roumania.             | Recent Australians. |
| Holland.                | Greece.               | Recent Bosnia..     |
| Luxemburg.              | Early Bosnia.         | Compound Mexico.    |
| Transvaal.              | Sweden.               |                     |
| Early Australians.      | Montenegro.           |                     |
| Belgium.                | Middle Austrians.     |                     |
| Russia.                 | Middle Australians.   |                     |
| Early Austria (eagles). | Mexico (simple).      |                     |
| Bavaria.                | Bolivar.              |                     |
| Denmark.                | South Americans.      |                     |

Italy, Germany, France, Spain, and the United States do not trouble us with perforation varieties.

A few words about the above.

I have shown that the well known varieties of De la Rue and Perkins Bacon are of great importance, so are those of the group of Holland, Luxemburg and the middle issues of the Transvaal.

The early Australians are well known. The others have all had two different and important varieties apiece. In the case of the second column, Portugal has had three of her machines for herself and her colonies in *concurrent* use for many issues, yet there are only three, and they are not found in combination. Roumania has compound perforations, but there is some interest in them, and Bolivar has two in concurrent use but very distinct. In the third column we come upon a shocking state of affairs. In the case of the late Australians there are many machines, several of which gauge just about the same, and they are in concurrent use, and signify nothing much more than the convenience of the manufacturers at the moment. Austria possesses more perforating machines than any other country, and they seem to be used anyhow, anywhere and anywhen.

Bosnia is shocking, and to consider the modern compounds as interesting seems to me to be on a par with the man who collected books and arranged them by the colours of their bindings.

The compound perforations of Mexico are caused by the breaking off of alternate pins, and in some cases this was not very carefully done, so that I possess a specimen which is perforated 12 top and bottom, 6 on the right side and the lower portion of the left side, while at the top of the left side it is perforated 12. I think it is unfortunate that a perforation caused by a more or less regular breakage of pins should ever have attained catalogue rank, and if in future they were mentioned in a footnote it would be an improvement.

## Notes and Extracts.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg commences an important article on the "Lithographed High Values of Queensland (1881 series)" in the October number of the *Philatelic Record*. Mr. Hausburg states:—

It has been known to philatelists for some considerable time (vide *Vinden's Monthly*, Vol. VII., p. 112) that the 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s. values of 1881 were lithographed, and that the stones contained a hundred and twenty impressions in twelve rows of ten. Transfers were taken from portions of the Is. Perkins-Bacon plate, and the whole or part of the value and portions of the scroll work at the sides were erased, after which the new values were inserted. It is usual in such cases to take a small number of transfers and form a small intermediate stone. These Queensland stamps were produced in this way. Mr. J. Bornefeld had given some attention to these stamps, but had not completed the plating. He found five types in the case of the 2s. and 20s., and from this he inferred that there were also five types in the case of each of the other values. This, however, is incorrect, and every one of the three—the 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s.—has ten types, arranged in two rows of five. This number was no doubt chosen to suit the arrangement of the watermarks on the paper which was used for this series; there were a hundred and twenty watermarks (arranged in twelve rows of ten each, so that the sheets of the 2s. and 20s. were each made up of twenty-four strips of five types, while the other values were made up of twelve blocks of ten types. The watermark is the second type of the Crown and Q.



Last month we stated that a new one anna stamp had appeared for Bhopal. A new line engraved one anna in red appeared shortly afterwards for Cochin. *Ewen's Weekly* now informs us that both of these are merely stolen property from Perkins Bacon's establishment. If, however, our first information was correct and Bhopal is giving up its posts, the State would naturally cancel a contract for new stamps, and these would be allowed to be dispersed by the printers. Something of this sort happened some years ago in the matter of certain high value fiscals of Bhavnagar and Morvi.—P. J. I.



In describing the high values of the 1900 issue of the German Empire, Mr. Barnsdall, in *G.S.W.*, writes as follows:—

The mark values were much more pretentious than anything hitherto attempted by Germany, being imposing in size, elaborately designed, and printed from line-engraved copper plates. The designs were taken from celebrated pictures, and were engraved by Professor Wilhelm Rose, of the Imperial Printing Works.

The 1 mark shows a view of the new G.P.O., Berlin. The 2 mark is from an allegorical painting by Anton Von Werner, typifying the union of North and South Germany. Mr. C. A. Howes (U.S.A.) gives the description of the picture and those of the 3 and 5 mark as follows: "The two sections are represented by two warrior heroes of ancient Germany clasping hands and burying the old ill-will of the race. In the background at the left are seen the Alps, with the Rhine at their base, and likewise at the right is the Baltic Sea, with the cliffs of the Island of Rügen—the limits of the United Fatherland—while above the representatives of North and South hovers the Goddess of Victory, holding aloft the Imperial Crown, which sheds its lustre over all. At the bottom is the legend, SEID EINIG, EINIG, EINIG! ('Be united, united, united.')

"The 3 mark is from a painting of W. Pape, representing the unveiling of the statue of Emperor William I. at Berlin. The memorial to the first Kaiser included not only the equestrian statue, but a magnificent setting in the form of a peristyle, a portion of which can be seen in the background. In the foreground plainly appears Emperor William II. on his black charger, and immediately behind him the Empress. This memorial was dedicated on 3rd April, 1897, in the midst of pageants and ceremonies almost unequalled for splendour and enthusiasm. The date above the picture, '22nd March,' was the birthday of Emperor William I.

"The 5 mark stamp is taken from another painting of Pape's, representing Emperor William II. delivering an address on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Empire, 19th January, 1896. The

moment is chosen when the Emperor placed his right hand upon the flag of the 1st Regiment of the Guards, and ended the discourse, which he addressed to the princes and representatives of the people by these words: 'EIN REICH, EIN VOLK, EIN GOT' ('One Empire, one People, one God.')

The engraving contains no less than fifty-one figures, the features of a large number being quite distinct."



INDIAN NATIONAL PHILATELIC COLLECTION.—Our readers will remember that two or three years ago it was recorded in *The London Philatelist* and other philatelic journals that Mr. Wilmot Corfield had been entrusted, by the Trustees of the Indian Victoria Memorial, with the acquirement and arrangement of a national stamp collection to be placed in the Hall in Calcutta, when built. This collection had reached a most satisfactory stage, and was making good progress until a few months ago, when the whole of the exhibits belonging to the Trustees of the Fund—pictures, statues, books, coins, weapons, etc., etc.—were handed over to the authorities of the Indian Museum, the Trustees of the Fund, by whom his appointment was made, relinquishing their control of everything of the magnificent nucleus for the contents of the Hall got together by Lord Curzon. The story is a long one, and put it briefly, it amounts to this, that the present Indian authorities have little or no enthusiasm for the project as a whole, and the scheme has been, for a time at any rate, put to sleep. The foundations of the building have been laid since 1905, but nothing has been raised of the superstructure since the Prince of Wales laid the stone when visiting India about that time. There has been much newspaper controversy, but the fact remains that India will not possess a completed Victoria Memorial of a national character for many years to come.

Under these circumstances Mr. Corfield was rather glad when the Trustees, on terminating their duties, also relieved him of his, and had no reason to suppose that the museum authorities would not ask him to continue his work, but under all the circumstances it is pleasant to him to feel that for a time, at any rate, he is free of all responsibility as regards the stamp collection, which he has handed over to the care of its new custodians.

As the scheme for an Indian collection with him as its promoter has long been made known to the collecting world, through the stamp press, the present phase of the situation should be proclaimed to the philatelic world. The collection, as handed over, is a very fine one and admirably arranged, and its custodian parted from it with much regret, the more so as it is of course, very far from complete.

It is urged that unless some announcement is made in a representative philatelic journal of the position to-day, it may be difficult for stamp collectors to find out some years hence exactly what has occurred to the collection.

The stamp collection is at present in abeyance (along with the colossal scheme of which it is only a part), but so far as it goes it is an accomplished fact. We trust that some powerful interest may be brought to bear upon this question, so that India may possess a collection worthy of that great Empire.—*London Philatelist*.



Some details are given in the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* (17.10.08) of the collection left by the late Herr Fraenkel, the sale of whose library in England moves this journal to the hope that the stamps may not share the same fate. Fraenkel, it is said, viewed his collection rather as a means of study than a scope for accumulation, and his collection represents this attitude to philately. His collection of entires was one of the finest in the world, if not actually the finest, and its value is stated at over 100,000 marks, while that of the postage stamps is given at nearly 180,000 marks. Of the latter, the Europeans and British North American and British Guiana were the principal strength; of the former, his old German States were wonderfully complete and extensive.—P.J.G.B.



GERMAN-AMERICAN PENNY POSTAGE.—A Reuter's telegram announces that "An agreement establishing penny postage for letters sent direct by sea between Germany and the United States, and vice versa, from January 1 next, will be signed at Washington to-day by the German Chargé d'Affaires and the United States Postmaster-General.

"As in the case of the arrangement with Great Britain, the fee for prepaid letters from the United States will be two cents (1d.) per ounce, while from Germany the rate is fixed at ten pfennige (1d.) per ten grammes (about a third of an ounce). The charges for unprepaid letters will be double the above."



## New Issues and Discoveries.

We gladly welcome from our readers early copies of any new issues, varieties, etc., that they may receive or discover. Any sent to us will be fully described and their source acknowledged in the following columns. They should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, and marked "New Issues" on the envelope. Not only adhesive stamps, but envelopes, postcards, etc., may be sent. The cost of postage will be remitted when specimens are returned, or we will purchase if so desired. We are also glad to receive new issues and provisionals in quantity from correspondents abroad, and will pay a commission on same, large or small, according to the scarcity or otherwise, or whether the correspondent requires cash or the amount to be placed to the credit of his account.

**Great Britain.**—*British used abroad.*—The *British Philatelist* notes the discovery of the 2d. of 1864. Plate 12, used in St. Thomas.

C 51. St. Thomas.  
2d., blue, 1864, Plate 12.

**Abyssinia.**—We illustrate the 1 piastre surcharge chronicled in October.

1

PIASTRE



*La Revue Philatèlique Française* chronicles a provisional issue here pending the arrival of the new permanent issue. The surcharge is smaller than the one illustrated above and is without the ornament.

Surcharged in black.

|                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| ½ pre. on ½g., green. | 4 pre. on 4g., claret. |
| ½ " " ½g., red.       | 8 " " 8g., lilac.      |
| 1 " " 1g., blue.      | 16 " " 16g., black.    |
| 2 " " 2g., brown.     |                        |

**Argentine Republic.**—New stationery with the latest type of stamp is reported by the *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*.

Post Card.

Stamp of New Type.

4c., lilac. 6c., blue.

**Australian Commonwealth.**—The *Australian Philatelist* states that all the values of the Unpaid Letter Stamps from 1s. to 20s. have been issued with the bar after the numeral.

**Bahamas.**—The 1 penny pictorial stamp now comes in a new shade and on a thinner paper.

New Shade.

1d. bright rose and grey black.

**Bechuanaland Protectorate.**—The *Postage Stamp* lists the current ½ penny in the yellow-green shade.

Overprinted on Great Britain Stamp.

½d., yellow-green.

**Bolivia.**—We understand that the 50 c. and 1 Bolivar of 1867 are being re-issued in new colours. *Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles the first-named in vermilion.

Type of 1867. Nine Stars.

50c., vermilion.

**British New Hebrides.**—We take the following from the *Australian Philatelist*:—

" We have received from a direct source proofs and information to the effect that the current Fiji stamps have been surcharged New Hebrides-Condominium (joint control) in two black lines, the overprint on the stamps on white paper being in heavy narrow block capitals, with the words New Hebrides on a yellow-green background. The overprint on the stamps on coloured paper is in thin narrow block capitals without any coloured background.

The stamps were to be issued on the 1st instant, and we shall have a supply by the next mail from the islands."

**Brunei.**—We have received the 8c. value in single colour.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.  
8 cents, blue.

**Canada.**—*McKeel's Weekly* reports the discovery of a sheet of 100 of the current 2c. stamps, imperforate.

Error. Imperforate.  
2c., rose.

A new 50 cent stamp in the same type as the current issue has now appeared.

Current type.  
50 cents, violet.

**China.**—Messrs. Koh & Co., of Singapore, in their journal, state that the colours of the current Chinese stamps are to be changed, so as to agree with the Postal Union regulations. We understand that the Foreign Posts in China will be abolished in the near future.

The *Postage Stamp* chronicles the 2c. in its new colour, and we have also received the 10c.

Change of Colour. No Watermark.  
2c., green. 10c., blue.

**Columbia.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles two new perforation varieties. The first is the 1 peso of 1886-89, and the second the 1 peso of 1892.

1886-89. Perforated  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .  
1 peso, claret on bluish.

1892. Perforated  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .  
1 peso., blue on green.

**Crete.**—We illustrate the overprint chronicled in November, and we understand there are a few errors to be found in same.

ΕΑΑΑΕ

*La Revue Philatèlique Française* chronicles the Unpaid Letter Stamps with the above, "Hellas," overprint.

|              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 lep., red. | 40 lep., red. |
| 5 " "        | 50 " "        |
| 10 " "       | 1 dr. "       |
| 20 " "       | 2 " "         |

*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* also chronicles the issue of a new Postcard bearing stamp of the new design for the 10c. adhesive (Hermès de Praxitélès) hand-stamped "Hellas" in larger type than for the adhesives.

**Dutch Indies.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles another of the "JAVA" overprints inverted.

"JAVA" overprint inverted.  
2 cents, brown.

**Greenland.**—Mr. Rudolf Kronmann states that three stamps have been issued for this Arctic territory, the central design being a bear on a shield, the latter being surmounted by a crown. That stamps should be issued for such out-of-the-way places is really too-much-to-bear. King Edward VII. Land is evidently not to have all its own way in issuing stamps for postage on icebergs, or whatever may be the exports from those too-cold-to-bear countries. We understand that Bruin is rampant. So will some philatelists be, if this kind of thing continues.

Bear in centre.

1 öre, olive green. 10 öre, blue.  
5 " brown.

**Holland.**—We have received the 15c. stamp in new colours.

Current Type. Perforated, 12½.  
15c., rose and blue.

**Hungary.**—*Champion's Bulletin* states that the 50 heller Unpaid Letter Stamp now comes perforated 15, with, we presume, the new Watermark.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. Perforated 15.  
50 heller, green.

**Italy.**—We have received the 5c. and 10 Card with face divided for correspondence.

Post Card.  
Face divided for correspondence.  
5c. green on grey. 10c. carmine.

**Jaipur.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* is informed that this State will cease to issue its own stamps on December 31st, 1908.

**Japan.**—We find we have omitted to catalogue some Official Post Cards issued in 1905. They are upright rectangular in shape with an oval stamp printed at the upper left corner. We have not only received these, but in addition, some gorgeous Official Picture Post Cards commemorative of the Army Review held after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War. They bear adhesive stamps cancelled with a special commemorative cancellation in the same style as was adopted in the case of the special postcards, etc., issued at the Jubilee of Penny Postage at South Kensington. We do not propose to give the latter productions catalogue rank.

We regret to see that our Allies are copying our vices, as well as, we hope, our virtues.

Official Post Cards.  
(No value). Blue on lilac-rose.  
" Carmine on salmon.

**Mozambique.**—We have received the 20 reis Postcard in an altered form. The stamp is now at the left-hand side, instead of being at the right, as formerly.

Post Card. Stamp at left.  
20 reis, lilac on buff.  
20 × 20 "

**New Zealand.**—We are receiving on our correspondence from this Colony stamps cut from envelopes, etc., and Mr. P. B. Phipson informs us that all varieties of stamps cut from envelopes, cards, etc., can now be used as adhesive stamps, as is the case in Great Britain, and that he has already secured a dozen varieties, which have been so used. Probably other Colonies will follow New Zealand's example, and doubtless we shall in time have specialists in these varieties. We append a list of the "cut-outs" that can be used in the above-mentioned Colony.

Envelopes.

1900. Pictorial. 1902. Surcharged in red.  
½d., brown lilac. 1d. on 2d., violet.  
1d., carmine rose.  
2d., brown red.

Queen Victoria. King Edward.  
½d., green ½d., green.  
1d., carmine. 1d., rose.  
2d., violet.

Registration Envelopes.

1898. Queen Victoria.  
3d., ultramarine (2 types)

1904. King Edward.  
3d., ultramarine.

1908. As last, but without "Registration Fee."  
3d., ultramarine.

Surcharged in red.

2d. on 3d., ultramarine.

Wrappers.

Queen Victoria. King Edward.  
½d., rose. ½d., green.

Post Cards.

Queen Victoria.  
1d., red brown. 1d., brown.  
1d., blue on buff. 1d., green.  
1d., " white. 1½d., carmine.  
1d., " bluish. 1d. on 1½d., carmine.

King Edward.

½d. blue. 1d. Blue.

Letter Cards.

Queen Victoria. King Edward.  
1½d., mauve on tinted 1d., brown on greenish.  
(10 tints).

"One Penny," on 1½d. mauve.

**Norway.**—In our current Catalogue will be found listed under No. 113, a 5 öre stamp described as from a re-cut die. We have been making some enquiries about this stamp and have ascertained



Ordinary Specimen.



Printed from a Worn Plate.

that it is not from a re-cut die, such as the issue of 1883-4, but that it is printed from a very worn plate. This stamp, however, has such an entirely different appearance to the ordinary specimens that we illustrate both it and one of the ordinary.

**Panama.**—The 2c. "Canal Zone" Postcard overprinted on the ordinary card of 1907 listed in October on the authority of *Mekel's Weekly*, is now stated by that journal not to exist.

**Papua.**—We have received the 2 penny value in the permanent type, and from other sources we understand that the 1s. value has also been issued.

Perforated 12½.

2d., violet and black.

Perforated 11.

1s., orange and black.

**Paraguay.**—*Gibbon's Weekly* chronicles the 5c. on 2c. carmine listed in November, with the surcharge inverted.

Surcharge Inverted.

5c. on 2c., carmine.

The same journal also describes a new provisional. In September we illustrated an "Habilitado" overprint on the 1 peso black and orange. This overprint has been added to the same stamp, but in other colours, with two additional overprints, one being the surcharge, "UN CENTAVO" in black and "1908" in red. Thus three printings, besides the original stamp, have had to be made to produce this wretched encumbrance to the catalogues. In addition, there is an error.

Surcharged in red and black.

1c. on 1p., carmine. 1c. on 1p., lake.

Variety: "CETTAVO" for "CENTAVO."

1c. on 1p., carmine. 1c. on 1p., lake.

The *Postage Stamp* lists the 28c. of 1901-2 (lithographed) with the latest 5c. provisional surcharge.

Surcharge in black.

5c. on 28c., orange.

**Portuguese Indies.**—We have received the 10 reis Postcard in a new colour, and also with the stamp at left side, instead of at the right.

Post Cards.

10 reis, lilac on buff.

10×10 reis, lilac on buff.

**St. Pierre et Miquelon.**—A new series will shortly appear for these Islands, three designs being used, that for the 1c. to 20c. value with the head of a Fisherman; the 25c. to 75c. showing a Sea Gull; and the higher values a Ship.

**Salvador.**—The Overprint converting ordinary stamps into Unpaid Letter Stamps now appears in a new type. "Deficiencia" is the first line, the second being "de Franqueo," the whole being in capitals. *Mekel's Weekly* states that the 3c. is from the "Official" series.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.

Overprint in a new type.

(a) On Ordinary Stamps.

1c., green and black. 5c., blue and black.  
2c., red and black. 10c., violet and black.

(b) On Official Stamp.

3c., yellow and black.

**Siam.**—We have received another Provisional from this place, viz.:—a 9 atts on the 10 atts of 1900. We illustrate this surcharge, also the surcharge "4" on 5 atts chronicled in November.



We also find that we did not illustrate the 1 att on 24 atts chronicled in January. We now make up for our remissness.

Surcharged in black.

9 atts on 10 atts, blue.

**Turkey.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles the 20 paras green, 1874-5 issue with the overprint inverted.

1874-5. Overprint inverted.

20 paras, green.

**Tasmania.**—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the current 10s. in a new variety of perforation:

Watermark Crown & A. Perforated 11.

10s., mauve and brown.

**United States.**—The new 2c. stamp has arrived and we illustrate same. It is, in our opinion, a fine production, the only improvement needed being a lightening of the background, so that the wreath and medallion should be thrown into better relief.

We understand, however, that this stamp will not be permanent, but when exhausted will be replaced by another stamp of a similar design,



but bearing the Arabic numerals in accordance with the latest rule of the Universal Postal Union. As the printing is certain to have been a large one, there will be plenty to go round.

2c., carmine-lake.

**Wurttemberg.**—We have received a Postcard similar to No. 69 in list given under German Empire, i.e., with the 2pf. stamp barred out with 4 heavy lines, and a 3pf. stamp impressed at left side in brown, except that the word "POST-KARTE" at left is not barred out, nor is the card overprinted "DRUCKSACHE."

We are informed that these cards are issued in Wurttemberg only, but have franking power to any part of Germany.

Post Card.

Provisional Surcharge in brown.

3pf. brown on 2pf. grey on bluish.

# Grand Xmas Present.

---

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## DITTO. Used.

Nos. 1 to 7, 9, 15 to 68, 71, 74, 75, 77, 81 to 84, 86 to 96, 98, 99, 101 to 103, 106, 120, 125, 129, 134, 142, 144, 146, 152, 153, 168, 170, 175, 176, 178, 178a, 178c, 178d, 197, 202a to 202c, 216a to 217d, 221, 254, 260, 281, 284 to 286, 288, 291, 292, 294, 294a, 297, 299, 299a, 304, 309, 310, 312, 317, 321 to 325, 328 to 332c, 454, 455, 460, 471, 473, 578, 580, 581, 604, 605, 607 to 801.

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AND  
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1896. 2/- Blue and Green (Cat. 2/6), „ **9d.** „

3/- Green and Mauve (Cat. 4/-), „ **1/-** „

Or the **SET OF FOUR**, used, for **5/-**.

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS:

**BRIGHT & SON, 164, Strand, London, W.C.**

Established 1885.

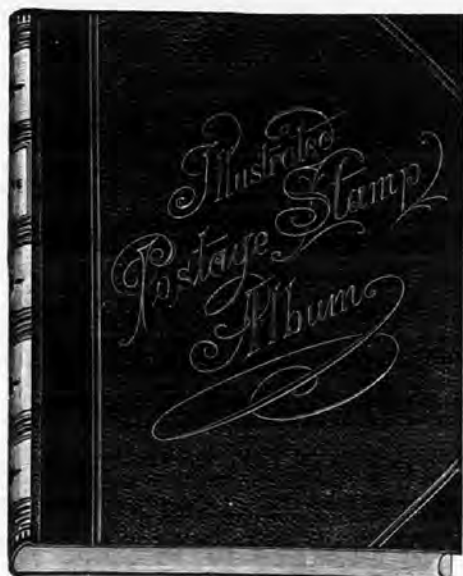
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New Edition

# "SENF" and "VICTORIA" ALBUMS.

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|  | Price |
|--|-------|
| No. 10. Size, 11½ in. by 9¾ in., handsomely bound in half cloth, leatherette sides in two colours      | 12/-  |
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## The "VICTORIA" Albums.

These are suitable for the young collector; a good feature being a list of Stamps issued, with miniature illustrations at the side of the pages, thus enabling the collector to leave proper space for missing stamps.

|   | Price. | Post Free<br>in Great<br>Britain only. |
|---|--------|--|
| No. 6. Size, 12 in. by 9 in., bound in half cloth, handsomely lettered in colours, with spaces for 6,985 stamps and 2,969 illustrations             | 2/-    | 2/3                                    |
| No. 7. Size, 13¼ in. by 10¼ in., handsomely bound in half cloth, lettered in colours, and contains spaces for 14,100 stamps and 3,263 illustrations | 3/-    | 3/4                                    |
| No. 8. Size, etc., as last, but printed on one side of the paper only, 14,100 spaces  | 5/-    | 5/6                                    |

THE  
**Philatelic Adviser**

AND  
**Stamp Market Journal.**

Edited by E. W. WETHERELL, A.R.C.S., F.G.S.

New Series.  
No. 1. Vol. II.

JANUARY 25TH, 1908.

Subscription:  
2s. Per Annum, Post Free.

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| The Imperial Stamp Exhibition ... .. 13 | Notes and Extracts ... .. 20           |

**SPECIAL OFFER**

FOR THIS MONTH,

**BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.**

1890-91. 2/- Red - - - - (Cat. 3/6), only **1/3** each.

3/- Brown and Green (Cat. 7/-), „ **3/-** „

1896. 2/- Blue and Green (Cat. 2/6), „ **9d.** „

3/- Green and Mauve (Cat. 4/-), „ **1/-** „

Or the **SET OF FOUR**, used, for **5/-**.

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS:

**BRIGHT & SON, 164, Strand, London, W.C.**

Established 1885.

Telephone 6534 Central.

# REVISED QUOTATIONS, NEW ISSUES AND BARGAINS.

Nos. given are from 7th Edition Catalogue. All unused unless stated otherwise.

**GREAT BRITAIN.—Revised Prices.**

|     |               |     |    |   |    |   |    |                |     |    |   |
|-----|---------------|-----|----|---|----|---|----|----------------|-----|----|---|
| 182 | £1            | —   | 25 | 0 | 17 | 6 | 13 | Levant, 12 pre | ... | 5  | 0 |
| 11  | Levant, 2 pre | ... | 0  | 9 |    |   | 14 | " 21 "         | ... | 10 | 0 |

**AUSTRIA.—1904. Revised Prices. Used.**

|     |      |     |   |   |     |      |     |   |   |
|-----|------|-----|---|---|-----|------|-----|---|---|
| 284 | 40h. | ... | 0 | 3 | 286 | 60h. | ... | 0 | 2 |
| 285 | 50h. | ... | 0 | 2 | 287 | 72h. | ... | 0 | 3 |

Complete set of 14, 1h. to 72h., for 1s., used.

**1908. New Jubilee Issue.**

|                   |     |   |    |                  |     |   |   |
|-------------------|-----|---|----|------------------|-----|---|---|
| 1h., grey black   | ... | 0 | 0½ | 20h., brown      | ... | 0 | 3 |
| 2h., dull purple  | ... | 0 | 1  | 25h., blue       | ... | 0 | 4 |
| 3h., purple brown | ... | 0 | 1  | 30h., sage green | ... | 0 | 4 |
| 5h., green        | ... | 0 | 1  | 35h., slate blue | ... | 0 | 5 |
| 6h., yellow buff  | ... | 0 | 1  | 50h., grey green | ... | 0 | 7 |
| 10h., rose red    | ... | 0 | 2  | 60h., lake       | ... | 0 | 8 |
| 12h., carmine red | ... | 0 | 2  |                  |     |   |   |

For use in the Levant.

For use in Crete.

|                  |     |   |   |                     |     |   |   |
|------------------|-----|---|---|---------------------|-----|---|---|
| 30 paras. violet | ... | 0 | 3 | 15 centimes. violet | ... | 0 | 3 |
|------------------|-----|---|---|---------------------|-----|---|---|

**BELGIUM.—1908. Altered Type.**

|                |     |   |    |            |     |   |   |
|----------------|-----|---|----|------------|-----|---|---|
| 1c., grey      | ... | 0 | 0½ | 5c., green | ... | 0 | 1 |
| 2c., red brown | ... | 0 | 1  |            |     |   |   |

**BERMUDA.**

|                      |     |   |   |
|----------------------|-----|---|---|
| 23 2d., brown violet | ... | 0 | 4 |
|----------------------|-----|---|---|

**1907-8. Arms Type.**

|                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2d., orange and grey | 0 3; 34 2½; used, 0 3 |
|----------------------|-----------------------|

**BRITISH HONDURAS.—Revised Prices.**

|    |      |     |    |   |    |     |    |    |
|----|------|-----|----|---|----|-----|----|----|
| 60 | 50c. | ... | 3  | 6 | 63 | ... | 32 | 6  |
| 61 | \$1  | ... | 7  | 6 | 65 | ... | 0  | 10 |
| 62 | \$2  | ... | 13 | 6 |    |     |    |    |

**1907. Surface-coated Paper.**

|                         |     |   |   |                       |     |    |   |
|-------------------------|-----|---|---|-----------------------|-----|----|---|
| 10c., lilac and green   | ... | 0 | 7 | \$1 green and carmine | ... | 5  | 0 |
| 25c. " orange           | ... | 1 | 4 | " blue                | ... | 10 | 0 |
| 50c., green and carmine | ... | 2 | 8 | " black               | ... | 25 | 0 |

**CEYLON.**

|                     |     |    |   |                     |     |    |   |
|---------------------|-----|----|---|---------------------|-----|----|---|
| 268 1½ rupees, C.A. | ... | 20 | 0 | 269 2½ rupees, C.A. | ... | 25 | 0 |
|---------------------|-----|----|---|---------------------|-----|----|---|

**CYPRUS.**

Nos. 86 and 97, colour should read "Sage green and green."

**DENMARK.—1907. Newspaper Stamps.**

|              |     |   |    |                       |     |    |    |
|--------------|-----|---|----|-----------------------|-----|----|----|
| 1 öre, olive | ... | 0 | 0½ | 38 öre, orange        | ... | 0  | 6  |
| 5 " blue     | ... | 0 | 1  | 68 " light brown      | ... | 0  | 10 |
| 7 " carmine  | ... | 0 | 1½ | 1k., carmine and blue | ... | 1  | 5  |
| 10 " violet  | ... | 0 | 2  | 5k., green and pink   | ... | 6  | 9  |
| 20 " green   | ... | 0 | 3  | 10k., blue and buff   | ... | 13 | 6  |

**DOMINICA.—1908.**

On multiple "CA" surface-coated paper.

|            |     |   |   |                      |     |   |   |
|------------|-----|---|---|----------------------|-----|---|---|
| ¼d., green | ... | 0 | 1 | 3d., black and lilac | ... | 0 | 4 |
|------------|-----|---|---|----------------------|-----|---|---|

**EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.—1907. New Currency.**

|                             |     |   |   |                          |     |   |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|---|---|--------------------------|-----|---|----|
| 3c., green                  | ... | 0 | 1 | 15c., blue               | ... | 0 | 4  |
| 6c., carmine red            | ... | 0 | 2 | 25c., black and green    | ... | 0 | 6  |
| 10c., green and purple      | ... | 0 | 3 | 50c., chestnut and green | ... | 0 | 11 |
| 12c., red violet and purple | ... | 0 | 3 |                          |     |   |    |

**FRANCE.—1908. New Sower Type.**

|                    |     |   |   |
|--------------------|-----|---|---|
| 20c., brown purple | ... | 0 | 3 |
|--------------------|-----|---|---|

**FRENCH CHINA.**

No. 35, price ... 12 0

**FRENCH POST OFFICES IN CHINA.**

Issues of 1906. Revised Prices.

|                |     |   |   |                           |     |    |   |
|----------------|-----|---|---|---------------------------|-----|----|---|
| <b>CANTON.</b> |     |   |   | <b>KOUANG-TCHEON-WAN.</b> |     |    |   |
| 33             | ... | 0 | 3 | 37                        | ... | 0  | 8 |
| 31             | ... | 0 | 3 | 38                        | ... | 1  | 3 |
| 32             | ... | 0 | 3 | 39                        | ... | 1  | 3 |
| 33             | ... | 0 | 3 | 40                        | ... | 1  | 3 |
| 34             | ... | 0 | 3 | 41                        | ... | 2  | 6 |
| 35             | ... | 7 | 6 | 42                        | ... | 65 | 0 |
| 36             | ... | 0 | 9 | 43                        | ... | 5  | 0 |

Hoihao, Mongtze, Packhoi, Tchong-King, Yunnan-sen.

|     |     |   |   |      |     |   |    |      |     |   |   |      |     |    |   |
|-----|-----|---|---|------|-----|---|----|------|-----|---|---|------|-----|----|---|
| 1c. | ... | 0 | 5 | 10c. | ... | 0 | 5  | 30c. | ... | 1 | 3 | 50c. | ... | 3  | 6 |
| 2c. | ... | 0 | 5 | 15c. | ... | 8 | 0  | 35c. | ... | 1 | 3 | 75c. | ... | 55 | 0 |
| 4c. | ... | 0 | 5 | 20c. | ... | 0 | 9  | 40c. | ... | 1 | 3 | 1f.  | ... | 8  | 6 |
| 5c. | ... | 0 | 5 | 25c. | ... | 0 | 10 |      |     |   |   |      |     |    |   |

These prices apply to the above five Post Offices, except in the case of the 75c. of Mongtze, price of which is 60s. Cancel prices of the 2, 5, and 10fr. of all seven offices.

**FRENCH OCEANIA.—1907. New Value.**

|                       |     |   |   |
|-----------------------|-----|---|---|
| 35c., black on yellow | ... | 0 | 6 |
|-----------------------|-----|---|---|

**FRENCH GUINEA.—1907. New Types.**

|                 |     |   |    |                      |     |   |   |
|-----------------|-----|---|----|----------------------|-----|---|---|
| 1c., grey       | ... | 0 | 0½ | 10c., rose           | ... | 0 | 2 |
| 2c., brown      | ... | 0 | 1  | 20c., black on azure | ... | 0 | 3 |
| 4c., " on blue  | ... | 0 | 1  | 25c., blue           | ... | 0 | 4 |
| 5c., " on green | ... | 0 | 1  | 30c., brown on pink  | ... | 0 | 5 |

**GERMAN EMPIRE.**

Official. No. 507 should be omitted.

**GAMBIA.—Insert Prices.**

|    |     |     |   |   |    |     |     |   |   |    |     |     |   |   |
|----|-----|-----|---|---|----|-----|-----|---|---|----|-----|-----|---|---|
| 62 | 2d. | ... | 0 | 3 | 65 | 4d. | ... | 0 | 6 | 67 | 6d. | ... | 0 | 8 |
|----|-----|-----|---|---|----|-----|-----|---|---|----|-----|-----|---|---|

**GRAND COMORO.—1907. New Value.**

|                       |     |   |   |
|-----------------------|-----|---|---|
| 35c., black on yellow | ... | 0 | 6 |
|-----------------------|-----|---|---|

**HAYTI.—1907. New Provisionals in Red.**

|                     |     |   |   |                           |     |   |   |
|---------------------|-----|---|---|---------------------------|-----|---|---|
| 1c. on 5c., blue    | ... | 0 | 1 | 2c. on 10c., orange brown | ... | 0 | 1 |
| 1c. on 20c., orange | ... | 0 | 1 | 2c. on 50c., violet       | ... | 0 | 1 |

**HOLLAND.—1907. De Ruyter Postage Due Stamps.**

|                   |     |   |    |                   |     |   |    |
|-------------------|-----|---|----|-------------------|-----|---|----|
| ½c. on 1c., lilac | ... | 0 | 1  | 10c. on ½c., blue | ... | 0 | 5  |
| 1c. " "           | ... | 0 | 1  | 12½c. " "         | ... | 0 | 5  |
| 1½c. " "          | ... | 0 | 2  | 15c. on 2½c., red | ... | 0 | 7  |
| 2½c. " "          | ... | 0 | 2½ | 25c. on ½c., blue | ... | 0 | 10 |
| 5c. on 2½c., red  | ... | 0 | 3  | 50c. " "          | ... | 1 | 8  |
| 6½c. " "          | ... | 0 | 3  | 1g. " "           | ... | 3 | 6  |
| 7½c. on ½c., blue | ... | 0 | 4  |                   |     |   |    |

**HONDURAS.**

|                    |     |   |   |                  |     |   |    |
|--------------------|-----|---|---|------------------|-----|---|----|
| 118 1c., green     | ... | 0 | 1 | 122 10c., brown  | ... | 0 | 5  |
| 119 2c., red brown | ... | 0 | 2 | 123 20c., cobalt | ... | 0 | 10 |
| 120 5c., blue      | ... | 0 | 2 | 124 50c., claret | ... | 1 | 9  |
| 121 6c., violet    | ... | 0 | 3 | 125 1p., orange  | ... | 3 | 6  |

**HONG KONG.—1907. Surface-coated Paper.**

|                            |     |   |   |
|----------------------------|-----|---|---|
| 6c., orange red and purple | ... | 0 | 3 |
|----------------------------|-----|---|---|

**ITALY.—1908. New Type.**

|            |     |   |   |
|------------|-----|---|---|
| 25c., blue | ... | 0 | 4 |
|------------|-----|---|---|

**JAPAN.—1907. New Value.**

|                      |     |   |    |
|----------------------|-----|---|----|
| 6 sen., purple brown | ... | 0 | 2½ |
|----------------------|-----|---|----|

**LABUAN.**

|                        |     |   |   |
|------------------------|-----|---|---|
| 111 \$1, revised price | ... | 7 | 0 |
|------------------------|-----|---|---|

**LUXEMBOURG.—1908. New Type.**

|                 |     |   |    |            |     |   |   |
|-----------------|-----|---|----|------------|-----|---|---|
| 1c., grey       | ... | 0 | 0½ | 5c., green | ... | 0 | 1 |
| 2c., grey brown | ... | 0 | 1  | 6c., mauve | ... | 0 | 1 |
| 4c., bistre     | ... | 0 | 1  |            |     |   |   |

**MALDIVES.**

|             |     |    |   |             |     |    |   |
|-------------|-----|----|---|-------------|-----|----|---|
| 5 15 cents. | ... | 20 | 0 | 6 25 cents. | ... | 20 | 0 |
|-------------|-----|----|---|-------------|-----|----|---|

**MONTERRAT.—1907. Surface-coated Paper.**

|                        |     |   |   |
|------------------------|-----|---|---|
| 5s., carmine and black | ... | 6 | 3 |
|------------------------|-----|---|---|

**MOROCCO AGENCIES.—1907. New Value.**

|                              |     |   |   |
|------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| 40c. on 4d., brown and green | ... | 0 | 6 |
|------------------------------|-----|---|---|

**NEW ZEALAND.—No. 280. Omit Price.**

|  |     |   |   |
|--|-----|---|---|
| <b>NICARAGUA.—No. 305 should read 10c. on 2c., carmine</b> | ... | 0 | 4 |
| 1c. green (Waterlow)                                       | ... | 0 | 1 |
| 1098 10c. on 1c.   | ... | 0 | 9 |
| 302 15c.   | ... | 0 | 6 |
| 1100 20c. " 1c.  | ... | 1 | 3 |
| 303 20c.   | ... | 0 | 7 |
| 1101 50c. " 1c.  | ... | 1 | 6 |
| 304 10c.   | ... | 1 | 2 |
| 1102 \$1 " 2c.   | ... | 3 | 0 |
| 679 20c. on 5c.  | ... | 1 | 0 |
| 1104 \$3 " 2c.   | ... | 6 | 0 |

**PARAGUAY.—New Varieties and Prices.**

|                  |     |   |   |                     |     |   |   |
|------------------|-----|---|---|---------------------|-----|---|---|
| 103 1c.          | ... | 0 | 1 | 114 60c.            | ... | 0 | 5 |
| 108 10c.         | ... | 0 | 2 | 117 1p.             | ... | 1 | 3 |
| 20c., pale green | ... | 0 | 3 | 120 5c. on 2c., red | ... | 0 | 2 |
| 111 20c.         | ... | 0 | 3 | 5c. " 2c., olive    | ... | 0 | 2 |

**ROUMANIA.**

360 to 363.—Large oblong stamps. Queen of Roumania and children receiving a poor family personally conducted by an angel. Set of four values, used or unused, 9d.

**ST. LUCIA.—1907. New Varieties**

|           |     |   |   |            |     |   |   |
|-----------|-----|---|---|------------|-----|---|---|
| 1d., rose | ... | 0 | 2 | 2½d., blue | ... | 0 | 4 |
|-----------|-----|---|---|------------|-----|---|---|

**SALVADOR.—Issue of 1906 Overprinted with Shield.**

|            |     |   |   |                      |     |   |   |
|------------|-----|---|---|----------------------|-----|---|---|
| 1c., green | ... | 0 | 3 | 3c., orange          | ... | 0 | 8 |
| 2c., red   | ... | 0 | 6 | 10c. on 6c., carmine | ... | 1 | 0 |

**1907. New Issue. View of Palace, etc., in black.**

|                 |     |   |   |                  |     |   |   |
|-----------------|-----|---|---|------------------|-----|---|---|
| 1c., green      | ... | 0 | 1 | 12c., violet     | ... | 0 | 8 |
| 2c., red        | ... | 0 | 1 | 13c., brown      | ... | 0 | 8 |
| 3c., yellow     | ... | 0 | 2 | 24c., rose       | ... | 1 | 3 |
| 5c., blue       | ... | 0 | 3 | 26c., bistre     | ... | 1 | 4 |
| 6c., orange red | ... | 0 | 4 | 50c., orange     | ... | 2 | 6 |
| 10c., violet    | ... | 0 | 6 | 100c., pale blue | ... | 5 | 0 |

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—W'mark Crown and "SA." Perf. 11½, 21.**

|                   |     |   |   |
|-------------------|-----|---|---|
| 10d., orange buff | ... | 1 | 1 |
|-------------------|-----|---|---|

**SOUTHERN NIGERIA.**

|                        |     |   |   |                        |     |   |   |
|------------------------|-----|---|---|------------------------|-----|---|---|
| 30 ¼d., surface coated | ... | 0 | 1 | 36 2/6, surface coated | ... | 3 | 0 |
|------------------------|-----|---|---|------------------------|-----|---|---|

**SUDAN.—Revised Price and Change of Colour.**

|            |     |   |   |                       |     |   |   |
|------------|-----|---|---|-----------------------|-----|---|---|
| 77a 4 mil. | ... | 0 | 3 | 4 mil., brown and red | ... | 0 | 2 |
|------------|-----|---|---|-----------------------|-----|---|---|

**SWITZERLAND.—1907-8. New Designs.**

|                    |     |   |    |                  |     |   |    |
|--------------------|-----|---|----|------------------|-----|---|----|
| 2c., yellow bistre | ... | 0 | 1  | 5c., green, used | ... | 0 | 0½ |
| 2c., " used        | ... | 0 | 0½ | 10c., rose       | ... | 0 | 2  |
| 5c., green         | ... | 0 | 1  | 15c., violet     | ... | 0 | 3  |

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- 5 Barbados
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- 7 British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island
- 8 British East Africa
- 9 British Guiana and Trinidad
- 10 British Honduras and St. Lucia
- 11 British North Borneo, Sarawak, Siam and Labuan
- 12 Canada and Newfoundland
- 13 Cape of Good Hope and Griqualand
- 14 Ceylon
- 15 Cook Island and Tonga
- 16 Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta, Ionian Islands, Heligoland, Morocco Agencies
- 17 Dominica and Tobago
- 18 Egypt and Sudan
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AND  
**Stamp Market Journal.**

Edited by E. W. WETHERELL, A.R.C.S., F.G.S.

New Series.  
No. 2. Vol. 1.

FEBRUARY 25TH, 1908.

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|----------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|

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|--------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|

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|-----------------|---|---|-----------------|---|---|

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| 5c., yellow ... | 2 | 6 | 12½c., rose ... | 3 | 0 |
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## NATAL.

Illustrations Nos. 3 and 4 should be transposed.

## ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

*Multiple Watermark.*

4d., carmine and sage green ... 0 6

## PERSIA.

279 should read: 5 kran. on 5 k. yellow.

Heading above Nos. 271 to 280 should read:—

"Issues Nos. 214 to 225."

## RUSSIA. *Revised Prices.*

72 35k., used ... 0 1½ 72a 70k., used ... 0 3

## ST. KETTS-NEVIS. 1908.

1d., all carmine ... 0 2

## SALVADOR.

P. 570—1, after No. 330, the reference Nos. should read: 330a to 362.

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| 2c., red on white, or blue ...            | 0 | 3  | 0 | 1 |
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|----------------|---|---|--------------|---|---|

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## WADHWAN. *Revised Prices.*

2 ½-pice ... 2 0 1 3



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W. W. WOODRUFF

1877

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*Error: "CHMABA"*

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ordinary ... 20 0

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262 1a., ,, 5 0 254 1a., ,, ... 1 0

*Error of Colour.*

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Page 485. Nos. 64 to 72 should be 264 to 272.

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30 ,, green ... }

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Telephone 6534 Central.



THE  
**Philatelic Adviser**

AND  
**Stamp Market Journal.**

Edited by E. W. WETHERELL, A.R.C.S., F.G.S.

New Series.  
No. 4. Vol. 1.

APRIL 25TH, 1908.

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1906. UNUSED, MINT.

1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 Milliemes, and 1 Piastre.

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## ALBANIA.

80 paras on 50c. Italy ... .. 0 8

## ANTIGUA.

Watermark, Multiple Crown and CA.,  
surface-coated paper.

2½d. all blue ... .. 0 4

## ARGENTINE.

New Type.

5 centavos, dull lake ... .. 0 2

## AUSTRIAN LEVANT.

New Colour.

10 para, yellow green ... .. 0 1

## CAYMAN ISLANDS.

Inscription of "POSTAGE & REVENUE."

½ penny, green ... 0 1 1 penny, carmine 0 2

## FRENCH POST OFFICES IN MOROCCO.

Overprinted on current French stamps.

1 centimo, grey ... 0 1 3 centimos, orange red 0 1  
2 ,, claret... 0 1 4 ,, red brown 0 1

## GWALIOR.

Inscription of "POSTAGE & REVENUE."

½ anna, pale green ... .. 0 1

## HAYTI.

New Provisionals.

1 centimo on 5c. blue *in black* ... .. 0 1  
1 ,, on 10c. orange brown *in black*... .. 0 1

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

New Shade.

6 pence, orange red ... .. 0 8

## NEW ZEALAND.

Perforated 14 by 13½.

½ penny, green ... .. 0 1

Unpaid Letter Stamp. Perforated 14.

1 penny, red and green ... .. 0 2

## NORWAY.

New Provisional.

15 öre on 4 sk. of 1872-3 ... .. 0 3

## PARAGUAY.

New Colour.

1 centavo, dull blue... .. 0 1

Provisional official for ordinary postage.

5 centavos, blue ... .. 0 4  
5 ,, dull blue ... .. 0 4

## PATIALA.

Revised prices of Official Stamps.

68 2 annas ... 0 4 71 8 annas ... 1 6  
69 3 ,, ... 1 0 72 1 rupee ... 2 0  
70 4 ,, ... 0 9

## PERSIA.

Provisional of 1906 (No. 317).

1 chahi on 3c. green *in magenta* ... .. 0 4

New Issue, on blue paper.

1 chahi, violet ... 0 1 6 chahi, carmine... 0 2  
2 ,, grey lilac 0 1 8 ,, orange ... 0 3  
3 ,, green ... 0 1 10 ,, brown ... 0 3

New type, printed from engraved plates.

13 chahi, blue ... 0 4 1 kran, carmine ... 0 6  
26 ,, red-brown 0 8 2 ,, green ... 1 0

## RUSSIA.

Revised Prices.

73a 1 rouble, used 0 2 75 7 roubles, used 1 9  
74 3½ ,, ,, 2 6 77 10 ,, ,, 3 6

## SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Multiple Watermark, ordinary paper.

½-penny, all green ... .. 0 1

Multiple Watermark, surface-coated paper.

3 pence, violet and brown ... .. 0 5  
1 shilling, black and green... .. 1 3

## SURINAM.

New values, numeral type.

1 cent, olive ... 0 1 2½ cents, green ... 0 1  
2 ,, red brown 0 1 3 ,, orange ... 0 1

## SWITZERLAND.

Ordinary paper. Watermark, large cross.

25 centimes, dark blue ... .. 0 4

Granite paper.

25 centimes, blue ... .. 0 4

## TURKEY.

New issue.

5 paras, yellow brown ... .. 0 1  
10 ,, green ... .. 0 1  
20 ,, rose ... .. 0 2  
1 piastre, blue ... .. 0 4  
2 piastres, black ... .. 0 8  
2½ ,, brown ... .. 0 10

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Revised price.

41 4d. - ... .. 2 6

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| <b>BRITISH COLONIES.</b>  |   | 28 Mauritius, Falkland Islands and St. Helena | 62 Finland  |
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| 2 do. unused  |   | 30 New South Wales (2 vols.)                  | 64 French Colonies (2 vols.)                      |
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| 4 Bahamas, Virgin Island, St. Kitts, Montserrat, Bermudas, Turks Islands  |   | 32 Orange River Colony                        | 66 German Post Offices and Colonies               |
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| 7 British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island    |   | 35 Seychelles, Zanzibar and Uganda            | 69 Guatemala                                      |
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| 11 British North Borneo, Sarawak, Siam and Labuan                         |   | 39 Tasmania                                   | 73 Italian States                                 |
| 12 Canada and Newfoundland  |   | 40 Transvaal                                  | 74 Japan  |
| 13 Cape of Good Hope and Griqualand                                       |   | 41 Victoria                                   | 75 Liberia  |
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| 20 Gambia and Lagos   | 46 Bavaria                                      |   | 82 Persia   |
| 21 Gold Coast, Oil Rivers, Niger Coast                                    | 47 Belgium and Congo                            |   | 83 Peru   |
| 22 Grenada  | 48 Bolivar                                      |   | 84 Philippine Islands                             |
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| 27 Madagascar (Consular) and Nigeria N. and S.                            | 53 China and Shanghai                           |   | 89 Salvador                                       |
|   | 54 Chinese Locals and Corea                     |   | 90 Sandwich Islands                               |
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|   | 56 Costa Rica                                   |   | 92 Spain  |
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|   | 58 Curaçoa and Surinam                          |   | 94 Switzerland                                    |
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Surface-coated paper.

1½ pence, purple and green ... .. 0 3

## DHAR.

Revised Price.

6 2 annas, unused ... .. 0 4

## DOMINICA.

Multiple watermark. Chalky paper.

1 shilling, green and mauve ... .. 1 4

2 ,, violet and black ... .. 2 6

2½ ,, orange and green ... .. 3 3

5 ,, brown and black ... .. 6 3

## FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.

1908. Surcharged on new issue of Indo Chine,  
for CANTON, HOIHAO, KOUANG-TCHEOU—

1 centime, black and sage green ... 0 1

2 ,, ,, brown ... 0 1

4 ,, ,, blue ... 0 1

5 ,, ,, green ... 0 1½

Or set of 12, 1c. to 50c. ... .. 3 4

Ditto, for MONGTSE, PACKHOI, and TCHONGKING—

1 centime, black and sage green ... 0 1

## HAYTI.

New Provisional.

2 centimes on 20 c., orange ... .. 0 2

## ICELAND.

1 eyr, yellow green and red ... .. 0 1

## ITALY.

Post Cards.

5c. × 10c., green and rose (reply), dated 1906 0 4

5c. × 10c., ,, ,, ,, ,, 1907 0 4

Letter Card.

5c., green, dated 1907 ... .. 0 1½

## LUXEMBOURG.

New Issue.

30 centimes, sage green ... .. 0 5

87½ ,, slate blue ... .. 1 0

1 franc, violet ... .. 1 2

2 ,, red ... .. 2 3

5 ,, claret ... .. 5 6

## MALDIVE ISLANDS.

4 insert, used, price ... .. 1 0

## MONTSERRAT.

Multiple watermark. Chalky paper.

1 shilling, violet and green ... .. 1 3

## NEW ZEALAND.

Perforated 14 by 13½.

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1 shilling, vermilion ... .. 1 3

## PARAGUAY.

30 centavos, lilac ... .. 0 5

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5 centavos on 10c., bistre ... .. 0 4

5 ,, ,, 30c., blue green ... .. 0 4

5 ,, ,, 30c., slate ... .. 0 4

5 ,, ,, 60c., dark brown ... .. 0 4

5 ,, ,, 60c., red brown ... .. 0 4

## QUEENSLAND.

Watermark Crown over single lined A.

½ penny, green ... .. 0 1

1 ,, red ... .. 0 2

2 pence, blue ... .. 0 3

6 ,, green ... .. 0 8

## ST. KITT'S NEVIS.

Multiple watermark. Ordinary paper.

6 pence, black and purple ... .. 0 8

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Watermark Crown over A. Perforated 12.

10 pence, orange ... .. 1 2

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Multiple watermark. Ordinary paper.

4 cents, purple ... .. 0 2

## TURKEY.

New Issue.

5 piastres, dull purple ... .. 1 8

10 ,, red ... .. 3 3

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1903 Issue. Unpaid Stamps.

50 Lira - Yellow } Used. (Catalogued at 32/6  
100 „ - Blue } the pair.)

Only **12/-** Net.

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## AUSTRIA.

New Provisional Letter Card.

11 hellers on 10 h, carmine on grey green 0 3

## BAVARIA.

We have been re-making up our Stock Book of this country, and have some additions to make. Our Catalogue should now read as follows:—

|     |                 | On toned paper. |     | Unused. | Used. |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|-----|---------|-------|
| 69  | 1 mark, grey    | ...             | ... | 2 0     | 0 1   |
| 70  | 2 ,, orange     | ...             | ... | 2 6     | 0 1½  |
| 70a | 2 pfennig, grey | ...             | ... | 0 0½    | 0 1   |
| 71  | 3 ,, green      | ...             | ... | 0 2     | 0 1   |
| 72  | 3 ,, brown      | ...             | ... | 0 1     | 0 0½  |
| 73  | 5 ,, violet     | ...             | ... | 0 3     | 0 1   |
| 74  | 5 ,, green      | ...             | ... | 0 1     | 0 0½  |
| 75  | 10 ,, carmine   | ...             | ... | 0 2     | 0 0½  |
| 76  | 20 ,, blue      | ...             | ... | 0 4     | 0 0½  |
| 77  | 25 ,, brown     | ...             | ... | 2 6     | 0 1   |
| 78  | 25 ,, orange    | ...             | ... | 0 5     | 0 0½  |
| 79  | 50 ,, brown     | ...             | ... | 4 6     | 0 1   |
| 80  | 50 ,, maroon    | ...             | ... | 0 10    | 0 0½  |
| 81  | 80 ,, lilac     | ...             | ... | 1 2     | 0 1½  |

|    |                | On white paper. |     | Unused. | Used. |
|----|----------------|-----------------|-----|---------|-------|
| 82 | 2 ,, grey      | ...             | ... | 0 0½    | 0 1   |
| 83 | 3 ,, brown     | ...             | ... | 0 1     | 0 0½  |
| 84 | 5 ,, green     | ...             | ... | 0 1     | 0 0½  |
| 85 | 10 ,, carmine  | ...             | ... | 0 2     | 0 0½  |
| 86 | 20 ,, blue     | ...             | ... | 0 4     | 0 0½  |
| 87 | 25 ,, orange   | ...             | ... | 0 4     | 0 0½  |
| 88 | 30 ,, green    | ...             | ... | 0 5     | 0 1   |
| 89 | 40 ,, yellow   | ...             | ... | 0 7     | 0 1   |
| 90 | 50 ,, maroon   | ...             | ... | 0 8     | 0 0½  |
| 91 | 80 ,, lilac    | ...             | ... | 1 2     | 0 0½  |
| 92 | 1 mark, violet | ...             | ... | 1 4     | 0 1   |

Watermarked, perpendicular wavy lines close together. Perforated 11½ or 14½.

|    |                             |   |   |   |   |
|----|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 93 | 5 pfennig, deep green (14½) |   |   |   |   |
| 94 | 3 marks, olive brown (11½)  | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 95 | 5 ,, light green (11½)      | 6 | 6 | 2 | 6 |

## BOSNIA.

New Provisional Letter Card.

11 hellers on 10 h., carmine on cream

## BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

11 insert, used price ... .. 1 0

## BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

1908, Small Arms Type.

|    |                        |     |     |    |   |
|----|------------------------|-----|-----|----|---|
| 3  | pence, red lilac       | ... | ... | 0  | 5 |
| 3  | shillings, deep violet | ... | ... | 3  | 9 |
| 10 | ,, green               | ... | ... | 12 | 6 |

## GIBRALTAR.

1908. Multiple chalky paper.

1 pound, lilac and black on red ... .. 24 0

## GRENADA.

1908. Ship type. Multiple chalky paper.

3 pence, brown on yellow ... .. 0 5

## ITALY.

For use in Albania.

20 paras on 10 c., red ... .. 0 2

## PARAGUAY.

Revised Price.

80a. 1 centavo on 1 peso, unused ... 5 0

Current type.

2 centavos, rose ... .. 0 1

## QUEENSLAND.

1 shilling, violet, used ... .. 0 3

## SARAWAK.

New colour.

3 cents, lilac ... .. 0 2

## SIAM.

New colours.

2 atts, green ... 0 1½ 9 atts, blue ... 0 5

3 ,, slate purple 0 2 18 ,, red brown 0 9

4 ,, rose ... 0 2

## SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Multiple chalky paper.

3 pence, violet and brown ... .. 0 5

## ST. VINCENT.

1908. New type. Multiple watermark.

2 pence, yellow ... .. 0 3

## TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

1908. Multiple ordinary paper.

3 pence, brown on yellow ... .. 0 5

## TURKEY.

1908. Overprinted in red, for Foreign Correspondence. Perforated 13½ by 12.

10 paras, green 0 1 1 piastre, blue 0 4

20 ,, rose 0 2 2 ,, blue black 0 8

## VENEZUELA.

Revised prices.

167 1 bolivar, black, unused ... .. 0 4

172 1 ,, ,, ,, ... .. 0 4

176 5 centimos, orange ,, ... .. 0 2

176a 50 ,, ,, ,, ... .. 0 4

176b 50 ,, green ,, ... .. 0 2

176c insert, 10 centimos, vermilion, unused 0 2

## ZANZIBAR.

1908. New type.

3 cents., green ... 0 1 1 rupee, green ... 1 10

6 ,, carmine 0 2 2 ,, purple ... 3 6

12 ,, purple 0 3 3 ,, ochre ... 5 3

15 ,, blue ... 0 4 4 ,, vermilion 7 0

25 ,, brown 0 6 5 ,, blue ... 8 9

50 ,, deep green 1 0



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# New Catalogues 1908.

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## VOL. I. NOW READY.

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**Philatelic Adviser**

AND  
**Stamp Market Journal.**

Edited by E. W. WETHERELL, A.R.C.S., F.G.S.

New Series.  
 No. 7. Vol. I.

JULY 25TH, 1908.

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**SPECIAL OFFER**

FOR THIS MONTH.

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA & UGANDA.**

**1896 ISSUE.**

|                      |      |      |
|----------------------|------|------|
| 4 Rupees, Lake - - - | s. 3 | d. 6 |
| 5 " " Brown - - -    | 4    | 0    |

**1897 ISSUE.**

|                        |      |      |
|------------------------|------|------|
| 3 Rupees, Violet - - - | s. 2 | d. 6 |
|------------------------|------|------|

**1903 ISSUE, Watermark Crown and CC.**

|                                    |      |       |
|------------------------------------|------|-------|
| 1 Rupee, Green - - - - -           | s. 0 | d. 10 |
| 2 " " Purple and Magenta - - - - - | 1    | 8     |
| 4 " " Grey and Green - - - - -     | 3    | 6     |
| 5 " " " Carmine - - - - -          | 4    | 3     |
| 10 " " " Blue - - - - -            | 8    | 6     |

Or the Set of 8 Stamps only 27/6 net.

The above are cancelled with two pen strokes.

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# REVISED QUOTATIONS, NEW ISSUES AND BARGAINS.

Nos. given are from 7th Edition Catalogue. All unused unless stated otherwise.

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA & UGANDA.

| No.                       | Revised prices. |         |     | Unused. | Used. |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------|-----|---------|-------|
| 5                         | 3 annas         | ...     | ... | ...     | 5 0   |
| 6                         | 4 "             | ...     | ... | ...     | 2 0   |
| 7                         | 5 "             | ...     | ... | ...     | 7 0   |
| 8                         | 8 "             | ...     | ... | ...     | 5 0   |
| 20                        | 2½ "            | ...     | ... | ...     | 0 5   |
| 26                        | 1 "             | ...     | ... | 0 2½    | ...   |
| 27                        | 2 "             | ...     | ... | ...     | 0 4   |
| 28                        | 3 "             | ...     | ... | 0 8     | 0 6   |
| 29                        | 4 "             | ...     | ... | ...     | 0 8   |
| 31                        | 8 "             | ...     | ... | ...     | 1 6   |
| 34                        | 1 Rupee         | ...     | ... | 2 6     | ...   |
| New issue, 3 cents, green |                 |         |     |         |       |
|                           | " 6 "           | carmine | ... | ...     | 0 1½  |
|                           | " 12 "          | mauve   | ... | ...     | 0 3   |

## BRITISH SOMALILAND.

Insert used prices.

|   |         |     |     |            |     |     |
|---|---------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|
| 2 | 1 anna  | ... | 0 4 | 9 12 annas | ... | 3 0 |
| 3 | 2 annas | ... | 0 5 | 28 4 "     | ... | 1 0 |
| 4 | 2½ "    | ... | 0 6 | 29 8 "     | ... | 2 0 |
| 5 | 3 "     | ... | 0 8 | 128 ½ "    | ... | 0 1 |
| 6 | 4 "     | ... | 1 0 | 129 1 "    | ... | 0 3 |
| 7 | 6 "     | ... | 1 8 | 130 2 "    | ... | 0 3 |
| 8 | 8 "     | ... | 2 0 | 137 1 "    | ... | 0 2 |

## CEYLON.

New Type.

|   |             |     |     |     |     |
|---|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 5 | cent, lilac | ... | ... | ... | 0 2 |
| 6 | " rose      | ... | ... | ... | 0 2 |

## COSTA RICA.

New issue.

|   |                         |     |     |     |     |
|---|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 4 | centimos, red and black | ... | ... | ... | 0 2 |
|---|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|

## DOMINICA.

Insert used prices.

|     |                                 |     |     |     |     |
|-----|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 34  | 6 pence, orange, brown and grey | ... | ... | ... | 1 0 |
| 45  | 1 penny, carmine and grey       | ... | ... | ... | 0 2 |
| 46  | 2 " brown and green             | ... | ... | ... | 0 3 |
| 47a | 3 " black and lilac             | ... | ... | ... | 0 5 |

## DUTCH INDIES.

Current type, new value.

|    |              |     |     |     |     |
|----|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 7½ | cents, slate | ... | ... | ... | 0 3 |
|----|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|

## GERMANY.

Post office in Morocco.

Watermarked lozenge.

|    |                                    |     |     |     |     |
|----|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 35 | centimos, black and orange on buff | ... | ... | ... | 0 6 |
| 50 | " black and rose                   | ... | ... | ... | 0 8 |

## GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

Post Card.

|  |                          |     |     |     |     |
|--|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| For use of Bavarian troops (see June No., page 121). |                          |     |     |     |     |
|  | Black on buff (no value) | ... | ... | ... | 0 9 |

## GIBRALTAR.

Multiple watermarked, on chalky paper.

|   |              |     |     |     |     |
|---|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 6 | pence, lilac | ... | ... | ... | 0 8 |
|---|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|

## LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Multiple watermarked, on chalky paper.

|   |                              |     |     |     |     |
|---|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 3 | pence, lilac and black, used | ... | ... | ... | 0 5 |
|---|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|

Insert used prices.

|    |                               |     |     |     |     |
|----|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 18 | 3 pence, lilac and black      | ... | ... | ... | 0 9 |
| 19 | 6 " lilac and brown           | ... | ... | ... | 0 9 |
| 20 | 1 shilling, green and carmine | ... | ... | ... | 1 3 |

## MONTSERRAT.

Multiple watermark.

|    |               |     |     |     |     |
|----|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1  | penny, rose   | ... | ... | ... | 0 2 |
| 2½ | " ultramarine | ... | ... | ... | 0 4 |

## NATAL.

Insert used price.

|     |            |     |     |     |     |
|-----|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 124 | 2/6 purple | ... | ... | ... | 2 6 |
|-----|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|

## PAPUA.

Permanent type.

|   |                        |     |     |     |     |
|---|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 6 | pence, green and black | ... | ... | ... | 0 8 |
|---|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|

## PARAGUAY.

New provisional.

|   |                       |     |     |     |     |
|---|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 5 | centavos on 30c. grey | ... | ... | ... | 0 4 |
|---|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|

New colour.

|    |                       |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 10 | centavos, ultramarine | ... | ... | ... | 0 3 |
|----|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|

## QUEENSLAND.

Watermarked Crown and A.

|   |                                   |     |     |     |     |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2 | pence, blue, 1st re-engraved type | ... | ... | ... | 0 5 |
| 2 | " " 2nd " "                       | ... | ... | ... | 0 3 |
| 4 | " yellow                          | ... | ... | ... | 0 6 |

## ST. KITTS NEVIS.

Insert used prices.

|    |                              |     |     |     |     |
|----|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1  | 1 halfpenny, lilac and green | ... | ... | ... | 0 2 |
| 15 | 1 penny, black and carmine   | ... | ... | ... | 0 3 |
| 14 | 3 pence, green and orange    | ... | ... | ... | 0 5 |
| 17 | 1 penny, rose (1907)         | ... | ... | ... | 0 2 |

## SIERRA LEONE.

Insert used prices.

|    |            |     |     |     |     |
|----|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 72 | 4 pence    | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 |
| 88 | 6 pence    | ... | ... | ... | 0 8 |
| 89 | 1 shilling | ... | ... | ... | 1 3 |

## SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Insert used prices.

|    |         |     |     |     |     |
|----|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 22 | 2 pence | ... | ... | ... | 0 4 |
| 23 | 2½ "    | ... | ... | ... | 0 5 |
| 25 | 6 "     | ... | ... | ... | 1 6 |
| 33 | 4 "     | ... | ... | ... | 0 6 |
| 34 | 6 "     | ... | ... | ... | 0 8 |

Insert unused price.

|    |                     |     |     |     |     |
|----|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 36 | 2/6 black and brown | ... | ... | ... | 3 3 |
|----|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|

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- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 1 Great Britain, used (4 vols.)   | 29 Natal, B. E. A. Protectorate, East Africa and Uganda                      | 62 Finland  |
| 2 do. unused  | 30 New South Wales (2 vols.)   | 63 France   |
| 3 Antigua and Nevis   | 31 New Zealand   | 64 French Colonies (2 vols.)                      |
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| 5 Barbados  | 33 Queensland  | 66 German Post Offices and Colonies               |
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| 19 Fiji and Samoa   |  | 80 Norway and Danish West Indies                  |
| 20 Gold Coast, Gambia, Lagos, Oil Rivers, Niger Coast, N. Nigeria         |  | 81 Paraguay                                       |
| 22 Grenada  |  | 82 Persia   |
| 23 Hong Kong  |  | 83 Peru   |
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|   |  | 88 Russia, E. Roumelia, S. Bulgaria               |
|   |  | 89 Salvador                                       |
|   |  | 90 Sandwich Islands                               |
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|   |  | 92 Spain  |
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|   |  | 95 Turkey   |
|   |  | 96 United States and Confederate States (3 vols.) |
|   |  | 97 Uruguay (2 vols.)                              |
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| 49 Bclivia                                      |
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AUGUST 25<sup>TH</sup>, 1908.

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FOR THIS MONTH.

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**1907. PROVISIONALS.**

|   |                             |                               |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 50c., Lilac.                | 1c. on 1p., Violet.         | 2c. on 20c., Green on Yellow. |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 50c., Vermillion on Yellow. | 2c. on 2c., Green.          | 2c. on 2c., Rose on Yellow.   |
| 1c. on 1c., Black.                              | 2c. on 5c., Scarlet.        | 2c. on 10c., Brown on Yellow. |
| 1c. on 1c., Green on Yellow.                    | 2c. on 20c., Red.           | 2c. on 20c., Brown.           |
| 1c. on 1p., Yellow.                             | 2c. on 5c., Blue on Yellow. | 2c. on 10c., Blue.            |

**The Set of 15** (Catalogue Nos. 28 to 43) . . only **5s.** (Gibbon's 18s.)

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Nos. given are from 7th Edition Catalogue. All unused unless stated otherwise.

## AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

Insert Used Prices.

|      |                                   |     |   |   |
|------|-----------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| 515  | 1 shilling, perforated 11½, 12... | ... | 1 | 0 |
| 516  | 2 shillings, " " ...              | ... | 1 | 6 |
| 524a | 2 " perforated 12×11 ...          | ... | 2 | 0 |
| 525  | 5 " " " ...                       | ... | 3 | 6 |

## BRAZIL.

1908 Commemorative Issue.

|     |                                     |     |   |   |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| 100 | reis, carmine (upright rectangular) | ... | 0 | 3 |
| 100 | " scarlet (oblong)                  | ... | 0 | 3 |

Postcards.

|    |                           |     |   |   |
|----|---------------------------|-----|---|---|
| 50 | reis, blue black (oblong) | ... | 0 | 2 |
| 50 | " dark green (upright)    | ... | 0 | 2 |

## BRUNEI.

New Colours.

|     |                  |     |   |   |
|-----|------------------|-----|---|---|
| 1c. | green            | ... | 0 | 1 |
| 3c. | carmine          | ... | 0 | 2 |
| 5c. | orange and black | ... | 0 | 3 |

## CANADA.

Quebec Tercentenary Set.

|             |                 |     |   |   |
|-------------|-----------------|-----|---|---|
| ½c. to 20c. | ...             | ... | 3 | 6 |
| 2c.         | carmine, unused | ... | 0 | 3 |
| 2c.         | " used          | ... | 0 | 1 |

## COSTA RICA.

Insert Unused Price.

|    |             |     |   |   |
|----|-------------|-----|---|---|
| 58 | 1c. on 20c. | ... | 0 | 3 |
|----|-------------|-----|---|---|

## GUATEMALA.

1908 Provisionals.

|     |                          |     |   |    |
|-----|--------------------------|-----|---|----|
| 1c. | on 10c., orange and blue | ... | 0 | 1  |
| 2c. | on 12½c., blue and black | ... | 0 | 1½ |
| 6c. | on 20c., lilac and black | ... | 0 | 2  |

## INDIA.

Chinese Expeditionary Force.  
King's Head.

|   |               |     |   |   |
|---|---------------|-----|---|---|
| 1 | anna, carmine | ... | 0 | 2 |
|---|---------------|-----|---|---|

## ITALY.

Insert Used Price.

|     |         |     |   |   |
|-----|---------|-----|---|---|
| 178 | 50 lira | ... | 7 | 6 |
| 179 | 100 "   | ... | 7 | 6 |

## JHIND.

Postage and Revenue Type.

|     |       |     |   |   |
|-----|-------|-----|---|---|
| ½a. | green | ... | 0 | 1 |
|-----|-------|-----|---|---|

## MADAGASCAR.

New Type.

|     |     |     |   |   |
|-----|-----|-----|---|---|
| 1c. | ... | ... | 0 | 1 |
| 2c. | ... | ... | 0 | 1 |
| 4c. | ... | ... | 0 | 1 |
| 5c. | ... | ... | 0 | 1 |

or, Set of 13, 1c. to 75c., 4s. 6d.

## MAURITIUS.

Multiple Coated Paper.

|      |                         |     |   |   |
|------|-------------------------|-----|---|---|
| 3c.  | green and red on yellow | ... | 0 | 1 |
| 50c. | green on yellow         | ... | 1 | 0 |

## NEW ZEALAND.

Official Stamps.

Insert Used Prices.

|     |                   |     |   |   |
|-----|-------------------|-----|---|---|
| 574 | ½d., green        | ... | 0 | 3 |
| 575 | d., carmine       | ... | 0 | 1 |
| 576 | 2d., violet       | ... | 0 | 6 |
| 577 | 3d., orange brown | ... | 2 | 6 |
| 578 | 6d., carmine      | ... | 3 | 0 |
| 579 | 1s., vermilion    | ... | 5 | 0 |

## PERSIA.

New Issue. Used Prices.

|       |                  |     |   |   |
|-------|------------------|-----|---|---|
| 1ch.  | violet on bluish | ... | 0 | 1 |
| 2ch.  | grey             | ... | 0 | 1 |
| 3ch.  | green            | ... | 0 | 1 |
| 6ch.  | crimson          | ... | 0 | 1 |
| 9ch.  | ochre            | ... | 0 | 2 |
| 10ch. | sepia            | ... | 0 | 2 |
| 13ch. | indigo           | ... | 0 | 4 |
| 26ch. | orange brown     | ... | 0 | 8 |
| 1kr.  | vermilion        | ... | 0 | 6 |
| 2kr.  | green            | ... | 1 | 0 |

## TUNIS.

Insert Used Prices.

|    |      |     |   |   |
|----|------|-----|---|---|
| 28 | 2c.  | ... | 0 | 1 |
| 30 | 10c. | ... | 0 | 1 |
| 31 | 15c. | ... | 0 | 2 |
| 32 | 20c. | ... | 0 | 2 |
| 33 | 25c. | ... | 0 | 2 |
| 34 | 35c. | ... | 0 | 5 |

or, the set, 1c. to 35c., used, 1s.

## ST. HELENA.

King's Head.

|      |  |     |    |   |
|------|--|-----|----|---|
| 2½d. | blue (multiple watermark)                | ... | 0  | 4 |
| 4d.  | black and red on yellow (chalky paper)   | ... | 0  | 6 |
| 6d.  | violet (chalky paper)                    | ... | 0  | 8 |
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## BAVARIA.—Post Card.

1906 Provisionals.

3 pf. × 2 pf. Single Card.

|   |     |   |   |
|---|-----|---|---|
| Dated "00," with watermark, no headline | ... | 1 | 6 |
| " "01," " " "                           | ... | 1 | 6 |
| " "01," " heavy line, 60 mm.            | ... | 4 | 6 |
| " "01," " " 90 mm.                      | ... | 4 | 0 |
| " "02," " no arms                       | ... | 1 | 6 |
| " "03," " " "                           | ... | 3 | 6 |
| " "03," no watermark, " "               | ... | 1 | 6 |
| " "04," " " "                           | ... | 0 | 9 |
| " "05," " " "                           | ... | 0 | 4 |
| " "06," " " "                           | ... | 0 | 3 |

3 pf. × 2 pf. Reply Card.

|                                  |     |   |   |
|----------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| " "00," no heavy line            | ... | 2 | 0 |
| " "01," " " "                    | ... | 3 | 6 |
| " "01," heavy line, 60 mm.       | ... | 5 | 0 |
| " "02," with watermark, and arms | ... | 3 | 6 |
| " "03," " " (scarce)             | 30  | 0 |   |
| " "03," " no arms                | ... | 3 | 6 |
| " "03," no watermark, " "        | ... | 2 | 0 |
| " "04," " " "                    | ... | 1 | 6 |
| " "05," " " "                    | ... | 0 | 9 |
| " "06," " " "                    | ... | 0 | 6 |

3 pf., brown, overprinted on stamp of 2 pf., grey. Single Card.

|                                  |     |    |   |
|----------------------------------|-----|----|---|
| Dated "01," no heavy line        | ... | 7  | 0 |
| " "01," heavy line, 60 mm.       | ... | 15 | 0 |
| " "01," " " 90 mm.               | ... | 15 | 0 |
| " "02," with watermark, and arms | ... | 3  | 6 |
| " "03," no watermark, no arms    | ... | 5  | 0 |
| " "04," " " "                    | ... | 1  | 6 |
| " "05," " " "                    | ... | 0  | 9 |
| " "06," " " "                    | ... | 0  | 4 |

3 pf. on 2 pf. Reply Card.

|   |    |   |
|---|----|---|
| " "03," with watermark, and arms (scarce) | 60 | 0 |
| " "02," " " "                             | 15 | 0 |
| " "05," first half of Reply Card          | 2  | 0 |
| " "05," second " " "                      | 2  | 0 |
| " "06," first " " "                       | 2  | 0 |
| " "06," second " " "                      | 2  | 0 |

"Centennial" Card, stamp same type as Adhesive.

|  |     |   |   |
|--|-----|---|---|
| 3 pf. × 2 pf.                                | ... | 2 | 6 |
| 3 pf. on 2 pf. (with 2 pf. stamp barred out) | ... | 5 | 0 |

## BRAZIL.—Insert Used Price.

|               |     |   |    |
|---------------|-----|---|----|
| 265 1000 reis | ... | 0 | 4  |
| 266 2000 "    | ... | 0 | 10 |
| 267 5000 "    | ... | 1 | 8  |

## CANADA.—Quebec Tercentenary, Used Prices.

|         |     |   |   |      |     |   |   |
|---------|-----|---|---|------|-----|---|---|
| ½c. ... | ... | 0 | 6 | 7c.  | ... | 0 | 8 |
| 1c. ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 10c. | ... | 0 | 9 |
| 2c. ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 15c. | ... | 1 | 3 |
| 5c. ... | ... | 0 | 6 |      |     |   |   |

## FUNCHAL.—1908 Post Card.

|                               |     |   |   |
|-------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| 10 reis, green                | ... | 0 | 3 |
| 10 × 10 " " "                 | ... | 0 | 5 |
| 20 " rose and black           | ... | 0 | 4 |
| 20 × 20 " " "                 | ... | 0 | 6 |
| 25 × 25 " green (Letter Card) | ... | 0 | 6 |

## GRENADA.—1908. Ship Type.

Watermark, Multiple Crown and CA., on Chalky Paper.

|                                      |     |   |   |
|--------------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| 6 pence, purple                      | ... | 0 | 8 |
| 2 shillings, purple and blue on blue | ... | 2 | 6 |
| 5 " red and green on yellow          | ... | 6 | 3 |

Watermark, Single Crown and CA., on Chalky Paper.

|                                      |     |    |   |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----|---|
| 1 shilling, black on green           | ... | 1  | 6 |
| 10 shillings, red and green on green | ... | 14 | 0 |

## HOLLAND.—1908. New Post Card.

|                      |     |   |   |
|----------------------|-----|---|---|
| 1½ cent, ultramarine | ... | 0 | 2 |
|----------------------|-----|---|---|

## ITALY.—For Use in Levant.

|                                   |     |   |   |
|-----------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| 30 paras on 15c., black           | ... | 0 | 3 |
| 1 piastre on 25c., rose (Express) | ... | 0 | 4 |

## LEEWARD ISLANDS.—Chalky Paper.

|            |     |   |   |
|------------|-----|---|---|
| 6d., lilac | ... | 0 | 8 |
|------------|-----|---|---|

## MOZAMBIQUE.—1897 Provisional.

|   |     |   |   |
|---|-----|---|---|
| 5 reis on 40 reis, brown, unused (scarce) | ... | 4 | 6 |
|---|-----|---|---|

## NORWAY.—New Value.

|               |     |   |   |
|---------------|-----|---|---|
| 15 ore, brown | ... | 0 | 3 |
|---------------|-----|---|---|

## NEW SOUTH WALES.—Alter Used Price.

|                |     |    |   |
|----------------|-----|----|---|
| 257f should be | ... | 20 | 0 |
|----------------|-----|----|---|

## PARAGUAY.—New Provisional.

|                     |     |   |   |
|---------------------|-----|---|---|
| 20c. on 30c., lilac | ... | 0 | 5 |
|---------------------|-----|---|---|

## PERSIA.—Insert New Price.

|   |     |   |   |
|---|-----|---|---|
| 201a 12sh. on 1kr., red, blue surcharge, used or unused | ... | 2 | 6 |
| 194 5sh. on 10sh., rose surcharge                       | ... | 2 | 0 |
| 278 50kr., red, unused                                  | ... | 5 | 0 |

## ST. KITTS NEVIS.—New Colour.

|                |     |   |   |
|----------------|-----|---|---|
| ½ penny, green | ... | 0 | 1 |
|----------------|-----|---|---|

## SIAM.—New Provisional.

Black Surcharge.

|                           |     |   |   |
|---------------------------|-----|---|---|
| 4 atts on 5 atts, carmine | ... | 0 | 4 |
|---------------------------|-----|---|---|

## SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—Insert Used Price.

|                          |     |   |   |
|--------------------------|-----|---|---|
| 32 3d., violet and brown | ... | 0 | 5 |
|--------------------------|-----|---|---|

## SWITZERLAND.—1908. New Type.

|                               |     |   |    |
|-------------------------------|-----|---|----|
| 20c., vermilion on yellow     | ... | 0 | 3  |
| 50c., green on pale green     | ... | 0 | 7  |
| 70c., purple brown and yellow | ... | 0 | 10 |

## SALVADOR.—Envelope.

Surcharged 1908.

|                                    |     |   |   |
|------------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| 3c., orange and blue (very scarce) | ... | 5 | 0 |
|------------------------------------|-----|---|---|

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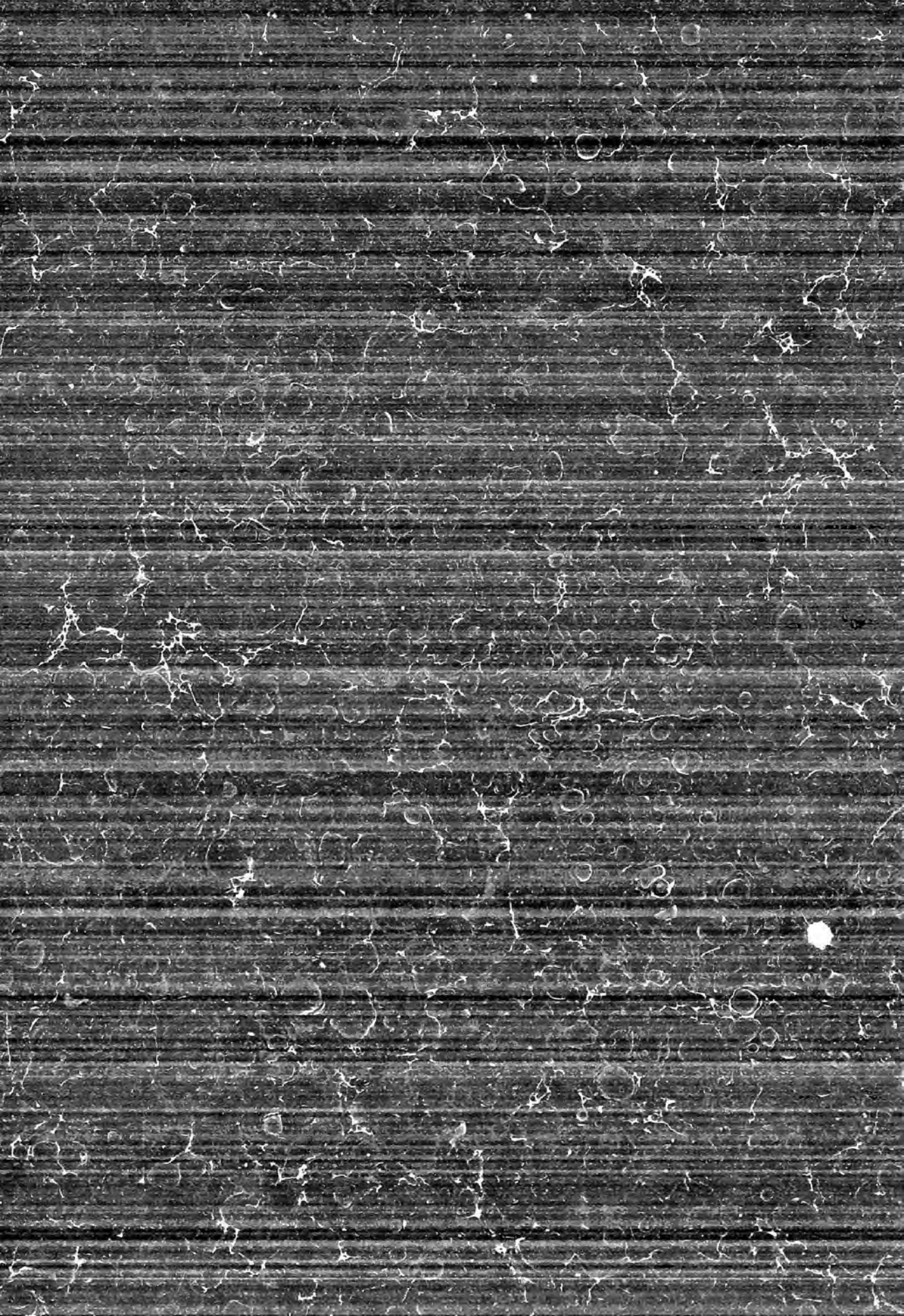
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THE  
**Philatelic Adviser**  
AND  
**Stamp Market Journal.**

Edited by FRANK H. OLIVER.

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### Editorial Notes.

Our Subscribers will notice **The new Volume.** that this number of our Journal does not come in its familiar orange garb, and is otherwise different to its predecessors. At the time the last volume was commenced we had hopes that our Editor, Mr. E. W. Wetherell, would be able to continue the work he undertook, and in which he took so great an interest.

Unfortunately, he was compelled to return to India, and we were minus an Editor. For the present, Mr. Frank H. Oliver will conduct the Journal until such time as we can find another good Philatelist to wear the mantle which has fallen from Mr. Wetherell's shoulders.

Notwithstanding Mr. Wetherell's retirement he will still continue, for a long time, we hope, to contribute to our pages, and in this number articles will be found emanating from his pen.

We welcome any contributions in the form of original articles suitable for publication and of interest either to the general reader or of special interest either to the specialist or to the junior.

We also call attention to the reduced subscription, which is now 1s. 6d. instead of 2s. per annum, post free. Those of our friends whose subscriptions are still running at the old rate, will have the new

volume sent to them until the amount standing to their credit is exhausted.

We often hear and read of **Currency Equivalents.** demands for a list of currency equivalents which will be a guide to collectors when purchasing current unused stamps, and in this connexion we reflect with pride upon the unique position our country holds as regards the stability of its currency.

For some time we published in our Catalogue such a list, but omitted some from the current edition, because we found that however correct it might be at the time it was compiled, it very quickly became out-of-date, and instead of being a reliable guide became a misleading one.

At various times we have seen in the Philatelic press attempts at furnishing a similar list, but we have never yet seen one which could be relied on, even at the date of its appearance. The latest and most ambitious to appear is one published in *The Stamp Lover*, occupying two and a half pages of that go-ahead journal. Knowing what we do of the usual methods of the Junior Philatelic Society, we expected something thoroughly good, but were thoroughly disappointed instead. With most British Colonies, and Germany and Colonies, it is an easy matter, in the latter case the Mark being practically equivalent to 1s., although actually a fraction less; but the French franc and its equivalent in other

\*

countries might have been put at 9½*d.* instead of 10*d.* The listing of the Argentine dollar at 4*s.* is misleading. Certainly there is a note at the end of the table that the paper dollar is about 1*s.* 11*d.* which most readers will miss, but as current stamps are bought on the paper dollar basis this is the quotation that should have been given. We think, however, that the paper dollar is nearer 1*s.* 8*d.* than 1*s.* 11*d.* Again, the Brazil milreis is given at 2*s.* 3*d.*, and in the footnote as paper at 1*s.* The last is the basis on which stamps are bought, and is 1*s.* 3¼*d.*, not 1*s.* The Chilian dollar is priced at 1*s.* 6*d.*, whereas its present value is about 1*s.* 1*d.*, which is the highest it has reached for a long time, having been down to about 9*d.* within the last few months. For Cyprus the piastre is given at 1¼*d.* As 9 piastres equals 1*s.*, the compiler of this list is 30 per cent. out. In Philippines the dollar is given at 4*s.* 2*d.*, whereas it should be 2*s.* 1*d.* Panama again, the dollar is listed at 1*s.* 8*d.* whereas it should be 4*s.* 2*d.* The Spanish peseta is reckoned at 10*d.*, whereas 8½*d.* would be high for it. Doubtless there are other similar errors, but this will be sufficient to show that the list is quite unreliable in those countries where the average person most requires guidance.

### Some Clever Forgeries.

Several of our Continental contemporaries are circulating in their later numbers a full-page plate of a sheet of stamps which was sent to a collector in Belgium by an individual at Leghorn, who, however, has been operating from other places as well.

The plate in question is a phototype, and therefore gives an exact representation of the stamps, which, with few exceptions, are forgeries, not only the stamps themselves, but the paper, watermark, surcharges and postmarks, are all imitations of the original. Especially in the

case of the San Marinos is the peculiar brittle paper of the originals well imitated.

To a dealer or a collector of experience the stamps on this sheet present no dangers; but to an unexperienced person who has nothing to make comparison with, or even if he possesses one stamp of a series, has not sufficient knowledge to recognize that other values of the same series should be of *exactly* the same type with the exception of the numerals of value, they are extremely dangerous indeed.

This sheet, although containing apparently desirable stamps in good condition, was sent to the recipient with the offer of a large discount off Catalogue, which is only another instance of the care which collectors should exercise when receiving such offers from persons who are unknown to them or of whose reputation little that is good can be said.

*En passant*, we may remark that a collection made solely or principally of stamps that are offered at large discounts is certain to be a poor seller if at any time the owner wishes to realize. The desirable stamps, in fact, those stamps that *sell* a collection, will be absent.

We do not say that bargains cannot be found, in fact, we often advertise them ourselves, but a collection made up solely of stamps advertised at low prices will contain very few bargains, but mostly stamps that from one cause or another are falling in price, and which the owner is very glad to get rid of.

### Overprinted Dutch Indies.

In our November issue we make mention of the fact that our correspondence from the above place was franked indiscriminately with either "JAVA," "BUITEN BEZIT" stamps, or with stamps without either of these overprints. Commenting on this the *Postage Stamp* (December 19, 1908) says:—

"For all practical purposes we have no doubt that these surcharges helped the authorities to arrive at the facts desired, and a few stamps used in a freakish manner by stamp collectors would hardly affect the statistics one way or another."

Our esteemed contemporary is really childlike in its trustfulness. We say, most emphatically, that the only possible information that the Dutch Indies Postal Authorities can gather, in addition to the information that they can always obtain of the amount of sales of stamps in any of the Islands in any given period, is the additional sales resulting from orders for stamps from dealers and collectors for what is known to be a provisional issue and consequently a quick-selling line.

The amount of sales of each denomination, not only in each Island, but, if necessary, at each Post Office, could have been obtained not merely for three months, but for any day by a little ordinary book-keeping.

It is very strange, to say the least of it, that an Agent was appointed for the sale of these stamps, who was able to supply them to dealers at *face value* without commission, and that this person has the sole right to sell the Official and Unpaid Letter Stamps in an unused condition.

## A Note on the Arms Types of Equador.

BY E. W. WETHERELL.

I wish to bring to the notice of philatelists some extremely interesting and, so far as my reading goes, entirely new facts concerning the arms type of the line-engraved stamps of Equador of the postal and fiscal-postal series. At first sight these stamps do not appear to possess a single point of philatelic interest, but even a slight study of them will reveal many of those points so dear to the heart of a philatelist (as distinguished from the mere stamp collector).

In the majority of cases line-engraved stamps are produced from a *negative* die, which is impressed on a roller (positive) which is then impressed on a sheet of metal (*negative*) which produces positive prints.

In some cases (where stamps are separately engraved) prints are taken directly from the original negative die.

If a roller is dispensed with then the original die must be a positive.

Now in the case of Equador I do not know whether the original dies were positives or negatives, nor does it matter very much, for the remarkable points which I wish to describe depend upon the use of modifications of original fiscal types for new postage stamps.

In cases where several stamps of a set are identical except in the value inscriptions, it is usual to assume that there was *one* original engraving from which replicas were made and each worked up into a secondary (value) die. It is, I think, unnecessary to assume replicas in *all* cases if we consider that the original die is a *positive*, then the secondary dies become the negatives; the roller is the positive, the plate is the negative, and the print is the positive as usual, but if there is no roller then the original is a negative; the secondary value die is a positive, the plate a negative and the print a positive. Let us assume in this case that the original engraving is a positive, then all our secondary dies will be negatives and they are fulfilling the duties of ordinary separately engraved original, negative dies.

If we examine carefully the following issues of Equador—

Postals, 1881, 1887, 1896, 1897.

Fiscal Postals, 1881-1892, 1893-1896, 1897.

we find that there are four perfectly distinct original engravings, two (?) by the American Bank Note Co., one each by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. and Messrs. Waterlow.

- (1) For the postals of 1881.
- (2) For the fiscals of 1881 and the postals of 1887.
- (3) For the fiscals of 1893 and the postals of 1896.
- (4) For both postals and fiscals of 1897.

In other words there were two original engravings for 1881—the postal engraving was discarded, and the old fiscal engraving was used for the postals of 1887. In 1893 a third die was made for fiscals and used in 1896 for postals as well, and all these gave way to one new engraving for both fiscals and postals in 1897.

I propose to give the essential points of difference and then describe which portions of any stamp was upon the original engraving.

*Type 1.* (1881) American Bank Note Co., used for 1881 postals only.

The sun has no outline, the body and rays are in one piece, the flags have streamers.

*Type 2.* (1881) American Bank Note Co., used for the 1881 fiscals and the 1887 postals.

The sun has a circular outline, there are no streamers to the flags and the background above the eagle shows the rays of a setting sun, the vertical ray is irregular and nearly touches the one to the right of it.

*Type 3.* (1893) Hamilton Bank Note Co., used for fiscals of 1893 and postals of 1896.

The sun is much larger and there are streamers to the flags again, and there are rays to the setting sun, but they are totally different to those of type 2.

*Type 4.* (1897) Messrs Waterlow, used for both series of 1897.

All the rays of the small sun are white and there are no long coloured N. and S. rays; there is shading on the band right and left of the sun. The shading behind eagle consists of dots only. The flags have tassels instead of streamers. We now have to see what portions were on the original engraving of each type.

*Type 1.* The eagle, the oval containing the arms, the flags, streamers and symbols, beneath the oval, but not the shading behind and above the eagle.

In the secondary (value) dies, the engraver shaded behind the eagle and put in all the details surrounding and connected with the value labels and numerals, and moreover he *added* a little shading to the *original* streamers, in the case of the 5 c., 20 c. and 50 c., i.e. he touched up parts of the original design on the secondary die.

*Type 2.* The original design consists of the eagle, the oval, the flags (without streamers), the symbols and the rays of the setting sun behind the eagle.

This was impressed on another block of steel and worked up with all the details of the long rectangular stamps and from this seven secondary (value) dies were made, later the date was added, and later it was altered.

In 1887 the *original* engraving of this type was impressed on a piece of steel and worked up and a dot added to the forehead of the sun; from this three secondary dies were made for the 1, 2 and 5 centavos stamps of this issue and a replica of the original die was worked up to form the die for the 80 centavos.

*Type 3.* In 1893 an entirely new die was engraved: the central portion was (as in type 2) transferred to another piece of steel and worked up to form the long rectangular stamps of 1893, and from this seven secondary value dies were made.

In 1896 this original central portion was impressed on eight pieces of steel, each of which was worked up to form the eight value dies of the postal issue of this date.



*Type 4.* In 1897 an entirely new engraving was made, it consists of the eagle with numerous dots of shading *under* it, the oval, flags with tassels, but the engraver appears to have forgotten to put in the butt ends of the flag poles.

An impression was taken and numerous dots added above the eagle, and the ends of the shafts added, and the die worked up to form the long thin rectangular design of the fiscals of 1897; from this the secondary value dies were made.

(To be continued.)

## New Issues and Discoveries.

We gladly welcome from our readers early copies of any new issues, varieties, etc., that they may receive or discover. Any sent to us will be fully described and their source acknowledged in the following columns. They should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, and marked "New Issues" on the envelope. Not only adhesive stamps, but envelopes, postcards, etc., may be sent. The cost of postage will be remitted when specimens are returned, or we will purchase if so desired. We are also glad to receive new issues and provisionals in quantity from correspondents abroad, and will pay a commission on same, large or small, according to the scarcity or otherwise, or whether the correspondent requires cash or the amount to be placed to the credit of this account.

**Abyssinia.**—We illustrate the provisional issue chronicled in December.

1/2

piastre

**Argentine Republic.**—*Gibbons Weekly* chronicles another value in the new series.

12c., dull orange.

**Bavaria.**—We have received an Official postcard for this State which appears to have been omitted from the Catalogue. The reply half



is without a stamp. We illustrate stamp on the front half. There are various dates given in the lower left corners.

1902. "Frei laut Averscum Nr. 3" in dotted circle on reply half.

2 pf., grey (02, 05). 5 pf., green (02, 05).

1905. The same, but without arms at left, and the inscription in dotted circle on reply half reads "Frei laut Ablösung Nr. 3."

2 pf., grey (05, 06). 5 pf., green (05, 06, 07).

**Bhopal.**—The following paragraph from the *Postage Stamp* will probably answer our query in September. "Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have received the last consignment of stamps from the Postmaster-General of this Indian State. Our correspondents tell us that the Post Office is now closed, and that there are no more postage stamps left in the Treasury, the last 800 rupees worth having

been purchased by a private individual in Bhopal. The new stamps, some of which were stolen from the printers' premises in London, have not been brought into use, and it is now hardly likely that they ever will be."

**Bolivia.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* states that the supposed new issue listed in December from *Gibbon's Weekly*, is nothing more nor less than a reissue of stock on hand of the 50c. red and 100c. yellow of 1890, and that these are to be used up pending an entirely new issue.

**British New Hebrides.**—We have received the overprinted issue for the British Post Offices in these Islands as noted in our last issue. In the values from 2d. upwards the word "Fiji" is blocked out by a thick bar of the same colour as the tablet of value. The line "NEW HEBRIDES" is overprinted on this bar, in black

NEW HEBRIDES.

GONDOMINIUM

and the word "CONDOMINIUM" appears just above the value. The ½d. and 1d. values are without the bar and on Multiple Crown and C. A. paper, the remainder being on C. A. paper.

Overprinted in two lines as shown, on "Fiji" stamps, the values from 2d. upwards having an additional bar overprint over name, in the colour of the value.

|                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ½d., green.                    | 5d., purple and green.   |
| 1d., carmine.                  | 6d., purple and carmine. |
| 2d., purple and orange.        | 1s., green and carmine.  |
| 2½d., purple and blue on blue. |                          |

Mr. Jenny informs us that he received a letter bearing these stamps postmarked at Port Vila, and dated November 12.

**British North Borneo.**—Messrs. Bridger & Kay have found a specimen of the current 10 c. with the overprint double

Variety: Overprint double.

10 cents, brown and grey.

**Congo.**—The whole of the existing stock of the Congo State stamps and postcards, viz., the issues of 1895, 1896-8, and 1900 have been or are being overprinted with the words "CONGO BELGE," and will be available for use on January 1, 1909. Any of the above existing without this overprint, will be available for postal duty up to and including August 1 of the same year, from which date they will be demonetized.

Following the decision of the Colonial Minister to this effect, two clerks were appointed to overprint the stock by hand and were assisted by a compositor. Progress, however, being very slow, the balance were printed at the Government Printing Works. There are, therefore, two varieties of this overprint. The first, the handstamped one, is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. less in length, the ink is not so dark and the printing is more or less defective.

One learns with pleasure that two officials have been appointed to scrutinize each sheet and that all errors of surcharge will promptly be confiscated, and we hope, destroyed, although we are afraid the last is almost too good to expect.

The new permanent issue is expected to be ready in six months.

Since writing the above the 5c. and 10c. of 1900 have arrived with the overprint.

Overprinted "CONGO BELGE" on Congo State stamps of 1900.

5c., green and black. 10c., carmine and black.  
**Crete.**—*Gibbon's Weekly* chronicles some varieties of the recent overprint. *Le Timbre-poste* also gives other varieties. *Champion's Bulletin* also chronicles the Official Stamps with this overprint.

Error: Overprinted "EAAAΣ"

5l., green.  
 10l., carmine (Prince George).

Error: "E" of overprint omitted.

1 10l., carmine (Prince George).

Error: First "A" omitted.

5l., green.

Error: Overprint double.

25l., blue.

Error: Without overprint.

10l., carmine (Prince George).

#### Official Stamps.

Overprinted as ordinary stamps.

10l., marone. 30l., blue.

"Σ" of overprint inverted thus—"Σ"

1l., red brown. 5l., green.  
 2l., violet. 50l., brown.

"Δ" instead of "A" in overprint.

1l., red brown. 5l., green.

#### Unpaid Letter Stamps.

"Σ" of overprint inverted thus—"Σ"

40l., red. 2d., red.  
 1d., on 1d., red.

"Δ" instead of "A" in overprint.

40l., red. 2d., red.  
 1d., on 1d., reds.

**Cuba.**—*The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* states that the current 2c. stamp has been overprinted with a "T" in a circle for service as a Postage Due Stamp.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.  
 Overprinted "T" in a circle on ordinary issue.

2 cents, carmine.

**Dutch Indies.**—*Gibbon's Weekly* chronicles a 2½ cent. Unpaid Letter Stamp in the current type, i.e. with "cent" under the value in centre. It is *Gibbon's* Type I or "A.B.C." Type III.

Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

2½ cents, carmine and black. Type III.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 7½ c. with both varieties of the overprints which are being inflicted on these stamps. These stamps were included in the list we published in September but with a query. We understand that the 17½c. and 22½c., similarly listed, have also been issued.

**Ecuador.**—*Gibbon's Weekly* announce the discovery of a new variety in the provisional Officials of 1898-9 as follows:—

1898-9. Surcharged "Correos Oficial" and value on Revenues of 1897-98.

1,029a., 20c. in black on 50c., violet.

**France.**—*Post-offices in China.* The current provisional 2c. on 5c. is sent us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., in a new shade—green. Previous consignments have been in blue green.

Surcharged in black.

2c. or 5c., green.

**Gold Coast.**—The 1 penny stamp in the new type has arrived, the design being superior to the previous issue. We think that the new



stamp would have had a much better appearance if the background had been left plain instead of lined. There is too much detail crammed into a small space.

Perforated 14, Watermark Multiple Crown and C.A.

1d., rose.

The *Colonial Office Journal* announces that this Colony has adopted the new colour scheme and that 6d. stamps have been supplied in accordance with it.

**Greenland.**—We understand that the stamps referred to in December are a private speculation and will not, therefore, be admitted in the Catalogues.

**Hungary.**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles two more of the Unpaid Letter Stamps with the small perforation.

Perforated 15.

2f., green and black. 5f., green and black.

**Italy.**—We have received a new Reply Post-card from our correspondent, viz., a 10c. in



carmine for both halves on green card and with

the address lines across the face in the usual way. We illustrate same.

Post-cards.

10c., x 10c., carmine on green.

Japan.—We give illustration of the Official



Postcard described in December.

**Leeward Islands and Virgin Islands** have decided to adopt the new colour scheme.—*Colonial Office Journal*.

**Martinique.**—A new series of stamps has been issued for this Island in the fine and large pictorial type now so dear to our friends across the Channel. The value from 1c. to 20c. bear the head of an amiable-looking lady of colour; the



25c. to 75c. a view of the Fort de France; the 1 franc upwards the figure of a female. We illustrate the type of the lower values.

The 1, 2, and 4c. only at present have made their appearance.

**Natal.**—M. Jacques informs us that he has received the 2s. value "Postage" only, being the first to arrive of the new series from 6d. to £1, the colony now having separate stamps for fiscal purposes. He has also received the 30s. value in a new variety. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* also chronicles the receipt of the 5s. and £1 values, and Whitfield King & Co. send us the 2d. and 5d. on new paper.

Watermark Crown and C.A. in Multiple.

2d., red and olive green. 5d., black and orange.

"POSTAGE" only. Paper as last.

2s., blue and lilac on blue. £1 black and lilac on red.  
5s., red and green on yellow.

As last, but on coated paper.

£1 10s., lilac and orange.

**Nicaragua.**—*Gibbon's Weekly* chronicle the discovery of the 15c. on 2c. provisional of 1902 with double surcharge.

Variety: Surcharge double.

188c., 15c. on 2c., No. 121.

*Mekeels' Weekly* lists another provisional, the 2c. orange fiscal stamp, which has already suffered

so much, has now been surcharged, "Correo, 1908, Vale 10c." in two lines in green.

Surcharged in green on fiscal stamp.

10c. on 2c., orange.

**Nyassa Co.**—Messrs. Bridger & Kay have found the current 50 reis stamp with inverted centre.

Variety: Centre inverted.

50 reis, black and blue.

**Paraguay.**—There are still other 5c. provisionals to hand, and *Gibbon's Weekly* lists some varieties of them.

Surcharged in 3 lines and 3 bars.

5c. on 40c., blue (1900-1).

5c. on 60c., orange brown.

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

5c. on 40c., blue (1900-1).

5c. on 60c., orange brown.

Variety: Surcharge double.

5c. on 50c., orange brown.

The same journal gives further varieties of the 1c. on 1 peso, chronicled in December and of others listed at various times.

Variety: Date omitted.

1c. on 1p., carmine.

Variety: "UN CENTAVO" doubly surcharged.

1c. on 1p., carmine.

Variety: Without "Habilitado" and bar.

1c. on 1p., lake.

Variety: Double Surcharge, one inverted.

5c. on 2c. vermilion.

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

5c. on 10c. purple.

5c. on 20c. purple.

5c. on 60c. chocolate.

5c. on 60c. deep blue.

**St. Vincent.**—The *Colonial Office Journal* states that new 6d. or 1s. stamps were despatched at the end of November. They also say: "A new 1d. stamp plate is in hand, embodying certain small improvements which will be found in the 6d. and 1s. stamps referred to above."

**Salvador.**—We illustrate the overprint of the Unpaid Letter Stamps chronicled in December.

DEFICIENCIA

DE FRANQUEO

Our publishers have found in their stock a specimen of No. 227, perforated 6 x 12, instead of 12 all round.

1900. Surcharged. Perforated 6 x 12.

1c. on 2c., pale green.

**Siam.**—From *Champion's Bulletin* we learn

รัชสมัยกษัตริย์

ภิเศก

๘๗-๑๒๗

Jubilee

1868-1908

that the monetary system is probably to be

changed. The "att" is to be suppressed and the "tical," or dollar, is to be divided into cents. If this comes to pass the stock of stamps will be overprinted with value in new currency.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a Jubilee issue of this country, the stamps of the latest type being overprinted as shown. This is to celebrate the fortieth year of the reign of the present King.

Overprinted in black.

|                        |                               |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1a., green and yellow. | 5a. on 5a., carmine and rose. |
| 3a., green.            | 8a., bistre and black.        |
|                        | 18a., brown.                  |

*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that there is an error in the Siamese setting of the new provisional 9a. on 10a., the word "att" being spelt "hatt." It occurs once in the sheet and about four hundred sheets were overprinted before it was noticed and corrected.

No doubt specialists in Siamese stamps will soon be anxiously asking one another, "Where did you get that *hatt*," or words to that effect.

Error: "hatt" for "att."

9 atts on 10 atts, blue.

In November we mentioned the impending issue of high value stamps. These have now arrived and are chronicled by the *Postage Stamp*. They are of large size, in two colours, and the centre design is an equestrian statue of King Chulalongkorn.

No. Watermark. Perforated 14.

|                            |                                     |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 tical, green and purple. | 10 ticals, sage, green and crimson. |
| 2 " claret and orange.     | 20 " slate and lake.                |
| 3 " olive and blue.        | 40 " blue and black.                |
| 5 " lilac and black.       |                                     |

**Solomon Islands.**—We have received the new issue from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., the same



being a reproduction in a smaller size of the first issue, but engraved instead of lithographed.

Engraved. Watermarked Crown and C.A. in Multiple. Perforated 14.

|                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| ½d., green.        | 5d., olive green.    |
| 1d., carmine.      | 6d., claret.         |
| 2d., slate.        | 1s., black on green. |
| 2½d., ultramarine. |                      |

**South Australia.**—We have received the 10s. stamp with large "POSTAGE" and with Watermark Crown and S.A. This has already been chronicled with Crown and "A" Watermark.

Watermark Crown and S.A. Large "POSTAGE." Perforated 11½, 12.

10s., green.

**Southern Nigeria.**—We take the following from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*:—

"We have received something of a phenomenon from this colony, in the shape of an entire sheet of the new 10s. stamps, which ought to be on chalk-surface paper and which may have been printed on that paper. The chalk-surfacing has, however, entirely disappeared, except for a trace

along the extreme edge of the left margin of the sheet. Only in that place does a silver coin leave a black mark; on the rest of the margin and on the stamps we failed to get the slightest sign of a mark. If this sheet was treated with the chalk solution, where has the latter gone to? The design of the stamps is quite unaffected. As the stamps show no sign of the chalk-surface, we feel bound to chronicle them as 'multiple ordinary,' notwithstanding the trace of the chalk-surface on the margin."

*Adhesive.* Watermark. Crown C.A. multiple, ordinary (?) paper.

10s., purple on yellow.

The above might be explained by the supposition that two sheets were together, while the coating was being placed on the paper, the upper sheet receiving the coating all right, while the lower only received it on a portion of its edge. If this be correct, the stamp is an error.

**Switzerland.**—Mr. G. W. Bentley sends us the 2c. value in the altered design and we illustrate same. The modifications have not made the design any less ridiculous than before, and as no better result than this has been obtained, it would have been better to let the first monstrosity alone. The same design is used for the 3 and 5c. values. From a newspaper cutting



also sent we learn that the design for the 12, 12, and 15c. stamps has also been modified. The mountains in the background are made to look more important, the word "Helvetia" is now at the head of the stamp, and the amounts of value appear at the lower right side. New stationery will also be issued with the altered stamps.

Altered type, Paper and Watermark as list.

3c., yellow bistre.

The 40c. value has now the initials C.L. in place of "C. L'Epplateunier" under the hilt of the sword, and therefore is now uniform with the other values.

With initials C.L.

40c., violet and yellow.

*Gibbon's Weekly* states that the 25c. noted in September is now issued, and that it is printed in one colour, blue, only.

**Transvaal.**—From the *Colonial Office Journal* we gather that new 2½d. stamps have been supplied, we suppose in blue.

**Travancore.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a new stamp for this State.

Paper, etc., as usual.

4 cash, pink.

**Turkey.**—*Champion's Bulletin* states that they have received the five lowest values of the current series overprinted "Souvenir de la Constitution, 10 Juillet 324." These stamps were in use on December 14 only and for internal postage only.

Overprinted "Souvenir de la Constitution, 10 Juillet 324."

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 5 par., orange brown. | 1 pre., blue.   |
| 10 " green.           | 2 " blue-black. |
| 20. " deep rose.      |                 |

**United States.**—We have received the new one cent stamp, the only denomination in the new series to bear a portrait of a President other than Washington. This stamp shows the head of Franklin. As our specimens are all



from booklets and are therefore unperforated on one or more sides, we delay illustrating same until we receive specimens perforated all round.

We have also received the 3c., 4c., 5c. and 8c., all in the type of the 8c. now illustrated, and a new Special Delivery Stamp, which we also illustrate.

New Type, Perforated 12.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1c., green.  | 5c., blue.  |
| 3c., purple. | 8c., olive. |
| 4c., brown.  |             |

Special Delivery Stamp.

10c., green.

**Württemberg.**—Referring to the Official Post-cards chronicled in September, we have received another variety of these, the additional stamp overprinted being at the extreme left of the card instead of beside the original barred-out stamp.

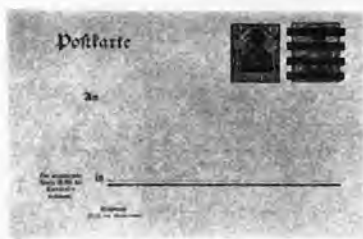
## Notes and Extracts.

There is a Belgian dealer who has sold no less than a hundred tons of "Continental" during the last three years. A hundred tons!—*Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, 9/1/09.

If the above is correct, we think it must have established a record. This dealer, too, is one of many who make a specialty in this class of business. The above statement will give collectors some idea of the enormous quantity of common stamps, which through the medium of packets and cheap sets are sold. Except those engaged in the business, no one can possibly conceive the enormous trade done in such stamps. The potentialities it holds of increasing numbers of adult collectors is very encouraging to those who have sunk large sums of money in their businesses or collections.

**A NATIONAL COLLECTION.**—As readers remember, the death of J. W. Paul, Philadelphia, was regretfully recorded some weeks ago; and now

This card also is issued for both official and municipal services. We illustrate both of these, and the card listed in December, the latter being with "Germania" type of stamp.



Official Post-Cards.  
Stamp at extreme left.

3pf., brown, on 2pf., grey. "Amtliche."  
3pf., brown, on 2pf., grey. "Portopflichtige."

the information is at hand that he has bequeathed his magnificent collection to the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia. It is needless to say that the Paul collection when housed in the celebrated institution will serve the purpose of a national collection and will be an object lesson of the depth and dignity of philately. We have not learned as yet of the provisions that have been made for the care and display of the collection, but we feel certain that adequate notice has been taken of all of these details, by Mr. Paul.—*Mekel's Weekly*, 2/1/09.

**A CLEVER POST OFFICE MOUSE.**—The following copy of a Babu letter appeared in a recent issue of the *Daily Chronicle*:—

"The Sub-Postmaster report that last evening a mouse came out from behind the office door, and after walking a little stammered and breathed its last in the presence of the Sub-Postmaster there. As these are the prognostics of plague, I beg you will kindly arrange to have the office disinfected at an early date."—*St. Martin's le Grand*.

## The Pricing of the 8th Edition Catalogue.

It will interest our readers to know that our next Catalogue is in preparation and that we are repricing our books in accordance with the alterations being made in same. As an example of the trend of prices in many countries we append below the prices given in the current Catalogue for the three earliest issues of France, and the prices which will appear in the 8th Edition.

|                              | 1849-50.            |       | 7th Edition. |       | 8th Edition.                 |       |      | 1849-50.            |       | 7th Edition. |       | 8th Edition. |       |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-------|--------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|------|---------------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|                              | <i>Imperforate.</i> |       | Unused.      | Used. | Unused.                      | Used. |      | <i>Imperforate.</i> |       | Unused.      | Used. | Unused.      | Used. |
|                              | s. d.               | s. d. | s. d.        | s. d. | s. d.                        | s. d. |      | s. d.               | s. d. | s. d.        | s. d. | s. d.        |       |
| 10 centimes bistre . . . . . | 8 0                 | 4 0   | 12 0         | 4 6   | 5 centimes green . . . . .   | 20 0  | 0 9  | 20 0                | 1 3   |              |       |              |       |
| 15 „ green . . . . .         | —                   | 10 0  | —            | 10 6  | 5 „ yellow green . . . . .   | 7 6   | 0 4  | 12 0                | 1 0   |              |       |              |       |
| 15 „ yellow green . . . . .  | —                   | 10 0  | —            | 10 6  | 10 „ bistre . . . . .        | 6 0   | 0 1½ | 10 0                | 0 2   |              |       |              |       |
| 20 „ black on yel-           |                     |       |              |       | 10 „ yellow bistre . . . . . | 10 0  | 0 1½ | 10 0                | 0 2   |              |       |              |       |
| lowish . . . . .             | 2 0                 | 0 3   | 3 6          | 0 6   | 10 „ buff . . . . .          | 6 0   | 0 1½ | 10 0                | 0 2   |              |       |              |       |
| 20 „ black on white          | 2 0                 | 0 3   | 3 6          | 0 6   | 10 „ deep buff . . . . .     | 6 0   | 0 2  | 30 0                | 0 4   |              |       |              |       |
| 20 „ blue . . . . .          | 60 0                | —     | 40 0         | —     | 10 „ pale yellow . . . . .   | —     | 0 6  | —                   | 0 9   |              |       |              |       |
| 25 „ dark blue . . . . .     | —                   | 0 3   | —            | 0 4   | 20 „ blue . . . . .          | 4 0   | 0 0½ | 5 0                 | 0 0½  |              |       |              |       |
| 25 „ dull „ . . . . .        | —                   | 0 3   | —            | 0 4   | 20 „ light blue . . . . .    | 3 6   | 0 0½ | 5 0                 | 0 0½  |              |       |              |       |
| 25 „ blue . . . . .          | 40 0                | 0 3   | 40 0         | 0 4   | 20 „ dark „ . . . . .        | 7 6   | 0 0½ | 10 0                | 0 0½  |              |       |              |       |
| 40 „ orange . . . . .        | 25 0                | 3 0   | 35 0         | 3 6   | 20 „ dull „ . . . . .        | 12 6  | 0 2  | 20 0                | 0 3   |              |       |              |       |
| 1 franc orange . . . . .     | —                   | £7    | —            | £8    | 20 „ indigo . . . . .        | 8 0   | 0 1  | 12 0                | 0 1   |              |       |              |       |
| 1 „ carmine . . . . .        | 65 0                | 5 0   | £5           | 6 6   | 20 „ blue on green-          |       |      |                     |       |              |       |              |       |
| 1 „ deep carmine             | 65 0                | 4 6   | £5           | 5 0   | ish . . . . .                | —     | 4 0  | —                   | 4 0   |              |       |              |       |
| 1 „ venetian red . . . . .   | —                   | £5    | —            | £6    | 20 „ blue on azure . . . . . | —     | 1 6  | —                   | 3 0   |              |       |              |       |
| 1852. <i>Imperforate.</i>    |                     |       |              |       | 25 „ blue . . . . .          | 25 0  | 3 0  | 25 0                | 3 6   |              |       |              |       |
| 10 centimes bistre . . . . . | —                   | 6 0   | £5           | 7 6   | 25 „ dark lake . . . . .     | 25 0  | 3 0  | 25 0                | 3 6   |              |       |              |       |
| 25 „ blue . . . . .          | 35 0                | 0 3   | 40 0         | 0 4   | 40 „ orange . . . . .        | 16 0  | 0 2½ | 22 6                | 0 2½  |              |       |              |       |
| 25 „ deep blue . . . . .     | 35 0                | 0 3   | 40 0         | 0 4   | 40 „ pale orange . . . . .   | 20 0  | 0 2½ | 20 0                | 0 2½  |              |       |              |       |
| 1853. <i>Imperforate.</i>    |                     |       |              |       | 40 „ vermilion . . . . .     | 16 0  | 0 1½ | 22 6                | 0 1½  |              |       |              |       |
| 1 centime olive . . . . .    | 2 0                 | 0 3   | 3 0          | 0 6   | 80 „ lake . . . . .          | 40 0  | 0 8  | 50 0                | 0 8   |              |       |              |       |
| 1 „ pale olive . . . . .     | 2 0                 | 0 3   | 3 0          | 0 6   | 80 „ deep lake . . . . .     | 40 0  | 0 8  | 50 0                | 0 8   |              |       |              |       |
| 1 „ dark olive . . . . .     | 2 6                 | 0 3   | 2 6          | 0 6   | 80 „ rose . . . . .          | 30 0  | 0 4  | 40 0                | 1 0   |              |       |              |       |
| 5 „ pale green . . . . .     | 8 0                 | 0 4   | 12 0         | 1 3   | 80 „ carmine . . . . .       | 30 0  | 0 4  | 40 0                | 1 0   |              |       |              |       |
|                              |                     |       |              |       | 1 franc lake . . . . .       | 30 0  | 16 0 | 30 0                | 17 6  |              |       |              |       |

### Proposed Philatelic Club.

The provisional committee formed for the purpose of drawing up a scheme for the formation of a philatelic club in London met on January 7, when the following gentlemen were present: P. L. Pemberton, W. H. Eastwood, Cyril J. Phillips, T. B. Widdowson, A. B. Kay, T. H. Hinton, W. Cool and J. E. Joselin. After some hours' deliberation the following proposal was drawn up for publication.

#### CENTRAL PHILATELIC CLUB, LTD.

It is proposed to form a club bearing the above title in the Strand district of London. The club is intended to be run on social lines under the auspices of existing societies and open to all classes of philatelists. Suitable premises of from four to six rooms have been offered to the Committee, and it is proposed to make provision for a restaurant, billiard-room, reading-room, rooms for general club purposes, etc.

The company should be formed with a nominal capital of £500 in £1 shares and should raise working capital by the issue of £500 debentures bearing 5 per cent. interest. It is estimated that the expenses of inauguration and of the first year's work would not exceed £500, and it would be necessary to raise this amount from the above two sources in order to enable the

scheme to be proceeded with. The provisional committee consider that membership should be secured by holding a £1 share and an annual subscription of 10s. 6d. The management of the club should consist of a committee composed of one representative from each society holding in its corporate capacity at least one share. Country and foreign membership could be obtained by any member of the shareholding society for the proposed subscription of 5s.

This scheme will be brought forward for discussion at the Manchester Congress by Mr. P. L. Pemberton. Meanwhile any correspondence on the subject should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Provisional Committee, Mr. T. H. Hinton, 26, Cromford Road, East Putney, London, S.W.

PHILATELIC NATURAL HISTORY.—And so it is, the pleasure, the blessing, of stamp collecting is largely the result of the scope and the encouragement it affords for a life of abounding activity. We stamp collectors are pitted one against the other in good-tempered, friendly, and continuous rivalry, and we are ever helping a lame dog over a stile, and converting the drones into busy bees.—*Postage Stamp*, 19/12/1908.

We thought that it was impossible to turn a drone into a busy bee, but perhaps the British Bee-keepers' Association has something yet to learn.

## Topicalities.

What a truly remarkable jargon of their own philatelists have! What would that misguided creature the non-collector make of such an announcement as the following, which is perfectly intelligible to any collector:—

"Wanted—Perkins Bacon A1 perfs, Newfoundland Cods, Seals and Henry VII, Lecwards, Virgins and Turks in job lots, and a set of Gibbon's and Bright's Cats, in good condition."

The reader would think it had something to do with a pork butcher's or a travelling circus.

\* \* \*

Another advertisement might be "For sale—Five hundred Martha Washingtons, in sheets."

\* \* \*

I have been trying to arrange the order of the shades of the 2d. Victoria of 1863, but find that these shades and colours defy description. Shall we ever agree on the colour names? It is as often as not a case of—

One called the stamp *magenta*  
And some one else said *blue*;  
While other people called it  
By another name or two.

There's Smith who called it *bistre*  
And Jones declared it *green*;  
While Robinson's young sister  
Said she thought it was *rosine*.

\* \* \*

Speaking of colour names, greens are probably the worst—the catalogues list stamps with the following fearsome list of green shades and tints—green, pale-, light-, deep-, dark-, dull-, bright-, full deep-, deep dark-, yellow, pale yellow-, light yellow-, dark yellow-, deep yellow-, dull yellow-, bright yellow-, yellowish-, blue-, bluish-, dark blue-, dull blue-, pale blue-, emerald-, pale emerald-, olive-, pale olive-, grass-, slate-, grey-, sage-, sap-, myrtle-, sea-, pea-, bronze and apple.

The compilers might have added "dull myrtle," "deep sea," "pale apple," "light pea," "dark emerald," "full olive," "yellowish grass" and "olive bronze," or even when hard put to it they might have described one of the shades of the 2 reales of the first issue of Mexico as full deep-dark-dull-bluish-emerald.

\* \* \*

By the way, has any one ever heard of a colour-blind collector? As a matter of fact, we are nearly all of us partially colour-blind in the case of purple, violet, lilac and mauve.

\* \* \*

There is one green which has been left out of all catalogues, and that is "thallious," i.e. the colour of a young shoot or twig; the only use of this adjective occurs in the P.J. 1, where the current ½d. of Great Britain is described:—

It isn't a *colour* the thing I've seen,  
It's more like a *wash* of a "might have been."  
A bilious yellowish,  
Sicken-a-fellow-ish,  
*Thallious* kind of green.

The *P.A.*, page 225, "Orange River Colony,

*The Colonial Office Journal*, states that a supply of the 1s. value has been despatched on multiple paper." What a funny thing to despatch it on! Presumably we shall some day hear "Switzerland has sent out a supply on the new Federal Cross."

\* \* \*

The Uruguay Commemoratives celebrating the Declaration of Independence combined with the opening of electric light works have already been commented on in these pages. We are sorry to hear that several other countries are following suit—India is to have a set of three commemorating the departure of Marco Polo and the arrival of Mr. Keir Hardie. Italy is to have a long set commemorating the victory of Dorando and the refusal of Mr. Elkins; and the new Germans are very interesting, illustrating as they do the creation of the world and the invention of a new uniform for the Kaiser. We hope that Great Britain will not commemorate the Battle of Waterloo and the Suffragettes on the same set, but one never knows. Speaking of the above Italian lot:—

Then Italy said we'll issue a set  
To commemorate what's been done;  
Dorando shall go in the central space,  
As the only one that won.

And we'll make the frame of Abruzzi's name  
Because he's fallen in love  
With the great North Pole<sup>1</sup> and the Bakers Roll<sup>2</sup>  
With "Marathon" up above.

\* \* \*

I have just received a letter from Mr. Oliver asking me to send a budget of Topicalities with *perfect punctuality*; but, my dear Mr. Oliver, Topicalities do not grow on bushes; if they did I would send you a seedling or two, and a portable hot-house with wire entanglements (to prevent the sparrows and other wild fowl from nipping it in the bud).

How long have we to wait before universal penny postage is an accomplished fact? The 1d. postage to America is, of course, the beginning of this much desired end. The two great flags of the world should become even more united.

The Stars and Stripes of the western Land  
And the glorious flag of Home  
Shall stand as a sign to the nations more  
Than the eagle shields of Rome.

Where'er we sail on the Seven Seas,  
Those flags salute the dawn;  
And never a soul shall say them nay,  
From the "Golden Gate" to the "Golden  
Horn."

Where'er we roam by sea or land,  
Those flags shall flaunt the breeze;  
From the Fair and Far Pacific Slope,  
To the Isles of the Northern Seas.

<sup>1</sup> The Duke has been farther north than any one else.  
<sup>2</sup> Dorando is a confectioner.

## Exhibition of Paper Making. Major Evans' Opening Address.

Not a large display but one of the highest degree of instructional value. That is the general opinion of the Exhibition of Paper Making as applied to the manufacture of postage stamps on January 8 and 9. The Junior Philatelic Society has once more placed before the stamp collecting public a display on lines never before attempted, and though there was no lavish surfeit of exhibits to perplex the visitor, the individual items were of a very high degree of interest.

The opening ceremony in the ancient hall of Clifford's Inn was delayed by half an hour, the organizers having once again had their capacity for dealing with sudden emergencies tested to the utmost. A telegram on the morning of the Exhibition announced the serious illness of Mr. A. H. Clark, who was Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition, and had the management of many of the details in his own hands. Thanks to Mr. Herbert F. Johnson and a number of his fellow-workers the result of this untoward happening was only a short delay in opening and the absence of a few exhibits which could not be collected.

Mr. Douglas Ellis introduced Major E. B. Evans, who was to open the exhibition, and the Major delivered the following opening address :

" My friend Mr. Melville, the President of our Society, has done me the honour of asking me to open this Exhibition, and I feel that the best course I could pursue would be to carry out the request with as little delay as possible, because I am quite sure that the Exhibition itself is far more interesting than anything that I could say to you about it. At the same time, I should like to say a few words as to the why and the wherefore of this Exhibition and its connexion with Stamp Collecting.

" In days gone by, past I hope never to return, it used to be considered necessary to find some excuse for Collecting Stamps, and some even of the greatest opponents of our hobby were brought to acknowledge that, however useless in themselves old postage stamps might be, their collection and study led to the acquirement of a certain amount of information upon less frivolous subjects. We learnt something of geography, we picked up a little smattering of modern history, we became familiar with foreign coinage of various kinds, and so our Stamp Collecting came to be excused though we were generally assured that if we paid more attention to our lesson-books we should learn a great deal more about these useful matters and in a more direct way.

" Nowadays all this has been changed, there is no longer any need to find an excuse for Collecting Stamps; on the contrary, the difficulty is to find an excuse for those misguided people who do not collect stamps—or, to put it more kindly, who have not yet begun to collect stamps. We study Geography because we want to know where our stamps come from; we study History from a purely postal point of view; we study Colours, and we argue about the correct names to be given to them; we study methods of engraving and printing as applied to the manufacture of stamps; and, naturally, we must study the various kinds of paper upon which stamps are printed.

" In those ancient days of which I was speaking just now, a Stamp Collector used sometimes to be defined as a person who was always messing about with dirty little pieces of paper. This was a libel, of course, in part at all events; all extraneous matter was carefully removed from our stamps, the only form of dirt allowed to adhere to them was that inflicted upon them by the post office, by way of an obliteration—and some people even tried to remove that. But we cannot deny that a stamp is a little piece



of paper. We look upon the design as the most important part of the stamp, but we must not forget that without the paper the thing could not exist at all. I think we may say that the majority of stamps have been printed upon a special paper of one kind or another, a paper with a watermark, a paper manufactured in some peculiar manner or treated by some special process after manufacture, or a paper specially selected for its suitability to the nature of printing of the stamps for which it is employed; and where a special paper of any kind has been used, the imitation of that paper is the greatest difficulty that the forger has to overcome. Every stamp collector knows that if he meets with a specimen on unwatermarked paper of, let us say, a postage stamp of Great Britain, he has either discovered an unknown rarity or, which is far more probable, he has got hold of a forgery.

"Even when one of these special papers is not used, it is extremely difficult, in the case of the older stamps, to find papers which shall have the appearance that the papers of those stamps possess at the present day; the paper may be an old-fashioned paper, in any case it probably has an appearance of age which, fortunately, it is almost impossible to imitate successfully. Thus, when one of those pernicious photographic processes has been employed, and the design of the stamp is reproduced exactly, in every detail, and when the colour of the imitation is identical with that of the original, the forgery is very often finally detected by 'something in the paper.'

"A careful study of the various natures of paper is, therefore, an essential thing for philatelists. We must be able not only to recognize the principal varieties of paper, but also to see those little differences between different specimens of paper of the same nature, which may be of the greatest importance to us in deciding upon the authenticity or otherwise of a stamp.

"And for this purpose there is no doubt that some acquaintance with the way in which paper is manufactured is extremely useful. We may meet with some peculiarity in the paper, or the watermark of a stamp, which may either arouse our suspicions as to its genuineness, or may appear to produce an interesting and valuable variety. In such a case as this, the first thing we have to do is to ask ourselves 'How can such a peculiarity arise? Can such a thing exist?' A little knowledge of the manufacture of paper and the production of watermarks may enable us to answer such questions as these; and that knowledge I hope many of us may acquire with the assistance of this Exhibition, which I have great pleasure in now declaring open."

Mr. Lodge proposed and Mr. Sefi seconded the vote of thanks to Major Evans, who briefly responded.

The Exhibition was very well attended both days, getting crowded at times, particularly on the afternoon of Saturday. The chief attractions were undoubtedly the demonstrations of paper making by machine and by hand.

The paper making machine proved itself capable of fulfilling all the claims made for it. A special dandy roll had been prepared with the watermark "Star over J.P.S." and the paper which was being made throughout the two days of the Exhibition was eagerly acquired by visitors as a memento of the occasion.

It was during the Friday afternoon that Mr. A. C. Tatham, Hon. Assistant Librarian, discovered that there were two varieties of the watermark, one being a single lined "Star J.P.S." the other being in double line letters and star. Messrs. T. J. Marshall & Co., the exhibitors of the machine, have kindly promised to allow the Society to retain the dandy roll as a permanent record of the Exhibition.

All the time the machine was working it was surrounded by visitors and a large

crowd listened on the Saturday afternoon to a most interesting impromptu exposition of paper making by Mr. T. W. Myerson, the machine being operated at the time to illustrate his remarks.

On the Saturday several displays of paper making by hand were given and a number of well known philatelists and other visitors were given the opportunity of making a sheet of hand-made paper themselves.

Among the strictly philatelic exhibits we noted sheets of unprinted paper with various well known stamp watermarks, including "Crown over C.C.," "Crown over N.S.W." (first type), a half sheet and a whole sheet; "V over Crown" on rose-pink paper, "Crown over Q" and "TAS."

Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., Ltd., showed two sheets each of large star and of small star paper, and a number of other interesting items.

Mr. Lewis Evans showed his fine blocks of the *2d.* line engraved (experimental plate) on Dickinson paper; also the first English watermark, which was produced by John Tate of Sele Mill, Hertford, the first English paper maker. A number of other interesting items relating to "Dickinson paper," including some unprinted sheets were also shown.

Mr. W. Hadlow showed a sheet of the paper watermarked Z.A.R. prepared for an intended issue of stamps bearing the portrait of President Kruger of the South African Republic. The issue was rendered unnecessary by the result of the Transvaal War. Mr. Hadlow very kindly presented a sufficient quantity of this paper to the Exhibition Committee to print the Time Table and Synopsis of Exhibits, which therefore will also be an appropriate souvenir of the occasion to the stamp collecting visitors.

Mr. Charles Nissen lent die proofs of watermarks and showed several sheets of fiscal and telegraph stamp papers already perforated but not printed upon.

Messrs. T. J. Marshall & Sons, Ltd. in addition to the practical displays of paper making showed a number of highly interesting exhibits.

They showed the first dandy roll invented by John Marshall of Dartford in 1826. They showed also a model with figures illustrating the process of making paper by hand; a bibliometer for testing the absorbent qualities of blotting paper, numerous dandy rolls, laid, spiral laid, etc.; a bleach detector for detecting the presence of bleach in pulp; and a sheet of paper made by first paper machine  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide, with deckle edges.

Mr. Melville showed a volume containing portraits and containing the history of the firm of John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., and the J. P. S. Library showed "The Stamps of Jammu and Kashmir" containing specimens of hand made paper for the stamps of those states.

About two thousand people visited the Exhibition, including a good number of paper trade experts. Among the well known collectors present at various times were:

Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. E. D. Bacon, Wickham Jones, B. Yardley, L. W. Fulcher, Francis Ransom, Douglas Ellis, W. Darwen, H. Lee, S. R. Turner, Charles Nissen, W. Hadlow, V. H. Gregory, F. J. Peplow, L. W. Crouch, J. D. Ragg, B. T. K. Smith, H. L. Elwell, T. E. Sansom, Stuart Anderson.

The thanks of their fellow members are especially due to the workers who assisted Mr. H. F. Johnson, among whom we noted Messrs. B. B. Kirby, H. H. Harland, A. Grellier, G. T. Turner, A. Selinger, D. B. Armstrong, Master W. J. C. Pope, and H. Newland, A. C. Tatham, C. Nissen.

We are indebted to the Junior Philatelic Society for the above Report of their interesting Exhibition.

THE  
**Philatelic Adviser**  
AND  
**Stamp Market Journal.**

Edited by FRANK H. OLIVER.

New Series.  
No. 2. Vol. II.

FEBRUARY 25TH, 1909.

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Per Annum, Post Free.

**Editorial Notes.**

**The Manchester Exhibition.** Owing to the nearness of our date of publication to the close of the Manchester Exhibition and Congress we are unable to give any detailed account of same in this number. At this moment we need only say that it has been a great success from start to finish in every sense of the word, and the arrangements made reflect great credit upon all those concerned in them.

**Ignorance of some Philatelic Writers.** It is astonishing how often there appears in the Philatelic Press statements that are so grossly inaccurate that one wonders how the editors can allow them to appear. The articles written by well-known specialists always command attention, but there is a certain well-known class of scribe who has no real philatelic knowledge, and very little experience. This particular *genus* is never so happy as when he is criticizing some poor dealer's catalogue, or accusing other people, most probably more worthy than himself, of predatory excursions upon the pockets of collectors. His favourite subject is the market price of stamps, about which he knows as much as the market price of pigs, or probably less. The latest Senf catalogue has created some stir amongst this particular *coterie*, and they are busy dissecting it to their hearts' content. A writer in the *Berliner Brief-*

*marken Zeitung* is especially down on the price given for the 10s. Lagos, King, Single C. A. watermark, which is quoted at £10 unused, and £12 used, and of which he says the whole issue was bought up by speculators.

We have no hesitation in saying that out of all the stamps with the Head of King Edward on single watermark paper the statement he has made could not have been more grossly inaccurate than in regard to this particular stamp.

What is the actual facts of the case? They are these—that the stamp went quietly out of issue in company with its fellow value, the 2s. 6d., before it was even known that there was a change of watermark, which change of watermark had not even been noticed by the Lagos authorities until it was pointed out to them by collectors.

That at the time it became known that there was but a limited printing of these stamps, practically the whole of them, with the exception of those which had done postal duty, had passed into the hands of collectors through the new issue services run by several dealers, the largest firms in London having between them not more than a couple of dozen specimens.

Such statements as we have referred to should not be made without proper investigation. The actual quantities received in the colony, of the three high values were as follows—

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| 2s. 6d. . . . | 1,440 |
| 5s. . . . .   | 1,680 |
| 10s. . . . .  | 720   |

and as the great majority sold to dealers at the time of issue were absorbed into collections and have remained there, it is not to be wondered at that for the few on the market such high prices are asked.

**A  
Collector's  
Catalogue.**

In the February number of the *Monthly Report* of the Herts Philatelic Society appears a paper by Mr. Burton F. J. Cooper on the desirability of a Catalogue for Collectors by Collectors, which shall not only give a complete list of all stamps issued with every possible variety of type, printing, shade, watermark and perforation, but shall so divide same, that either the general collector or the advanced specialist will be able to use the catalogue as a guide. This object is to be obtained by printing the list of normal stamps in a larger type than the list of varieties. We think that such a work, if undertaken and published by the Royal Philatelic Society, would, if *issued in parts*, find a ready sale, and more than pay for its cost. The catalogue, of course, would be unpriced. Whatever may be the faults of the various catalogues issued by dealers, we are sure that a catalogue priced by collectors would be infinitely more unreliable.

**The Listing  
of Varieties  
in  
Catalogues.** In the *Philatelic Record* for January, Mr. E. D. Bacon calls attention to a notable variety in the 1883 issue of

the United States of Colombia, viz. the 10 c. value with the words "DE LOS" in larger type, and with other variations from the normal. He states that: "It is strange how some varieties, which are really of an important nature, get omitted from the catalogues even at the present day, while others of minor interest obtain inclusion therein." We may add to that, how strange it is that some philatelists are so obsessed with the importance of one particular catalogue, that they neglect to examine other catalogues to see whether the varieties they are interested in are duly listed in any other than their own favourite book. As a matter of fact this variety, which is an important one, was included in the second edition of our Catalogue, published in 1897, and has remained there ever since. We may say that there have been many such instances, and there are even now many more, of varieties which are to be found listed in our Catalogue, and which, no doubt, will in due course be "discovered" by some painstaking philatelist and published with a flourish of trumpets as something new.

What serious collectors should do, is to purchase each one of the large catalogues. This may appear to some to be an expensive matter, but we are certain that the additional knowledge that the collector would obtain by doing this would repay him for the initial extra expense several times over.

## Business Notes.

We have lately purchased a LARGE GENERAL COLLECTION, especially strong in Colonials, which contains no stamp issued during the last ten years. Collectors having lists of wants on hand are asked to forward same to us, with a probability of their being filled at reasonable prices.

Another collection purchased is rich in GREAT BRITAIN, both used and unused, *the latter being especially fine*. Most stamps are in mint condition and include such stamps as the 6d.

and 10d. octagonal, 9d. emblems large letters, 2s. pale blue, 5s. plate 1, £1 three crowns, 1d. plate 225, 8d. brown, etc., etc. Practically all the plate numbers are shown, including many in pairs. This collection can be sent on approval, priced separately, to any collector; those not known to us will kindly furnish references.

New Stock Books lately made up include France, Tasmania, Antigua, B. Honduras, Dominica, Grenada, etc., and contain a very fine lot of stamps; collectors interested in these countries will find many desirable items contained in them.

# A Note on the Arms Types of Equador.

BY E. W. WETHERELL.

(Continued from p. 3.)

The following is a synopsis of the issues. Assuming that in every case the original engraving was a positive, and that rollers were used:—

- Type I.* 1881 *postals*, six negative impressions from the original die, each worked up to form the six value dies.
- Type II.* 1881 *fiscals*, one replica worked up to form a secondary die from which seven negative value dies were made.
- „ 1887 *postals*, one replica from the original, worked up to form a secondary positive die from which three impressions were made and worked up to form negative value dies (2c., and 5c.).
- „ 1887 *postal*, one negative impression worked up to form the secondary die for the 80 c. stamp.
- Type III.* 1893 *fiscals*, one replica worked up to form a secondary die from which seven negative value dies were made.
- „ 1895 *postals*, eight negative impressions, each worked up separately to form the value dies of this issue.
- Type IV.* One replica worked up to form the secondary (*fiscal*) die from which seven value dies were made.
- „ One replica worked up to form the secondary (*postal die*) and from which eight value dies were made.

*Note.*—If the original die was a negative and rollers were not employed the result would be the same as above, but if the original was positive and there were no rollers the “replicas” above would be “impressions” and *vice versa*.

The following is a list of the stamps of this series:—

- Type 1.* American Bank Note Co.'s design.  
1881 *Postals*.  
1c., brown. 2c., lake.  
5c., blue. 10c., orange.  
20c., slate. 50c., green.
- (a) No date engraved, with or without overprint of date.  
1c., ultramarine. 2c., bistre.  
5c., vermilion. 10c., orange.  
20c., violet. 50c., green.  
1 peso, brown.
- (b) Dated 1881–1882 in the engraving.  
1c., ultramarine. 2c., bistre.  
5c., vermilion. 10c., orange.  
20c., violet.
- (c) Dated 1886–1887 in the engraving.  
1c., blue. 2c., bistre.  
5c., vermilion. 10c., orange.  
20c., violet. 50c., green.  
1 peso, brown.
- (d) Dated 1887–1888.  
1c., slate. 2c., lake.  
4c., brown. 10c., orange.  
15c., green. 5s., deep blue.  
10s., vermilion.
- (e) Dated 1891–1892 in the engraving.  
1c., slate green. 2c., lake.  
4c., brown. 10c., orange.  
15c., green. 5s., deep blue.  
10s., vermilion.
- 1887 *Postals*.  
1c., green. 2c., red.  
5c., blue. 80c., olive.
- Type 3.* Hamilton Bank Note Co.'s design.  
1893 *Fiscals*.
- (a) Dated 1893–94 in the engraving.  
1c., vermilion. 2c., blue.  
4c., green. 10c., orange.  
15c., brown. 5s., dull red.  
10s., greenish black.

(b) Dated 1895-96 in the design.  
 1c., deep blue. 2c., orange.  
 4c., brown. 10c., slate.  
 1s., red. 5s., mauve.

10s., green.

1896 Postals.

1c., deep green. 2c., vermilion.  
 5c., ultramarine. 10c., brown.  
 20c., orange. 50c., deep blue.  
 1s., yellow brown. 5s., violet

1896 Officials.

1c., 2c., 5c., 10c., 20c., 50c., 1s., 5s., all  
 in olive bistre.

Type 4. Waterlow's design.

1897 Postals.

1c., green. 2c., orange.  
 5c., lake. 10c., brown.  
 20c., yellow. 50c., ultramarine.  
 1s., grey. 5s., lilac.

1897 Fiscals.

2c., carmine. 5c., pale blue.  
 20c., deep blue. 10c., grey.  
 50c., lilac. 1s., orange.

1900 Fiscals.

1c., green. 2c., brown.  
 10c., blue.

The stamps which are of the greatest interest are the 1887 postals which, as I have shown, were made from the old fiscal die of 1881.

The reason appears to be this, the *one* stamp 80 centavos was indented for and obtained, and shortly after *three* new stamps were required with the new inscription "Union Postale Universelle." The engraver having an order for *three* new stamps found it easier to make one impression of the original part and work up a secondary die and from that make three value dies. Hence all these three values show the same little peculiarities, namely the inserted dot on the forehead of the sun, and a slight doubling of the inner oval where the point of the lower left-hand flag impinges upon it.

The great point of interest is this—Why did the engraver choose the second type instead of working up new dies from type 1? There is a possible solution which suggests itself to me, namely that type 2 (originally engraved for the fiscals of 1881) is not the work of the American Bank Note Co., but of some one else, and that in 1887 when new postage stamps were wanted the Government indented the other manufacturer who naturally used his own die. The other solution is that die 1 had been sent to the Government and that the original die of type 1 had been destroyed in one of the usual Guayaquil fires and type 2 had to be used.

I hope the above is sufficient to prove that there are points of interest even in the line engraved stamps of a South American republic.

## New Issues and Discoveries.

We gladly welcome from our readers early copies of any new issues, varieties, etc., that they may receive or discover. Any sent to us will be fully described and their source acknowledged in the following columns. They should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, and marked "New Issues" on the envelope. Not only adhesive stamps, but envelopes, postcards, etc., may be sent. The cost of postage will be remitted when specimens are returned, or we will purchase if so desired. We are also glad to receive new issues and provisionals in quantity from correspondents abroad, and will pay a commission on same, large or small, according to the scarcity or otherwise, or whether the correspondent requires cash or the amount to be placed to the credit of this account.

**Abyssinia.**—The *London Philatelist* lists a new series of Unpaid Letter Stamps, the ordinary issue of 1894 being overprinted in black with native characters within a triangular border with rounded corners.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Overprinted in native characters in triangle.

|             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| ½g., green. | 4g., claret. |
| ½g., red.   | 8g., lilac.  |
| 1g., blue.  | 10g., black. |
| 2g., brown. |              |

**Afghanistan.**—*Der Philatelist* chronicles a Postcard for this State.

Postcard.

1 ahasi, red brown on white.

**Austria.**—In October we chronicled some Jubilee Postcards. We find that the one issued for general use exists in eight varieties. One variety is as already described; the remaining seven bear an additional inscription under the word "KARTE," each one being in a different language for use in various parts of the Empire.

Further stationery has now been issued bearing stamps of the 5-heller Jubilee type, but without the Jubilee inscription upon them. The ordinary inscription appears on the 10h. cards, but the other cards have merely the divisional line on face for correspondence, and lines for address. The Letter Cards, with the exception of the stamp, are quite plain.

Envelopes.

3h., red lilac.  
5h., green.  
5h. x 5h., green.

10h., rose.  
20h., dark brown.  
25h., blue.

Wrapper.

3h., red lilac on buff.

Postcards.

3h., red lilac on cream.  
5h., green on cream.  
5h. x 5h., green on cream.

10h., carmine on cream.  
10h. x 10h., carmine on cream.

Letter Cards.

10h., carmine on bluish.

Postcard for Pneumatic Post.

25h., blue on lilac rose.

Letter Card for Pneumatic Post.

35h., slate on lilac rose.

**Bavaria.**—We understand from *Champion's Bulletin* that the Commission appointed to recommend a new design for the postage stamps has failed in its object, no better design than that already in use having been suggested. In its principal features the current design has now appeared for over forty years, and will still continue to do so, except that the shield will appear in colour, surface-printed, instead of in plain white embossing.

The current 10 pfennig reply card and 10 pfennig letter card now bear the date '08.

**British Honduras.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles a new variety in the surcharged stamps of 1891 as follows—

"FIVE" and Bar doubly printed.

5c. on 3c., brown.

**Cameroons.**—The 5 pfennig card has now been issued with "Postkarte" only at upper left side, and with the address lines closer together.

Inscription altered.

5 pfennig, green.

**Cayman Islands.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 1 penny on 4 pence provisional with surcharge inverted.



We illustrate the farthing stamp chronicled some time back.

Surcharge inverted.

1d. on 4d., red and black on yellow.

**Congo.**—From Whitfield, King & Co., we have received further specimens with the new over-

**CONGO BELGE**

print, which we illustrate and append list.

Overprinted "CONGO BELGE."

Black Centre.

15c., yellow.  
25c., blue.  
40c., green.  
50c., olive bistre.

1f., carmine.  
3ff., vermilion.  
5f., carmine.  
10f., green.

The stamps in the above list also exist hand-stamped as described in January.

**Denmark.**—The current cards of this country are now being issued without the second line of inscription which commences "Paa denne," etc. The following have been seen—

Postcards.

Altered Inscription.

3 öre, grey.  
5 öre, green.

5 öre x 5 öre, green.

**Egypt.**—A Postcard of the value of 2 millimemes has now been issued, and supersedes the provisional 2m. on 3m. previously in use. The face is divided for correspondence.

Postcards.

2 millimemes, green on buff.

**Elobey, Annobon and Corisco.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles three provisionals for this Spanish Colony. The first is the 10c. of 1907 surcharged "Habilitado-para-05 ctms" in black. The others are large fiscal stamps surcharged "Habilitado-para-correos—10 cen de peseta," with an additional overprint in oval of the name of the colony in blue.

Stamp of 1907 overprinted in black.

5c. on 10c. lilac.

Large fiscal stamps overprinted with new value, etc., and with oval containing name in blue.

10c. in red on 25c. black.

10c. in black on 1p. 25c. rose.

**Eritrea.**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* announces the issue of the current 5c. stamp of Italy with the "Colonia Eritrea" overprint.

Overprinted "Colonia Eritrea" on current Italian stamp.

5c., green.

**France.**—*Chinese Post Offices.*—*Gibbons' Weekly* lists some varieties which have been discovered in their publisher's stock, and which we append.

1902. Overprinted on Indo-China Stamps.

"CHINE" omitted.

10c., rose.

As last and Chinese value inverted.

2c. brown on buff.

Two Chinese values overprinted.

4c., claret on lavender (4c. and 2c.).

5c., pale green (5c. and 20c.).

1904-5. Overprinted "CHINE" in thinner letters. Chinese value double.

5c., pale green.

Same overprint on new type. "CHINE" inverted and below value.

20c., red on green.

"CHINE" only and inverted.

1c., olive green.

FOR USE IN HOI HAO.

1903. Chinese characters representing value only. Chinese value double.

2c., brown on buff.

5c., green on greenish.

10c., rose.

15c., grey.

20c., red on green.

25c., blue.

25c., black on rose.

30c., brown on bistre.

50c., carmine on rose.

"HOI HAO" inverted. Chinese value omitted.  
1c., blue.

The whole overprint inverted.

5c., green. 10c., rose.  
Chinese value above "HOI HAO."  
10c., rose.

Two Chinese values (2c. and 4c.).  
4c., claret on lavender.

FOR USE IN PACKHOI.

1903. Chinese characters representing value only. Chinese value double.

2c., brown on buff. 25c., black on rose.  
20c., red on green. 30c., brown on bistre.

Overprint inverted.

10c., rose.

Chinese value omitted; "PACKHOI" inverted.

1c., black. 4c., claret on lavender.

FOR USE IN TCHONG-KING.

1903. Chinese characters representing value only. Overprint inverted.

4c., claret on lavender. 10c., rose.  
5c., pale green.

Chinese characters double.

30c., brown on bistre. 75c., brown on orange.

Chinese value omitted. "TCHONG-KING" inverted.

1c., black.

**Germany.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles the current 50 pfennig stamp on white. We suppose it is not a specimen with the buff tint faded out?

**German New Guinea.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the current 10 pfennig reply cards without border, but with the four headlines transferred to the upper left corner.

Postcards.

Altered Inscription.

10pf. x 10pf., carmine.

**German South-West Africa.**—The 5 pfennig card with altered inscription as described for Cameroons is also issued for this place.

Altered Inscription.

5 pfennig, green.

**India.**—High values have been issued on January 1, viz. 10 and 15 rupees, and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that a 25 rupee stamp will also make its appearance.

**Italy.**—FOR USE IN THE LEVANT.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles the 30 para on 15c. with surcharge in violet instead of red.

Surcharged in violet.

30p. on 15c. grey.

We have received the current 5c. Letter Card with the date "'08."

Letter Card.

Dated "'08."

5 centesimi, green on grey.

**Japan.**—*Post Offices in China.*—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* states that the 5 and 10 yen stamps have been overprinted for use in these Post Offices.

Overprint in black.

5 yen, green. 10 yen, lilac.

**Mauritius.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the receipt of the 25c. in a new variety of paper.

Watermark Crown and C.A. Coated paper.

25c., green and carmine on green.

**New Zealand.**—We have received the 3 penny value in the latest variety of perforation; a correspondent also sends us the 1 penny value in the same perforation, but typographed on coated paper, the latter having the "N.Z." and Star watermark sideways. Apparently the troublesome process of printing direct from plates in the case of those values of which immense quantities are required, is to be given up. The design is still the same, although differing in minor details.

Perforated 14 x 15.

3 pence, brown.

Surface printed. Perforated 14 x 15.

1 penny, carmine.

*Gibbons' Weekly* states that they have received the new penny stamp listed above overprinted "OFFICIAL"

Official Stamp.

Surface Printed. Perforated 14 x 15.

1 penny, carmine.

It is reported that  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny Letter Cards and Reply Cards have been issued, but we await confirmation before chronicling same.

**Papua.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* lists the new 2 penny value chronicled in December in another variety of perforation.

Perforated II.

2d., violet and black.

**Paraguay.**—*The Postage Stamp* chronicles another provisional from this place, and *Gibbons' Weekly* lists some more varieties.

Surcharged "Habilitado—1908—Un Centavo."

1c. on 1p., orange brown and black.

Surcharge double.

5c. on 2c., carmine.

5c. on 60c., pink.

"Habilitado" and bar overprint double.

1 peso, black and orange.

**Queensland.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* lists the current one shilling value in the new watermark.

Watermark Crown and "A." Perforated

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 13.

1 shilling, mauve.

**Rio de Oro.**—*The Postage Stamp* lists another provisional for this Spanish colony.

Surcharged in violet.

15c. on 1p., orange brown.

**Russia.**—What are, we suppose, the first stamps of a new series, have been sent us by a correspondent, viz. the 2 and 7 kopeck values in an entirely new type, which we illustrate. The paper on which these stamps are printed first receives a coating of varnish in slanting lines at two angles, these lines therefore forming a diamond-shaped pattern which can be easily seen by holding the stamp at an angle with a good light. It is supposed to be impossible for the "fakers" to clean postmarks or penmarks





from off the portion of the stamp which bears the varnish lines, without taking away the printing of the stamp itself.

New Design. No Watermark. Perforated 14.  
With lines of varnish in diamond pattern.

2 kop., green. 7 kop., blue.

**FOR USE IN CHINA.**—*Le Postillon* announces the discovery of the overprint for these Post Offices handstamped in violet on various values. They are supposed to have been issued by some Post Offices in the Amur province, pending a further supply of stamps from Russia, of which stock had run short, and were in use from 1905 to the middle of 1906. The following have been seen: the 5, 15, 20, 25, 50, 70 kop.; 1, 1.50 and 7 roubles on vertically laid paper; and the 50 and 70 kop. and 1 rouble on horizontally laid paper. We do not propose to list the above until we know more about them.

**St. Vincent.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* announce that their Managing Director has lately purchased an imperforated specimen of the 1s. orange with Crown and C.A. Watermark, and that as used specimens on the entire envelope are known it will be included in their Catalogue.

Watermark Crown and C.A. Variety:  
Imperforate.  
1s., orange.

Mr. O. Marsh has received the 6d. and 3s. stamps noted in January.

Pictorial Design re-engraved.  
6d., lilac. 1s., black on green.

**Somali Coast.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles another inverted variety of these stamps.

1903. Error. Centre inverted.  
75c., orange and lilac.

**South Australia.**—Baron A. de Worms has discovered a specimen of the 1 penny of 1877 with the thick "O.S." overprint doubly printed, one being sideways.

1877. Watermark Close, S.A. Perforated 10.  
Variety: Double overprint, one sideways.  
1 penny, green

**Spanish Guinea.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles the current 10c. stamp surcharged "Habilitado—para—05 ctms."

Surcharged in black.  
05c. on 10c., bistre.

**Switzerland.**—The 3c. and 5c. value are now to hand in the altered type as illustrated in January.

Altered Type.  
3c., violet. 5c., green.

**Tasmania.**—Our publishers have lately made up a new Stock Book of Tasmania, and find that the colour given in the Catalogue for some of the 1 penny values of 1889-91 are incorrect. No. 121 should be called *dull rose*; No. 122, *orange red*; No. 123, *pale rose*; and No. 126, *dull rose*, in place of the colour names formerly given.

*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a new variety for this colony, and *Gibbons' Weekly* also lists it in additional varieties of shade and perforation.

Watermark Crown and A. Perforated 11.  
¼d., green. ¼d., sage green.  
Perforated 12½.  
¼d., deep green.

**Tonga.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* announce that their publishers have discovered amongst their stock a specimen of the 1 penny ultramarine of 1893 without the surcharge of "¼d." They state that this error must be a great rarity.

1893. Error. Surcharge omitted.  
1 penny, ultramarine.

**Transvaal.**—*The Postage Stamp* chronicles the issue of the 5 shilling stamp on multiple paper.

Watermark Multiple Crown and C.A.  
5s., black and purple on yellow.

**Turks Islands.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* lists two varieties of the surcharge of "One Penny" on 2½d. of 1889.

Surcharge double.  
1d. on 2½d., red brown.

Surcharge Double, one Inverted.  
1d. on 2½d., red brown.

**United States.**—We have received some more values of the new series in the same type as the 8c. illustrated in January. We also illus-



trate the 1c. chronicled in the same number. The colours of the new series are very striking. It makes an attractive set. We prophesy considerable difference in shades for future printings.

New Type.

6c., vermilion. 15c., ultramarine.  
10c., orange-yellow. 50c., violet.  
13c., sea green.

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was on the 12th of this month, and the United States Postal Authorities have issued a special 2c. stamp in commemoration of the event, bearing the head of the Martyr President.

## Chronicles of the Upper Sludgeley Philatelic Club.

(Continued from page 274, vol. I.)

We had a meeting later in the year, and it was unanimously decided to give a concert and a bazaar to aid us. We began with the latter. There was a lady whose second cousin was an actress, so we asked her to take a stall (where she sold antimacassars and ginger-ale at exorbitant prices). We commandeered a gipsy woman to do fortune telling (unfortunately she eloped with the cash box, but that is another story), and we obtained the services of the curate's daughters to dispense tea at a shilling a head. It was a great show altogether, for no less than fourteen people paid admission (6d.), and had it not been for that gipsy woman we should have made a couple of pounds out of it.

The concert was held the same evening. It rained a bit, which was unfortunate, as it kept some away. We had quite a good programme. I gave a recitation of my own composition, entitled "Philatelic Reflections on a Desert Island," and as an encore I had written another on "Specialism in Pondoland." Unfortunately, the people forgot to encore, so the latter production was not given. Saregeaunte gave a violin solo; at least he was down for it, but by some error his servant sent a uniform case instead, and as he is not clever enough to play tunes on gilt buttons he fell back on a philatelic paper—something to do with the plating of first issue Japan, I believe it was, but it was double Dutch to most of us. Then we had an interval for refreshments, and most of the people omitted to come back, so they lost the second part, which was really good. Miss Emytrude Gubbins, the daughter of the local undertaker, sang, "Put me in my little bed." She did it rather well, but the accompanist didn't know it very well, and mixed in bits of "Under the Deodar" and "Tit Willow," which somehow didn't sound very well; but it didn't upset Miss Gubbins at all. She explained to me that she was "going on the Stige and 'ad to get used to people tryin' to put you orf."

Then there was a comic song by the Upper Sludgeley policeman, followed by a collection in aid of our funds, and then another recitation by me—it was a pathetic one this time, called the "Wail of the Repentant Grasshopper" (the local paper is edited by a wretch who said that we should have made more by contracting with a Dundee firm for the orange peel thrown at me than we did by the concert. But then, he was jealous, and his remarks didn't count). Then we had "God Save the King," and more refreshments, which were free. In the accounts afterwards we found that there was a balance of £2 4s. on the wrong side, due to the refreshments. So for a little time the U.S.P.S. had to lie low.

*The Full Band.*

### Notes and Extracts.

#### AUCTION PRICES.

However prices may be in our English auctions they are certainly booming in Paris, so much so that Mr. C. J. Phillips, after compiling a list of the best prices of the first portion of the sale of the Koch collection, which list we have taken the liberty of reprinting in our auction summary, says that in many cases the French collectors seem to have lost their heads; indeed, he finds that in a large number of cases his firm could have supplied equally fine copies from their stock at from 20 to 30 per cent. less than the price paid at this auction.

What a time we should have if the same could be said of our own auctions.—*Postage Stamp*, 19/12/1908.

Mr. O. Reginald Gum, who writes the above

under the heading of "In the Stamp Market," apparently suffers from the want of being "in the know." Is this gentleman "In the Stamp Market" or is he an amateur? Perhaps the Royal Philatelic Society may be able to answer the question. It may interest him to know that we have frequently sold stamps in the London Auctions which have fetched higher prices than we had marked them at in our Stock Books, and which had been seen by hundreds of collectors at least. Moreover, dealers, who should know better, have paid us in the same manner higher prices for stamps than they have been listed at in our Wholesale Lists.



**ERROR.**

A curious error, of which we merely give an illustration, instead of attempting a description, was discovered by Mr. V. H. Gregory; it was on that part of the entire sheet of paper, which came (according to the way the paper was laid on the plate) under a stamp lettered "A M-M A," "L M-M L," "A H-H A," or "L H-H L," the latter two would show reversed watermark. It is at present known on:—

|                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1d., stars.    | 1d., plate 88. |
| 1d., plate 72. | 1d., " 89.     |
| 1d., " 73.     | 1d., " 90.     |
| 1d., " 74.     | 1d., " 91.     |
| 1d., " 78.     | 1d., " 92.     |
| 1d., " 83.     | 1d., " 93.     |
| 1d., " 84.     | 1d., " 94.     |
| 1d., " 85.     | 1d., " 96.     |
| 1d., " 87.     | 2d., " 9.      |

*British Philatelist*, December, 1908.

**COLLECTORS WHO SELL STAMPS.**—It would be a bad day for stamp dealers if collectors never sold their stamps. Their best supplies would be cut off at their source. In fact, in the dealers' interest probably the most useful collector is he who by correspondence or travel gathers together a fine collection, and having completed it, with all the obtainable rarities, sells it to a dealer on mutual terms, and then starts on another country. He is an active collector of the very best and most profitable kind for the dealer.—*Postage Stamp*, 26/12/1908.

**POOR COPIES.**—There are few, if any, general collections in existence which would not be all the better for a generous application of the pruning knife. Poor copies, except perhaps in the case of the collector who purchases his stamps singly, have a way of accumulating.

These poor copies detract very much from the appearance of any country, and are like (to retain our horticultural metaphor) the broken limb of a tree, which perverts far too large a proportion to sap from its natural channels; in the same way do the poor copies on a page lessen their owner's interest in his stamps.—*Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, 20/12/1908.

We are in perfect agreement with the above extract. We have seen numberless collections spoilt, not only in appearance, but for sale, by the too obvious presence of damaged specimens.

A possible purchaser of a collection "spotting" a cleverly mended stamp which to the great majority of observers would appear to be a perfect specimen, would take a large discount off his valuation on the possibility of there being many others in a similar state which would only be discovered by soaking in water.

**THE TIFFANY COLLECTION.**—We are informed that the famous American Collection of the late Mr. John K. Tiffany, first president of the American Philatelic Association, has finally been

disposed of to Mr. Frank P. Brown, of Boston, U.S.A. Mr. Tiffany was the discoverer of the Alexandria Postmaster's stamp and for years had the only known copy. Another specimen however recently turned up and was sold for £700. It will be remembered that a year or two ago Mr. Tiffany's philatelic library was purchased by the Earl of Crawford, K.T., for a sum reported to be no less than £2,000.—*Ewen's Weekly*, 19/12/1908.

**A DISCLAIMER.**

So many friends have written to me in reference to another gentleman of the same name and initials as myself, that I think it best to say that I am not Mr. C. J. Phillips of Flanders Road, Bedford Park (or Chiswick), nor any relative of this gentleman. I, however, had the pleasure of meeting him last week, and I can now vouch for the fact that Mr. Cyril J. Phillips does exist in the flesh.—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*.

As Mr. C. J. Phillips' name is a household word in Philatelic circles we should certainly think that for the future Mr. Cyril J. Phillips should be known as now printed.

A new idea has been introduced in the Albert Institute, which will meet with approval, especially of all interested in philately. One of the Museum cases has been set aside in the old Dundee Gallery, and it is to be filled with a succession of stamps arranged by countries. Those to be first exhibited are Orange Colony and British South Africa, and all the particular varieties of these—peculiarities of printing and so on—are exemplified by the specimens shown. It is intended to reserve this case exclusively for postage stamps, and, with the assistance of the Philatelic Society, it will be possible to have a complete change in the exhibits every month. Arrangements are in contemplation to have some one in attendance on Sunday evenings to explain the peculiarities of the stamps in the case.—*Dundee Advertiser*, 24/12/1908.

**CAMPECHE (MEXICO) PROVISIONAL ISSUE.**—*Mckee's Weekly* of December 19, 1908, has an article on these stamps from the pen of Walter Clarke Bellows, from which it appears that all the Catalogues have erred together in illustrating this stamp from a forgery. In the upper half of the upper oval the following inscription appears in all illustrations, "ADMN. CRAL. DE CORREOS." This is what Mr. Bellows says:—

Mystified I turn to my collection again, only to receive another shock,—a cancellation, in very thick black aggressive letters: ADMN. PRAL. DE CORREOS. MORELIA.—Another, ADMN. PRAL. DE CORREOS. ORIZAVA, then the same in C. VICTORIA. PUEBLA. Oh, this is getting monotonous; surely they could not all be wrong. On second thought, even with a Philatelic Dictionary to the contrary, what would be the sense in a little one-horse postal district in the backwoods somewhere, using a stamp inscribed General Postal Administration? It might consistently say (Administracion) (Princip)al for the district in which it was used.

Eureka!  
It was simple enough, and all the catalogues, from Moens down, have been reproducing the facsimile of a counterfeit—and strange to say, the same facsimile. The large figures of value on the stamp, being stamped by hand over the upper oval, would never be found twice in the same relative position to the design of the background—but every one in the catalogues to which I had access were identical.

It is the old tale. There is always something fresh to learn about stamps; finality is never reached.

A POST OFFICE SONNET.—B.W.W. in the *Fortnightly* prints the following, which we are glad to reprint in these columns. It is not often that such good verse is found in connexion with Post Office or Stamp matters:—

There is not much sentiment to be found in or upon postcards, though some of the picture cards (that will get wrongly called postcards) go in for a little sentimentality at this season, yet it is quite possible that had these useful pieces of stamped cardboard existed three centuries ago, the immortal William might have sent some sonnet to a special sweetheart by such a medium on St. Valentine's day. Some years back I rescued from the oblivion of an old collection of cards (duly pasted down) a modern valentine sent by or from a poet in the G.P.O. Staff, at Hongkong, to his brother "Officers of the Mail Branch, General Post Office, Brisbane," and elsewhere, doubtless, which I venture to immortalize in the *S.C.F.*, though first sent to *Stamps*, in which it appeared before the two papers were made one.

#### A POST OFFICE SONNET.

Stout Marco Polo, sailing slowly home,  
With silver hair, and weary of the sea,  
Did chance divert thy Southward course, to roam,  
Where these wild peaks and barren headlands be?  
Could'st thou foresee by such a desert strand,  
Gathering of masts from every far-off clime  
With letters, from the unknown Western Land,  
From thy beloved Venice, yea, in time,  
From Sturt's Australia, and from high Cashmere?  
Ah no! such vision passed the boldest seer:  
Where shrill winds whistled o'er the empty bay  
Are messages of love from lands long barr'd,  
Japan to rich Nyassa, and the card  
That farthest Thulé sends to old Cathay.  
GENERAL POST OFFICE,  
Hongkong, February 16, 1880.

The sonnet is creditable enough for any one to own up to, and if any of our readers at home or in the land of far Cathay, can recognize the writer of it, I should feel extremely obliged for information as to his earthly name. It is printed on the first engraved issue of the 4 cents card of Hongkong, which postmark it bears with FE-19-80, and is greatly prized by its present owner.—*Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, 26/12/1908.

MUTUAL USE OF BRITISH AND U.S.A. STAMPS.—Congressman Peters of Massachusetts has introduced a bill establishing the \$10 gold piece as the standard gold coin of the United States, and providing that it shall consist of sixteen and ninety-five hundredths grams of standard gold. The bill directs that the several gold coins authorized by existing law shall no longer be issued from any mint of the United States; but that those in existence shall continue current at the reduced rate of \$9.86 for every \$10.

The gold dollar of one-tenth the value of the \$10 piece is made the standard unit of value, and in exchange with Great Britain it is given a value of 50 pence sterling.

For the same purpose the value of the pound sterling is fixed at \$1.80. The bill also provides for a postal exchange, under which U.S. stamps may be used in England on mail for the United States and English stamps in this country on mail intended for England at the rate of 2 cents of U.S. money for one English penny. The purpose of the bill is to facilitate exchange between the two countries and render it practicable to maintain a more satisfactory postal arrangement.—*Meckel's Weekly*, 2/1/09.

The last paragraph of the above cutting opens out possibilities of further postal reform. Whether it can be made workable is doubtful, but that it would be a convenience to commercial men is undoubted.

## Reviews.

We have received from the Publishers the first of a series of Melville Stamp Books, No. 1 being entitled *Great Britain: Line-engraved Stamps*, the author being Mr. Fred. J. Melville, the well-known President of the Junior Philatelic Society. The book is well got up and its illustrations, of which there are many, are excellent. Not only is the history of the stamps fully given, but those persons who were responsible for their production have biographical notes, and in addition the book is, in many cases, embellished by their portraits. Mr. Melville has done his work in his usual thorough and graphic style. We are of the opinion that such publications, which can be read with interest by a non-philatelist, do much to attract to our hobby new adherents.

*Great Britain: Line-Engraved Stamps.* By Fred. J. Melville. The Melville Stamp Books, 47, Strand, London, W.C.

The American Philatelic Society has forwarded us Part I. of their 1908 Year Book, consisting of about 240 pp. in large 8vo size. It contains full particulars of the Society's present position as regards membership, funds, etc., all of which appear to be in a flourishing condition. The latest membership roll amounts to no less than 1,646! A verbatim account is given of the Annual Convention which was held on July 21 last, at Columbus, Ohio. Articles by members of the Society also appear, including a fine paper on the Postage Stamps of Egypt, by John N. Luff, and an exhaustive article on Rare United States Envelopes.

The book is embellished with some fine photographs of notable members of the Society, and a group of those philatelists who attended the Convention. We notice the Society is its own publisher.

*The American Philatelist 1908 Year Book*, part i, vol. xxii. Published by the American Philatelic Society. Henry S. Adair, Secretary, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

#### THE PHILATELIC RECORD.

We have received the first number of a new volume of the *Philatelic Record* and in a new guise. The familiar green cover has gone, the size of the page is larger, the paper is an imitation handmade, the type used is old-style, there are large margins and a general air of *de luxe*. We understand that there is a change of proprietorship, although we believe that it will still be financed by a number of collectors. Mr. L. W. Fulcher, the well-known writer and member of the Royal Philatelic Society, is the new editor; we have no doubt that under his hands the Philatelic success of the *Record* is assured, but whether its proprietors, in which we believe the editor is included, will see any pecuniary advantage we very much doubt. The amount of money that has been lost in [philatelic publishing must be enormous.

*The Philatelic Record*, vol. xxxi., January, 1909. London; William Lewis & Son, 174, Fleet Street, E.C.

## Societies.

### THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

The third meeting of the season was held at Essex Hall on Thursday, January 14. Present: J. C. Sidebotham (Chair), Guy Semple, F. F. Lamb, J. E. Joselin, Alf. H. L. Giles, C. Nissen, O. Marsh, A. B. Kay, W. Schwarte, W. Hadlow, P. L. Pemberton, F. H. Oliver and visitors, V. Gregory, Owen Fearnley, H. J. Bignold, H. F. Johnson, and the Hon. Sec. Mr. W. H. Moore being unfortunately unable to be present, Mr. Semple kindly undertook on his behalf the display of his very fine specialized collection of British stamps used abroad. This extensive collection includes many fine and unique things, amongst others many 2s. brown, 5s. and 10s. stamps, and a fine lot of rare West Indian and South American, in addition to very complete sets of European issues. Also many scarce Crimean and South African War issues and curiosities on originals. The display was followed with keen interest by all present, and on its conclusion a hearty vote of thanks, moved by Mr. O. Marsh, seconded by Mr. Joselin, was unanimously accorded to the Chairman, concluding a very interesting evening.

### BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*: R. Hollick, Esq.

*Vice-Presidents*: T. W. Peck, Esq.; W. Pimm, Esq.

#### *Committee*:

Mr. F. T. Collier. Dr. T. Groom.  
Mr. P. T. Deakin. J. J. Knowles.  
Mr. H. Grindall. Mr. C. A. Stephenson.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*: Mr. G. Johnson, B.A.

*Official Address*: 308, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

November 26.—Paper: Barbados, 1852-1870, by Mr. C. A. Stephenson.

Dr. B. J. Baron was elected a member.

Mr. Stephenson then gave a very instructive paper on the issues mentioned above, illustrated by his superb and comprehensive collection of them.

December 17.—Lady Avery's reply to the Society's letter of condolence was received and entered on the minutes.

Mrs. Lake, Messrs. Friedl and Henderson were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection.

The rest of the evening was devoted to the final arrangements for the *Exhibition of Stamps of Great Britain and Colonies*, to be held at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, from January 11-15 inclusive. Practically every British Colony will be represented and an extremely fine lot of stamps will be shown.

For those who cannot take part in the *Conversazione*, a *Private View* has been arranged for Wednesday, January 13, from 1.30 to 3 p.m., and complimentary tickets may be obtained by any one, whether a member or not, on application to Mr. G. Johnson (the Hon. Sec.).

January 7. Mr. J. A. Margoschis exhibited, by means of his lantern, a large number of interesting stamps supplied by himself and by Messrs.

Stephenson, Grindall, Peck, Hollick, Collier and Searle. In many cases they were shown two at a time so that differences of design might be pointed out.

January 12 to 15, inclusive. A very successful Exhibition was held at the Midland Institute as part of the *Annual Conversazione*. It was limited to Great Britain and her Colonies, but of these a very representative collection was shown, nearly every colony being included. Each subscriber of one guinea is allowed a ticket for self and friend, and as there are some 3,000 subscribers it meant a very good attendance. Some 5,900 attended on the four evenings, in addition to 120 who were at the private view on Wednesday afternoon.

The chief exhibitors were Messrs. B. B. Tilley (India, Indian Native States, Straits Settlements, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, etc.), C. A. Stephenson (Barbados, Victoria, B.C.A., B.S.A., Transvaal, etc.), R. Hollick (Canada and all the other colonies of British North America, Bahamas, Mauritius, Bechuanaland, etc.), J. J. Knowles (Great Britain, Cape of Good Hope), W. Pimm (N.S.W., Queensland, West Australia, St. Vincent, Nevis, etc.), H. Grindall (Sarawak), T. W. Peck (South Australia), F. T. Collier (Trinidad), T. Groom (St. Helena), W. S. Vaughton (Ceylon), Society's Collection (pair of V.R. 1d. black).

All the exhibits reached a high standard of excellence, the Committee having spent several months in selecting the most representative collection of each colony from the various members.

*Notices*.—Mr. F. T. Collier will give a paper on Argentine, 1877-1908, on January 28.

February 4 is the last day for lots to be sent in for auction on March 4.

### BRISTOL AND CLIFTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society was held at Filton Lodge, Filton. Mr. D. H. McPherson presided, in the unavoidable absence of the President, Alderman Gardner. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. Henry Alsop) presented his annual report and financial statement, which showed that the Society was still in a prosperous condition. It was felt, however, that the local philatelists should give it more support, and that in a city of such importance as Bristol it should attract a large membership. Alderman Gardner was re-elected President for the ensuing year, the Vice-President being Mr. McPherson. The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer (Mr. Alsop) was again re-elected.

### LIVERPOOL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the above society was held at the Hotel St. George, on Monday evening last, the chair being occupied by the president, Mr. W. Gill. A fine selection of the stamps of St. Vincent and Greece were on view, notably the St. Vincent collections of Mr. Allender and Dr. Hubert Armstrong; also the "Greeks" of Messrs. R. James and R. S. Archer, jun. A paper on the stamps of Greece was delivered by Mr. Burrow, who dealt with the stamps in an interesting and instructive manner, and a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to him at the close.

## The £2 Stamp of the British South Africa Co. of 1897.

Also some information on the Fiscal and Postal Cancellations of the stamps of this Co., being an extract from an article in the *London Philatelist*, by Mr. Frank B. Welland, December, 1908.

ISSUE X. JANUARY 22, 1897.

Printed by Waterlow & Sons from the 1890 die on thick paper, perf. 15. £2, rose-red.

In February, 1905, this was first discovered by Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, and chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, February 18, 1905. Messrs. Ewen, however, believed that none remained anywhere unused except those which they obtained. This, however, is not so, as a good many still remain on sale in N.E.R., and now all stamps are (on out-stations) in one account and can be bought at post offices, which was not formerly the case. It is, however, very doubtful whether this can be called a postage stamp.

The supply of this printing was sent to the Cape Town office of the B.S.A. Co. on January 22, 1897, and as I have already shown that, since April, 1897, no stamps of over £1 value have been issued in Southern Rhodesia for postal purposes, its use in Southern Rhodesia can have been for not more than a month. Unfortunately, there is no information obtainable as to the exact date when it was issued in Southern Rhodesia. In North-Eastern Rhodesia the limit of postage is, as I have shown, £1 13s. 4d., so it has never been needed there, though it can be bought at rural post offices; in fact, in my capacity as acting postmaster, I sold one as recently as the current month (April, 1908). All the stock being in one account, if a customer wishes to buy a stamp he can do so. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has chronicled postally used stamps of this issue; these may have passed through the post, but they were unnecessary

and in excess of the postage rates. All these high-value stamps are, of course, generally used for fiscal purposes. Formerly they were obliterated with a cancelling stamp, but now they are perforated. This was necessary to stop the cleaning of fiscally used stamps, which was very common, especially, I believe, in Paris. If the cancellation was indistinct too, it was impossible for any one but an expert to tell whether it was a postal or a fiscal cancellation. I have seen stamps of B.S.A. and B.C.A. in the stock-books of some of our leading merchants in London and elsewhere in England fiscally cancelled, but classed and priced as postally cancelled stamps.

I endeavoured to obtain an impress of the various cancellation stamps throughout Rhodesia, but was unable to do this. However, the following may be taken as a guide:—

Postally cancelled stamps have a postal cancellation, almost invariably in black (though in a few newly opened offices it has been for some time in violet), and, with one exception, always have the word "RHODESIA" and never "THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY." The one exception is that a few offices in N.E.R. had at one time (1900-1) a small sized, round cancelling stamp with "B.S.A.C." instead of the name of the office. Secondly, the postal cancelling stamps have always the date in the centre. Thirdly, they are when round—some are square—always smaller than the round Revenue cancelling stamps. The same remark as to size applies to the B.C.A. stamps, where the postal cancellations have a much smaller circumference than the fiscal cancellation stamps.

Thus, to sum up, if a stamp has a cancelling mark on it which contains the words "BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY" instead of the name of the post office, and "RHODESIA" (or "N.E. RHODESIA" or "N.W. RHODESIA"), or if it has not the date in the centre, or if the circumference is large, giving a diameter of about 34 mm., then it is a fiscally cancelled stamp.

## The Pricing of the 8th Edition Catalogue.

It will interest our readers to know that our next Catalogue is in preparation and that we are repricing our books in accordance with the alterations being made in same. As an example of the trend of prices in many countries we append below the prices given in the current Catalogue for the 1858-63 issues of France, and the prices which will appear in the 8th Edition.

| 1858-9.<br>Perforated 15.<br>Type I. | 7th Edition. |       | 8th Edition. |       | 1863. Eagle.<br>Perforated 14. | 7th Edition. |       | 8th Edition. |       |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|                                      | Unused.      | Used. | Unused.      | Used. |                                | Unused.      | Used. | Unused.      | Used. |
|                                      | s. d.        | s. d. | s. d.        | s. d. |                                | s. d.        | s. d. | s. d.        | s. d. |
| 2 soldi yellow.                      | —            | —     | 35 0         | 6 0   | 2 soldi yellow.                | 0 9          | 0 9   | 1 3          | 1 3   |
| 3 " black.                           | 10 0         | 3 0   | 20 0         | 3 6   | 3 " green.                     | 6 0          | 1 6   | 6 0          | 1 6   |
| 5 " red.                             | 3 0          | 0 1   | 4 0          | 0 1½  | 5 " rose.                      | 10 0         | 0 1   | 10 0         | 0 1   |
| 10 " brown.                          | 4 0          | 0 2   | 6 0          | 0 4   | 10 " blue.                     | 40 0         | 0 4   | 30 0         | 0 6   |
| 15 " blue.                           | 8 0          | 0 3   | 20 0         | 0 5   | 15 " brown.                    | 15 0         | 0 8   | 25 0         | 1 3   |
| <b>Type II.</b>                      |              |       |              |       | <b>Perforated 9½.</b>          |              |       |              |       |
| 2 soldi yellow.                      | 4 0          | 1 0   | 10 0         | 2 0   | 2 soldi yellow.                | 0 9          | 2 6   | 1 3          | 4 0   |
| 3 " black.                           | 18 0         | 1 6   | 18 0         | 3 0   | 3 " green.                     | 0 3          | 0 3   | 0 6          | 0 9   |
| 3 " green.                           | 7 6          | 1 6   | 7 6          | 3 0   | 5 " rose.                      | 0 3          | 0 1   | 0 3          | 0 1   |
| 5 " red.                             | 1 3          | 0 1   | 1 9          | 0 1   | 10 " blue.                     | 0 6          | 0 1   | 0 8          | 0 4   |
| 10 " brown.                          | 5 0          | 0 2   | 6 0          | 0 3   | 15 " brown.                    | 0 5          | 0 4   | 1 0          | 0 4   |
| 15 " blue.                           | 6 0          | 0 2   | 12 0         | 0 3   | <b>Newspaper Stamps.</b>       |              |       |              |       |
| <b>1861. Head to Right.</b>          |              |       |              |       | 1 kreuzer black.               | 15 0         | 15 0  | 15 0         | 20 0  |
| 5 soldi red.                         | 20 0         | 0 1   | 20 0         | 0 3   | 2 " red.                       | 3 0          | 0 3   | 4 0          | 0 8   |
| 10 " brown.                          | 30 0         | 0 5   | 35 0         | 0 9   | 4 " "                          | —            | 35 0  | —            | 40 0  |

## Secret Marks in the Stamps of the Falkland Islands

The following very interesting extracts are taken from an Article on the Stamps of the Falkland Islands from the pen of Mr. P. L. Pemberton, and which appears in the December number of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

"The 1d. and 6d. stamps were issued first, and an examination of the former under a glass will reveal two small coloured specks, one in the background immediately behind the head, slightly below the level of the ear, and the other impinging on the white space between the arched band containing the name, at top, and the outer line of the same label, immediately below, and between, the letter "N" and "D" of ISLANDS. The 6d. stamp shows neither of these dots. In the two values issued in 1879, viz., the 4d. and the 1s., both dots turn up again. From the fact that the sixpence does not show the specks it is evident that they were not on the mother die, and the inference is that they were purposely inserted on the secondary dies of the other three values. The dots are found in the same positions on all subsequent printings of these values, and show up quite distinctly on some of the later pennies.

"At least one of the values, viz., the one penny, has other secret marks which appear on all stamps on each sheet with the exception of those forming the bottom horizontal row. The marks consist in a small coloured dot in the upper part of the down-stroke of the E, and another in the left lower spandrel immediately to the right of the central curl of the conventional leaf-pattern. The omission of the dots from one row of stamps is consistent with all that we know about Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson's secret marks, and I will show that the same plan was followed in the later issues of Falkland Islands. An analogous case is that of the first issue of British South Africa, in which a dot was inserted in the tuft of the tail of the left-hand animal on all stamps, except those in one vertical row. These stamps were also printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., but in this case the dots are much more prominent.

"If any of my readers should have a chance of examining entire sheets of these values they will observe that there is a coloured dot beneath each stamp in the bottom row, almost in the centre of each stamp, while there is also a much smaller dot 5 mm. to the left of it: but this smaller dot is always missing under the *first* stamp on each sheet. There are also specks on the margins at the right hand side of the sheets, which are omitted in the margin to the right of the bottom stamp. The omission of these dots in the first or last rows is also consistent with what we know about Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co.'s secret marks.

"The two new values ( $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) were printed in green and blue respectively. Although the plates were produced by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. it would seem that only the medallion portion of the original die, bearing the portrait of the late Queen, was made use of, for the ornamentation in the spandrels and the inscription 'FALKLAND ISLANDS' differ in small details. The principal difference discernible by the naked eye is the addition of what I might call a bud to the foliate ornamentation in the right lower spandrel. This is on the outer side of the stem close to where it starts from the oval. There is another noticeable difference between this die and the first one. This is in the uncoloured oval surrounding the head which, instead of being the same width

all round, is now wider at the sides than at the top and bottom. This variation seems to have been made at the expense of the medallion which is, in the new values, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. narrower than before. It is possible that all these alterations might have been made on an intermediate die taken from the original, but I am inclined to think that all except the profile and background was redrawn, and that a new die was thus made, from which the plates for these two values, and, subsequently, the 2d. and 9d., were constructed.

"I now come to some more true secret marks which were inserted (at any rate in the case of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) on every design on the plate with the exception of those forming the first vertical row. This must have been done on the printing plate itself before it was finally hardened. It consists of a small dot which will be found in the uncoloured oval surrounding the portrait, behind the head and on a level with the ear. In the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the dot is larger than in the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., but it is generally quite distinct in both, and, as I have said, it is purposely omitted from all the stamps in the left vertical row of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. I have not seen an entire sheet of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., so I cannot say whether it is also left out on the first row of that value and should be glad of information on the point.

"Five years later, namely, in 1896, new values of 2d. and 9d. were issued. These were made from the same die as the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., having the extra bud in the right lower spandrel. Different secret marks were used. On the 2d. it is a microscopic coloured speck, in the uncoloured oval as before, but this time it is on the right-hand side, opposite the mouth. This speck is so small that it can only be seen through a good glass, but it is always there, as far as my investigations go, for I have not seen an entire sheet."

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### EDITORIAL NOTES.

**Pricing of  
the 8th  
Edition  
Catalogue.**

Our readers will doubtless have noticed that in our issues of January and February we gave on pages 10 and 26 some particulars as to the pricing of the forthcoming edition of the catalogue. We gave for comparison the prices in the current catalogue for certain issues of France and Austrian Italy, also side by side the prices, which will be quoted in the next edition, for the same stamps. We regret that by error the list of stamps of the latter country was described as France, owing to the name of the country appearing in the January issue not being corrected for February. This month we give two more samples, these being such widely different stamps as the 1864-67 issue of Ceylon, and the current issue of Brazil.

As regards the latter item, our total price for a complete used set of these stamps is 2s. 2d. A leading firm of catalogue publishers, in a recently issued catalogue, price these stamps at 9s. 7d. This same firm attempt to arrogate to themselves a monopoly in the correct pricing of stamps (unwisely, we think, because no one person or firm is infallible), inasmuch as they advertise that their prices are not "guess-work prices," insinuating of course that other

firms' prices are. This American style of advertising is utterly undignified, unworthy of the firm in question, who, from their position in the trade, could afford to adopt the old motto of "Live and let live."

Discussions on the pricing of stamp catalogues are always more or less in evidence; sometimes there is quite a boom in the Philatelic Press on this thorny subject, but when the writers of the articles realize that notwithstanding all their diatribes, they get "no forrader," matters quiet down for a time, until something else comes up to disturb their serene repose, and then the same old arguments again appear. This kind of thing has been going on for many years, and will doubtless continue when, as far as we are concerned, the catalogues cease from troubling and the writers are at rest.

This sporadic discussion has, however, received a fillip by the subject being more or less broached at the Manchester Congress in connexion with the proposed compilation of a catalogue for collectors by collectors, and the trade cataloguers have been duly warned and exhorted to put their houses in order, before dire and dreadful things befall them.

A dealer who issues a catalogue is entitled to price the stamps he lists at whatever figure he likes, providing that he can supply them at the price he quotes, either from his own stock or from that of

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any other dealer or agent from whom he is in the habit of drawing supplies. There must, however, be taken into consideration a very important fact, viz., that a catalogue takes a long time, not only to prepare, but to print, and therefore it is a dead certainty that although the price fixed at the time of writing the catalogue was correct, the publisher is certain to be sold out of a number of the stamps he has priced, and that others will have so risen in value that he is unable to supply at his quoted price even on the first day of publication, and of course the stamps he receives most orders for are the very ones that have altered in price.

In view of the discussion at the Manchester Congress, we will take our readers into our confidence and tell them on what basis we are pricing the new catalogue. There is no doubt that we make mistakes and shall continue to do so, but we use every endeavour to guard against them. Firstly, we may say, that owing to the institution of our Stamp Market we have had enormous quantities of the common and medium stamps pass through our hands, and a very fair proportion of them remained to swell our stock books. This has given us an exceptional advantage in fixing prices for such classes of stamps, and we have been surprised to find how really scarce some stamps are that have been very low priced, while on the other hand, stamps that were priced at much higher rates were continually appearing on the sheets sent in to us.

Before each country is written up in the catalogue our stock of stamps of that country is gathered together. Where we have a fair quantity the price is unaltered; if we find that a stamp is selling very well, we increase the price. If we find we are running short of a stamp, or do not possess it, the price is increased, the larger proportion of increase being in the latter case. In this connexion we get together all the

dealers' trade lists, not only from this country but from all over the world, and before raising the price of a stamp of which we are out of stock, we first ascertain whether we can obtain it at such a rate as to enable us to keep it at the old figure. On the other hand, if we find we can purchase a stamp at such a figure that our price for single specimens is too high, we promptly reduce our price, whether we have stock of the stamps or not.

If we have a good stock of a stamp that is selling very slowly, we reduce the price in order to encourage the sale, because it does not pay us to hold large stocks of unsaleable goods.

Finally, we may say that we have not altered prices unnecessarily, and that the alterations have been made as moderate as possible. It is our firm opinion that it is more advisable to make both advances and reductions gradually and consistently than to make such great jumps in prices that not only collectors but dealers feel unsettled as to what is the real price of the stamps they possess. This is our policy, and in such a manner shall we continue to revise our catalogue as further editions are published.

**Exhibitions.** The Manchester Exhibition is over, but its organizers are still covered with glory, some of which certainly is reflected, as if it was not for those who magnanimously placed their collections at the disposal of the Committee, risking fading of their choicest treasures, owing to exposure to light, there could not have been any Exhibition. We give in another portion of this issue a chatty account of same by Mr. W. Ward. We are only too sorry that pressure of business engagements prevented us from being present, especially as we understand fine weather prevailed during the whole time, which, apart from the Exhibition, was worth going specially to Manchester to see.

A number of subjects came up for dis-

cussion at the Congress, one of which we refer to elsewhere; from the accounts we have read, the proposals seemed to be rather nebulous, the only one assuming a definite shape being the proposition that the Congress should be an annual one, and that it should be held next year in London, under the auspices of the Herts Philatelic Society, when possibly some of the ideas mooted may crystalize.

We are very pleased to see so many more Exhibitions being held than there used to be, and we must say that the Junior Philatelic Society has done a very good work in this direction. We are certain that these shows will be exercising a beneficial effect upon our hobby. Another Exhibition is being held at Newcastle on the 26th and 27th of this month, and still another at Amsterdam from June 3 to 10. Here's success to both.

We much regret to have to announce the death of Mr. E. J. Nankivell, who died suddenly from heart disease on the 18th inst. The deceased gentleman was a well-known

writer on philatelic subjects, a journalist, and Editor of the *Reporters' Magazine* and the *Postage Stamp*. He was, at one time, City Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. For many years he had been a member of the Royal Philatelic Society. His collection of the stamps of the Transvaal was at one time the finest in existence, and even after he had disposed of same, we believe his unsold duplicates practically amounted to another fine collection. Mr. Nankivell's general philatelic knowledge was not very deep. His contributions to the philatelic press therefore were probably all the more readable and enjoyable to the ordinary collector than the laboured and abstruse articles appearing from the pen of other philatelists. His Editorials in the *Postage Stamp* were always good reading, if not always strictly accurate, and he had the faculty of being able to invest any subject (however dry) upon which he wrote with interest, and with a certain amount of humour which compelled attention and made his writings generally popular. His is a personality which will be greatly missed in philatelic circles.

## New Issues and Discoveries.

We gladly welcome from our readers early copies of any new issues, varieties, etc., that they may receive or discover. Any sent to us will be fully described and their source acknowledged in the following columns. They should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, and marked "New Issues" on the envelope. Not only adhesive stamps, but envelopes, postcards, etc., may be sent. The cost of postage will be remitted when specimens are returned, or we will purchase if so desired. We are also glad to receive new issues and provisionals in quantity from correspondents abroad, and will pay a commission on same, large or small, according to the scarcity or otherwise, or whether the correspondent requires cash or the amount to be placed to the credit of this account.

**Great Britain.**—*British Used Abroad.*—Mr. I. J. Bernstein of Manchester sends us news of a most important discovery. He has come across a specimen of the 10 penny stamp of 1867-9 with the *error of Watermark*, Emblems instead of Spray of Rose. This specimen bears the Constantinople cancellation like all other specimens but one yet discovered. The lettering of the stamp is J.L.—L. J.

C. Constantinople.  
Error of Watermark. Emblems.  
10 pence, red brown.

**Abyssinia.**—Our Publishers have shown us a used specimen of our No. 29a with small "Malekathe" overprint inverted.

Small "Malekathe" Overprint inverted.  
1 guerche, blue.

*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the new issue which is very fine and large. In a previous issue we stated on information supplied that the currency of the new stamps would be in piastres, but the values are still in guerches. Possibly this is merely in order to provide an excuse for provisional overprints yet to come.

Large upright rectangular stamps.

|                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| ½g., green.            | 4g., green and rose. |
| ½g., rose.             | 8g., red and green.  |
| 1g., green and orange. | 16g., red and rose.  |
| 2 g., blue.            |                      |

The same journal also chronicles inverted surcharges of some of the provisionals listed in December.

Surcharge Inverted.

|                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| ½ pre on ½g., green. | 1 pre on 1g., blue. |
| ½ pre on ½g., rose.  |                     |

**Afghanistan.**—The *Monthly Circular* states that their Publishers have received "a novelty in the shape of a 1 ahasi, blue, of a new type, which has a general resemblance to its predecessor, but the arms are now within a rayed circle instead of a wreath. The design is typographed."

New Design. Perforated.

1 ahasi, ultramarine.

**Argentine Republic.**—*L'Annuaire Timbrologique* chronicles two more values in the new series, and *Mekeel's Weekly* lists others.

New Type.

3c., grey green. 10c., slate green.  
4c., violet brown. 30c., lilac red.

**Austria.**—Mr. Rudolf Friedl informs us that the Jubilee Envelopes listed in February do not exist. It may be, however, that they are not yet issued.

He, however, sends us an Envelope of this type for use in Crete and states that a Wrapper has been issued for use in the Levant. Mr. Schachne also sends us other varieties.

For use in Crete. Jubilee Type.

Envelope.

5c., green on yellow.

Postcards.

10c., carmine on buff. 10c. x 10c., carmine on buff.

For use in the Levant.

Jubilee Type.

Wrapper.

10 p., green.

Postcards.

20p., carmine on buff. 20p. x 20p., carmine on buff.

Letter Card.

1 piastre, blue on greyish.

We note that we have omitted to catalogue the 25 heller Pneumatic Card with the old type of stamp. We have received same, also a new variety of it with the face divided for correspondence. The 25 heller Jubilee Type of stamp has also appeared in reply form.

Pneumatic Postcards.

25h., ultramarine on greyish.  
25h. x 25h., ultramarine on greyish.  
25h., ultramarine on greyish (face divided).  
25h. x 25h., blue on lilac rose (Jubilee stamp).

**Brazil.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* lists a 500 reis on 300 reis of the Provisional issue of 1899, perforated 11, 11½. This has been catalogued by us some years ago.

**British New Hebrides.**—Mr. O. Marsh has received the ½ penny stamp with single C.A. Watermark.

Overprinted on Fiji Stamps.

Watermark Crown and C.A.

½ penny, green.

**Ceylon.**—Various stationery has been issued with the new type of stamp *i.e.*, with the numeral in each lower corner.

Stationery with stamp of new Type.

Envelope.

5c., blue.

Wrapper.

5c., bistre.

Letter Card.

6c., carmine on blue.

**Colombia.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* lists the current ½ cent in a new perforation.

Current Type. Perforated 13.

½ cent, orange.

**Congo.**—We have received the following stationery with the new overprint.

Postcards.

Overprinted "CONGO BELGE."

10c., red on buff.

10c., brown x 10c., green on lilac rose.

15c., orange on buff.

15c., blue x 15c., brown on bluish.

**Crete.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* gives another long list of varieties of the overprint on the current stamps which they have received. There are thirty-three additional varieties to those we have already chronicled. We don't propose to list them; we only mention the fact, which alone is enough to make the poor collector's flesh creep.

Mrs. Baglietto sends us a provisional which has been made owing to a shortage of stamps of the 2l., the Unpaid Letter Stamp 2l. being used for the purpose. The 5c. on 20c. orange similarly surcharged is chronicled by *Ewen's*

ΕΛΛΑΣ

2

ΠΡΟΣΡΙΠΘΝ

*Weekly Stamp News.* Our correspondent also sends us the 1 lepta fiscal stamp, overprinted so as to make it available for postal use. *Gibbons' Weekly* has additional varieties.

Surcharged in black on unpaid letter stamps.

Small "ΕΛΛΑΕ" and small "2."

"2" on 20 lepton, red.

Large "ΕΛΛΑΕ" and large "2" as illustrated.

"2" on 20 lepton, red.

On ordinary stamp.

"5" on 20l., orange.

Overprinted as shown (without "2").

1l., olive bistre (Fiscal Stamp).

1l., red (Unpaid Letter Stamp).

**Cyprus.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles a new card for this colony.

Postcards.

10 par, orange on buff. 10 x 10 par, orange on buff.

**Dutch Indies.**—In August we listed a provisional postcard of 5c. on 7½c. *Mekeel's* now chronicle the same in its reply form, also a new 5 cent card.

Postcards.

5c. on 7½c. (reply), grey lilac.

5c., carmine on white.

**France.**—*Post Offices in China; Canton.*—More varieties of overprints are listed by *Gibbons' Weekly* which we reproduce.

FOR USE IN CANTON.

1903. Chinese characters indicate value only. Chinese value omitted. "CANTON" inverted.

1c., blue.

4c., claret on lavender.

Overprint inverted.

5c., pale green.

10c., rose.

Chinese value above "CANTON."

10c., rose.

**Gold Coast.**—The 6 penny value in the new colour noted in January is to hand.

Watermark Crown and C.A. in Multiple.

5d., lilac and purple.

**Holland.**—The current 2½ and 5c. Post Cards were for a short time issued with a star added in front of the second line of inscription which appears in the lower left corner. For what reason this was done we do not know.

Post Cards.

Star added at lower left corner.

2½c., green on greenish.

5c., rose on pink.

2½c. × ½c., green on greenish.

5c. × 5c., rose on pink.

The 3c. and 5c. Letter Cards are to hand with the new style coat of arms, which appeared



on the 1½c. card chronicled a few months back. We illustrate this latter.

Letter Cards.

New Coat of Arms.

3c., green on greenish. 5c., rose on pink.

**India.**—*Chinese Expeditionary Force.* *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 1 anna "Postage and Revenue" type with the C.E.F. overprint.

Overprinted C.E.F.

1 anna, carmine (postage and revenue).

**Italy.**—*Foreign Post Offices.*—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports a flood of new issues under the above heading. The Italian Post Offices in Turkey are now furnished with a separate set of stamps for each office, as per list appended, the name of the office being overprinted on the stamp. The following is the list:—

Postage Stamps.

10p. in black on 5c., green.

20p. in black on 10c., rose.

30p. in violet on 15c., grey.

1pre. in black on 25c., blue.

2pre. in black on 50c., violet.

4pre. in black. 1l. on brown and green.

20pre. in black on 5l., rose and blue.

Post Card.

20p. in black on 10c., rose.

The following are the various offices:—

Constantinopoli, Durazzo, Gerusalemme, Janina, Salonico, Scutari d'Albania, Smirne, Valona.

**Italian Somaliland.**—*L'Echo de la Trinbrologie* chronicles a new overprint on the Unpaid Letter Stamps. This consists of two lines only, "Somalia—Italiana."

Overprinted on Italian Unpaid Letter Stamps.

5c., orange and carmine.

50c., orange and carmine.

10c., " " "

1l., blue and carmine.

20c., " " "

2l., " " "

30c., " " "

5l., " " "

40c., " " "

10l., " " "

**Jamaica.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* is informed that the 2 shilling value has appeared on multiple paper.

Watermark Crown and C.A. in Multiple.

2 shillings, red brown.

**Martinique.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* state that two more of the new series have been issued.

New Pictorial Type.

5c., purple brown and green, 10c., purple brown and carmine.

**Mauritius.**—A 2 cent. Envelope has been issued in a new design, which we illustrate. It is in the



usual small size. A Post Card is also chronicled by a foreign contemporary.

Envelope. New Type.

2c., brown.

Post Card.

2c., brown.

**New Zealand.**—The *Australian Philatelist* states that the 6 penny stamp perforated 14 × 13½ has been overprinted "OFFICIAL."

Official Stamp.

Reduced Size. Perforated 14 × 13½.

6 pence, rose carmine.

We illustrate the new 1 penny stamp which is surface printed. It differs considerably from



the steel plate die. The lines of shading in several instances are at a different angle, notably on the globe and the limbs of the female figure.

We take the following from the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.—"Our publishers have shown us a truly remarkable variety which evidences the economy practised by the New Zealand authorities. It is a pair of the ½d. pictorial on watermarked Cowan paper, perf. 11 all round, but the two stamps were evidently printed at different times, as the shades are totally different! The stamps are joined together, as in the mixed perf. varieties, with a strip of paper at the back and perforated through the patch. We can only suppose that two sheets were torn, or damaged in some way, before they were perforated, and that one entire sheet was made from them, by

this method of patching. Both stamps in this pair are from the old plate.

It seems that the machine gauging 11 is now only used for cases requiring this sort of treatment and, possibly, for sheets that have partly, or entirely, escaped perforation by the usual machines. All the mixed perf. varieties are stamps which have been perforated very much off centre by the original machine. Sheets thus defective are handed over to the man operating the 11 machine, who seems to be a sort of stamp doctor. The misplaced rows of perforation are then pasted over at the back with narrow strips of paper, and the single-line machine gauging 11 is then used in the requisite position."

The same journal also chronicles another of the current series with mixed perforations.

Perforated 11 and 14 mixed.

2 pence, purple.

**Nicaragua.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles two more provisionals on the 2c. Revenue Stamp, also the 10c. with "1988" for "1908" and the 4c. on 5c. with "1008" for "1908."

Surcharged new value and "Coneos—1908" on Revenue Stamp.

4c., in black on 2c. orange. 5c., in blue on 2c. orange.

Error: "1988" for "1908."

10c. on 2c., orange.

Error: "1008" for "1908."

4c. on 5c., orange.

We have received a new Post Card of the denomination of 5 centavos. Outside the stamp at the left side is an overprint in violet, "Vale 4c.—1908—Interior," in 2 lines. We do not know whether this Card has been issued without the overprint.

Post Cards.

Stamp of Current Type.

4c., in violet on 5c. blue on buff.

**Panama Canal Zone.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the 10c. stamp in a re-drawn type. It bears the same portrait as previously, but smaller, and the frame is different. We understand that all the values of this series are to be modified. The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* also lists the 2½ centavo similarly treated.

Perforated 12.

2½c., red (and black?).

10c., purple and grey.

The same Journal chronicles the current 1c. stamp with inverted centre.

Centre inverted.

1c., red, blue, green and orange.

**Papua.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* lists another of the permanent series, viz. the 2s. 6d. value.

Perforated 11.

2s. 6d., black and brown.

**Paraguay.**—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-poste* chronicles the following high values in new varieties of colour.

Black Centre.

2 pesos, red.

2 pesos, orange.

5 pesos, olive.

5 pesos, grey blue.

10 pesos, red brown.

10 pesos, dark blue.

20 pesos, yellow.

20 pesos, violet.

We have received the current 5c. stamp, overprinted 1908 and in a new colour, and Messrs.

1908

Whitfield, King & Co. have sent us other values similarly treated. We suppose this sort of thing pays, or it would not be done.

Current type in new colours and overprinted "1908."

1c., emerald.

20c., orange.

5c., yellow.

30c., red.

10c., purple brown.

*Gibbons' Weekly* lists the official 30 centavo stamp of 1903 converted to ordinary use by the Habilitado surcharge in three lines.

Surcharge on 1903 official stamp.

5c. on 30c., blue.

**Patiala.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles the 3 pies stamp of India with the Service overprint for this State.

Official stamp.

Overprinted on India stamp.

3 pies, slate.

**Peru.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us the 10 centavo stamp with the word "EX-

**EXPRESO**

"PRESO" overprinted upon it diagonally in black, reading upwards. We illustrate the overprint.

Express Letter Stamp.

Overprinted "Expreso" on ordinary stamp.

10c., black.

**Roumania.**—The 3 bani value of the series listed in April last has only just been issued and



reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. We illustrate same.

**Russia.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. favour us with another value of the new series, viz. the 1 kopeck, and a continental contemporary chronicles still another.

New Style.

1k., orange.

4k., rose.

In connection with the tercentenary of the rule of the Romanoffs, the Russian Post Office will issue a series of new postage stamps bearing the effigies of various Russian monarchs, including Peter the Great, Catherine II., and the reigning Czar.

The portraits will be executed by some of the most famous artists of the day. We under-

stand that it will be a year or more before this series appears.

**St. Pierre et Miquelon.**—The new set of stamps noted in December is now on sale and is as follows :—

|                                    |                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1c., red and brown.                | 35c., green and brown.            |
| 2c., brown and blue.               | 40c., brown and grey green.       |
| 4c., violet and brown.             | 45c., violet and green.           |
| 5c., blue, green, and olive green. | 50c., olive green and grey green. |
| 10c., rose and red.                | 75c., light brown and brown.      |
| 20c., brown and violet.            | 1f., grey green and blue.         |
| 25c., dark blue and blue.          | 2f., violet and brown.            |
| 30c., orange and brown.            | 5f., brown and grey green.        |

The values from 1 to 20c. bear the head of a fisherman, the 25 to 75c. a sea-gull with view of islands, and the 1, 2 and 5f. a fishing boat.

**Straits Settlements.**—*Federated Malay States.* *Ewens' Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 3 cent stamp in a new colour, and we have been shown a new 8 cent.

Watermark Crown and C.A. in Multiple.

|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 3c., rose. | 8c., blue. |
|------------|------------|

**Surinam.**—*Ewens' Weekly Stamp News* quotes from a Dutch journal information to the effect, that owing to a shortage of 5 cent stamps, a locally designed provisional issue was made, which we hope to illustrate in due course. 52,900 were printed.

Local Issue. Rouletted 13½.

5c., red.

**Switzerland.**—Several correspondents send us the 10c. and 12c. stamps in the modified design, and Mr. Bentley also states that the 15c. has been issued. We illustrate the 12c.



value. The alterations made have not effected any improvement so far as we can see. The so-called mountains in the background have the appearance of a ragged dinner napkin hanging out to dry.

Modified design.

|                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 10c., rose.         | 15c., red violet. |
| 12c., yellow brown. |                   |

Mr. Bentley also informs us that the 1c., 20c., and 100c. Unpaid Letter Stamp have appeared on the new watermark paper.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.

Watermark Federal Cross in Multiple.

|                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1c., olive green.  | 100c., olive green. |
| 20c., olive green. |                     |

Mr. Bentley also informs us that the 10c. envelope and the 5c. and 10c. postcards have appeared with the stamp of modified design.

The same correspondent writes as follows :—

"Those who collect envelopes should beware of speculative issues. All Swiss envelopes now are stamped to order; that is to say, they cannot be bought at the post office, but you have to send your own envelopes to Berne to have the stamps printed on. Of course you can have anything you like stamped, and this gives rise

to some highly curious and interesting (?) combinations. For instance, I have seen the 5c. postcard issued for the Zürich Exhibition of 1894, with the 10c. 1908 printed on it, and this unfortunate card has had the 2, 5, 12 and 15c. printed on it also. I think we can take it that the only necessary envelopes are the 2, 5, 10, 12 and 15c., and that all the rest are more or less speculative. If the British Post Office did this sort of thing we might see a Mulready envelope with a 1d. stamp on it overprinted 'Morocco Agencies'; there would doubtless be a good demand from Colney Hatch!"

With stamps of modified design.

Envelope.

10c., rose.

Postcards.

5c. green. 10c., rose.

**Turkey.**—We illustrate one of the postcards chronicled in June last. Mr. Bentley calls our



attention to the fact that our description of the Constitutional stamp given in January was not quite correct. The current stamp has been increased by about 1 centimetre in height, thus giving room for an inscription at the head of the stamp in Turkish characters, surrounded by two olive branches, the translation of which we gave. It is thus not an overprint, but a portion of the stamp.

**United States.**—We now illustrate the Abraham Lincoln commemorative stamp, which, though a fine production, suffers from too much detail.



We have also received the 1 dollar value of the new series in the same type as its predecessors. In February we prophesied shades in the new series. Our prediction is already fulfilled, we having received the 4c. value in three distinct shades, viz., brown, yellowish-brown, and reddish-brown. The 50c. already chronicled as violet, would be better described as deep lavender.

Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us the 1c. and 2c. values imperforate. *Mekeel's Weekly* also chronicles the "Lincoln" stamp thus.

1908. Imperforate.

5c., blue.

New Series.

1 dollar, purple black.

**Imperforate.**

1c., green. 2c., carmine.  
2c., carmine (Lincoln).

*Gibbons' Weekly* had rather a surprise for us by chronicling the 5c. of the last issue imperforate. We understood that only the 1c. and 2c. were ever issued in this way.

**Wurthemburg.**—We have received a 3 pfennig official card in the same type as the 2 pfennig



already catalogued and illustrate same. The 2 pfennig card, however, has "Postkarte" central between the stamp and the left side, and above it the inscription "Konigreich Wurttemberg."

In January we chronicled some provisional official cards, amongst them being the 3pf. x 2pf., on grey card with the 3 pf. stamp at extreme left and the 2pf. barred out. We have now received a card of the same type but on buff.

We also have to hand ordinary 2 pfennig official cards, in the usual 2 varieties, compound with the 3 pfennig stamp printed side by side.

**Official Cards.**

3pf., brown "Amtlicher."

Stamp at extreme left.

3pf., brown on 2pf., grey on buff "Amtlicher."

**Ordinary Issue.**

3pf., brown x 2pf., grey on greyish "Amtlicher"

3pf., " x 2pf., " " " " "Portopflichtige."

## The Manchester Exhibition.

The Second Philatelic Show of Manchester is now an event of the past, and must be enrolled as a great success. There were many pleasant surprises for the great number of visitors to Manchester. The Clerk of the Weather (Manchester Branch) must have entered into the spirit of the week, for he gave us a clear, cloudless sky. This was probably the only disappointment the many visitors to the exhibition had—for many came not only for the philatelic event, but to see the rain so often associated with Cottonopolis.

Thursday, February 18, was a proud day for several Manchester philatelists. It must, however, be said that they honestly earned the reward, whether it was by being handed down to philatelic posterity, or by having their photos (and almost pedigrees) in the London and Manchester dailies, or by their hard work—for they did labour.

The platform held a brilliant array around the Lord Mayor of Manchester, Alderman Holt, who probably before this year is out will be styled Sir Edward. The King visits Manchester in the coming summer, but that is divulging Mr. Asquith's list.

The personal philatelic display upon the boards included Messrs. J. J. Bernstein (Chairman), F. Reichenheim, W. D. Beckton, Major Evans, J. S. Higgins, junr., D.A., Berry, M. and J. R. M. Albrecht, R. Löwenhaupt, and the Earl of Crawford, and among the audience we noticed such celebrities as Messrs. C. J. Phillips, W. W. Munn, Gibson, Castle, Abbott, Gwyer, Bishop, and many others whose names our poor memory cannot recollect.

As was due, the Chairman of the Manchester Juniors rang on with an appropriate speech for the occasion, and at the same time introducing the opener, the Lord Mayor. His Lordship, in responding and declaring the exhibition open—though we believe one dealer had already taken gold—gave us a few words upon his views in respect to philately. Naturally, the good old yarn about having "collected stamps when he was a boy" was given—a little story that crops up at every philatelic event the writer has ever known or attended—and doubtless will do so again, so long as there is a hobby devoted to stamp collecting.

The Right Honourable Alderman informed us that when taking up office sixteen months ago, he was aware that he would be called upon to preside at the opening of bazaars, and other charitable demonstrations (of honesty), but he never had any idea that he would be called upon to officiate at a postage stamp show.

Major Evans spoke for a few minutes on the aspect of philately, which proved both interesting and also complimentary to the opener and the Manchester Society. Congratulating Manchester upon her fortunate choice of chief magistrate, the gallant soldier said he hoped the day was not far away when one or both Manchester Societies would be able to count His Lordship as an active and enthusiastic member. It must be said that none of the speeches were long or dry, but sufficiently short as to enable us to find a little room in our note-book for a few remarks and reviews of the rest of the exhibition.

We did intend to forego the trouble and time of a report of the exhibits, but we feel it is only due to our readers that such a thing as quoting *ad lib.* from the catalogue would not be fair to the many fine exhibits on display.

A glance at the catalogue in comparison with one or two exhibits showed at once that no justice whatever had been done to the bulk of the collections, at least from a philatelic point of view. Certainly, we recognize that the scope of a catalogue was necessarily limited. Also we were informed



that the notes on the exhibits were provided by the exhibitors themselves. How far this is true we do not know—but surely the owners of the many fine and well known collections would fully appreciate their best gems. If the notes in the catalogue were compiled by the exhibitors, then they *did not*. We noticed many fine things that no mention was made of in the catalogue, yet several commonplace varieties were eulogized, though they were of fairly easy procuration from any standing dealer or auction room.

We recognize, to hint at any of these would tend to bring down a hurricane about our house, chattels, and goods. We are peaceful people and pass on, by covering ourselves by the apology that some notes in the catalogue *did do* justice to the exhibits. For fear that this latter remark may be taken in an entirely different extreme, we hurry along to give a few of our opinions on the many fine things on show.

We cannot pretend to give all—this issue is limited to 20 pages—but just enough to make the reader wish the tenth commandment wasn't.

Great Britain was represented by no less than ten exhibitors—all fine collections—the two chief being the famous Higgins' unused collection, highly specialized up to the end of the nineteenth century, and a marvellous lot of proofs and essays shown by Mr. Nissen. Major French's Canadians, with essays and proofs of the early pre-Dominion issues, attracted our attention, as did Mr. Adutt's wonderful lot of Cayman Islands. Until we saw this latter collection we must confess we did not realize the number of varieties that exist of this Jamaican dependency. Mr. Abbott's fine lot of Bechuana-lands, British and the Protected, and Dr. A. Robinson's Papuas, showed what can be done in specialism. We notice in regard to Mr. T. H. Hinton's collection of Hong Kong, which greatly interested us, the following in the catalogue: "Also various issues bearing postmarks of Chinese cities and treaty ports, including Wei-Hai-Wei." Now this would lead one to think there was some especial rarity about the Wei-Hai-Wei postmark. Would some of the others were as common as the Wei-Hai-Wei obliterations, for we are interested in Kongese cancellations. Baron A. de Worm's Cingalese proved a great draw, and though not quite all of the famous collection of this island colony, were sufficient to create a furore. Candidly, Herr Reichenheim's French interested us greatly, and the catalogue failed to do justice in many respects, such as the quarter of the 80c. perf. used officially, upon entire, as a 20c. stamp.

Appropriate were the Sicilies of Mr. J. H. Taylor, who, we were informed, could have sold them several times over during the course of the exhibition.

Mr. Beckton's Modenas were also practically complete, and an example of specialism.

Of course, the Model Post Office proved a great draw, and as far as juvenile collectors (and adults, for that matter) were concerned, was the star turn. Indeed, we all wanted examples of the special postmark. Some of us purchased the "souvenir" postcard, or we hunted up as many old penny lilacs, reds or venetians, halfpenny vermilions or greens that we could find *without* gum to stick upon envelopes and post to ourselves. Others of us provided ourselves with long lists of friends (philatelic and untimbrologic), who had sent us cards at Christmas, people owing us or who we owed to, sweethearts (if the wife was not present)—all had to receive a special postmark—though we will wager half the recipients, who were just ordinary people of the world, would not spot the obliteration, but wonder who was pulling their leg by sending an empty envelope.

Everybody had the audacity to mail several to themselves, and one business-like young gentleman informed us that he had posted two dozen to himself, so that he would be on the safe side when the next "Bright" was published—quite certain that the Manchester postmark would be among the used abroad British.

And some of the queries we had addressed to us! Even from those who appeared to have a little, but dangerous, philatelic knowledge. "Can you please show me the Cardiff penny, whateffer?" "I've a lot of very old rare stamps at home," said one visitor to the writer. "They came on letters from a brother of mine in Germany and France, who was there from 1880 to 1883, that's over twenty-five years ago, so they must be valuable. Are the old 'brown' penny stamps any good now—I've a lot!" "This—er—phil—er—stamp collecting seems quite a big hobby now, doesn't it? I never collected stamps myself, but my brother's little boy once did." One dear old lady asked me to show her the rarest and most valuable stamp in the exhibition—but not caring about the responsibility, I referred her to a couple of collectors standing by, who were both exhibiting. (What? Oh no, they're not on speaking terms now.)

A gentleman desired me to point out to him the stamps of Jerusalem. After I had carefully explained the status of that Unpromised Land, he informed me with a sniff I was quite wrong, because a friend of his, a big Levant shipper, got letters regularly from Jaffa with a real Jerusalem stamp. As we stood near the end of the British Colonial section, I pointed to a collection of Virgin Islands, but he informed me those weren't the stamps.

A lady asked me why the three-cornered capes were triangular, or *vice versa*, I forget which, and seemed quite annoyed because my face slipped into a smile.

The Music (and *personnel*) of the Band was a great fascination. The sixteen bars of the waltz Dream, or rhythms of Lauder were purveyed by a capital band of ladies, all the way from Liverpool. Certainly, the innovation proved a great success, not only from a point of masculine weakness, but because Miss Souza Ross and her band *could* play.

It was quite a shock to see so many smiling faces among the dealers' stalls—though at 10.30 on the Saturday evening, one poor glum-faced *marchand des timbres poste* informed us with a wail, that he was very sorry the exhibition was not to be open for another three days. Poor chap, we felt sorry for him, he only cleared all his expenses (exhibition, travelling and hotel) in the first day.

May we have as good a time at Newcastle in March, and Amsterdam in June, as we had at Manchester—it is a great pity there are not more philatelic shows than there are. Nearly nine years' association with, and experience of exhibition promoting, made us suggest some two or three years ago a philatelic one in Manchester, but were told by the powers that would, that same was impossible, and could only result in loss.

W. W.

## Societies.

### LIVERPOOL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The fortnightly meeting of the above society, held in the Hotel St. George on Monday evening, March 1, was made an open-invitation night, and Dr. Hubert Armstrong read a paper before an audience of over seventy members and friends on "The Stamps of France." It was profusely illustrated by a splendid series of lantern slides of his own making, and proved a very great treat. He dealt with the various issues in an interesting manner, and went largely out of the beaten track for his information, his humorous touches here and there being delightful. A special note of interest was struck by slides showing various competitive designs submitted for the issues, both successful and otherwise. At the conclusion Dr. Armstrong was cordially thanked on the proposition of Mr. Allender, seconded by Mr. Lawson. A fine show of stamps was also displayed, notably Dr. Armstrong's superb collection of French issues.

### BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

January 28.—Paper: Argentine, 1877 to 1908, by Mr. F. T. Collier.

Mrs. Milne and Mr. J. H. Kemp were elected members. Mr. Collier then commenced his paper on Argentine 1877 to 1908, but there was such an instructive and interesting discussion on the plates, methods of printing and types of the various values of the 1877 to 1888 issues, that the subsequent ones were left for another meeting.

February 11.—Display: South African Colonies, by Members.

Mr. B. Gordon Jones was elected a member.

Mrs. Lake, Messrs. F. C. Henderson, L. S. Wells and P. Guerin were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection, and Messrs. C. T. Reed and W. F. Wadams for periodicals and catalogues.

The rest of the evening was devoted to an interesting display of South African Colonies by members.

February 25.—Display: British Guiana, by Mr. B. B. Tilley.

For an hour previous to the ordinary meeting the auction lots for the sale of March 4 were on view.

Mr. A. Cecil Fenn was elected a member.

The Century Stamp Co., Dr. J. H. Keynes and Major Strode were thanked for contributions to the Permanent Collection; and a vote of thanks was accorded Herr H. Kropf, who had presented a copy of the edition de luxe of his work, "Postwertzeichen des Kaisertumes Osterreich." Mr. B. B. Tilley then gave his display, with notes, of the Stamps of British Guiana. Every issue was represented, in most cases

absolutely complete. In such a wealth of interesting material it is difficult to single out what was appreciated most, but perhaps the well filled pages of fine specimens, nearly all mint, of 1852 to 1875 may be mentioned as taking the chief place.

March 4.—Auction at the Acorn Hotel. 256 lots were disposed of, including 71 which had been arranged by the Society for the widow of a deceased member, as she had no idea of arranging them herself.

### THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

The fourth meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall on Thursday, February 11. Present: J. C. Sidebotham (chair), Major J. de C. Laffan, L. W. Fulcher, P. P. Bunn, F. F. Lamb, Guy Semple, W. J. Berill, W. Schwarte, A. B. Kay, P. L. Pemberton, the Hon. Secretary, and visitors, R. B. Yardley, H. F. Johnson, D. B. Armstrong, and O. Fearnly. Mr. R. B. Yardley gave a display of his fine and complete specialized collection of Trinidad, including Lady Macleod locals on entires, and all the early issues and rare provisionals. The notes given by Mr. Yardley were much appreciated, and in moving a hearty vote of thanks Mr. Fulcher referred to the scientific research which had been brought to bear in forming this collection. This was seconded by Mr. Pemberton and carried unanimously, and a pleasant evening was concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman. The next meeting will be held at Essex Hall on Thursday, March 11, when Mr. P. L. Pemberton will read a paper on a subject of philatelic interest. All members and any visitors cordially invited.

The fifth meeting of the season was held at Essex Hall on Thursday, March 11. Present: J. C. Sidebotham (in the Chair), J. E. Joselin, Guy Semple, F. F. Lamb, W. E. Lincoln, A. B. Kay, P. L. Pemberton, W. Schwartz, and the Hon. Secretary. It was moved by the Hon. Secretary and seconded by Mr. Joselin and carried unanimously, that the best thanks of the Union be accorded to the delegates to the recent Congress (Messrs. Pemberton, Lamb and Lincoln). Mr. P. L. Pemberton then read a carefully thought-out paper on "The Stamps of Prince Edward Island," which was much appreciated by those present. A hearty vote of thanks, moved by Mr. Joselin and seconded by Mr. Semple, concluded a pleasant evening, only marred by the regretted absence of some members through illness. The next meeting will take place at Essex Hall on Wednesday, April 14, when Mr. T. W. Hall will give a display of the stamps of Uruguay. All members and any visitors cordially invited.

T. W. HINTON.

Hon. Sec.

## GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The seventh ordinary meeting of the above Society was held in the Religious Institution Rooms on Tuesday evening, when there was a large attendance of members—the president, Mr. W. A. R. Jex Long, occupying the chair. Mr. Long read an interesting and comprehensive paper on "Stamps," what to collect, and method of arranging same, in course of which he introduced and strongly recommended a novel and original system of classifying, which would enable the collector to find a desired stamp without a great turning over of pages.

## JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—BRIGHTON BRANCH.

Meetings, *Royal Hotel*, Queen's Road, Brighton, 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 7 to 10 p.m.

At the meeting held on March 11, Mr. Owen, in the absence of Mr. Mead, being in the Chair, the following members were proposed and elected: Mr. John Jonas, Mr. Edward John Jacobs, Mr. George Duncombe. The Chairman called on the Secretary (Mr. J. Ireland) to open the discussion, "Is a Classified Catalogue Desirable?" Mr. Ireland read a paper drawing attention to the necessity for a catalogue which would also act as a guide to the beginner. This, he affirmed, could only be obtained by classification in which designs should be placed first, then watermarks and perforations, and after these the surcharges and commemorative issues, if any. The debate was actively taken part in by the members present; all, however, seemed to prefer the existing state of affairs, and the general opinion appeared to be that nobody ever worried to get a country complete, but wanted the priced catalogue as a means of obtaining a valuation of their possessions. As a seconder could not be found, a resolution was put from the Chair: "That a classified catalogue is desirable in the interests of philately in general and the beginner in particular." On being put to the meeting a vote was taken, and the Secretary (the advocate of a classified catalogue) was found to be in a hopeless minority of one!

A decidedly instructive evening was passed, however, even if the catalogue question has not been moved on a point.

J. IRELAND,  
*Hon. Secretary.*

## PRAHRAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

The above Society held its usual monthly meeting on the 15th inst., the President, A. Flavell, Esq., took the chair, twenty-two members being present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. After the correspondence was dealt with, the following persons were elected as members of the Society: Messrs. F. G. Wood, T. Smale, and R. Johnston.

Owing to the very successful Magazine Night which was held at the November meeting, it was resolved to hold the next one at the April meeting. The Committee were instructed to

make the necessary arrangements for holding a Smoke Night in May.

The ballot was then proceeded with, after which Mr. H. W. Johnston displayed his fine collection of stamps of Victoria, which was complete with the exception of about half a dozen varieties, Mr. J. J. Smith a general collection, and Mr. H. W. Maynard his fine collection of British Colonies, King's Head unused, which were greatly appreciated by the members present. After hearty votes of thanks had been tendered to the exhibitors the President declared the meeting closed.

H. W. JOHNSON, *Ex. Superintendent.*

## Notes and Extracts.

A GODSEND FOR MR. HEATON.—I have been wondering lately what Mr. Henniker-Heaton finds to do with himself now that the postal system of the world is almost completely reformed. It seems, however, that he has not quite finished with the subject. Here is his question for the Postmaster-General: "Whether his attention had been called to the statement made by a well-known philatelic authority that the British penny stamp is the meanest of all the stamps of the same value issued by the nations in the civilized world; that it has a made-in-Germany look; that the paper it is printed upon is cheap and poor; that the design of the stamp is not good, and the colour not satisfactory." It is a pity that Mr. Henniker-Heaton cut short his question at that point. Of far greater importance than the design and colour of our penny stamp, or the quality of the paper, is the quality of the gum on the back of it. Years ago, in these Notes, I complained that there was not enough gum on our penny stamps. Somebody, I notice, has seen to that. There is now plenty of gum on the stamps, but the quality, I fancy, has gone off. The British penny stamp, which might be made so appetizing with a very little trouble, is at present the least effective appetizer in the world. If Mr. Henniker-Heaton will not try to remedy this state of affairs, I commend the notion to the advocates of Temperance Reform.—*Sketch.*

AUTOMATIC STAMP VENDOR IN EDINBURGH.—Keeping pace with the other large centres throughout the Kingdom, Edinburgh General Post Office has installed at the public counter what is described as an automatic stamp vending machine. The new machine, which is of the "Dickie" class, is remarkable for its faculty of immediately rejecting foreign and false coins. It is believed that the introduction of this instrument will relieve the congestion at the stamp counters. Another feature of the machine is its alleged proof against tampering. The working of it in Edinburgh will, no doubt, evoke much interest.—*Edinburgh Evening News.*

POST CARDS FOR AFGHANISTAN.—I must thank Mr. C. W. McGuire, of Calcutta, for the following

interesting cutting from the *Statesman* of that city:—

SARDAR NUSRULLAH KHAN recently submitted a report to the Admirer regarding the introduction of post cards into Afghanistan. The Sardar pointed to the small revenue owing to the high rate of postage charged, and urged that if a comparatively cheap post card were issued the people would use it freely, and thus postal receipts would expand. The Amir has accepted the suggestion and ordered that post cards be printed issued at the price of anna each.

*Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, 9/1/09.

\* \* \*

CHEAP PACKETS.—Mr. Frank Phillips in the January issue of *Gibbon's Weekly* gives publicity to a swindling advertisement that appeared in a French contemporary, in which the advertiser offered to supply for 6 fr., 160 different stamps, all genuine, catalogued by Senf at over 50 fr. This he was enabled to do because one particular stamp was by a printer's error catalogued at 40 marks instead of 40 pfennigs. Mr. Phillips then goes on to say—

Perhaps next time our readers see the old, old advertisements appearing in so many English papers offering stamps to the catalogue value of many shillings for as many pence, they will remember that the day has not yet arrived when printers and compilers cease to make mistakes. It is virtually impossible to produce any book free from printing errors, let alone a catalogue crammed full of figures and tabulated matter, such as that issued by the publishers of this journal.

In these remarks Mr. Phillips appears to think that these advertisements are only possible because his firm or their printers make mistakes in pricing. Nothing is farther from the truth. By careful watching of auctions and by profitable exchanges, dealers are often enabled to acquire stamps in large quantities at a very low figure, frequently so low as a twelfth or more of his firm's catalogue price. Instead of selling these stamps to other dealers per 100 or per 1,000, the purchaser uses them in making up attractive packets containing stamps at a ridiculously low price compared with catalogue, and by advertising same is able to get into touch with collectors, with whom otherwise he would not have done any business. Such a packet we ourselves advertised in our last issue. We guarantee that in all the 210 stamps contained therein for 1 shilling (Catalogue 12s. 6d.) there was no mispricing of any in the catalogues. Such sweeping statements as those made by Mr. Phillips are generally incorrect.

\* \* \*

THE "DE LOS" VARIETY OF THE 10 C. COLOMBIA OF 1883.—In another place we have referred to Mr. E. D. Bacon's article in the *Philatelic Record* on the "DE LOS" variety of the 10 c. value of the 1883 issue of Colombia. We append the following extract from same—

The origin of this variety is of a particularly interesting description, for it is due to a transfer of the 20 c. value of the same issue having been inserted by mistake on the stone used for printing the 10 centavos, and, on the error being discovered, the numeral "2" was erased and replaced with the figure "1." A comparison of a specimen of the variety in question with one of the 20 c. stamps shows that this is the true explanation, for not only do the words "DE LOS" correspond exactly in size and shape in both stamps, but the letter "A" of "COLOMBIA" is lower down and almost touches the frame-line of the inscription-band, whereas on the ordinary 10c. stamp this letter is some distance away from the end of the band. All the

other minor details of the design, if compared, will also be found to correspond with those of the 20 centavos. A close inspection of the variety with an ordinary specimen of the 10 c. further shows that the numerals "10" are of a different type.

## The Stamp Trade Protection Association, Ltd.

SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR 1908.

The present strength of the Association is fifty-one subscribing members, two having been elected during the past year and one retired; at this moment four gentlemen are applying for election.

The Brighton case, which resulted in a conviction for forging stamps, has now been fully wound up, the expenses amounting to £140. The Association still has a substantial balance in hand towards any future case.

The financial position of the Association is very sound, after heavier expenses being met than had ever previously been incurred, a good credit balance being carried forward.

The number of cases placed in the hands of the Secretary during the year amounted to 314; in nearly 50 per cent. of these cases cash or stamps being recovered.

Full particulars of the Association can be obtained from the Secretary, 63-4, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

## Reviews.

THE MELVILLE STAMP BOOKS. No. 2.

Another of the Melville Stamp Books has reached us from the publishers, this being entitled, *British Central Africa and Nyasaland Protectorate*. The book is compiled with Mr. Melville's usual carefulness, and, as is the case with his other publications, is profusely illustrated. We have the portraits of Sir Harry Johnston, K.C.B., one of our Empire-makers, illustrations of post offices and native postmen, besides the usual illustrations of the stamps themselves. In addition, there are some very useful maps.

As regards the issue of 1891, the stamps of the British South Africa Company, overprinted B.C.A., the information given in this book goes to support our contention that the proper place for these stamps in the catalogues is under the heading of the British South Africa Company. They were used in the Company's northern territories, the administrator of which was also the commissioner of the British Central Africa Protectorate; they were still used in these territories after the Protectorate was finally severed from any control by, or subsidy from the Company, and we should not be surprised if they were still in use in some out-of-the-way places. Only stamps bearing the cancellation of certain post offices can legitimately be included in a collection of British Central Africa.

*British Central Africa and Nyasaland Protectorate*. By Fred. J. Melville. The Melville Stamp Books, 47, Strand, London, W.C.

## The Stamps of Heligoland.

A Paper read at a Meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society during a Display of the Stamps of this Colony.

BY FRANK H. OLIVER.

It is with great pleasure that I am able, through the courtesy of your Committee, to place before you to-night a collection of the stamps of Heligoland and at the same time specimens of the reprints of same, for comparison.

You will not find in this collection complete sheets or large blocks of the rarities, but all stamps and known shades are represented, most of them in blocks, as well as in single specimens. The principal object of my being here to-night, is, I believe, to describe as far as I possibly can (illustrating my remarks with specimens), the differences between the originals and reprints, so that you may be assisted in distinguishing the original stamps from the reprints in which this lost colony abounds.

Heligoland as you well know, is, through the blunders of our statesmen (so-called) no longer a dependency of the British Crown, being transferred (in exchange for something which we already possessed) to the German Empire on August 9, 1890, which is particularly galling in view of the Naval increase in certain quarters of late years. It is in the North Sea and lies about twenty-eight miles from the mouths of the Rivers Elbe and Weser, is strongly fortified, and commands the approach to those important rivers and the city of Hamburg, etc. As the mainland is also strongly fortified, the successful forcing of the narrow sea passage is extremely problematical.

The colour of the rocks is red, the sand is white, and with the colour of the grass on the table-land of the island, this has given rise to a quatrain published in German on souvenir cards of the island, which translated reads:—

Green is the Land,  
Red is the Strand,  
White is the Sand.  
These are the three colours of Heligoland.

These local colours are embodied in all postage stamps issued for the island.

Until 1867 stamps of the Free City of Hamburg were used, and since the transfer of Government, stamps of the German Empire have been the means of prepaying postage. The unissued stock of stamps at the time of transfer were purchased by a local syndicate, who paid for them nearly face value.

The original stamps of Heligoland were printed at the Imperial Printing Office at Berlin. The first batch of Reprints were also printed at the same office in 1875, with the connivance of the Heligoland postal authorities, and were supplied to Mr. L. Goldner, a dealer of Hamburg.

In 1879 the dies and plates of the "schilling" values were sold outright to Mr. Goldner, but the Imperial Printing Office refusing to print any stamps for a private person, the further reprints were manufactured first at Leipzig and afterwards at Hamburg.

On September 24, 1879, Mr. Goldner purchased the existing stock, and also the dies and plates of the 3 pfennig value, reprints of which promptly appeared. In 1882 the 1 pfennig value similarly suffered, and in 1883 the 2 pfennig value followed suit.

(To be continued.)

**The Pricing of the 8th Edition Catalogue.**

It will interest our readers to know that our next Catalogue is in preparation, and that we are re-pricing our books in accordance with the alterations being made in same. As an example of the trend of prices in many countries, we append below the prices given in the current Catalogue for the 1864-67 issue of Ceylon, also the current issue of Brazil, and the prices which will appear in the 8th Edition.

CEYLON.

| 1864-7.                         |                       | 7th Edition. |       | 8th Edition. |       |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| <i>Watermark Crown and C.C.</i> |                       | Unused.      | Used. | Unused.      | Used. |
| <i>Perforated 12½.</i>          |                       | s. d.        | s. d. | s. d.        | s. d. |
| ½                               | penny mauve . . .     | 4 0          | 5 0   | 4 0          | 5 6   |
| ½                               | „ reddish lilac . . . | 3 6          | 4 6   | 4 6          | 4 6   |
| ½                               | „ deep lilac . . .    | —            | 6 0   | 5 6          | 4 6   |
| 1                               | „ blue . . .          | 4 6          | 0 9   | 4 6          | 0 9   |
| 1                               | „ deep blue . . .     | 4 0          | 0 9   | 5 0          | 1 0   |
| 2                               | „ sea green . . .     | 10 0         | 4 6   | 11 6         | 4 6   |
| 2                               | „ emerald green . . . | —            | 25 0  | —            | 27 6  |
| 2                               | „ yellow green . . .  | —            | 70 0  | —            | 75 0  |
| 2                               | „ orange yellow . . . | 10 0         | 3 0   | 11 6         | 4 0   |
| 2                               | „ yellow buff . . .   | 10 0         | 3 0   | 11 6         | 4 0   |
| 2                               | „ maize . . .         | 12 6         | 3 6   | 12 6         | 4 0   |
| 4                               | „ rose . . .          | 9 0          | 4 6   | 10 0         | 5 0   |
| 5                               | „ carmine brown . . . | —            | 35 0  | —            | 35 0  |
| 5                               | „ green . . .         | 17 6         | 5 6   | 17 6         | 5 6   |
| 5                               | „ bronze green . . .  | 20 0         | —     | 22 6         | 7 0   |
| 5                               | „ myrtle green . . .  | 12 6         | 20 0  | 12 6         | 20 0  |
| 6                               | „ brown . . .         | 12 6         | 2 0   | 13 6         | 3 0   |
| 6                               | „ chocolate . . .     | 7 0          | 3 6   | 9 0          | 4 0   |
| 6                               | „ reddish brown . . . | 12 0         | —     | 12 0         | 4 0   |
| 8                               | „ red brown . . .     | 15 0         | 7 6   | 15 0         | 7 6   |
| 9                               | „ brown . . .         | 15 0         | 5 6   | 17 6         | 7 0   |
| 9                               | „ bistre brown . . .  | 25 0         | 5 6   | 27 6         | 5 6   |
| 10                              | „ vermilion . . .     | 12 6         | 5 6   | 13 6         | 5 6   |
| 10                              | „ orange red . . .    | —            | 15 0  | —            | 15 0  |
| 1                               | shilling violet . . . | 15 0         | 5 6   | 17 6         | 5 6   |

CEYLON—continued.

| 1864-7.                         |                              | 7th Edition. |       | 8th Edition. |       |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| <i>Watermark Crown and C.C.</i> |                              | Unused.      | Used. | Unused.      | Used. |
| <i>Perforated 12½.</i>          |                              | s. d.        | s. d. | s. d.        | s. d. |
| 1                               | shilling bright violet . . . | 15 0         | 5 6   | 17 6         | 5 6   |
| 2                               | „ deep blue . . .            | 20 0         | 6 6   | 22 6         | 6 6   |
| 2                               | „ blue . . .                 | —            | —     | 22 6         | 6 6   |
| <i>Perforated 13.</i>           |                              |              |       |              |       |
| 6                               | pence brown . . .            | —            | 45 0  | —            | 47 6  |
| <i>Perforated 11½.</i>          |                              |              |       |              |       |
| 1                               | penny blue . . .             | —            | 25 0  | —            | 30 0  |

BRAZIL.

| 1906. (Current Issue).              | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 10 reis blue grey . . .             | 0 1   | 0 1   | 0 1   | 0 0½  |
| 20 „ violet . . .                   | 0 1   | 0 0½  | 0 1   | 0 0½  |
| 50 „ green . . .                    | 0 1½  | 0 1   | 0 2   | 0 1   |
| 100 „ rose . . .                    | 0 2½  | 0 0½  | 0 3   | 0 0½  |
| 200 „ blue . . .                    | 0 4   | 0 2   | 0 6   | 0 0½  |
| 300 „ brown . . .                   | 0 6   | 0 2   | 0 8   | 0 1   |
| 400 „ olive green . . .             | 0 7   | —     | 0 10  | 0 1   |
| 500 „ violet . . .                  | 0 8   | 0 4   | 1 1   | 0 2   |
| 700 „ red brown . . .               | 1 0   | 0 9   | 1 6   | 0 4   |
| 1,000 „ orange ver-<br>milion . . . | 1 3   | 0 8   | 2 0   | 0 3   |
| 2,000 „ deep green . . .            | 2 6   | —     | 4 0   | 0 6   |
| 5,000 „ carmine . . .               | 5 6   | —     | 9 0   | 1 6   |

The fluctuation of the milreis accounts for the variation in the price of the unused specimens. The fact that the issue was comparatively new when the seventh edition catalogue was published, and that the stamps have been getting commoner every week, accounts for the reduction in the price of used specimens.

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. . . OF . . .

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APRIL 26TH, 1909.

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**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

**A Forger's  
Factory  
Raided.**

In January we called attention to some clever forgeries which were being offered by an individual in Italy and which were extremely dangerous. We are glad to say that, acting on information supplied to them by philatelists, the Italian police have raided the manufactory connected with this man. This factory of forgeries was run by a Mme. De Sperati and her three sons at Pisa, but no doubt this address was one of many, the family and the factory being moved when any town got too hot to hold them. Unfortunately before the police arrived, one of the sons, Mariano, who was at Turin, became aware of the intended raid and telegraphed to his mother, who, with her other two sons, decamped, leaving behind them a complete workshop for the manufactory of postage stamps, both old and new. The activities of Donna Sperati and her sons are, therefore, stopped for the present, and it is to be hoped that they will be discovered and punished. There are other similar manufactories in Italy which we trust will be broken up in due course. We are not without hope that some international agreement will be arrived at, which will make the operations of these vile parasites more difficult and dangerous.

**A  
Correction.**

In our leading article of last month, by a printer's error we were made to say that our publisher's catalogue price for all the current ordinary issue of Brazil in a used condition was 2s. 2d., whereas it should have read 3s. 2d. Anyway the error was not a serious one as by referring to the advertisement pages in this issue our readers will find our publishers are advertising the complete set for 2s. 6d.

**Treasury  
Prosecution  
of two  
Stamp  
Dealers.**

In another portion of this issue we give a full report of the Treasury Prosecution of two stamp dealers, J. S. Lowden, of H. Mack & Co., and the West End Stamp Co., and H. R. Harmer, his late partner. At this stage of the proceedings we are unable to discuss this case, but a full report of future hearings will appear in our columns.

**Appleton v. Wetherell and  
Others.**

The above action, which from various causes has been delayed, is down for hearing on May 10. It has been brought on account of an alleged libel contained in the report of the Brighton forgery case, which appeared in our issue for January, 1908. A report of the hearing will be given in our next issue.

## New Issues and Discoveries.

We gladly welcome from our readers early copies of any new issues, varieties, etc., that they may receive or discover. Any sent to us will be fully described and their source acknowledged in the following columns. They should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, and marked "New Issues" on the envelope. Not only adhesive stamps, but envelopes, postcards, etc., may be sent. The cost of postage will be remitted when specimens are returned, or we will purchase if so desired. We are also glad to receive new issues and provisionals in quantity from correspondents abroad, and will pay a commission on same, large or small, according to the scarcity or otherwise, or whether the correspondent requires cash or the amount to be placed to the credit of this account.

**Abyssinia.**—*Ewens' Weekly Stamp News* lists another of the latest provisionals with surcharge inverted.

Surcharge inverted.

8 pre. on 8 g. lilac.

**Angola.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles the 100 reis of 1894, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

1894. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , 12.

100 reis brown on buff.

**Argentine Republic.**—We have received the 12 centavo value of the new series in a change of colour, it now coming in dull blue instead of orange.

New type.

12 centavos dull blue.

**Australian Commonwealth.**—The *Australian Philatelist* states that the following have appeared.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Watermarked Crown and A. Perforated

$11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .

3 pence pale green.

Perforated 11.

4 pence pale green.

**Austria.**—In February we chronicled the 5h. x 5h. card with Jubilee type of stamp. This card had the two halves numbered "I" and "II," the numbers appearing immediately above the line dividing the face for correspondence. We have now received a variation of this card. In the one now to hand the numbers appear in the space between the stamp and the dividing line, the latter being continued to the upper border.

Postcard.

Nos. on each half at left of stamp.

5h. x 5h. green on buff.

**For use in Crete.**—The 25 centime stamp now comes on white paper instead of blue.

Current type.

25c. blue.

**Belgium.**—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us a new Unpaid Letter Stamp. It is a 30c. value in the same type as the existing series. We understand that a 40c. for the same series is to be issued on May 1.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.

30 centimes pale blue.

**Bosnia.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles some new items in the perforation varieties of this country.

1890. Perforated 9,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ .

1kr. grey.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Perforated  $10\frac{1}{2}$ .

4h. black, red and yellow.

Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 13 with  $10\frac{1}{2}$ .

1h. black, red and yellow. 15h. black, red and yellow.

2h. " " " 20h. " " "

Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 13 with 9.

3h. black, red and yellow.

Perforated  $10\frac{1}{2}$  with 9.

2h. black, red and yellow.

**Ceylon.**—The 2 cent wrapper has now been issued with stamp modified, showing numerals of value.

Wrapper.

Stamp with numerals of value.

2 cents violet.

**Charkari.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co. send us a new series for this native Indian state which we illustrate and list. We notice that *Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles these stamps in its issue of 17.4.09, and in doing so says, "the highest and lowest values being in *exactly* the same colour" (the italics are ours). Having said this the chronicler lists the lowest value as chestnut and the highest as brown! No doubt the Easter holidays are responsible.

Lithographed. Wove paper. Pin perforated 11.

|                             |                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 pice chestnut.            | 4 annas green.     |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ anna scarlet. | 8 annas brick red. |
| 1 anna yellow green.        | 1 rupee brown.     |
| 2 annas ultramarine.        |                    |

**Colombia.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* announces the discovery of the 5 pesos purple of 1903-4, perforated 12. This is already listed in our Current Catalogue, being No. 305. On the other hand their Publishers' Catalogue lists this stamp in brown, and no doubt have good reason for doing so. We therefore include same and are glad to see how useful we are to one another.

1903-4. Perforated 12.

305A 5 pesos brown.

**Crete.**—The *Postage Stamp* lists a further crop of provisionals for this Island in a new type of overprint, which we understand has been printed in London. In each instance the "Σ" of "ΕΛΛΑΣ" is an "M" turned sideways.

Postage Due Stamps

overprinted "ΕΛΛΑΣ"

in fancy capitals and "prosorimon" in Greek letters.

1l. red. 2l. on 20l. red (large 2).

Fiscal stamp similarly overprinted.

1l. olive yellow.

Ordinary stamp similarly overprinted.

5l. on 20l. orange.

Overprinted in large fancy capitals.

5d. olive green and black.

Overprinted in block capitals in red.

1l. chocolate. 2l. lilac.

**Dutch Indies.**—We have from time to time listed inverted varieties of the "JAVA" and "BUITEN BEZIT" overprints. We have lately received a complete set of the former, but on careful examination find them to be forgeries.



The type used is the same as in the genuine, but is hand-stamped instead of being machine printed. Collectors, therefore, should be very careful when purchasing these varieties.

**East Africa and Uganda.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles postcards for this colony in the new currency, but otherwise unaltered.

Postcards.

3c. green on buff. 6c. carmine on buff.  
3c. + 3c. green on buff. 6c. + 6c. carmine on buff.

**Ecuador.**—Mr. Hadlow informs us that in a parcel of Government remainders lately purchased by him were some varieties of which we append a list. These are the fiscal postals of 1898, numbers, 675, 677 and 684 in our Catalogue.

Double surcharge.

1c. on 5c. blue in black. 4c. on 20c. blue in purple.  
10c. on 50 c. lilac.

Surcharge vertical.

4c. on 20c. blue in purple.

Surcharge omitted *se tenant* with normal.

1c. on 5c. blue in black.

Surcharge in green.

10c. on 50c. lilac.

**France.**—*For use in China.*—The current 4 centime of Indo-China has been overprinted for use in the French Post Offices. Overprinted "CHINE" on current Indo-China Stamp.

4c. purple.

**Germany.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* some weeks back listed the 50pf. on white paper, about which we expressed some doubts as to whether the colour had been bleached out. They now list the 30 pfennig, so it appears that the use of the buff paper is being discontinued.

Current type. White Paper.

30pf. black and orange. 50pf. black and lilac.

**Gold Coast.**—The new 6 penny value chronicled last month is on coated paper.

**Gwalior.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* announces that a correspondent has received the  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna postcard with arms at left, overprinted for use in the above native state.

Postcards.

Arms at left.

$\frac{1}{4}$  anna brown.

**Holland.**—Mr. Stewart Wilson has discovered a new variety in the stamps of the issue of 1867. It is the 20 cent, in the large perforation on bluish paper.

1867. Perforated  $10 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ . Bluish paper.

Die. II.

20 cents green.

**Honduras.**—The 1 centavo value of the current series is now to hand lithographed instead of engraved, and *Ewens' Weekly Stamp News* chronicles other values.

Current type. Lithographed.

1c. green. 10c. brown.  
5c. blue. 20c. blue.

**Hyderabad.**—*Ewens' Weekly Stamp News* lists another value in the series inscribed "POSTAGE," and *Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles some with the "Official" overprint.

Inscribed "POSTAGE."

3a. brown orange.

Official Stamps.

Overprinted in black with native characters as previously, on "POSTAGE" type.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a. pale green. 2a. lilac.  
1a. carmine.

**India.**—The colours of the new high values noted in February are as follows:—

10r. pink and green. 15r. brown and blue.

The above stamps together with the 2 and 5 rupees have been overprinted for official use.

Official Stamps.

Overprinted O.H.M.S.

2r. brown and rose. 10r. pink and green.  
5r. mauve and blue. 15r. brown and blue.

**Chinese Expeditionary Force.**—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us the 12 annas of the King Edward series with the C.E.F. overprint.

Overprinted C.E.F. on current India Stamp.

12 annas purple on red.

**Italy.**—*Foreign Post Offices.* We illustrate

Salonico  
10 Para 10

the overprint of one of the offices as chronicled last month.

**Luxembourg.**—The 5c. and 10c. reply cards listed in the catalogue with the current type of



stamp, have now received their companion single cards. We illustrate one of the cards.

Postcards.

Stamp type of current adhesive.

5c. green on buff. 10c. carmine on buff.

**Maçao.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* list the 18 avos on 50 reis of the Provisional issue of 1902, perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ . This stamp is not known unsurcharged.

1902. Perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

18a. on 50r. blue.

**Martinique.**—The remainder of the new Pictorial Type have appeared, and are as follows.

Pictorial type.

20c. lilac. 50c. rose.  
25c. blue. 75c. greenish black.  
30c. venetian red. 1f. greenish blue.  
35c. deep lilac. 2f. grey.  
40c. sage green. 5f. venetian red.  
45c. deep brown.

**Mauritius.**—The following are chronicled by a Continental contemporary, possibly from "Specimen" copies.

New Arms type.

Watermark Crown and CA in Multiple.

3c. green. 15c. blue.  
6c. rose.

**New Zealand.**—Two more values have appeared in the latest perforation variety.

Perforated 14 × 15.

4d. brown and blue. 5d. red brown.

**Nicaragua.**—Last month we chronicled a provisional 4c. on 5c. card and expressed some doubt as to whether the card had been issued



without the provisional overprint. According to *Meekel's Weekly* it has been issued. We illustrate the card with the overprint.

Postcards.

Current type of stamp.

5c. blue.

**Northern Nigeria.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles the 5 penny value on coated paper.

Watermark Crown and CA in Multiple.

Coated paper.

5 pence purple and chestnut.

**Papua.**—The 1 shilling value of the new series is to hand. Perforated 12½.

New Series. Perforated 12½.

1 shilling orange and black.

**Paraguay.**—*Ewens' Weekly Stamp News* lists yet another Provisional.

Surcharged in black.

1c. on 1 peso slate and black.

**Peru.**—Messrs Whitfield, King & Co. send us specimens of the new series which we chronicled in September. We find, however, that the



colours then given are not, in every instance, accurate.

The 12c. would be more correctly described as Prussian blue; the 20c. as red brown, the 50c. as orange yellow; and the 1 sol. as carmine-red and slate. We illustrate all the values.

**Rhodesia.**—The British South Africa Co. has at last compelled Philatelists to recognize its territories under the above name, inasmuch as they have overprinted their existing stock "RHODESIA" and forwarded a supply to South Africa. Surcharges have also been made to provide new denominations of 5d., 7½d., 10d. and 2s. The stamps at present on sale at the

**RHODESIA.**

Post Offices will not be withdrawn, but will remain on sale until exhausted. The Company have kindly sent us specimens of these stamps and we illustrate the overprint and append full list.

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| ¼d. green.                   | 10d. on 3s. violet. |
| 1d. red.                     | 1s. ochre.          |
| 2d. brown.                   | 2s. on 5s. orange.  |
| 2½d. blue.                   | 2½s. bluish grey.   |
| 3d. lilac.                   | 3s. violet.         |
| 4d. olive green.             | 5s. orange.         |
| 5d. on 6d. red lilac.        | 7½s. black.         |
| 6d. red lilac.               | 10s. olive green.   |
| 7½d. on 2s. 6d. bluish grey. | £1 purple.          |

**Rio de Oro.**—A new series for this Spanish Colony is announced by *Champion's Bulletin*, bearing an up-to-date portrait of King Alfonso. New Type.

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1c. vermilion.  | 30c. carmine.      |
| 2c. orange.     | 40c. red brown.    |
| 5c. dark green. | 50c. lilac.        |
| 10c. vermilion. | 1p. dark brown.    |
| 15c. green.     | 4p. rose.          |
| 20c. violet.    | 10p. deep carmine. |
| 25c. blue.      |                    |

**Roumania.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* announces the discovery of the 25 bani of 1900, perforated 13½.

1900-02. No Watermark. Perforated 13½.  
25 bani blue.

**Russia.**—We have received two more values with the varnish lines, viz. the 50 and 70 kopecks.



The design remains the same as before. We illustrate the 4 kopeck value chronicled last month.

Type as before. No Watermark.

Crossed diagonal lines of varnish on face.

50k. green and purple. 70k. orange and brown.

**St. Vincent.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us new varieties received from the above Island.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

Coated paper.

2s. purple and blue on blue. 5s. green and red on yellow.

**Salvador.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* lists some new varieties of the current series.

- Current type.  
 3c. orange yellow. 5c. pale blue.  
 Shield omitted.  
 6c. pale red.  
 Shield double.  
 2c. rose.

**Siam.**—We illustrate the high value stamp chronicled in January last.



**Sierra Leone.**—A 2 shilling stamp has appeared conforming with the new colour regulations. Watermarked Crown and CA in Multiple.  
 2 shillings blue and purple on blue.

**Spanish Territories in the Gulf of Guinea.**—A series of stamps (says *Champion's Bulletin*) has been issued under this title, reading in Spanish "Territorios espanoles del Golfo de Guinea." It is the same type as the new series listed elsewhere under Rio de Oro, and is to supersede the present issue of Fernando Poo, Spanish Guinea, and Elobey, Annobon and Corisco.

- Type as new issue of Rio de Oro.
- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1c. vermilion.  | 30c. carmine.      |
| 2c. orange.     | 40c. red brown.    |
| 5c. dark green. | 50c. lilac.        |
| 10c. vermilion. | 1p. dark brown.    |
| 15c. green.     | 4p. rose.          |
| 20c. violet.    | 10p. deep carmine. |
| 25c. blue.      |                    |

**Straits Settlements.**—*Federated Malay States. The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* chronicles the 3c. value in a new colour.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and CA.  
 3c. red.

**Surinam.**—The 5c. red Provisional Stamp, chronicled last month, has been issued perforated instead of rouletted.

Provisional Issue. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 5c. red.

**Switzerland.**—Last month we chronicled the 5c. and 10c. cards with the new type of stamp.



We have now received the 5c. in its reply form. We illustrate same.

Postcard.  
 New modified design.  
 5c. x 5c. green on buff.

**Tasmania.**—*Ewens' Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the current 9 penny stamp on the Crown and A paper in several varieties of perforation. What a blessing it will be when the Commonwealth has only one issue. The Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  variety is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co.

Watermark Crown over A.  
 9d. blue (Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ).  
 9d. " ( " 11).  
 9d. " ( " 12 with 11).

**Travancore.**—We illustrate the 4 cash stamp chronicled in January.



**United States.**—Imperforate varieties of the new issue are appearing, the latest being the 3c., 4c., and 5c. values. We have also received the 1c. perforated, in yellow green instead of green. We understand that the 4c. value of the obsolete series was also issued imperforate to the number of 10,000.

New Issue. Imperforate.  
 3c. purple. 5c. blue.  
 4c. brown.

Perforated 12.  
 1c. yellow green.

Old Issue. Imperforate.  
 4c. red brown.

Mr. E. Wilson has sent us some 13c. stamps of the 1902-3 issue in quite a different shade to the ordinary, which is a very deep purple. These are much lighter in colour, with a reddish tinge.

1902-3.  
 13 cents purple.

**LIBERIA.**—A commission of three Americans has been appointed under the authority of the Government to investigate the reports that have come from Liberia recently to the effect that the Black Republic is retrogressing and returning to a primitive state. The commission will proceed to Liberia and inquire into the social and political life of the country and ultimately report on the prospects of the continuance of Liberia as an independent state. Political mismanagement and the ignorance of the inhabitants are responsible for the lapse of the country from the ranks of the progressive nations.—*Mekeel's Weekly*.

## The Stamps of Heligoland.

(Continued from page 41.)

**A Paper read at a Meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society during a Display of the Stamps of this Colony.**

BY FRANK H. OLIVER.

Having given you a short account of the circumstances attending the issue of both originals and reprints, I will now turn to the actual stamps. We commence with the issue of 1867-8, which consists of four stamps, the  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 and 6 schilling, all plain rouletted, the first-named value being in two types, the second type of which not appearing until 1868. The first type is with narrow chignon and curl, the second type with wide chignon and lock of hair. I have seen various explanations of the reason why the second printing of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  schilling was in another type, the one most generally put forward being that in the first type the medallion containing the head did not properly fit into the space intended for it; this explanation is incorrect, because if the two printings of the stamp had been in perfect register the medallion would have fitted to a nicety, as will be seen by examining the specimens I now show; therefore the real explanation still remains a mystery.

Both types of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  schilling have the frame and medallion in blue green. There are no reprints of Type I, and the reprints of Type II are all in various shades of yellow green, which I show on page 2, the most dangerous of which is the first stamp, which in artificial light appears to be of a bluish green. Of Type II only 10,000 specimens were printed, and as collectors did not then rush for new issues like they now do, we can safely reckon that the majority of these stamps have been destroyed. It is the rarest Heligoland stamp.

On page 3 we find the 1 schilling value, to distinguish which from the reprints there is an easy test. The originals have the narrow chignon and curl, and the "O" in Heligoland is narrow. The reprints have the wide chignon and lock of hair of Type II of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  schilling, and the "O" in Heligoland is rounder. As these so-called reprints were not made from the original plates, but from the plates used for the issue of November 1, 1871, I consider them to be absolute forgeries, although manufactured by the same printers, and with the connivance of the authorities.

On page 4 we find the 2 schilling value, originals of which are always with the centre in yellow green of varying shades, while the reprints are mostly in green or blue green. There are several varieties of this stamp in which slight differences appear in the numerals, one of which may be seen on this page.

On page 5, however, I show a complete sheet of this stamp in which occurs a very prominent variety. It is, reading from the left, the first stamp on the sheet, and it not only has the upper left numeral "2" of a different shape to the normal, but the "SCH" of schilling is in considerably taller lettering than in any other stamp of the fifty of which the sheet is composed. You will also notice that the border line at the upper left corner is bent. My opinion is that this particular corner block suffered damage, possibly was battered by the compositor's mallet, or some such accident, and instead of taking a new electro from the original die, metal was run on to the damaged corner, and it was recut by hand, thus accounting for the differences.

On page 6 you will find various reprints of this value, including some specimens with perforations in which condition they do not exist as originals.

On page 7 is the 6 schilling value, originals of which always have the frame in a yellowish green of varying depth, whereas reprints are generally green or blue green.

Some of the paper upon which reprints of the 2 schilling and 6 schilling are printed is practically the same as that used for the originals. Colour is the only test.

We now come to the perforated issues of 1869-73, which consists of the  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 1, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  schilling, and it is quite easy for any collector to distinguish the originals from the reprints, if he will bear in mind one fact—that originals are printed on a thick rough paper of a more or less dirty white shade, and that this paper if held up to the light, shows such a coarse "web" that it almost looks as if it was watermarked with a very narrow quadrillé. The  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  schilling values have the medallion of Type I of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  schilling; any so-called reprints (official forgeries, I call them) of these stamps with the medallion of Type II can be rejected.

On page 8 we have the  $\frac{1}{2}$  schilling in the yellow-green shades, and a reprint which is a very good imitation of the original, except that the paper is too thin and the gum too smooth and white.

On page 9 we have the  $\frac{1}{2}$  schilling in the blue-green shades and some reprints.

On page 10 we find the 1 schilling value. The spandrels of this stamp are found in blue green, also in a pale yellow green. At the foot of the page you will see three reprints which in colour are excellent reproductions of the originals, but the paper is too thin. I have seen these stamps marked for sale as being varieties on thin paper, but you can safely reject them if offered to you as such. You will see a specimen of one of the Hamburg reprints perforated  $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ . As genuine Heligolands are perforated  $13 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ , excepting the  $11\frac{1}{2}$  variety of the 1 and 5 marks, you can always reject any stamp with the Hamburg perforation.

On page 11 we have the  $\frac{1}{4}$  schilling in deep carmine-red border and apple-green centre. There is no reprint that nearly approaches this in colour.

On page 12 is the  $\frac{1}{4}$  schilling in the error of colour, i.e. with the colours reversed. Of this stamp 100,000 were printed, and 25,000 only were put into circulation, the remaining 75,000 being returned to the printers, and duly burnt. On the same page you will find specimens of the reprints and what I call the official forgeries, the wrong type of medallion being used.

On page 13 we have the  $\frac{1}{4}$  schilling with rose frame and yellow-green medallion, also a number of reprints. I would call your attention to the last reprint shown on this page, in which an attempt has been made to more closely imitate the paper of the originals; but if you will compare the two, I think you will say that they are widely different.

On page 14 you will find specimens of the  $\frac{3}{4}$  schilling. Beneath them you will see in the first four stamps of the first row of reprints, the best attempt that was made to imitate the originals of any Heligoland stamp so far as colour is concerned, the shades of these reprints being practically the same as the originals. The question of paper, however, saves the situation, that of the reprints being thin and too fine a texture.

On page 15 is the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  schilling value, the last of this series, also specimens of reprints, and my remarks as to other stamps of this series apply equally to this particular stamp.

*(To be continued.)*

## Forged Colonial Stamps.

### Arrest of Two Dealers who are charged with Conspiracy: Heavy Bail required.

On Friday, April 16th, at Bow Street Police Court, before Mr. Curtis Bennett, John Stewart Lowden, 29, stamp dealer, Villiers Street, Strand, and Henry Harmer, 39, stamp dealer, Preston Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, were charged on remand with conspiring to obtain money by fraud from persons buying from them, or from the West End Stamp Company, or Herbert Mack & Co. (Ltd.), stamps purporting to be issued for postage and revenue purposes in British North Borneo.

The defendants had previously appeared before Mr. de Rutzen on Wednesday, April 14th, when evidence of arrest was given.

Mr. Bodkin appeared on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions; Mr. H. H. Olley (for Mr. Harry Wilson) defended Lowden, and Harmer was represented by Mr. Frampton. Mr. C. V. Young watched the case on behalf of the Stamp Trade Protection Association.

MR. BODKIN: In this case the prosecution has been undertaken by the Director of Public Prosecutions because the fraud which will be disclosed here is of an extensive character and involves a very dangerous and undesirable practice which has been adopted by the defendants of forging, and forging by most closely imitating, valid postage and revenue stamps of a territory which is now part of the dominions of the King. These two defendants are being charged to-day with defrauding persons to whom they sold forged and imitated stamps on the representation that they were genuine stamps. The fraud is not put here, at any event at this stage, as a fraud on the revenue of any country, but upon individuals, in connexion with stamps which formed the revenue of part of the King's dominions. It does not appear to be an offence, so far as I can discover, to forge stamps or to produce an imitation of the stamp of any other country than Great Britain. The stamps with which I am at present dealing are stamps of the State of North Borneo, perhaps better known as British North Borneo. That was one of the countries which was originally made over to the administration of a Chartered Company, which had by its charter very ample powers, including the powers of trading in North Borneo and of generally administering all the affairs of the district. That Company was incorporated on November 1st, 1881, and it remained in that original state and having the sole responsibility for the administration of the country until 1888, when the Company's territory was made into a British Protectorate under the general control of the Colonial Office, under the name of the State of North Borneo. In the course of its administration, some years after the Company was first chartered, it became necessary to provide stamps for postal and revenue purposes for the use of the country. Accordingly the Company instructed a well-known firm in the city of London, Messrs. Blades, East & Blades, to design and prepare a series of revenue and postage stamps, ranging from  $\frac{1}{2}$  up to 10 cents. Accordingly Mr. Macdonald, an engraver who was acting for Messrs. Blades, designed and prepared the necessary dies to produce each of the series of stamps, and the stamps which were so prepared were known as the 1887 to 1890 issue, and they were printed from time to time as required up to 1894. In 1893 the Company instructed Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., to design and produce a new series of stamps of the same values, and this was done, and as from the year 1894 the new series of stamps has been those which are generally in use, although from the time of the preparation of the first issue of the 1887 issue those stamps have remained valid and effective as postage and revenue stamps right up to December 14th, 1908—so as between 1886-7 and December 14th, 1908, there have been the 1887 to 1890 issue, and from 1894 to 1908 the new issue also. Since December 14th, 1908, only the 1894 stamps have been valid and effective, because from information which came to the Company in the middle of December of last year of very extensive quantities of forgeries of the 1887 to 1890 issue, they were obliged to demonetize the whole of the early issue of 1887 to 1890 and to cancel them, so that only the 1894 issue are now available for postage and revenue purposes. The stamps have not only their value for their ordinary purposes of postage and revenue, but the business of trading in foreign stamps and the habit of collecting foreign postage stamps is very extensive, and these stamps are articles of commerce quite apart from their ordinary use. These two defendants being dealers in foreign postage stamps, it is alleged by the prosecution, have caused to be forged many thousands of these stamps for the purposes of selling them to collectors and others at remunerative rates, to form part of collections of foreign stamps. It is necessary just to say here that the North Borneo Company have never ordered or procured or authorized any reprint of any of the 1887 to 1890 issue, the dies for producing those stamps having been in the custody of the printers, Messrs. Blades, who are under a liability to account strictly to the Company for every sheet of any paper on which any impression of any one of these stamps appears, because in the process of printing there may be spoiled sheets, or sheets which for some reason or other may be imperfectly printed. You will have the clearest evidence before you to show that, except on the express order of the Company, no reprints of these stamps have ever been sold by the Company or printed by Messrs. Blades. The North Borneo Company has no knowledge, as I shall show by the evidence of Mr. Forbes, the Secretary of the Company, of these defendants in any shape or way. The Company had no arrangements with them by which the defendants should purchase stamps of the company, and so far as the Company are concerned the first they heard of the defendants was when these matters were discovered at the end of last year. But a Mr. Parker,

a gentleman who deals in stamps in London, has been in the habit of buying (for the purpose of dealing with other dealers and collectors in stamps) from the North Borneo Company, and has purchased from time to time quantities of stamps from the Company. You will hear that in the autumn of 1907 Mr. Parker held a very large stock of North Borneo stamps of all kinds and values, including some of the 1887 to 1890 issue. He seems to have made a kind of speciality in dealing with these North Borneo stamps. Amongst the stamps he held were some sheets which he had obtained from the Company of the 1887 to 1890 issue, but which were not perfect and complete stamps; they were not perforated, and I understand they were sheets which had been handed over by the printers to the Company. I claim no special knowledge upon the subject of foreign stamps, except that sometimes I have had to pay for other people's, but for all I know it may be very interesting for a stamp collector to be in possession of stamps which are not complete. At any rate this Mr. Parker was well acquainted with Harmer, whom he had known as a stamp dealer for some seven or eight years, and also with Lowden, whom he had known for four or five years as a stamp dealer and as an acquaintance of Harmer's. Leaving the position there for the moment with Parker having a large stock of these Borneo stamps in his possession, and being acquainted with the two defendants, I will now proceed to tell you how the defendants were trading, so far as we know at present, at that time. It seems from inquiry at Somerset House that in January, 1906, a company called the West End Stamp Company was registered, with the defendant Lowden as one of the signatories, and the Company had its offices at 20, Villiers Street, Strand. One finds from the file in May, 1906, its capital, which was originally £500, was increased to £5,000 and there was an agreement made between the defendants Lowden and Harmer and the company by which certain stocks of stamps were to be made over to the company and certain shares of the company made over to them. It further appears that these two defendants were the managing directors of this company, and entitled as such to a salary of £150 a year each, and they were appointed the joint managing directors. That company existed from 1906 up to, so far as we can gather, almost the present time. Now there was another company which was formed somewhat after the West End Stamp Company. That seems to have been the outcome of a business of Mr. Herbert Mack, which it would seem was carried on, at any rate so far as the postal address was concerned, at 153, Cheapside, and afterwards at 20, Villiers Street, Strand. The company, Herbert Mack & Co., was formed in May, 1908, with the registered offices at 20, Villiers Street, Strand. These two companies, with which it will be shown both the defendants were intimately connected, were in existence at Villiers Street, Strand, and Mr. Parker, in the autumn of 1907, made an arrangement with the defendants *qua* the West End Stamp Company, Ltd., by which he was to sell them the whole of his accumulated stock of North Borneo stamps, including those which he had had from the Company of the 1887 to 1890 issue. The defendants were to take these stamps at the rate of £200 worth a month, omitting August and September, which are what are called the slack months. Therefore £2,000 worth of stamps were to be taken. The agreement which carried out that arrangement was signed by both the defendants, and from the time of its commencement, probably about October, 1907, up to January or February of this year, deliveries of stamps were made month by month and were paid for by the West End Stamp Company. The West End Stamp Company is described by Lowden as the largest firm of wholesale foreign stamp dealers in England, and there can be no doubt, from the number of lady clerks employed at the offices, that it did have a very considerable business indeed, and especially a considerable business in these Borneo stamps. So far as the inquiries up to the present have gone, it will be proved that in February, 1908, forged North Borneo stamps were being dealt in by the defendants, for a Mr. Wallace, a stamp dealer, sold to the West End Stamp Company certain genuine North Borneo stamps in February, 1908. The value was not paid by the company, but the stamps seemed to have been held by the company. The dealings were with Mr. Harmer, and after some little time Mr. Wallace called one day in the summer time of last year on Harmer and asked for the stamps which he had sold him earlier in the year. Harmer said that they had plenty of North Borneo stamps, and did not want those of Mr. Wallace. Mr. Wallace seems to have asked for some compensation for having been kept out of the stamps for so long, and Harmer gave him 175 sheets of North Borneo stamps which purported to be of the 1887 to 1890 issue, and Mr. Wallace was in possession of eighteen sheets of these stamps when Chief-Inspector Stockley made some inquiry of him. The next date is April, 1908, when, in consequence of a letter signed by Harmer, of the West End Stamp Company, a Mr. Brown, a stamp collector of Salisbury, bought some 2,000 sets of North Borneo stamps from the West End Stamp Company, and he paid £8 6s. 8d. for them, either in cash or in other stamps. These stamps having been bought by Mr. Brown were sold by him, naturally as fast as he could, and amongst others he sold some to a dealer in Brussels. The dealer in Brussels noticed what Mr. Brown did not notice, that apparently these were not genuine stamps, and he returned them to Mr. Brown, who at once communicated, in October of last year, to the West End Stamp Company. The letter of Mr. Brown is dated October 17th, 1908, and is as follows—"I regret I have to return you 1,000 sets of Borneo, 1887-1890, which please credit me £4 3s. 4d. These have been returned to me from the Continent as forgeries. I have looked into them very carefully, and compared them with some undoubted unused specimens, and have come to the conclusion that they are forgeries, and very dangerous ones." The next day there came a letter, signed J. S. Lowden, from the West End Stamp Company, as follows—"We have your letter, and we are perfectly satisfied as to the genuineness of the stamps, but as you raise a doubt on the matter we will take them back and credit you with the amount. Probably you are not aware that there were several reprints of this issue." That letter Mr. Brown looked upon as quite satisfactory, but in the light of what we now know I would call your attention to the words, "we are perfectly satisfied as to the genuine-

ness of the stamps . . . probably you are not aware that there were several reprints of this issue." Mr. Brown accordingly was credited with half of the £8 6s. 8d. which he had paid for the 2,000 sets, and he retained 1,000 sets. Mr. Brown also wrote to Harmer, who at that time, it appears, had ceased to be actively connected with the West End Stamp Company at Villiers Street, and had in fact circularized a number of people in October, 1908, saying that through ill health he was retiring from the directorship of the West End Stamp Company. His condition of health, however, still permitted him to trade as a foreign stamp dealer at 11, Preston Road, Southend-on-Sea. Mr. Brown wrote to Harmer at that address contemporaneously with the letter to Lowden, and Harmer replied as follows—"Yours of the 18th to hand. The Borneos are undoubtedly right. They exist in a number of shades, and large quantities must have been printed, and therefore one finds minor differences. You had better send them back to 20, Villiers Street, if you are anxious about them." So much for the direct dealing between Mr. Brown and the West End Stamp Company. I now come to what I might call the indirect dealing. Mr. Acland, of Brighton, a stamp dealer who had known Lowden for some time, was visited by Lowden in May, 1908, and Lowden brought with him a number of the sets of these North Borneo stamps of the 1887 to 1890 issue, and Mr. Acland bought 2,180 sets for £11 12s. 6d. In September, 1908, Mr. Acland bought some 1,400 more sets, and in the early part of October about 10,000 sets, paying something like £60 for them. He sold some of these to Mr. Brown, of Salisbury. After Mr. Brown had received the complaint from Brussels he communicated with Mr. Acland, and Mr. Acland behaved in a perfectly proper way and made an allowance to Mr. Brown against these stamps. But Mr. Acland came to London and visited Lowden in reference to them. Lowden said—"I think they are all right, some might be reprints or even printers' waste. They might be all reprints for all I know. I got them from the North Borneo Company." This was an absolute falsehood. It would be seen, therefore, in February and April right up to October there were sales of North Borneo 1887 to 1890 issue. In the first week of February of this year a Mr. Burgess wrote to Herbert Mack & Co. Ltd., a company which seems to have advertised itself extensively by means of a "Stamp Review" which was issued monthly in English and German. Mr. Burgess wrote and received some stamps from Messrs. Mack & Co., and paid £3 for them and had an acknowledgment in February, 1909, for the money. The next date of any importance is February 19th, 1909, when, owing to a complaint of a burglary at 20, Villiers Street, Chief-Inspector Stockley visited Lowden and saw him at the office of Mack & Co. Lowden said that he was the proprietor of the whole of the office, and said that some £160 worth of stamps had been stolen. He also said that he had an option with the North Borneo Company and was under contract with them to purchase £200 worth of stamps a month. In December of last year the North Borneo Company got some information, and in consequence they communicated with the French police, and on December 23rd, 1908, the French police visited the premises of Mr. René Carême, of Paris, a gentleman who seems to be a somewhat skilful, although perhaps not skilful enough, engraver, but who is well able to engrave dies which will reproduce postage stamps. On the premises of Mr. Carême the police found a very large quantity of North Borneo stamps in the making. They were not quite in a finished condition. They found a number of lithographic stones bearing on them an inverted picture of stamps of various sorts of the 1887 to 1890 issue, which being the oldest is the most valuable issue to collectors for collecting purposes. They found perforating apparatus, and, what is more important, they found a large amount of correspondence from Messrs. H. Mack & Co. and H. Mack & Co., Ltd., and in that correspondence there appeared from time to time the names of Harmer and Lowden. The correspondence gave, in the most minute particulars, directions as to the colour of the stamps, the exactitude of the perforation marks, the quality, thickness and character of the paper, a description of the gum which was to be put on the back of the paper, and, in short, the most minute directions which you can conceive for the production of a most absolute imitation of the genuine 1887 to 1890 North Borneo Stamp issue. It is clear from the documents which were found that large sums of money were paid over in the name of Mack & Co. to Mr. Carême for the work he was doing, totalling up, so far as one can discover from the correspondence, to something like £150. Amongst the documents there found is an account of a number of sheets of stamps which had been delivered by Mr. Carême to Messrs. Mack from February, 1908, to December, 1908, these being just the dates within which the sale of these stamps were taking place in England. We are in possession at the present moment of accounts found in the papers of Mr. Carême showing the delivery of many thousands of sheets of completely printed imitations of the genuine stamps. Further, the French police went on from the premises of Mr. Carême to the premises of a practical printer, and there they found nine lithographic stones—each stone devoted to the particular value of the particular issue of 1887 to 1890 North Borneo stamps. These stones only require to be run backwards and forwards for an unlimited number of these forged stamps to be reproduced. There also was found a most ingenious instrument, which was a rubber stamp for printing bars on the stamps, and you will have specimens before you. I should explain that there are fifty or sixty stamps to each sheet, and as the stamps are arranged in rows, one dab of this little india-rubber stamp would make the marks of bars upon four stamps, so that you will find excellent forged marks purporting to be a cancellation of the stamps. It will be shown by evidence that they are exact imitations of the methods of cancelling the genuine stamps. There is also to be referred to a curious document, which would seem to have been drawn up for the purpose of shielding Mr. Carême as far as possible in France. Mr. Carême is under the supervision of the police, but what proceedings will be taken with regard to him I do not know. It is quite clear that there having been found in his possession this quantity of fraudulently manufactured stamps, he was in a very awkward position so far as the French authorities were concerned. There is no doubt he must have communicated with Lowden after the searching of his premises,



which took place on December 23rd. On December 31st Lowden caused to be prepared and signed by a Public Notary in London a statutory declaration for the purpose, apparently, of relieving Mr. Carême from the anxieties in which this search by the police had placed him. It is a statutory declaration, which is full of untruths from beginning to end, and it is duly signed by Lowden. The document states that the West End Stamp Company, which is the largest firm of wholesale foreign stamp dealers in England, had purchased from the British North Borneo Company the whole of their stock of stamps from Borneo of the issues from 1889 to the present time, and that the sum paid for that privilege amounted to something like £13,000. The whole of the stamps were engraved and sold by the North Borneo Company solely for stamp collectors, and were not intended and it is not possible to use them for postal purposes. That is absolutely untrue. The document went on to say that the British North Borneo Company had sold to the West End Stamp Company the right to buy and sell all re-impressions that they in their discretion may deem advisable, and that the West End Stamp Company had also purchased all printers' trials, proofs, essays and impressions, with the right to sell the same as genuine postage stamps. That the re-impression of certain of the stamps made by Mr. Carême were sold and bought from here as re-impressions, and were re-sold by the purchasers as such, and that to Lowden's knowledge they were never represented as or sold as being genuine originals. Just pausing there for one moment, there is a letter dated May 23rd, 1908, which is sent by Messrs. Mack & Co., complaining of the perforation of the sheets by Mr. Carême. It said—"We found a large number of the make are badly perforated. We also found the sheets of 8 cents and 10 cents are a little too small and possibly will have to be reprinted. The colour also is not always right, and many people would say at once they are reprints." You have to compare that with the paragraph that they were never represented or sold as genuine originals. What effect this document had upon the unsentimental minds of the French police I do not know, but it was declared and sent out to them probably for the purpose which I have mentioned. Then came some further inquiries and the arrest of the two defendants, and in their possession was found a vast number of these forged North Borneo stamps, and coming into the Villiers Street office, according to a well arranged system, by every post, were large numbers of what are called approval sheets bearing the name of H. Mack & Co. In every sheet there is a series of these North Borneo stamps, the 4 cent one being priced at 8d., the 2 cents at 4d., and the 1 cent at 3d., and there are other prices. It is quite clear that in the very extensive business of the West End Stamp Company the sheets containing these forgeries have been circulated far and wide over the country, and doubtless many of these stamps have been sold to people who believed them to be genuine stamps of the company. The inquiry has been limited at present to the North Borneo stamps, but there are references in the correspondence to other countries, which may make it necessary to somewhat enlarge the scope of the inquiry. There are references to the Transvaal, to British East Africa, as well as a large number of foreign countries, and minute directions as to those, and as to how they are to be imitated or reproduced so as to imitate the original. Mr. Bodkin concluded by explaining to the magistrate how for the convenience of the case photographs had been taken and enlarged of the genuine and forged stamp, so that differences which were not noticeable when the stamps were examined could be noted in the enlargement. Mr. Macdonald, the engraver of the original dies, had also examined the forgeries, and would be able to show that, expert as Mr. Carême was, yet he had not been able to exactly reproduce the originals.

Mr. W. ALEXANDER STEWERT, Clerk in the Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Somerset House, in answer to Mr. Bodkin, said he produced the file of the West End Stamp Co., Ltd. The company was registered on January 22nd, 1906, and amongst the first subscribers was John Stewart Lowden, of 15, Curzon Road, Weybridge, stamp dealer. The office of the company was 20, Villiers Street, Strand, and the capital was £500. It was increased in May, 1906, to £5,000. In March, 1907, £1,000 debentures were issued. He found from a list of shareholders that Lowden on May 4th, 1908, held 510 shares. Harmer, whose address was 11, Preston Road, Southend-on-Sea, held 2,998 shares. An agreement was filed on May 2nd, 1906, between the company and Lowden and Harmer. The first directors of the company were returned on May 12th, 1906, as being J. S. Lowden, Laura Ethel Lowden and H. R. Harmer. In the next return the name of Laura Ethel Lowden dropped out. There was a resolution passed on June 21st, 1906, and confirmed on July 9th of the same year, cancelling one of the original articles, and substituting another and by which Lowden and Harmer were appointed managing directors. He did not know to whom the debentures were issued, as that information was not required to be given. He also produced the file of another company, Herbert Mack & Co. Ltd., which was registered on May 20th, 1908, with a capital of £100. There had been no return made of the shareholders in that company. The offices were 20, Villiers Street, and one of the objects given in the articles was the carrying on of the business of dealers in British, foreign and colonial stamps.

In answer to Mr. Frampton, witness said that Harmer was not one of the original signatories of the West End Stamp Company, but he appeared as a director in the first list they had. It appeared from the agreement that Harmer sold his business to the company and received £2,000 in shares of the West End Stamp Company as consideration.

Would it appear on the file the date on which he resigned his connexion with the company? I have it that it was September, 1908.—We have not had a return from the company since May 4th, 1908. If he resigned his position as director we should have notice of it, but we have not had it. It should have been given by the company.

The evidence of Chief-Inspector Stockley as to the arrest of the defendants which he gave at the first sitting was read over.

In answer to Mr. Bodkin, witness said that he seized a large quantity of stamps but not much correspondence at Harmer's place, and he had not yet had time to go through it and arrange it properly.

Answering Mr. Olley, witness said he knew that Lowden had done an extensive business for some years. He did not know he had a house at Brighton on a seven years' lease.

MR. HARRINGTON GORDON FORBES said he was secretary for the British North Borneo Company, of 37, Threadneedle Street, E.C. He had been in the service of the Company for twenty-eight years and had been secretary for fifteen years. The Company was incorporated by Royal Charter on November 1st, 1881, for the purpose of acquiring sovereign and territorial rights over a portion of the land of Borneo. The Company was permitted by its Charter to trade itself, and it did so. On May 12th, 1888, the territory under the Company's jurisdiction became British territory under the name of the State of North Borneo. As the governing body who administered the territory, the Company had from time to time issued stamps for postage and revenue purposes. The first issue was in 1883. In 1887 the Company instructed Messrs. Blades, East & Blades to design a further issue, and this was done, and the values of the stamps were ½ cent, 1 cent, 2 cents, 4 cents, 8 cents, and 10 cents. Afterwards 3 cents and 5 cents were added, and later still, about 1892, 6 cents. Five cents would represent a trifle over 1d. of English money. Messrs. Blades did the necessary engraving and printing, and the printing stones were kept at the printer's. He believed the dies were kept at the Company's office. The stamps were produced in sheets and perforated, and were sent out to Borneo by the Company for the ordinary postage and revenue purposes. The sale of the stamps formed part of the revenue of the Government. In December of last year the Company gave instructions to the Governor to demonetize the stamp of the 1887 to 1890 issue. In 1893 the Company instructed Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., to prepare a new issue of stamps of a different design, and these stamps ran up from 1 cent to 10 cents and higher. This issue came into circulation on January 1st, 1894, so that up to the time when they ordered the 1887 to 1890 issue to be demonetized both issues were available. Stamps which came to the Company's offices from Borneo on ordinary letters were not sold, but were generally given to people who wanted a few specimens. From time to time quantities of stamps which had been printed were sold to stamp dealers. These were new stamps and were sold in sheets, but they were cancelled by being stamped with a rubber stamp. These stamps were not sold at their face value, or anything like it. It was a question of arrangement and of quantity. Mr. Parker was a gentleman they had supplied in this way.

Have you any definite arrangement with him, or was it merely a matter that he used to buy largely?—No; he had no option or contract, but we used to deal more constantly with him than anybody else.

Since the new series from Messrs. Waterlow & Sons came in, have you had any of the 1887 to 1890 issue reprinted?—No, certainly not.

When did you first learn that there were such persons as Lowden and Harmer?—Some time in December of last year.

Has there ever been any arrangement of any sort or kind between the Company and them as to stamps?—To the best of my knowledge, none whatever.

You have read the statutory declaration, and I will not take you through all the statements, but you have seen the statement that the West End Stamp Company have the right to sell stamps, to purchase printers' proofs, essays, and so on?—Yes.

And your previous answer covers everything?—Yes.

The North Borneo Company have never had any dealings with the West End Stamp Company?—None.

Or with Herbert Mack & Co., Ltd.?—To the best of my knowledge, no.

Or with H. Mack & Co. without the Limited?—No.

Do you know to whom Parker was disposing of the stamps?—No.

So long as you received your due quota it did not matter?—No.

Continuing, witness said that in December, 1908, certain information came to the knowledge of his Company, in consequence of which they sent instructions to the Governor of North Borneo to demonetize the issues prior to 1894. They had no knowledge of the matter before the case of Rene Carême came up. He had handed over to Chief-Inspector Stockley a set of genuine unused stamps.

Was Mr. Parker in any sense an agent of your Company?—No; absolutely independent. He was in no sense an agent.

The magistrate adjourned the further hearing of the case till May 1st.

Mr. Olley asked that the bail of Lowden might be altered so as to allow of one surety of £2,000, instead of two of £1,000.

The magistrate said he would consider the matter at the next hearing.

Bail was forthcoming for Harmer in two sureties of £500 each.

Mr. Frampton asked that all letters and stamps not essential to the case should be given up to his client. It was essential that he should continue his business, which he could not do unless his correspondence and stock was given back.

Mr. Bodkin said that Chief-Inspector Stockley would get through the correspondence as quickly as possible, and anything which had nothing to do with the case would be given back.



## CLASS IV.

Section A.—Used and unused Entires of Holland and Colonies.

## DIVISION II.

## SPECIALIZED COLLECTIONS.

## CLASS I.

Open to exhibitors who have been awarded a gold medal at any previous international exhibition of postage stamps, provided that such medal and diploma be forwarded for exhibition with exhibit.

Section A.—Specialized Collections of the Stamps of *one* European country, with the exception of Holland.

*One Prize only . . . . . Great Gold Medal.*

Section B.—Specialized Collections of the Stamps of *one* Asiatic country, with the exception of Dutch Indies.

*One Prize only . . . . . Great Gold Medal.*

Section C.—Specialized Collections of the Stamps of *one* African country.

*One Prize only . . . . . Great Gold Medal.*

Section D.—Specialized Collections of the Stamps of *one* American country, with the exception of Surinam and Curaçao.

*One Prize only . . . . . Great Gold Medal.*

Section E.—Specialized Collections of the Stamps of *one* Australian country.

*One Prize only . . . . . Great Gold Medal.*

## CLASS II.

Open to exhibitors who have had an award other than a gold medal at any previous international exhibition of postage stamps, provided that such medal and diploma be forwarded for exhibition with the exhibit.

Section A.—Specialized Collections of the Stamps of *one* European country, with the exception of Holland.

Section B.—Specialized Collections of the Stamps of *one* Asiatic country, with the exception of Dutch Indies.

Section C.—Specialized Collections of the Stamps of *one* African country.

Section D.—Specialized Collections of the Stamps of *one* American country, with the exception of Surinam and Curaçao.

Section E.—Specialized Collections of the Stamps of *one* Australian country.

## CLASS III.

Open to those who have never been awarded any prize at an international exhibition.

Section A.—Specialized Collections of the Stamps of *one* European country, with the exception of Holland.

Section B.—Specialized Collections of the Stamps of *one* Asiatic country, with the exception of Dutch Indies.

Section C.—Specialized Collections of the Stamps of *one* African country.

Section D.—Specialized Collections of the Stamps of *one* American country, with the exception of Surinam and Curaçao.

Section E.—Specialized Collections of the Stamps of *one* Australian country.

## DIVISION III.

## GENERAL COLLECTIONS.

## CLASS I.

Section A.—Stamps of three European countries, with the exception of Holland.

Section B.—Stamps of three Asiatic countries, with the exception of Dutch Indies.

Section C.—Stamps of three African countries.

Section D.—Stamps of three American countries, with the exception of Surinam and Curaçao.

Section E.—Stamps of three Australian countries.

## CLASS II.

\*Section A.—Collections of at least 15,000 Postage Stamps contained in one or more albums, with or without descriptive matter.

*First Prize . . . . . Great Gold Medal.*

Presented by the Internationalen Postwertzeichen-Händler-Verein zu Berlin.

\*Section B.—Collections of at least 10,000 stamps, contained in one or more albums, with or without descriptive matter.

\*Section C.—Collections of less than 10,000 stamps, contained in one or more albums, with or without descriptive matter.

## DIVISION IV.

## COLLECTIONS OF ENTIRES.

## CLASS I.

Section A.—Entires of from one to three European countries or European colonies, with the exception of Holland and colonies.

Section B.—Entires of any *one* of the remaining countries of the World not included under Section A, and always excepting Holland and colonies.

## DIVISION V.

## COLLECTIONS NOT INCLUDED IN ANY OF THE PRECEDING CLASSES.

## CLASS I.

Section A.—Stamps on original covers.

Section B.—Collections of Postage Stamps or Entires commencing or terminating at a fixed date, and which cannot properly be included in any of the preceding classes or divisions.

Section C.—Collections of Proofs and Essays (with the exception of Holland and colonies), Forgeries, Curiosities, etc.

## DIVISION VI.

FOR YOUNG COLLECTORS (*Age limit 18 years*).

## CLASS I.

Section A.—Collections of the Stamps of Holland and colonies, contained in albums, with, or without descriptive matter, or on loose leaves in portfolios.

Section B.—Collections of at least 5,000 stamps, contained in one or more albums, with or without descriptive matter.

## DIVISION VII.

## LITERATURE, ALBUMS AND ACCESSORIES.

## CLASS I.—LITERATURE.

Section A.—Journals with or without advertisements, but not solely advertisements.

Section B.—Catalogues issued by recognized firms of dealers.

Section C.—Philatelic Handbooks exhibited by their authors or publishers.

## CLASS II.—ALBUMS AND ACCESSORIES.

Section A.—Bound or unbound stamp albums, with or without descriptive matter.

Section B.—Philatelic accessories.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The exhibition will be held in the Bellevue Building on the Leidschekade at Amsterdam from June 3-10, 1909, both days inclusive.

2. The exhibition will comprise Postage Stamps and Entires in every possible shape and form, Albums, Literature, and further everything connected with, or likely to further the study of philately.

3. Everybody has the right to send in exhibits and to compete for the prizes, provided that they submit themselves to these regulations. But the Committee reserve themselves the right of refusing any exhibit without assigning any reason should they deem it advisable to do so in the interests of the exhibition.

4. The number of exhibits from any one person is unlimited, but the same collection may not be entered in more than one division (which, the owner may please himself). All stamps must be mounted on loose sheets or cards, with the exception of collections contained in albums and entered for divisions marked with an asterisk (\*).

5. The price of space is as follows:—

For stamps not contained in albums 5 fl. (8s. 4d.) per sq. meter.

For albums 5 fl. (8s. 4d.) per album.

For entires 2 fl. 50 c. (4s. 2d.) per sq. meter.

For Division V 3 fl. (5s. 0d.) each album or portfolio.

With regard to entries for Section VII the Committee request intending competitors to communicate with them.

6. Competitors are requested as far as possible to use leaves from 13 to 14 inches high, and 9½ to 10½ inches wide, for mounting their stamps; but leaves of other dimensions will be allowed. The leaves will be exhibited behind stout glass in shallow frames, and albums will be placed open in locked show cases: everything will be under the continual surveillance of a member of the Committee or of some properly appointed person.

7. Medals will be awarded in all classes, and the Jury will be empowered to award in each Division more than one Gold, Silver-Gilt, Silver, or Bronze medal, should they consider it advisable (except Division II Class I).

8. No competitor may receive more than one medal in any one division, nor more than three in the first three classes.

9. In default of special arrangements being made all exhibits will be insured by the Committee against risk of fire and burglary: for this insurance exhibitors will be charged 1 per 1,000, the minimum charge being fl. 2.50 (4s. 2d.). Exhibits will be covered by insurance as soon as they are actually received by the Committee, and will cease to be covered as soon as they are dispatched to their owners, or when, after the close of the exhibition, they are handed over for immediate removal.

10. The sum due to the Committee for space for exhibits and for the insurance of the latter (should it be desired to insure) must be forwarded to the Committee at the same time as the exhibit. As long as the amount due remains unpaid nothing will be exhibited, and for any exhibit unaccompanied by a remittance the Committee will assume no responsibility.

11. Intending exhibitors must carefully fill up the annexed entry form and forward it to the Secretary as soon as possible, and in any case before March 1, 1909.

12. The consent of His Excellency the Minister of Finance having been obtained, exhibits from abroad will be admitted free of duty. Under this arrangement exhibits may be sent by sea, rail, or post, but in all cases each parcel must have affixed to it two special labels, which may be obtained free of charge from the Committee. Exhibits must arrive at Amsterdam between May 23 and June 1, 1909.

They will be forwarded unopened direct from the frontier to the exhibition building, where they will be opened in the presence of a Customs official and a member of the Committee. An advice of dispatch together with a declaration of contents in duplicate must be forwarded to the Secretary. Advice of receipt in good condition will be sent immediately on arrival.

13. All exhibits sent from Holland must be forwarded, carriage paid, to the Secretary, Warmoesstraat 193, Amsterdam, between May 25 and 29. Senders will be notified of safe receipt immediately on arrival.

14. All exhibits intended for competition must be in their entirety the property of the exhibitor, but exhibits will also be received *hors concours*. Exhibits by members of the Jury will of necessity be *hors concours*.

15. Exhibits will not be admitted should there be any mention of a price, or of the words "For Sale," etc., affixed to them. Should it be desired to dispose of any exhibit, the conditions of sale should be laid before the Committee in writing, when, in the event of a sale taking place, a commission of 2½ per cent. will be levied, such amount going to the insurance fund.

16. The various objects will be prepared for exhibition by the Committee, and they will not be given up during the exhibition.

17. There will be no appeal from the decisions of the Jury nominated by the Committee to award the prizes: the Jury will have the right not to award any of the prizes, should they so think fit.

18. No stamps may be sold in the exhibition rooms and no other trading will be allowed there.

19. Any dispute or emergency not provided for in these rules will be settled by the decision of the Committee.

20. After the close of the exhibition all exhibits will be returned to their owners by the same means as they were sent, at the risk and expense of the owners: if so desired the Committee will, however, be prepared to undertake the insurance of the returned exhibits.

## The German Catalogues.

The following circular has been issued by the Dresden Philatelic Society, the most powerful body of philatelists on the Continent. If the project therein suggested is carried out—and there seems every likelihood that it will be—it will have a far-reaching effect in Germany and on other parts of the Continent where Senf's Catalogue is at present accepted as the standard.

"In consequence of a long-felt general desire among collectors and dealers, the International Philatelic Society of Dresden, in agreement with, and with the promised co-operation of Societies in Hamburg, Vienna, Munich, Augsburg and Berlin, as well as the International Society of Stamp Dealers, etc., has decided to transform the Catalogue published under the title of 'Illustrierter Briefmarken-Reform Katalog,' by the firm Paul Kohl, Ltd., of Chemnitz, into a Standard Catalogue.

"Tentatively it is proposed to include in it the entire of Germany, the German Empire, and the German Colonies.

"All Societies interested in this project are requested to bring it up for discussion at their next meetings.

"Applications for co-operation in fixing prices of stamps, as well as for the inclusion of the respective Societies' names on the title-page, are to be addressed to the International Philatelic Society, Dresden.

"The price of the Standard Catalogue has been fixed at 2M. 50Pf. It is requested that orders may be sent in as soon as possible, in order that some idea as to the extent of the

edition may be obtained. On account of orders already on hand, it is intended to go to press at the earliest possible moment.

"The undersigned will at all time be pleased to furnish any further information."

International Philatelic Society, Dresden.

*Dr. Kloss, Dresden.*

German Philatelic Union.

*A. E. Glasewald, Gössnitz.*

Austrian Stamp Dealers' Society.

*Rudolf Friedl, Vienna.*

Paul Kohl, Chemnitz.

## Encased Postage Stamps.

One of the most interesting series of "Necessity Money" ever issued.

The discovery recently of a new variety of the curious encased postage stamp money, which for a limited time circulated freely in New York City in particular, and in several other sections of the United States during 1862, brings the number of varieties of these pieces of currency known to be in existence up to about 180. The latest addition to this interesting series is of the denomination of ten cents, and was issued by John W. Norris of Chicago. Hitherto but the one-cent stamp had been credited to this source, and at the Green sale, held some time ago in Chicago, a local collector thought so well of

this insignificant substitute for a ten-cent piece that he paid over \$30 for its possession.

New York City was the birthplace of this peculiar sort of money, which was formed by placing regular United States postage stamps in flat, circular brass cases, with the faces protected by a thin sheet of mica. The encased stamps consisted of the denominations of 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24, 30, and 90 cents, and this method of protecting the stamps so that they could withstand the wear of circulation was the invention of John Gault, who did business at Park Place, in New York City. He manufactured many varieties to be used by business houses in lieu of small change, and the badly mutilated and worn postage stamps that answered the purpose of practical money for a while at the beginning of the war. Many of the encased stamps bore the name of the issuing firm on the back, and not only served the purpose of a fractional currency, but advertised the firm of issue in a thoroughly and yet inexpensive fashion.

The patent dated from July and August, 1862, and the stamps used in the metallic cases were the regular postage stamps of the period—the one-cent blue, and the three-cent orange, showing the portrait of Franklin; the five-cent brown, bearing Jefferson's portrait, and the ten-cent green, twelve-cent black, twenty-four cent violet, and ninety-cent blue, all with the portrait of Washington.

Collectors of both stamps and coins regard this series of necessity currency as being one of the most interesting of the numerous issues of United States, which has been especially conspicuous for its various freakish circulating mediums, and some of the premiums now paid for these homely substitutes for real money actually exceed those commanded by any of the far more pretentious and handsome coins struck at the United States mints during and since the war.

Some firms issued the encased stamp pieces of nearly every one of the denominations mentioned above, while others are credited with but a single one. Often the latter specimens are the rarest and command the highest premiums, as not infrequently they were but little more than samples and were issued in quite limited number. In nearly every instance it is found that the denominations of twelve, twenty-four, thirty, and ninety cents are the rarest, and in the case of the highest denominations it is thought their rarity is due to the fact that some of the firms ordered but a single specimen each of the denominations above ten cents, and before deciding upon their issue the law was passed forbidding the use of anything of the semblance of money by private persons.

The medicine house of Ayer issued the greatest variety of the encased stamp, there being no less than fourteen varieties, of the denominations of one, three, five, ten and twelve, twenty-four and thirty cents, which bore on the back the inscription "Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

One of the rarest of this series is that of the denomination of thirty cents, of which only one specimen is known, this bringing \$25.25 at the Green sale in Chicago in 1907.

Next to this, and also supposed to be unique,

is the twenty-four cent stamp, with the same inscription, which brought \$25.—*Mehl's Numismatic Monthly*.

## Northern Philatelists.

### Interesting Exhibition of Stamps in Newcastle.

As an old philatelist himself, the Lord Mayor of Newcastle (Alderman J. J. Forster) was in his element when he officiated at the opening of the North of England Philatelic Society's exhibition of postage stamps at the Academy of Arts, Blackett Street. This was the society's first exhibition, and the promoters can be congratulated on the magnificent collections which they—in many cases at infinite pains—got together. Stamps of all currencies and ages from almost every corner of the globe were on exhibition. Well-known philatelists were represented by rare and costly specimens. It is stated that the exhibits represented a total value of something like £10,000. Among the most notable collections were those of Mr. G. B. Bainbridge, president of the society ("Triangular Capes"), Mr. O. K. Trechmann, who was represented by a fine lot of Ceylon varieties; and Mr. M. H. Horsley, who had an extensive and valuable Canadian collection.

The opening ceremony took place in the presence of a large gathering of philatelic enthusiasts, the chair being occupied by Mr. G. B. Bainbridge. The President introduced the Lord Mayor to the company, and, in a few happy sentences, mentioned the fact that he was associated with his lordship in the hobby of stamp-collecting in his boyhood days.

The Lord Mayor heartily congratulated the society upon its beautiful exhibition. He did not know why one did commence to collect stamps—he could not tell what set him going. But he remembered that he commenced in real earnest himself twenty years ago—it was the day after the Battle of Solferino.

To every young man and woman he commended the hobby of stamp-collecting. It was an interesting and absorbing pursuit, and kept one out of mischief, in fact. He himself had not very much time to get into mischief—the City Council took good care of that. But in his few lazy moments he liked to turn over and look through the pages of his stamp album.

His lordship urged upon young collectors not to look simply at the face of the stamp. He remembered that was what they used to do at school before he took seriously to the hobby in after years. They never looked at the back of the stamp, never thought of the perforations or of the tint of the paper, but merely took the stamp at its face, and stuck it as hard as they could in their albums.

To the Lord Mayor for opening the exhibition, and to Mr. Leicester Paine (Stoke-on-Trent), who adjudicated upon the various exhibits, hearty votes of thanks were passed.

Mr. Paine said he had been very much surprised to find such a fine collection of British,

British Colonial, and foreign specimens, and remarked upon the "superb and great varieties" which he had found in many of the classes. It had been difficult in more than one instance to award the medal. Philately in Newcastle, he remarked, had been taken up in no ordinary way.

#### AWARDS.

Class 1.—Great Britain (open).—J. S. Higgins, jun., Manchester, silver medal.

Class 2.—Best Exhibit any Country (confined to the society).—G. B. Bainbridge, Newcastle, and O. K. Trechmann, West Hartlepool, silver medals.

Class 3.—Best Colony in Asia or Africa (open).—T. D. Hume, Newcastle, bronze medal.

Class 4.—Best Colony in Australasia (open).—Dr. T. S. P. Parkinson, Benton, and W. Waite Sanderson, bronze medals.

Class 5.—United States of America (open).—H. Wade, Leeds, bronze medal.

Class 6.—Any European Country excluding Great Britain (open).—John H. Taylor, bronze medal.

Class 7.—Any Colony in West Indies (open).—W. Waite Sanderson, bronze medal.

Class 8.—Any British North American Colony (open).—R. W. Wilkinson, Gateshead, and W. J. Cochrane, Sunderland, bronze medals.

Class 9.—Any Country, Rest of the World (open).—E. Heginbottom, Rochdale, bronze medal.

Class 10.—King's Heads, any Five Colonies (open).—Charles L. Bagnall, bronze medal.

Class 11.—25 Rare Stamps (confined to society).—W. J. Cochrane, Sunderland, bronze medal.

Class 12.—Collection in Album (the property of any collector in Northumberland and Durham under 16 years of age).—R. P. Wanless, bronze medal; T. Wanless, stamp album, and D. A. Oubridge, thousand varieties.

## COLOUR CHART.

Hardly a gardener or florist exists who has not at times longed for a COLOUR CHART—that is to say, for a standard of reference whereby he could himself name, or recognize, or convey to a friend at a distance, the *exact* shade of colour of a flower he desired to procure or had seen advertised, or wished to commend to a friend. Take, for example, the word "crimson," what a multitude of colours and shades it may be made to include! Some very beautiful; some, horrible concoctions of red and blue crudely combined.

The Council of the Society have long felt the need of such a Colour Chart, but the expense of producing it has hitherto deterred them from issuing it.

Not long since an admirable chart, containing more than 1,450 shades of colour between white and black, was published at the instance of the French Chrysanthemum Society, the price being £1 1s. net, and by it it is now possible to *exactly* recognize or describe to a friend or purchaser at a distance the precise colour of any possible flower. You may have met with an Azalea, for instance, which greatly strikes your fancy; you take out your chart and match its shade, and describe it to your friend or your nurseryman as, "Colour: Apricot, p. 53, shade 3," and he turns to his chart and sees *exactly* what it is you want to describe. Or you want to make some one understand the exact shade of a rose in the way of "Andersoni," and you need only say, "Rosy pink, p. 118, shade 4," and your correspondent turns to his chart and sees in a moment exactly what it is you want to describe. Or a nurseryman, having raised a new variety, can by simply quoting "Colour Chart, p. —, shade —," *exactly* represent to his customers the colour-beauty of his new introduction.

The Council recognizing both the excellence and the usefulness of this chart, the idea at once occurred, could it not be adopted as an International Standard, so that all lovers of flowers all over the world could accurately and *exactly* describe to one another (no matter how far away or speaking what language) the colour and shade of any particular flower they refer to? There seemed no other difficulty than the somewhat prohibitive cost of £1 1s. net. But difficulties only exist to be overcome, and by undertaking to be responsible for a very large number, the Society is now in a position to offer this Chart to its Fellows at the reduced cost of 14s. 6d., for which price it can be obtained at the Society's Offices, Vincent Square, or it can be sent free by post for 15s.; but in all cases a cheque or postal order must be sent beforehand.

This Chart will, of course, be found vastly useful for many other purposes; for example, a lady wishing to match a certain shade has only to refer her dressmaker to such and such a colour on p.—, shade—, and it can be infallibly matched. An artist wishing to describe the colour of the sky on a certain sundown, can do so *exactly* by reference to the chart. And in many other like ways it must prove generally useful, containing as it does every possible shade of colour between black and white.

The Council hope that Fellows will avail themselves freely of this offer, as unless a very large number of copies are purchased a great loss will accrue to the Society.

## Correspondence.

FLORAVILLE, MALMESBURY ROAD,  
S. WOODFORD, N.E.

January 30, 1909.

To the Editor of THE PHILATELIC ADVISER.

DEAR SIR,—The writer of "Topicalities" in the current issue of THE PHILATELIC ADVISER asks: "Shall we ever agree on the colour names?" It may interest him and your readers to know that something has been done, by others equally bewildered over colour descriptions, to systematize if not actually name the various shades. The Royal Horticultural Society has just intimated to its Fellows that it can now supply a Colour Chart containing more than 1,450 shades between white and black. By means of this standard of reference it is possible to name, recognize, and convey to others at a distance, the exact shade of colour of any flower, etc., provided of course that the person at a distance also has a copy of the Chart. Possibly it may be of service to philatelists, but the price (15s., post free) is somewhat prohibitive.

Yours faithfully,

G. W. LONSDALE BARRACLOUGH.  
P.S.—I enclose copy of the Notice to Fellows.

## Reviews.

FALKLAND ISLANDS. BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

We have received from the Publishers a little work on the stamps of the Falkland Islands by Bertram W. H. Poole. It consists of 44 demy 8vo pages and cover, and is well illustrated by photo blocks of the stamps. A large amount of information is given regarding the "secret" marks, or dots, which are to be found on these stamps. In our humble opinion these dots were not purposely added to the plates like the distinguishing marks on the plates of the issues of the United States of 1873-9, but are accidental.

However, no matter what the cause of their presence may be, Mr. Poole has undoubtedly taken a considerable amount of time and trouble in endeavouring to elucidate them, and the result of his labours may be had for the small sum of 6d.

*Falkland Islands.* By Bertram W. H. Poole. D. Field, 4 and 5, The Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street, London, W.



THE  
**Philatelic Adviser**  
AND  
**Stamp Market Journal.**

Edited by FRANK H. OLIVER.

New Series.  
No. 5. Vol. II.

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### EDITORIAL NOTES.

#### Philately in Summer Time.

The summer season is now upon us, and as the sun mounts higher and its rays become hotter, a considerable number of philatelists lose interest in their hobby, or at least take but a tithe of the interest in it that they have done during the winter months. Other hobbies and occupations loom largely before them, and the Stamp Album is rarely brought out. We know that there are many who think that this is really a blessing in disguise, and that the relaxation from philatelic study during the summer months gives the collector new zest to start again in September or October, or whenever cold or wet weather leads him to think of indoor instead of outdoor attractions. This may be the case with what we will call the "Butterfly Collector," one who flits from one newly-opened philatelic flower to another, such as Caymans, Papuas, or others equally beautiful, alluring, and sometimes dangerous.

For serious collectors, especially those unlucky ones who are dwellers in towns or large cities, and who live in a more or less perpetually gloomy atmosphere, the summer time is the very time during which they should carefully go through their collections, turning out those specimens which are soiled or damaged and objectionable to the critical eye. Many a specimen which on a winter's

day or in artificial light appears to be a desirable one, presents quite a different appearance when viewed in a good light on a bright day.

In the Great Hall on the ground floor of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington may be seen some very instructive cases of birds and animals, showing the difference in colour of fur or feathers they wear in winter or summer, nature providing that their outer covering should harmonize either with snow and ice, or with rocks and vegetation, according to the seasons. With stamps it is quite another matter. In gloomy winter the torn and dirty specimen more or less harmonizes with its surroundings, but its glaring deficiencies are so strongly marked in the bright summer light that its owner wonders how on earth he could ever have admitted it to his collection.

There is also the question of shades.

It is well known that many colours and shades seen by night or in a bad light appear to be quite different when viewed by daytime, and in these times when catalogues give so many varieties of shade, it is impossible to accurately distinguish between them except in a good light, and only during the summer months have many collectors any daylight to spare for stamps, except those wicked ones who will do stamps on Sundays.

Our advice is then for the collector on some fine, bright day to get his album out

and do a little spring or summer cleaning, and if he finds that some specimens must be replaced, he will also have the satisfaction of seeing that the fine specimens look even better than they did when he viewed them under gloomy skies.

We much regret to announce **Death of Mr. C. S. F. Crofton** that Mr. C. S. F. Crofton died suddenly of cholera last month, the sad event taking place at Ahmednagar, Decan, India. He was only thirty-six years of age.

He was the son of the late Major Crofton, R.A., and was in the Indian Civil Service. At the time of his death he was the Magistrate and Collector of Ahmednagar, and by his abilities was marked out for promotion.

Until quite recently he was editing *The Philatelic Journal of India*, having only just resigned that position to Mr. Wetherell, who has lately returned to India. During the time of his editorship he wrote some pithy articles, some of which were much discussed in the London Philatelic Press. On several occasions we have given extracts from them, and our readers will find a portion of his latest article reprinted in this number.

He was, with Messrs. C. Stewart Wilson and L. L. R. Hausburg, joint author of the handbook on the stamps of India, published a short time ago by the Philatelic Society of India, which Society will be much the poorer by the loss which it has sustained owing to his lamented demise.

## New Issues and Discoveries.

We gladly welcome from our readers early copies of any new issues, varieties, etc., that they may receive or discover. Any sent to us will be fully described and their source acknowledged in the following columns. They should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, and marked "New Issues" on the envelope. Not only adhesive stamps, but envelopes, postcards, etc., may be sent. The cost of postage will be remitted when specimens are returned, or we will purchase if so desired. We are also glad to receive new issues and provisionals in quantity from correspondents abroad, and will pay a commission on same, large or small, according to the scarcity or otherwise, or whether the correspondent requires cash or the amount to be placed to the credit of this account.

**Abyssinia.**—We illustrate the three types of the new series chronicled in our March issue.



**Argentine Republic.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* announces the discovery of the  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. provisional of 1890-9 with the red surcharge doubly printed.

Red Surcharge Double.

$\frac{1}{4}$ c. on 12 c. blue.

**Austria.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* states that the Postal Authorities are discarding the use of the thick coated paper, at least for Newspaper and Unpaid Letter Stamps, and are substituting for it a thin uncoated paper, on which the following have already appeared:—

Newspaper Stamps.

2, 10 and 20 heller.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

4, 6, 10, 20 and 100 heller.

**Bhopal.**—The *Bazaar* chronicles new Official Stamps for this State, as follows:—

New Design. Overprinted "SERVICE."

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., yellow green.

2a., blue.

1a., carmine.

**Bolivia.**—According to the *Madrid Filatelico* there is to be a commemorative issue to help to celebrate the Centenary of the War of Independence. It will consist of seven values, the 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos and 1 boliviano, and each value will bear a different portrait of various leaders of the struggle against Spain.

**British Somaliland.**—1 anna stamps, printed entirely in red, have been supplied; also  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna stamps in singly fugitive ink, and 2 anna stamps for the first time on surfaced paper.—*Colonial Office Journal*.

**Charkari.**—We omitted to illustrate the new series chronicled in April. We now do so with apologies for then saying we did, although we didn't.



**Cayman Islands.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles on the authority of Mr. Hermann Focke the current 1s. on coated multiple paper.

Watermark Crown and C.A. in Multiple.  
Coated paper.  
1s., black on green.

**Chili.**—Mr. Herman Focke informs us that this country will issue a new set of stamps within the next two months, consisting of the following values: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30 and 50 c. and 1 peso. Apparently the 12 c. and 1 peso of the current type have not yet been issued, and in view of the above information it seems doubtful whether they will ever be issued.

**Congo.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles three stamps overprinted "TAXES" within a plain frame, for use as Unpaid Letter Stamps. They do not say whether they also bear the "CONGO BELGE" overprint.

Overprinted "TAXES" in plain frame.  
5c., black and green. 15c., black and ochre.  
10c., black and carmine.

According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, the existing stock of stamps in the Congo have been overprinted "CONGO BELGE" by hand, the hand-stamp originally used in Brussels being sent out for that purpose.

**Costa Rica.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* list the 5 c. of the current issue Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ , and in doing so apparently consider that this is the only value with this variety of perforation. In the first consignment of this issue that we received, the 2, 10 and 50 c. and the 1 and 2 colon were all with this perforation.

Current type. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ .  
5c., orange and blue and black.

**Crete.**—We illustrate the latest type of overprint as described in our last issue.

## ΕΛΛΑΣ

We have received the 10 c. Postcard chronicled in December last, and find there are two varieties of same. The first bears two horizontal lines of inscription, the upper line being curved, and four lines of italic inscription at the left side reading upwards, all being in Greek. The second, of which we are told only fifty copies have been issued, have six lines of horizontal inscription, three being in Greek and three in French, and no lines of inscription at the left side.

Postcards.

Overprinted "ΕΛΛΑΣ."  
10 l., lake on buff.  
10 l., " " (inscription at side).

**Dominica** has recently agreed to adopt the new colour scheme.—*Colonial Office Journal*.

**Dominican Republic.**—*Der Philatelist* chronicles an additional value for the current series of Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Watermarked Crosses and Circles.

6 centimes brown.

**Dutch Indies.**—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* lists new stamps as follows:—

Current type, etc.

4c., dark ultramarine.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Current type with "CENT."

5c., rose and black. 50c., rose and black.  
40c., " " 75c., " "

We have received the  $7\frac{1}{2}$  c. reply card of 1887-1901 (No. 508 in the Catalogue) with overprint of "5" in black.

Postcard.

5c. x 5c. on  $7\frac{1}{2}$  c. x  $7\frac{1}{2}$  c. carmine on pink (buff inside).

**Fiji.**—The new 1s. stamp noted in July last has now been issued, and we have received same from Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co.

Watermark Multiple Crown and C.A.

Coated paper.

1s., green and rose.

**Gibraltar** has recently agreed to adopt the new colour scheme, and 6d., 2s., and 4s., stamps in accordance with same, have been shipped.—*Colonial Office Journal*.

**Gold Coast.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a new threepenny value in purple on yellow, but does not state on what paper, and the *Colonial Office Journal* states that the new twopenny value has been dispatched as provided for in the new colour scheme.

**Greece.**—A correspondent kindly favours us with a copy of *Le Monde Hellénique*, which contains a notice to the effect that the Minister of Finance has appointed a Committee consisting of the Postmaster-General, the Director of Antiquities, the Director of Fine Arts, and other eminent men, to decide upon a design for a new series of Postage Stamps.

**Guatemala.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* lists new provisionals of 2c. and 6c. from this Republic, the 50c. and 75c. values being used for the purpose.

Provisionals overprinted on current issue.

6c. on 50c., red brown and blue.  
2c. on 75c., grey lilac and black.

**Holland.**—The current  $2\frac{1}{2}$  c. card is to hand, but with face divided for correspondence.

Postcard.

Face divided for correspondence.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  c., green on greenish.

**Italy.**—*For use in Crete.*—The current 25c. and 30c. stamps have been overprinted for use here.

Overprinted "LA CANEA" on current issue.  
25c., blue. 30c., violet.

**Jamaica** has recently agreed to adopt the new colour scheme.—*Colonial Office Journal*.

**Jhind.**—We have received the current 2½ anna stamp of British India overprinted for use in this State.

Overprinted on British India Stamp.  
2½ annas, ultramarine.

**Liberia.**—Mr. H. L. Hayman has sent us specimens of a new issue for this Negro Republic, which form a most striking series. The same set in different colours does duty for a "Service" issue with the addition of the usual "O S" overprint. We illustrate all the values, and give a detailed official description of same.



Printed from engraved plate. Perforated 14, except the 10c. value, which is rouletted. Centre in second colour.

**Ordinary Series.**  
1c., green and black.  
2c., lake and black.  
5c., ultramarine and black.  
10c., deep purple and black.  
15c., slate blue and black.  
20c., rose and deep green.  
25c., brown and black.  
30c., deep red brown.  
50c., deep green and black.  
75c., marone and black.

**Official Series.**  
1c., emerald and black.  
2c., carmine and black.  
5c., blue and black.  
10c., black and ultramarine.  
15c., purple and black.  
20c., ochre and deep green.  
25c., ultramarine and green.  
30c., slate blue.  
50c., brown and green.  
75c., violet and black.

The following is the official description.—A new issue of the ten lower values, 1 to 75 cents, of Liberian Postage Stamps has just been made. Strikingly original as was the last issue in 1906, this issue, which may be called the "landscape series," certainly

surpasses it. All the stamps have been designed, engraved, and printed from steel plates by that well-known firm of stamp engravers, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., Ltd.

The 1 cent gives a view in a coffee plantation in Liberia, with hills in the distance, the frame being simple arabesque in style with numerals in the upper corners, and a few coffee beans at each side.

The 2 cents, with a small portrait of President Barclay, from a very life-like photograph by Messrs. Fradelle & Young, has rather a more ornate style of frame, with numeral in left-hand bottom corner.

The 5 cents is perhaps one of the most remarkable "seascape" stamps ever seen. The Liberian gunboat *Lark* is seen lying with steam up ready to protect the shores of the Republic, the effect of the Postal Union blue sea and sky being very pretty. A rope frame with the usual knots, with numerals in lifebuoys in the bottom corners, completes a very unique stamp.

The 10 cents is triangular in form, with allegorical figure representing Commerce, with anchor, etc.

The 15 cents shows a native woman making cotton thread, sitting under the branches of a huge tree, with her bowl of carded cotton; holding the spool high in her left hand, she twists it rapidly, and the thread is drawn off by the right. Numerals are in both bottom corners and palms overshadow the vignette in a graceful manner.

The 20 cents is one of the "plants series," showing the Malagueta pepper plant, a native of Liberia, with its leaves and flowers. The frame, with numerals in left bottom corner, is a suggestion of Borassus palm leaves, blending very prettily with the pepper plant.

The 25 cents gives the idea of a calendar or show-card, but instead of the almanac, a pretty native view of palms, and hills in the background, is shown.

In the 30 cents, one colour stamp, we have a larger and a very striking portrait of the President. Such an effect as is shown in this stamp is only possible in plate work; surface printed stamps can never show the like.

The 50 cents stamp has been pronounced the most beautiful of the series. The four natives in their "dug-out" canoe, three rowing, one steering, on the broad river, with the jungle foliage in the background, show a typical native scene. The frame with the "travellers' tree," a wonderful kind of palm tree of the country, on either side, gives an appropriate surrounding.

The 75 cents is, we suppose, one of the most singular and extraordinary and at the same time appropriate stamps ever designed. The last of the series of views is, most suitably, an album of views! No similar stamp has, to our knowledge, ever been printed. It shows the book, as accurately as circumstances will allow, and on the cover is a label with a pretty view of a native village. The illusion is complete and we can only commend the designers of this elegantly devised novelty for their ingenuity.

We think all philatelists will congratulate Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. upon their latest production, and express the hope that they may

have the opportunity of exercising their talent upon some of the other issues of the world, where artistic merit is conspicuous by its non-existence.

The "On Service" stamps are printed from the same plates, but in different shades and colours from the ordinary stamps, the letters "O.S." being in writing style, as before, the position in the stamp being varied according to the design.

All stamps are perforated 14, by the Comb Machine, with the exception of the 10 cents stamp, which is rouletted.

**Martinique.**—We illustrate the two types of the higher values, previously chronicled and described in January.



**Mexico.**—Our publishers have found in their stock a specimen of the 2 reales of 1861, black on pink, printed both sides. The stamp is used, with a very light postmark, and bears the Gothic overprint of "Mexico."

1861. Printed both sides.  
2 reales, black on pink.

The New England Stamp Co. have received a 1 cent value of the current Unpaid Letter Stamp series.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.  
Current type.  
1 centavo, blue.

**Natal.**—Mr. Jacques has shown us two more values with "POSTAGE" only inscription, and *Ewen's Weekly* lists others.

Inscribed "POSTAGE" only.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and CA.  
6d., purple. 1s., black on green.  
2½s., carmine and black on blue. 10s., carmine and green on green.

**New Zealand.**—We extract the following from the *Australian Philatelist*: "Mr. Phipson has informed us that all the stock of the 1½d. stamps has been sold out, and no more are to be printed." The Perf. 14 variety of this stamp will probably be scarce.

We have received the 2½d. value with a clean cut perforation 14½ all round.

Clean cut perforation, 14½.  
2½ pence, deep blue.

**Nicaragua.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles some new provisionals from this Central American Republic. We have rather lost touch with these lately, but a full and up-to-date list, written by a specialist in these stamps, will be found in the forthcoming edition of the Catalogue.

**Norway.**—It is reported that the current 2 krona stamp has been re-engraved. We will describe same when we receive a specimen.

**Orange River Colony.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the 1 shilling value has been issued on multiple paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and CA.  
1s., bistre and scarlet.

**Paraguay.**—We have received the 60c. and 1 peso value with the "1908" overprint.

Overprinted "1908."  
60c., crimson. 1p., blue.

**Porto Rico.**—Amongst their stock of the Provisionals of 1898 our publishers have found several varieties of the overprint, as follows—

Overprint or surcharge, double.  
2m. de peso, yellow green.  
2c. on 2m., red in violet.  
5c. on 1m., blue.

"IMPUESTO" of surcharge missing.

2c. on 2m., red.

"DE" of surcharge missing.

2c. on 2m., red.

Surcharged "IMPUESTO" only.

2c. on 2m., red.

Surcharged "5 ctvos" (IMPUESTO DE GUERRA missing).

5c. on 1m., violet.

The surcharge is hand-stamped in rows of five, and the second surcharge from the left has the "A" of "GUERRA" larger than in the remaining four. This variety was found to apply only to the 5c. green, and the 2c. on 2m. red.

**Rhodesia.**—We illustrate the two varieties of the overprints used for the new values in the latest series. Some values may be found with

— — — —  
RHODESIA.  
RHODESIA.  
TWO SHILLINGS, 5d

the stop after "RHODESIA" missing. The following are known at present.

No stop after "RHODESIA."  
4d., olive green. 5s., orange.  
1s., ochre. 10s., dull green.  
2½s., bluish grey.

**Roumania.**—The 1 and 3 bani of the current issue, though similar to the remaining values of the series, have the head larger. *L'Echo de Timbrologie* states that the 5 bani value has been reissued in this type.

Type of 1 and 3 bani values. Head larger.  
5 bani, green.

**Russia.**—The *London Philatelist* chronicles the 10 kop. in the new type, and the 14, 15 and 25 kop. of the old type, all with the crossed varnish lines.

New type with varnish lines.  
10 kop., blue.

Old type with varnish lines.

14 kop., blue and rose. 25 kop., lilac and green.  
15 kop., blue and violet.

**St. Helena** has recently agreed to adopt the new colour scheme.—*Colonial Office Journal*.

**St. Kitts.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 2 penny value in a new variety.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA. Coated paper.

2 pence, brown and lilac.

**St. Vincent.**—Mr. O. Marsh has received the 1 penny value in the re-drawn type.



Current type re-drawn.

Watermark Multiple Crown and CA.

1d., carmine.

**Siam.**—The *Postage Stamp* chronicles two of the 1908 Provisionals with surcharge inverted. Surcharge inverted.

2a. on 24a., purple and blue. 9a. on 10a., ultramarine.

Mr. Hadlow has made an important discovery regarding the 1 att. value of the 1900 side-face issue, there being without doubt two dies for this particular value. He has loaned us enlarged photo-blocks of the two types, by which our



DIE I.



DIE II.

readers will at a glance be able to detect a number of differences, especially in the lettering of the English inscription, the shading on the head, etc. The most noticeable of all is the different shape of the Siamese numeral of value, that in Die I. being very much broader. Such a discovery as this shows that finality in Philately is not yet in sight, and that the most ordinary issues may be rich mines only waiting to be worked.

**Sierra Leone.**—*Gibbon's Weekly* chronicle some novelties from this colony, which we list.

Watermark Crown and C.A. in Multiple.

Coated paper.

6d., dull and bright purple.

1s., black on green.

2s., purple and bright blue on blue.

5s., green and red on yellow.

**Southern Nigeria** has recently agreed to adopt the new colour scheme.—*Colonial Office Journal*.

**Straits Settlements.**—The *Colonial Office Journal* states that a supply of 5c. stamps in orange and 25c. in purple has been dispatched, also a \$5 in red and green on green paper.

**Federated Malay States.**—A 10c. Registration Envelope is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, which has apparently been issued for some time.

Registration Envelope.

10c., blue.

**Surinam.**—We illustrate the provisional 5 cent value in its perforated condition, as listed last month.



We have received the current Postcards in both ordinary and reply form, with face divided for correspondence.

Postcards.

Face divided for correspondence.

5c., red on salmon.

5c. x 5c., red on salmon.

**Swaziland.**—Our agent in Johannesburg, Miss G. Killick, informs us that current stamps of the Transvaal overprinted "SWAZIELAND" were expected to arrive on April 1, but had not been received at the time of writing (April 22).

**Tasmania.**—We have chronicled the 9 penny value on Crown and A paper in various perforations, and, according to the *Australian Philatelist*, there are still more dreadful combination varieties. We quote from this journal: "The 9d. also come along in both perms., and we have likewise seen the latter value in a variety of compound perms. (on three machines) of 11, 12, and 12½, as well as some stamps with a badly perforated line pasted over and the stamp re-perforated. These are known as mixed perms. It would appear that these stamps had been perforated in the 11 machine in Melbourne, and that subsequently it was discovered that some lines were missed, mostly

marginal lines, and the defect was remedied on the 12½ machine. On arrival in Hobart it would appear that some rows were still overlooked, and the use of the 12 machine in that office was brought into requisition. A few of our friends in Hobart are very keen collectors, and apparently there is not much that misses them. We shall, however, be very pleased when all these 'various varieties' become a thing of the past."

The same journal states that they have received the 9 penny value in ultramarine, perforated 12½. They also state that all values of the current set which have appeared on Crown and A paper are known perforated both 11 and 12½.

Watermark Crown over A. Perforated 12½.  
9 pence, ultramarine.

**Travancore.**—*Der Philatelist* announces the issue of some new Postcards for this State.

Postcard.  
4 cash, rose on buff.  
Official Postcard.  
(No value) vermilion on blue.

**Trinidad.**—The *Colonial Office Journal* states that the colours of the 5s. and £1 stamps will not be altered to conform with the new colour scheme, although the remaining values will.

**Turkey.**—We have at various times chronicled the current issue in various varieties of perforation. *Gibbons' Weekly* lists several, amongst which are two not yet noted by us but which we now list.

Current Issue. Perforated 13½.  
2½ pre., purple. 5 pre., brown.

**United States.**—A special stamp is to be issued to commemorate the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition, the central design being a seal standing on a piece of ice. We understand that one denomination only will be issued, viz., a 2 cent value, which seems almost too good to be true.

**Victoria.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicle, the 2½ penny value perforated 11.

Watermark Crown over A. Perforated 11.  
2½ pence, deep blue.

## The Stamps of Heligoland.

(Continued from page 49.)

A Paper read at a Meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society during a Display of the Stamps of this Colony.

BY FRANK H. OLIVER.

In 1874 the German Empire adopted a new currency, that of pfennigs and marks, and as Heligoland had its dealings principally with the neighbouring continent, its authorities found it convenient to follow suit, and a new issue was therefore prepared, which gave the denominations not only in the new currency, but also in its British equivalents, or as near to it as possible, although how 10 pfennig could be the same as 1½d. I fail to see. This issue consists of the 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 pfennig values, of which only the 1 and 2 pfennig have been reprinted. As the paper on which this issue was printed is of a much finer texture than the last, it is more difficult to distinguish the reprints, especially as the colour varies from white to toned. The best test is the colour of the inks used. In the case of the 1 pfennig the frame is in carmine-lake of varying degrees of intensity, while the medallion is in a deep dull green. In the case of the 2 pfennig the colours are the same, except that the order is reversed. I show typical reprints of each value, for comparison.

On page 21 is the 5 pfennig value which calls for no comment.

On pages 22 to 24 you will see the four varieties of colour of the 10 pfennig value, that on page 24 being an excessively rare stamp in a used condition.

Pages 25 and 26 show two very marked shades of the 25 pfennig, and page 27 completes the series with the 50 pfennig value.

On June 1, 1876, were issued two new values, the 3 pfennig and 20 pfennig. Instead of bearing the Queen's head, these stamps have as the central design a shield, being the arms of the island. Red, white and green as formerly adopted were not sufficient for the authorities, so the shield has a double outline in black, which is filled in with yellow, or orange, or buff.

On page 28 will be seen the first printings of the 3 pfennig, which are in deep green for the frame, black, yellow, deep green and red for the shield.

On page 29 are shown later printings with the frame in green to yellow green, and the shield in black, yellow brown, deep green and red.

On page 30 you will find specimens of the reprints with the characteristics duly noted down which distinguish them from the originals.

The next stamp, the 20 pfennig, has not been reprinted. On pages 31 to 35 will be found specimens of the five varieties of colour or shades, and as these are described on each page it is unnecessary for me to repeat same, but I will mention that the variety on page 32 is scarce, especially unused, and that I have not seen a used copy of the one on page 35.

The last two stamps, the 1 and 5 marks, were issued in September 20, 1879, and again reproduce the national colours. The 1 mark exists with the word "Heligoland," etc., in vermilion and also in carmine. You will find these two varieties on pages 36 and 37, while on page 38 is found the 5 mark stamp.

These two stamps exist perforated 11½, and are supposed to have been from proof sheets supplied at the time the issue was being prepared; but as specimens are known postmarked, it is possible that these sheets were placed on sale with the bulk.

Now, what are the salient points to remember in order to help you to distinguish the originals. I will briefly recapitulate them, and if there are any shorthand writers amongst you, or quick longhand writers, you can take them down and keep them for reference.

#### (A) THE ROULETTED ISSUE.

1. The ½ schilling of 1867-8, both types, must be in blue green.
2. There are no reprints of Type I.
3. The 1 schilling has narrow chignon and curl, and narrow "O."
4. The centre of the 2 schilling, and the frame of the 6 schilling, must be in a shade of yellow green.
5. There are no perforated originals of the 2 and 6 schilling.

#### (B) THE PERFORATED ISSUE.

6. The perforated issue, consisting of the ¼, ½, ¾, 1 and 1½ schilling, must be on very coarse, thick paper, showing the "web" as if it was a close quadrillé watermark. The ¼, 1 and 1½ schilling must have medallion as Type I of the ½ schilling.
7. The colours of the 1 and 2 pfennig of 1875 are carmine-lake and deep green.
8. The colours of the 3 pfennig of 1876 are either *deep green, yellow and red*, or *green to yellow green, yellow brown and red*. The paper is a dull white to a very slight toned. Reprints are in different shades or combinations of shades to those given, and may also be found on *deep toned* paper and on very white paper.

With the help of this table you should be able to reject most if not all of the reprints, but if at any time you feel in a difficulty, send your specimens to me, and I will report on them.



## Forged Colonial Stamps.

### Resumed Hearing at Bow Street.

On Saturday, May 1, before Mr. Curtis Bennett, the charge against Stewart Lowden and Henry Harmer in connexion with forged British North Borneo stamps was resumed.

Mr. BODKIN said he wished to supplement his opening on the last occasion. He now proposed to charge the defendants with a conspiracy contravening the provisions of the Post Office Act of 1908 which came into force that day. The Act was in substitution of the Post Office Protection Act of 1884, and it was section 65 of that Act under which he proposed to charge the defendants. That section made it an offence for a person to have in their possession, without lawful excuse, a fictitious stamp, and to knowingly utter, deal in, or sell any fictitious stamp. That section dealt not only with British stamps, but stamps of any foreign country, and he would submit that the evidence would disclose a conspiracy between the defendants under that section. When he opened the case he was dealing with it from the point of view of indictable offences, and while it was an offence by the laws of this country to make any fictitious stamp or imitation stamp under the Post Office Protection Acts, it was an offence which was not indictable, but was to be dealt with summarily. The offence of forging a stamp as an indictable offence in this country was only provided for by the Stamp Duties Management Act of 1890, section 13, and that only dealt with stamps of Great Britain. As the stamps in question were not those of Great Britain there could be no charge of indictable offence under the Act of 1890, nor could there be any charge of indictable offence for forging stamps of countries other than Great Britain, because the Post Office Protection Acts made those offences summary offences instead of by indictment, and when on the last occasion he said that there was no offence of forging stamps other than the stamps of Great Britain he was dealing with it as an indictable offence as distinguished from an offence to be dealt with summarily. British North Borneo was in the postal union and subject to the Rome Convention of May, 1906, and certainly in this country there was not a shadow of a doubt that any making of fictitious stamps or dealing with them improperly would come within the provisions of the Post Office Protection Act and be a criminal offence in this country.

Mr. H. G. FORBES, recalled and examined by Mr. Bodkin, said he wished to correct his previous evidence that since the 1894 issue came into force there had been no issues of the previous series 1887 to 1889. He found that two orders were given, one in July, 1894, and the other in October, 1894. The first order was for stamps ranging from  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent to 10 cents, and the second order was confined to  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. The two reprints, or as he should term them, orders, were sold to Mr. Parker. He also wished to say that the stamp used in cancelling the stamps was brass and not rubber. Witness then produced three stamps of the 1886 issue—one cent, two cents, and four cents, which denoted postage only. He also produced other stamps of the 1887 to 1889 issue which he had handed to Inspector Stockley. The State of British North Borneo was, he said, in the Postal Union, and for the purpose of its government the Company had adopted the Indian penal code, which created certain offences for the improper use and manufacture of stamps.

Cross-examined by Mr. FRAMPTON, witness said he could not say positively that the two printings in 1894 were done entirely for Mr. Parker, but he should think in all probability they were. Mr. Parker had been a large buyer of stamps for several years. He would ascertain whether stamps had been sold to anybody else.

CHIEF-INSPECTOR STOCKLEY detailed the results of his search at the premises of the two defendants. He said that at Harmer's premises on a table he found a large quantity of British North Borneo stamps one, two and four cents postage only. Upstairs in a room which was furnished as an office he found a large quantity of British North Borneo stamps—840 one cent, 19,000 two cents, 2,560 four cents; all of the 1886 issue. They were mostly in sheets of fifties. He also found a quantity of other British North Borneo of the 1894 and 1896 issue—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24, 25 and 50 cents. Also some 1, 2, 5, 10 and 25 dollar stamps. There was also a quantity of British Honduras, British South African, Costa Rica, Philippines, Porto Rico, Hayti, Cuban and Orange River stamps. He took possession of a letterbook and some correspondence. At Lowden's premises in Villiers Street he made a thorough search in his presence. He found a large quantity of British North Borneo stamps of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 16, 24, 25 and 50 cents of various issues. Also some British North Borneo of 1, 2, 5 and 10 dollars, and some one dollar stamps with a surcharge printed on. In a cupboard he found a quantity of the 1887 issue, which he had since examined and counted. They consisted of 11,530  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, 12,400 1 cent, 15,735 2 cents, 8,350 3 cents, 8,837 4 cents, 13,150 5 cents, 12,346 6 cents, and 2,161 10 cents, making a total of 92,490. He also found 24 sealed envelopes each containing 100 stamps made up of stamps of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 cents of the 1887 issue. There were also 12 other envelopes, each containing a series of the 1887 issue,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent to 10 cents. On the table in the front office he found a large number of approval sheets. The number on the approval sheets related to a number in a book, which he also found, and in the book he found the names and the addresses of certain persons to whom the sheets had been sent, and the dates endorsed on the sheets. Each of the approval sheets contained a number of stamps, including those of the North Borneo Company and of the 1886 and 1887 issue. On the morning of the 14th he attended at the office again and saw a lady clerk apparently dealing with the morning delivery of letters. Among the letters were several approval sheets which had been returned. In the

office he also found three stamp albums, all containing Borneo and other stamps. He took possession of a quantity of foreign stamps of substantially the same countries as the stamps he found at Harmer's—South African, etc. He found a number of old cheque books containing cheques made out to René Carême, and which had his endorsement on. Some of the cheques were signed by Harmer and some by Lowden. Altogether by cheques and bills he traced £151 5s. 9d. as having been remitted by the West End Stamp Company to Carême as between November, 1907 and May, 1908.

Mons. CALCAS, Sub-Brigadier in the French police, deposed to searching the premises of René Carême at 110, Avenue D'Orleans, Paris. In the shop he saw preparations for printing, perforating and gumming stamps, also lithographic stones. The French police seized a quantity of material, among other things a perforating machine, also an instrument for stamping the cancellation marks on stamps and some lithographic stones. He also seized several thousands of the nine different kinds of North Borneo stamps. He had brought some of the stamps to this country, and had handed them to Inspector Stockley. A quantity of correspondence was also found on the premises, including a number of letters, some signed by Harmer, some by Herbert Mack, and others by Herbert Mack & Co. He found stamps of foreign countries in process of manufacture—amongst others British East African, British Central African, Costa Rica, Fiji, Hayti, Venezuela, and Honduras. Witness then spoke to searching the premises of Mons. Lamotte, Rue Robillere, where, among other things, they seized a number of lithographic stones which contained representations of the same stamps that were found at René Carême's.

The hearing was resumed on Saturday, May 8.

INSPECTOR STOCKLEY recalled, replying to Mr. Bodkin, spoke to finding the following cheques at Lowden's premises, drawn in favour of Carême—November 19, 1907, Fcs. 718, 5c.; November 21, Fcs. 718, 5c., both drawn by Lowden. November 25, Fcs. 718, 5c. and November 26, Fcs. 718, 5c., drawn by Harmer. December 5, 1907, cheque for £15 16s. 10d., drawn by Lowden. January 17, 1908, for £23 15s. 3d., drawn by Harmer. Also he found in the books a number of cheques for large amounts between May, 1907, and August, 1908, drawn in favour of Parker, signed some by Harmer and some by Lowden. The total of these cheques amounted to £2,650. He also found seven or eight cheques for £5 each between May, 1907, and October, 1907, the counterfoils of which noted "expenses for Harmer in Paris." There was also a cheque of July 24, 1907, drawn by Lowden for his travelling expenses in Paris. It would appear that both the defendants were drawing cheques for £3 each weekly.

Witness then spoke to finding a number of letters and telegrams which had passed between the defendants and Mons. Carême, extending over a long period. Some of the correspondence was in German, and he had had it translated. He produced a number of British North Borneo stamps of the higher values—25 and 50 cents and 1, 2, 5 and 10 dollars, which he had received from Mr. Forbes. The one dollar stamp was surcharged "4 cents," and the five and ten dollar stamps were surcharged "British Protectorate." He also produced a number of North Borneo stamps, which were handed to him by Miss Pix at Lowden's office: half to five cents postage and revenue, and one, two, and four cents postage only. He also produced four envelopes containing sets of North Borneo stamps half to 10 cents, and photographs of the same which he had received from Mr. Acland, Mr. Brown, Mr. Wallace and Mr. Burgess. He also produced letters which had come from 152, Cheapside, the address of Mack & Co. He also found a postcard from Müller & Co., of Hamburg, stating that the set of Borneo stamps Lowden had sent them were false, and asking whether he was willing to take them back or give them others in exchange.

Mr. THOMAS MACDONALD, a bank note engraver, 6, Barnsbury Terrace, Barnsbury, said he designed and engraved for Messrs. Blades, East & Blades. He had had forty years' experience in the business, and he designed and engraved the whole of the plates for the North Borneo stamps which were printed by his firm.

Witness was handed up specimens of the alleged forged stamps, which he had previously examined, and said he was satisfied they were forgeries, and had not been printed from the plates which he designed and engraved. There were many discrepancies between the forged and the genuine. He should say that more than one hand had been employed in preparing the stone from which the forgeries had been printed. The half and ten cent postage and revenue forgeries were very good imitations indeed. One thing which led him to say that the stamps were not genuine was that they showed variations in size between themselves and between genuine stamps of the same kind. He should say they had been produced by means of a modern photo process, from genuine stamps. The stamps in the approval sheets were also in his opinion forgeries. He had seen enlarged photographs of many of them and that had confirmed him in his opinion.

Cross-examined by Mr. CURTIS BENNETT, witness said that the plates he had produced had either been in the possession of Messrs. Blades, East & Blades, or in that of the Borneo Company. As a general rule, after the stamps had been printed from the stone the impression would be cleaned off. He had no hesitation whatever in coming to the conclusion that the stamps in question were forgeries.

By Mr. FRAMPTON: It was possible to get an exact reproduction of a stamp by a photographic process, but as a rule it was impossible to make the imitation the exact size of the genuine, and that was where forgeries were able to be found out. When he first examined the 1886 stamps he was a little doubtful about giving an opinion of them, but the photographic enlargements he had since seen had convinced him that they were undoubtedly forgeries.

Mr. W. CROMACK, lithographic manager of Messrs. Blades, East & Blades, said that steel plates from which the British North Borneo stamps were printed for the Borneo Company, were kept either in his possession or in that of Mr. Macdonald. The stamps were printed from a lithographic

stone, and when the printing was complete the stone was put into the stone-grinding machine and the impression was erased under his personal supervision. He had heard the evidence of Mr. Macdonald, and agreed with him in thinking that the stamps forming the subject of the charge were forgeries.

Mr. H. W. TYLER, who is in charge of the paper department of Messrs. Blades, East & Blades, said that the paper on which the forged stamps were printed was quite different from that which they used to print the stamps for the North Borneo Company. When an order was given for the printing of the stamps the paper was counted twice over and signed for by the printer, and if there were any spoils they were duly returned to him. He had been through several of the envelopes containing the stamps to which Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Cromack had spoken, and had no hesitation in pronouncing them forgeries. The texture of the paper and the weight was different, and the gumming on the forged stamps was in his judgment done by machinery, whereas they gummed their stamps by hand.

At the request of Mr. Curtis Bennett, the magistrate directed that the stamps found at Lowden's premises—other than Borneo and Labuan—should be handed back to him, with the exception of a few of each, which the police are to keep as specimens.

The hearing was resumed on Saturday, May 15.

Mr. J. D. WATTS, Public Notary, spoke to a statutory declaration, which was declared before him by J. S. Lowden on December 31 last. To the best of his belief Lowden was the person who signed the declaration.

Mr. WILLIAM ACKLAND, 50, Osmond Road, Hove, replying to Mr. Bodkin, said he dealt in stamps under the name of the London and Brighton Stamp Co. He recognized both prisoners. He first became acquainted with Lowden in April, 1908. He knew him as a stamp dealer trading as the West End Stamp Co., 20, Villiers Street, Strand. He was managing director of the Company. He saw Harmer about two months after at the same place. He had had transactions with the Company, in buying, exchanging and selling stamps. Generally the transactions has taken place through the post, but he had dealt personally with Lowden. He bought a quantity of stamps in April last year. Amongst the purchase was 1,500 sets of four stamps each of the Borneo 1887 issue, for which he had paid five guineas. Also 400 sets of Borneo of the same issue at 33s. 4d. per 100, £6 13s. 4d. The 100 sets of Borneo and Labuan priced at £10 were of another issue. He got a letter dated April 22, signed by H. Harmer, Managing Director, saying that they expected to have a further supply of Borneo stamps in a fortnight from that time, and offering to supply him with any quantity he required. On April 22 he bought 5,000 sets of four stamps of the Borneo 1887 issue, £15, and 1,000 sets of nine stamps same issue, £12 10s. He had another transaction in May of last year, when he bought 1,750 sets of four stamps Borneo 1887 issue for £5 5s., and 430 sets of nine stamps of the same issues for £5 7s. 6d. He paid for the last sets by exchange—the others by cash. On August 7 he received a letter signed by Harmer, referring to Lowden's absence, and apologizing for the delay in forwarding stamps, and in September he had another transaction and had a letter from Lowden in connexion therewith, signed as Managing Director. On that occasion he purchased 1,000 sets four stamps each Borneo 1887 issue for £3, and 400 complete sets of nine each for £5. On October 7 last year he had another transaction with Lowden, who called at his (witness's) house at Hove. He brought a quantity of stamps with him, and he agreed to buy amongst others 8,000 sets called small Borneo half, one, two, three. They were sets of the 1887 issue, for £24. He also bought 2,000 sets complete of nine stamps each 1887 issue, £25. On the same invoice there was a reference to ten sets of British North Borneo 25 cents to 10 dollars. The total of his transactions that day came to £266 3s. 8d. He received the stamps at his own house the same day, and the next day by post he received stamps amounting to £30, bringing up the total to £296 3s. 8d.

Questioned as to what he did with the 1887 issues bought from the West End Stamp Company, witness said that in July or August, 1908, he sold some of them to Mr. Brown, a stamp dealer of Salisbury, from his April or May purchases. Speaking from memory he sold about £60 worth of stamps to Mr. Brown—some of them were complete sets, and were all of the 1887 issue. Mr. Brown paid him by exchange. After he had sold them he received a communication from Mr. Brown—after his (witness's) last deal with Lowden. The date of Mr. Brown's letter was October 17. In consequence of receiving the letter he came up to London and saw Lowden at his office. They adjourned to a café, and he told Lowden that a correspondent had said that he did not think the 1887 Borneo issue were genuine. He did not tell Lowden the name of the correspondent. Lowden said to him (witness), "They are all right. I got them from the Borneo Company, along with the others, excepting a few that I have obtained here and there to complete broken sets."

Did he say anything further about the stamps?—Yes, he said that when he received some of them they were not perforated, and some of them might be reprints or printer's waste. He (witness) said that if that was the case he could not send the stamps out to his customers.

Did you say why you could not send them out to your customers?—Yes, because they would not be genuine.

And what did Lowden say?—He advised me to send them out without comment.

Continuing, witness said that Lowden told him that any of the Borneo stamps might be reprints for all he (Lowden) knew. Nothing was said about making him any allowance for the stamps, as at that time he (witness) thought they were genuine. Later on he got some further information, in consequence of which he made an allowance to Mr. Brown in respect of the stamps of which he was complaining. He remembered Chief-Inspector Stockley calling upon him, and he gave him a quantity of stamps. He had received back from Mr. Brown part of the Borneo stamps which he

sold to him, but he did not give the Inspector any of these stamps. The stamps he handed over to the Inspector were those which he had bought from the West End Stamp Company.

Witness was then handed up nine separate sheets of nine separate stamps and identified them as the ones he had given to Inspector Stockley.

In cross-examination the witness stated that a London firm to whom a set had been sent had passed them as genuine, but that his customer still maintained they were not. The witness also stated that the stamps were not sold to him as reprints, and that the price paid was a proper price for originals.

At the resumed hearing of the charge on Monday, May 17, Mr. F. N. PARKER, 35, Linthorpe Road, Stamford Hill, examined by Mr. Bodkin, said he was a stamp speculator. He knew the two defendants. About five years ago he became connected with Harmer when he was trading in the City as John Boulton & Co. He was introduced to Lowden about three years ago by Harmer in Villiers Street, as a stamp dealer. His first business with the defendants was with the West End Stamp Company; sometimes he saw Harmer there and sometimes Lowden. He bought more Borneo stamps than any other, that being his speciality. He used to purchase them from the British North Borneo Company. He first bought them from the Company about the year 1885, and had purchased all issues up to the 1886 issue.

Witness said he had continued to purchase stamps from the Company up to the present time, all in sheets, some unused and some cancelled. He had bought some of the higher value stamps, which were called "trial sheets" which had been double printed. For a short time he might have had a monopoly in the stamps on account of the large quantities he was buying, but speaking generally the Company could dispose of their stamps to whoever they liked. He was not an agent of the Company, he was an independent buyer. In 1907 he had a very large quantity of Borneo stamps, and he entered into an arrangement with the two defendants to sell to them. Under the agreement he was to deliver £2,000 stamps in the course of the year at the rate of £200 a month, with the exception of August and September, which were holiday months. He had continued to supply them and had made two and a half deliveries this year. He had been paid for his deliveries up to date. Altogether, under the contract he had received £3,500, £800 of which was in the nature of a deposit which was to be set off on the last delivery. His last delivery was about two months ago. He had been waiting for Lowden to request him to continue the supplies. He saw Lowden and told him he would not press him to take deliveries while the case was going on.

Under that contract what kind of stamps did you deliver?—All kinds of stamps, which I received from the British North Borneo Company, from the 1887 to 1889 issue, postage and revenue and perforated. He never supplied any other stamps under the contract than those which he got direct from the Company. He might have supplied some of the trial sheets, but he was not absolutely certain. Last December he received a communication from a Mr. Healey, who read him a letter from a stamp dealer in Paris. Consequent upon that he and Mr. Healey went to the offices of the British North Borneo Co.

The witness's evidence was broken off at this point in order that he might go home to get a copy of the agreement.

Mr. H. N. BURGESS, 40, Cottingham Road, Penge, managing clerk to Messrs. Bright & Son, stamp dealers, 164, Strand, said he got some instructions from his principal in consequence of which he wrote a letter from his private house to Herbert Mack & Co. He sent the letter under the name of Plummer, and asked for specimens of the Borneo stamps which were advertised in *Mack's Review*. In reply he received a small book of Borneo stamps, containing a number of specimen stamps for selection. He looked through the book and took out one set of the Borneo priced at 1s. 3d. net, and returned it with a remittance. A few days afterwards he received a letter and another book of Borneo stamps containing rather higher priced stamps than the previous one. He handed the book and the letter to his principal. Acting on instructions he wrote saying that the price asked for the book—£9 9s. 6d.—was rather high, but, that if they would accept £3 net he would be inclined to keep it, and he got a postcard a day or two after accepting his offer. He sent the £3 by postal orders. The book he received contained ½ c. to 10 c. postage and revenue Borneo and some of the higher value. Also a 1 dollar stamp surcharged "British Protectorate."

Cross-examined by Mr. CURTIS BENNETT, witness said that his wife wrote the letters under his instructions. He himself selected the set which was purchased, but the money for it was paid by his employers. He could not say definitely what had become of the first set he purchased, it might have gone into their stock.

I put it to you that the low value stamps in the second book are printer's waste and the higher value are reprints?—I don't know anything about it.

Continuing, witness said that his employers seldom sold reprints and only if specially asked for them. He had seen copies of *Mack's Review*, and thought he had seen articles in that paper attacking members of the Stamp Trade Protection Society.

Miss ETHEL PIX, of 76, Whittington Road, Bowes Park, deposed to having been in the employment of the West End Stamp Company from February, 1907, until the end of last year, when she transferred her services to Herbert Mack & Co. Harmer ceased to have any connexion with the business at Villiers Street last autumn. Up to that time he used to attend the office almost every day, as well as Lowden. Her principal duty was to make up approval sheets and books and forward them to intending customers.

Cross-examined: Harmer travelled a good deal on the Continent, and was therefore away from the office for considerable intervals.

MISS NEWMAN, 62, Portway, West Ham, said she had been in the employ of the defendants at 20, Villiers Street, for some time as a clerk. Previous to that she had worked as a clerk for Boulton & Co., stamp dealers, King Street, Cheapside, a business which was carried on by Harmer and Wichmann. In May, 1906, Harmer left and entered into business with Lowden as the West End Stamp Co., and remained connected with the business until October last. The business of Mack & Co. was started at Villiers Street about February, 1907, to the best of her recollection. It was carried on by the two defendants, separately from the West End Stamp Co. Since Harmer left in October she had seen him there a few times and had seen Lowden.

Witness then explained the various books which she kept for the West End Stamp Co., and identified a number of entries in the cash book of cheques paid to René Carême, presumably for stamps bought. She was not able to say what the stamps were that were so bought. She had written letters to Carême in French and German which had been dictated to her by the two defendants. Carême's letters to the defendants were always in German. She was a holder of four shares in Herbert Mack & Co., but she had never paid for them. Lowden asked her if she minded having them. (Laughter.) She had not received any dividends, she was waiting. (Renewed laughter.)

In cross-examination by Mr. CURTIS BENNETT, witness said there was no secrecy about the fact that the West End Stamp Co. had dealings with Carême.

Mr. PARKER was recalled and examined by Mr. BODKIN on the agreements dated Sept. 26th, 1907, and June 4, 1908, between himself and the West End Stamp Co., referring to the sale of British North Borneo stamps. Witness handed up a detailed statement showing the various sums he had received from the defendants, amounting in all to £3,400 in respect of deliveries up to the end of 1908.

In further cross-examination by Mr. CURTIS BENNETT, witness said he had had a monopoly for certain periods at certain times from the British North Borneo Co. The cancelled stamps were sold to him at considerably under face value. They were sold to him for the purpose of resale to collectors or dealers. He could not say whether the Company printed the stamps specially for him. The stamps that he sold to the defendants included unperforated ones of the 1887 issue.

Witness was handed up the book which the witness Burgess bought from Mack & Co., and was pressed by Counsel as to whether it did not contain stamps which he had sold to the defendants.

Witness in reply said that if the stamps in the book were genuine, then they would have passed through his hands, but he was not an expert; only as regarded the question of price.

Was it known to any official of the British North Borneo Co., that you were selling all these cancelled stamps to the defendants?—It was known to one of the clerks.

Continuing, witness said he was aware that for some time past *Mack's Stamp Trade Review* had been exposing forgeries and had attacked members of the Stamp Trade Protection Society.

Re-examined, witness said he never remembered seeing any article in *Mack's Review* in reference to forged Borneo stamps. He should say that the high value stamps in the book which had been purchased by the witness Burgess had passed through his hands, and the lower ones might have.

Pressed as to his reasons for saying that a particular stamp had passed through his hands—a 5 dollar Borneo double impression—witness said he could only say that he saw nothing to lead him to the contrary opinion. He judged from general appearances.

Mrs. SELBY, who was allowed by the magistrate to write her address, deposed to having been employed by H. Mack & Co., at 20, Villiers Street, as a lady clerk for about two years. Her duties included the sending out of stamps and approval sheets.

The case was again adjourned until May 27, defendants being released on the same bail as before.

## Notes and Extracts.

NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.—The Indian Post Office is much to be congratulated on the abolition of the Jaipur State Post Office, which is said to have taken place at the end of last year. The list of stamp-issuing States is becoming small and beautifully less. It now consists only of Bhor, Cochin, Datia, Hyderabad, Junagarh, Kishengarh, Travancore and possibly Orcha. Besides these, Bhopal and Indore are believed to be using service stamps. Nepal is of course not a native state in spite of catalogues. It is tempting to indulge in a little prophecy as to the probabilities of these six States coming in at no distant date, and we think that the first to yield will most likely be Datia and Kishengarh followed by Orcha. These three are in Central India and are situated among other States that have recently surrendered their posts. Until a year or two ago Kishengarh was under a minor and it was producing an appalling series of

Philatelic monstrosities accompanied by all the usual paraphernalia of a string of minor varieties. That, we should have thought, would have been a favourable and useful time to press on the advantages of the imperial post. On the rajah's coming of age a European issue of stamps was introduced, and the State is now philatelically harmless, so that it does not matter very much whether it comes in or not. But we should be glad to see Datia nipped in the bud before it may be too much tempted to embark on a career of crime.

The fourth State to come in, according to our speculation, should be Junagarh, known to catalogues as Soruth. It is the only Kathiawar State which now uses its own postage stamps, and it may easily follow the good example of its neighbours, though the change will probably not take place during the lifetime of the present rajah. Bhor also is likely to wait for a change of ruler. Both these Bombay States are harmless, the former having had only two stamps in

twenty years, and the latter only one in half that time, and neither being likely to add to the number.

The two Southern States of Cochin and Travancore will probably stand out or come in together. They form that part of India which is least affected by Western influence, and where native arrangements are efficient and conservative. Finally, there is Hyderabad which is not in the least likely to succumb in our day.

Besides the present stamp issuing States, there are some three or four which still have their own post offices, but have never issued stamps. The most important of these, and the only one in which future issues are at all within the range of practical politics, is Bikanir. But as the rajah is extremely progressive, the prospects of his accepting the imperial post office are favourable.—*Philatelic Journal of India.*

## Appleton v. Wetherell and others.

This case came before the Court on the 10th and 11th inst. Plaintiff claimed damages for libel in an article published in the PHILATELIC ADVISER of January, 1908, and defendants, while admitting publication, denied that the article bore the meaning attributed to it by the plaintiff. Mr. Horridge, K.C., and Mr. J. Compston were for plaintiff; Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., and Mr. H. M. Givven for the defendants.

The article stated that forged stamps had been sold to the plaintiff by Treherne of Brighton, and that the latter had been charged with obtaining money from the plaintiff by false pretences, whereas the forged stamps were not sold but merely offered, and the charge was one of "attempting to obtain."

The plaintiff contended that the incorrect statement had done harm to his reputation.

Only two witnesses were called, the plaintiff and Mr. Oliver, partner in the firm of Bright & Son, who stated that he had no feeling against the plaintiff, that the article was written by the Editor, Mr. Wetherell, who was now occupying a Government position in Mysore.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and awarded him £75 damages.

## Reviews.

### STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., NEW CATALOGUES.

Copies of the above works have been forwarded to us for review, and while appreciating the publishers' courtesy, we are afraid the task they set us, we being so much interested in a rival publication, is rather an invidious one.

We yield to no one in our appreciation of this Catalogue as a guide and handbook to the stamp collector, so far as the reference lists are concerned, which, with certain exceptions, are the best published. Of course, there is in the

catalogues issued by other firms information given which is not included in the volumes now before us, and which with advantage might be included, but we are speaking of the work as a whole.

As regards the prices quoted, there is no doubt that for rarities, and out-of-the-way varieties which are seldom met with except in the large specialized collections, the publishers' prices fairly reflect the market value, they possibly handling more such stamps than the rest of the trade put together. When, however, we come to the ordinary run of stamps, say from 1s. to 40s. each, we find that we are unable to see eye-to-eye with them, because, in our opinion, many of the stamps are much overpriced, whilst others are far too low.

Messrs. Gibbons, however, do not pretend that their catalogue prices are a standard. They merely say that the prices given are those at which they are prepared to sell. Such being the case, it is therefore the collector's own fault if he himself makes a standard of this Catalogue, and afterwards discovers that, like all human work, error is liable to creep in. We may say that these remarks apply to all catalogues alike. If the collector is a wise man he will, when he requires a particular stamp, buy it where he can get it cheapest, others things, such as condition, etc., being equal; *only*, if his Philatelic knowledge be not great, let him first be certain that the firm he is dealing with is a reputable one.

We notice that Part I. has increased by 11 pp. and Part II. by 30 pp., a feature which we must expect to be always present with each succeeding edition until the Catalogue is as large as a family Bible. In Part I. British New Guinea is now to be found under "Papua," and contains a bewildering list of varieties of papers and watermarks, which, with the exception of the rabid modern speculator, most collectors and dealers would have been glad to have seen omitted. The same may be said of the varieties added to the list of "Morocco Agencies," one of which, the so-called inverted V, is merely an A with the cross-bar broken, portions of which can clearly be seen, and which, if really an inverted V, *should be raised above the level of the rest of the type*; and another, the so-called "hyphen" between the "N" and "C" of Agencies, which is only a dirty blotch, and which certainly cannot be a hyphen, because any one understanding how printers' type is made can at once see that it would be impossible for a hyphen to have been placed between these letters without the letters being wider spaced than they are. We consider such things as these a blot on the Catalogue. The Fiji list is splendid, and is taken from the invaluable Handbook on this country lately written by Mr. Charles J. Phillips. This list alone is worth the charge for the entire Catalogue. Many other countries show minor improvements. The publishers still refuse to list and price separately the King's Head Colonials on coated paper, although with first-class inconsistency they separate such papers in the New South Wales issues and many foreign countries, including Egypt, which we think should be included in the British section.

In Part II. the most noticeable alterations are

in some of the Central American Republics, and we quote the publishers' own remarks regarding same and other countries.

"We wish to draw special attention to the re-pricing of Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Salvador. For nearly two years we have been making a careful study of these countries, with a view to eliminating the *reprints* of what are termed the 'Seebeck' sets. We are now able to announce that we have cleared out every reprint or doubtful stamp from our stock, and having very carefully examined many stocks both in Europe and America, we have been able to form a fairly correct estimate as to the relative rarity of original 'Seebecks.'

"Early in 1909 we propose to publish in *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* full details concerning these reprints, and explain how to distinguish them from originals.

"The following countries have been wholly or partly rewritten:—Nicaragua, Persia, and Turkey, whilst the lists of Panama, Paraguay, and Siam have been carefully revised."

Judging from a cursory examination, we should say that in both parts the general trend of prices is upwards, this being more noticeable in the South American and European sections, the latter being fully expected.

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twenty years, and the latter only one in half that time, and neither being likely to add to the number.

The two Southern States of Cochin and Travancore will probably stand out or come in together. They form that part of India which is least affected by Western influence, and where native arrangements are efficient and conservative. Finally, there is Hyderabad which is not in the least likely to succumb in our day.

Besides the present stamp issuing States, there are some three or four which still have their own post offices, but have never issued stamps. The most important of these, and the only one in which future issues are at all within the range of practical politics, is Bikanir. But as the rajah is extremely progressive, the prospects of his accepting the imperial post office are favourable.—*Philatelic Journal of India.*

## Appleton v. Wetherell and others.

This case came before the Court on the 10th and 11th inst. Plaintiff claimed damages for libel in an article published in the PHILATELIC ADVISER of January, 1908, and defendants, while admitting publication, denied that the article bore the meaning attributed to it by the plaintiff. Mr. Horridge, K.C., and Mr. J. Compston were for plaintiff; Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., and Mr. H. M. Given for the defendants.

The article stated that forged stamps had been sold to the plaintiff by Treherne of Brighton, and that the latter had been charged with obtaining money from the plaintiff by false pretences, whereas the forged stamps were not sold but merely offered, and the charge was one of "attempting to obtain."

The plaintiff contended that the incorrect statement had done harm to his reputation.

Only two witnesses were called, the plaintiff and Mr. Oliver, partner in the firm of Bright & Son, who stated that he had no feeling against the plaintiff, that the article was written by the Editor, Mr. Wetherell, who was now occupying a Government position in Mysore.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and awarded him £75 damages.

## Reviews.

### STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., NEW CATALOGUES.

Copies of the above works have been forwarded to us for review, and while appreciating the publishers' courtesy, we are afraid the task they set us, we being so much interested in a rival publication, is rather an invidious one.

We yield to no one in our appreciation of this Catalogue as a guide and handbook to the stamp collector, so far as the reference lists are concerned, which, with certain exceptions, are the best published. Of course, there is in the

catalogues issued by other firms information given which is not included in the volumes now before us, and which with advantage might be included, but we are speaking of the work as a whole.

As regards the prices quoted, there is no doubt that for rarities, and out-of-the-way varieties which are seldom met with except in the large specialized collections, the publishers' prices fairly reflect the market value, they possibly handling more such stamps than the rest of the trade put together. When, however, we come to the ordinary run of stamps, say from 1s. to 40s. each, we find that we are unable to see eye-to-eye with them, because, in our opinion, many of the stamps are much overpriced, whilst others are far too low.

Messrs. Gibbons, however, do not pretend that their catalogue prices are a standard. They merely say that the prices given are those at which they are prepared to sell. Such being the case, it is therefore the collector's own fault if he himself makes a standard of this Catalogue, and afterwards discovers that, like all human work, error is liable to creep in. We may say that these remarks apply to all catalogues alike. If the collector is a wise man he will, when he requires a particular stamp, buy it where he can get it cheapest, others things, such as condition, etc., being equal; *only*, if his Philatelic knowledge be not great, let him first be certain that the firm he is dealing with is a reputable one.

We notice that Part I. has increased by 11 pp. and Part II. by 30 pp., a feature which we must expect to be always present with each succeeding edition until the Catalogue is as large as a family Bible. In Part I. British New Guinea is now to be found under "Papua," and contains a bewildering list of varieties of papers and water-marks, which, with the exception of the rabid modern speculator, most collectors and dealers would have been glad to have seen omitted. The same may be said of the varieties added to the list of "Morocco Agencies," one of which, the so-called inverted V, is merely an A with the cross-bar broken, portions of which can clearly be seen, and which, if really an inverted V, *should be raised above the level of the rest of the type*; and another, the so-called "hyphen" between the "N" and "C" of Agencies, which is only a dirty blotch, and which certainly cannot be a hyphen, because any one understanding how printers' type is made can at once see that it would be impossible for a hyphen to have been placed between these letters without the letters being wider spaced than they are. We consider such things as these a blot on the Catalogue. The Fiji list is splendid, and is taken from the invaluable Handbook on this country lately written by Mr. Charles J. Phillips. This list alone is worth the charge for the entire Catalogue. Many other countries show minor improvements. The publishers still refuse to list and price separately the King's Head Colonials on coated paper, although with first-class inconsistency they separate such papers in the New South Wales issues and many foreign countries, including Egypt, which we think should be included in the British section.

In Part II. the most noticeable alterations are



in some of the Central American Republics, and we quote the publishers' own remarks regarding same and other countries.

"We wish to draw special attention to the re-pricing of Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Salvador. For nearly two years we have been making a careful study of these countries, with a view to eliminating the *reprints* of what are termed the 'Seebeck' sets. We are now able to announce that we have cleared out every reprint or doubtful stamp from our stock, and having very carefully examined many stocks both in Europe and America, we have been able to form a fairly correct estimate as to the relative rarity of original 'Seebecks.'

"Early in 1909 we propose to publish in *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* full details concerning these reprints, and explain how to distinguish them from originals.

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There is no truth in the rumour that the first issue of the *Philatelic Record* under its new editors will be printed on *Japanese* paper to celebrate the event.

Knowing one of the editors for many years, I naturally thought he would like to pay me enormous sums for philatelic articles. He writes to say that *Philatelic* articles are one thing, but— "Snubbed again!"

\* \* \*

The Hobby Club is a fine idea, and I think a valuation committee would be great. Who would like to serve? The unfortunate man who had to give the casting vote in a discussion as to whether Mrs. —'s lock of Napoleon's hair was worth more than Mrs. Somebodyelse's "id. black English," or whether a "visiting card" of Charles Peace was as rare as the leg of a great Moa, would be worthy of much sympathy.

\* \* \*

Some one who looks on the serious side of things has written to condemn an innocent remark of mine concerning a possible issue of stamps for India to celebrate the visits of Messrs. Marco Polo and Keir Hardie. He points out that the latter is "quite as great a man as many other members of the House of Commons"; surely, dear correspondent, I was not guilty of suggesting otherwise.

\* \* \*

In glancing through the catalogue of the stamps I recently sold in London several points struck me. For instance, where a stamp was described as "fine," it would have aroused much more interest if listed as "magnificent mint block of four with three stamps missing, a trifle rubbed, two small creases, no gum, two pin-holes (part of a stamp snake), no perfs. on two sides." I fear me much that auctioneers miss many opportunities.

\* \* \*

During my furlough, partly by bad luck and partly by bad judgment, I made a severe loss; but it is misfortune that shows up one's friends. I have received very many letters from my old philatelic friends, letters of sympathy and good wishes, which have cheered me immensely, and I should like to take this opportunity of saying how much I appreciate their kindness.

"TANCRED."

## Societies.

### THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—BRIGHTON BRANCH.

Meetings, *Royal Hotel*, Queen's Road, 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 7 to 10 p.m.

The twelfth meeting of the session was held on March 25 at the *Royal Hotel*. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Mead, who introduced to the meeting Mr. S. R. Turner, and Mr. H. Lee, who had kindly come down from London to contribute to the evening's programme. Mr. Turner gave a display of a somewhat novel character, this being "The Imperforate Stamps

of Europe." All the stamps were carefully written up, and the display was much admired. Mr. Turner also showed some essays of a projected "Prince Imperial" issue of France, prepared in 1869, which aroused much interest. Mr. Lee then gave a display of "Local Stamps," and also much interesting information about these little-known stamps. Among these should be mentioned an unchronicled New Hebrides stamp, postmarked "Nov. '03," about which Mr. Lee is anxious to obtain further information. On the proposition of Messrs. G. W. Smith and J. C. Dallimore, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the visitors, who before leaving presented a copy of *The Record of the Philatelic Students Fellowship* for the library.

The fourteenth meeting of the present session was held on April 22 at the *Royal Hotel*, Brighton. In the absence of Mr. Mead, the chair was taken by Mr. W. Cyril Owen.

Lieut.-Col. L. M. Kennedy was elected a member, on the proposition of the Secretary and Mr. G. H. Type.

A letter was read from Mr. Herbert F. Johnson, asking for exhibits for the Philatelic Exhibition to be held at Earl's Court during the summer. Mr. A. W. Streete offered to send some exhibits of essays and a block of twelve 90c. of 1870.

Mr. G. H. Type gave a magnificent display of "King's Head" stamps, most countries being shown complete up to the £1 value where issued. Every stamp was in mint condition, and the artistic arrangement of the sets was greatly admired.

Mr. Type also informed the meeting that the initials of the designer of the Barbados Nelson stamps, Mrs. G. W. Goodman, could be found in the two lower corners of the Nelson issue, worked in as part of the design.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Type, on the proposition of Messrs. A. W. Streete and J. Jones.

J. IRELAND, *Hon. Sec.*

### BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

March 18.—Sunday-label Stamps of Belgium, by Mr. F. E. Wilson.

Mr. J. J. L. Fernando was elected a member. Mr. Wilson then gave a very exhaustive account of the Sunday-label Stamps of Belgium. It was a revelation to those present how much was to be learnt from a few issues of modern foreign stamps. Indeed, as presented to the meeting, the paper was far more interesting than the examination of many of the Colonial issues. Mr. Wilson showed all shades in blocks, mostly with dated marginal imprints, thus proving the order of issue.

April 1.—Silk-thread Issues of Switzerland, by Mr. A. J. Sefi.

Mr. F. Dolling was elected a member.

Mr. A. J. Sefi, owing to ill-health, was unable to be present to read his paper. He, however, forwarded it, together with his collection, to the Hon. Sec., who read it to the meeting. It was extremely interesting, brought out a number of fresh points, and evoked a very good discussion

afterwards. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Sefi for giving the Society an early opportunity of discussing the paper.

April 29.—Annual Dinner at the *Imperial Hotel*, Birmingham, followed by an auction, at which some 100 lots were disposed of.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

The Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers and Committee for 1909-10 was held at Essex Hall, W.C., on Thursday, May 13. Present; J. C. Sidebotham (in the chair), P. L. Pemberton, F. F. Lamb, A. B. Kay, A. Levy, J. E. Strong, and the Hon. Sec. The annual report and balance sheet was read and adopted, subject to audit. The reports of the Hon. Exchange Supt. and Librarian having been read and approved, it was moved by Mr. Sidebotham, seconded by Mr. Levy and carried unanimously, that the best thanks of the Union be accorded to the officers for their services during the past year. Mr. J. C. Sidebotham was unanimously re-elected President, and the following list of Officers and Committee were then elected for the ensuing year: Hon. President, His Honour Judge Philbrick, K.C.; Hon. Vice-Presidents, W. Dorning Berkton, H. L. Hayman, H. R. Oldfield and Vernon Roberts; Vice-Presidents, W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwarte. Committee, P. P. Bunn, J. E. Joselin, A. B. Kay, Major Laffan, R.E., F. F. Lamb, W. E. Lincoln, P. L. Pemberton, E. W. Wetherell. Hon. Sec., T. H. Hinton. Hon. Ex. Supt., Dr. Marx, M.A. Hon. Counterfeit Detector, W. Hadlow. Hon. Librarian, W. T. King. Hon. Solicitors, Messrs. Oldfields. The meeting concluded with a display of Belgium by the President, and a selection from his fine collection of forgeries by Mr. A. B. Kay. It is proposed to open next season with a Smoking Concert in October, and to continue the monthly meetings at Essex Hall from November to May, for which contributions of displays or papers are invited from members or friends, from whom the Hon. Sec. will be glad to hear, and also to send particulars of membership on application.

#### SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of this society was held on Wednesday evening, in their rooms at the *King's Head Hotel*, the President (Mr. W. C. Fox) in the chair.

Mr. R. Sneath read an interesting paper on the perforations and watermarks of stamps. He explained that at first stamps were manufactured without perforations, and had to be cut or torn asunder. He described the various kinds of rouletting, perforating, etc., and also explained the method of making the watermarks. He

exhibited a great variety of stamps to illustrate his paper, and at the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was accorded him.

The Sheffield Philatelic Society held its usual fortnightly meeting at the *King's Head*, under the presidency of Mr. W. C. Fox, F.R.P.S., London. During the evening a very fine display of the stamps of Great Britain was exhibited by the President, Mr. W. C. Fox, and Mr. James E. Bartlett. Both collections were very nearly complete, and comprised all the early issues from 1840 to 1880, with all plate numbers, varieties, and shades. Amongst some of the rarer stamps were noticed the 2s. brown of 1880; the 5s., 10s., and £1 Maltese cross; the 5s., 10s., £1, and £5 watermark anchor on blue paper, the latter stamp being catalogued at £12; also the 5s., 10s., £1, and £5 watermark anchor on white paper, besides other good stamps, errors, and varieties seldom seen only in the best of collections.—*Sheffield Independent*.

#### LIVERPOOL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At the fortnightly meeting of this society, held at the *Hotel St. George* on Monday evening, a most interesting paper on "The Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope," dealing in full detail with the "Woodblock" issue, was read by Mr. Savage, in the absence of Mr. Dagg, the author, who was unable to be present. Messrs. Allender, James, and Savage exhibited Cape stamps; Mr. Whitnall imperforate United States, and Mr. Clark a very interesting lot of Triangular Cape forgeries. The silver and bronze medals given by the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for the best papers read during the past season were awarded to Dr. Armstrong and Mr. W. H. Lawson respectively. The President announced that one of the members had offered a signed etching as an additional prize for competition during the ensuing season.

#### WINNIPEG PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

President: W. J. Cuthbert. Vice-Presidents: R. C. Osborne and T. Boyd. Sec.-Treas.: W. E. Hives, 297, Spence Street. Sales and Exchange Supt.: J. Hooper. Auction Manager: L. M. Schaap. Librarian: H. F. Kalse. Executive Committee: T. A. Briggs, W. A. Konk, and E. C. Woodcock.

Meetings every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Y.M.C.A., Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

Although only a young society, we have over fifty members, and the average attendance for this last month has been thirty-five. It is the intention of the Society to have an exhibition of stamps at the Winnipeg Exhibition in July.

## Correspondence.

STAMP EXHIBITION IN CONNEXION WITH  
THE GOLDEN WEST EXHIBITION,  
EARL'S COURT, *May to October, 1909.*

Under the auspices of the JUNIOR PHILATELIC  
SOCIETY.

*Hon. Exhibition Sec.,* HERBERT F. JOHNSON.

*To the Editor of* THE PHILATELIC ADVISER.

44, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

*April 17, 1909.*

DEAR SIR,—

In conjunction with the forthcoming Golden West Exhibition of American Industries to be held at Earl's Court during May to October, the Junior Philatelic Society have decided to give an Exhibition of the stamps of the United States of America, including Postage, Departmentals, Fiscals, Locals, Confederate States, U.S. Colonies, Entires, Proofs, Essays, and anything of interest relating to the postal history of the country.

A large wing of the Ducal Hall has been placed at our disposal, and the Exhibition authorities pledge themselves to protect exhibits in every way, both by insurance and special lighting arrangements.

The Society recognize the fact that such an Exhibition during the summer months will no doubt give a great impetus to our hobby, as it will in a larger degree than hitherto reach a greater portion of the non-philatelic public than at any previous exhibition. The occasion is unquestionably unique, and it is the earnest hope that our venture will meet with the success that it deserves. To ensure this success, the hearty co-operation of collectors is highly necessary, and we therefore venture to ask you whether you will be prepared to assist us in our work, by lending anything of interest in the nature specified above, and also by appealing on our behalf to others known to you who may also be able and willing to help in this manner.

It will be observed that the Exhibition will cover a period of five months, but my Committee have made arrangements whereby the exhibits can be changed as often as desirable, and any collector not caring to exhibit for the whole period, should specify the length of time he would be willing to lend his collection. It is hoped, however, that all lending exhibits will endeavour to do so for the whole period, if possible.

The time at our disposal to prepare the exhibits is necessarily limited, and I would ask you to favour me with a reply at your earliest convenience.

In conclusion, I have to assure you that every care will be taken with any stamps, documents, etc., entrusted to us, and will be returned by

registered or insured post at any date specified by you.

Thanking you in anticipation of your early and favourable reply,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT F. JOHNSON.

We print the above as received by us. Should any of our readers be able to assist the Junior Philatelic Society in this good work we shall be glad to hear from them, or they can write direct to Mr. Johnson.—ED.

## Amsterdam Philatelic Exhibition.

We have received the following communication from the Secretary:—

We beg to inform you that a post-office will be fixed in the Exhibition halls, where visitors of the Exhibition can buy stamps and forward their correspondence, which will receive a special postmark. We also enclose a list of hotels recommendable to visitors wishing to frequent the philatelic show.

Kindly publish these communications in your paper and oblige

Yours truly,

For the Executive Committee.

A. H. BOOLEMANN,

*Hon. Secretary.*

|   |   |
|---|---|
| AMSTEL HOTEL.<br>Prix à partir de fl. 3.                            | } Premier ordre (près de la gare Weesperpoort). |
| HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.<br>Prix à partir de fl. 3.                       |   |
| BRACK'S DOELEN HOTEL<br>Prix à partir de fl. 3.                     | } Au centre de la ville.                        |
| HOTEL DES PAYS-BAS.<br>Prix à partir de fl. 2.50                    |   |
| HOTEL VICTORIA.<br>Prix à partir de fl. 2                           | } En face de la gare Centrale.                  |
| AMERICAN HOTEL.<br>Prix à partir de fl. 2.                          |   |
| } Près de l'Exposition.   |   |
| Les prix ci-dessus mentionnés ne comprennent pas le petit déjeuner. |   |
| Les chambres sont à réserver 14 jours avant l'arrivée.              |   |

Many collectors find a difficulty in procuring that which fulfils their idea of an ideal Stamp Mount. Our publishers inform us that their "A1" Quality is everything that can be desired. They peel easily and yet adhere sufficiently. They are coated with pure gum Arabic, have absolutely no deleterious effect upon the stamps to which they are affixed, and the gum is tasteless. They also inform us that the licking of this pure gum is extremely beneficial to the operator, and that in several instances members of their staff have distinctly gained in weight after a prolonged course of this kind, and, as Mr. Weller says, have "swelled wisely." Moral: All thin people should use the "A1" Stamp Mounts.

THE  
**Philatelic Adviser**  
AND  
**Stamp Market Journal.**

Edited by FRANK H. OLIVER.

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New Series.  
No. 6. Vol. II.

JUNE 26TH, 1909.

Subscription: 1s. 6d.  
Per Annum, Post Free.

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### EDITORIAL NOTES.

As each year goes by, the question of condition comes more and more to the front, and the price that a stamp or a collection of stamps realizes, is determined largely by this most important factor.

The leading collectors of the last twenty or thirty years have set up a standard which has been more or less followed by the large majority of earnest collectors, with the result that while poor and imperfect specimens have not merely remained stationary, but in most cases have greatly fallen in price and are very difficult to sell, specimens in perfect condition find a ready market at continually increasing rates.

It is quite obvious, therefore, that any collector who has in days gone by been content to fill the blanks in his album with poor specimens will be rudely awakened when he places such stamps upon the market for realization.

Some collectors have been content to have inferior specimens because their pockets have not been equal to paying a large price for a fine copy. In these cases it would have been best for such persons to have limited the number of countries they collected so as to have been able to accept fine copies only.

There is also a class of collectors who although blessed with plenty of money invariably endeavour to beat down the price of any stamp that his dealer offers to him, with the natural result that those dealers who only require a fair profit and have some self-respect omit to send him any more good things, and his only sources of supply are those which are unsafe except for the expert.

The "Reid" collection, which has lately been broken up and sold by auction, very aptly illustrates our remarks. Although there were very many fine and desirable stamps in this collection, there were many which had better never been bought by the owner. In the sale stamps were described as being unused and in perfect condition which were palpably repaired, or cleaned, or both, and if such stamps were bought by the owner purporting to have been in the condition described he should have his remedy, although we hardly think that such goods would have come from a respectable dealer. Possibly they may have been bought at auction and the owner, getting them at a low price been content to accept them at the auctioneer's own description.

In this respect we may say that great carelessness is displayed by Philatelic

Auctioneers in describing lots, and that more accurate description should be given if confidence in them is to be maintained. Some lots, also, are included in auctions which should never have been accepted for sale.

If collectors wish to get the best return for their investments they should be careful to purchase only fine specimens, and if this is done we are sure they will not have cause for regret when at some future period they desire to realize.

## New Issues and Discoveries.

We gladly welcome from our readers early copies of any new issues, varieties, etc., that they may receive or discover. Any sent to us will be fully described and their source acknowledged in the following columns. They should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, and marked "New Issues" on the envelope. Not only adhesive stamps, but envelopes, postcards, etc., may be sent. The cost of postage will be remitted when specimens are returned, or we will purchase if so desired. We are also glad to receive new issues and provisionals in quantity from correspondents abroad, and will pay a commission on same, large or small, according to the scarcity or otherwise, or whether the correspondent requires cash or the amount to be placed to the credit of this account.

**Great Britain.**—The current Registration Envelope has received an alteration in the heading to the lines of inscription printed on the back. Instead of "Inland Registration" it now reads "Registration" only and in larger type.

Registration Envelope.

Heading to inscription at back altered.

3 pence, brown.

**British Used Abroad.**—The following new additions to our list are chronicled by the *British Philatelist*.

- "942" (Larnaca, Cyprus),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. red, plate 15.
- "A25" (Malta), 1d. red, plate 216.
- "A26" (Gibraltar), 1d. red, plate 104.
- "BO1" (Alexandria, Egypt), 1d. red, plate 163; 3d. rose, plate 14.
- "BO2" (Suez, Egypt), 1d. red, plates 140, 154, 158, 165.
- "C" (Constantinople), 1d. red, plates 74, 208.
- "C35" (Panama, Central America), 3d. rose, wmk. emblems, plate 4.
- "C41" (Guayaquil, Ecuador), 3d. rose, plate 19; 4d. vermilion, 14.
- "C51" (St. Thomas, Danish West Indies), 1d. red, plates 98, 152.
- "C56" (Carthagena, Columbia), 4d. sage-green, plate 16; 6d. violet, wmk. spray, plate 6; (Error "C65"), 4d. vermilion, plate 14; 1s. green, emblems, plate 4; 5s. rose, plate 1.
- "C59" (Jacmel, Hayti), 4d. vermilion, plate 14; sage-green, plate 16; 1d. venetian red.
- "C60" (La Guaira, Venezuela), 4d. sage-green, plate 16.
- "C62" (Santa Martha, Colombia), 4d. vermilion, plate 14.
- "C63" (Tampico, Mexico), 1s. green, wmk. spray, plate 4.
- "E88" (Colon, Colombia), 1d. red, plates 121, 130, 151, 153, 157, 158, 187; 3d. rose, plate 9; 4d. vermilion, plates 10, 11, 12; 6d. violet, wmk. spray, plates 6, 8; grey, 13; 1s. green, plates 7, 8, 9, 10.
- "F69" (Savanilla, Colombia),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. red, plate 6; 1d. red, plate 122.

"F84" (Aquadilla, Porto Rico), 2d. blue, plate 14.

**Antigua.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny value in green.

Watermark Crown and C.A. in Multiple.

$\frac{1}{2}$  penny, green.

**Argentine Republic.**—According to a continental contemporary the current issue is to be withdrawn in 1910 and will be superseded by an issue to commemorate the centenary of Independence.

**Austria.**—The 60 heller Jubilee stamp has been altered by the removal of the horizontal lines around the Emperor's head, which now appears more distinct.

Current type re-engraved.

60 heller, lake.

*Gibbons' Weekly* announce that the three lowest values of the Jubilee issue are now printed on blue paper.

Current type. Blue paper.

1 heller, black.

3 heller, purple brown.

2 " violet.

**For use in the Levant.**—The 1 piastre stamp of the Jubilee series now comes on white paper.

Jubilee series.

1 piastre, blue on white.

*Gibbons' Weekly* list the 10 paras of 1890-2 perforated 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  with 11 to 12.

Perforated 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  with 11 to 12.

51a 10 paras on 3kr. green.

**Bosnia.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* gives a further list of varieties of perforation in the later issues.

Issues of 1900-02. Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  with 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

1 h., black.

50 h., lilac.

2 h., grey.

1 k., carmine.

5 h., green.

2 k., ultramarine.

6 h., chocolate.

5 k., blue green.

25 h., blue.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Perforated 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

1 h., black and red.

10 h., black and red.

5 h., " "

20 h., " "

7 h., " "

30 h., " "

Perforated 9.

1 h., black and red.

10 h., black and red.

2 h., " "

20 h., " "

4 h., " "

30 h., " "

8 h., " "

Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 13 with 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

4 h., black and red.

7 h., black and red.

5 h., " "

10 h., " "

6 h., " "

50 h., " "

Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 13 with 9.

4 h., black and red.

20 h., black and red.

8 h., " "

50 h., " "

10 h., " "

**British Somaliland.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that two of the new varieties noted in May have been issued.

Watermark Crown and C.A. in Multiple.  
1 anna, rose.  
As last but coated paper.  
2 annas, violet.

**Canada.**—Frederic R. Nicolle writes as follows regarding the issue of the current 2c. Canadian stamps in imperforate condition: "It may be of interest to know that the last supplement to the Canadian Post Office Guide contains the following:

"In view of representations which have been made to the Department, it has been decided to permit the sale of the 2-cent denomination of Canadian postage stamps of the current issue, in sheets of 100, *without the usual perforation.*"

"I at once asked for a sheet of 2-cent and incidentally said I would take a sheet of the other denominations, if available. A reply came to-day informing me that only the 2-cent would be available, and then, not for some time, as the department intends to make a separate printing of these stamps, to supply whatever demand may occur."—*Mekeel's Weekly.*

**China.**—A correspondent in Peking informs the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. that there will shortly be issued three new Chinese stamps, to commemorate the accession of the young emperor, Hsuan Tung. There will be three denominations,—a 2c. stamp for domestic use, 3c. for use on letters to Japan and 7 c. for registered letters. All three will have a view of the "Temple of Heaven" in Peking.—*Mekeel's Weekly.*

**Cochin.**—A correspondent in India sends us a provisional 2 pies stamp for this State, formed

**2**

by printing the 3 pies stamp in violet and surcharging same with a large "2" in black as shown.

Wove paper. Watermark Umbrella. Perforated 11½.  
2 (pies) in black on 3 p., violet.

**Crete.**—We have received the 5 lepta value with the "ΕΛΛΑΣ" overprint in block capitals and sideways "M" as described in April and illustrated in May. Also the 1 drachma value with overprint in large fancy

**ΕΛΛΑΣ**

capitals as already chronicled for the 5 drachma. This last overprint we now illustrate.

Red overprint in block capitals.  
5 l., green.

Black overprint in large fancy capitals.  
1 drachma, green and black.

**Gold Coast.**—The 2 penny stamp referred to last month has now been issued, according to the *Postage Stamp*, and we understand that the 3d. value noted last month is on coated paper.

Watermark Multiple Crown and C.A.  
2 pence, grey.  
As last but coated paper.  
3 pence, purple on yellow.

**Guatemala.**—Hermann Focke writes us that the current 2 pesos Guatemala has been sur-

12½  
1909

charged CENTAVOS in black, and *Gibbons' Weekly* lists two others, these latter having "1909" above, instead of below.

Surcharged in black.

2c. on 75c., violet and black.  
6c. on 50c., blue and red-brown.  
12½c. on 2p., vermilion and black.

**Holland.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us a new provisional Unpaid Letter Stamp, the

**4**

current 6½ cent stamp being overprinted with a large "4" in red.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.

Surcharged in red.

"4" on 6½ c., deep ultramarine.

**Leeward Islands.**—We understand that a farthing stamp is shortly to be issued for these Islands.

**Liberia.**—Mr. Hayman sends us a provisional stamp for inland postage formed by overprinting the 10 cent value of the lately obsolete series

*Inland  
3 Cents*

in black as shown. We understand that only a small quantity were printed, and that as the plate of the 10 cent stamp is broken up there can be no re-issue.

Overprinted in black.

3 c. on 10c., marone and black.

**Maldives.**—The new stamps for these Islands are to hand. They are printed from engraved plates on paper watermarked with multiple quatrefoils. The central design is an old tower.

Watermark Multiple Quatrefoils.

Perforated 14.

2c., brown. 5c., mauve.  
3c., green. 10c., red.

**New Zealand.**—We extract the following from the pages of the *Australian Philatelist.*

NOTES ON KING'S HEAD ISSUE FOR NEW ZEALAND.

By P. B. Phipson.

As will be seen in the report of the last meeting of the New Zealand Philatelic Society, Mr. Bate (by the courtesy of the New Zealand Postal Department) exhibited the colour proofs of the new King's head issue. As this will probably be the first announcement of any change in our stamps, I thought I had better forward you a few rough notes on same.

There are six new stamps of the following values: 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., and 1s.; and of course these will eventually take the place of the present stamps of the corresponding values. Apparently there is to be no change in the ½d., 1d., 2½d., 8d., 9d., 2s., and 5s.

The new stamps are printed from engraved steel plates, and are the work of Messrs. Royle, who it will be remembered were responsible for the two plates marked R1 and R2 used for print-

ing some of the latter "Universal" pennies. The workmanship is everything that could be desired, but whether the design could be improved upon is, of course, a matter of opinion. Personally, I would like a little more of his Majesty and not so much of the "Dominion of New Zealand."

The design is practically the same for all values, the alteration in some of the values being merely in the background and position of the numerals denoting value. The most conspicuous portion is the inscription—New Zealand being in fairly bold type; in fact, somewhat after the style of certain stamps of the Republics of Central and South America. Beneath New Zealand is a crown, and below this appears the head and shoulders of King Edward in an oval frame, the head being somewhat below the centre of the stamp. His Majesty is in uniform, the head is turned slightly to the right, the pose being similar to that on the £1 and £2 Victoria. On one side of the stamp appears the word "Postage," and on the other "Revenue," while the bottom is reserved for the value (in words). This much of the design is common to all six values.

The values appear in numerals as well as words, the numerals being (in some) in the bottom corners, in others higher up.

So far I understand the authorities have not definitely decided upon the colours for the various values, and if, as I believe to be the case, the first printings are to be made in England, it will be some time before the new issue makes its first appearance. I might add the stamps are apparently the same size as the current  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. This is, no doubt, so that they can be perforated by the comb machines when printed locally.

**Nicaragua.**—Under date of May 14, Mr. Hermann Focke writes: "I can now report the new issue, same type as that of 1905, in new colours. I enclose the 10c."

Re-issue of 1905 series in new shades or colours.

Printed by the American Bank Note Co.

Perforated 12.

|                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 c., light green.   | 10 c., claret.       |
| 2 c., vermilion.     | 15 c., black.        |
| 3 c., orange.        | 20 c., bistre brown. |
| 4 c., purple.        | 50 c., dark green.   |
| 5 c., prussian blue. | 1 p., yellow.        |
| 6 c., yellow brown.  | 2 p., red.           |

**Norway.**—We have received the new 2 krona noted last month. It is 21 mm. high instead of 20 mm. as formerly; the horizontal background at the left of the portrait is thickened; the forehead has additional dotted lines of shading; the scales on the interwoven serpents at sides are formed by oblong white spaces instead of circular dots. There are other minor differences. The stamp appears to be more roughly printed.

Redrawn type.

2 krona, deep rose.

**Panama.**—*Canal Zone.*—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports the issue of a 2c. stamp overprinted vertically "CANAL ZONE" reading downwards.

Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us the stamp without the overprint. The same firm also send us the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  centavo stamp chronicled in March. It is in one colour only—red. We illustrate both stamps. We further understand that the above-mentioned stamps have the im-

print of the American Bank Note Co. at the foot and that the 5 and 8 cent have been issued



with this imprint and overprinted "CANAL ZONE."

With imprint of American Bank Note Co. at foot.

Perforated 12.

2 c., vermilion and black.

Overprinted "CANAL ZONE."

2 c., vermilion and black.

5 c., blue and black.

8 c., purple and black.

**Papua.**—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 1s. value with the  $12\frac{1}{2}$  perforation.

Current type. Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

1 shilling, orange and blue.

**Persia.**—Our publishers have found some unchronicled varieties amongst their stock of Persian stamps. The first is the 50 kran of the type-set issue of 1902, No. 278 in the Catalogue, the second series of this type with the "chahis" and "kran" in small type. This stamp has a tall and narrow "o" in "50" at left side instead of the normal, and it is also out of place, being raised close to the border line. This occurs twice on the sheet of twenty-four, being the first and third stamp in the third row from the left. The other varieties are the 10 ch. and 13 ch. of the type-set issue of 1906 with the "PROVISOIRE" overprint double.

1902. Type-set series with "chahis," etc., in small type. Variety: narrow and tall "o" in "50."

50 kran, red.

1906. Type-set series. Imperforate. Variety: "Provisoire" overprint double.

10 ch., brown. 13 ch., blue.

**Peru.**—The Official and Unpaid Letter Stamps mentioned in September last, have now been issued. The former has the Arms in centre, and the latter numeral of value in centre.

Official Stamps.

Arms in centre.

1 centavo., rose. 50 centavos, grey green.  
10 " buff.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Numerals in centre.

1 centavo, brown. 10 centavos, brown.  
5 " " 50 " "

**Philippine Islands.**—Our publishers have discovered amongst their stock a sheet of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. on  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. provisional of 1889 with one of the stamps minus the surcharge. This is the first stamp in the second row from the top of the sheet at left side.

Variety: Without surcharge *se tenant* with normal.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ c. on  $\frac{1}{4}$ c., green.



In the Catalogue we append a footnote to the list of the 1889 Provisionals to the effect that some exist with inverted or double surcharges. Some Catalogues give a list of these varieties, all of which we have, but we have others which, apparently, do not appear to have been chronicled, so we describe them.

Surcharge inverted.

2½c. on 10c., green (No. 153).

Surcharge double.

2½c. on ½c., green (No. 149).

2½c. on 2½c., brown (No. 151).

2½c. on 10c., green (No. 153).

**Queensland.**—Mr. Hadlow has shown us the current 4 penny value in slate grey instead of yellow.

Watermark Crown over A.

Perforated 12½, 13.

4 pence, slate grey.

The *Australian Philatelist* announces the discovery of the 2 penny value with the 12 perforation as listed for the ½d. and 1d., Nos. 206 and 207 in the Catalogue.

Watermarked Crown over Q.

Perforated 12.

2 pence, blue.

The same journal says: "Mr. Appleby has informed us that the current 2d. Queensland is being printed from fresh electros apparently from another re-drawn die. There are several differences between the present stamp and its predecessor, and there is an improvement in the appearance of the label."

**Russia.**—*For use in the Levant.*—Messrs. *Champion & Co.*, of Paris, have received a new series of which the following description is taken from a contemporary.

Small design, ship in colour.

5 par. on 1 kop., yellow.  
10 par. on 2 kop., green.

20 par. on 4 kop., rose.  
1 pre. on 10 kop., blue.

Small design. Ship and dates embossed in white.

5 pre. on 50 kop., violet and green.  
7 pre. on 70 kop., brown and yellow.

Large design. Ship and dates embossed in white.

10 pre. on 1 rouble, brown and orange.  
35 pre. on 3½ rouble, brown and green.  
70 pre. on 7 rouble, ?

**Straits Settlements.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a new variety.

Watermark Crown and C.A. in Multiple.

5 c., yellow.

**Surinam.**—We find we have omitted to state that the 5c. provisional stamp lately chronicled is found *tête-bêche* both in its rouletted and perforated forms.

**United States.**—We have received the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific 1909 celebration stamp noted in May and find that it bears a portrait of William H. Seward, the present Secretary of the United States Government.



This is entirely a new departure of the Postal Authorities, the rule having been for portraits of Presidents only to be shown and also only those Presidents who were no longer in the land of the living.

Perforated 12.

2 cents, carmine lake.

**Victoria.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* list the current 3 penny value in the 11 perforation.

Watermark Crown over A. Perforated 11.

3 pence, pale orange.

## The Study of Postage Stamps.

BY HERBERT CLARK.

The groundwork of the following paper formed a short paper read before the Brighton Branch of the J.P.S. on November 26. As on that occasion each paper was limited to ten minutes, the author has, at the request of the editor, rewritten and somewhat added to the paper.

The editor of the *Philatelic Record* writing in 1886 upon the early years of stamp collecting called the period the "dark days."

In those days any collector over the age of boyhood was exposed to pitying jeers about softening of the brain, etc. M. Regnard, writing to the "*Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*" in 1864, says: "There are people who, when you perchance talk in their presence about the contents of your album, think it due to their dignity and importance to let fall some such observation as this: 'Can anything be more stupid than this mania for collecting postage stamps?' Certainly there is, we reply. There is a mania a hundred times worse, which shows itself in a habit of passing pretended judgments on matters completely strange to the person who arrogates to himself the right to speak

of them." About this time (1863-4), the English press began to take notice of the new folly that was engaging the attention of society. Cassell's "*Illustrated Family Paper*" circulated a series of articles somewhat more thoughtful than the generality of similar productions, in which the writer made bold to express the opinion that the collecting of foreign postage stamps was not so vain and puerile as represented; a very different sentiment from that of the "*Union Review*," which concluded a general sneer at stamp collecting by placing it on a par with the collecting of turnpike tickets.

Times have changed, and present-day collectors are allowed to share the use of the pages of many of the best papers and magazines which cater principally to the needs of collectors of china, silver, furniture, etc., etc., without any sneers being levelled at them.

At the present time an enormous capital is invested in stamps, and no doubt this sum is ever increasing year by year. Collectors and speculators all over the world are constantly buying unused current stamps, either for collections or as a speculation. The total number of collectors is increasing. The Hobby Club just formed in London for collectors of every sort has a strong philatelic section. The subscription is five guineas per annum, and the entrance fee seven guineas. This shows the strong hold philately has among the wealthy upper classes.

To pass on to the study of the stamps themselves, let us enumerate some of the things every serious collector ought to know. First of all, he ought to know what were the first principles by which the earliest collectors and dealers discriminated between one stamp and another. These were—

The country of origin.

The face value.

The design.

The colour.

To these has been added varieties of watermark, paper, perforation, type, both of stamp and surcharge, and shade. All these have multiplied so alarmingly that to many of us philately has become a life study and is real hard work.

Probably most of us at the very outset began to collect because we fancied the stamps and thought them interesting and pretty, but we had no conception of the vast field of study that would gradually unfold before us. Everything depends upon individual taste, ability and opportunity. The busy man may find philately a pleasant mental relaxation for spare moments, the man who likes knotty problems will seriously study the stamps of some "difficult" country, and the man to whom the financial side appears will collect those stamps he thinks will prove the best investment. We are writing for the serious collector who is beginning to study his stamps closely. Now, what does philately teach him? This question can be best answered in the words of Mr. J. N. Luff. In a lecture before the Brooklyn Institute in 1899 he said: "By some, philately has been called a science. Perhaps it hardly merits so exalted a title, but it opens for us a wide field of research in which we may find many curious, interesting and instructive things. It trains our powers of observation, enlarges our perceptions, broadens our views, and adds to our knowledge of history, art, languages, geography, botany, mythology, and many kindred branches of learning."

(To be continued.)

## Forged Colonial Stamps.

### Resumed Hearing at Bow Street.

At the resumed hearing of the case on Thursday, May 27.

CHIEF-INSPECTOR STOCKLEY, recalled, produced eighty-eight packages of stamps found on Lowden's premises on April 13, each containing a number of Borneo stamps of varying values. He also produced an envelope which he had received from Mr. Otto Kuhu containing four Borneo stamps of the 1887 issue and a packet received from Mr. Woodhouse containing twelve approval sheets of Borneo stamps. He had submitted the stamps to Mr. Macdonald.

MR. OTTO KUHU, 85, Elgin Crescent, said that about two years ago he purchased sixpenny packets of stamps from Mack & Co., Cheapside. One of the packets contained North Borneo stamps, and were those referred to by Inspector Stockley. They sent him a copy of *Mack's Stamp Journal* for twelve months without payment. He had also received sheets of approval stamps, some of which contained North Borneo.

Cross-examined by Mr. CURTIS BENNETT, witness said he had seen *Mack's Stamp Review* last year, and remembered that in June and July the Editor was attacking certain persons for dealing in forged stamps; the allegation being that two of those persons were members of the Stamp Trade Protection Association.

Replying to Mr. FRAMPTON, witness said his dealings had not been confined to Mack & Co. In addition to purchasing from other firms he had from time to time made exchanges.

MR. W. BROWN, a foreign stamp dealer carrying on business at St. Thomas' Square, Salisbury, said he had been engaged in that business for the past twenty-five years. He had known the West End Stamp Company at 22, Villiers Street, all the time they had been carrying on business. He had bought and sold foreign stamps with them. He had met Harmer both in London and Salisbury. He bought some 1886 North Borneo stamps some time ago, which were invoiced to him at £8 6s. 8d. He paid for them by way of exchange. He sent the stamps out on approval in the ordinary course of his business. He sent some of the stamps to a customer, who returned them to him. In consequence of that he wrote to the West End Stamp Company, and returned 1,000 Borneo stamps, stating that they had been returned to him from the Continent as forgeries, and he added that he had no doubt they were. In reply, he received a letter in which they stated that they were perfectly satisfied with the genuineness of the stamps, but that they would take them back, and credit him with the amount. He also wrote to Harmer and told him he had had the stamps returned to him as forgeries. Harmer replied that the Borneos were undoubtedly right, but that if he was uneasy about them, he had better send them back to 22, Villiers Street. Last August he purchased some North Borneo stamps from the London and Brighton Stamp Company. He kept the stamps until January this year, when he returned them to the Company. He handed over certain stamps in his possession to Inspector Stockley in February, among them being some Borneos which he had bought from the London and Brighton Stamp Company.

Cross-examined by Mr. CURTIS BENNETT, witness said he was acquainted with the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, which was a well recognized stamp journal. He believed the editor was Mr. Bishop, but he did not know whether he was a member of the Stamp Trade Protection Association.

MR. J. WALLACE, a foreign stamp dealer of 59, Finsbury Pavement, deposed to having done business with the West End Stamp Company ever since they started. He had sold them genuine Borneo stamps, postage and revenue. In September, 1907, Mr. Harmer handed him back 175 sets, telling him (witness) he did not want them. He gave as his reason for returning them that they had plenty. He appeared to hand him over the same sets as those which he (witness) had sent them, but he was unable to identify them.

MR. C. WOODHOUSE, 28, Lansdowne Road, Hackney, spoke to having had dealings with Mack & Co. He remembered seeing Lowden at 20, Villiers Street, when he made some purchases. He continued to deal with them until about two months ago. Amongst the stamps he purchased were some Borneos, for which he paid 3s. or 4s. a packet. He had bought in all about a dozen packets. Some of them he had kept, others he had sent out on approval sheets. He had also purchased a number of approval sheets containing Borneo stamps, which he had handed over to the detective.

The further hearing was adjourned until Monday, June 7.

The last act in the police court proceedings took place on Monday, June 7, the defendants being committed for trial.

DETECTIVE WYBORN, examined by Mr. Bodkin, spoke to receiving from Mr. Cyril Woodhouse a number of stamps on May 18. He handed them to Chief-Inspector Stockley.

MR. THOMAS MACDONALD, recalled, said he had looked at certain stamps, which had been proved to have been received from Mr. Woodhouse. Five purported to be of North Borneo issue, 1887 to 1889 series. In all there were eleven approval sheets.

What do you say as to the stamps on those sheets?—I say they are all forgeries.

Witness's attention was next directed to another lot of stamps, postage and revenue, all of which he said were forgeries. They purported to be  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 cent of the 1887 to 1889

issue. There were also three 1 cent postage only, 1886 issue. He believe they were also forgeries, but he would not like to be quite positive. Where it was a question of engraving, his knowledge enabled him to give a definite opinion, but with up-to-date photography it was more difficult to detect a forgery.

He had also examined four stamps which were produced by Mr. Kuhu— $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 cents, 1887 to 1889 issue, postage and revenue. They were forgeries. From his examination of the 1887 to 1889 issue stamps they appeared to have come from the same photographic drawings of the other stamps to which he had referred, but they appeared to have been printed from various stones.

Mr. CHALCAS, recalled, produced the original letters found at Carème's place in Paris.

DETECTIVE-SERGEANT CURRIE, of New Scotland Yard, spoke to having translated the French correspondence in the case, and Detective Ward the German letters.

Mr. BODKIN emphasized the fact that the correspondence showed the exactness with which the defendants insisted upon Carème carrying out their instructions as to the printing and perforating of the stamps, as they feared that people would think they were reprints.

Miss NEUMANN, recalled, identified the foreign correspondence in connexion with the case which she had typed at the direction of one or other of the defendants, also several letters in German written by Harmer.

Mr. MACDONALD was further recalled, and deposed to having examined a packet containing eighty-eight small envelopes, each containing a quantity of mixed stamps, amongst them some British North Borneo of 1887 to 1889 issue,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 cents, and he said that in his opinion they were all forgeries.

Mr. BODKIN said that completed the evidence on which he should ask that the two defendants be committed for trial on the charges which he had mentioned in opening. First for conspiring to cheat and defraud persons to whom specimens of the stamps were sent for sale, and for conspiring to obtain money by false pretences and actually obtaining money from Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Kuhu, Mr. Wallace and others, and also with conspiring to commit breaches of the Post Office Protection Act, 1884.

Mr. CURTIS BENNETT for Lowden said that if the Magistrates was of opinion that a *prima facie* case had been made out against his client, he did not propose to take up the time of the Court, although probably it would be necessary to call a number of witnesses later on at the trial.

Mr. FRAMPTON said he proposed to adopt the same course with regard to Harmer and reserve his defence.

A statement which had been prepared by Lowden, and which was attached to the depositions, was read by Mr. Curtis Bennett. In this the defendant denied that he was guilty of the charges brought against him. The stamps were, he said, bought by him as genuine reprints and sold as such. He denied that he had obtained money by false pretences, as it was the custom in the trade to return the money if stamps which were sold were proved to be bad, and he contended that he had done that. He asked the Magistrate to remember that since his arrest over three million stamps had been seized at his place, and all of them, with the exception of the North Borneo, had been returned to him as genuine.

The Magistrate committed both defendants to take their trial at the next Sessions of the Central Criminal Court on June 22, and released them on the same bail as before.

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The above is the completion of the Police-court proceedings in this case, which appear to us to have been spun out to an inordinate length. A report of the trial will appear in our next Number.

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## Reviews.

NEVIS. By FRED J. MELVILLE.

HOLLAND. By the same author.

Two more of the Melville series reach us from the publisher, both of which do great credit to both author and publisher. Very useful indeed are the plates of the complete sheets of the early Nevis issues, showing the differences in type. Enlarged illustrations are also given of the two retouches of the 1d. value, and the variety of the 1s. "cross on hill" is also illustrated.

One of the most interesting items in the book is the side-by-side illustrations of the four values, 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., of the first issue and the same denominations of the then current stamps of Great Britain, by which it will be seen, that with the exception of the central design and the substi-

tution of "NEVIS" for "POSTAGE," the designs of the British stamps were practically copied or adapted. It is a very useful little work and we hope it will lead to a further increased interest in these fine stamps, which seem to be rather neglected at the present time.

In the book on Holland there is not much to be found but what is already fully described in the Catalogues, with the exception of the enlarged plates and descriptions of the retouches in the issues of 1852 and 1864, which are in some cases rather indistinct and difficult to follow, except by those who already understand and know the retouches.

Both works are produced in the usual good-class style.

*Nevis*, by Fred J. Melville. *Holland*, by the same author. Price 6d., The Melville Stamp Books, 47, Strand, London, W.C.

## Topicalities.

BY TANCRED. 21

Concerning the German series of commemorative stamps mentioned some time ago, there was a slight mistake in one description: the stamps really illustrate those two equally important and far-reaching events, "The Creation of the World," and "The Kaiser writing telegrams." My mistake was in stating that the design represented the invention of a new uniform for H.M.

The Cayman Island scandal is still to the fore. I like the idea of the humourist who wrote asking for stamps to be overprinted and sent to him, and that he would be willing to contribute a small bank-note for the service—why did he stop at the Caymans?—a general note all round would have been better. Why not a polite request and offer of half-a-crown to one of the two premier firms, asking that £1 Nigerias should be printed on single CA paper again, and the stock sent to him? Another note to Somerset House asking for the remains of all the imprimatur sheets, and offering a couple of cocktails as a bribe, would have been advisable—or why not a note to the British P.M.G., suggesting that the £5 value should be reinstated for one day, and sending a packet of cigarettes (American) just to get on good terms? Some people have so little imagination!

There was a young man, such a nice young man,  
Who wrote to the Cayman Eelands;  
And sent "six pie" which was not very high  
(Ye'll ken yon lad's fra the Hielands).

In a recent philatelic journal, commenting upon the difficulties of the Chinese language, the writer states that the same set of symbols indicate at the same time "right feet," "a molested foreigner," and "geese walking slowly and with them a young man of prudent conduct."

At first sight it does look a bit complicated, but what of our own language? The same symbols, "WELL," indicate at the same time "an ejaculation," "a vertical excavation in calcareous strata," and "the convalescent condition of sitting up and taking nourishment," and if one more symbol (s) be added at the end, the significance is altered to "a Bishopric in the West Country," and "the Author of Tonobungay," or if put at the commencement it signifies "an overdressed person," "to increase," or that condition of the sea productive of mal-de-mêr. You may take your choice, but Chinese seems to me to be much simpler.

The revered chief of the Clan McTavish, *alias* Shiver de Shiver Das, has been poking fun at us—shame! but he spells "Soks" as "Sox," which is really terrible; and he speaks of "Bow-street-blues" as a blue tint, but surely their colour is metallic red! Where's that colour guide?

One wants a colour guide in India, where:—

Euridice de Souza lived at home in Poona Town,  
Her Pa was "Snuff-and-butter," and her mother "Whitey-brown."

In a cottage coloured ginger lived that maid of seventeen,  
And the railings round the cottage were a sort of olive green.

## On Buying Stamps.

REPRINTED FROM THE *Philatelic Journal of India*, December, 1908.

It is necessary to live in Greater Britain to realize how large a proportion of collectors who are similarly situated have succumbed to the temptation of buying current Colonial stamps as an investment or speculation. With this knowledge comes also that of how few of them have the slightest chance of coming out any the richer for their venture. Our society includes and our journal circulates among many military men who go on active service and among members of colonial trading firms and governments, and it is the less experienced of these that these few words of friendly advice are offered.

The investments in V.R.I. stamps during the South African War are well known to have been enormous and we are constantly meeting fresh holders of this class of stuff. It has been bought on the supposition that it will always be worth what was paid for it and is quite likely to bring in very much more. But it was not recognized that the South African governments were under no permanent obligation to redeem all this paper, and the Transvaal has now taken the step which all thoughtful people might have expected, and demonetized these issues.

Though it was announced in the press that the demonetization was due to the extent to which the surcharges had been forged, and though the secretary of the local stamp society has related how he brought these forgeries to the notice of the authorities with the above mentioned result, yet the action taken is so consistent with the policy of "retrenchment" which is being pursued by the colony in other directions, and it is obviously profitable, that we can easily imagine how it could have come into force in similar circumstances without the peg of forgeries to hang it on. Large holders were finding that the philatelic market was becoming less and less able to absorb their holdings at anything like face, and consequently more and more of the stamps were being re-shipped to Africa at small discounts for ordinary postal use or for redemption by the Colonial post office. The latter was being threatened with financial disaster both by these out-payments and by the reduced sales of current stamps, and must have jumped at the opportunity of refusing to redeem or recognize them for postage with so little loss of credit. It is true that there are plenty of the uncharged stamps about, some of which were being used fraudulently, but as the genuine V.R.I.'s are well below face value in philatelic estimation, and the quantity still unabsorbed is known to be very great, there is no doubt that they constituted the main danger to the finances of the post office.

What has happened in the Transvaal may always happen anywhere else, and it is by no means beyond the range of possibility that philatelic investments may cause a general custom of demonetization in all our colonies. At any rate it is a contingency that has to be discounted. Our first bit of advice then is don't buy what

every one else is buying, and if you must invest in stamps which are being issued in limitless quantities, don't put more than a couple of pounds into any one value.

It is not sufficiently well known that unused stamps in bulk are practically unsaleable unless in absolutely mint condition. How often have we been shown sheets that are a little bit off—either creased or stained or minus the gum! On active service and even in the ordinary wear and tear of constant transfers in times of peace, it is exceedingly difficult to keep sheets in prime condition, apart from the ever present possibility of theft. Either be prepared for important entries on these counts in the profit and loss balance, or else ship the sheets off home on the spot.

Thirdly, don't pay fancy prices for minor varieties. It is often said that if a minor variety occurs only once on a pane of 60, it is worth sixty times the normal stamp. This is not so. Out of every sixty stamps that are sold, how many go into sets and cheap packets, how many go to satisfy the continental demand, and how many are left for retail sale? It is only in the last class that the minor variety has any estimation at all. Then how many of the retail buyers don't want the minor variety; and how many people either purchase only the minor variety at the post office, or in purchasing a whole pane, use up the normals for postage and save the variety for collecting purposes? By these processes of elimination of normals and accretion of abnormals it is easy to see that the variety qua variety may be worth nothing at all.

Fourthly, avoid like the plague stamps that are boomed, they are sure to come down badly. This applies equally to stamps subjected to a general boom like the Mafekings and to those boomed by a particular holder like the Somaliland Officials. A good many people have had to accept about a third of what they gave for both these sets. You may take it as certain that a dealer does not put money into advertisements for philanthropic reasons and that he knows a good deal more about the value of stamps than you do. If you are lucky enough to get a chance of buying fashionable stamps at an unfashionable price, take it by all means, but get quit of them at once before the boom dies or the fashion changes. Quick ripening means quick decay.

## Notes and Extracts.

CANADA.—A. McKechnie favours us with a recent copy of the Canadian House of Commons Hansard, with an interesting passage regarding the Tercentenary stamps. Two questions were propounded by a member, as follows: 1. What was the total amount received by the Post Office Department from the sale of the special Tercentenary stamps? 2. What part of this sum would probably have been received as ordinary revenue if there had been no special issue of stamps?

To these questions the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster-General, responded: The following was the issue to postmasters of the Tercentenary postage stamps:—

| Denominations.           | Quantities.   | Value.      |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cent . . . | 2,000,000 ..  | \$10,000    |
| 1 " . . .                | 22,530,000 .. | 225,300     |
| 2 " . . .                | 35,100,000 .. | 702,000     |
| 5 " . . .                | 1,200,000 ..  | 60,000      |
| 7 " . . .                | 700,000 ..    | 49,000      |
| 10 " . . .               | 500,000 ..    | 50,000      |
| 15 " . . .               | 300,000 ..    | 45,000      |
| 20 " . . .               | 304,200 ..    | 60,840      |
| Totals . . .             | 62,634,200 .. | \$1,202,140 |

The department has no knowledge whether the stamps in question have all been sold, as during their issue the ordinary postage stamps were also on sale, both issues being in use as preferred by the public. The proceeds derived from the sale of stamps of the two issues were not kept separately, but treated as arising from a common source. It is, therefore, impossible to state to what extent the issue of the Tercentenary postage stamps may have affected the ordinary revenue. At the ordinary period fixed by the department for squaring these accounts, it may be possible to give the approximate value.—*Mekeel's Weekly*.

PHILATELY AS A BOND OF EMPIRE.—The Herts Philatelic Society entertained as the guests of the evening as its annual dinner on Tuesday at the Café Monico the Chinese Minister and the First Secretary of the Chinese Legation, the Hon. W. Hall-Jones (High Commissioner for New Zealand), Mr. C. Wray Palliser (of the New Zealand Dominion Office, London), Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., and Mr. J. T. Grein. Mr. H. L. Hayman, Vice-President of the Herts Society, was in the chair.

The Chinese Minister, in responding to the toast of "The Guests," said the philatelist was no mere stamp collector in the common sense of the word; he was a student of a great science, at the foundation of which was the history of the society of the world. There were records that postage existed in China a century before the Christian Era, but its conduct was not by way of stamps. The receiver and not the sender paid. Stamps were not introduced into China until 1878, but there was now a rich variety of symbols of the Old Empire. The postal system quickly attained great popularity in China.

The High Commissioner for New Zealand spoke of philately as emblematic of the strength of the British Empire. They had seen that evening a miniature of the *Dreadnought* which New Zealand had determined to give to the Mother Country. He took that opportunity of denying that this gift was in any sense a political gift. (Cheers.) New Zealand realized at once that when a question of the maintenance of British naval supremacy arose it was time for the children of England to step forward and lend the Mother Country a hand. (Cheers.) As the younger nations in the Empire grew in strength there must not be a possibility of the recurrence of that mistake which led to the separation of the American States. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Henniker Heaton felt that in his mission for universal penny postage and universal penny telegrams he was doing philatelic societies a good turn. When his mission was accomplished the collection of stamps would become inestimable in value.—*Morning Post*, 6/5/09.

THE  
**Philatelic Adviser**  
AND  
**Stamp Market Journal.**

Edited by FRANK H. OLIVER.

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### EDITORIAL NOTES.

**What  
shall we  
Collect next  
Season?**

We are now in the very depths of summer, at least, we have just had four consecutive days during which the sun has tried to shine all day with more or less success.

Many philatelists are working hard at holiday-making, or are about to turn their energies in that direction, and soon the charms of motoring, cycling, walking, boating, fishing, and in some cases we expect—love-making, will drive all thoughts of stamps from their heads.

There may possibly be some days when Nature is not in a kindly mood (we have known her to be like this for a week on end), when one's thoughts may turn towards stamps, and the question will arise, "What shall I collect when I start again in September?"

Now to many people this is a matter of supreme indifference; they take any stamps that friends may give them or that they receive on their correspondence, and they buy whatever they take a fancy to at the moment. Finality or the completion of any country is of small concern. They collect for amusement, not for study or profit. The great majority of collectors are of this class, and those who say that the general collector is dead are talking or writing arrant nonsense.

On the other hand, there are a numerous body of collectors who have entirely different tastes, and who would rather have one country complete than one stamp of every country; this body of collectors in its individual capacity is certainly being exercised by the question printed at the head of these notes; and it is for their benefit that we suggest the following groups of stamps for them to devote their attention to during the coming and subsequent seasons, until they have completed them or tired of them, and desire "fresh fields and pastures new."

Great political changes have been and are going on in the world at the present time; in fact, we doubt whether so many great changes at one time have occurred since the eventful years of 1860-70. Australia has become a Commonwealth, and one of the final results of that change, a unified postal system with one series of stamps for all the states, is about to be accomplished.

In South Africa we see the results of a wise and far-seeing policy, by which victors and vanquished are being welded into one homogeneous whole, with the consequence so far as regards philately, that we shall have one postal administration and series of stamps, instead of four, or five if Rhodesia comes into the Dominion.

Turkey has achieved the impossible and has succeeded where the Concert of Europe

through its internecine intrigues and jealousies failed. One result of a responsible and stable government will be the suppression of the Foreign Post Offices; we believe that Austria has already made a move in this direction. *En passant* we must express our surprise that the Administration in Egypt has not yet cleared out the Foreign Post Offices in that country; the Egyptian postal Administration is efficient and must lose considerable revenue through this source.

Last, but not least, China has entered the Postal Union, and has intimated that she will take over all the transmission of letters, etc., herself.

There are, in consequence of the above

impending changes, four groups of stamps which will soon be obsolete, any of which will repay the collector who determines to collect and study them. Moreover, they include groups which appeal either to rich collectors or to those with moderate incomes. The latter will probably eschew Australia and South Africa, but the Chinese Post Offices can be completed at a small cost, and the Levant Post Offices at but a very small additional expenditure.

Additional interest is certain to accrue to the stamps of the groups above mentioned with consequent rise in prices, and those who look ahead and who buy before the rush comes will reap the benefit.

## New Issues and Discoveries.

We gladly welcome from our readers early copies of any new issues, varieties, etc., that they may receive or discover. Any sent to us will be fully described and their source acknowledged in the following columns. They should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, and marked "New Issues" on the envelope. Not only adhesive stamps, but envelopes, postcards, etc., may be sent. The cost of postage will be remitted when specimens are returned, or we will purchase if so desired. We are also glad to receive new issues and provisionals in quantity from correspondents abroad, and will pay a commission on same, large or small, according to the scarcity or otherwise, or whether the correspondent requires cash or the amount to be placed to the credit of this account.

**Antigua.**—1d. stamps, entirely red, are about to be dispatched.—*Colonial Office Journal*.

**Australian Commonwealth.**—A Victorian Collector has written to a friend in Sydney that it is quite likely there will be a new Commonwealth Postage Due Stamp within the next three or four weeks. It has been decided that the present green stamps shall be superseded. The new series will be more Federal in character; every stamp will bear the word "Australia."—*Australian Philatelist*.

**Austria.**—A special Post Card has been issued in connection with the Archduke Charles' Exhibition. The stamp is in the centre at head and the reverse of the card bears a reproduction of a print of the Battle of Aspern, May 22, 1809. We suppose the Exhibition has some connection with the centenary of this Battle.

Celebration Issue.

5 heller, yellow green on buff.

**Azores.**—We have received a Post Card with stamp at right, and arms at left, of the same type as the 1906 issue, but with a conventional dragon design interwoven between and around the same as adopted for the latest Portuguese Cards.

Post Cards.

Overprinted in red on Portuguese Cards.

10 reis, green on buff.

10 x 10 reis, green on buff.

**Bavaria.**—The current Post Card and Letter Card have been issued with date '09.

Post Cards.

5 pf., green on buff. 10 pf. x 10 pf., carmine on buff.

5 pf. x 5 pf., green on buff.

Letter Card.

10 pf., carmine on blue.

**Barbados** has adopted the new colour scheme, and  $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1d. and 6d. stamps have been supplied, all on unsurfaced paper.—*Colonial Office Journal*.

**Bermuda.**—A supply of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamps, entirely in blue, is about to be sent out.—*Colonial Office Journal*.

**Bulgaria.**—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us two new provisionals lately issued. The figures of the value only are surcharged in numerals similar to the provisional "10" issued in 1902. This latter also comes to us from Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co., surcharged in blue instead of black as formerly.

Provisionals.

"5" in blue on 15 s., black and lake.

"10" " " 15 s., " " "

"25" in red on 30 s., black and brown.

The *Postage Stamp* chronicles the 1 stotinki of 1889 with date overprint at head of stamp "1909." Apparently old stocks are to be used up.

Overprinted "1909."

1 st. violet, No. 30.

**Cayman Islands.**—The *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* states that specimen copies of a  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. wrapper with stamp of the type of the current farthing adhesive have been seen.

Wrapper.

$\frac{1}{4}$  penny, blue-green.

**Ceylon.**—We understand that new values are to be added to the existing series, of the denominations of 10c., 50c., 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5 and 10 Rupees, and that the current 4c., 75c., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  R. and 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  R. will



be abolished. The change is to take place on January 1, 1910.

The 6 c. Post Card has now been added to the series with new type of stamp.

Post Card.  
Numerals added.  
6 c., carmine.

**Charkari.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the 1 pice of the new series recently chronicled is in turquoise blue, not chestnut as listed, and *Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles it as a new colour, in which case the reason of its issue is, no doubt, because of the similarity in colour of the first one issued to the 1 rupee value.

Change of colour.  
1 pice, turquoise blue.

**China.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the receipt of a provisional unpaid letter stamp.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.  
Overprinted "Postage Due," etc., on ordinary stamp.  
4 cents, brown.

**Colombia.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the 2 centavo stamp in an imperforate condition. We understand that it is already listed in the American Catalogue.

Current type. Imperforate.  
2 centavos, rose.

**Congo.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us some values of the new series, and a con-



tinental contemporary states that some stationery has also appeared. We illustrate the 5 centime stamp.

Designs as before. Inscription altered to "CONGO BELGE." Black centre.

|                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 5 centimes, green. | 15 centimes, yellow. |
| 10 " " carmine.    | 50 " " olive green.  |

Post Cards.  
10 c., red on buff. 15 c., orange on pale buff.

**Costa Rica.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* adds the 1 c. value to the list of the current issue with the compound perforation.

Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ .  
1 c., brown and blue-black.

**Crete.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us the 25 lepta stamp of the large oblong shape, overprinted in fancy capitals as illustrated last month, and the 50 l. in the same class of overprint, but smaller letters.

Overprint in large fancy Capitals.  
25 l., blue and black.  
Overprint smaller.  
50 l., brown.

**Danish West Indies.**—In November we listed new post cards for these islands. We have now received the 10 bit. card in its reply form.

Post Cards.  
10 b. x 10 b., vermilion on cream.

**Dominica.**—In applying the new colour scheme it has been thought advisable to reverse the colours in which the centre and border are printed, in order that the larger portion of the stamp may be in the doubly fugitive colour. New 2d., 3d. and 6d. stamps have been supplied, but the reversal of the colours is not very perceptible in the case of these values, as the appearance presented is practically that of a single colour stamp.—*Colonial Office Journal*.

**East Africa.**—Rs. 2 stamps, printed on multiple watermarked paper, are about to be shipped.—*Colonial Office Journal*.

**Elobey Annobon and Corisco.**—The *Postage Stamp* chronicles another provisional as being issued in these islands, the 10 c. of 1907 being surcharged "Habilitado" and 25 c.

Surcharged "Habilitado" and value.  
25 c. on 10 c. dull lilac.

**Eritrea.**—The current 10 centesimi stamp of Italy has been overprinted for use and issued. Current Italian Stamp overprinted.

10 centesimi, rose.

**Gambia** has decided to adopt the new colour scheme, but not to apply it to the 5d., 7½d., 10d., 1s. 6d. and 3s. values, which will be in the following colours—

|   |
|---|
| 5d., same as the existing 2d. stamp.            |
| 7½d., " " " 4d. "                               |
| 10d. " " " 6d. "                                |
| 1s. 6d. " " " 1s. "                             |
| 3s., bright yellow with bright green overprint. |

Stamps of all values are on order.—*Colonial Office Journal*.

**Germany.**—A variety of the provisional card for printed matter is chronicled by *Mekeel's Weekly*, the inscription before the fourth line being omitted.

Card for Printed Matter.  
Inscription before fourth line omitted.  
3 pf. on 2 pf., blue-grey on buff.

**German East Africa.**—The 30 heller value has been issued on the watermarked paper.

Watermark of Lozenges.  
30 heller, black and carmine.

**Gold Coast.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the arrival of a new variety.

Watermark Crown and C.A. in Multiple.  
Coated paper.  
1 shilling, black and green.

**Holland.**—The current 5 c. post card is to hand with face divided for correspondence.

Post Card.  
Face divided for correspondence.  
5 c., carmine on salmon.

**Hyderabad.**—The *Postage Stamp* chronicles another value for the series with "POSTAGE." Inscribed "POSTAGE."

4 a., olive green.

**India.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles the current 6 anna stamp with the Service overprint.

Official Stamp.  
Overprinted "O.H.M.S."  
6 annas, bistre.

**Italy.**—We have received the current 15 cent stamp in a reduced size and surface-printed instead of from plates. The new stamp measures  $23\frac{1}{2} \times 18$  mm. instead of  $25 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The design is unchanged, and in appearance the

new stamp is quite as striking as the one it supersedes.

Reduced size. Surface printed.  
15 cent, black.

A correspondent sends us the 10 centesimi reply card with divided face, and date /08 on reply half.

Post Card.  
Current type. Face divided, etc.  
10 c. x 10 c., carmine on greenish.

We have also the current 10 c. card with divided face dated /09, overprinted "20 para 20" for the Levant.

For use in the Levant.  
Post Card.  
20 para on 10 c., carmine on buff.

**Italian Somaliland.**—The 60 c. value has been added to the existing series.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.  
60 c., orange and magenta.

**Jaipur.**—A continental contemporary states that some stationery has been issued for this State.

Envelope.  
½ anna, yellow.  
Post Card.  
½ anna, yellow.

**Leeward Islands.**—A supply of new ¼d. stamps of the existing design is on the point of being dispatched.—*Colonial Office Journal*.

**Maldives.**—We illustrate the stamps chronicled in our last issue.



**Mexico.**—We have received the current 1 c. card in a re-engraved type. The design is the same, but the lettering is larger, and the serif to the numeral "1" points upwards instead of being quite horizontal as formerly. The stamp is a trifle larger, measuring a millimetre more each way.

Post Card.  
Re-engraved type.  
1 c., lilac. 1 c. x 1 c., lilac.

**Monaco.**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* states that the following has been issued.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.  
Current type.  
to centimes, brown.

**Natal.**—3d., 4d., and 5d. postage and revenue stamps will in future follow the new colour scheme and be printed partly in doubly fugitive ink, and therefore on surfaced paper.

The only Natal stamps concerning the colour of which no change has been announced are the 1½d. and 2d. values.—*Colonial Office Journal*.

**New South Wales.**—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles a hitherto unknown variety, viz., the 3d. yellow-green with the second type of watermark, perforated 10 with 12½. This will be No. 190a in the Catalogue.

1871-82 Watermark Type II.  
Perforated 10 with 12½.  
3 pence, yellow-green.

**Nicaragua.**—Hermann Focke writes us that he has seen the 10, 15, 20 and 50 cent and the 1 peso of the new series with "OFFICIAL" overprint horizontally in black; possibly the whole series exist thus. He also writes under date of June 28, "and the entire set (with exception of the 6 c.) overprinted in black 'B—Depto Zelaya' similar to surcharge No. 2 of your catalogue, for use at the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua. These stamps have been surcharged in panes of twenty-five each, and I discover the following two varieties on each value: Stamp No. 14 with 'Dept<sup>o</sup>' (the 'o' raised and sideways, and no stop) and No. 19 without stop after 'o.' Overprinted "OFFICIAL" on current series.

10 c., claret. 20 c., bistre brown.  
15 c., black. 50 c., dark green.  
1 p. yellow.

The 5 c. envelope of 1905 is also to hand surcharged with a hand stamp "Vale 10 ¢—1908." Envelope.

10 c., in violet, on 5 c. blue.

We learn from *Meehel's Weekly* that the series of Post Cards of the 1900 issue included a 4 centavo denomination which has never been catalogued. We understand that the issue was a very small one. The colour is not mentioned, but is, we suppose, the same as the adhesive.

We have received the 5 centavo card of 1906 with surcharge in two lines, hand stamped, in violet, "Vale 4 ¢—1908—Interior."

Post Cards.  
1900. Type of Adhesive.  
4 c., olive.  
1909.

4 c. on 5 c., green on cream.  
4 c. on 5 c., " " (reply).

**Northern Nigeria.**—The 2s. 6d. value has arrived in a new variety as follows.

Watermark Multiple Crown and C.A.  
Coated paper.  
2½ shillings, green and blue.

**Norway.**—We illustrate the new 2 krona stamp chronicled last month.



**Panama.**—In March we listed a re-drawn 10 centavo stamp with the "CANAL ZONE" overprint. We have received a letter from Mr. Gerald D. Bliss in which he states that this stamp has also been issued without the overprint.

Re-drawn type.  
10 c., purple and grey.

**Persia.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a high value in the current series.

Current type.  
50 k., vermilion and black.

**Queensland.**—This colony has at last issued a stamped Registration Envelope. This is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* and bears the head of King Edward.

Registration Envelope.

3 pence, red.

**Russia.**—*For use in the Levant.*—The colours of the 70 pre. on 7 roubles of the new series chronicled last month are pink and myrtle.

*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists some provisional stationery which has been issued owing to a reduction in the town postal rates.

Envelope.

3 kop. on 5 kop., lilac.

Post Card.

3 kop. on 5 kop., lilac.

Letter Card.

3 kop. on 5 kop., lilac.

**St. Lucia.**—A supply of 3d. and 1s. stamps in the new colours have been dispatched.—*Colonial Office Journal.*

**St. Vincent.**—The 2d. stamp will, when next required, be printed in accordance with the new colour scheme, entirely in grey.

The stop under the "d" representing "pence" which has been omitted in the case of the revised 1d. and 6d. stamps, will be inserted in all future printings.—*Colonial Office Journal.*

**Salvador.**—Mr. Hermann Focke writes us to say that the 1 and 5 centavo Envelopes of 1906 have received a date overprint of "1909" in red. He states that these are the only two envelopes of this issue now on hand.

Envelope.

Envelopes of 1906 overprinted "1909" in red.

1 c., green and black. 5 c., blue and black.

**Sierra Leone.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* is informed by a correspondent of the arrival of a novelty from this colony, viz., a 3d. value in brown on yellow—paper?

2d., 3d., 4d., 5d. and 1s. stamps of the new colours have been supplied. Also 6d. stamps for the first time on surfaced paper.—*Colonial Office Journal.*

**South Australia.**—A hitherto unknown variety in the stamps of this colony is in the possession of Mr. Fred Hagen, now on a visit to this country. It is the 3d. on 4d. in black, watermark *Star A* with the "OS" overprint. The stamp without the overprint is No. 134 in the Catalogue.

Official Stamp.

Watermark *Star A*. Perforated 11½.

Overprinted "O.S."

3d. in black on 4d., dark blue.

**Southern Nigeria.**—A supply of 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. stamps in the new colours has been sent out.—*Colonial Office Journal.*

**Spain.**—*Morocco Post Offices.*—The following values have been added to the overprinted stamps for use in Morocco.

|                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 2 c., brown.   | 50 c., slate green.  |
| 15 c., violet. | 1 p., magenta.       |
| 20 c., black.  | 4 p., violet.        |
| 30 c., green.  | 10 p., orange-brown. |
| 40 c., rose.   |                      |

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the current 20 c. stamp exists imperforate.

Current type. Imperforate.

20 c., black.

**Switzerland.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists the 5 centime Wrapper with stamp of the latest type.

Wrapper.

Stamp of re-engraved type.

5 centimes, green on buff.

**Transvaal.**—The next issue of 6d. Postage and Revenue stamps will be in singly fugitive ink on unsurfaced paper, and that of £1 postage stamps in doubly fugitive ink on surfaced paper. Stamps of both sorts are in course of manufacture and the colours will not be materially changed. 2d. stamps are also on order, printed entirely in grey.—*Colonial Office Journal.*

**Trinidad.**—In order to comply with the Postal Union requirements, new plates have been ordered for the ½d., 1d. and 2½d. values, showing the duties in Arabic numerals. A supply of stamps from the new plates has been requisitioned, and also of 4d., 6d. and 1s. stamps in the new colours. The last named have been dispatched.—*Colonial Office Journal.*

**Turks Islands** are preparing to issue a set of stamps of a type similar to those of the Falkland Islands. The colours will follow the new colour scheme, except in the case of the following:—

4d., red on yellow paper.  
2s., red on green paper.  
3s., black on red paper.

The stamps will thus each be printed in one colour by the copper-plate process. The paper will therefore be unsurfaced.—*Colonial Office Journal.*

**Victoria.**—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the current 5 pence stamp with the 11 perforation.

Watermark *Crown and A*. Perforated 11.

5 pence, chocolate.

## The Study of Postage Stamps.

BY HERBERT CLARK (continued).

A COLLECTION formed on definite lines is always more interesting than that of the mere accumulator. One will take unused only, while another collects only used stamps. Some take catalogued varieties only, and others revel in proofs, essays, colour trials, etc. Some collect everything in blocks of four, others stamps on entires. Therefore the serious collector ought to decide first what lines he intends to follow. Assuming that he is still a general collector, it would be well for him to know.

The different countries where stamps have been successively employed—

Some of the dates when stamps were first issued.

The classifying of the stamps of each country in the order in which they were issued, and also according to type.

The kind of printing adopted for every stamp, and consequently the characteristic features of lithography, typography or surface printing and line engraving on wood, stone or metal.

The various kinds of paper employed for the impression laid or woven, plain or watermarked, ribbed or plain, and thick or thin.

The shape and the meaning of the various watermarks found in stamps.

What are the stamps where the sheets are composed of different types and those found in only one type.

The stamps that have been printed by mistake in colours differing from the regular issue.

Some of the details necessary to distinguish genuine stamps from forgeries.

The varieties of perforation that mark a change in the history of the stamps issued in order that he may not be misled into collecting varieties of perforation which are merely caused by irregular machines.

The reprinted stamps, and how they may be distinguished from the original impressions.

The stamps which have been created for special purposes, such as postage due stamps, stamps for official letters, for postage on periodicals, for local postage, etc.

When a collector has devoted himself to a somewhat serious study of these particulars, he will be in a position to give a rational classification to his collection, to keep it free from forgeries (excepting the more dangerous ones), and to talk of stamps with some degree of authority.

The collector should also carefully note the ever-growing importance attached by connoisseurs to fine condition, and how greatly observance of this enhances the value of a collection.

He should notice the difficulty of getting early imperforated stamps with margin all round, owing to the little space between the stamps in the sheet. This also applies to a great many early rouletted and perforated stamps, many of which were from the same plates as the unperforated issues.

Not only is a page of well-centred stamps more beautiful, but if the owner ever wants to sell he will probably find he will at least get all the stamps cost him, and very likely a good deal more.

We are referring more particularly to old issues of British Colonials, but, of course, it is equally important to secure good copies of whatever stamps one is collecting.

The earliest collecting of stamps appears to have been the accumulating of a large quantity in order to cover the walls of a room. This was the idea of the young lady of Hackney who advertised in *The Times* in 1841 for stamps to cover the walls of her dressing-room.

In the following year *Punch* announces that a new mania has bitten the industrious ladies of England. "They betray more anxiety to treasure up the Queen's Heads than Harry VIII did to get rid of them," but Henry VIII was not satisfied with one lady's head, and saw beauty in variety. However, this gathering together of stamps for decorative purposes was not stamp collecting. In Messrs. Hardy and Bacon's book, *The*

*Stamp Collector*, the authors tell us that it was in 1853-4 stamp collecting appears to have been taken up seriously in this country, and on the Continent about 1857. Philatelic literature commenced in 1861, when Mons. Berger Levrault issued a list in September, but this appears to have been only privately issued.

In this paper we have presumed to offer some advice to those who are commencing to take up stamp collecting in a serious and thoughtful manner. Let us conclude with a few words on the literature of our hobby. Numerous books, catalogues and monographs have appeared, most of which give us a vast deal of information about the stamps of the countries of which they treat, and then there are exhaustive articles by experienced philatelists in the magazines. These treat of the stamps of all countries. The magazines are continually giving us further information and latest discoveries. Every collector should take in two or more current periodicals, and should either join some philatelic society and borrow books from the library, or should gradually build up a small library of his own.

You cannot stand still, so go forward, add to your knowledge, and consequently to your pleasure in your hobby.

## Forged Colonial Stamps.

### Acquittal of the Accused.

ON Friday, June 25, at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Judge Lumley Smith, the trial was commenced of H. Harmer and J. S. Lowden for alleged extensive frauds in connexion with the sale of British North Borneo stamps.

Mr. Bodkin, with Mr. Travers Humphreys, appeared on behalf of the Treasury for the prosecution; Mr. Walter Frampton represented Harmer; and Mr. Curtis Bennett and Mr. Eustace Fulton (instructed by S. Myers & Son) represented Lowden; Mr. S. C. N. Goodman (instructed by Mr. C. E. V. Young) held a watching brief for the Stamp Trade Protection Society. The British North Borneo Company was also represented by counsel.

The evidence given during the proceedings at Bow Street, and which has already been reported, and is unnecessary to repeat, was again gone into, following which—

Mr. CURTIS BENNETT, for Lowden, submitted that in regard to the two counts in the indictment referring to the purchase by Burgess, there was no case to go to the jury, as it could not be alleged that there had been any false pretences, and in addition he contended that there was no evidence that the stamps in the book sold contained anything else than genuine stamps. Learned counsel submitted that the counts in the indictment relating to the transactions with the witnesses Kuhn, Brown and Acland, should also be struck out on the ground that there was no evidence to substantiate the charge of false pretences.

The JUDGE ruled that the sale to Burgess stood quite apart from the rest of the case. It was not connected in any way with the evidence that had come from Paris, and there was no direct evidence to show where the stamps actually came from. Therefore he did not think there was sufficient evidence to allow that part of the case to go to the jury, but the rest of the indictment must stand.

When the case was resumed on Tuesday, June 29, Mr. CURTIS BENNETT at once called the defendant Lowden.

J. S. LOWDEN said he had been engaged in the stamp trade for eight or nine years, becoming associated with Harmer about the latter end of 1906. He had never heard of Mr. Parker before he met Mr. Harmer—it was he who introduced him to Mr. Parker. Harmer told him that Parker had the entire monopoly of the Borneo stamps, and that if any one wanted Borneo stamps they must get them from him. That would be about April, 1906. He first began business with Parker about two months after. His first transaction was to buy the entire Labuan Crown issue from him for £3,500. The money for that purchase was paid in the office of the British North Borneo Co. He subsequently contracted to buy from Parker the entire and remaining issues of the Labuan and Borneo cancelled stamps issued for collectors for £10,000, of which £7,500 had already been paid. Parker could not deliver the quantity of the 1894 issue, and he suggested that he should instead have a reprint of the 1897 issue, and that had been agreed to. When he was in Paris with Harmer a dealer named M. Gay called upon them and brought with him Rene Careme. Careme said that he had heard that they had bought a large stock of Borneo stamps, and that as he had the plates of the 1887 issue he suggested reprinting them for Harmer and himself, and selling the lot to them with the plates at the completion of the printing for a sum which was eventually agreed upon as £200.

Questioned respecting the statutory declaration he made in connexion with the proceedings against Careme, witness said every single word of it was absolutely true. Until the raid on Careme's premises he had never told him (witness) that he was printing fac-similes and not genuine re-im-

pressions. He had no idea that the lower values of Borneo stamps he was sending out on approval sheets were forgeries, and he never had any intention to obtain money by false pretences.

Cross-examined by Mr. Humphreys, witness was pressed as to whether he had caused inquiries to be made to find the letter book containing the letters from Careme written during 1908. He replied that he had not brought the books because he had not been asked to. The police took away all the books they thought necessary. He could not say whether there was any reference in the letters to Careme having bought the plates; he should say in all probability there was not, as Careme had told them of the fact personally.

I understand your agreement with Parker was that if the Borneo Company should print more of their old issues you would have the right to purchase them. Did you think at that time that the Company were in a position to make further issues of old stamps?—Yes, I did.

Including the 1887?—No, I never thought anything about the 1887.

Why not?—Because it did not enter into my contract.

Did you believe at that time that the Borneo Company had already sold the plates of the 1887 issue?—No, it never crossed my mind one way or the other.

Continuing, witness said that up to the time of this case he was under the impression that the 1887 issue was demonetized, otherwise he would have had nothing to do with them from Careme. He was quite satisfied when Careme told them he had got the plates; they did not trouble to ask him where he got them from. Their idea was that he got them from a dealer in England, whose name he would rather not mention. If that was the case, and the stamps were demonetized as he thought, then there would be nothing wrong in printing them. It never occurred to him that it would have been a perfectly easy matter to let Blades, East & Blades perforate the stamps they bought from Parker instead of sending them to Paris.

Mr. HARMER then went into the box, and confirmed the evidence given by Lowden.

No further witnesses being called for the defence, Mr. TRAVERS HUMPHREYS replied on behalf of the prosecution.

He said that the indictment was really confined to the question of the 1887 issue of North Borneo stamps, values 1 to 10 cents. The charges might be said to be three in number. In the first place, they were charged with conspiring to cheat and defraud persons whom they could induce to buy, what he (learned counsel) would for shortness call the Careme stamps, by pretending that they were genuine, when in fact they were not. Then the indictment charged them with conspiring, in specific instances, of cheating and defrauding specific persons, such as Mr. Brown and Mr. Acland, by obtaining from them certain sums of money or stamps by way of exchange, by false pretences. The third indictment charged the defendants with contravening the provisions of the Post Office Protection Act.

Dealing with the evidence, he submitted that it not only pointed to, but conclusively proved, that the forgeries which Careme was in the process of making when his premises were visited by the Paris police, were made at the request of, and at the instigation of, the two defendants. The letters which had passed between the defendants and Careme made it perfectly plain that they gave Careme minute directions with regard to the manufacture of the stamps. They had it that the paper on which the stamps were to be printed was being selected with great care by Lowden and Harmer, and sent out to France for the purpose, that they gave directions regarding the perforation, colour, the size, and even as to the border of the stamps, in order that they should be printed like the genuine. He submitted that they had got it perfectly plain that Careme, the forger, was forging these stamps solely at the dictation of the two defendants, one of whom when in the witness box referred to Careme, possibly by a slip of the tongue, as "my man in Paris." They heard that day for the first time the story of the defendants, as to Careme telling them that he had got the original plates from which he printed the stamps.

The real issue, therefore, for the jury was, did they believe that the defendants innocently gave instructions to Careme to print all these stamps, which, in fact, were forgeries, because they were deceived by Careme's statement, that he had the authority of the North Borneo Company which was implied in his purchase of the plates; or did they disbelieve that story? Neither of the defendants had suggested that they could have any answer to the charge, if they knew that Careme had not got the original plates. Examining the evidence bearing on the point, Mr. Humphreys said that the story was that Careme made a statement to the effect that he had got the original plates from the Borneo Company. Without making any further inquiries, according to the story of the defendants, they gave Careme orders to print these stamps, and obviously from the time they gave the order there was constant communication by letter between Careme and the two defendants in London. A significant fact which he asked the jury to remember was that not one single letter had been produced written to Careme prior to the raid on his premises, and he (counsel) thought it was not unfair to assume that there was not one syllable in those letters that would support the story that the defendants had told in the box. In the one case, where they were told that Careme had bought plates from the Dominion of Hayti, they did find in the letters that careful inquiries were made on behalf of the defendants from him before they would give him an order to print them some Hayti stamps. Lowden agreed that if he had known that the 1887 stamps were still current, it would have been preposterous for Careme to have told him that story, and for him to have believed it, as of course it was obvious that the North Borneo Company would not sell to a dealer plates which would carry the right to reproduce stamps which could be used for revenue and postage in their own territory. Lowden was therefore forced to say that he thought the issue was demonetized. He (Mr. Humphreys) left it for the jury to say how much value they attached to that evidence.

Dealing with the statutory declaration by Lowden on behalf of Careme, learned counsel said it was important to remember that there was not a syllable in it from beginning to end to bear out the story which they had told in the box. If Careme had told them that he had got the original plates, why did he want Lowden to make a statutory declaration to assist him? It would have been perfectly simple for Lowden to have said to Careme, "You are not a forger; you have simply printed the stamps from the original plates." In the statutory declaration Lowden said that the stamps were bought as genuine reprints. How could that be, in face of the letter by Harmer to Careme, in which, according to his own version, he told him (Careme) that he was printing the stamps so that they appeared "too newly printed." If the defendants were dealing in genuine reprints, why not let them honestly look like what they were—reprints made in the year 1908? What was the necessity for making them look old, unless it was to pass them off as stamps of the original genuine issue, which every stamp dealer, and possibly many stamp collectors, knew for all practical purposes had ceased to be produced by the North Borneo Company for the past fourteen years? With regard to the statement that they were sold as genuine reprints, learned counsel was astonished to hear, according to Lowden, that it was the custom in the trade to give people their money back if they complained, although the seller knew that the stamps were perfectly genuine. He should have thought that the proper attitude for the defendants to have taken, when objection was taken to the stamps, instead of returning the money would have been to have declined to do so, if, as they said, they were selling them as genuine reprints. He suggested that the reason why they did return the money to Mr. Brown was because they were nervous of any inquiry being made as to their share in the production of these forged stamps. They had it from Mr. Brown and Mr. Acland that they had no suspicion that the stamps they were buying were reprints, and that if they had known they would not have dealt with them. The jury had it in evidence that these stamps, in large quantities, were being sold by Careme at something under  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  a set, and they were being sold as they knew from the sheets which had been produced at  $1s. 6d.$  per set, subject to a 50 per cent. discount, which meant  $9d.$  in cash. They did not want better evidence than that of the temptation to do this sort of thing, because if those forged stamps could be dealt with in hundreds of thousands at that price, the seller was obviously making a very handsome profit.

In conclusion, learned counsel drew the attention of the jury to the provisions of the Post Office Protection Act, under which one of the indictments was framed, and contended that a clear case had been made out against the defendants.

The JUDGE: Supposing the defendants honestly believed that these were stamps produced from plates which had been sold by the North Borneo Company, would the charge still be made out?

Mr. HUMPHREYS: No. If, as responsible men, they believed that Careme was in possession of the original plates, which he had obtained from the North Borneo Company, I agree that that would carry with it the right to use these plates, and therefore they would not be defrauding persons by selling the stamps.

The JUDGE: In that case do you think it would still be an offence against the Post Office Act?

Mr. HUMPHREYS: No, I don't think it would.

Mr. CURTIS BENNETT, addressing the jury on behalf of Lowden, said the real point for them to consider was: Did they, or did they not, believe that the defendants might have thought that Careme had in fact got the plates of the 1887 issue? That, in a nutshell, was really the whole of the case which they had got to consider.

He submitted that when a prisoner went into the witness box he was just as much entitled to be believed as any witness for the prosecution. Dealing with the question as to whether the defendants were justified in thinking that Mr. Parker was the agent for the North Borneo Company, he said the evidence was not disputed that Harmer introduced Parker to Lowden first of all as the agent of the North Borneo Company. Mr. Forbes, in the box, had told them that upon occasions the Company had specially reprinted to the order of Parker, and he asked the jury to say that the defendants were entitled to believe that in fact Mr. Parker was the agent of the Company. They had evidence, too, that Mr. Parker had very large quantities of these Borneo stamps, and could get them reprinted. One thing which had puzzled him very much in the case was what were genuine reprints. Mr. Forbes told them that genuine reprints were genuine stamps, and he went so far as to say, where the stamps which were printed, even if that particular issue had not been demonetized, it had been given up as far as sending out to Borneo for postage purposes were concerned, that the printing of stamps specially for sale to dealers and the cancellation of such stamps in the offices of the Company in London were genuine postage stamps. He (Mr. Bennett) was perfectly prepared to accept that. He was bound to say, however, that he had always understood that genuine postage stamps for the purpose of a collection were stamps that had in fact been properly cancelled, and not cancelled in an office by clerks in their own time. One certainly imagined until this case began that genuine stamps for the purpose of a collection, were stamps which had at some time or other been actually in circulation, and not stamps which had been printed simply for the purposes of sale to collectors. He asked the jury whether they were prepared to draw any distinction between stamps printed to the order of Parker of the British North Borneo Company by plates, and cancelled by clerks in their overtime, and these stamps which had been specially printed from genuine plates by somebody else. He submitted that both stamps were in precisely the same position. If that was so, then, if the defendants believed that the plates were the genuine plates of the North Borneo Company, they were entitled to have them reprinted, and entitled to sell them in precisely the same way as they sold the stamps that they had obtained from Mr. Parker. In considering the story told by the defendants, it was important to remember that except for printer's waste they were unable to obtain from Par-

ker any of the 1887 issue. That too was one of the greatest things in favour of the prisoners, when they looked at their evidence, because it must have struck them as curious that they could not obtain the 1887 issue except in the shape of printer's waste. Remembering that they could not obtain these stamps from Mr. Parker, was it such an extraordinary thing that they believed Careme when he told them that he had in fact got the original plates? He submitted that the contract was entered into in perfect good faith by the defendants, and all the instructions that they had sent out to him in regard to the careful printing of the stamps was perfectly consistent with the truth of their story. He did not know whether it had struck the jury, but it was important to remember that in not one single instance did they find the defendants giving instructions to Careme as to the way in which the stamp was to be made—in not one single letter was anything said as to the design of the stamp. He submitted that the conduct of the defendants throughout had been that of perfectly honest people, and there was one thing which stood out prominently in regard to that particular point. They found that when the defendants got back from the bank, the cheques that they had paid to Careme instead of destroying them, as they would have done, if they had been people arranging forgeries, they pasted them back into the counterfoil of their cheque book, and those cheque books were the first things to be found when the premises were searched. They also had entries in the cash book of payments to Careme. Was it likely that that would be the sort of conduct of men who were clever and wholesale forgers of stamps. With regard to the non-production of the letter books containing the letters from the defendants to Careme prior to the proceedings in France, they had had it from Miss Neumann that in fact she had copied every one of the letters into the press copy letter book. He asked the jury to say that the two defendants had honestly thought that they had got possession of genuine reprints, and that it would be unsafe to convict them.

Mr. FRAMPTON then addressed the jury on behalf of Harmer.

He said he agreed with Mr. Travers Humphreys that the real position was this—if they believed the two defendants were told by Careme and they believed Careme when he told them that he possessed the plates which had originally been used at the instance of the North Borneo Company, and if they believed the stamps sent to them by Careme were produced by those plates, then they had committed no offence. The whole case hinged upon that. He (counsel) submitted that not a scrap of evidence had been produced by the prosecution or elicited in the cross examination of the defendants to throw doubt upon their story. Because Lowden had not produced the letter book containing all the correspondence with Careme, the learned counsel for the prosecution was asking the jury to draw the inference that the letters had been got rid of, but his learned friend was forgetting the letters which he read the previous day from Careme to Lowden between December 30 of last year and March of this year, in which Careme, finding himself in difficulties in Paris, was attempting to build up some sort of a case for himself and for the first time in any correspondence was making the suggestion that he was a *facsimile* printer and was not a printer from the original plates. Those letters, which had never before come to the knowledge of the defence, told against Lowden if his story was not true, but did he destroy them? He did not. Counsel for the prosecution complained that the conversation which the defendants had with Careme and Gay was not found in the correspondence—but why should it have been repeated in letters? The interview took place in November, 1907, and the order was given then and there for the printing from the North Borneo plates. He asked the jury to say that the fact that they could not get the 1887 issue from the official source would lead the defendants to believe that the plates were not in the possession of the Company. Parker could get reproductions of the other issues, but not of the 1887—why should the defendants not assume that the only reason was because the Company or the printers, or some one else, had done what many other Governments and Companies had done, viz., parted with those particular plates? Regarding the conversation between Lowden and Acland he (Mr. Frampton) suggested that the latter had given a mistaken account of it and they would remember that when Lowden wrote to Mr. Brown, he said: "You are probably not aware that there are many reprints of this issue." That did not help the prosecution, but it was ample corroboration of the story told by the defendants that they were selling the stamps as reprints and that they believed Careme had the plates from which he was supplying them. He further submitted that as regards the price at which the stamps were sold, the evidence was all in favour of their being sold as reprints. Again, if the defendants were the forgers the prosecution made them out to be, why did they only forge the low values and not the higher? He submitted that their story was true, but there was no doubt that they had been imposed upon by Careme. There was no doubt that Careme did not have the plates, because they had it in evidence that they were either in the possession of Blades, East & Blades, or the North Borneo Company. He therefore asked the jury to say that neither of the defendants had been guilty of any criminal offence.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said he did not propose to go into the evidence at any length—all he wanted to see was that the jury clearly understood the question they had to try.

The defendants, his Lordship said, were charged with conspiring together to do something which was unlawful. It was not disputed by the defence that the two men were working together, and it was quite clear from first to last that they had acted together throughout the transaction. What the jury had to consider was whether they were working together to do something which was unlawful. What was the history of the case? It seemed that large numbers of people were in the habit of buying and selling stamps. Then it seemed that in 1908, forged North Borneo stamps were found on the market. By some means or other the French police, acting on information received, descended upon Réme Careme's place, where they found a factory going on for making these particular North Borneo stamps. They found the plates, they found his printers, they found the stones, and they found the stamps—some just finished and some in process of being finished. It was obvious



that a man in that position would not make stamps unless he had got somebody to dispose of them and the question was, who was the person or persons who were employing Careme? On the premises letters were found from the two defendants showing that they were corresponding with Careme; they found letters in which they gave instructions about the colour, the perforation, and the size of the stamps, and letters showing that money had been paid for them. The result as it turned out proved that the stamps were being printed for the defendants. When the English police came into the matter it had also been proved that large quantities of these stamps were found at 20, Villiers Street, where the two defendants had been carrying on business. It was also proved that they had sold the stamps. From all these facts it was clear that they had instructed the forger to make these stamps; that they had paid him for doing it; that they had given him certain directions in regard to the work, and that they had received the stamps, from all of which the jury would be justified in inferring that they did this unlawfully, knowing that the stamps were fictitious. If the matter stood alone the jury would be entitled—if they thought that was a fair inference to draw—to infer that they had a criminal part in the affair. To that the defendants said in effect, "We are not criminals in this matter; we were ourselves taken in; we were beguiled by this man, Careme, who told us that he had got the original plates and that he was in a position to produce the stamps from those plates." Assuming that to be true, he (the Judge) daresay that the defendants were willing to be beguiled, because they were, by their contract with Parker, establishing control over all the North Borneo stamps. Parker had not got any of these particular issues, and he did not seem to have been in a position to supply them, and, therefore, by getting these stamps from Paris, the defendants might have made their list of Borneo stamps complete. Unfortunately they had not Careme before them to actually state what did take place, but the two defendants had given their version. Then it might be said that, even assuming that the story of the defendants was true, and that they believed they were getting impressions from the original prints, that did not quite clear them, because they were going to sell the stamps as original stamps—stamps that had been in circulation. That was the reason why he (the learned Judge) asked Mr. Travers Humphreys to say whether he would go so far as to say, that presuming the defendants believed that they were getting legitimate impressions, he would still say that there was a conspiracy. However, the prosecution did not go as far as that. It was for the jury to consider whether the story of the defendants was one that they would be disposed to accept. First of all, why should those plates be in Paris? It was said that there were some instances of Companies and States parting with their plates. When that came to be looked at, the States that had been parting with their plates were not States of the highest responsibility or respectability. One was Venezuela, where revolutions were constantly taking place, and then it was also said that from Hayti plates had been sold. Undoubtedly there were instances where plates had been sold, but North Borneo was a British possession, and one would not expect them to be in the habit of selling their plates when they were current. This particular issue was current in a sense, although the stamps did not appear to be in current issue, but they had not been demonetized in the sense that they were no longer a legal tender. That was how the thing stood. The defendants stated they honestly believed that Careme had got the plates, and they therefore thought it was fair and reasonable to have impressions made from them. The defendants said that they had acted *bona-fide* in the matter, and it was rather a pity that the letters which had been referred to had not been produced. If the jury accepted their statement they would probably be of opinion that the case had not been made out. On the other hand if they inferred that the defendants were knowingly doing what they knew to be unlawful they would of course find them guilty. The broad issue was whether the jury believed the explanation of the defendants, and whether they thought, bearing that explanation in mind, there was an illegal conspiracy; and of course they must remember that in a criminal charge the prosecution was expected to make out their case. Mr. Frampton had very properly said that every man who was prosecuted was entitled to the benefit of the doubt. He thought that broadly they must find the prisoners either guilty or not guilty on the whole of the indictment, without dividing any particular count one way or another. In conclusion his Lordship said he thought there was something to be said in favour of what Mr. Frampton had drawn attention to, that the instructions given in the letters to Careme were all in regard to colour, size, and perforation, instructions which might be necessary if the stamps were going to be printed from old plates.

After an absence of about five and twenty minutes the jury returned into court with a verdict of "Not Guilty" in regard to both the defendants, and they were accordingly discharged.

### Stamps 250 Years Old!

SOME very entertaining gossip is provided by a contributor to the current journal.

"During a recent transatlantic voyage a philatelic table companion was speaking of West Indian stamps, when a gentleman from one of the islands, joining in the conversation, said: 'Yes, I believe some of the old St. Lucia stamps are very valuable, but, unfortunately, I did not know this when, some years ago, I was looking through old family letters and papers 250 to 300 years old, on which there were many of the original old postage stamps of St. Lucia, which I destroyed!'—*British Guiana Philatelic Journal*.

MANY collectors find a difficulty in procuring that which fulfils their idea of an ideal Stamp Mount. Our publishers inform us that their "AT" Quality is everything that can be desired. They peel easily and yet adhere sufficiently. They are coated with pure gum Arabic, have absolutely no deleterious effect upon the stamps to which they are affixed, and the gum is tasteless. They also inform us that the licking of this pure gum is extremely beneficial to the operator, and that in several instances members of their staff have distinctly gained in weight after a prolonged course of this kind, and, as Mr. Weller says, have "swelled wisely." Moral: All thin people should use the "AT" Stamp Mounts.

# COLLECTORS' WANT LISTS WELL FILLED.

Having lately purchased a number of **Large General Collections** we are in a good position to well fill any lists of wants Collectors may send us, and we solicit such lists, which will be promptly executed. We are specially able to supply stamps issued prior to 1890.

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THE  
**Philatelic Adviser**  
AND  
**Stamp Market Journal.**

Edited by FRANK H. OLIVER.

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### EDITORIAL NOTES.

**The** This great Society, which on **American** July 24 had no less than **Philatelic** 1,721 paying members, opened **Society.** its Annual Convention on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at Atlantic City, New Jersey, and is now discussing important matters connected with our hobby.

The matter which appears to be creating the most excitement is the attempt to oust the journal which has acted as the official organ of the Society, viz., *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, and to replace it by an opposition journal, *Redfield's Stamp Weekly*, the principal cause of complaint being, that the older journal has more or less dictated the policy of the Society, a tendency which is considered to be undesirable.

The general opinion seems to be that the attack, which is being vigorously pursued, will fail, but that the present organ will receive such a nasty shock as to make it more careful in future.

We wonder that such an influential society as the A.P.S. does not publish an official journal of its own in a monthly form, and thus free itself from any sus-

picion of being controlled by interested parties. Possibly there would be wheels within wheels even then. We very much doubt if there are many philatelic societies in existence which are not more or less worked in the interests of certain of their members, or of the firms outside with which such members are connected. This is especially the case when the society is a small and local one, and its members are in the habit of attending its meetings; in societies like the A.P.S., with a large number of correspondence members, it is more difficult, but doubtless there are ways and means.

**The** We have received a copy of **German** this new catalogue of which **Normal** so much has been expected, **Catalogue.** and which is the result of the united efforts of a committee of the leading collectors and dealers of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland.

From an hurried examination of same we have formed the impression that, like individuals, committees even of the most earnest and painstaking description are liable to error. Next month we will make further reference to this catalogue.

## New Issues and Discoveries.

We gladly welcome from our readers early copies of any new issues, varieties, etc., that they may receive or discover. Any sent to us will be fully described and their source acknowledged in the following columns. They should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, and marked "New Issues" on the envelope. Not only adhesive stamps, but envelopes, postcards, etc., may be sent. The cost of postage will be remitted when specimens are returned, or we will purchase if so desired. We are also glad to receive new issues and provisionals in quantity from correspondents abroad, and will pay a commission on same, large or small, according to the scarcity or otherwise, or whether the correspondent requires cash or the amount to be placed to the credit of this account.

**Great Britain.—British used Abroad.—**The *British Philatelist* gives the following new varieties which were previously unknown to us:—  
Cyprus.

½d., rose red. Plate 12.  
1d., " " Plates 145, 177, 183, 191, 193, 203, 204, 205,  
208, 214, 220.  
2d., blue. Plate 14.

A 76. Spanish Town.

1d., rose red, lg. cr. Perf. 14. 1857.

C 57. Greytown (Nicaragua).

1 shilling, green. Plate 11. 1873.

C 63. Tampico.

1d., rose red. Plate 117.

G 06 or Beyrout.

1s., green. Plate 6. 1867-9.

1s., " " 7 "

**Argentine Republic.—**The 1 c. and 50 c. of the latest type are now to hand.

New Design.

1 c., brown ochre. 50 c., black.

**Australian Commonwealth.—**We have been informed, officially, that all the Postage Dues from the 1s. value upwards, without the bar, have been burnt.—*Australian Philatelist*.

*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicle the 3d. value Watermark Crown and single-lined A.

Watermark Crown and single-lined A.

Perf. 11½, 12 × 11.

3d., green.

**British North Borneo.—**Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the new series, which we illustrate. A few of the 18 c. stamps were issued, but it was found that this value was not required, and therefore this stamp was surcharged 20 cents. This is how the tale runs.



Centres in black. No Watermark. Perforated 14.

|                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 c., chocolate.   | 8 c., lake.           |
| 2 c., green.       | 10 c., pale blue.     |
| 3 c., lake.        | 12 c., Prussian blue. |
| 4 c., scarlet.     | 16 c., purple brown.  |
| 5 c., bistre.      | 18 c., myrtle.        |
| 6 c., olive green. | 24 c., red lilac.     |

Surcharged "20 cents" in red.

20 c. on 18 c., myrtle.

**Bulgaria.**—The *Postage Stamp* states that the recently issued provisional 25s. on 30 s. has been surcharged in blue as well as in red.

Surcharged in blue.  
25 on 30 s., black and brown.

**Crete.**—We have received the 2 and 3 drachmai stamps with the "Hellas" overprint in large fancy capitals.

Overprinted in large fancy Capitals.  
2 dr., brown. 3 dr., orange and black.

**Dominica.**—The following values have appeared in accordance with the new colour scheme.

Watermark Crown and C.A. in Multiple.

2d., grey. 6d., violet.  
3d., violet on yellow.

**Dominican Republic.**—Mr. Hermann Focke states that the 10 centavo value has been issued on the paper watermarked with crosses and circles. He also states that the remaining values of the current series have been printed on this paper and will doubtless be issued as the stock of the unwatermarked paper is exhausted.

Watermarks of Crosses and Circles.

10 c., red violet and black.

**Elobey, Annobon and Coriseo.**—*Lemaire's Journal* announces two more provisionals for this Spanish colony.

Surcharged in black on stamps of 1907.

05 ctms. on 3 c., red.  
05 " " 4 c., green.

**Holland.**—It is stated by a continental contemporary that a 4 c. unpaid stamp of the permanent type has appeared.

Perforated 12½. Numerals in black.

4 c., ultramarine.

**Hyderabad.**—The 3 anna stamp has received the "official" overprint.

Official Stamp.

Inscribed "POSTAGE." Overprinted in black.

3 annas, brown orange.

**Italy.**—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 2 c. of 1901 with double impression.

1901 Variety; doubly printed.

2 c., orange brown.

**Maldives.**—We understand that in addition to those already chronicled, other values will appear, viz. 15, 25, 50 c. and 1 Re.

**New Caledonia.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* list the 1 c. stamp with the Jubilee overprint of 1903 inverted.

1903. Jubilee overprint inverted.

1 c., black on blue

**New Hebrides (British).**—Mr. H. Venables Vernon, of this city, who has business relations with the Islands, has acquainted us that only three sheets of the ½d. value on single Crown and C.A. paper were at first received at the chief post office, Port Vila, but sixteen sheets have since been found on single watermarked paper in Fiji which had been surcharged "New Hebrides, Condominium." They have also been sent to the Islands and put into circulation. This represents a total of 2,280 stamps on this paper.—*Australian Philatelist*.

The same journal also announces the receipt of the 1s. value on multiple paper.

Overprinted as before on Fiji stamps.

Watermark Multiple Crown and C.A.

1s., green and carmine.

**New South Wales.**—The *Australian Philatelist* reports the 9d. Commonwealth design, with mixed perforations. They say, "The Stamps have apparently been perforated on the 12 x 12½ Comb machine, but the latter perforation not being satisfactory, has been patched up, and two vertical lines have been re-perforated on the 11 machine. These stamps are produced at the Melbourne Printing Office."

Watermarked Crown and A. Perforated 12 x 12½, also 11 vertically in addition.

9d., brown and blue.

**New Zealand.**—In May last we chronicled the 2½ value, clean cut perf. 14½ all round. We listed this from a pair received at that time on a cover, and as is our usual course put the stamps by for future reference.

The colony had been so busy lately in making perforation varieties, that we thought at the time it was another new machine. We now find, on examining the stamps again, that our correspondent had used for postage a pair of the London Print of 1898 in a deep shade, a fact which we did not recognize at the time.

Mr. Heginbottom has found the 1d. Life Insurance stamp on unwatermarked paper, with compound perforation.

Life Insurance Department.

No Watermark. Perforated 11 x 14.

1d., blue.

Mr. Hadlow has shown us the ½d. and 6d. in the latest perforation, overprinted "OFFICIAL" in the same type as on the surface-printed 1 penny "Universal." He has also shown us blocks of the 1 penny value, from which it is evident that one printing at any rate of this value was made either in six only at a time, or the word "OFFICIAL" was set up six times, and then electrotyped, there being six types continually repeated.

Official Stamps.

Overprinted as before. Perforated 14 x 15.

½d., green. 6d., carmine.

**Persia.**—The 50 krans value chronicled last month is in a different type to the other high values, although with the head of the Shah in the centre. The stamp has an outer border in gold. Owing to political changes and the accession of a new Shah, we shall, no doubt, soon see another new series.

**Russia.**—The 3 kop. in the new design is to hand, and the 35 kop. in the old design, but with the varnish lines, is chronicled by the *London Philatelist*.

New Design.

3 kop., carmine.

Old Design. With varnish lines.

35 kop., green and purple.

For use in China.—The *Postage Stamp* lists the

current Russian 50 kop. stamp with the overprint for China.

Old design. Overprinted with varnish lines.

50 kop., green and mauve.

**St. Kitts, Nevis.**—A new variety in these stamps is chronicled by the *Postage Stamp*.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C.A.

1s., grey-green and orange.

**Salvador.**—Hermann Focke reports that the 1 c. and 2 c. official stamps of 1907 have been received with the shield and anchor overprint as used for the ordinary issue. We gather that these stamps were used for ordinary postage.

Official stamps converted for ordinary use?

Overprinted shield and anchor.

1 c., green. 2 c. red.

**Sierra Leone.**—More new stamps have appeared in accordance with the new colour scheme.

Watermark Multiple Crown and C.A.

Coated paper.

2d., grey.

3d., purple on yellow.

4d., red and black on yellow.

5d., sage green and violet.

**South Australia.**—The 2s. 6d. value is to hand in Crown and A. paper.

Watermark Crown and A. Perforated 12.

2s. 6d., violet.

**Southern Nigeria.**—The 1 shilling value is now to hand on green paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C.A.

1s., black on green.

**Spanish Guinea.**—Two provisionals have appeared for this place as chronicled for Elobey, etc., in another column.

Surcharged in black in 1907 issue.

05 ctms. on 3 c., violet. 05 ctms. on 4 c., light green.

**Spanish Territories in the Gulf of Guinea.**—In April we chronicled the issue of these stamps, quoting the colours given by *Champion's Bulletin*, which are, however, incorrect. We now give a correct list taken from the actual stamps received by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.

1 c., orange brown.

2 c., rosine.

5 c., myrtle.

10 c., orange vermilion

15 c., black brown.

20 c., deep reddish mauve.

25 c., indigo

30 c., chocolate.

40 c., crimson.

50 c., purple black.

1 p., pale green.

4 p., orange.

10 p., salmon.

**Straits Settlements.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a new 25 c. stamp for use here, and in one colour instead of two as formerly. This was noted in May.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C.A.

Coated paper.

25 c., purple.

**United States.**—We have received a supply of the 2 c. Yukon stamp in an imperforate condition.

Imperforate.

2 c., carmine (Yukon Exhibition).

## The Stamps of the British South Africa Company.

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

### I.—INTRODUCTION.

THE stamps of the British South Africa Company form an interesting and straightforward group that have much to commend them. The issues are few, provisionals are not numerous and appear to have been issued only for necessary postal requirements, while the only commemorative stamps—the Victoria Falls issue of 1905—have been on sale longer than many "permanent" sets of other countries. Articles regarding these stamps have been few and far between, the only ones of importance being those in the Royal Philatelic Society's "Africa, Part I," published so long ago as 1895, one from the pen of Mr. G. B. Petrie in volume vii. (1902) of the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*, and an excellent paper recently contributed to the *London Philatelist* by Mr. F. H. Melland.

At first sight these stamps do not appear to offer much scope for philatelic study, but, as is so often the case in philatelic matters, "things are not what they seem," and in the following notes I shall endeavour to point out many interesting facts that have not yet been published.

Of late there has been some discussion as to whether these stamps should be

listed under the heading of British South Africa or Rhodesia. The real statement of affairs seems to be that, while the country is now officially known as Rhodesia, after the great Cecil Rhodes who was for nearly a quarter of a century the dominating personality on the imperial side in South African politics, the territory is administered by the British South African Company. The name of this company appears on all the postage stamps issued until April of this year, and they would thus appear to be most conveniently, if not correctly, listed under the heading of British South Africa. Since April, however, all the stamps have been surcharged "Rhodesia," so it is probable that in future they will be more generally listed under this name.

The territory of Rhodesia—developed and administered by the British South Africa Company—has an area of about 750,000 square miles. Large tracts in Southern Rhodesia and towards the Kalahari Desert are useless, especially on the west. The best portions lie in the highlands, beginning from Buluwayo and extending east and north-east, and in these Europeans can live. Rhodesia is divided into (1) Southern Rhodesia, 143,830 square miles, with the provinces of Mashonaland (72,995 square miles) and Matabeleland (70,835 square miles); (2) North-Eastern Rhodesia; and (3) North-Western Rhodesia, the two latter being divided from the former by the Zambezi River.

In Southern Rhodesia there are about 13,000 Europeans, 593,000 natives, the ruling caste being the Matabele, and about 2,000 Asiatics and others. In North-Eastern Rhodesia there are less than 300 Europeans and 346,000 natives, among whom the Angoni are the paramount people.

It was at a place called "Old Chitambo" that Dr. David Livingstone—the well-known African explorer, who first opened Rhodesia to British influence—died in 1873. There are numerous ruins of so-called temples, walls, conical towers, etc., about the age of which there is considerable diversity of opinion, several authorities contending for a Phœnician or Oriental origin long anterior to the Christian era, while others maintain that the builders were Kafirs and that the works date from post-mediæval times.

The British South Africa Company obtained its Charter in October, 1889, mainly through the efforts of Cecil Rhodes, and it was authorized "to promote trade and commerce, and to work and develop mineral and other concessions." The original Charter has been amended by Orders in Council dated 1894, 1898 and 1903 respectively. The present Administrator of the territory is Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G., and he is advised by an Executive Council of not less than four members. There is also a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, Resident Commissioner (*ex-officio*), and fourteen members, seven of whom are elected by the registered voters of Mashonaland and Matabeleland, and seven nominated by the Company with the approval of the Secretary of State.

The political capital is Salisbury, the chief town of Mashonaland (white population about 2,000), and the chief commercial centre is Buluwayo, the capital of Matabeleland, which has a white population of about 4,000. Townships have also been established at Umtali, Selukwe, Melsetter, Gwanda, Gwelo, Victoria, Hartley, and Endelkoorn.

## II.—THE FIRST ISSUE.

Some months after the British South Africa Company obtained its Charter a

regular postal service was established in Rhodesia, and in connection with this a set of stamps comprising eleven values was issued, these being as follows:—

|                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1d. black.       | 5s. orange-yellow. |
| 6d. ultramarine. | 10s. green.        |
| 6d. blue.        | £1 deep blue.      |
| 1s. brown.       | £2 rose-red.       |
| 2s. vermilion.   | £5 sage-green.     |
| 2s. 6d. purple.  | £10 brown.         |

The stamps were engraved in *taille-douce* and printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., of London, on thin white wove paper, varying slightly in texture from a thin semi-transparent paper to an opaque paper of stouter quality. In passing I may remark that this well-known firm of engravers also supplied all the various other impedimenta required for a well-stocked post-office, such as cancelling stamps, sealing wax, mail bags, etc. In fact, they seem to have supplied everything except the actual post-office buildings and the employés, and doubtless they would have supplied these as well had they been ordered!



The design, which is the same for all the values, consists of the Arms of the Company on a background of horizontal lines, the following being the correct heraldic description:—

*Blazon*: Gules, the chief semée of besants, the base semée of ears of wheat, or, a fesse wavy argent between two bulls passant in chief and an elephant passant in base, all proper; the fesse charged with three galleys sable.

*Crest*: A lion guardant passant, or, supporting with its dexter fore-paw an ivory tusk erect, proper.

*Supporters*: Two springbokken, proper.

*Motto*: "Justice, Freedom, Commerce."

For the benefit of those to whom the phraseology of heraldry is a more or less unintelligible jargon the significance of the above is described in "Africa, Part I" as follows:—"The colour of the field, red, is the same as that in the Arms of England. The besants (gold discs), in chief, refer to the gold abounding in Matabeleland, and the ears of wheat in base to the corn which has been and can be raised there in such profusion. The oxen refer to the beasts of burden employed there and to the abundance of cattle. The fesse wavy refers to the Zambezi, Limpopo, and other rivers flowing through the scene of the operations of the Company. The galleys refer to the shipping which can traverse the rivers. The supporters of the crest indicate the wild animals to be found in Zambezia. The lion also forms an allusion to the heraldic emblem



of England and the three galleys sable upon an argent field are charges borne in the Arms of the Duke of Abercorn, the first President of the Company."

Above the Arms and touching the top of the stamp is a short white scroll inscribed "**BRITISH**" in coloured Roman capitals. Directly below this is a second scroll, in solid colour, extending right across the stamp on which "**SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY**" appears in small uncoloured block capitals. At the base the value is shown in words on a straight coloured tablet, and a single outer line of colour completes the design.

The £1, £2, £5 and £10 stamps are of larger size, the design being exactly as described above with an additional border,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. wide, composed of scroll ornamentation, surrounding the stamps on all four sides.

On the 1d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 5s. and 10s. stamps the value is shown in uncoloured Roman capitals on a background shaded with slanting lines running downwards from left to right; in the 2s. 6d. value the words "**TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE**" are shown in tall, thin, coloured block capitals on an uncoloured label; while in the larger stamps the value is in white block capitals on a shaded tablet similar to that employed for the 1d., etc.

The stamps were printed in sheets of sixty arranged in six horizontal rows of ten each. Mr. Melland asserts that some of the values were printed in sheets of 240, but this is quite incorrect. Messrs Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. inform me that all the sheets were composed of sixty stamps as described above, and I have personally inspected "specimen" sheets of all values up to 10s. at the firm's premises. The "corner blocks from inside of panes," to which Mr. Melland refers in proof of his contention that some of the sheets contained 240 stamps, must be from sheets that had an extra row of perforation on the margin. The imprint of the engravers—"BRADBURY, WILKINSON & CO., LTD., LONDON"—is shown in small coloured Roman capitals on the bottom margin of each sheet, in the centre.

The original die consisted of the whole of the design, as described above, with the exception that the tablet at the base was blank. From this a separate subsidiary die was produced, for each of the values, on which the blank tablet was engraved with the value required. These subsidiary dies were then applied sixty times to form a complete printing plate. On the "secondary" dies for the small stamps (1d. to 10s. inclusive) a tiny dot was attached to the right-hand side so that as each impression was struck on the plate it made a small mark to facilitate the correct placing of the following impression. These dots were so adjusted that as each impression was added to the plate they were covered by the shading on the tuft of the tail of the left-hand supporter. Occasionally, owing perhaps to a little extra pressure being applied, these dots show quite conspicuously on some stamps, and this fact has caused many collectors to treat them as "secret marks." These guide-dots may generally be seen on the right-hand margins of the sheets.

As positive proof that all the values were produced from one original die—were such corroboration needed—I may point out that on the left-hand border line, about 1 mm. from the base, a small coloured diagonal line is shown. This can be plainly seen on every stamp on the sheet on all eleven values.

*(To be continued.)*

## Topicalities.

I see there is to be a special 2 c. stamp to commemorate the Alaskan Exhibition. Seals sitting on ice are to form the central design; errors with the ice sitting on the seals will command a high price in the near future.

[The report was incorrect; we could not, however, refrain from printing "Tancred's" inimitable humour.—ED.]

There are people who, on receipt of a letter, always examine the envelope before opening it; there are others who look at the signature before reading the letter; some people look at the date on their morning papers before opening them. I am not one of these, and consequently was much mystified this morning while reading one of our esteemed contemporaries. A budget of "exchange" journals arrived from our publishers, and among them was the *Fortnightly*. I opened it without so much as glancing at the cover, and found a particularly interesting number, including a complete *Christmas* story. It seemed odd until I noticed the date was December 12, 1908. This special Christmas number must have been mislaid and forwarded six months later in one of the exchange bundles.

In this number of the *Fortnightly* Mr. Bishop, under the heading of "New Words Wanted," writes:—"I begin with 'surcharge,' a word that is senseless as stamp collectors use it. Hearn on Nuttall on this word's literal equivalents:—

"Surcharge, *v.a.* to overload; to overburden; to overstock; specially to put more cattle into a common than the person has a right to do (*Law*); to make a charge for an imaginary amount of taxation: *s.* an excessive load or burden; overcharge beyond what is just."

"Not a word is there here to justify the philatelic application of 'surcharge,' although I mind me of certain of the stamps of the French and Spanish Colonies and the Republics of South and Central America that may indeed be said to be 'overladen' and 'overburdened' with an intolerable deal of added matter. But, literally, the word as we use it is a misnomer. If, in the earlier days of the hobby, there was a shred of justification for its use it was because postage stamps were occasionally overprinted with a new value which was in excess of the original denomination. In such cases the new inscription might be said to bear some faint relation to a surcharge; but for many years past the world's governments have recognized the unwisdom of raising face-values in this manner."

I cannot agree with Mr. Bishop, as *The Standard Dictionary of the English Language* gives the following additional meaning:—

"4. A new valuation or something else printed on the surface of a postage stamp."

Here then is a definition which somewhat upsets Mr. Bishop's statement that the word is senseless as stamp collectors use it.

I do not like the above definition. Why "sur-

face"? Does the compiler assume that certain Governments might "surcharge" stamps on the edge? And why "postage"? Is a surcharge not a surcharge if printed on a revenue stamp? And again, why "printed"? A surcharge may be in manuscript, and the expression "something else" covereth a multitude of sins. It depends so much on what "printing" means. Handstruck stamps are produced by hand printing, so are postmarks. According to the above definition a postmark is a surcharge. It is a case of "the small red fish that walks backward" over again.

Mr. Bishop suggests that a new word should be coined, commencing with "sur . . ." and capable of use as a noun or as a verb.

How would *surcrease* do?—it conveys the idea of excessive increase, and we all know how surcharges do increase.

A good adjective would be "surculigerous," i.e. pertaining to suckers.

Surrogate—that which is substituted for or acts in place of another, might do as a noun.

Mr. Bishop objects to the use of the word "provisional" for anything but a stop-gap, and instances the Belgian split 10 c., which was used during twenty-five years; and complains that such a stamp should not be called a provisional, as it does not supply a temporary need. But surely a stop-gap is a provisional, and it matters not how long a particular stop-gap was allowed to do duty. If a hole in a gate is defined as a hole, it doesn't matter whether the hole is large or small, or is present for a day or a century.

I quite agree with all Mr. Bishop's remarks concerning the paucity of words connected with stamps themselves compared with those connected with the bad part of the subject, "Fake," "Changeling," etc.; and particularly do we want, as Mr. Bishop mentions, a word to express a stamp which has been printed for use but withdrawn at the last moment. Why not "propost"? i.e. a thing offered for acceptance. "TANCRED."

## The History of the Inverted Swan in the Leinster Collection in Dublin.

By W. R. LANE JOYNT, F.R.P.S.L.

REPRINTED FROM THE *London Philatelist*, January, 1909.

The only person who ever occupied the position of a real dealer in stamps in Dublin was a Mr. Gerrard, the owner of a stationery shop, first in Nassau, and subsequently in Grafton Street, in the early seventies. Here all Irish collectors of that date assembled to purchase and sell stamps, or to meet and form the acquaintance of fellow-collectors. Mr. Gerrard had a sound knowledge of the classes of stamps that sold well, and was a good purchaser of collections containing nice colonials. What lovely things I refused to buy in that shop because they then appeared too dear! I particu-

larly remember being struck with his desire to purchase 1s. New Brunswicks and Nova Scotias, and he one day confided to me that he had a customer who took all he could supply him with at a sovereign apiece—a price which we both considered much beyond their value.

That customer I subsequently learned was a Major Knox, of Kingstown, whose accumulation of stamps, for I can scarcely call it a collection, as it was nearly all kept loose in the drawers of several large bureaux, fetched a very large sum when submitted to auction in London in the nineties. It was to Mr. Gerrard that I sold the collection I made when at school in Germany in 1872-3, and many other schoolboys parted with their treasures in like manner. I came across one of them recently, and discovered that it was through his instrumentality that the Duke of Leinster acquired the copy of the inverted swan, which now forms the gem of the Leinster Collection. Mr. Vance, the gentleman in question, had sold his collection to Mr. Gerrard in 1876 for £27, and promptly commenced to collect again. He was constantly in and out of the shop, and got acquainted with most of the Dublin collectors. Amongst others he met Mr. Morris, a master in the High School, who had a very fine collection, and amongst other rarities possessed a copy of the 4d. Western Australia with the centre inverted. This stamp was always the subject of discussion, its genuineness even being called in question by those unaware of the method by which the stamp was produced. One day, when in Mr. Gerrard's shop, Mr. Vance was pointed out the Duke of Leinster, who was purchasing stamps; and getting into conversation with him he mentioned that he knew of a copy of the inverted swan, which he had heard the owner state he would be willing to sell for £3. The Duke asked if he thought he could get it for that sum, and on Mr. Vance answering in the affirmative the Duke took out his cheque-book, wrote a cheque for the amount, and gave it to Mr. Vance.

Mr. Vance, who was then little more than a schoolboy, had the greatest difficulty in getting the cheque cashed. Mr. Gerrard was unaware of what was going on, and Mr. Vance did not like to let him know or show him the cheque. Wherever he presented it he was asked who "Leinster" was, and how he came to get the cheque; and his explanation not being sufficiently convincing, several people refused to have anything to do with him. Having at last got money for it, he went to interview the schoolmaster, Mr. Morris. He bought a few medium stamps first, just to get Mr. Morris in good humour and show he was not wasting time, and when he came to Western Australia he asked Mr. Morris if he wanted to sell the curiosity. Mr. Morris said yes, if he could get any one to give him £3. Mr. Vance brought up all the arguments about the impossibility of its being genuine and, to make a long story short, succeeded in purchasing it for £2. On handing it over to the Duke the latter was so pleased with the bargain that he presented his intermediary with some £3 or £4 worth of stamps for his success in the transaction.

The Duke showed this stamp at the first

philatelic exhibition held by the Royal London Society. Strange to say he never mounted it in either of the albums which contained his collection, one of which was reserved for unused and the other for used stamps. He was always more anxious to complete the regular issues than to acquire errors, and this was the only notable exception in his collection. Further, he had actually arranged with the Rev. Wm. Bell, of Cork (whose murder created such a sensation some years ago), to exchange the inverted swan for other stamps, to be chosen by him from Mr. Bell's duplicates, to the catalogue value of £70. It was only the untimely death of the Duke that saved this deal being carried through, and the consequent loss of the stamp to the nation.

## Postage Stamps.

*To the Editor of the Post and Mercury.*

SIR,—In your "News, Notes, and Queries" of 18th inst., when referring to the Postage Stamp Exhibition at Manchester, you apparently give support to the Chalmers' Claim to the invention of the stamp. The writer of the note has perhaps been seeking inspiration from that strange tissue of misstatements, the article on the Post Office which, under rather peculiar circumstances, was given admission, about a quarter of a century ago, to the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

Mr. James Chalmers was not the inventor of the postage stamp, but he was one of the many competitors who, after the passing of the Penny Postage Bill in July, 1839, availed themselves of the Treasury's invitation to the public to send in designs for the proposed labels. Those of Mr. Chalmers were among the rejected, the chief objection to them being that they were type-printed, thus rendering them easy of forgery. He was certainly early in the field, as in documents still extant, he says he "first" set to work to design postage stamps in November, 1837, before which time he had read Rowland Hill's pamphlet *Post Office Reform*, published in February of that year, and had opened up a correspondence with its author. At pp. 42 and 45 of that pamphlet the use of stamps is recommended as the readiest means of prepaying postage. The claim for the Dundee printer was set up by one of his sons only when James Chalmers and Rowland Hill were dead. Comment on this fact is perhaps superfluous.

Before the post reform of 1840 was established, prepayment of postage was so nearly impossible of accomplishment that it was rarely practised, and the receiver, not the sender, paid for the missive.

From the *Post Office London Directory* of 1837 I extract the following portion of a notice entitled "Rates of Postage." "Letters containing one enclosure are charged with two single rates. Letters containing more than one enclosure, and not weighing one ounce, are chargeable with three single rates. Letters weighing one ounce, whatever the contents may be, are chargeable with four single rates." Envelopes were, of course, not in use, and "single" letters

were written on one sheet of paper. "Single" letter rates varied from 4d. (for carriage of fifteen miles) to 1s. 3½d. (for 400 miles), and even more; for postage, besides being charged on enclosures, was also reckoned by the distance a letter travelled. Thus a fourfold letter, say, to Edinburgh from London, would be charged about 5s. No wonder that "letter-smuggling" flourished.

Then there were the complications connected with the "cross" posts, the extra charge on a letter for the "privilege" of passing through certain towns, and other vexatious rules. Necessarily, therefore, the system of account-keeping was as complicated as that of charges; and the postal officials themselves, when receiving a letter, could not tell what the ultimate cost of its carriage would be.

Of what use then could a postage stamp have been in the days when uniformity of rate was unknown, and prepayment of postage all but impossible?

It was while making the necessarily minute examination into the old system before destroying it, that Rowland Hill discovered that the actual cost of carriage of a letter between London and Edinburgh was the thirty-sixth part of a penny only, a sum unrepresented by any coin of the realm. It was this discovery, "as startling to myself," he says in his pamphlet, "as it proved, when announced later, to the public at large," which convinced him that "taxation apart, the charge ought to be precisely the same for every packet of moderate weight, without reference to the number of enclosures."

The postage stamp is, after all, so minor a feature of the great postal reform that the many claims to its authorship seem hardly worth disputing about. Only when history is being written for our edification, it is well that the scribe should verify his statements as well as his quotations.—Yours, etc.,

ELEANOR C. SMYTH,

(daughter of Sir Rowland Hill),

SONNING, GOLDER'S GREEN, LONDON, N.W.  
*Liverpool Post and Mercury*, 24/2/09.

THE INSURRECTIONARY STAMPS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—The following interesting letter was sent to the Editor of *Redfield's Stamp Weekly*, and we take the liberty of reproducing the same:—

"Sir,—With further reference to your articles on the Philippines Revolutionary issue; also known as the 'Insurrecto,' 'Aguinaldo' or 'Kátipunan' stamps:

"These stamps are of such absorbing interest and so deserving of careful study and a place in our albums that I am very glad to see an agitation in their favour. I also can testify to practically the same thing as Major Partello. In 1899 in the Philippines, correspondence was constantly being captured which had been mailed, postmarked and received at post-offices of the Revolutionary Government. That a well conducted postal service was carried on by the post-office department and the stamps issued and

properly used from 1898 to 1900 is an indisputable fact.

"I have original covers in my own possession, as has General Bandholtz, Major Palmer and Lieut. Hamilton. J. M. Bartels, Mr. Colman and many others can undoubtedly show the same. The foreign catalogues price these stamps, as does Mekeel's and most of the smaller U.S. publications. The Scott Company has been subjected to much severe criticism for their refusal to list these perfectly legitimate stamps and to provide a page for them in their albums. They, of course, have exactly the same standing in every respect as the regular issues of the Confederate States, and are a great deal more entitled to a place in the catalogue than the Confederate locals. The Philadelphia Philatelic and other societies have passed resolutions requesting that these stamps be listed in the Standard Catalogue, and Mr. Bartels and many other dealers and collectors have made efforts in the same direction. The only explanation seems to be that the publishing company has none of these stamps for sale, and do not care to take the trouble to include them.

"The stamps were engraved on lithographic stone, as steel engraving is done, and transfers were made from these engravings to make the lithographic stones from which the stamps were printed. The original engravings were captured and are in the Military Information Division at Manila.

"The 'Correo y Telegrafos,' 2c. rose, was the first stamp issued, followed by the 'Correos' of same value with lined background under triangle; this being afterwards re-engraved as the common variety with white background under triangle. The 1m. newspaper and 8c. registration stamps were issued both imperforate and perforate. All others were perforated. Eleven varieties of adhesive stamps were issued by the insurgents.

"The complete list and catalogue value follows. All are much underpriced.

PHILIPPINE REVOLUTIONARY ISSUE.

1898-1900.

(In use from September, 1898, to March, 1900.)

- Imperforate.  
No. 1, 1 milésima, black, Impresos, 15c.  
No. 2, 8 cents, green, Certificado, \$2.00.  
Perforate  
11½.  
No. 3, 1 milésima, black, Impresos, 12c.  
No. 4, 2 cents, rose, Correo y Telegrafos, \$6.00.  
No. 5, 2 cents, rose, Correos, lined background, \$15.00.  
No. 6, 2 cents, rose, Correos, white background, 12c.  
No. 7, 8 cents, green, Certificado, 50c.  
No. 8, 2 cents, violet, Telegrafos, 10c.  
No. 9, 50 cents, deep blue, Telegrafos, 25c.  
No. 10, 10 cents, brown, Recibas, 10c.  
No. 11, (no value,) red brown, Trans. de Ganados, 75c.

"Very truly yours,

"F. R. LANG

"Captain U.S. Army."

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the above list are Postage stamps, the remainder being Fiscals on Telegraphs. Four of these are already listed in our Catalogue, and the one not listed will be included in the 8th Edition.—ED.

THE  
**Philatelic Adviser**  
AND  
**Stamp Market Journal.**

Edited by FRANK H. OLIVER.

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New Series.  
No. 9. Vol. II.

SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1909.

Subscription: 1s. 6d.  
Per Annum, Post Free.

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### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Since last month we have had an opportunity of going through this catalogue and our first impression of it has been confirmed. We should think that a number of specialists have had a great deal to do with the fixing of the prices quoted therein, and as is often found, have placed high value upon certain stamps simply because they collect them. Other countries not so favourably situated are much lower in price although the stamps are as difficult to obtain or even more so. There does not appear either to be any fixed system as regards the listing of varieties. For instance, in Holland, the issue of 1869-71 is listed in two varieties of perforation, viz. 14, and 13½, both small holes, and 13½ large holes, all that it exists in, whereas in the issue of 1876 only two varieties of perforation are given out of four, and in Dutch Indies only one perforation out of four is given for the issue of 1882. Again, the types of the Unpaid Letter Stamps are given, but without the varieties of perforation, we suppose because the actual design of the stamp is a little different, whereas the Plate Numbers of Great Britain which are also a portion of the design of the

stamp are omitted. These inconsistencies are to be found right through the book. As regards pricing, the 5d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d. and 10s. King single C.A. Northern Nigeria are listed at Mks. 40·25. The English catalogues have never listed these stamps at anything like this price, and it will be seen that our publishers are offering these stamps in another portion of this issue for 15s. This is merely a specimen of errors which can be duplicated over and over again, and only goes to prove what we have always held, that no priced catalogue will ever be perfect and free from error, and that a catalogue priced by collectors would be a worse guide than those issued by dealers.

We much regret to have to announce the death of Mr. **John F. Seybold**, who was one of the largest collectors of stamps living in the United States and a well-known merchant of Syracuse, N.Y. Mr. Seybold had been a customer of our publishers for many years, the business relations were of the most pleasant kind, and we much regret the sad manner of his death. He had been suffering from a nervous breakdown which resulted in fits of depression, during one of which he took his own life in the store of which he was proprietor, in the early

hours of August 13 last. Under the circumstances it is good to hear that he was a bachelor and leaves no wife to mourn his untimely end.

His collection was noted for its fine assortment of rare stamps on original covers, in accumulating which he had spent a great deal of time. Many of these covers have been photographed and illustrated in the philatelic magazines and some had been represented on picture post-cards sent by philatelists at Christmas time.

We understand that the collection is worth at least £20,000, and though it has been placed in the hands of two well-known American philatelists, the manner of its disposal is not yet known.

In another portion of our issue we willingly print a letter from Mr. I. J. Bernsten, also a copy of a petition which has been forwarded to the Universal Postal Union.

We have every sympathy with the objects of the petition, not only because the constant issue of commemorative and similar stamps is a drain upon the pocket of the collector and also upon the capital of the dealer, but because we believe that it does more harm than good to philately, inasmuch as although some people may be attracted to the hobby by pretty stamps taking their fancy, many far more advanced, earnest, painstaking philatelists are repelled by these issues and lose heart and interest in their collections.

The difficulty is how to stop such issues from being foisted upon philatelists. Years ago, when we were domiciled at Bournemouth, we were members of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative

Stamps, familiarly known as the S.S.S.S. (This is not a Sirmoor official error), and for a considerable time we refused to buy or sell any stamps that were condemned by that Society. All went well for a time, but gradually we found that customers were going elsewhere, at first for these condemned issues, but later for other stamps.

This perhaps we could have borne if the persons from whom they had purchased these stamps were not members of this Society with a long name and a laudable object, but to our astonishment we gradually became aware that the very firms who, being members of this Society, were selling those goods to our customers which we had declined to supply, were the same firms who were prominent in this Society established for the suppression of such stamps.

We do not intend to undergo the same experience again, and though we shall advise our customers not to purchase these issues in the interests of their hobby, at the same time we shall supply them with the stamps if they desire them.

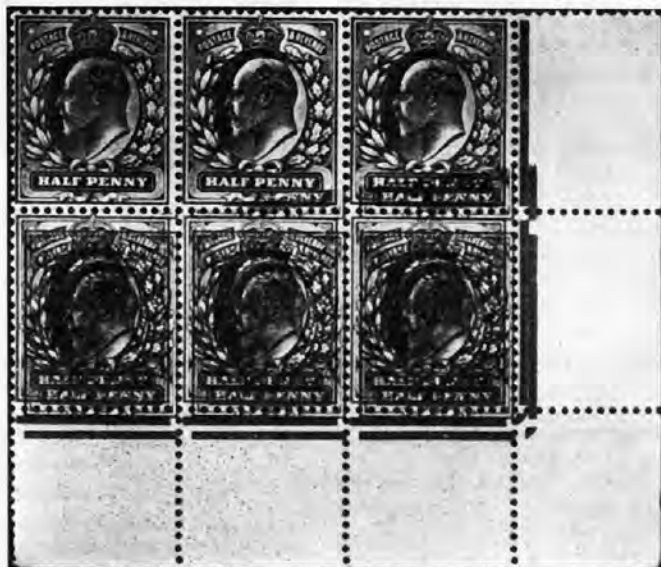
The Annual Convention of this body has been held and is now over. The much debated question of the official organ was decided in favour of the journal which has acted as such for many years, viz., *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, by 675 votes to 243. The question of issuing a priced catalogue was delegated to a sub-committee to consider and report. The secretary's report was eminently satisfactory and showed a total number of members of 1,767, being a net gain of 243 on the year. We hope that the new year will prove as satisfactory, or even more so.

#### The American Philatelic Society.

## New Issues and Discoveries.

We gladly welcome from our readers early copies of any new issues, varieties, etc., that they may receive or discover. Any sent to us will be fully described and their source acknowledged in the following columns. They should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, and marked "New Issues" on the envelope. Not only adhesive stamps, but envelopes, postcards, etc., may be sent. The cost of postage will be remitted when specimens are returned, or we will purchase if so desired. We are also glad to receive new issues and provisionals in quantity from correspondents abroad, and will pay a commission on same, large or small, according to the scarcity or otherwise, or whether the correspondent requires cash or the amount to be placed to the credit of this account.

**Great Britain.**—We have received a very interesting variety in the stamps of our country, and which we illustrate, viz. the current half-penny stamp with a double impression, both impressions being so clear and at such a distance apart from each other that there is no possibility of it being a "slip," a double printing evidently having taken place. These stamps were bought at a Post Office, and from information we have received, we are able to state positively that these are the only three stamps that exist in the condition as illustrated and are therefore absolutely unique. It will be seen by the illustration



that the three lower stamps of the block of six are doubly printed, and the third stamp of the upper row is also partly doubly printed, the value "HALFPENNY" appearing twice.

Variety: Doubly printed.

½ penny, yellow green.

**Australian Commonwealth.**—Some of the values of the new series of Unpaid Letter Stamps for United Australia have been issued. The design is the same as for the Victorian issues of 1890-1906, with the word "Australia" substituted for "Victoria." It will be noted that the word "Commonwealth" does not appear. Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Watermark Crown and A. Perforated 12 x 12½.  
1d., rose and green. 2d., rose and green.

**Austria.**—Three special Postcards have been issued in connexion with the Deutscher Philatelistentag held at Carlsbad in August last. There are three values and the face of the card is white enamelled. There are three varieties of pictures to each card.

We should have thought that a gathering of philatelists would have been the last to encourage this kind of thing.

Postcards.

Deutscher Philatelistentag Commemoration.

3 h., violet on white enamel.  
5 h., green " "  
10 h., carmine " "

**For use in Crete.**—Some time back we listed the 25 centime stamp on white instead of blue paper, on the authority of a contemporary, but we are now informed that this variety does not exist, except perhaps in the form of a chemical changeling.

**Barbados.**—The stamps noted in July have now been issued.

Watermark Crown and C.A. in Multiple.

1 farthing, brown.  
1 penny, red  
6 pence, lilac and violet.

**British North Borneo.**—A correspondent writes to Koh & Co., of Singapore, saying, "that the 18 cents stamp have been recalled on July 31, and nobody knows why it should be called back by the Post Office. He believes that either one of the three values, 3 c., 4 c. and 8 c., will also be recalled, as they are almost all the same colour, and will be replaced with new shades."

**Bulgaria.**—Further provisionals have been issued, the 5 stotinki of 1889 being overprinted

1909 in the same type as the 1s. chronicled in

### 1909

July, and the 15s. of the same issue surcharged "10" in addition. We illustrate the former.

Overprinted "1909" on 1889 issue,

5s., green.

Surcharged 1909 and new value on 1889 issue,

10s. on 15s., yellow.

**Canada.**—A few months back we mentioned the probability of the 2 cent value being issued imperforate for the slot machines. We have now received same.

Current type. Imperforate.

2c., carmine red.

**China.**—Some commemorative stamps are to be issued, and the following extract from the London *Daily Chronicle* is interesting. China is rapidly getting up-to-date. "Some modifications have been made in the colours adopted for Chinese postal stamps, with a view to bring them into accord with the conventional colours of the union for international rates. The Imperial Administration has decided to commemorate the accession to the throne of the new Emperor Hsuan T'ung by the issue of three new stamps, which will be oblong, be printed in two colours, and have a yellow border (yellow being the Imperial colour), and will have as a central picture the Temple of Heaven."

**Cook Island.**—The *Australian Philatelist* announces the receipt of the 1d. value with the 14 perforation.

Watermark single-lined N.Z. and Star.

Perforated 14.

1d., carmine.

**Dominican Republic.**—Mr. Hermann Focke reports the receipt of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  centavo of the current type on the watermarked paper.

Current type. Watermarked Circles and Crosses.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c., green.

**Ecuador.**—We take the following from *Mekel's Weekly*: "The Scott Stamp & Coin Co. has shown us a new set of stamps from this country, issued to commemorate the National Exposition of 1909, as we gather from the inscriptions. There are two designs, that for the values from 1c. to 1s. inclusive being large, upright stamps like the 1907 series, while the 5 sucres stamp is of the same size, but horizontal oblong instead of upright. The stamps are all on a single colour, the portraits and picture being in the same colour as the frames. The inscriptions on the lower values reads 'Correos,' in a straight line at the top, while 'Republica del Ecuador' appears in a curved line following the shape of the upper part of the oval containing the portrait. 'Exposicion Nacional de 1909' appears below the oval in a similar curved line, whilst the name of the portrait appears inside the oval, also in a curved line. The portraits are as follows: 1c., Jose Mejia Vallejo; 2c., Francisco Javier Eugenio Espejo; 3c., Ascasubi; 5c., Juan Salinas; 10c., El Marques de Selva Alegre; 20c., Carlos Montufar; 50c., Juan de Dios Morales; 1s., Manuel

Rodriguez de Quiroga. The 5s. stamp has the same inscriptions, but all arranged at the top in three lines, 'Correos' being last instead of first. All values have the figures of value in each of the lower corners, with the words 'Centavo' or 'Sucre' in a tablet between.



The 5s. stamp has a picture of the front of the National Palace, or as the inscription reads: 'Fachada del Edificio Principal.' All the stamps are printed on unwatermarked paper, and are perforated 12. There is no imprint on the stamps, though it appears to be safe enough to credit them to the American Bank Note Co."

Adhesives.

1c., green.

2c., dark blue.

3c., orange.

5c., claret.

10c., brown.

20c., grey.

50c., red.

1s., olive.

5s., violet.

We have received the 1c. and 2c. from Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co.

**Fernando Poo.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* list a provisional 50 centavos on the 15 centavos stamp of 1900, the surcharge being the same type as used in 1884. Such stamps have been lately hawked about in London by a foreigner, and we have our doubts as to whether they were ever really issued.

**Germany.**—In April, on the authority of *Gibbons' Weekly* we listed the current 30 pf. and 50 pf. stamps on white paper, instead of buff. At that time we expressed some doubts about these stamps, and have since made inquiries of the principal German dealers who deny the existence of these varieties.

**Hungary.**—A continental contemporary chronicles the 12 filler value in the latest watermark.

Watermark Crown with straight rim.

Perforated 15.

12 filler, violet.

**India.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles another high value stamp both for ordinary and official use.

Current type. Paper, etc., as usual.

25 Rs., brownish orange and blue.

Official Stamp.

Overprinted "On H.M.S."

25 Rs., brownish orange and blue.

**Leeward Islands.**—We have received a farthing stamp from these islands in the usual King's Head type.

Watermark Multiple Crown and C.A.

1 farthing, brown.

**Liberia.**—Our publishers recently purchased in their shop a parcel of used Liberians, all on pieces of the original cover. Included in this parcel were a number of the current 15 cent



Revenue stamp used as ordinary postage stamps. Most of the stamps were cancelled with the German Sea Post cancellation.

Revenue stamp used Postally.

15c., pale green and black.

**Mauretania.**—According to *Gibbons' Journal* provisional Unpaid Letter Stamps were issued before the regular series was employed. This stamp consisted of the ordinary issue overprinted with a capital "T" in a triangle.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Ordinary issue overprinted with a "T" in triangle.

|                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 5c., green.            | 30c., brown on salmon. |
| 10c., rose.            | 50c., violet.          |
| 20c., black on bluish. | 1f., black on bluish.  |
| 25c., blue.            |                        |

**Medellin.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicle a small oblong stamp of the value of 50 centavos which is stated to have been issued on July 2, 1909. July 2nd, 1909. Lithographed. Perforated 12.

50c., yellow brown.

**Mexico.**—The 1 centavo Postcard has, according to *Meheel's Weekly*, been issued in chocolate.

Postcard.

1c., chocolate on buff.

**New South Wales.**—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the current 1 penny stamp, perforated 11.

Watermark Crown and A. Perforated 11.

1d., carmine.

**New Zealand.**—We have received a block of the ½ penny value with the current watermark, but imperforate. We understand that this is an error, one sheet only having been found in this condition.

Watermark and Paper as usual. Imperforate.

½ penny, green.

We have received a penny envelope, which is a copy of the current British variety, with the exception that the letters "N Z" are inserted at the end of the inscription "POSTAGE ONE PENNY."

*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* also lists the letter card in lilac rose instead of lilac brown.

Envelope. New type.

1d., rose red.

Letter Card.

1d., lilac rose on greenish.

**Panama.**—*Canal Zone.*—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles the current 1 centavo stamp with the "C" and "L" of "CANAL" missing.

1906-7. "C" and "L" of "CANAL" missing.

1c., black and green.

**Persia.**—Newspaper stamps have now been issued, the current ordinary stamp being overprinted for this purpose. We suppose that the issuing of newspapers during the late Shah's reign was rather a dangerous pastime.

Newspaper Stamps.

Ordinary Stamps overprinted "IMPRIMES" and Persian characters.

1s., violet. 2s., grey.

**Portugal.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* list the stamp used

by the Civilian Rifle Club, in a change of colour. Stamp for Civilian Rifle Clubs.

(no value), green and blue.

**Queensland.**—"Our publishers have recently purchased a used copy of the 6d. green, current design, but with figures in two top corners omitted. This stamp is listed in Kohl's catalogue as being a proof. Our copy, however, was postally used, and is dated August, 1902. It was one of several, picked out of a big wholesale consignment of Queensland stamps, and we have little doubt but that one or more sheets of these stamps were used at the Brisbane Post Office."

We take the above from the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

**Roumania.**—Mr. C. Andreae has shown us a strip of five of the 50 bani of 1900-02 perforated 9 x 9½. This is an hitherto unknown perforation in Roumanian stamps.

1900-02. Thin wove paper. Pink gum.

No Watermark. Perforated 9 x 9½.

50 bani, orange.

The *London Philatelist* states that the following varieties of perforation have been discovered.

1872. Locally printed. Perforated 13½ with 11.

14b., olive green.

10b., blue.

5b., yellow brown.

1879. Perforated 13½ with 11.

3b., olive green.

**Russian Levant.**—We illustrate one of the new series chronicled in June.



**Slam.**—We learn from a Singapore journal that some of the current stamps have been surcharged in a new currency; the following having been seen:—

Surcharged in new currency on stamps of 1906-08.

|             |                        |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 2 satang on | 1a., green and yellow. |
| 3 "         | 3a., slate and purple. |
| 6 "         | 4a., rose.             |
| 12 "        | 8a., bistre and black. |
| 14 "        | 9a., blue.             |

**Sierra Leone.**—Another value of the new colour series has appeared, viz., the 1 shilling which has been sent to us by Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co.

Watermark Crown and C.A. in Multiple.

Coated paper.

1s., black on green.

**Southern Nigeria.**—Some of the stamps issued in accordance with the new colour scheme are to hand and we list the following.

Watermark Multiple Crown and C.A.

Coated paper.

|                        |                               |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2d., grey.             | 4d., red and black on yellow. |
| 3d., purple on yellow. | 6d., purple.                  |

**Spanish Guinea.**—Still another provisional has to be recorded for this place.

Surcharged on 1907 issue.

15c. on 10c., bistre.

**Tasmania.**—The *London Philatelist* reports the current 4 pence stamp with compound perforations.

Watermark Crown and A. Perforated 11 with 12½.  
4d., buff.

**Tonga.**—A Postcard has been issued for this place, according to a continental contemporary. Postcard.

1d., vermilion and black on buff.

**Transvaal.**—The 2s. 6d. value has been issued on multiple paper, being the last of the original series to be changed.

Watermark Multiple Crown and C.A.

2s. 6d., mauve and black.

**Travancore.**—We notice that the 1 chuckram value now comes in slate instead of blue, and that the variation in shade of the new colour is as great as it was in the previous colour, ranging from quite pale to deep slate.

Current type.

1 chuckram, slate.

**Trinidad.**—The 1 shilling value of the new colour series has been issued.

Watermark Multiple Crown and C.A.

Coated paper.

1s., black on green.

**Turkey.**—A modified design of the current issue, but bearing the sign manual of the new Sultan, is beginning to appear; we list the 20 paras.

Type similar to last. Sign manual of new Sultan. Perforated 13½ × 12.

20 paras, rose carmine.

**United States.**—Yet another commemorative stamp this time to be issued for the Hudson-Fulton celebration, of the value of 2 cents. We take the following description of same from an American contemporary: "The stamps will be of special design, oblong in shape, seven-eighths by one and three-eighths inches in dimension. Across the top will appear 'Hudson-Fulton Celebration,' with Roman numeral '2' in each lower

corner. In the centre will appear a picture of the Palisades of the Hudson with the Half Moon sailing in one direction and the Clermont steaming along in the other, and a canoe, containing four Indians, representing the first means of navigation on the river in the foreground."

The United States apparently is in competition with Paraguay for the production of rubbish.

**Uruguay.**—Another commemorative issue has been foisted on the philatelic public by this South American Republic. Luckily, we are only to be inflicted by two undesired stamps.



The excuse is the inauguration of part of the Port of Montevideo. If all the Port had to be inaugurated, goodness knows what we should have to submit to.

Port of Montevideo Commemoration.

2c., red.

5c., blue.

**Venezuela.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* lists the lithographed 5 centavo of 1887 in an unchronicled variety of perforation.

1887. Lithographed. Perforated 12.

5 centavos, deep green.

Also the 25 centimos of the 1893 issue with the overprint inverted.

1893. Overprint inverted.  
25 centimos, orange and black.

**Western Australia.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the colour of the 5 pence stamp is changed from yellow to light buff.

Watermark Crown and A. Perforated 11.

5d., light buff.

## English as she is Wrote.

We frequently receive extraordinary letters from illiterate correspondents, or from natives in the Colonies, some of which are perfect gems in their way. Several came a few mails back from the West Coast of Africa, one of which we feel we ought not to keep entirely to ourselves, and therefore print same as follows:—

"DEAR SIR,—

"Having qualified myself to execute this letter to you, I beg mostly to pay attention for my pen points.

"By reading C. H. I abruptly acrossed to your name which forced me to take my pen and write you.

"My first duty is to let you know the object

of my letter, I wish to keep with you a friendship intercourse. I am still at school, my age is seventeen years I am attending the Basel Mission School at above town.

"Please if you will be so good enough to reply I shall at any circumstance try to give you a satisfaction of constant writing. How is it about yourself, town, family, etc.? I well now close.—this short letter. But hopping that you would not fail to reply me at any early date.

"Wishing you every success of the reason, I beg to remain with an early reply truly

"Your, etc.

"P.S.—I have sent you 37 dead stamps, if you like please write me."

[The "dead stamps" duly came to hand, and we are glad to say that mortification has not set in.—ED.]

# The Stamps of the British South Africa Company.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

## II.—THE FIRST ISSUE—*continued.*

A LARGE watermark appears once on each sheet, and portions of this may be found on about 24 out of the 60 stamps. This watermark consists of the letters "W.C.S. & Co.," in the form of a monogram, with the words "EXTRA" and "STRONG" at the left and right respectively, while curved above is "PURE LINEN" and below "WOVE BANK" appears. This is evidently the trademark of the manufacturers of the paper, Messrs. William Collins, Sons & Co., Ltd. There are varieties in this watermark, viz.—

- a. As described above.
- b. Similar but with the number "130" added at the base.
- c. With the words "EXTRA STRONG" omitted.

These probably point to different qualities of paper, but, apart from the watermark, the differences do not appear to be sufficiently marked to be distinguishable. The stamps have white shiny gum and are perforated 14, 14½. In all articles or references I have seen to these stamps the perforation is erroneously stated to be 14, but a little careful measurement will show that they gauge nearer 14½ than 14, and are correctly described as "perf. 14, 14½." The stamps were perforated by single-line Napier machines—these self-same machines being used by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. in perforating cheques, or anything else that required it, perforated by them. How many machines were employed it is impossible to say, for they all show the same gauge; but some made distinctly smaller holes than others, as a careful examination of these stamps will at once prove.

Shades are not particularly numerous in this issue, for printings were few, as at this period the postal requirements of Rhodesia were small. In the 5s. a distinct yellow shade may be found, while the ultramarine and blue of the 6d. represent distinct colours rather than shades. Messrs. Bright & Son inform me that the ultramarine represents the first printing and that the blue stamps did not appear until some time later.

The Secretary of the British South Africa Company, who has kindly furnished me with much valuable data as to the dates of issue, etc., of the various stamps, tells me that the first supply was forwarded from London in December, 1890. When they were first placed on sale in Rhodesia, however, is a moot point. In the *British Bechuanaland Government Gazette* of July 29, 1892, is a postal notice showing the date on which the stamps were recognized by the British Government in Bechuanaland, viz.—

### POSTAL NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an organized Postal Service will be introduced by the British South Africa Company on the 1st August proximo, and that Postage Stamps will be issued by the Company and recognized in this Territory.

The following are the rates of Postal Charges between Mashonaland and this Territory, including the Protectorate, viz.—

Letters 4d. per ½ oz.

\* \* \* \* \*

(Signed) R. TILLARD,  
Acting Postmaster-General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, VRYBURG,  
July 27, 1892.

In "Africa, Part I" we are told that the stamps "had been in use in the Company's territories for several months previous to this." At any rate there was probably a considerable interval between the date of the dispatch of the stamps from London and the date upon which they were actually placed on sale in Rhodesia.

### III.—THE 1891 PROVISIONALS.

Almost as soon as the stamps of the first type were issued changes in the postal rates, such as the reduction from 6*d.* to 4*d.* on  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. letters to the United Kingdom, made  $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, 2*d.*, 4*d.* and 8*d.* stamps a necessity, and an urgent order was sent from Rhodesia for supplies of these values. To save time a temporary supply was created by surcharging some of the 6*d.* and 1*s.* stamps with the requisite values—the 6*d.* ultramarine being overprinted  $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, 2*d.*, and 4*d.* and the 1*s.* with 8*d.* I cannot do better than quote the description of the surcharges given in "Africa, Part III," viz:—"The surcharge consists of a large numeral of value and a letter 'd,' followed by a period, and is applied to the lower part of the stamp. The numerals and letter 'd' on the three highest values are  $9\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in height and the 'd' is 3 mm. wide. The two numerals on the halfpenny are each  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in height, and the letter 'd' measures 9 by 4 mm." The surcharges were applied by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., and, as the B.S.A. Company generally kept a good supply of stamps at their London offices, I think we may take it that some of these were sent to the printers to be surcharged.

The work of overprinting was carefully done and there are no errors, or, judging from the specimens I have seen, minor varieties of any importance.

They are said to have been issued in Rhodesia in March, 1891, and they remained in use but a very short while, for in April corresponding values of the permanent set appeared. The Company have never supplied any statistics of the numbers overprinted. The varieties are:—

|  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> on 6 <i>d.</i> ultramarine, surcharged in black. |   |   |   |
| 2 <i>d.</i> on 6 <i>d.</i>   | " | " | " |
| 4 <i>d.</i> on 6 <i>d.</i>   | " | " | " |
| 8 <i>d.</i> on 1 <i>s.</i> brown   | " | " | " |

### IV.—THE 1891-94 ISSUE.

In April, 1891, the  $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, 2*d.*, 4*d.*, and 8*d.* stamps of the regular type were issued, and these superseded the provisionals described above. These were all printed from the same plate with a blank tablet at the base in which words denoting the respective values were inserted at a second printing. Later, 3*d.*, 3*s.* and 4*s.* stamps in the same type were added to the set, the colours and dates of issue of the various denominations being as follows:—

|   |
|---|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> , dull blue and vermilion; April, 1891. |
| 2 <i>d.</i> , sea green and vermilion; " "                      |
| 3 <i>d.</i> , grey-black and green; December, 1891.             |
| 4 <i>d.</i> , chestnut and black; April, 1891.                  |
| 8 <i>d.</i> , rose-lake and blue; " "                           |
| 3 <i>s.</i> , brown and green; March, 1894.                     |
| 4 <i>s.</i> , grey-black and vermilion; March, 1893.            |

(To be continued.)

## The Collecting of Entires.

Reprinted from the *London Philatelist* of August, 1909.

IN another column will be found an interesting and valuable letter from Mr. B. W. Warhurst, one of the leading collectors of Entires in this country, whose attention was called to our remarks upon this subject in the last issue of the *London Philatelist*. In a private letter addressed to the writer, Mr. Warhurst makes the following pertinent remarks, which meet with our entire approval: "Some of these days philatelists will wake up to the fact of opportunities lost for collecting and studying these *exclusively postal* issues, as most of the best material has gone to the Continent and United States of late years. For the complete study of the stamps of any colony or country it should be as necessary to include the envelopes and post cards as it is considered by the most advanced to get essays and proofs, etc. Yet how many leading philatelists do so? I believe the Prince of Wales and Lord Crawford go in for all, and I am sure that if a few like yourself who lead and guide philatelic opinion would only go seriously into it you would get thousands of followers, who cannot be specializing in old issues, or hoarding up new ones, and find the old-fashioned *general* collecting impossible without big banking accounts. Some one of position is wanted."

The collecting of Entires has been elbowed off the philatelic stage by the crowd of other issues, many of which are far less worthy of consideration. There are obvious drawbacks to envelopes and post cards—it is hard to draw the line between stationery and stamps, they are bulky and difficult to arrange or transmit—but the fact remains that they are undoubted postal issues of equal importance with the adhesives. Moreover, no philatelic history of a country can be written without their inclusion.

Those who are engaged upon the compilation of such works realize how much more difficult their task is rendered by the absence, in this country, of due facilities for the study of Entires. With each succeeding year this difficulty will be accentuated, and we are constrained to urge that, before it is too late, some steps should be taken to encourage the collection of Entires, either by individuals or by philatelic societies. In such a case no one could more worthily lead the way than the Royal Philatelic Society. We throw out the suggestion that in the ensuing season a committee be formed to consider and report upon this question. In default of any presentation it would be advisable to purchase a collection, and in the present depressed state of the market for Entires this should not be an expensive matter. A subscription among the members of the Royal Society would easily cover the amount required, and we have already liberal promises of pecuniary support.

While on the subject of the Society's collections it may be as well to give expression of a feeling that has shown itself widely prevalent, viz. that the formation of the Royal Philatelic Society's stamp collection is not making the rapid progress that was anticipated, and that it lags sorely behind in comparison with the collections being made by other similar bodies. This undertaking is one involving vast and patient labour, and if it is ever to be carried to a successful issue it must be by a devolution of some of the work undertaken by the younger members of the Society. Too much work is, and has been, thrown on the shoulders of the older members, and it is absolutely necessary that some of the younger ones should come to the rescue.

In order to successfully build up the Royal Society's postal collection there should be a permanent committee of five, each of whom should undertake to make the following collections:—

1. Great Britain and Colonies. Adhesives.
2. Europe. " "
3. The rest of the World. " "
4. Envelopes.
5. Post cards.

An hon. secretary and a chairman should be added, and this committee should be made permanent, subject, of course, to annual re-election. This whole question is one of importance. The Society holds its position and advantages for all time, and it is its obvious duty to ensure that its future existence should be of real benefit to philately. Thanks to the generosity of the Earl of Crawford and other donors, it has done nobly as regards philatelic literature, and we are convinced that it will not fail to rise to this level in the equally important matter of its Reference Collections.

### Correspondence.

#### MANCHESTER POSTAGE STAMP EXHIBITION AND PHILATELIC CONGRESS.

EXHIBITION OFFICES,  
9, ALBERT SQUARE,  
MANCHESTER,  
September 6, 1909.

MESSRS. BRIGHT & SON.

DEAR SIRS,—

Enclosed I have much pleasure in sending you a copy of the Petition prepared and submitted to the Universal Postal Union, in accordance with the resolution passed at the First British Congress.

This Petition has been submitted by me to Dr. Kloss, has been translated and placed on the Agenda of the German Congress, held at Carlsbad; with a view of supporting us, should the delegates in committee agree, but so far I do not know the result.

A copy has also been furnished to the Secretary of the Stamp Trade Protection Association, with the request that he should circulate it and ask for the support of the trade.

I am sending you these details in the hope that you will give it all the publicity you can in your esteemed Journal.

Yours faithfully,  
I. J. BERNSTEIN.

THE DIRECTOR, August 20, 1909.  
THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION,  
BERNE.

DEAR SIR,—

At a Congress of all the Philatelic Societies of Great Britain held in Manchester on February 18, 19 and 20, 1909, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That this Congress is of opinion that a petition should be prepared and presented to the Universal Postal Union, soliciting their help in the prevention of further issues of Commemorative and other stamps which are unnecessary for the public service."

We, the Committee appointed to draw up this petition, beg respectfully to remind you that at your Congress held in 1897 at Washington it was decided that stamps issued for a special object peculiar to the country of issue, such as stamps called Commemorative Stamps and available

for a limited time only, should no longer be valid for international postage.

In addition to these, large numbers of stamps are constantly being issued, although, which whilst not restricted as to period of currency, nevertheless are unnecessary for the public service and are apparently only produced for the purpose of sale to stamp collectors of the young and inexperienced class. Serious philatelists deplore the appearance of so many such issues because they tend to lower the reputation of the Postal Authorities of such countries whose business it is to cater for the wants of the letter writing public, and not the stamp collector.

In the category of stamps which we submit ought to be discouraged, and whose status you are respectfully asked to consider, are many provisional (surcharged) issues. These, in isolated cases, may be necessary, but the great majority could be easily avoided, and we respectfully submit that their issue could be discouraged and restricted by some ruling recommendation of the Universal Postal Union.

We regret that some of our own colonies are serious offenders in this respect, and the attention of our Colonial Secretary has already been drawn to this matter. We feel that the clearly-expressed opinion of the Universal Postal Union, whose work in the cause of civilization has been of such extraordinary value and whose recommendations command universal respect and attention, would have a strong effect in preventing the issue of these unnecessary and purely speculative postage stamps.

In conclusion we would respectfully point out that this petition expresses the views not only of the British Philatelic Societies assembled in Congress and of the leading members of the stamp trade in this country but of the Societies and dealers in all parts of the world

Yours respectfully,  
I. J. BERNSTEIN.

(Signed) *President.*  
(President, Manchester Junior Philatelic Society).  
*Chairman.*

(President, Manchester Philatelic Society).  
W. DORNING BECKTON.  
(Vice-President, Royal Philatelic Society),

M. P. CASTLE.  
(Editor: *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*).  
PERCY C. BISHOP.  
*Committee.*

THE  
**Philatelic Adviser**  
AND  
**Stamp Market Journal.**

Edited by FRANK H. OLIVER.

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New Series.  
No. 10. Vol. II.

OCTOBER 26TH, 1909.

Subscription: 1s. 6d.  
Per Annum, Post Free.

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**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

**The 8th Edition A B C Catalogue.** Before our next number is published the new "A B C" Catalogue will be in our readers' hands. As regards prices it will be found to reflect the tendency to appreciation in value, which so many stamps have shown during the past two or three years, and which we believe is only the commencement of an upward movement.

This opinion is strengthened by the considerable increase in inquiries for selections of stamps that our Publishers are receiving in comparison with the same period in recent years, which is a very healthy sign.

The Publishers regret very much that an increase in the charge for the Catalogue has been found to be inevitable, owing to the continued growth in the number of pages, but they feel sure that no one will object to this considering the mine of information contained in the work.

**The New Continental Catalogues.** We had occasion to refer last month to the new German Catalogue and its unreliability as regards prices. When Gibbons issued their last Colonial Catalogue in April, they priced, by error, the 10s. Grenada with multiple watermark at 80s. instead of 18s. We notice that this error is copied in the General Normal Catalogue, lately reviewed. The new Edition of Yvert et Tellier's Catalogue, which is the one accepted by French collectors generally, also copies this error, fixing the above-mentioned stamp at 80 frs.

**Next Year's Philatelic Congress.** We beg to call attention to the announcement, made on another page, of the Philatelic Congress to be held early next year, under the auspices of the Herts Philatelic Society.

The success of the Congress is a foregone conclusion, as everything that the Herts Society turns its hands to is bound to succeed. No doubt we shall have a large gathering of Philatelists in London while the Congress is sitting.

## New Issues and Discoveries.

We gladly welcome from our readers early copies of any new issues, varieties, etc., that they may receive or discover. Any sent to us will be fully described and their source acknowledged in the following columns. They should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, and marked "New Issues" on the envelope. Not only adhesive stamps, but envelopes, post cards, etc., may be sent. The cost of postage will be remitted when specimens are returned, or we will purchase if so desired. We are also glad to receive new issues and provisionals in quantity from correspondents abroad, and will pay a commission on same, large or small, according to the scarcity or otherwise, or whether the correspondent requires cash or the amount to be placed to the credit of this account.

**Argentine Republic.**—We have received the 6 c. value in the latest type.

Current type.

6 c. bistre.

**Australian Commonwealth.**—With the exception of the 20s. value, all of the new series of Unpaid Letter Stamps have now been issued. Watermark Crown and single-lined A.

Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $12 \times 11$ .

|                                  |                     |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| $\frac{1}{4}$ d. rose and green. | 1s. rose and green. |
| 3d. " " "                        | 2s. " "             |
| 4d. " " "                        | 5s. " "             |
| 6d. " " "                        | 10s. " "            |

**Bolivia.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the first stamp of the Commemorative issue noted in May last, and states of the 20 c. value that:—"The stamp is in two colours, being of the same width, but considerably taller than the former series. The portrait is that of Lanza. The inscriptions read: 'Correos de Bolivia,' in a curved line above the portrait and 'Centenario de la—Revolucion de Julio—1809—1909,' below. The value appears in figures in both the upper corners, and in words at the bottom. All the inscriptions, including the name of the portrait, are in the colour of the frame. The ornamentation is exceedingly plain, but the stamp is a handsome one."

*Gibbons' Weekly* list the remainder of the series.

Issue to commemorate the Centenary of the Revolution of July, 1809. Centres in black.

|              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 5 c. blue.   | 20 c. orange. |
| 10 c. green. | 2 b. red.     |

**British Honduras.**—The following has been received by us:—

### BRITISH HONDURAS OBSOLETE POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies have been requested by the Government of British Honduras to dispose of the following Victorian Postage Stamps, which comprise the whole stock remaining in the hands of the Government and of which no further supplies can be printed, the Queen's Head Keyplate having been destroyed. All the stamps are in sheets of 240 stamps, except the 25 cents stamps which are surcharged "Revenue" and cut into sheets of 60 stamps. Concerning these, the following report has been received from the Colonial Government. "The 25 cents stamps overprinted 'Revenue' were not considered locally as solely Revenue Stamps, but were used for both Postal and Revenue purposes."

Specimens of the stamps can be seen at the Crown Agents' Office, between the hours of 10 and 4, and 10 and 1 on Saturdays.

No offers for less than £50 worth of stamps will be considered. Alternative offers may be submitted, i.e., for all or some of the stamps. Preference will be given to offers for some stamps of each value.

Tenderers must take all responsibility in connexion with the description and condition of the stamps sold.

Offers, which must not be less than face value, must be sent in addressed as below, not later than November 30, on which date all offers received will be considered.

| Value.            | Number of Stamps. |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 6 cents . . . . . | 57,240.           |
| 10 " . . . . .    | 81,600.           |
| 12 " . . . . .    | 3,600.            |
| 25 " . . . . .    | 43,200.           |
| 50 " . . . . .    | 31,680.           |
| \$1 . . . . .     | 8,880.            |
| \$2 . . . . .     | 3,960.            |
| \$5 . . . . .     | 10,320.           |

The value of the dollar may be taken to be 4s. 2d.

Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies,  
Whitehall Gardens,  
London, S.W.

September, 1909.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the Post Office at Belize has been destroyed by fire and all the stock of stamps and remainders have been burnt. Let us hope the above are included!

**Bulgaria.**—Some new provisionals are to hand, and *Gibbons' Weekly* list some varieties of the overprint.

Inverted Overprint "1909" on 1889 issue.

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 s. mauve. | 5 s. green. |
|-------------|-------------|

Overprint double, one inverted.

1 s. mauve.

Overprinted "1909" and new value.

|                            |
|----------------------------|
| 5 on 30 s. brown in black. |
| 10 " 50 s. blue green "    |
| 10 " 50 s. " in red.       |

Inverted Surcharge on 1901 issue.

10 on 15 s. black and lake.

**Canada.**—The 5 cent Unpaid Letter Stamp now comes to hand in red violet instead of lilac. Unpaid Letter Stamp.

5 c. red violet.

**Chamba.**—A correspondent shows us the 3 pies Service stamp in which the "E" of "SERVICE" is raised so much above the level of the remaining letters that the lower limb of the "E" is almost level with the top of the "C."

**China.**—A correspondent sends us the stamps issued to commemorate the accession to the throne of the Emperor Hsuan T'ung, and we illustrate same.





## Commemorative Stamps.

- 2 c. yellow and green.  
3 c. " " blue.  
7 c. " " purple.

**Colombian Republic.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* give a long list of Official Stamps, the ordinary issues being converted by an overprint reading "Correos—Departa—mentales" enclosed in a rule border double lined at top and bottom and single lined at the sides.

On No. 280.

10 p. brown on salmon.

On No. 71 of Tolima.

1 p. brown.

On issue of 1904.

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| ½ c. yellow. | 10 c. violet. |
| 1 c. green.  | 20 c. slate.  |
| 2 c. rose.   | 1 p. brown.   |
| 5 c. blue.   |               |

On the above type re-drawn. Perforated 13.

2 c. carmine. 5 c. blue.

Perforated 10.

½ c. orange.

Imperforate.

½ c. orange. 2 c. carmine.

On Registration Stamp.

10 c. violet.

On Acknowledgment of Receipt Stamp.

5 c. blue.

**Diego Suarez.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* list the 15 centimes of 1892 with the overprint inverted. Overprint "Diego Suarez" on general Colonial issue inverted.

15 c. blue.

**Eritrea.**—The 30 centime Express Letter Stamp of Italy has been overprinted for use here.

Express Letter Stamp.

Overprinted on Italian stamp.

30 c. rose.

**Gambia.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the receipt of a number of new stamps issued in accordance with the new colour scheme. Watermark Crown and C. A. in multiple.

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2d. grey.                    | 10d. olive green and rose.  |
| 3d. purple on yellow.        | 1s. black on green.         |
| 4d. black and red on yellow. | 1½s. violet and green.      |
| 5d. orange and mauve.        | 2s. purple on blue.         |
| 6d. purple.                  | 2½s. black and red on blue. |
| 7½d. brown and blue.         | 3s. yellow and green.       |

**Gold Coast.**—In our July number we listed, on the authority of *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, a 1s. black and green, on coated paper. The description should read—black and green.

**India.**—*Chinese Expeditionary Force.*—The ½ anna value inscribed "Postage and Revenue"

with the "C.E.F." overprint is sent to us by Mr. W. T. Wilson.

Chinese Expeditionary Force.

Inscribed "Postage and Revenue."

½ anna, dull green.

**Italy.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicle the current 10 centesimi stamp imperforate in a pair on the original envelope used with a 5 centesimi stamp and bearing dated cancellation of March 20, 1907. Current type; Variety: Imperforate.

10 c. rose.

**Luxembourg.**—Mr. G. W. Bentley calls our attention to an apparent overprint on the stamps of the current issue as follows: **LUXEMBOURG 09.**

We understand, however, that this is a pre-cancellation, such as are now used in the United States.

**Montserrat.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles new varieties from this Colony.

Watermark Crown and C.A.

2d. grey.

As last, but on coated paper.

- |                      |                              |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 3d. lilac on yellow. | 2s. lilac on blue.           |
| 6d. purple.          | 2½s. black and red on blue.  |
| 1s. black on green.  | 5s. red and green on yellow. |

**New South Wales.**—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the current twopenny value perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .

Watermark Small Crown over A.

Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .

2d. ultramarine.

**Paraguay.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the current series with overprint of "1909" in italic

1909

numerals, and we have received the 2 pesos in a new colour.

Overprinted 1909 in italic numerals.

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 c. pale blue. | 10 c. rose.   |
| 5 c. green.     | 20 c. yellow. |

Change of colour. Centre in black.

2 p. lake.

*Gibbons' Weekly* of October 2 gives an extract from an article in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* condemning certain stamps of the lately-issued overprinted series as bogus, and amongst others they state that it is very doubtful if any of the set overprinted "1908"; in black are genuine, with the exception of the 60 c. and 1 peso. As we have had a fair number of the 5 c. yellow and 20 c. orange on correspondence from Paraguay, not much faith can be placed in their statements about the remaining stamps mentioned in their article.

**Persia.**—Two more values of the current series have been overprinted for Parcel Post use.

Parcel Post Stamps.

Overprinted "Colis Postaux" on ordinary issue.

2 k. deep green. 4 k. yellow.

**Portugal.**—The new issue with effigy of Dom Manuel II is to be issued on January 1, 1910. We understand that some, at any rate, of the Colonial issues will be ready on the same date.

*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicle the 50 reis green of 1870-8 perforated 11.

1870-8. Perforated 11.  
50 r. green.

**Russia.**—*For use in the Levant.*—The new series of stamps are to receive an overprint of the names of various Ports in the Levant. Those without overprint will be used in the smaller towns and villages. The following are the towns which are to be supplied with the specially overprinted series for each, and we understand that Constantinople and Jerusalem have already received their supply:—Jerusalem, Constantinople, Mount Athos, Metelin, Salonica, Smyrna, Trebizond, Jaffa, Kerasunde and Rizeh.

**Salvador.**—A continental contemporary states that the 1 centavo adhesive of 1906 has been overprinted "1909" in the same manner as the envelopes we chronicled a few months back.

1906 issue Overprinted "1909."  
1 c. green.

**Santander.**—We have lately examined a sheet of the provisional "Medio centavo" on 50 centavos red revenue stamp, No. 42 in the Catalogue, and we find some interesting varieties in it, which have not before been chronicled. In the first place in one stamp, the word "PROVISIONAL" is in an entirely different type to the remainder on the sheet, and we are surprised that it has not been noted before. We illustrate this stamp, which, reading from left

## Provisional.

### Correos de Santander. Medio centavo

to right, is the last on the second row. It will be noticed that this stamp also has the second "n" of "Santander" with a tail to the second limb. The other varieties are as follows:—

1st row. 1st and 4th stamps. The "1" of "Provisional" is a capital "I."

2nd row. 1st stamp. "Cocreos" for "Correos."

3rd row. 4th stamp. No stop after "Provisional" and the first "n" of "Santander" has long tail to second limb.

4th row. 4th stamp. Ditto, ditto, and the "n" of "Provisional" has long tail to second limb.

5th row. 4th stamp. "Correos" for "Correos" and the "n" of "Provisional" has long tail to second limb.

**Siam.**—We illustrate the surcharged series chronicled in September.

๒ ลตางค์  
2 Satang

**South Australia.**—The *Australian Philatelist* lists the current ninepenny stamp in a new perforation.

Watermark Crown over A.  
Perforated 12½ small holes.  
9d. lake.

**Southern Nigeria.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* announces the receipt of new varieties from this Colony. Watermark Multiple Crown and C.A. Coated paper.

2½s. black and red on blue.  
5s. green and red on yellow.  
10s. green and red on green.  
£1 purple and black on red.

**Switzerland.**—Mr. G. W. Bentley sends us two Commemorative Post Cards issued to celebrate the founding of the Universal Postal Union. He says:—

"The monument is at Berne, and if it is anything like the design on the cards, it must shock even the limited ideas of artistic beauty the German-Swiss possess. This is not the first time Switzerland has disgraced herself philatelically. The home of the Postal Union should set a better example to other countries."

Post Cards. Universal Postal Union  
Commemorative.

5c. deep green on buff.  
10 c. red on salmon.

**Togo.**—The 5 pfennig value has now appeared on the watermarked paper, being the first of the series.

Watermark of Lozenges.  
5 pf. green.

**Trinidad.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles new varieties from this colony.

Watermark Multiple Crown and C.A. Coated paper.

4d. black and red on yellow.  
6d. dull and bright purple.



**Turkey.**—We illustrate the new 20 paras chronicled in September.

**Turks and Caicos Islands.**—A new series of stamps has appeared bearing the effigy of King Edward VII, as per the following list:—



Watermark Multiple Crown and C.A.

|                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| ½d. green.           | 4d. red on yellow.  |
| 1d. red.             | 6d. purple.         |
| 2d. grey.            | 1s. black on green. |
| 2½d. blue.           | 2s. brown on blue.  |
| 3d. lilac on yellow. | 3s. black on red.   |

**United States.**—We have received the latest Commemorative stamp and we illustrate same. We have also received the same stamp in an imperforate condition.



Hudson-Fulton Commemorative Stamp.  
 Perforated 12.  
 2 c. carmine.  
 Imperforate.  
 2 c. carmine.

Owing to a reduction in Registration rates the 13 c. value of the current series has been discontinued and a 12 c. value is to be substituted for it.

**Uruguay.**—The illustration given in September did not refer to the Commemorative issue then chronicled, but to those issued at the end of 1908 in connexion with the Independence Commemoration.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles some provisionals on the stamp of 1900—1. Provisionals.

8 c. on 10 c. lilac in red.  
 23 c. ,, 25 c. brown in black.

800,000 of the 8 c. and 100,000 of the 23 c. are supposed to have been issued.

## The Stamps of the British South Africa Company.

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued from page 117.)

THE "head-plate" was manufactured, and the stamps printed, by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., the design being similar to that of the lower values of the first issue. The head-plate consisted of sixty impressions, arranged in six horizontal rows of ten as before, and in the bottom margin, below the two central stamps, the engravers' imprint—"BRADBURY, WILKINSON & CO., LTD., LONDON"—is shown in small Roman capitals.

Although the design is similar to the lower values of the first set, it is obvious that either the original die was re-touched or a new one was engraved, for there are many small differences in the shading. In the stamps of this set practically all the lines of the background are horizontal, and there is no "cross-hatching" below the name tablet at the top, to the right of the scroll containing the motto, around the supporters, crest, etc.

The plate was made in the same manner as those of the first set—i.e., a small dot was attached to the right-hand side of the die so that as each impression was struck on the plate a small mark was made to facilitate the correct placing of the following impression. These guide-dots show on the right-hand margins of the sheets and also in the tuft of the tail of the left-hand supporter on many of the stamps.

There was a separate duty-plate for each denomination, these, I believe, being set up from ordinary printer's type. The lettering is very irregular, and any number of minor varieties may be found, such as broken and mis-shaped letters, deficiencies in the alignment of the words, etc.

The stamps were printed on similar paper to that employed for the first issue. The large watermark is shown once on each sheet, and probably all three varieties of this may be found. The paper varies slightly in thickness, but the differences are hardly sufficiently marked as to be of interest from a collecting point of view. The perforation is the same as before, gauging 14, 14½, and being made by single-line machines. The gum is white and shiny as in the case of the first issue.

Most values can be obtained in numerous shades, both as regards the words in the value tablets and the main portion of the design.

For some reason or other Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. constructed a new plate on which the stamps are appreciably larger, and in which the shading on the supporters is more clearly defined. In this plate the stamps measure  $22\frac{3}{4}$  in height, while in the previous one they are  $21\frac{3}{4}$  mm.—a difference of a full 1 mm. The width of the stamps is the same on both plates (18 mm.), but on the second one the spacing between the impressions seems a minute trifle wider than before.

This new plate was evidently constructed some time in 1895, for it was the one handed over to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. when the B.S.A. Company decided to change their printers. So far as I can find only the  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  value was printed from it by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., and judging by the scarcity of this stamp the printing could only have been a small one. On the few specimens I have seen the value seems to be in slightly smaller letters than before, as though a new duty-plate was also made. Curiously enough, in the August number of the *Australian Philatelist*, which has just reached me, these varieties in the  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  are referred to, viz. :—" Mr. Fulton, of this city, has drawn our attention to the  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  value of 1891-94. The specimens shown us by Mr. Fulton indicate that apparently two dies were made for this issue; both are  $18\frac{1}{4}$  mm. wide, but one is full  $21\frac{3}{4}$  mm. long, while the other is full  $22\frac{1}{2}$  mm. long. On the first the letters of value appear smaller than on the second. The latter are more clearly printed, and the lights and shades on the Springbok are more clearly defined. All the stamps of this issue were supposed to be printed from the same keyplate with the different values let into the design." Although my measurements of the differences do not quite coincide with those given in the paragraph just quoted, it is obvious that Mr. Fulton's discovery and my own refer to the same thing—the fact that two separate plates were made.

Possibly a new die was engraved for this second plate and the plate was constructed by the same process as before. The guide-dots are now very apparent and show distinctly on all the stamps excepting, of course, those in the left-hand vertical row of each sheet. Indeed, these dots are so plain that, in the Perkins-Bacon printing, many collectors differentiate between specimens with and without the dot.

#### V.—THE 1895 ISSUE.

Some time in 1895 the B.S.A. Co. gave Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. their contract for printing stamps, and when fresh supplies of the  $2d.$  and  $4d.$  values were required Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. were instructed to deliver the necessary plates for



their production to the new printers. As I stated above, the "head-plate" was a comparatively new one, and these stamps differ from the previous  $2d.$  and  $4d.$  ones, not only in paper, colour, and perforation, but also in design. The colours were adhered to fairly closely, viz. :—

$2d.$  green and red.

$4d.$  yellow-brown and black.

The stamps were printed on thick, soft wove paper, and were perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by single-line machines. More than one machine was used for perforating, for differences in the sizes of the holes may be noted. These can easily be identified in the case of blocks, and they are varieties that cannot be ignored by the specialist.

These two stamps were probably issued late in 1895, for the *2d.* is chronicled in the *Monthly Journal* for January, 1896, and the *4d.* is mentioned in the February number of the same periodical. I am told that supplies were received from the printers at intervals from April, 1895, to September, 1895, and despatched to Rhodesia during that period.

#### VI.—THE PERKINS-BACON ISSUE.

We now come to the most interesting of all the issues of the British South Africa Company—the one engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. in 1896. The set consisted of the following values:—

|  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}d.$ slate-grey and violet. | 1s. green and blue.                 |
| 1d. scarlet and emerald.               | 2s. deep blue and green on buff.    |
| 2d. brown and mauve.                   | 2s. 6d. brown and purple on yellow. |
| 3d. chocolate and ultramarine.         | 3s. green and mauve on blue.        |
| 4d. olive and mauve.                   | 4s. red and blue on green.          |
| 6d. purple and pink.                   | 5s. chestnut and green.             |
| 8d. olive-green and mauve on buff.     | 10s. slate and red on rose.         |

As no higher values were ordered we may presume that the Company held a sufficient stock of these manufactured by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co.

The design of the new set consisted of the Arms of the Company enclosed within a circular band, broken at the base by a "national" spray showing the rose, shamrock, and thistle. On the band the inscription, "**BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY**" is shown in uncoloured Roman capitals, while on top of this is an Imperial crown. On a scroll below the centrepiece is "**INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,**" while numerals, denoting the value, are shown on small shields in each corner. On a tablet between the two lower shields is "**PENNY,**" "**PENCE,**" etc., and above this, above the two shields, and below the upper shields are a number of small dots.



The design was sketched and supplied by the printers at the suggestion of the Company, while the colours for the different values were chosen by the Company.

The *1d.* was the first to appear, this being on sale in February, 1896, while the other values were issued at short intervals until by about June the whole series was on sale.

The stamps were printed in sheets of sixty, arranged in six horizontal rows of ten, and each was in two colours—one for the main portion of the design and the other for the value shields, dots, and tablet at the base. There is a jubilee line around each sheet in the colour of the value, while in the left-hand margin, opposite the centre of the top row

of stamps, the plate number is shown, this of course being in the colour of the head-plate. The plate number consists of a small numeral enclosed in a tiny circle.

There were four head-plates in all, numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively, and these may be divided into two groups comprising (A) plates 1 and 2, (B) plates 3 and 4. There are many differences in the design in the stamps of these two groups showing that either a new die was made for plates 3 and 4, or, more probably, the original die was retouched. There is one very simple test by means of which the stamps of either group may be instantly identified—in those from plates 1 and 2 there is a minute coloured dot behind the tuft of the tail of the right-hand springbok, while in the stamps from plates 3 and 4 this dot is omitted. But this, though the simplest test, does not form the only difference, as the following list will prove:—

#### TYPE I.

##### *Plates 1 and 2.*

1. The lines forming the lion's nose and eyes are thin and the shading on the body is light.
2. The fine lines in the indentations at the top of the shield are quite regular.
3. The bar on which the lion is standing does not touch the shield.
4. The whole of the engraving on the shield is clear and distinct.
5. The shading on the head of the left-hand supporter consists of ten short lines.
6. The thin line below "FREEDOM" does not show on the shading lines.
7. The line under "COMMERCE" is thin and indistinct.

#### TYPE II.

##### *Plates 3 and 4.*

1. The lines are thicker and the shading is heavier.
2. These lines vary in thickness and are often broken.
3. The bar on which the lion is standing always touches the shield at the right.
4. The engraving on the shield is not so clear.
5. The animal's head is shaded with lines and dots.
6. The whole of the line is shown very plainly.
7. This line is thick and quite plain.

There are many other differences and, speaking generally, it will be found that the shading in Type II is heavier than is the case with stamps in Type I.

Some values exist in both types, others in only one, those I have seen being as follows:—

Type I.—1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 1s., 3s., 4s.

Type II.—½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s.

In addition, corner blocks from the right-hand lower portion of the sheets from plates 3 and 4 can be distinguished from the fact that in the tenth stamp in the bottom row of plate 3 there is a small coloured dot on the "S" of "BRITISH" while in the corresponding stamps of plate 4 this dot does not show. Possibly there are other plate flaws as well, but as I have not had the opportunity of examining entire sheets, I cannot make any definite statement on this point.

All four plates were engraved in *taille-douce*, so that the stamps are line-engraved so far as the portion printed from the head-plates is concerned.

It is very certain, however, that the "duty-plates" from which the values were printed were lithographic stones. How many of these there were for each value I cannot say, but a careful study of the stamps will prove there was certainly more than one plate for some denominations.

(To be continued.)

## Reviews.

TONGA. BY FRED J. MELVILLE.<sup>1</sup>

The latest of the Melville Stamp Books is to hand under the above title. It is hardly necessary to review same in detail; we need only say that it is equal in workmanship to the other books of the series already published.

ZULULAND. BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.<sup>2</sup>

A little book on these stamps reaches us from the Publisher, which gives all the information necessary for those collectors of this country who desire to know when, how, and where the stamps were printed, who authorized them, and how many were issued. The stamps themselves are so straightforward that practically this is all that can be learnt about them.

We notice that the Postal Fiscals listed in some Catalogues are included, but the Author appears to regard them with the suspicion which we think they well merit.

In our opinion they were unnecessary and any that passed through the post were allowed to do so in order to oblige the sender. The writer was constantly importing Zululand postage stamps during the time they were in issue, and there was always plenty of all values to be had. When one finds that the leading catalogue which includes these stamps, lists a stamp of the value of three shillings, which Mr. Poole states never existed, one's belief in these varieties certainly receives a severe shock.

## Societies.

### JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*New Secretary's Address.*

At the 10th Annual General Meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society held on Saturday, September 11, Mr. Ralph Wedmore was elected Hon. Secretary in place of Mr. A. Selinger, resigned.

Mr. Wedmore's address, to which all secretarial communications should hereafter be sent, is: 54, Park Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E.

### THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—BRIGHTON BRANCH.

*Meeting Place, Royal Hotel.*

*Meetings, second and fourth Thursdays, 7 till 10 P.M.*

- 1909.
- Oct. 14. Display, Great Britain. Leicester B. Paine.
- " 28. Display, Trinidad. M. P. Castle, J.P.
- Nov. 11. My favourite Country, and why. By Members.
- " 25. Paper and display, single issue and single stamp specialism. H. Lee. Display, various countries. S. R. Turner.
- " 27. Saturday. Special meeting. Display of U.S.A. Exhibits from Earl's Court, Golden West Exhibition.

<sup>1</sup> *Tonga.* By Fred J. Melville. The Melville Stamp Books, 47, Strand, London, W.C.

<sup>2</sup> *Zululand.* By Bertram W. H. Poole; D. Field, 4 and 5, The Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street, London, W.

- Dec. 9. Bechuanaland, British Central, East and South Africa, Somaliland. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
- " 30. Ten minutes papers. By members.
- 1910
- Jan. 13. Some little-known reprints and how to detect them. Herbert Clark.
- " 27. Paper and display. Fred J. Melville.
- Feb. 10. Display. W. Mead. Display, Great Britain Post Cards. J. C. Dallimore.
- " 24. Display, Great Britain. Baron Anthony de Worms.
- Mar. 10. Paper and Display, St. Helena. H. H. Harland. Paper and Display, British New Guinea and Papua. A. Ashby.
- " 31. Display, Cape of Good Hope, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
- Apr. 14. Display, Spain and Colonies, A. H. L. Giles, R.N.
- " 28. Display, Some West Indian Stamps. C. J. Smith.
- May 12. Paper, the present position of Philately, Notes on some of its aspects. Herbert Clark.
- " 26. Annual General Meeting.

The first meeting of the Session was held on October 14 at the Royal Hotel, under the presidency of the Chairman, Mr. W. Mead. The attendance was a record one, and the following new members were proposed and elected: Messrs. Leicester A. B. Paine, P. M. Sanger, A. F. Mason, J. B. Boulter, J. C. L. Dallimore, junr., W. B. L. Smith, J. W. Branwhite and Miss F. Koeune. The Chairman, in a short opening speech, expressed his pleasure at the number of new members which had been elected that evening, especially welcoming Mr. Leicester Paine, who was also showing his collection of Great Britain. Mr. Paine then gave his display, which was followed with much interest. The stamps were in superb condition and among them may be noted a strip of eighteen 1d. blacks in two rows, on entire. This is unique. Also a beautiful Mint copy of the 2d. blue, no lines, and a strip of nine violet-blue on entire. The unissued 8d. lilac-brown was also shown. A hearty vote of thanks was proposed by the Rev. H. C. Bond and Mr. W. Cyril Owen and carried by acclamation. Mr. Paine responded in a brief speech, expressing his pleasure at joining the Brighton J.P.S. and his willingness to assist with the programme at a future occasion, which offer was greeted with applause. The Chairman announced that arrangements had been made to hold an exhibition at the Hove Town Hall and he hoped that each member would do his best towards making it a success. Circumstances having arisen which rendered it necessary to elect a new Exchange Packet Superintendent, Mr. J. C. Dallimore was proposed by Mr. C. J. Smith, seconded by Mr. J. Markwich. Mr. Dallimore's address is 27, Highbury Road, Hove, and all correspondence relating to the packets should be sent to him.

J. IRELAND,  
*Hon. Sec.*

## Notes and Extracts.

MR. HADLOW informs us that he has transferred his Auction business to Messrs. Plumridge & Co., who will in future conduct sales on Mondays, in addition to their regular Thursday and Friday sales. Mr. Hadlow will still continue to carry on business as a dealer.

THE *Philatelic Record*, in a review of W. C. Bellows' work on Campeche stamps, says:—

"In conclusion, as only 100 copies of this work have been printed, every philatelist should hasten to add it to their *librarise*."

We think this must have been written at the end of a long and tiring day. The spectacle of every philatelist hastening to add to their *librarise* a copy of a work of which only 100 has been printed would beat a popular first-night hollow, but—wicked Mr. Fulcher—perhaps he means that there are not more than 100 *Philatelists*, the rest being merely stamp accumulators.

THE EFFECT OF POLITICAL DISTURBANCES UPON POST OFFICE BUSINESS AND SALES OF STAMPS.—The *Philatelic Record* for September includes in its valuable pages a list of Swiss stamps sold from 1852 to 1882, giving the quantities of each value and the total amount of sales. Every year shows a large increase, starting at frs. 397,393 in 1852 to frs. 3,156,824 in 1866, until the fateful year of Sadowa, when the ratio of increase dropped to a little over forty thousand francs. During the troublous years of 1867-71 there was a great drop in sales, frs. 2,702,878 only being received in 1869, and it was not until 1872 that the sales showed an increase over the previous highest year of 1867. This being the case in Switzerland, which was only affected in a slight degree by the titanic struggles of the central European Powers and France, what must have been the loss in those countries which were directly engaged in conflict. It will be seen that the business of neutral nations is adversely affected in such cases, and that war is an evil even to those who are lookers-on.

THE DOVES OF BASEL.—It seems almost impossible that anything more could be discovered about or written of this old-world stamp issued sixty-four years ago, but the following paragraph communicated to the *Standard* shows that this is not so:—

"When part of the Archive Office at Bâle was being cleaned recently, a sheet of fifteen rare postage stamps was discovered amongst a heap of dust-covered papers. The stamps, which are known to collectors as the 'doves of Bâle,' are very valuable and extremely rare. This sheet of fifteen stamps—the largest number known to exist in one set—has been roughly valued at £300, but, though a much larger price might be realized if the stamps were sold separately to collectors, it is improbable they will come into the market."

We learn that this unique block (consisting of five rows of three, with margins above, below, and on the right-hand side) was discovered behind

some wall paper, that it was rescued in fine condition, and after having been secured by Herr E. Zumstein, of Berne, now occupies an honoured resting-place in one of the greatest collections of the world.—*London Philatelist*.

U.S.A. CUSTOMS.—Our publishers inform us that a client of theirs, living in Chicago, U.S.A., has written them that two little books of stamps which were sent him from England by registered letter post, and which contained stamps on approval, have been "held up" by the Chicago Postal Officials. The following short extract from his letter speaks for itself:—

"The two small books in question were admitted duty free to the United States, but I was not allowed to have possession of them unless I personally appeared at the post office and spent an hour (so I was informed by the official there) in filling out blanks and waiting about until certain formalities had been complied with. I was also informed that by the payment of \$2.00 I could have an agent do this, but that my secretary could not perform these duties. As I was willing neither to spend the \$2.00 nor to waste the amount of time needed for the purpose, I had the articles returned to the consignor."

We have read of late, without very much loss of temper, of the many inconveniences visitors and returning Americans have had to submit to at the hands of the U.S.A. customs people. When however it comes to trespassing on the sanctity of the stamp album we think it full time that the U.S.A. nation revised its customs tariff.—*Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

We may expect the same kind of idiocy in this country when some of our politicians get their own way.

THE "WIDE 4" VARIETY OF THE 40c. 1849 ISSUE OF FRANCE.—When making one of the electrotype plates of the 40 c. stamp, two matrices of the 20 centimes were inserted in error. This was not discovered till the plate was finished, and to avoid the expense of abandoning the plate, which at that time cost 1,500 francs, the figures "20" were filled in with solder, and the figures "40" cut in their place. The figure "4" is wider and flatter than the normal, and unmistakably different, from slight variations, from the normal sometimes found in one only of the figures "40" on stamps of this issue, and due merely to touching up the electrotype plate before printing.—From *The Stamp Lover*.

*Redfield's Weekly* states that the eighth Editor of Bright's "A.B.C." Catalogue is announced to appear about the end of October.

Mr. Oliver wishes his American friends to understand that he is neither a comet nor a variety "star," and that he has been the one and sole Editor since the first Edition.

The same Journal also states that the "A.B.C." is the only English Catalogue to give "the whol eworld in one volume."

Certainly we know of no other English Catalogue which does such dreadful things.



# The Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, London, 1910,

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF  
**THE HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY,**  
 FROM APRIL 27TH TO APRIL 29TH, 1910,  
**AT CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER, S.W.**

*Patron :*

The President of the Royal Philatelic Society,  
 London (H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,  
 K.G., etc.).

*Vice-Patrons :*

His Majesty's Postmaster-General (The Right  
 Honourable SYDNEY BUXTON, M.P.),

The Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic So-  
 ciety, London (The Right Honourable THE  
 EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.),

The Hon. Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic  
 Society, London (M. P. CASTLE, Esq., J.P.),

AND

J. HENNIKER HEATON, Esq., M.P.

*Executive Committee :*

The President of the Herts Philatelic Society  
 (FRANZ REICHENHEIM, Esq.),

The Vice-President of the Herts Philatelic Society  
 (H. L. HAYMAN, Esq.),

C. R. SUTHERLAND, Esq.,  
 BARON ANTHONY DE WORMS,

AND

The Hon. Secretary of the Herts Philatelic  
 Society (H. A. SLADE, Esq.),

Hon. Sécretary of the Congress,  
 Nine Fields, St. Albans, Herts.

## PROGRAMME.

### WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th, 1910.

4 p.m.

Opening Meeting (Public Meeting).

1. Address by Major E. B. EVANS, R.A.

2. Paper on "The Manufacture of Stamps,"  
 with demonstrations by J. DUNBAR HEATH, Esq.  
 (Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co.).

8 p.m.

Reception of Delegates by invitation of the Vice-  
 President of the Herts Philatelic Society (H. L.  
 HAYMAN, Esq.), at his residence, "Highfield,"  
 Chislett Road, West Hampstead, N.W.

### THURSDAY, APRIL 28th, 1910.

11 a.m.

Visit of the Delegates to the Tapling Collection  
 at the British Museum, under the guidance of  
 E. D. BACON, Esq.

3 p.m.

Conference of Delegates.

7 for 7.30 p.m.

Banquet given by The Herts Philatelic Society  
 at the Café Monico, Piccadilly Circus, W.

### FRIDAY, APRIL 29th, 1910.

11 a.m.

By invitation of The Right Hon. THE EARL OF  
 CRAWFORD, K.T., Visit of the Delegates to in-  
 spect his Collections at his residence, 2, Caven-  
 dish Square, W.

8 p.m.

Closing Meeting (Public Meeting).

1. Paper by the Hon. Vice-President of the  
 Royal Philatelic Society, London (M. P. CASTLE,  
 Esq., J.P.).

2. Paper to be arranged later.

Closing Address.

3 p.m.

Conference of Delegates.

Admission to the Public Meetings will be **by tickets only**, to be had on application to the Hon. Secretary of the Congress (Mr. H. A. Slade, "Nine Fields," St. Albans, Herts), or to the Chairman of the Executive Committee (Mr. Franz Reichenheim, 29, Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W.). **Each application must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope.**

# COLLECTORS' WANT LISTS WELL FILLED.

Having lately purchased a number of **Large General Collections** we are in a good position to well fill any lists of wants Collectors may send us, and we solicit such lists, which will be promptly executed. We are specially able to supply stamps issued prior to 1890.

## APPROVAL SHEET DEPARTMENT.

We have lately considerably enlarged and re-organized this Department, and although we are sending out an enormous number of Sets and Sheets every week, we are now able to cope with all demands.

Many thousands of varieties of Postage Stamps now appear in this section. **No rubbish**, such as German Locals, Japanese Telegraphs, etc., are included, such as are often found on the sheets of other firms, nor any Fiscals other than those which have been or can be used for postage.

The gross Prices are very low, and are subject to 25% discount,

at which rate the net price is lower than for Stamps Advertised by other dealers at higher discounts, the gross prices attached to which are mostly ridiculously high.

A Bonus is given on cash remittance of 2/- or more.

### SPECIAL OFFER TO READERS OF THIS JOURNAL.

#### Complete Set of 5 Handsome **CHUNGKING STAMPS Free.**

2, 4, 8, 16, and 24 Candarins (Cat. at 2/9).

To all collectors purchasing **Packet No. 1052**, which contains 115 different Foreign and Colonial Stamps, including **Unused Zanzibar (Sultan's Head, Cat. 6d.)**, Guatemala bird (unused), **Rare old Philippines, 1880, 20 c.** (this Stamp alone is worth 6d.), Reunion 2c. on 20c. **Octagonal Thessaly, Austria 1904, 35 heller green**, a scarce value, German 2 mks., Roumania Unpaid, 10 and 30 bani, **Rare Unused Ecuador** (this Stamp alone is cat. at 1/-), and many other good Stamps.

**Price 1/-, post free (Cat. 14/-).**

THE  
**Philatelic Adviser**  
AND  
**Stamp Market Journal.**

Edited by FRANK H. OLIVER.

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New Series.  
No. 11, Vol. II.

NOVEMBER 26TH, 1909.

Subscription: 1s. 6d.  
Per Annum, Post Free

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### EDITORIAL NOTES.

**Sale of the Avery Collection.** The collection formed by the late Sir William B. Avery, Bart., has been sold *en bloc* to Mr. W. H. Peckitt, the well-known dealer, for £24,500 cash down, being the largest amount ever paid in one sum for a collection of stamps. As is well known, other collections have been sold at higher figures, but in these cases the payments have been made in instalments.

Mr. Peckitt is to be congratulated on his purchase and the deserved notoriety it will bring him. It speaks volumes for the permanency of Philately when a dealer can be found who will plank down such an amount at one time, and who is, no doubt, confident of his ability to dispose of the greater part of the collection in a comparatively short period.

We often hear the nervous collector

expressing doubts about the financial soundness of his hobby, and as a rule the smaller the collection the greater are his apprehensions, but such happenings as this ought to make such people sleep peacefully in their beds.

One of the most marked tendencies of stamp collecting in late years has been the enormous extension of the hobby in countries where it was formerly almost unknown, except in quite a small way. Now quite a large business is being done with the Eastern nations, Hindus, Japs, and Chinese in large numbers collecting seriously, and absorbing large quantities of the medium and cheaper stamps. South America, too, seems to be going ahead with leaps and bounds and wherever business is flourishing and financial stability is assured, Philately will be found to be on the increase.

## New Issues and Discoveries.

We gladly welcome from our readers early copies of any new issues, varieties, etc., that they may receive or discover. Any sent to us will be fully described and their source acknowledged in the following columns. They should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, and marked "New Issues" on the envelope. Not only adhesive stamps, but envelopes, post cards, etc., may be sent. The cost of postage will be remitted when specimens are returned, or we will purchase if so desired. We are also glad to receive new issues and provisionals in quantity from correspondents abroad, and will pay a commission on same, large or small, according to the scarcity or otherwise, or whether the correspondent requires cash or the amount to be placed to the credit of this account.

**Great Britain.**—The fourpenny stamp has appeared in orange. By artificial light the colour appears to be very much the same as the current one penny, so there may be a possibility of a further change.

It is probable that the appearance of this stamp is the forerunner of other alterations. We note that it is printed on ordinary paper. The stamp now discontinued was on coated paper.

Change of colour. Watermark a Crown,  
4d., orange.

**Argentine Republic.**—Two more values of the current series are to hand.

Current type.

$\frac{1}{2}$  c. purple. 20 c. ultramarine.

**Australian Commonwealth.**—According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* the new 20s. value has now been issued.

Watermark Crown and single-lined A.  
Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $12 \times 11$ .

20s. rose and green.

**Barbados.**—The halfpenny stamp now comes in one colour. It has always been catalogued as green, but the value has hitherto been inserted at a different printing, with the result that there has always been a difference, more or less pronounced. The whole design is now printed at one time.

Watermark Multiple Crown and C.A.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d (all green).

**Bermuda.**—The new fourpenny stamp is to hand, having just been issued, although in stock for some considerable time.

Floating Dock design.

Watermark Multiple Crown and C.A.

4d., lilac brown and blue.

**British Solomon Islands Protectorate.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* list some pronounced varieties in the first issue of these stamps, as follows—

Fraction bar of  $\frac{1}{2}$ , omitted on left side.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d., orange yellow.

Short "A" in "PROTECTORATE."

5d., emerald green.

**Bulgaria.**—The *Postage Stamp* reports the 10s. on 50s. recently chronicled, with error of date overprint.

Error, "1990" for "1909."

10s. on 50s., blue green in red.

**Cuba.**—A new issue of stamps will appear in January next, and will bear the portraits of patriotic Cubans who fought during the numerous revolutions against the Spanish Government. The stamps will be printed in two colours. We understand that this is not a temporary, but a permanent issue.

The following is a list of the values and giving the description of the gentlemen portrayed thereon.

- 1 c., green and black (Battolomé Maso).
- 2 c., red and dark green (Maximo Gomez).
- 3 c., violet and turquoise blue (Julio Sanguily).
- 5 c., blue and brown (Ignacio Agramonte).
- 8 c., olive and lilac (Calixto Garcia).
- 10 c., orange and blue (Mayia Rodriguez).
- 50 c., lilac and black (Antonio Maceo).
- 100 c., black and orange (Carlos Roloff)

Express Letter Stamp.

10 c., sepia and green (Juan Brono Zayas).

**Dominican Republic.**—A Continental contemporary announces the issue of the 2 and 10 centavo Unpaid Letter Stamps with watermark of crosses and circles. We have already chronicled the 6 c. value.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Watermarked Crosses and Circles.

2 centavos brown. 10 centavos brown.

**Ecuador.**—Hermann Focke has received the 50 centavo Exposition stamp surcharged "Cinco Centavos" in two lines.

Surcharged on Commemoration Stamp.

5 c. on 50 c., slate and black.

**France.**—*French Post Offices in China, Tchongking.* The 2 and 10 franc values have now been issued to complete the current set.

Overprinted on Indo-China Stamps.

2 l., green. 10 l., violet.

**Gibraltar.**—A correspondent in this colony writes: "Perhaps you would like to know that none of the new issue of stamps of Gibraltar are yet on sale at the Post Office, but some of the stamps have been received at the Treasury; how much of the old stock remains on hand is not known, which, of course, will be used up first."

**Honduras.**—A French journal states that some of the obsolete issues of this Republic have been overprinted "Permitase," so that they can now be used for postage.

Overprinted "Permitase" on 1898 issue.

2 c., rose. 20 c., orange.

6 c., purple.

The same in 1903 issue.

10 c. brown.

**Japan.**—We have received the current 4 sen stamp in a new shade.

Current type.

4 sen., pale rose.

**Medellin.**—A companion to the 50 centavos stamp listed in September has been issued.

Small oblong. Lithographed. Perforated 12.

20 c., green.

**Panama.**—*Canal Zone.* We have received from Mr. Bliss specimens of an error in the overprinting on the 1c. green and black stamp, No. 549 in the catalogue. The "Z" in "ZONE" has been omitted, the overprint reading "Canal one."

Error: "ONE" for "ZONE."

**Papua.**—We take the following from *Mekeel's Weekly*:—Mr. Focke writes: "The Postmaster of Papua, under date of August 20, writes that there will shortly be a new issue of stamps in that territory, which ought to be interesting to the philatelic friends of the colony. Who has

the 2s 6d. stamps of the present set? It had not been issued up to June 28, 1909."

**Paraguay.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles some more of the current series overprinted "1909" in italic numerals, as listed last month. Overprinted "1909" in italic numerals.

|               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 c., red.    | 20 c., violet.     |
| 5 c., orange. | 30 c., blue.       |
| 10 c., brown. | 30 c., pale brown. |

The 2 centavo stamp has been perforated vertically, so that half a stamp can be used as 1 centavo.

2c. stamp perforated in half vertically and used as  
1 centavo, rose.

**Philippines.**—The 1 peso value has arrived in a new colour, which is doubtless the precursor of other similar changes.

Change of colour.  
1 peso, deep lilac.

**Roumania.**—The 15 bani value has been issued in the type of the 3 bani, i.e., with larger head. With larger head.  
15 bani, violet.

**Russia.**—*For use in the Levant.*—A Continental contemporary chronicles some errors in the recently overprinted series for Constantinople.

Error: "Constantnople."  
10 pres, brown and orange.

Error: "Constautinople."  
35 pres, brown and green.  
70 pres, pink and myrtle.

**St. Kitts-Nevis.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* announces the appearance of a new variety.

Watermark Multiple Crown and C.A.  
1s., green and orange.

**St. Lucia.**—The new 3 pence and 1 shilling stamps noted in our July issue have now made their appearance.

Watermark Multiple Crown and C.A. Coated paper.  
3d., purple on yellow. 1s., black on green.

**Salvador.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* lists a commemorative provisional, viz., the 1 centavo of 1907 overprinted "1821-15 Septiembre-1909" in three lines in red.

Commemorative Provisional.  
Overprinted on 1907 issue in red.  
1 c., green.

Mr. Hermann Focke has seen the current stamps with a watermark resembling honeycomb.

With honey-comb watermark.  
1 c., green. 2 c., rose.

The 3 centavo value has also appeared on the old paper in yellow and brown in place of yellow and grey.

Without Watermark.  
3 centavos, yellow and brown.

**Santander.**—In describing the varieties of the provisional "Medio centavo" last month we omitted to state that the sheet consisted of twenty stamps—five rows of four.

**Siam.**—The 6 att of 1904 has been surcharged in the new currency, as illustrated in October, and the *Postage Stamp* adds the 2 atts surcharged on the last issue.

Surcharged in new currency on stamp of 1904.  
6 satang on 6 a. carmine.  
On stamp of 1906-8.  
2 atts, green.

**South Australia.**—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles another of the current series with the clean-cut small hole perforation as noted last month for the 9d. stamp.

Watermark Crown over A. Perforated 12½, small holes.  
8d., ultramarine.

**Southern Nigeria.**—The 2½d. value is to hand in one colour only.

Watermark Multiple Crown and C.A.  
2½d., blue.

**Spain.**—The new series is beginning to appear and the 15 centimes is to hand. An up-to-date portrait of King Alfonso appears in the centre looking to right, the value and "Cs" are in shields in the upper corners, and ESPANA is at foot.

New Type.  
15 c., violet.

**Sweden.**—The new issue with the portrait of King Gustaf will be placed on sale in January next.

**Tasmania.**—Mr. Fred Hagen has shown us another perforation variety in the current nine-penny stamp, the specimen in question being perforated 11 at head, foot and left side, and 11½, 12 at right.

Watermarked Crown over A. Perforated 11, 11½, 12.  
9d., blue.

**Transvaal.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists the 2½ pence value on ordinary multiple paper in one colour.

Watermark Crown and C.A. in Multiple.  
2½d. blue.

**Turkey.**—The issue with sign manual of the new Sultan continues to appear. We list the following —

Sign Manual of New Sultan.  
5 par, bistre brown. 1 pre, ultramarine.  
10 par, green. 2 pre, black.

**Zanzibar.**—Three new values have appeared, and were issued on October 15.

1 c., slate grey. 75 c., black.  
10 c., brown.

The 1 c. and 10c. are the type of the existing 3c. value; the 75 c. is the type of the 50c. value.

## Reviews.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA AND PAPUA.<sup>1</sup> By FRED J. MELVILLE.

A little book with this title is forwarded to us by the publishers. It is up to the usual standard of these publications, and any Philatelist desiring to specialize in these ephemeral productions cannot do better than purchase this book.

ON PLATING THE 3 C. 1851 UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMP. By CARROLL CHASE, M.D.

We have received from the Handbook Committee of the American Philatelic Society, a little book with the above title. It gives an exhaustive description of the varieties to be found in this stamp, such as extra border lines, guide dots, etc., all of which will be found invaluable to any philatelist who intends endeavouring to plate this stamp. The U.S.A. regulations unfortunately prevent any but skeleton illustrations of the stamp.

<sup>1</sup> *British New Guinea and Papua*, By Fred J. Melville. The Melville Stamp Books, 47, Strand, London, W.C.

# The Stamps of the British South Africa Company.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued from page 127.)

THE value portion of the design—as is so often the case when lithography is employed—is full of minute flaws in the shape of broken outlines to the shield, etc. These are so numerous and diversified that possibly the productions of each duty-plate could be “plated” if desired. I do not intend to weary my readers with a long list of defects, but I will give one brief example to prove that my contention that there were at least two duty-plates for some values is correct. I have examined a number of blocks of four of the  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  value, all from the top left-hand corner of the sheet, and all printed from plate 3, and I find they can be divided into two printings, as follows:—

## A.

- No. 1. There is a faint trace of a coloured line in the white outline at the top of the shield in the upper left-hand corner.
- No. 2. A coloured line is shown as in No. 1; the point of the shield in the lower right-hand corner is broken, and the outline of the tablet containing HALFPENNY is broken at its right-hand end.
- No. 3. The outline of the shield in the lower left-hand corner is broken at the top left side and by the point at the base.
- No. 4. The top left corner of the shield in the lower left is broken.

## B.

- No. 1. There is no trace of this line.
- No. 2. The outline of the shield in the lower right-hand corner is broken at the top left side and by the point at the base.
- No. 3. The outline of the shield in the lower right-hand corner consists of a series of dots on its left side.
- No. 4. The outline of the shield in the lower right-hand corner is broken at the left and in each of the top indentations.

There are also certain general characteristics worthy of note. In “A” there is a minute break in the left side of the shield in the lower right-hand corner on all four stamps, while in “B” each stamp has the outline from the lower left side of the shield in the upper right-hand corner omitted altogether, and the outline of the solid colour is defective.

Similar differences may be found in many of the other values, and the point is one well worth the attention of specialists.

The jubilee lines, though essentially a part of the duty-plates, were not, I believe, actually drawn on the lithographic stones, but were formed from pieces of printer's rule, clamped on each side of every stone. As the stones were all of the same size the same rules served for several values. I have found two distinct varieties of the arrangement of these jubilee lines and, possibly, there are others. In one of these the rules are mitred at the corners—like a picture frame—while in the others the ends of the rules are square and touch one another, thus “Γ.” I have no entire sheets by me at present, but I

find from blocks of four, taken from the top left-hand corners of several sheets, that the 2d., plate 1, 4d. and ½d., plate 3, have mitred corners, and the 1d., plates 2 and 3, 2d., plate 3, and ½d. plate 3, may be found with squared corners. With regard to the ½d. I find the mitred corners always go with printing "B" of the value referred to above, and the square corners with printing "A." In the case of the rules with mitred corners the top line is broken 34½ mm. and the side one 34 mm. from the corner. The space between the rules and the stamps varies in different values. These jubilee lines, in conjunction with the lithographic stones for the values and the four engraved plates for the rest of the design make this issue an engrossing philatelic study.

The stamps of this set were all printed on unwatermarked wove paper, coloured in the case of the 8d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., and 10s. denominations.

The perforation gauges 14 as correctly stated in our publisher's catalogue. It is often erroneously given as gauging 13 to 15, but it measures an exact 14 for all practical purposes. The perforation was made by a treadle comb-machine which, according to Messrs. Bacon and Napier's handbook on "Grenada," was specially purchased by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. at the end of 1895 for the purpose of perforating these B.S.A. stamps.

There are very pronounced shades, both as regards the impression from the head and duty plates, in most values.

The 8d. is known entirely imperforate and is extremely rare in this condition. Imperforate specimens of the 3s. are also said to exist, as the following paragraph from the *Monthly Journal* for June 1906 will show:—"We stated in August last that we were informed by a correspondent that a sheet of 3s. stamps had been found with the top and bottom rows completely imperforate, and, in consequence, the adjoining rows imperforate at top and bottom. We felt doubtful at the time as to the possibility of this occurring at both top and bottom of the sheet, and we had some further correspondence on this point with our informant. On his return to South Africa he made further inquiries, and he now tells us that he understands that it was the bottom row only that was imperforate, and therefore the row above it was imperforate at the bottom, one operation of the comb-machine having evidently been omitted."

#### VII.—THE BULUWAYO PROVISIONALS.

Owing to trouble with the Matabeles in 1896 Buluwayo was cut off from all communication with Salisbury, the Capital, and consequently its supply of stamps soon began to run low. To meet the deficiency of 1d. and 3d. stamps a number of the 3d. and 4s. of the 1891-94 issue and 5s. of 1890 were surcharged with the requisite values. The

One Penny

THREE  
PENCE.

3d. and 4s. were overprinted "One Penny," in one line, and the 5s. with "THREE PENCE" in two lines, and in both cases the original values were obliterated by three parallel lines. Mr. Melland has discovered that the overprinting was done by the *Argus* Company of Cape Town, and he gives the following as the numbers issued:—

|                                      |        |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| 1d. on 3d. grey black and green,     | 1,200. |
| 1d. on 4s. grey black and vermilion, | 1,200. |
| 3d. on 5s. orange yellow,            | 3,000. |

It seems surprising that such a large stock of 5s. stamps should have been kept at

# The Stamps of the British South Africa Company.

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued from page 127.)

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| A.  | B.   |
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| No. 3. The outline of the shield in the lower left-hand corner is broken at the top left side and by the point at the base.   | No. 3. The outline of the shield in the lower right-hand corner consists of a series of dots on its left side.               |
| No. 4. The top left corner of the shield in the lower left is broken.   | No. 4. The outline of the shield in the lower right-hand corner is broken at the left and in each of the top indentations.   |

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The jubilee lines, though essentially a part of the duty-plates, were not, I believe, actually drawn on the lithographic stones, but were formed from pieces of printer’s rule, clamped on each side of every stone. As the stones were all of the same size the same rules served for several values. I have found two distinct varieties of the arrangement of these jubilee lines and, possibly, there are others. In one of these the rules are mitred at the corners—like a picture frame—while in the others the ends of the rules are square and touch one another, thus “Γ.” I have no entire sheets by me at present, but I



find from blocks of four, taken from the top left-hand corners of several sheets, that the 2*d.*, plate 1, 4*d.* and ½*d.*, plate 3, have mitred corners, and the 1*d.*, plates 2 and 3, 2*d.*, plate 3, and ½*d.* plate 3, may be found with squared corners. With regard to the ½*d.* I find the mitred corners always go with printing "B" of the value referred to above, and the square corners with printing "A." In the case of the rules with mitred corners the top line is broken 34½ mm. and the side one 34 mm. from the corner. The space between the rules and the stamps varies in different values. These jubilee lines, in conjunction with the lithographic stones for the values and the four engraved plates for the rest of the design make this issue an engrossing philatelic study.

The stamps of this set were all printed on unwatermarked wove paper, coloured in the case of the 8*d.*, 2*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.*, and 10*s.* denominations.

The perforation gauges 14 as correctly stated in our publisher's catalogue. It is often erroneously given as gauging 13 to 15, but it measures an exact 14 for all practical purposes. The perforation was made by a treadle comb-machine which, according to Messrs. Bacon and Napier's handbook on "Grenada," was specially purchased by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. at the end of 1895 for the purpose of perforating these B.S.A. stamps.

There are very pronounced shades, both as regards the impression from the head and duty plates, in most values.

The 8*d.* is known entirely imperforate and is extremely rare in this condition. Imperforate specimens of the 3*s.* are also said to exist, as the following paragraph from the *Monthly Journal* for June 1906 will show:—"We stated in August last that we were informed by a correspondent that a sheet of 3*s.* stamps had been found with the top and bottom rows completely imperforate, and, in consequence, the adjoining rows imperforate at top and bottom. We felt doubtful at the time as to the possibility of this occurring at both top and bottom of the sheet, and we had some further correspondence on this point with our informant. On his return to South Africa he made further inquiries, and he now tells us that he understands that it was the bottom row only that was imperforate, and therefore the row above it was imperforate at the bottom, one operation of the comb-machine having evidently been omitted."

#### VII.—THE BULUWAYO PROVISIONALS.

Owing to trouble with the Matabeles in 1896 Buluwayo was cut off from all communication with Salisbury, the Capital, and consequently its supply of stamps soon began to run low. To meet the deficiency of 1*d.* and 3*d.* stamps a number of the 3*d.* and 4*s.* of the 1891-94 issue and 5*s.* of 1890 were surcharged with the requisite values. The

One Penny

THREE  
PENCE.

3*d.* and 4*s.* were overprinted "One Penny," in one line, and the 5*s.* with "THREE PENCE" in two lines, and in both cases the original values were obliterated by three parallel lines. Mr. Melland has discovered that the overprinting was done by the *Argus* Company of Cape Town, and he gives the following as the numbers issued:—

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| 1 <i>d.</i> on 3 <i>d.</i> grey black and green,     | 1,200. |
| 1 <i>d.</i> on 4 <i>s.</i> grey black and vermilion, | 1,200. |
| 3 <i>d.</i> on 5 <i>s.</i> orange yellow,            | 3,000. |

It seems surprising that such a large stock of 5*s.* stamps should have been kept at

such a small town as Buluwayo! All these varieties are rare and practically nothing is known about them. No one can say how many stamps were surcharged at a time, and the positions on the sheets of the many errors known is a matter regarding which practically no information is available. The following is a list of the errors reported from time to time:—

- A.—1d. on 3d. ; no stop after " Penny."
- B.—1d. on 4s. ; with inverted " P " in " Penny."
- C.—1d. on 4s. ; with only one bar through original value.
- D.—1d. on 4s. ; with inverted " y " in " Penny."
- E.—3d. on 5s. ; with " T " of " **THREE** " inverted.
- F.—3d. on 5s. ; with " R " of " **THREE** " inverted.

Mr. Melland vouches for A, Mr. C. J. Phillips for B, C, E and F, while variety D was listed in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* for July 1896. Variety E has been seen with margin at the base, so this occurred on the bottom row of a sheet. Of F Mr. Phillips has seen a block of thirty stamps (shape not stated) in which this occurs in Nos. 14 and 29; while of D it is said, "one sheet was printed showing four of the errors." From this scanty information it is impossible to deduce much, but if we surmise that the block of 30 mentioned by Mr. Phillips consisted of six rows of five we find the error occurs in the same position in each 15 stamps, i.e. fourth in the third row. Assuming that the four errors with inverted " y " occurred in similarly regular positions it seems probable that these provisionals were surcharged in blocks of 15, so that each sheet would have to go under the printing press four times before all the stamps were surcharged.

These 1d. and 3d. stamps did not last very long, and as no more B.S.A. stamps were available for surcharging, supplies of the then current ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. stamps of the Cape of Good Hope were obtained and surcharged " **BRITISH SOUTH**

BRITISH  
SOUTH AFRICA  
COMPANY

**AFRICA COMPANY,**" in three lines in block. These were ordered through the Company's agent in Cape Town and it is, therefore, extremely probable that they were overprinted there.

The numbers surcharged are stated to have been as follows:—

|                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| ½d. slate,    24,000 | 4d. blue,     9,000        |
| 1d. red,     36,000  | 6d. purple,   3,960        |
| 2d. brown,   18,000  | 1s. ochre,    (not known). |
| 3d. claret,   2,640  |                            |

These figures were originally given in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, and though they have never been contradicted, I think their accuracy is doubtful.

Nothing is known as to the actual date of issue of these provisionals, but as all, except the 1s., were reported in the philatelic journals at the same time as the 1d. and 3d. ones already referred to it is probable these were placed on sale in April 1896. The 1s. was not issued until later, and its authenticity was doubted for some few months, until it was vouched for by the Acting Secretary to the Company at Cape Town.

The stamps were surcharged in panes of 60, and it appears that enough type was set to cover a row of six stamps and from this ten stereotypes were taken. There are slight defects in each stamp in the row, so there are six types repeated ten times in each pane. These are :—

- 1.—There is a thinning or minute break in the first upright stroke of the " H " of " SOUTH " near its centre.
- 2.—The right-hand stroke of the " A " of " COMPANY " is broken just above the cross bar.
- 3.—This is without any apparent defects.
- 4.—The right leg of the " R " of " BRITISH " is broken near its base.
- 5.—There is a short leg to the second " A " of " AFRICA."
- 6.—The right leg of the " H " of " BRITISH " is broken near its base.

Notwithstanding various other accidental breaks and dots it is generally a matter of little difficulty to identify the types. Type 5 is the most striking variety, and this was described in the *Philatelic Record* as long ago as July 1896. Type 2 usually has a defective serif at the left of the " T " of " SOUTH."

These Cape Colony stamps were in sheets of 240 arranged in four panes of 60 side by side, so each sheet had to go through the printing press four times. The plate number 2 is shown four times in the margin of sheets of the  $\frac{1}{2}d.$ —above the second and eleventh stamps in the top row and below the corresponding stamps in the bottom row. In the  $4d.$  the plate number is " 3 " and both values have a jubilee line around each pane. I cannot say anything about the plate numbers of the other values as I have seen no marginal strips.

The  $4d.$  value is known with the word " COMPANY " omitted. These stamps are from the bottom row of a pane and, as the surcharging forme consisted of stereotypes so that the type could not have dropped out, it is probable these errors are the result of defective inking.

Either more stamps were ordered than were actually required, or soon after their arrival at Buluwayo communication with Salisbury was re-established, for they seem to have been obtainable at face-value for some time after 1896, as is shown in the following paragraph from the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* for April 15, 1899: " I beg to notify you for publication in the paper connected with you, that the Chief Distributor of Stamps for Rhodesia, having received at the time of issue, from Buluwayo, one sheet of each of the values of the provisionals surcharged on Capes, and same having been issued from time to time to various applicants, and as a large number of further applications have recently been made for them, the Administrator gave instructions that the whole balance in the hands of the Chief Distributor should be handed to the Postmaster-General for issue to the general public. In consequence, the latter notified that the stamps would be on sale at noon on Monday last (this letter was dated March 6), the 27th ult., at which time they would be sold at their face value, but not exceeding three full sets to any one applicant. Shortly before the hour mentioned a large crowd was waiting at the Post Office counter for the issue to be made, and in almost every instance the three sets were applied for. In less than twenty minutes the whole lot had been issued, upwards of sixty people being compelled to depart without obtaining them. The series consists of 120 sets of  $\frac{1}{2}d.$ ,  $1d.$ ,  $2d.$ ,  $3d.$ ,  $4d.$ ,  $6d.$  and  $1s.$  This is, I believe, the last of the provisionals obtainable at face value in Rhodesia."

## VIII.—THE WATERLOW PRODUCTIONS.

Towards the end of 1896 the British South Africa Company decided to make another change of printers and the contract for manufacturing its postage stamps was given to Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd. Orders for the printing of several values were at once put in hand, and though the Perkins-Bacon plates were apparently in good condition



these were not made use of, for Messrs. Waterlow & Sons engraved a new head-plate and fresh duty-plates for the values required.

The set consisted of:—

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| $\frac{1}{2}d.$ slate and purple. | $4d.$ blue and claret.                     |
| $1d.$ scarlet and emerald.        | $6d.$ purple and pink.                     |
| $2d.$ brown and mauve.            | $8d.$ green and mauve on buff.             |
| $3d.$ red brown and blue.         | $\text{£}1.$ black and red brown on green. |

None of the 1s. values were ever printed in this type, so presumably there was a sufficient stock of these in the Perkins-Bacon type at the London offices of the Company to last for some time.

Only one "head-plate" was made and this was used for all the values. It was engraved in *taille-douce* and the whole design is more finely drawn than that of the 1896 type. There are, of course, minor differences throughout the whole of the design, but the most striking one, and the one by means of which this issue may be most easily identified, will be found in the scroll containing the inscription "**JUSTICE, FREEDOM, COMMERCE.**" The ends of this, instead of passing behind the legs of the springboks, curl under each of the animals.

There were separate duty-plates for each denomination and these were also engraved instead of being lithographed as was the case with the Perkins-Bacon stamps. In place of the dots shown in the corners in the old design there are lines or rays in this re-drawn type.

The paper is wove and unwatermarked and is coloured in the case of the  $8d.$  and  $\text{£}1$  stamps. The perforation, as is usual with stamps manufactured by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, varies from 14 to 15 and is the product of single-line machines.

The pence values were recorded in various philatelic journals dated March 1898, so these stamps were probably issued in February. The  $\text{£}1$  was not issued until some months later, and this value seems to have been almost entirely used for fiscal purposes.

I am assured by the Secretary to the British South Africa Company that there was only one printing of each value, and this fact accounts for the few variations in shade which exist. Supplies of the different values were despatched from London at various times from January 1897 to January 1904.

Horizontal pairs of the  $4d.$  have been found imperforate between the two stamps.

(To be continued.)

## Societies.

LIST OF THE OFFICERS AND COUNCIL  
OF THE  
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.  
FOR THE  
SEASON 1909-1910.

*President* : H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.,  
etc.

*Vice-President* : The Earl of Crawford, K.T.  
*Secretary* : John Alexander Tilleard.

*Assistant Secretary* : Herbert Rooke Oldfield.

*Treasurer* : Charles Edward McNaughtan.

*Librarian* : Lionel William Fulcher.

*Other Members of Council* : Edward Denny  
Bacon, Charles Neville Biggs, Marcellus Purnell  
Castle (*Hon. Vice-President*), Thomas William  
Hall, Leslie Leopold Rudolph Hausburg, Thomas  
Wickham Jones, Thomas Maycock, Franz  
Reichenheim, Robert Blake Yardley.

*Registered Office* : 10, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

*General Offices and Library* : 4, Southampton  
Row, W.C.

*Telephone*—2590 City.

*Meetings and List of Papers and Displays*  
*arranged for the*  
*Season 1909-1910.*

1909.

Thursdays.

- Dec. 2. Display by Members: "Twelve  
Interesting Stamps."  
" 16. Display of "Schleswig Holstein,"  
with Notes. H. M. Hansen.

1910.

- Jan. 6. Display of "Transvaal," with Notes.  
Harvey B. G. Clarke.  
" 20. Notes on the Types of the 1853 Issue  
of British Guiana, with Display.  
M. P. Castle.  
Feb. 3. Display of "Azores" and "Madeira,"  
with Notes. R. B. Yardley.  
" 17. Display (by Members also) of Entires.  
B. W. Warhurst.  
Mar. 3. Notes on Local Stamps, with Dis-  
play. F. W. Edwards.  
" 17. Display of the issues of British  
Guiana between 1860 and 1890.  
H.R.H. The President.  
Apr. 7. Paper on the Advisability of Form-  
ing a Universal Philatelic Union  
of Philatelic Societies to dis-  
courage unnecessary or specula-  
tive issues. Display by Members  
of such issues. M. P. Castle.  
" 21. Paper on the Stamps of Greece, with  
Display. W. Dorning Beckton.  
May 5. Paper on the 1864-7 issues of the  
Argentine Republic, with Dis-  
play. T. H. Hall.  
" 19. Paper on the Perforations of Queens-  
land, with Display. L. L. R.  
Hausburg.  
June 2. Annual General Meeting.

*All Meetings, unless otherwise notified, are held  
at No. 4, Southampton Row, W.C., and commence  
at six o'clock in the evening precisely.*

## THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY. BRIGHTON BRANCH.

Meeting Place, *Royal Hotel*, Brighton.

*Meetings, 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 7 till 10 P.M.*

The second Meeting of the present Session was held on October 28, the chair being taken by Mr. W. Mead. Mr. Phil. T. Dyson was elected a member. A display of the stamps of Trinidad was given by Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P. (Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society). The chief feature was the fine display of lithographed issues, which were printed in the Colony, and were used as provisionals when the supplies from London (printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.) gave out, and until the next supply arrived. Although printed in various colours the stamps were all 1d. denomination. Mr. Castle showed reconstructed plates of both the blue and red stamps, and is the first philatelist to succeed in "plating" these stamps. A sheet is composed of fifty-four stamps. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Castle, on the motion of the Chairman and Secretary. In reply, Mr. Castle mentioned incidentally that it was his sixtieth birthday that day, and all his life he had found philately a most entertaining and fascinating hobby. Nothing else but philately would have taken him from the fireside that evening. The Chairman announced that the Exhibition which closed that day had been very successful, chiefly owing to the efforts of Messrs. Herbert Clark, W. Cyril Owen, J. Corner Spokes, and the Hon. Secretary, and he asked those present to accord them a very hearty vote of thanks. This was carried by enthusiastic acclamation. Mr. J. W. Branwhite showed a 1d. Trinidad of 1896 reading ONE PENN, which is believed to be unique. Mr. Paine announced that the 4d. Great Britain would appear in new colours on November 1.

The third meeting of the present session was held on November 11. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Mead, the chair was taken by Mr. W. Cyril Owen. Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., and Mr. Leonard Long were elected members. The programme, which was entitled "My favourite country and why," was sustained by the following: Mr. J. C. Dallimore, paper and display, The Cape of Good Hope; Mr. J. Ireland, paper and display, The Island of New Guinea; Mr. W. Cyril Owen, paper and display, Line engraved Great Britain; Mr. G. Lumgair, paper, Mauritius; Mr. B. Morley, paper, Southern Nigeria; Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine, paper, Great Britain. Mr. Castle, who had not prepared a paper, gave a most interesting discourse on the stamps of New South Wales, with special reference to the Sydney Views, which latter he had no hesitation in selecting as his favourite stamps of his favourite country. There were two plates of the 1d. stamp, five of the 2d., and one of the 3d., with 200 distinct varieties on each plate. Mr. Castle also expressed his pleasure at joining the J. P. S. and his satisfaction at the quality of the papers read that evening, which could only have been written from study of the stamps themselves. He was of the opinion that the members were doing sound philatelic work.

The Secretary announced that the membership reached fifty that evening for the first time.

J. IRELAND, *Hon. Sec.*

## INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

October 16, 1909.

The opening meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Thursday, October 14. Present: J. C. Sidebotham (in the chair), L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwabacher, A. B. Kay, P. P. Brown, P. L. Pemberton, F. F. Lamb, G. E. Strong, W. E. Lincoln, and the Hon. Sec. Mr. Fulcher gave a display with notes of his fine specialized collection of the first two issues of Japanese stamps, which afforded much interest to all present. The exhaustive manner in which this collection has been written up and illustrated by carefully executed diagrams, was much admired and on the motion of Mr. Pemberton, seconded by Mr. Lincoln, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded.

The second meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall on Thursday, November 11. Present: J. C. Sidebotham (chair), W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwaite, L. L. R. Hausburg, J. E. Joselin, F. F. Lamb, W. Hadlow, A. B. Kay, P. L. Pemberton, W. E. Lincoln, Oswald Marsh, A. Levy, G. E. Strong, the Hon. Sec., and visitors J. A. Leon, M. Z. Kuttner and C. R. Burton.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg gave a display of a portion of his matchless collection of the stamps of Victoria, comprising the early issues from 1850 to 1862, accompanied by most interesting notes on his researches and discoveries in connexion with these stamps. Mr. L. W. Fulcher, in proposing a vote of thanks, truly remarked that the display represented the "ne plus ultra" of collecting. Mr. Joselin, in seconding, and the President, in supporting, voiced the satisfaction of all present, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded. Smoking Concert, Horseshoe Restaurant, November 29. Next meeting, Essex Hall, December 9.

T. W. HINTON, *Hon. Sec.*

## BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, R. Hollick, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, T. W. Peck, Esq., W. Pimm, Esq.; Committee, Mr. H. Barnwell, Mr. F. T. Collier, Mr. P. T. Deakin, Mr. H. Grindall, Mr. J. J. Knowles, Mr. C. A. Stephenson; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. G. Johnson, B.A., Official Address, 308, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

October 7. *Annual General Business Meeting.* The Report, showing a membership of 226, and the Balance Sheet, with a balance in hand of £85 3s. 3d. were approved, as was the following programme:—October 28, Display, Mauritius, Mr. B. B. Tilley; November 4, Paper, Argentine 1889-1909, Mr. F. T. Collier; November 18, Paper, St. Helena, etc., Dr. T. Groome; December 2, Auction at *Imperial Hotel*. Lots to reach Hon. Sec. by November 3. December 16, Paper, Barbados 1870-1882, Mr. C. A. Stephenson.

1910. January 6, Lantern Display, J. A. Margoschin; January 27, Paper, St. Lucia, Mr. W. Pimm; February 10, Display, Cape of Good Hope, Mr. J. J. Knowles; February 24, Discussion, The Colour Problem, by Members; March 3, Auction, Lots to reach Hon. Sec. by February 4; March 17, Display, South Australia, Mr. T. W. Peck; April 7, Ten minutes with interesting stamps, by Members; May 5, Annual Dinner.

The word "clear" was struck out of Rule 10 (g). The officers and committee were elected as above. Votes of thanks were given to Messrs. F. C. Henderson, H. C. Hayman and Mrs. Lake for recent donations to the Permanent Collection; to P. Kohl for copies of his Great and Normal Catalogues; to L. de Raaij for "Forgeries of the Transvaal"; to J. M. Bartels and C. T. Reed for catalogues, etc.; also to the following publishers who have sent periodicals during the past year: Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. (*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*), A. L. Ewen (*Ewens' Weekly Stamp News*), D. Field (*West End Philatelist*), etc.; also to Messrs. Plumridge and Co., Puttick and Simpson, Ventom, Bull, Galbraith, Bethune and Co., J. C. Morgenthau for priced auction catalogues.

The following were elected members of the Society: Messrs. H. E. Leisser, J. Mackenzie, F. Cohen, A. E. Carter, H. W. Atchley and Dr. D. Buchan.

2,107 stamps were added to the Permanent Collection during the past session, making a total of 27,033, made up as follows: 6,862 British and British Colonials, 14,015 Foreign, 2,029 Fiscals, 1,453 Locals, 97 Railway stamps, 471 Cut Envelopes, and 2,106 Entires.

The list of wants as altered to agree with Gibbons' 1909 Catalogue; was incorporated in the Report, which will be ready shortly and will be sent to any one desirous of joining us.

The Exchange packets have again been very successful, and have again circulated without any delay. £29,472 3s. 9d. was the total amount circulated, of which £2,816 9s. 4d. was sold.

October 28.—Display, *Mauritius*, Mr. B. B. Tilley. Mr. Tilley was requested by the Committee to display this colony owing to the difficulty most members have in getting together a really good collection of the early issues. He showed nearly all the varieties unused as well as used, and well deserved the hearty vote of thanks that was accorded him. Votes of thanks were also given to Mr. C. R. W. Andrea for periodicals and to Messrs. J. J. Knowles, F. C. Henderson and Mrs. Lake for donations to the Permanent Collection.

November 4.—Paper, "Argentine, 1889-1909," Mr. F. T. Collier. This was the conclusion of a series of papers that Mr. Collier has given on the stamps of Argentine, and was illustrated by his own fine collection of these stamps. The relative rarity of the varieties of perforation, the values which have only one gauge, and the shades were the cause of a very lively discussion.

November 18.—Paper, "Barbados, 1870-1882," Mr. C. A. Stephenson. Messrs. H. G. Green, T. H. K. Moulder and R. B. Sparrow were unanimously elected members. Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg was thanked for coming to Birmingham on November 15, to show his magnificent collection of Victoria, a special meeting being hastily summoned to meet him. Mr. C. A. Stephenson then gave his paper. The display of his superb and beautifully arranged collection gave great pleasure to the members. Every variety was shown in fine condition and in most cases by pages of unused and used copies. The varying shapes of the stars included under "small stars" were illustrated by diagrams.

Our next auction will be held at the *Imperial*

Hotel, Temple Street, Birmingham, on Thursday, December 2, at 6 p.m. Catalogues can be obtained from the Hon. Sec.

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.  
Season 1909-10.

*Syllabus of Meetings.*

The meetings are held at *Alexandra Hotel*, 148, Bath Street, Glasgow, on the undermentioned dates, at 8 p.m.

1909. October 6, *General Display*, Members (Imperforate Stamps, limited to 20 pieces); October 20, *Line Engraved Stamps*, D. H. M'Pherson, Esq.; November 3, "Great Britain" (with notes), H. A. Wise, Esq.; November 17, "Hong Kong and Straits Settlements," J. E. Heginbottom, Esq., B.A.; December 1, *Varieties of Paper*, John Muir, Esq.; December 15, "Venezuela," J. L. Thomas, Esq.

1910. January 5, *Junior Display*, F. Bruce and G. Mathewson; January 19, *Post Marks on the Stamps of Hong Kong*, J. M'Dougall, Esq.; February 2, "Cyprus and Gibraltar," J. E. Heginbottom, Esq., B.A.; February 16, "Seychelles," A. G. Inrig, Esq.; March 2, "Malta and Falkland Islands," J. E. Heginbottom, Esq., B.A.; March 16, "U.S.A." (with notes on early issues), John Cook, Esq.; April 13, *Annual General Meeting*. Members are requested to bring their Collections of the Countries under discussion to each meeting.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*, ROBT. BORLAND, Esq., Lochside, Milngavie.

## Notes and Extracts.

THE PHILATELIC CONGRESS.—*Proposed Presentation to Mr. Bernstein.*—In furtherance of a suggestion put forward by a correspondent of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, a small Committee of Philatelists has been formed to make arrangements for a suitable presentation to Mr. I. J. Bernstein, as a recognition of his work in connexion with the inauguration of the Annual Congress of British Philatelists. The members of the Committee are Major Evans (Chairman), Mr. J. Read Burton, Mr. P. L. Pemberton, and Mr. Percy C. Bishop.

Philatelists interested in the subject are invited to put themselves into communication with Major Evans, who has consented to act as Treasurer of the Committee, at Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, London, S.E.

BUGS ON ORIGINAL GUM.—Stamp collectors are not the only "individuals" interested in original gum; and the postal department of our great and awful government is lamenting that fact. It is true that philatelists are sometimes unfeeling referred to as "bugs" by coarse-minded persons, but the bugs that are ravaging the gum on the postage stamps are water-bugs. Here is what a special correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News* has to say on the momentous subject: "Officials of the post office department are besieged by would-be water-bug exterminators, who have come to their aid as a result of the announcement that the bugs are destroying the gum on the postage stamps, as well as eating official records. Remedies ranging from a land tortoise to a squirt gun of blunderbuss dimensions have been suggested. Telegrams, letters and

telephone calls from bug exterminators have occupied the attention of two department employes for the last two days. Twenty-three men and women have called in person in the last twenty-four hours, offering to clean out the insects for amounts ranging from \$100 to \$1,500.

"J. W. Conrad of the war department suggested that the post office department invest in land tortoises, which, he said, never would rest until they had trailed the water bugs to their lair. A constituent of F. H. Gillett of Massachusetts offered a disinfectant which, 'if not useful in exterminating the bugs, could be used by the post office department employes as a mouth wash.'

"A Chicago company which will place 'other good things on the market soon' telegraphs that it has a non-poisonous powder which would be effective. 'No kill, no pay,' the telegram said."

AMERICA'S LARGEST STAMP COLLECTION TO GO TO A MUSEUM.—Mr. C. J. Phillips, in his *Topical Notes in Gibbons' Weekly*, gives the following extract from an American paper:—

"The world-famous collection of postage stamps, estimated as worth half a million dollars, owned by George H. Worthington will be willed to the Cleveland Museum of Art on their owner's death.

"This announcement was made by Mr. Worthington last Wednesday evening at a banquet held by the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club at the Colonial Hotel, and was verified last night by Alvin Good, Mr. Worthington's private secretary.

"At the banquet, which was attended by thirty-six enthusiasts from Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, and Cleveland, two of Mr. Worthington's rare one-penny Post Office Mauritius stamps were shown.

"It is the intention of Mr. Worthington to have his collection, which is the third largest in the world, exhibited in glass cases at the Cleveland Museum of Art, of which he is a trustee. He intends to model his exhibition in the museum on the plan of the Tapling Collection which is to be seen in the British Museum in London. This stamp exhibition there is visited, according to the attendants, by more people than visit any other department of the museum.

"The menu cards at the banquet on Wednesday were decorated with half-tone reproductions of ten stamps of Mr. Worthington's collection. The total value of these ten alone was estimated at \$36,000.

### *Starts Big Collection.*

"In his speech to the members of the club, Mr. Worthington told how he first became a stamp collector in 1884, while travelling in Europe with the late J. V. Painter. Mr. Painter urged him to purchase a number of choice stamps for one of his nephews. After examining a number of rare stamps, Mr. Worthington decided it would cost him too much to buy stamps for all his nephews and nieces and at the same time treat them equally. But the rare stamps fascinated him and he at once began a collection, among which he now has some of the world's greatest rarities. He keeps them in the vaults of the Cleveland Trust Company.

"The banquet of the stamp club was in honour of its nineteenth anniversary, and was presided over by its president, Frederick E. Bruce."

# COLLECTORS' WANT LISTS WELL FILLED.

Having lately purchased a number of **Large General Collections** we are in a good position to well fill any lists of wants Collectors may send us, and we solicit such lists, which will be promptly executed. We are specially able to supply stamps issued prior to 1890.

## APPROVAL SHEET DEPARTMENT.

We have lately considerably enlarged and re-organized this Department, and although we are sending out an enormous number of Sets and Sheets every week, we are now able to cope with all demands.

Many thousands of varieties of Postage Stamps now appear in this section. **No rubbish**, such as German Locals, Japanese Telegraphs, etc., are included, such as are often found on the sheets of other firms, nor any Fiscals other than those which have been or can be used for postage.

The gross Prices are very low, and are subject to 25% discount,

at which rate the net price is lower than for Stamps Advertised by other dealers at higher discounts, the gross prices attached to which are mostly ridiculously high.

A Bonus is given on cash remittance of 2/- or more.

### SPECIAL OFFER TO READERS OF THIS JOURNAL.

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This packet contains **205** different Foreign and Colonial Stamps, including the following grand varieties: **Scarce Jamaica, 3d. green, Queen's Head**, with multiple work; **Austria, scarce, 2 krona value, South Australia View of General Post Office, Adelaide**; **Persia 12 ch. on 1 kr. (cat. 2/6)**, Indo-Chine, obsolete 15c. blue, Austria, Hungary, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Swiss, Argentine, Japan, Holland, etc., and many others. Only one of these packets sent to each applicant.

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at  
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THE  
**Philatelic Adviser**  
AND  
**Stamp Market Journal.**

Edited by FRANK H. OLIVER.

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New Series.  
No. 12. Vol. 11.

DECEMBER 26TH, 1909.

Subscription: 1s. 6d.  
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### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Another year has come and gone, and we are again able to calmly review the events of the past twelve months. Philately is as lively as ever, and its votaries are once more rejoicing at the tendency to hardening of prices which has been a feature of the past year. We have had the usual more or less steady flow of new issues, to which the British Colonies have contributed rather more than their full share, owing to the adoption of a new colour scheme in the first place, and in the second, to the new rule enforced by the Universal Postal Union to the effect that the denominations of stamps are to be shown in figures as well as in words. A very successful Exhibition and Congress has been held at Manchester, and Exhibitions have taken place at Newcastle, Amsterdam, and other places, which have drawn considerable attention to our hobby and, doubtless, have brought in new recruits.

We are sorry to have to record the decease of a number of prominent philatelists, notably that of E. J. Nankivell, C. S. F. Crofton and John F. Seybold, all of whom could be ill-spared from our midst; but in philately, as in other pursuits, there are always new men to take the place of old, and follow in the footsteps of those

who have gone. Early in the year a proposal to form a Philatelic Club was made, and received a certain amount of support, but apparently not sufficient to carry it to a successful conclusion. We are rather of the opinion that this result is a fit and proper one, for even if the Club was started, it would be a very difficult matter to separate the sheep from the goats, unless the directors of the Stamp Trade Protection Association were elected to the Committee *en bloc*. It has been a very prolific year for philatelic literature, and some fine handbooks on special subjects have been published, notably Mr. Clarke Bellows' *Campeche*, Mr. Crocker's *Hawaiin Numerals*, Mr. C. J. Phillips' *Fiji*, and Sir David Masson, and Mr. B. Gordon Jones' *Afghanistan*, as well as a host of smaller efforts more suitable to the juniors. A few years back a small bookcase sufficed to hold a philatelic library; now a moderately large room would barely be sufficient.

Our publishers have issued the eighth edition of their Catalogue, which is receiving unstinted praise in all directions, and selling at a rapid pace. We expect that the New Year will show as great an activity in philatelic matters as the one now drawing to a conclusion, and in anticipation of it we wish all our readers a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

## New Issues and Discoveries.

We gladly welcome from our readers early copies of any new issues, varieties, etc., that they may receive or discover. Any sent to us will be fully described and their source acknowledged in the following columns. They should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Messrs. Bright & Son, 164, Strand, and marked "New Issues" on the envelope. Not only adhesive stamps, but envelopes, post cards, etc., may be sent. The cost of postage will be remitted when specimens are returned, or we will purchase if so desired. We are also glad to receive new issues and provisionals in quantity from correspondents abroad, and will pay a commission on same, large or small, according to the scarcity or otherwise, or whether the correspondent requires cash or the amount to be placed to the credit of this account.

**Great Britain.**—For use in the Levant.—A correspondent notifies us that the three-halfpence value has been overprinted "30 paras" and

### 1 PIASTRE 10 PARAS

Whitfield King & Co. send us further varieties, one of which we illustrate.

Coated paper.

- 30 par. on 1½d. purple and green.
- 1 pre. 10 par. on 3d. purple on yellow.
- 1 pre. 30 par. on 4d. green and brown.
- 2 pre. 20 par. on 6d. dull purple.
- 5 pre. on 1s. green and carmine.]

**Argentine Republic.**—Another value, the 24 centavo of the current series has arrived.

Current type.

24 c., red brown.

**Australian Commonwealth.**—We illustrate one of the new series of Unpaid Letter Stamps.



**Austria.**—For use in the Levant.—We have already chronicled some of the Unpaid Letter Stamps of Austria on thin uncoated paper, and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* on the authority of a Continental Journal now lists the whole of the series for Foreign Post Offices.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Thin ordinary paper.

|                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| ½ pre., green. | 5 pre., green. |
| 1 " "          | 10 " "         |
| 1½ " "         | 20 " "         |
| 2 " "          | 30 " "         |

**Bhopal.**—We illustrate the new 1 anna stamp No. 109 in the Catalogue.



**Bolivia.**—Yet another commemoration series in remembrance of the War of Independence,

which from the inscriptions on the stamps before us appears to have lasted from 1809 to 1824. We should think that some of the South and Central American Republics were more happy when fighting the Spaniards than they have



since been when quarrelling amongst themselves. Each stamp has a different portrait, of a Revolutionary hero, the design otherwise being the same.

Lithographed. Perforated 11½. Black centre.

- 1 c., mauve (Miguel Betanzos).
- 2 c., green (Coronel Ignacio Warnes).
- 5 c., red (Pedro Domingo Murillo).
- 10 c., blue (Bernardo Monteagudo).
- 20 c., violet (Estevan Arze).
- 50 c., bistre (Antonio Jose de Sucre).
- 1 b., pale brown (Simon Bolivar).
- 4 b., purple brown (Manuel Belgrano).

**Bulgaria.**—A new issue is in preparation and will shortly be on sale. They are being supplied by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., and will be of a more or less pictorial style of design.

**China.**—We have received the current 10 cent stamp in cobalt instead of bright blue, and the *Postage Stamp* lists the 4 cent in the colour of the old 2 cent.

Change of colour.

- 2 c., scarlet.
- 10 c., cobalt.

**Cochin.**—The *Monthly Circular* lists the current 2 pies card on white and on bluish. Nos. 151 and 152 in the Catalogue are on salmon.

Post Cards.

- 2 p., red on white.
- 2 p., red on bluish.

**Colombia.**—In October we listed some Official stamps on the authority of *Gibbons' Weekly*. It now appears that the overprint is in two distinct types, most of the stamps chronicled being in both varieties. In the variety now noted the inscription reads "Correos-Depmentales," a fancy ornament being between the two lines of inscription.

**Federated Malay States.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a new variety.

Watermark Multiple Crown & C.A.

Coated paper.

- 4 c., rose and black.

**Finland.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* announces the discovery of the 2 pennia grey of 1889-90 with the 14 × 13 perforation of 1895. This will be No. 114a in the Catalogue. In the Catalogue the 1895 perforation is incorrectly given as 14 × 13½.

1895. Perforated 14 × 13.

- 2 p., grey.

**France.**—*Post Office in Yunnan Fou.*—*Champion's Bulletin* announces the discovery of a variety of the overprint of these stamps. It appears that in one stamp on the sheet the three "N's" of YUNNANFOU are in antique instead of Roman Capitals. This variety has at present been found on two of the values, one being the 5 francs, but the other value is not yet disclosed.

Error: Antique "N's" in overprint.  
5 f., blue.

**French Somali Coast.**—This colony has been furnished with a new pictorial set, which reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. The values and types remain the same as in the previous series, but the designs have been re-en-



graved and in the case of the lower values enlarged to the size of the franc denominations. In addition they are surface-printed instead of being printed from plate. We illustrate same.

Previous types re-engraved. Centre in first colour.

- |                                |                                    |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 c., bistre and marone.       | 35 c., green and violet.           |
| 2 c., olive and violet.        | 40 c., violet and carmine.         |
| 4 c., blue and olive brown.    | 45 c., deep green and brown.       |
| 5 c., olive green and green.   | 50 c., brown and marone.           |
| 10 c., red and carmine.        | 75 c., green and red.              |
| 20 c., red brown and black.    | 1 f., bistre brown and violet.     |
| 25 c., blue and deep blue.     | 2 f., rose and brown.              |
| 30 c., scarlet and pale brown. | 5 f., blue green and purple brown. |

**Gambia.**—We have received the current 1 penny stamp in a new shade.

Watermark Multiple Crown & C.A.  
1d., dull red.

**Greece.**—Mrs. Baglietto writes us and states that the tender of a firm of Lithographers in Corfu has been accepted for the supply of the new stamps. Our correspondent is of the opinion that indignation with the Great Powers over the Cretan difficulty, has been the cause of a local tender having been accepted.

**Jamaica.**—We have received the 6 pence value in lilac, which is in conformance with the new colour scheme. This stamp is therefore now again issued in the same colour and design as when it first appeared in 1860.

Watermark Multiple Crown & C.A.  
6d., lilac.

**Mexico.**—*Champion's Bulletin* gives particulars of a new series of stamps, which are to be issued next year in commemoration of the centenary of Independence. The values from 1 to 15 centavos are to bear portraits of notabilities of the time of the struggle with Spain.

- |                                  |                 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 c., Léona Vicario.             | 5 c., Hidalgo.  |
| 2 c., Quintano Roo.              | 10 c., Allende. |
| 3 c., Ignacio Rayon.             | 15 c., Aldana.  |
| 4 c., Josefa Ortez de Dominguez. |                 |

The 50 c. 1 and 5 pesos are to bear historical scenes of the periods taken from well-known paintings.

**New South Wales.**—The current 6 pence stamp is to hand in a new shade.  
Watermark Crown over A Perforated 12 x 11½.  
6d., deep orange-red.

The *Australian Philatelist* announces the current 2½ shilling value in a new variety.  
Watermark Crown over A. Perforated 11½ x 11.  
2½ s., emerald.

**New Zealand.**—Mr. Hodson, a correspondent in New Zealand, was the first to send us the new stamps, which, with the exception of the one penny value, bear the head of King Edward. The design of this value is a fresh version of the "Universal" type and is surface printed on coated paper as is also the half-penny value of



the new series, the remaining values being printed from plates on ordinary paper. The perforations are very much mixed. We append them after each value.

New Issue. The ½d. and 1d. surface printed on coated paper, the remainder plate printed on ordinary paper. Watermark NZ over Star.

- |                   |          |                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|
|                   | Perf.    |                   | Perf.    |
| ½d., green        | 14 x 15  | 4d., orange       | 14 x 14½ |
| 1d., carmine      | " "      | 5d., violet brown | 14       |
| 2d., deep mauve   | 14 x 14½ | 6d., deep rose    | " "      |
| 3d., orange brown | " "      | 8d., steel blue   | 14 x 14½ |

**Nicaragua.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* adds to our list of the current issue overprinted "C—Dpto-Zelaya," the 6 centavo value thus completing the series. This will be No. 753a in the Catalogue.

Current issue overprinted "C—Dpto-Zelaya."  
6 centavos, yellow brown.

**Panama.**—*Canal Zone.*—We have received the 5 centavo stamp with the overprint in smaller type and three more values are chronicled by

*Gibbons' Weekly* including a new 1 centavo with head in circle instead of a square.

Overprinted "CANAL ZONE" in smaller type.

Centre in black.

1 c., green. 5 c., blue.  
2 c., vermillion. 10 c., violet.

**Roumania.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* lists the 15 bani of the current type in a new colour, and we have received the Letter Card with the same change of colour.

Lithographed. Perforated 13½, 11½, or compound.

15 b., pale sage green.

Letter Card.

15 b., pale sage green.

**Russia.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* announces the issue of the 7 Kopeck Letter Card with coat of arms in wreath at left, as now exists on the current Post Card.

Letter Card.

Arms in Wreath at left.

7 K., blue on buff.

*For use in the Levant.*—The current 4 Kopeck Russian Card has been overprinted for use in Foreign Offices.

20 para in blue on 4 k. carmine.

**St. Vincent.**—In July we noted that future printings of the 1 penny and 6 pence values of the revised type would have the stop under "d" of the value inserted. We have now received both these stamps, also a new 3 pence value in the same type.

"Pax et Justitia" type. Stop under "d."

1d., carmine. 6d., lilac.  
3d., purple on yellow.

**Salvador.**—The *Postage Stamp* chronicles additional varieties on the new watermarked paper.

Honeycomb Watermark.

3 c., yellow. 5 c., indigo.

*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles the 6 centavo of 1907 with the shield overprint in red instead of in black, and states that only twenty-seven specimens are known to exist thus.

1907. Shield overprint in red.

6 c., scarlet.

**Spain.**—A 5 centimo value has come to hand in the same type as the new 15 centimo chroni-



cles in November and the *Monthly Circular* adds a 10 c. We illustrate the 15 c. value.

New Type.

5 c., green. 10 c., red.

**Siam.**—The new currency has now been surcharged on the postal stationery as well as the stamps. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the following.

Post Cards.

3 Satang on 1½ a., red.  
5 " " 1½ a., "  
6 " " 4 a., carmine  
6 × 6 " 4 × 4 a. "

**Straits Settlement.**—The *Postage Stamp* announces the issue of the 30 cent. and 5 dollar stamps in new colours.

New colours. Coated paper.

30 c., purple and orange.  
\$5, green and red on green.

**Trinidad.**—In our July issue we noted that new stamps of ½d., 1d. and 2½d. had been ordered in conformance with the new regulation as to Arabic numerals appearing on all stamps. We



have now received these and illustrate the ½d. and 1d. values. The 2½d. is the same design as the ½d. value with the exception that "PENCE" appears twice in the lower label with an ornament between.

New design. Watermark Multiple Crown & C. A.

½d., deep green.

2½d., blue.

1d., red.

*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles the lately current 1 penny stamp overprinted "official" in small sans-serif type.

Official Stamp.

Overprinted "OFFICIAL" in small sans-serif type.

1d., rose red.

**Tunis.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* lists another provisional Letter Card of 10 centimes surcharged on the 15 centimes of 1893. This will be a companion to No. 353 in the Catalogue.

Letter Card.

10 c. on 15 c., blue.

**Turkey.**—The *Postage Stamp* chronicles the 10, 25 and 50 piastre stamps with sign manual of the new Sultan.

Sign Manual of New Sultan.

10 pre., red.

50 pre., brown.

25 pre., green.

**United States.**—A correspondent points out that our note in October in reference to a new 12 c. stamp was not quite correct. It should read as follows—Owing to the raising of Registration Rates from 8 c. to 10 c. on October 1, 1909, the 13 c. value of the current series will be discontinued and a 12 c. value is to be substituted for it.

**Uruguay.**—We illustrate one of the surcharges chronicled in October.

8

Centésimos

Provisorio

**Western Australia.**—The current 5 pence stamp is to hand in a new shade.

Watermark Crown over A. Perforated 11.

5a., pale olive.

# The Stamps of the British South Africa Company.

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued from page 138.)

Certain values of the 1896 issue were on sale at the same time as this issue and some values of both are, I believe, still on sale in some post offices. Indeed, only a short time ago there was quite a heterogeneous collection of the stamps of the 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1905 issues on sale at the same time in some post offices in Rhodesia, so that the home authorities can hardly be accused of niggardliness in the direction of stamp supplies. The following table of dates on which the values of the 1896 and 1897 were still on sale in North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia, compiled by Mr. Melland, is instructive:

### *Perkins Bacon Issue of 1896.*

|                                   |                        |                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}d.$                   | in N.E.R. till 1901    | in N.W.R. till 1903.   |
| 1d.                               | „ „ 1900               | „ „ 1902.              |
| 2d.                               | „ „ 1901.              | „ „ 1903.              |
| 3d.                               | „ „ 1905               | „ „ 1904.              |
| 4d.                               | (still on sale 1908)   |                        |
| 6d.                               | „ „ 1905               | in N. W. R. till 1905. |
| 8d.                               | (still on sale 1908)   |                        |
| 1s.                               | „ „ 1904               | in N. W. R. till 1904. |
| 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s., 10s. | still on sale in 1908. |                        |

### *Waterlow Issue of 1897.*

|     |                      |                        |
|-----|----------------------|------------------------|
| 3d. | in N.E.R. and N.W.R. | still on sale in 1908. |
| 4d. | „ „                  | till 1905.             |
| £1  | „ „                  | „ 1901.                |

### IX.—THE £2 STAMP OF 1897.

In February 1905 *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reported the discovery of the £2 stamp of the first issue printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., from the original plate manufactured by Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson & Co.

This variety can easily be distinguished from the printing of 1890 by the colour, which is rosy-red instead of dull rose, by the paper which is fairly thick and unwatermarked instead of thin, and by the perforation which varies from 14 to 15 instead of being an exact 14, 14½. It was assumed at the time of the discovery that this stamp had been obsolete for some time, but Mr. Melland states that it was still obtainable at some post offices in North-Eastern Rhodesia in 1908. The same writer says, "the supply of this printing was sent to the Capetown office of the B.S.A. Co. on January 22, 1897," but the Secretary to the Company informs me that the stamps were despatched to *Rhodesia* in January 1897. There is, however, nothing to prove when the stamps were actually on sale.

There was only one printing of this variety.

### X.—THE 1898-1908 ISSUE.

In 1898 the first values of an entirely new set comprising no less than 17 different denominations made their appearance. There were three designs in all—one for the

values from  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  to  $6d.$ , another for those of  $1s.$  to  $10s.$ , and the third for the  $\pounds 1$  to  $\pounds 10$ . The accompanying illustrations show the distinctive features of these designs much more clearly than could be conveyed by the most elaborately written description. The third design is similar to the second but in a larger size.



All the stamps were engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., the designs being drawn by the printers at the suggestion of the Company. The actual dates of issues of most of the values are unknown, for the Company could only furnish this information in respect of the  $3d.$ ,  $2s. 6d.$ ,  $3s.$ ,  $5s.$ ,  $7s. 6d.$  and  $10s.$  stamps. In the following list of values, therefore, it has only been possible to give the dates when the other stamps were first recorded in contemporary philatelic journals, with the exception of the  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

|                         |          |                    |
|-------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}d.$ green   | recorded | Sept. 1899.        |
| $1d.$ rose              | „        | Oct. 1898.         |
| $2d.$ brown             | „        | Sept. 1899.        |
| $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ cobalt | issued   | November 18, 1902. |
| $3d.$ claret            | „        | May 26, 1908.      |
| $4d.$ olive             | recorded | Aug. 1900.         |
| $6d.$ purple            | „        | Nov. 1908.         |
| $1s.$ bistre buff       | „        | Nov. 1908.         |
| $2s. 6d.$ bluish grey   | issued   | Apr. 20, 1906.     |
| $3s.$ deep violet       | „        | May 15, 1908.      |
| $5s.$ orange            | „        | Jan. 16, 1906.     |
| $7s. 6d.$ black         | „        | July 29, 1901.     |
| $10s.$ dull green       | „        | Apr. 20, 1906.     |
| $\pounds 1$ grey purple | recorded | June 1901.         |
| $\pounds 2$ brown       | „        | May 1908.          |
| $\pounds 5$ deep blue   | „        | Aug. 1901.         |
| $\pounds 10$ lilac      | „        | Aug. 1901.         |

With the exception of those officially given the above dates are not very reliable, for the  $5s.$  was chronicled in July 1901, though not actively issued until Jan. 1906, and the  $10s.$  issued in April 1906 was not chronicled until May 1908.

The stamps were all printed on white wove unwatermarked paper and the perforation is the usual irregular 14 to 15.

All the values from  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  to  $10s.$ , with the exception of the  $7s. 6d.$ , were printed in sheets of 240 arranged in four panes of 60 (six horizontal rows of ten) placed two and two with margin about the width of a stamp separating the panes. The manufacturer's imprint—"Waterlow & Sons Limited, London Wall, London, E.C."—is shown at the foot of each pane, in tiny letters, below the two central stamps. Why the  $7s. 6d.$  denomination was only printed in sheets of 60, like the  $\pounds 1$  to  $\pounds 10$  stamps, it is difficult to understand.

There have been several printings of some of the low values with the result that many striking shades may be found.

In the *Philatelic Adviser* for March 1908, a block of 28 of the 1d. stamps imperforate vertically is illustrated, and vertical pairs of this value imperforate between have been reported from time to time. This denomination is also known entirely imperforate, imperforate at the top and imperforate at right side. These two latter are due to the lines of perforation of the top and side of a sheet being omitted. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. has also been found imperforate at the top.

It is extremely doubtful whether the £2, £5, and £10 stamps of this set should be legitimately classed as *postal* values for, writing in the *Monthly Journal* for April 1906, a correspondent states: "Stamps up to the value of £1 only are recognized by this (the Post Office) Department as available for postage purposes; it has, however, occasionally happened that letters have been posted with £5 or even £10 stamps attached, in addition to the proper postage, and these have been defaced in the ordinary course." Mr. Melland has gone to considerable trouble in this matter and, as the result of inquiries made in official quarters, proves that it would be impossible to use even a £2 stamp of this issue in payment of legitimate postal dues. The Postmaster-General informed him that the highest value of stamps issued for postal purposes since March 1897 is that of £1, though possibly higher values may have been used before that date. Furthermore, the Principal Distributor of stamps states, "the highest value of stamps generally used for postal purposes is 20s., the largest amount for any package as postage (being on a letter of the maximum weight of 5 lb.), would be 33s. 4d., and in the case of parcels 19s. 3d."

Postage in Rhodesia has never been cheap, and though the rate to the United Kingdom has been reduced from 6d. to 4d. and 4d. to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., it has not yet come down to the Imperial 1d. per oz. obtaining in most other parts of the British Empire. Rhodesia did not join the Universal Postal Union until April 1, 1900, and it was not until December 1, 1902, that postage from the southern portion of the territory was reduced to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. for letters to places over-sea. In North-Eastern Rhodesia this change was not effected until August 1, 1903.

#### XI.—THE VICTORIA FALLS ISSUE.

In 1905 a set of six handsome pictorial stamps was issued to commemorate the visit of the British Association to Rhodesia and the opening of the Victoria Falls Bridge over the Zambesi. This bridge represents one of the most marvellous engineering feats of modern times and forms an important link in the Cape to Cairo railway. The values and colours are:—

|                              |                 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1d. red.                     | 1s. blue green. |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. deep blue. | 2s. 6d. black.  |
| 5d. claret.                  | 5s. violet.     |

The stamps are all of the same design, oblong in shape, and show an excellent view of the famous Falls in the centre. Above is "BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA-COMPANY" in two lines in uncoloured letters, and at the base, on a straight label, "VICTORIA FALLS" is shown in coloured letters. There is a neat engine-turned border and in the upper corners the date "1905" appears, while in the lower ones the value is stated. These stamps were engraved in *taille-douce* and printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., in the firm's best

style. The perforation is the irregular 14 to 15 gauge and the paper is white wove and unwatermarked.

The design was supplied by the printers at the suggestion of the Company and one



plate was made for each value. There was only one printing of each denomination and supplies were received from the printers on May 12 and 23, June 17 and July 4, despatches being made to Rhodesia on June 8 and July 29. They were first placed on sale to the public on July 13.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 25 arranged in five horizontal rows of five. A sheet of the 1s. was found from which one of the horizontal rows of perforation was omitted, thus giving five vertical pairs imperforate between.

It is said that the number printed was "limited," and I believe the 1*d.*, 2½*d.*, and 5*d.* values were sold out in less than nine months.

A curious fact in connexion with this and the previous issues of this Company is that none of the stamps are inscribed "postage" so that, apparently, they are available for any purpose.

#### XII.—THE "RHODESIA" OVERPRINT.

Early in 1909 the British South Africa Company decided that its stamps ought to bear the name "Rhodesia"—the official designation of the territory—and in March supplies of all the then current stamps from ½*d.* to £1 were overprinted in London and sent out to Rhodesia. They were, apparently, placed on sale some time in May. In addition to the original values new local requirements made 5*d.*, 7½*d.*, 10*d.* and 2*s.* stamps necessary and these were formed by surcharging certain other denominations. The full list of overprinted stamps is, therefore, as follows:—

|  |  |
|--|--|
| ½ <i>d.</i> green.                                   | 10 <i>d.</i> on 3 <i>s.</i> deep violet. |
| 1 <i>d.</i> bright rose.                             | 1 <i>s.</i> bistre-buff.                 |
| 2 <i>d.</i> brown                                    | 2 <i>s.</i> on 5 <i>s.</i> orange.       |
| 2½ <i>d.</i> blue.                                   | 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> bluish grey.     |
| 3 <i>d.</i> claret.                                  | 3 <i>s.</i> deep violet.                 |
| 4 <i>d.</i> olive.                                   | 5 <i>s.</i> orange.                      |
| 5 <i>d.</i> on 6 <i>d.</i> purple.                   | 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> black.           |
| 6 <i>d.</i> purple.                                  | 10 <i>s.</i> dull green.                 |
| 7½ <i>d.</i> on 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> bluish grey. | £1 purple.                               |

The word "RHODESIA" is surcharged in fancy capitals, as shown in the accompanying illustration, and, as a rule, it is printed right across the centre of the stamp. The extra surcharge on the 5*d.*, 7½*d.* and 10*d.* stamps is in very large figures followed by the letter "d" and with a line below through the old value, and short lines through the numerals in the upper corners. These three stamps are so much surcharged that very little of the actual design is visible. In the case of the 2*s.* on 5*s.* the extra surcharge is in words—"TWO SHILLINGS"—printed near the base. This also has a bar through the old value and short lines to cancel the numerals in the upper corners. The overprints



were all applied by lithography, but whether by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons or not I cannot say. They were very roughly done, the lettering being anything but sharp and with blots and smudges appearing all over the sheets.

**RHODESIA.**

**RHODESIA.**  
**5d.**

**RHODESIA.**  
**TWO SHILLINGS.**

Apart from the special lithographic stones for the 5*d.*, 7½*d.*, 10*d.* and 2*s.* stamps at least six were used for overprinting the other values. In one of these the transfers were applied to the stones in horizontal strips of five, giving five types repeated 12 times on each pane of 60 stamps, while in the others the transfers were applied in horizontal strips of ten, giving ten types repeated 6 times on each pane.

In some cases the types can be fairly easily identified by means of small defects and peculiarities, and possibly enthusiastic specialists will find it a not impossible task to identify the types in all the settings. The following appears to be the distinguishing marks of the settings which have been defined to date.

*Setting A.*—Five types. On No. 3 the tail of the "R" is thin, on No. 4 the "SI" are nearly joined at the top, and on No. 5 the serif on the left foot of the "R" is slightly cut. The ½*d.*, 6*d.*, and 7*s.* 6*d.* values are known.

*Setting B.*—Ten types. The stop is omitted from No. 3, the stop is joined to the A on No. 8, and the "R" has a short tail on No. 9. Known in the 1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, and 10*s.* values.

*Setting C.*—Ten types. The stop on No. 10 is raised. Only the 1*d.* and 1*s.* are known.

*Setting D.*—Ten types. The tail of the "R" on No. 2 is thin and horizontal and the stop is omitted from No. 6. The 1*d.* and 1*s.* are known.

*Setting E.*—Ten types. The stop on No. 1 is raised and on No. 7 it is omitted or very faint. Only the 2½*d.* is found in this setting.

*Setting F.*—Ten types. This overprint is larger and was used for the £1 stamps.

When the supply of surcharged stamps is exhausted they will be placed by similar values inscribed "RHODESIA" but whether the designs will be altered in any other way or not remains to be seen.

### XIII.—PROOFS, ETC.

Proofs of all the values of the first set are known in the same colours as the issued stamps. These are imperforate and on much thicker paper than usual. I believe a certain number of sets of these proofs were mounted on card and distributed to the Directors of the Company and other officials to mark the occasion of the issuance of the first stamps for Rhodesia. Proof impressions from the Perkins Bacon "head-plates" are fairly plentiful.

The only bogus stamps I know of are those described in the following paragraph from the *Monthly Journal* for March 1900: "A correspondent at Bulawayo informs us that during the siege of Mafeking, the postmaster of which place is distributor of stamps for the British Bechuanaland Protectorate, one of the offices in the latter territory ran out of stamps, and was supplied with stamps of the B.S.A. Company. These stamps were not surcharged in any way, but it is reported that some ingenious person has over-

printed certain B.S.A. stamps with the words "Bechuanaland Protectorate," and as these are being offered for sale as provisionals it is well to warn our readers that this surcharge is a fraud."

Although the British South Africa Company has been fairly lavish in the number of its postage stamps the only one of a commemorative nature was that issued in 1905. In 1897, however, it was seriously proposed to issue two special stamps to commemorate the opening of the railway from Cape Town to Buluwayo. Writing in the *London Philatelist* of the period a correspondent gave the following particulars of the proposed issue:—"The design can best be described as containing a map of Africa in the centre, in an octagon frame, which will be printed in black in both values, whilst in each corner will appear the Arms of Great Britain and the Arms of the British South Africa Company alternately. On the top is a railway engine; on the bottom, rose, shamrock, and thistle; whilst in labels at the sides will be **RHODESIA** on the left, and Nov. 4, 1897, on the right; with **POSTAGE, FOURPENCE** or **SIXPENCE** as the case may be, at the bottom in two lines; and at each corner (placed anglewise above the Arms) will be a small shield bearing the figure of value—the whole of this surrounded and worked in with scrolls. All to be in dark blue in the 6*d.* and orange in that of the 4*d.* The size will be the same as the £1 of the first issue, and the paper, perforation, and gum the same; no watermark. The stamps will only be on sale at Buluwayo on November 3 and 4, and will only be available for postage during the festivities, and no person will be allowed to purchase more than 10 sheets (500) of each value. After the festivities the plates and remainders will be destroyed, while the profits will be divided between the Post Office and the Festivities Committee." But although the scheme was so carefully mapped out, even to the ultimate division of the "plunder," and the numbers to be printed were decided on (25,000 of the 4*d.* and 50,000 of the 6*d.*) the proposal came to nothing. Probably it was vetoed by the home authorities.

THE END.

---

## A Note on the 1878 Issue of Honduras.

By E. W. WETHERELL.

Reprinted from the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

THE stamps of this issue were engraved in *taille douce* and printed by the National Bank Note Co. of New York, and bear that Company's impress above the centre of the top row of stamps. There are seven values: 1 centavo, 2 centavos,  $\frac{1}{2}$  real, 1 real, 2 reales, 4 reales and 1 peso. The central portion consists of a profile to left of Morazan, in an oval frame. The portrait was engraved on a background of horizontal lines and a few diagonal lines in the upper part, and seven secondary dies were made from this original engraving—each of these was worked up by the engraver, with scroll work numerals, the value in words and the upper inscription "Republica de Honduras." At the same time he added to the *original* portions as follows: In the 1 real and 4 reales he ruled *vertical* lines in the shading, these are continuous and straight. In the 2 reales he ruled vertical lines, but they are continuous and straight only in the upper portions, and from the mouth downwards they are far apart and irregular, consequently there is a "light effect" in the lower portion of the background of this value.

The background of the other four values was not deepened, but small portions

were cut away for the insertion of the numerals " 1 " on the 1 real, and 2 on the 2 reales. The other values do not have this extra numeral.

In the ½ real the engraver inserted a large dot in the white frame immediately opposite the tip of the nose.

In the 1c. he inserted a similar dot, slightly lower.

It will be seen that the 2 centavos and the 1 peso are the only two stamps in the set which did not receive any modification of the original part.

To tabulate the alterations, etc.

| No alteration. | Added vertical lines. | Added figures. | Added dots. |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|
| ..             | ..                    | ..             | 1 centavo.  |
| 2 centavos     | ..                    | ..             | ..          |
| ..             | ..                    | ..             | ½ real      |
| ..             | 1 real                | 1 real         | ..          |
| ..             | 2 reales              | 2 reales       | ..          |
| ..             | 4 reales              | ..             | ..          |
| 1 peso         | ..                    | ..             | ..          |

Another curious point is noticeable in the case of the pair of stamps (of all values) which are directly beneath the maker's impress. The left hand stamps of the pairs all show a coloured dot over the left top corner, but the right hand stamps of the pairs always show two dots side by side.

There is also a well marked dot practically parallel to the tops of the stamps between the pairs of the 1c. and 2c., and two dots vertically above one another between the ½ real stamps.

The spots mentioned above are probably guide dots, and in addition we find all the ½ reales stamps have a minute black dot under the " O " of " Medio," the 2 reales has a minute blue spot on the collar.

### The B.S.A. "Necessity Money."

To the Editor of the "Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly."

DEAR SIR,—On reading the article on "Encased Postage Stamps" in No. 376 of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, I was reminded of the "Necessity Money" (where postage stamps served the purpose) which, owing to the almost complete absence of coin, was put in circulation by the British South Africa Company in Bulawayo during the late war, the Boers having got astride the railway and other roads and cut off communication with Rhodesia.

I do not know the total amount of the currency provided, nor do I recollect all the values forming the series, but I have in my possession several specimens, ranging in value from 3d. to 10s., bearing the stamps, uncanceled, of the 1896, 1897 (re-engraved) and 1898 issues, which I keep as a memento of an historical event.

Owing to the nature of the currency, the wear of circulation was rapid and disastrous; some specimens being almost beyond recognition after a few days use and change of pockets. This will

be understood from a short description of the "money."

The Company's stamps, as above mentioned, were used; one stamp only of a particular value being affixed to the back of an ordinary card (about 3 in. by 2 in.) the front of which bore the following, printed by a firm of printers in Bulawayo:

*The Civil Commissioner, Bulawayo:*

*Please pay in cash to the person producing this card the face value of the stamp affixed thereto, if presented on or after August 1, 1900.*

*This Card must be produced for redemption not later than October 1, 1900.*

to which was affixed the signature of the Secretary, Mr. H. Marshall-Hole, over the official stamp of the Administrator's office. The cards were legal tender in Bulawayo for the purchase of supplies, the payment of wages, etc., and were in use for some time, but the inhabitants generally were only too glad to exchange them for hard cash at the earliest opportunity owing to their flimsy nature and the dilapidated state into which most of them had fallen long before the time they became redeemable. Consequently I do not think that many specimens are to be met with now-a-days. Those I have are in very good preservation, and judging from some offers made



Deep Sea Fisheries, done, that their claims should be ignored? Why not—

Call in the Chief of the Fire Brigade  
(An officer usually poorly paid)  
And a well-known man in the Treacle Trade,  
With the younger son of a house decayed.  
Add to the list the A.A.G.  
And the mother-in-law of an Ex. M.P.  
(Who's an F.R.S. and an LL.D.)  
Who'll come for a very moderate fee,  
And a gay subrette and a suffragette,  
And a man with a storey on top to let,  
And any one else you can possibly get,  
Including of course the army Vet.

The above little lot as an Advisory Committee might help on the project quite nicely.—*Philatelic Journal of India.*

## Societies.

### THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—BRIGHTON BRANCH.

The sixth meeting of the session was held on December 8, Mr. Owen being in the chair. The display was Mr. Higginbottom's collection of British Bechuanaland, British Central Africa, British East Africa, British South Africa and Somaliland Protectorate. A notable feature was the high values of these countries postally used. Being, no doubt, chiefly used for fiscal purposes, these stamps are, of course, very scarce with postal obliterations. Copious notes accompanied the display, which was thus made most instructive. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Higginbottom, on the motion of Messrs. C. E. Duncombe and J. Corner Spokes.

J. IRELAND,  
*Hon. Secretary.*

### INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

The third meeting of the season was held at Essex Hall on Thursday, December 9. Present: J. C. Sidebotham (chair), L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, Guy Semple, A. H. L. Giles, P. L. Pemberton, F. F. Lamb, W. E. Lincoln, W. S. King, and the Hon. Secretary. At the conclusion of the formal business the President gave a display of Peru, including a very complete selection of rarities and fine copies. The Hon. Secretary followed with a collection of Hong Kong, including a good selection of used blocks of four. A hearty vote of thanks for the displays and to the Chairman concluded a pleasant evening. The next meeting will take place at Essex Hall on Thursday, January 13, 1910, at 7.30 p.m., when Mr. P. L. Pemberton will read a paper on a subject of philatelic interest. Then delegates to represent the society at the Congress will be elected, and subjects to be proposed for discussion will be considered. All members and any visitors cordially invited to attend.

THOS. H. HINTON,  
*Hon. Sec., I.P.U.*

26, CROMFORD ROAD, EAST PUTNEY, S.W.  
*December 13, 1909.*

## International Philatelic Exhibition, Vienna, 1911.

The Oesterreichischer Philatelisten - Klub "Vindobona," and the Tauschvereinigung für

Postwertzeichen have suggested a Committee consisting of representatives of all Vienna Philatelic Societies to realise the long cherished intention of holding an International Philatelic Exhibition in Vienna, which would take place from September 12-26, 1911, following the twenty-third Deutschen Philatelistentag, invited to Vienna at about the same time.

It is expected that this Exhibition will be a grand one, for it is the intention of the Committee not only to rouse the interest of the wider public by pointing specially to the artistic views of this branch of collecting, but also by giving wide room for junior collectors alongside the prominent scientific philatelists.

This exhibition will also be a Jubilee Exhibition, for in 1911 it will just be thirty years that the first ever held Philatelic Exhibition took place in Vienna with splendid success.

Chairman of the Executive Committee: Dr. Hans von Woerz.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. Adolf Passer.

All communications to be addressed to the office of:—

"Internationale Postwertzeichen Ausstellung,  
Wien, 1911,"

9, Himmelpfortgasse,  
Vienna I.

## Correspondence.

### MANCHESTER POSTAGE STAMP EXHIBITION AND PHILATELIC CONGRESS.

*February 18, 19, 20, 1909.*

EXHIBITION OFFICES,  
9, ALBERT SQUARE, MANCHESTER,  
*December 3, 1909.*

MESSRS. BRIGHT & SONS.

DEAR SIRS,—

Enclosed I send you copy of letter received from the Postmaster-General, *re* Petition to the Postal Union.

I thought you might like it for your paper.

Yours faithfully,  
I. J. BERNSTEIN.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON,

*November 30, 1909.*

SIR,—

The Postmaster-General has had before him your letter of the 10th of this month, in which you ask him, on behalf of the Congress of Philatelic Societies of Great Britain, to bring to the notice of the Universal Postal Union a petition having for its object the prevention of the issues of commemorative and other postage stamps which, in the opinion of the Congress, are not necessary for the public service.

The Postmaster-General desires me to say that as he reserves to himself the absolute right to decide whether any particular issue of postage stamps in this country is necessary for the public service, he could not well be a party to an international arrangement which would tend to limit his powers in this respect.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) A. F. KING.

I. J. BERNSTEIN, Esq.

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| 6d., claret .. .. .   | 0  | 8  | 204   | 1904   | 20   | „ .. .. .                        | 0   | 7 |
| 1s., black on green .. .. .   | 1  | 4  | 205   | 1904   | 25   | „ .. .. .                        | 0   | 9 |
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| 1861  | 2d., green, rough perf. unused, cheap .. . | 22 | 6   | 2s., green, used price .. .. .   | 10   | 0                                |     |   |
| 1864  | 2s., blue, c.c. 12 1/2, used .. .. .       | 4  | 6   | <b>PANAMA.</b> —1904. Post Card. Hand Stamped on Colombia Card.                            |  |                                  |     |   |
| <b>DANISH WEST INDIES.</b> —Post Card. 1908. New Type.                        |  |    |   | 2c.  | 2c., black on buff .. .. .                                   | 12                               | 0   |   |
| 5   | bit, green on white .. .. .                | 0  | 2   | <b>PERSIA.</b> —Insert Used Prices.  |  |                                  |     |   |
| <b>DUTCH INDIES.</b> —Overprinted "Java."                                     |  |    |   | 317  | 1 sh. on 3 sh., green .. .. .                                | 0                                | 3   |   |
| 7 1/2   | cents, grey .. .. .                        | 0  | 3   | 318  | 1 sh., violet .. .. .  | 0                                | 3   |   |
| Overprinted "Buiten Bezil."   |  |    |   | 319  | 2 sh., grey .. .. .  | 0                                | 2   |   |
| 7 1/2   | cents, grey .. .. .                        | 0  | 3   | 320  | 3 sh., green .. .. .   | 0                                | 3   |   |
| <b>GAMBIA.</b> —Special Bargain.  |  |    |   | 321  | 6 sh., red .. .. .   | 0                                | 3   |   |
| 1869  | 6d., blue imperf., used .. .. .            | 20 | 0   | 322  | 10 sh., brown .. .. .  | 0                                | 5   |   |
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| 1902. Surcharged "Gt. Pre. mai, 1902."  |  |    |   |  |  | 0                                | 2   |   |
| 265   | 1 cent .. .. .                             | 0  | 6   | <b>ST. HELENA.</b> —Special Bargain.   |  |                                  |     |   |
| 266   | 1 „ reply .. .. .                          | 0  | 9   | 1863   | 4d., carmine, imperf., used fine .. .                        | 20                               | 0   |   |
| 267   | 2 „ .. .. .                                | 0  | 6   | <b>SIAM.</b> —Surcharged "Jubilee 1868-1908," etc.   |  |                                  |     |   |
| 268   | 2 „ reply .. .. .                          | 0  | 9   | 1  | att, yellow and green .. .. .                                | 0                                | 1   |   |
| 269   | 3 „ .. .. .                                | 0  | 6   | 3  | atts, green .. .. .  | 0                                | 2   |   |
| 270   | 3 „ reply .. .. .                          | 0  | 9   | 4  | atts on 5 atts, carmine .. .. .                              | 0                                | 4   |   |
| <b>ICELAND.</b> —Post Cards. Insert Unused Prices.                            |  |    |   | 18   | atts, brown .. .. .  | 0                                | 10  |   |
| 1907 Issue.   |  |    |   | <b>SWITZERLAND.</b> —1909. New Type.   |  |                                  |     |   |
| 112   | 3 aur., yellow brown .. .. .               | 0  | 2   | 2c., olive-bistre .. .. .  | 0  | 1                                |     |   |
| 113   | 3 „ „ (reply) .. .. .                      | 0  | 4   | <b>TASMANIA.</b> —1908. New Type. Watermark, Crown and A.                                  |  |                                  |     |   |
| 114   | 5 „ green .. .. .                          | 0  | 2   | 6d., lake, used .. .. .  | 0  | 6                                |     |   |
| 115   | 5 „ „ (reply) .. .. .                      | 0  | 5   | <b>UNITED STATES.</b> —New Type.   |  |                                  |     |   |
| 116   | 8 „ red lilac .. .. .                      | 0  | 4   | 1c., green .. .. .   | 0  | 1                                |     |   |
| 117   | 8 „ „ (reply) .. .. .                      | 0  | 8   | Special Bargain.   |  |                                  |     |   |
| 118   | 10 „ red .. .. .                           | 0  | 4   | 1869   | 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30c., the used set, only .. .. . | 20                               | 0   |   |



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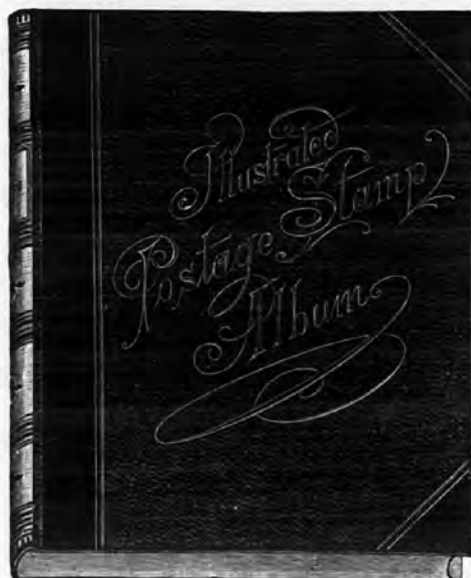
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|------------|---------|------|

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|---------------|---------|------|
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|                            |         |     |
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|             |         |     |
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|   |         |      |
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|  | s. | d. |  | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|--|----|----|
| <b>AUSTRIA.</b> — <i>Pneumatic Post Card.</i> 1908. <i>Stamp Type</i>        |    |    |  |    |    |
| of 1891 card. <i>Divided face.</i>   |    |    |  |    |    |
| 25 heller, ultramarine .. .. .   | 0  | 8  |  |    |    |
| <i>For use in Crete.</i>   |    |    |  |    |    |
| <i>Jubilee Type. Envelope.</i>   |    |    |  |    |    |
| 5 centimes, green on yellow .. .. .  | 0  | 1½ |  |    |    |
| <i>Post Cards.</i>   |    |    |  |    |    |
| 10 centimes, carmine .. .. .   | 0  | 3  |  |    |    |
| 10 x 10 centimes, carmine .. .. .  | 0  | 6  |  |    |    |
| <i>For use in Levant.</i>  |    |    |  |    |    |
| <i>Jubilee Type. Post Cards.</i>   |    |    |  |    |    |
| 20 paras, carmine .. .. .  | 0  | 3  |  |    |    |
| 20 x 20 paras, carmine .. .. .   | 0  | 6  |  |    |    |
| <i>Letter Card.</i>  |    |    |  |    |    |
| 1 piastre, blue .. .. .  | 0  | 8  |  |    |    |
| <b>CHINA.</b> — <i>Change of Colour.</i>                                     |    |    |  |    |    |
| 2c., green.. .. .  | 0  | 1  |  |    |    |
| <b>CONGO.</b> — <i>Post Cards.</i> 1909. <i>Overprinted "Congo Belge."</i>   |    |    |  |    |    |
| 10 centimes, red on buff .. .. .   | 0  | 4  |  |    |    |
| 10 x 10 centimes, brown and green .. .. .                                    | 0  | 8  |  |    |    |
| 15 centimes, orange on cream .. .. .   | 0  | 5  |  |    |    |
| 15 x 15 centimes, blue and brown .. .. .                                     | 0  | 10 |  |    |    |
| <b>ERITREA.</b> — <i>Overprinted in Black.</i>                               |    |    |  |    |    |
| 5c., green .. .. .   | 0  | 1  |  |    |    |
| <b>GOLD COAST.</b> — <i>New Type.</i>  |    |    |  |    |    |
| 1 penny, carmine .. .. .   | 0  | 2  |  |    |    |
| <b>HYDERABAD.</b> — <i>New Value.</i>  |    |    |  |    |    |
| ¼ anna, grey .. .. .   | 0  | 1  |  |    |    |
| <b>INDIA.</b> — <i>New Values.</i>   |    |    |  |    |    |
| 10 rupees, green and rose .. .. .  | 16 | 6  |  |    |    |
| 15 " " blue and sage green .. .. .   | 24 | 6  |  |    |    |
| <b>NATAL.</b> — <i>New Colour. Chalky Paper.</i>                             |    |    |  |    |    |
| 5 shillings, red and green on yellow.. .. .                                  | 6  | 3  |  |    |    |
| <b>NICARAGUA.</b> — <i>Post Card.</i> 1908. <i>Surcharged in Violet.</i>     |    |    |  |    |    |
| 4c. on 5c., blue .. .. .   | 0  | 6  |  |    |    |
| <b>NEW ZEALAND.</b> — <i>Re-drawn. Surfaced Paper.</i>                       |    |    |  |    |    |
| 1 penny, carmine .. .. .   | 0  | 2  |  |    |    |
| 1 " " used .. .. .   | 0  | 0½ |  |    |    |
| <i>Overprinted "Official."</i>   |    |    |  |    |    |
| 1 penny, carmine, used.. .. .  | 0  | 2  |  |    |    |
| <b>PARAGUAY.</b> — <i>Overprinted "1908."</i>                                |    |    |  |    |    |
| 1c., green .. .. .   | 0  | 1  |  |    |    |
| 5c., yellow .. .. .  | 0  | 2  |  |    |    |
| 10c., purple brown .. .. .   | 0  | 2  |  |    |    |
| 20c., orange .. .. .   | 0  | 4  |  |    |    |
| 30c., salmon .. .. .   | 0  | 6  |  |    |    |
| <b>REUNION.</b> — <i>Errors in Surcharge (REUNOIN).</i> 1891-3.              |    |    |  |    |    |
| 29 2c. on 20c. (Type 1) .. .. .  | 5  | 0  |  |    |    |
| 30 2c. on 20c. (Type 2) .. .. .  | 5  | 0  |  |    |    |
| <b>RUSSIA.</b> — <i>New Type.</i>  |    |    |  |    |    |
| 1 kop, orange .. .. .  | 0  | 1  |  |    |    |
| <b>ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.</b> — <i>New Issue.</i> 1909.                    |    |    |  |    |    |
| 1 centime to 20c., set of 6 .. .. .  | 0  | 11 |  |    |    |
| 1 " " to 75c., set of 13 .. .. .   | 4  | 9  |  |    |    |
| <b>SOUTHERN NIGERIA.</b> — <i>Watermark, Multiple, Crown and C.A.</i>        |    |    |  |    |    |
| 10 shillings, black and mauve on yellow .. .. .                              | 12 | 6  |  |    |    |
| <b>SWITZERLAND.</b> — <i>New Issue.</i>                                      |    |    |  |    |    |
| 10 centimes, rose .. .. .  | 0  | 2  |  |    |    |
| 12 " " brown .. .. .   | 0  | 2  |  |    |    |
| 15 " " violet .. .. .  | 0  | 3  |  |    |    |
| <b>TRANSVAAL.</b> — <i>Watermark, Multiple, Crown and C.A.</i>               |    |    |  |    |    |
| 5 shillings, brown and black on yellow .. .. .                               | 6  | 3  |  |    |    |
| <b>TURKEY.</b> — <i>Post Cards.</i> 1908. <i>Type of Adhesives.</i>          |    |    |  |    |    |
| 10 paras, green on pink .. .. .  | 0  | 3  |  |    |    |
| 10 x 10 paras, green on pink .. .. .   | 0  | 6  |  |    |    |
| 20 paras, rose on pink .. .. .   | 0  | 5  |  |    |    |
| 20 x 20 paras, rose on pink .. .. .  | 0  | 9  |  |    |    |
| <b>UNITED STATES.</b> — <i>New Issue.</i>                                    |    |    |  |    |    |
| 13 cents, sea green .. .. .  | 0  | 9  |  |    |    |
| 50 " " violet .. .. .  | 2  | 6  |  |    |    |
| 1 dollar, brown purple.. .. .  | 5  | 0  |  |    |    |
| <i>Imperforated.</i>   |    |    |  |    |    |
| 1 cent, green .. .. .  | 0  | 1½ |  |    |    |
| 2 " " carmine .. .. .  | 0  | 3  |  |    |    |
| <i>"Lincoln" Commemoration Stamp.</i>  |    |    |  |    |    |
| 2 cents, carmine .. .. .   | 0  | 2  |  |    |    |
| <b>WURTEMBERG.</b> — <i>Official Post Cards. Type of Adhesive 1881.</i>      |    |    |  |    |    |
| 3 pf., brown (no inscription) .. .. .  | 0  | 4  |  |    |    |
| 3 pf. on 2 pf., brown and grey on buff (with 2 pf. stamp barred out) .. .. . | 2  | 6  |  |    |    |
| 3 pf. x 2 pf., brown and grey on bluish .. .. .                              | 2  | 6  |  |    |    |
| <i>Type of Adhesive 1875.</i>  |    |    |  |    |    |
| 3 pf. x 2 pf., brown and grey on bluish .. .. .                              | 2  | 6  |  |    |    |

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|----------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 10 paras | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 2 |
|----------|----|----|----|----|-----|

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|                   |    |    |    |    |     |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|-----|
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|-------------------|----|----|----|----|-----|

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| 574 | 400 "    | .. | .. | .. | 0 3 |
| 577 | 1,000 "  | .. | .. | .. | 0 6 |

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|----|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|

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|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|-----|
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|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|-----|

## DAHOMY.—Insert used Prices.

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|-----|-------------------------|----|----|----|-----|
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| 21  | 4c., brown on bluish    | .. | .. | .. | 0 1 |
| 21  | 5c., green              | .. | .. | .. | 0 1 |
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| 23  | 20c., black on bluish   | .. | .. | .. | 0 3 |
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| 2 cents, brown         | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 1 |
| 2½ cents, green        | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 1 |
| 3 cents, orange        | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 1 |
| 5 cents, rose          | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 1 |
| 10 cents, slate        | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 2 |
| 12½ cents, blue        | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 4 |
| 15 cents, brown        | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 5 |
| 17½ cents, lilac       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 6 |
| 20 cents, olive        | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 6 |
| 25 cents, violet       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 6 |
| 30 cents, orange-brown | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 8 |
| 50 cents, lake-brown   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 9 |
| 1 gulden, pale purple  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 6 |

## GT. BRITAIN.—"O.W." Official. Special Bargain Price.

|               |             |    |    |      |     |
|---------------|-------------|----|----|------|-----|
| ½d. vermilion | } used pair | .. | .. | only | 4 0 |
| 1d. lilac     |             | .. | .. | ..   | ..  |

## ITALY.—For use in Levant. Overprinted in Violet.

|                        |    |    |    |    |     |
|------------------------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 30 paras on 15c. black | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 4 |
|------------------------|----|----|----|----|-----|

s. d.  
For use in Foreign Post Offices at Constantinopoli, Durazzo, Gerusalemme, Janina, Salonico, Scutari d'Albania, Smirne, Valona.

|                        |                      |   |   |
|------------------------|----------------------|---|---|
| 10 paras on 5 c. green | } unused set of 24.. | 3 | 6 |
| 20 " on 10c. rose      |                      |   |   |
| 30 " on 15c. black     |                      |   |   |

## LUXEMBURG.—Postcards. Type of Current Adhesives.

|                           |    |    |    |      |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|------|
| 5 centimes, green         | .. | .. | .. | 0 1½ |
| 5 × 5 centimes, green     | .. | .. | .. | 0 3  |
| 10 centimes, carmine      | .. | .. | .. | 0 3  |
| 10 × 10 centimes, carmine | .. | .. | .. | 0 6  |

## MARTINIQUE.—New Type.

|                                |    |    |    |     |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| 5c., purple-brown and green    | .. | .. | .. | 0 1 |
| 10c., purple-brown and carmine | .. | .. | .. | 0 2 |

## NEW ZEALAND.—Special Bargain.

|      |  |    |   |
|------|--|----|---|
| 124a | 4d. orange, 1866, rare shade, used, only | 35 | 0 |
|------|--|----|---|

## PERU.—New Issue.

|                       |    |    |    |     |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| 1c., grey             | .. | .. | .. | 0 1 |
| 1c. to 1 sol, the set | .. | .. | .. | 7 0 |

## ST. VINCENT.—King's Head. Multiple Watermark. Coated Paper.

|                                      |    |    |    |     |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| 2 shillings, lilac on blue           | .. | .. | .. | 2 6 |
| 5 shillings, green and red on yellow | .. | .. | .. | 6 3 |

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Special Bargain.

|     |  |    |    |      |      |
|-----|--|----|----|------|------|
| 111 | 2 sh., dull carmine, rouletted, fine used copy | .. | .. | only | 5 0  |
| 105 | 8d. on 9d., grey brown, 11½ × 12½, mint        | .. | .. | only | 14 0 |

## SWITZERLAND.—Postcards. New Type.

|                |    |    |    |      |
|----------------|----|----|----|------|
| 5c., green     | .. | .. | .. | 0 1½ |
| 5 × 5c., green | .. | .. | .. | 0 3  |
| 10c., carmine  | .. | .. | .. | 0 3  |

## TRAVANCORE.—New Value.

|                 |    |    |    |     |
|-----------------|----|----|----|-----|
| 4 cash, carmine | .. | .. | .. | 0 1 |
|-----------------|----|----|----|-----|

## VICTORIA.—Special Bargains.

|     |   |      |          |
|-----|---|------|----------|
| 76  | 6d. black, 1862, watermark "6," fine used copies (Gibbons, 2s. 6d.) | only | 0 9      |
| 120 | 3d. orange, 1867-78, watermark V. and Crown, used                   | ..   | only 1 9 |
| 163 | 1 sh. blue on lemon, 1885, used                                     | ..   | 2 9      |
| 177 | 1 sh. 6d. orange, used  | ..   | 2 0      |
| 29  | 2 sh. blue on green, 1864, used (Gibbons, 7s. 6d.)                  | ..   | 2 9      |

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Special Bargains.

|    |  |      |     |
|----|--|------|-----|
| 45 | 1 sh. green (c.c. 12½), rare shade, used | only | 5 6 |
| 61 | 4d. carmine (C.A. 12), used              | ..   | 7 0 |
| 57 | 1d. on 3d. (1875), used pair             | ..   | 4 0 |

# COLLECTORS' WANT LISTS WELL FILLED.

Having lately purchased a number of **Large General Collections** we are in a good position to well fill any lists of wants Collectors may send us, and we solicit such lists, which will be promptly executed. We are specially able to supply stamps issued prior to 1890.

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**115**  
DIFFERENT  
STAMPS  
PRICE  
**1/-**  
POST FREE  
**1/1**  
ABROAD  
**1/4**

To purchasers of packet No. 852, which contains many fine stamps, including a set of 4 Venezuela, 5, 10, 25 and 50c. (cat. 1s. 6d.); Austria 2 Kroner, rare high value, Spain 10c. War Tax (cat. 9d.), and 15c. yellow. Baby Head issue unused, Reunion 2c. on 20c. rare provisional; New Zealand, rare official stamp, Venezuela 1 bolivar (cat. 1s. 6d.), and grand set of five unused Zanzibar. This set alone is worth double the price of the packet. Don't delay writing. Only one to each applicant.

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PACKET  
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**15/-**

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**British Honduras, unused**, 3, 5 to 7a, 10, 11a, 16 to 21, 31, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55 to 63, 66, 69, 72 to 74. Ditto, **used**, 1, 1a, 2, 18 to 22, 24 to 26, 32, 33, 44, 46, 49 to 51, 53 to 63, 65, 66, 68 to 74.

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- 6 Bechuanaland, B. S. A. Co., B.C.A., Zululand, Swaziland
- 7 British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island
- 8 British East Africa
- 9 British Guiana and Trinidad
- 10 St. Lucia
- 11 British North Borneo, Sarawak, Siam and Labuan
- 12 Canada and Newfoundland
- 13 Cape of Good Hope and Griqualand
- 14 Ceylon
- 15 Cook Island and Tonga
- 16 Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta, Ionian Islands, Heligoland, Morocco Agencies
- 17 Tobago
- 18 Egypt and Sudan
- 19 Fiji and Samoa
- 20 Gold Coast, Gambia, Lagos, Oil Rivers, Niger Coast, N. Nigeria
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- 38 Straits Settlements (2 vols.)
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- 40 Transvaal
- 41 Victoria
- 42 Western Australia

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- 53 China and Shanghai
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Telephone 6534 Central.

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Nos. given are from 7th Edition Catalogue. All unused unless stated otherwise.

**ANTIGUA.**—Multiple Watermark. Change of Colour.

|                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
|                        | s. d. |
| ½ penny, green .. .. . | 0 1   |

**BELGIUM.**—Postage Due Stamp, new value.

|                                  |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| 30 centimes, ultramarine .. .. . | 0 5 |
|----------------------------------|-----|

**CHARKHARI.**—New Issue.

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| 1 pice, blue .. .. . | 0 1 |
|----------------------|-----|

**CRETE.**—Overprinted "Hellas" in larger type.

|                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| 1 lepta, brown .. .. . | 0 1 |
| 2 " violet .. .. .     | 0 1 |
| 10 " carmine .. .. .   | 0 2 |
| 20 " green .. .. .     | 0 3 |

**POSTCARDS.**

|   |      |
|---|------|
| 10 lepta, lake (6 lines of inscription, only 50 issued) .. .. . | 20 0 |
| 10 lepta, lake (2 lines of inscription) .. .. .                 | 0 4  |

**DUTCH INDIES.**—Provisional Postcards.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| 5c. on 7½c., grey (No. 510) .. .. .                   | 0 6 |
| 5c. on 7½c., carmine on rose, reply (No. 508) .. .. . | 0 9 |

**FEDERATED MALAY STATES.**—Multiple Watermark.

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| 3 cents, carmine .. .. . | 0 2 |
|--------------------------|-----|

**HOLLAND.**—Postcards.

With address side divided.

|                         |      |
|-------------------------|------|
| 2½ cents, green .. .. . | 0 1½ |
|-------------------------|------|

**ITALY.**—Overprinted for use in "Smirna."

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| 1 piastre on 25c., blue .. .. . | 0 4 |
| 2 " on 50c., violet .. .. .     | 0 8 |

**NEW ZEALAND.**—Alteration of Prices.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| 310 1½d., pale chestnut, unused .. .. . | 1 0 |
|---|-----|

**OFFICIAL STAMPS.**

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| 574 ½d., green, unused .. .. .                           | 1 6 |
| 575 1d. carmine, unused .. .. .                          | 1 6 |
| 577 3d. brown, unused .. .. .                            | 4 6 |
| 582 6d. carmine (small size perf. 14 × 13), used .. .. . | 2 6 |

**PARAGUAY.**—Overprinted "1908."

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| 1 peso, blue .. .. . | 1 3 |
|----------------------|-----|

**PHILIPPINE IS.**—Variety Inverted Surcharge.

|                                  |      |
|----------------------------------|------|
| 148 2½c. on 50m., bistre .. .. . | 10 0 |
|----------------------------------|------|

**VARIETIES.—Double Surcharge.**

|                                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| 144 2½c. on 2c., rose .. .. .  | 5 0 |
| 145 2½c. on 5c., grey .. .. .  | 5 0 |
| 147 2½c. on 2½c., blue .. .. . | 5 0 |
| 149 2½c. on ¼c., green .. .. . | 5 0 |

**PORTO RICO.**—Variety. Double Surcharge.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
|  | s. d. |
| 184 2c. on 2 mil., orange-red .. .. .        | 5 0   |
| 187 5c. on 1 mil., blue .. .. .              | 5 0   |
| <i>Variety. Without "Impuesto."</i>          |       |
| 184 2c. on 2 mil., orange-red .. .. .        | 2 6   |
| <i>Variety. Without "de."</i>                |       |
| 184 2c. on 2 mil., orange-red .. .. .        | 2 6   |
| <i>Variety. Overprinted "Impuesto" only.</i> |       |
| 184 2c. on 2 mil., orange-red .. .. .        | 2 6   |
| <i>Variety. Overprinted "5 ctrs" only.</i>   |       |
| 186 5c. on 1 mil., violet .. .. .            | 2 6   |

**ROUMANIA.**—New type.

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| 1 bau, black .. .. . | 0 1 |
|----------------------|-----|

**ST. VINCENT.**—New type.

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| 1 penny, carmine .. .. . | 0 2 |
|--------------------------|-----|

**SIAM.**—Postcards. 1907 Provisionals.

|                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 159 5 atts on 4 atts, carmine .. .. . | 0 4 |
| 162 5 " " 4 " " (reply) .. .. .       | 0 8 |

**SURINAME.**—Provisional issue.

|                   |     |
|-------------------|-----|
| 5c., rose .. .. . | 0 3 |
|-------------------|-----|

**POSTCARDS, with address side divided.**

|                                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| 5 cents, red on salmon .. .. . | 0 3 |
| 5 " " " (reply) .. .. .        | 0 6 |

**UNITED STATES.**—Current issue.

|                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 cent, yellow-green shade .. .. . | 0 1 |
|------------------------------------|-----|

**SPECIAL BARGAINS.**

|   |      |
|---|------|
| 1856 issue 12c., black, used .. .. .                | 2 0  |
| " 24c., grey-blue, used .. .. .                     | 8 6  |
| " 30c., orange, unused .. .. .                      | 20 0 |
| 1869 " 6c., blue, used .. .. .                      | 1 0  |
| " 12c., green, used .. .. .                         | 0 8  |
| " 15c., blue and brown, used .. .. .                | 3 6  |
| " 24c., green and brown, used .. .. .               | 8 6  |
| 1870 " 7c., vermilion, used .. .. .                 | 7 0  |
| 1872 " 7c., " " .. .. .                             | 1 3  |
| " 12c., violet, used .. .. .                        | 1 3  |
| " 30c., black, used .. .. .                         | 0 6  |
| " 24c., violet, used .. .. .                        | 2 0  |
| " 90c., carmine, used .. .. .                       | 2 6  |
| 1877-8 " 30c., brown, used .. .. .                  | 0 6  |
| " 90c., violet, unused .. .. .                      | 7 0  |
| 1890 " 90c., orange, unused .. .. .                 | 5 0  |
| " 90c., " used .. .. .                              | 1 0  |
| 1898 (Omaha) issue. 1c. to \$2, mint set .. .. .    | 22 0 |
| 1873 (Agriculture). 1c. to 24c., unused set .. .. . | £3   |
| (Interior). 24c., used .. .. .                      | 1 3  |
| " 90c., " .. .. .                                   | 3 6  |
| (Justice). 1c. to 12c., unused .. .. .              | 30 0 |
| (Navy). 7c., ultramarine, used .. .. .              | 17 6 |
| " 90c., " " .. .. .                                 | 15 0 |
| (State). 30c., green, mint .. .. .                  | 20 0 |
| " \$2., green and black, fine used .. .. .          | 45 0 |



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# BRIGHT'S STAMP MARKET

FOR THE PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE OF  
**COLLECTORS' DUPLICATES.**



We are open to purchase any stamps of which we may be short of, requiring to make up Sets, etc., at **HALF OUR CATALOGUE PRICES**, providing the following rules are observed:

- 1.—All Stamps must be mounted on sheets, etc., the Stamps of each Country to be together, in alphabetical order and grouped in Continents.
- 2.—Above each Stamp our **current Catalogue number and the Catalogue price** must be marked. No other marks should be made.
- 3.—All Stamps must be in good condition, and if unused, with gum, unless issued otherwise. Copies without gum, but otherwise fine, may be purchased if marked at a lower rate. Current or lately current unused Stamps are accepted at face value. **It is waste of time to send defective or dirty specimens.**
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As in many cases Collectors will prefer to purchase other Stamps from us so as to increase their collections rather than receive cash for their duplicates, we are prepared in these cases to credit them with an increase of 10 per cent. upon the net amount of Stamps we retain from their selections. A list of the Stamps required in payment **must be sent at the same time as the selection**, giving our Catalogue numbers, and stating whether used or unused, or cheapest. It is advisable to send an alternative list in case we are short of any items.

We are especially in want of the following:—**Barbados, unused**, 1, 2, 5 to 10, 12a, 15, 16, 21 to 23, 25 to 44, 47, 49, 52 to 54, 56, 59 to 63a, 69, 71a, 74, 78, 81, 83, 84, 94 to 101, 113. **Used**, 1, 2, 8, 12a, 15, 16, 19, 28, 29, 31 to 37, 76, 82 to 84, 90 to 94, 98 to 117.

**Jamaica, unused**, 1 to 15, 17 to 20, 25a, 27, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 44, 47 to 52, 90 to 96. **Used**, 2, 2a, 5, 6, 8a, 17, 18, 26, 31, 32, 35, 37, 38, 43, 44, 46 to 52, 55 to 57, 90 to 94.

**Leeward Islands, unused**, 8, 9, 12 to 13, 23 to 26. **Used**, 8 to 14, 16, 17, 21 to 24, 26.

## Stock Books for General and Advanced Collectors.

The following is a list of Stock Books, which, unless they are being re-made or are out on approval, can always be seen by callers, or can be sent on application to approved Collectors in the United Kingdom. They contain a fine range of Stamps of all kinds, including the Rarities, and unused wherever possible in blocks of four.

### BRITISH COLONIES.

- 1 Great Britain, used (4 vols.)
- 2 do. unused
- 3 Nevis, St. Lucia and Tobago
- 4 Bahamas, Virgin Island, St. Kitts, Montserrat, Bermudas, Turks Islands
- 5 Barbados, Jamaica and Leewards
- 6 Bechuanaland, B. S. A. Co., B.C.A., Zululand, Swaziland
- 7 British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island
- 8 British East Africa
- 9 British Guiana and Trinidad
- 11 British North Borneo, Sarawak, Siam and Labuan
- 12 Canada and Newfoundland
- 13 Cape of Good Hope and Griqualand
- 14 Ceylon
- 15 Cook Island and Tonga
- 16 Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta, Ionian Islands, Heligoland, Morocco Agencies
- 18 Egypt and Sudan
- 19 Fiji and Samoa
- 20 Gold Coast, Gambia, Lagos, Oil Rivers, Niger Coast, N. Nigeria
- 22 Antigua, B. Honduras, Dominica and Grenada
- 23 Hong Kong
- 24 India
- 25 Indian Native States (4 vols.)
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- 74 Japan
- 75 Liberia
- 76 Luxembourg
- 77 Mexico (2 vols.)
- 78 Morocco
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- 82 Persia
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- 89 Salvador
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- 92 Spain
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- 94 Switzerland
- 95 Turkey
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- 98 Venezuela
- 99 Wurtemberg

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| Purchases under £1, strictly net. |                        |         |             |
| "                                 | over £1 and under £10, | 10      | % discount. |
| "                                 | " £10                  | " £50,  | 15 % "      |
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1908-9.

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**BRIGHT & SON, 164, Strand, London, W.C.**

Telephone 6534 Central.

Butler & Tanner, Frome and London.

THE  
**Philatelic Adviser**

AND  
**Stamp Market Journal.**

Edited by FRANK H. OLIVER.

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JUNE 26th, 1909.

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**Only 6/- the three.**

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**1903. Type Set.**

**RARE HIGH VALUES.**

*Overprinted Arms in Blue.*

- 10 Tomans, Yellow Green.
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- 50 " Deep Mauve.
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PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS:

**BRIGHT & SON, 164, Strand, London, W.C.**

Established 1885.

Telephone 6534 Central.

# REVISED QUOTATIONS, NEW ISSUES AND BARGAINS.

Nos. given are from 7th Edition Catalogue. All unused unless stated otherwise.

## ARGENTINE.—Current type.

|                      | s. | d. |
|----------------------|----|----|
| 3c., green .. .. .   | 0  | 1½ |
| 30c., claret .. .. . | 0  | 8  |

## BERMUDA.—Arms type.

|                    |   |   |
|--------------------|---|---|
| ½d., green .. .. . | 0 | 1 |
|--------------------|---|---|

## BRITISH SOMALILAND.—Multiple Watermark, Ordinary Paper.

|                         |   |   |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| 1 anna, carmine .. .. . | 0 | 2 |
|-------------------------|---|---|

## BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA CO.—Special Bargain, 1896. Overprinted on Cape Stamps.

|                                   |      |     |
|-----------------------------------|------|-----|
| 1d., red (Gibbons', 1s.) .. .. .  | only | 0 6 |
| 4d., blue (Gibbons', 5s.) .. .. . | ..   | 2 3 |

## COLOMBIA.—1899 Re-engraved Die. Perforated 13½ × 12.

|                              |   |   |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| 50c., mauve on lilac .. .. . | 1 | 6 |
|------------------------------|---|---|

## CRETE.—Overprinted "Ellas" in red.

|                       |   |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| 5 lep., green .. .. . | 0 | 1 |
|-----------------------|---|---|

## FIJI.—Special Bargain. Perforated 10 × 11.

|  |      |     |
|--|------|-----|
| ½d., grey (S.G. 7s. 6d.), mint .. .. . | only | 1 6 |
|--|------|-----|

## HOLLAND.—New Unpaid Provisional. Overprinted in red.

|                                    |   |   |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| 4 on 6½ cents, ultramarine .. .. . | 0 | 2 |
|------------------------------------|---|---|

## HYDERABAD.—New Colours.

|                       |   |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| ½ anna, green .. .. . | 0 | 1 |
| 1 .. rose .. .. .     | 0 | 2 |
| 2 .. lilac .. .. .    | 0 | 3 |

## ITALY.—Overprinted "La Canea," on Current type.

|                    |   |   |
|--------------------|---|---|
| 25c., blue .. .. . | 0 | 4 |
|--------------------|---|---|

## LIBERIA.

### 1909. VERY HANDSOME NEW ISSUE.

|  |    |    |
|--|----|----|
| 1 cent, green and black (coffee plantation)            | 0  | 1  |
| 2 cents, lake and black (President Barclay)            | 0  | 2  |
| 5 .. ultramarine and black (Liberian gun-boat) .. .. . | .. | .. |
| 10 .. purple and black (triangular shape)              | .. | .. |
| 15 .. slate blue and black (native woman)              | .. | .. |
| 20 .. rose and green (Malagueta pepper plant) .. .. .  | .. | .. |
| 25 .. brown and black (view of native huts)            | .. | .. |
| 30 .. red brown (portrait of President)                | .. | .. |
| 50 .. green and black (natives canoeing)               | .. | .. |
| 75 .. marone and black (book, with view on cover)      | .. | .. |
| The complete set, unused .. .. .                       | 11 | 6  |
| Ditto (overprinted O.S.), unused .. .. .               | 11 | 6  |

### NEW SOUTH WALES.—Special Bargains, 1891-4.

|  |      |     |
|--|------|-----|
| 275 2½d., blue (perf. 11 × 12), mint, only                       | 0    | 6   |
| 293 2½d., violet (die 2, perf. 12), mint (Gibbons', 6s.) .. .. . | only | 2 6 |

## NORTHERN NIGERIA.—Multiple Watermark, Chalky Paper.

|                              |   |   |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| 5d., lilac and brown .. .. . | 0 | 7 |
|------------------------------|---|---|

## NORWAY.—Re-engraved die.

|                     |   |   |
|---------------------|---|---|
| 2 kr., rose .. .. . | 2 | 9 |
|---------------------|---|---|

## NATAL.—Special Bargains. 1857. 1st Issue.

|   |    |   |
|---|----|---|
| 3d., pink, used on original covers, from .. | 20 | 0 |
|---|----|---|

1862. Clean cut. Perf. 14.

|  |    |   |
|--|----|---|
| 1d., lake, strip of 3, used on piece of original | 16 | 0 |
|--|----|---|

|  |      |     |
|--|------|-----|
| 3d., blue, used on original covers (S.G., 5s.) | each | 2 0 |
|--|------|-----|

1864. Cr. C.C. Perf. 12½.

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1d., brown red, used on originals .. .. . | 5 | 0 |
|---|---|---|

|                   |   |   |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 1d., rose .. .. . | 4 | 0 |
|-------------------|---|---|

## PANAMA.—New type.

|                                    |   |   |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| 2 cents, carmine and black .. .. . | 0 | 2 |
|------------------------------------|---|---|

|                       |   |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| 2½ cents, red .. .. . | 0 | 2 |
|-----------------------|---|---|

Overprinted "Canal zone."

|                                    |   |   |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| 2 cents, carmine and black .. .. . | 0 | 2 |
|------------------------------------|---|---|

## PERSIA.—VARIETIES. Tall narrow "O" in "50."

|   |    |   |
|---|----|---|
| 278 50 kr., red (type set), in pair with normal | 20 | 0 |
|---|----|---|

1906. Type set, Imperf.

|                                   |   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| 1ch. to 13ch., unused set .. .. . | 2 | 0 |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|

Varieties, Double Overprint.

|                      |    |   |
|----------------------|----|---|
| 10ch., brown .. .. . | 10 | 0 |
|----------------------|----|---|

|                     |    |   |
|---------------------|----|---|
| 13ch., blue .. .. . | 10 | 0 |
|---------------------|----|---|

## PHILIPPINE IS.—Errors and Varieties. 1889. Provisionals. Inverted Surcharges.

|                                 |    |   |
|---------------------------------|----|---|
| 153 2½c. on 10c., green .. .. . | 10 | 0 |
|---------------------------------|----|---|

Double Surcharges.

|                                 |   |   |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 151 2½c. on 2½c., brown .. .. . | 5 | 0 |
|---------------------------------|---|---|

|                               |   |   |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 152 2½c. on 5c., blue .. .. . | 5 | 0 |
|-------------------------------|---|---|

|                                 |   |   |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 153 2½c. on 10c., green .. .. . | 5 | 0 |
|---------------------------------|---|---|

Variety. One Stamp without Surcharge.

|  |    |   |
|--|----|---|
| 149 2½c. on ¼c. (Se tenant with normal) .. | 50 | 0 |
|--|----|---|

## MEXICO.—Official Stamps. Bargains.

|                                 |   |   |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 719 1 peso, brown, used .. .. . | 3 | 0 |
|---------------------------------|---|---|

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 729 50c., black and lilac, used .. .. . | 1 | 3 |
|---|---|---|

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 730 1 peso, black and blue, used .. .. . | 2 | 6 |
|--|---|---|

## RUSSIA.—New type.

|                      |   |   |
|----------------------|---|---|
| 10 kop, blue .. .. . | 0 | 4 |
|----------------------|---|---|

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Multiple Watermark, Ordinary Paper.

|                         |   |   |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| 5 cents, orange .. .. . | 0 | 2 |
|-------------------------|---|---|

## UNITED STATES.—Yukon Exhibition Issue.

|                      |   |   |
|----------------------|---|---|
| 2c., carmine .. .. . | 0 | 2 |
|----------------------|---|---|

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Insert Used Price.

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 106 5d., olive, yellow (perf. 12½), used .. | 5 | 0 |
|---|---|---|

# COLLECTORS' WANT LISTS WELL FILLED.

Having lately purchased a number of **Large General Collections** we are in a good position to well fill any lists of wants Collectors may send us, and we solicit such lists, which will be promptly executed. We are specially able to supply stamps issued prior to 1890.

## APPROVAL SHEET DEPARTMENT.

We have lately considerably enlarged and re-organized this Department, and although we are sending out an enormous number of Sets and Sheets every week, we are now able to cope with all demands.

Many thousands of varieties of Postage Stamps now appear in this section. **No rubbish**, such as German Locals, Japanese Telegraphs, etc., are included, such as are often found on the sheets of other firms, nor any Fiscals other than those which have been or can be used for postage.

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|  |  |  |
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**German Morocco, unused**, 2 to 47. **Used**, 1 to 9, 11, 12, 14 to 25, 27 to 34, 36, 38 to 47.

**German China, unused**, 4 to 6, 8a to 17, 28 to 50. **Used**, 1, 5 to 20, 22 to 30, 32 to 50.

**Cameroons, unused**, 5, 8 to 10, 12 15, 21, 22. **Used**, 1, 4 to 8, 12 to 22.



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**Stamp Market Journal.**

Edited by FRANK H. OLIVER.

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JULY 26th, 1909.

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|                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| 2 annas, violet and lilac .. .. . | 0 3 |
|-----------------------------------|-----|

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|   |     |
|---|-----|
| 5 and 10 pesos, 1882 issue, unused, the pair .. | 6 6 |
|---|-----|

## BULGARIA.—New Provisionals.

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| 5 s. on 15 s., black surcharge .. .. . | 0 1 |
| 25 s. on 30 s., red surcharge .. .. .  | 0 4 |
| 10 s. on 15 c., blue surcharge .. .. . | 0 2 |

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Mafeking Siege Stamp.

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| 101 1d. on ½d., green, Cape of Good Hope,<br>used only .. .. . | 5 0 |
|--|-----|

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|                                  |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| 5 c., green and black .. .. .    | 0 1 |
| 10 c., carmine and black .. .. . | 0 2 |
| 15 c., bistre and black .. .. .  | 0 3 |
| 50 c., olive and black .. .. .   | 0 8 |

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|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| 25 lep., blue and black .. .. . | 0 4 |
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## GOLD COAST.—New Colours.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| 2d., grey (ordinary paper) .. .. .          | 0 3 |
| 3d., lilac on yellow (chalky paper) .. .. . | 0 5 |

## HONG KONG.—Special Offer. 1862, No Watermark.

|   |      |
|---|------|
| 2 c., 8 c., 12 c., 18 c. and 24 c., used set of 5 for | 12 6 |
|---|------|

## INDIA.—"C.E.F." on Postage and Revenue Stamp.

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| 1 anna, carmine .. .. . | 0 2 |
|-------------------------|-----|

## ITALY.—Re-engraved type.

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| 15 c., black .. .. . | 0 3 |
|----------------------|-----|

## JAMAICA.—Multiple Watermark.

|                                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| 2 shillings, red brown .. .. . | 2 8 |
|--------------------------------|-----|

## NEWFOUNDLAND.—Special Offer. 1857-62.

|                               |      |
|-------------------------------|------|
| 2d., orange unused .. .. .    | 30 0 |
| 8d., " " .. .. .              | 15 0 |
| 6½d., dull lake, used .. .. . | 12 6 |
| 8d., " " .. .. .              | 22 6 |
| 15., " " .. .. .              | 12 6 |

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|  |       |
|--|-------|
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| 2s. 6d., black and red on blue .. .. . | 3 2   |

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|  |     |
|--|-----|
| 261 2 sh., blue green (no wmk., perf. 11),<br>used (cut 3s.) .. .. . | 1 9 |
|--|-----|

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|                             |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|
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|  |      |
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## PERSIA.—Variety "Inverted Surcharge."

|                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| 269 12 ch. on 10 kr., rose .. .. . | 5 0 |
|------------------------------------|-----|

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Special Bargains.

|                                     |     |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| 14 9d., lilac, used .. .. .         | 3 0 |
| 22 4½d., yellow brown, used .. .. . | 5 0 |
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|  |      |
|--|------|
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| 32 2 c., lilac rose, 1875, used .. .. .    | 1 6  |
| 33 10 c., black, 1875, unused .. .. .      | 1 9  |
| 34 15 c., brown, 1875, used .. .. .        | 3 6  |
| 39 25 c., purple, 1883, unused .. .. .     | 7 0  |
| 40 50 c., vermilion, 1883, used .. .. .    | 9 0  |
| 41 1 dollar, carmine, 1883, unused .. .. . | 24 0 |

## SPAIN.—For use in Morocco. Overprinted in red or blue.

|                            |     |
|----------------------------|-----|
| 15 c., violet .. .. .      | 0 3 |
| 20 c., grey black .. .. .  | 0 3 |
| 40 c., rose .. .. .        | 0 6 |
| 50 c., slate green .. .. . | 0 7 |

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|------------------------|----|----|
| 1 cent, orange .. .. . | 0  | 1  |

## BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—New Pictorial Types. Centre in Black.

|                                       |   |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 cent., brown.                       |   |   |
| 2 " green.                            |   |   |
| 3 " claret.                           |   |   |
| 4 " carmine.                          |   |   |
| 5 " yellow brown.                     |   |   |
| 6 " yellow green.                     |   |   |
| 8 " red.                              |   |   |
| 10 " ultramarine.                     |   |   |
| 12 " blue.                            |   |   |
| 16 " red brown.                       |   |   |
| 20 " on 18 c., green.                 |   |   |
| 24 " lilac.                           |   |   |
| The complete set of 12 values .. .. . | 3 | 6 |

## BULGARIA.—Overprinted "1909."

|                      |   |   |
|----------------------|---|---|
| 1 st., lilac .. .. . | 0 | 1 |
|----------------------|---|---|

## CAYMAN ISLANDS.—Multiple Watermark.

|                                    |   |   |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 shilling, black on green .. .. . | 1 | 4 |
|------------------------------------|---|---|

## COCHIN.—New Provisional.

|                            |   |   |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| 2 on 3 pies, mauve .. .. . | 0 | 1 |
|----------------------------|---|---|

## JHIND.—Overprinted on King's Head, India.

|                        |   |   |
|------------------------|---|---|
| 2½ annas, blue .. .. . | 0 | 4 |
|------------------------|---|---|

## MALDIVE ISLANDS.—New Type.

|                        | s. | d. |
|------------------------|----|----|
| 2 cents, brown .. .. . | 0  | 1  |
| 3 " green .. .. .      | 0  | 1  |
| 5 " lilac .. .. .      | 0  | 2  |
| 10 " carmine .. .. .   | 0  | 3  |

## ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—Multiple Watermark.

|                                       |   |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 shilling, carmine and ochre .. .. . | 1 | 3 |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|

## PANAMA.—Overprinted "Canal Zone."

|                               |   |   |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 5 c., blue and black .. .. .  | 0 | 4 |
| 8 c., lilac and black .. .. . | 0 | 8 |
| 10 c., " .. .. .              | 0 | 8 |

## QUEENSLAND.—Watermark Crown and "A."

|                       |   |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| 1 sh., violet .. .. . | 1 | 3 |
| 1 sh., " used .. .. . | 0 | 6 |

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—New Colour on Chalky Paper.

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 25 c., violet .. .. .                                  | 0 | 9 |
| Overprinted "Straits Settlements" on Labuan Postcards. |   |   |

|                             |   |   |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| 1 c. x 1 c., violet .. .. . | 0 | 6 |
| 3 c. x 3 c., green .. .. .  | 0 | 9 |
| 3 c. on 4 c., green .. .. . | 0 | 9 |

## SPAIN.—Overprinted for use in Morocco.

|                      |   |   |
|----------------------|---|---|
| 2 c., bistre .. .. . | 0 | 1 |
| 30 c., green .. .. . | 0 | 5 |

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|                       |   |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| 2 c., carmine .. .. . | 0 | 3 |
|-----------------------|---|---|

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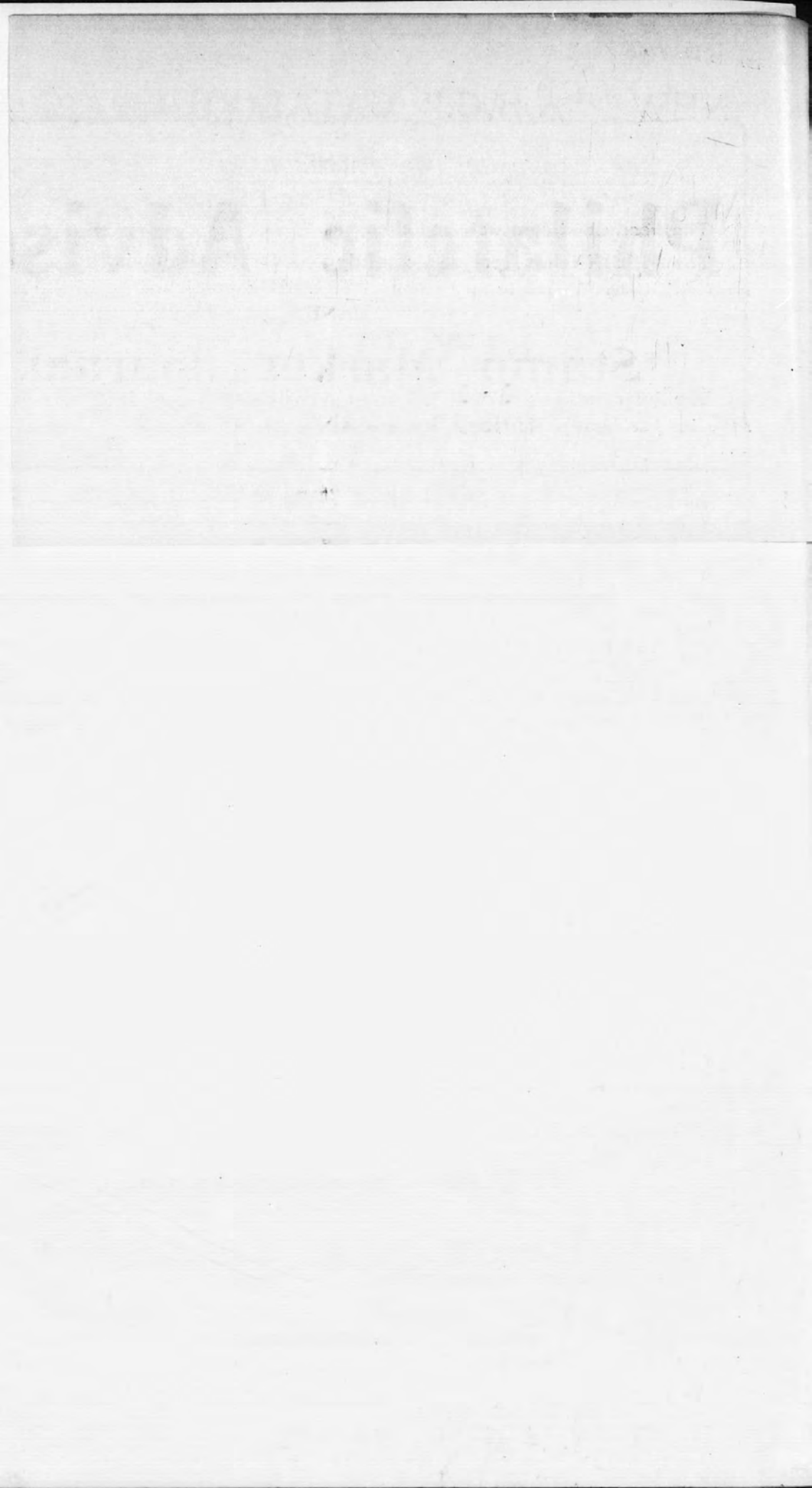
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AND  
**Stamp Market Journal.**

Edited by FRANK H. OLIVER.

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No. 9. Vol II.

SEPTEMBER 26th, 1909.

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**BARBADOS.—New Colours.**

|                       |         |    |    |
|-----------------------|---------|----|----|
|                       |         | s. | d. |
| ½d., brown            | .. .. . | 0  | 1  |
| 1d., rose             | .. .. . | 0  | 2  |
| 6d., lilac and purple | .. .. . | 0  | 8  |

**BRAZIL.—Special Bargain Prices.  
1906 Official Stamps.**

|     |                                    |    |   |   |
|-----|------------------------------------|----|---|---|
| 579 | 5,000 reis, green and orange, used | .. | 2 | 0 |
| 580 | 10,000 " " " "                     | .. | 3 | 6 |

**CANADA.—King's Head. Imperforated.**

|               |         |   |   |
|---------------|---------|---|---|
| 2 c., carmine | .. .. . | 0 | 3 |
|---------------|---------|---|---|

**DUTCH INDIES.—New Value.**

|                      |         |   |   |
|----------------------|---------|---|---|
| 4 cents, ultramarine | .. .. . | 0 | 2 |
|----------------------|---------|---|---|

**ECUADOR.—1909. Exhibition Issue.**

|             |         |   |   |
|-------------|---------|---|---|
| 1 c., green | .. .. . | 0 | 1 |
| 2 c., blue  | .. .. . | 0 | 2 |

**GOLD COAST.—New Colour. Multiple Watermark.  
Chalky Paper.**

|                     |         |   |   |
|---------------------|---------|---|---|
| 1s., black on green | .. .. . | 1 | 3 |
|---------------------|---------|---|---|

**HOLLAND.—Unpaid Stamp. New Value.**

|                     |         |   |   |
|---------------------|---------|---|---|
| 4 cent, ultramarine | .. .. . | 0 | 2 |
|---------------------|---------|---|---|

**LEEWARD ISLANDS.—New Value.**

|            |         |   |   |
|------------|---------|---|---|
| ½d., brown | .. .. . | 0 | 1 |
|------------|---------|---|---|

**NICARAGUA.—New Colours. Type of 1905 set.**

|                     |         |   |    |
|---------------------|---------|---|----|
| 1 c., light green   | .. .. . | 0 | 1  |
| 2 c., vermilion     | .. .. . | 0 | 1  |
| 3 c., orange        | .. .. . | 0 | 1½ |
| 4 c., purple        | .. .. . | 0 | 2  |
| 5 c., Prussian blue | .. .. . | 0 | 2  |
| 6 c., yellow-brown  | .. .. . | 0 | 2  |
| 10 c., claret       | .. .. . | 0 | 3  |
| 15 c., black        | .. .. . | 0 | 4  |
| 20 c., bistre brown | .. .. . | 0 | 5  |
| 50 c., dark green   | .. .. . | 0 | 10 |
| 1 peso, yellow      | .. .. . | 1 | 6  |
| 2 " red             | .. .. . | 3 | 0  |

**RUSSIA.—New Value.**

|             |         |    |    |
|-------------|---------|----|----|
|             |         | s. | d. |
| 3 kop, rose | .. .. . | 0  | 2  |

*For use in Levant. Ship Type.*

|                             |         |   |   |
|-----------------------------|---------|---|---|
| 5 para. on 1 kop, orange    | .. .. . | 0 | 1 |
| 10 " on 2 " green           | .. .. . | 0 | 1 |
| 20 " on 4 " red             | .. .. . | 0 | 2 |
| 1 piastre on 10 kop, blue   | .. .. . | 0 | 4 |
| 5 " on 50 " mauve and green | .. .. . | 1 | 6 |

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Ordinary Paper.**

|  |         |   |   |
|--|---------|---|---|
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| 3d., purple on yellow                      | .. .. . | 0 | 5 |
| 4d., black and red on yellow               | .. .. . | 0 | 6 |
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|  |         |   |   |
|--|---------|---|---|
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| 2d., grey                                  | .. .. . | 0 | 3 |

*Multiple Watermark. Surfaced Paper.*

|                                |         |    |   |
|--------------------------------|---------|----|---|
| 3d., lilac on yellow           | .. .. . | 0  | 5 |
| 4d., red and black on yellow   | .. .. . | 0  | 6 |
| 6d., violet and lilac          | .. .. . | 0  | 8 |
| 1s., black on green            | .. .. . | 1  | 3 |
| 2s. 6d., red and black on blue | .. .. . | 3  | 3 |
| 5s., red and green on yellow   | .. .. . | 6  | 3 |
| 10s., red and green on green   | .. .. . | 12 | 6 |

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|                               |         |   |   |
|-------------------------------|---------|---|---|
| 32 3d., violet and brown      | .. .. . | 1 | 0 |
| 33 4d., olive green and black | .. .. . | 1 | 6 |
| 34 6d., mauve and black       | .. .. . | 2 | 0 |
| 35 1s., black                 | .. .. . | 3 | 0 |

**TRANSVAAL.—Multiple Watermark. Ordinary Paper.**

|                          |         |   |   |
|--------------------------|---------|---|---|
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|--------------------------|---------|---|---|

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| " 3.   | 300 " " " "                             | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1/6   |
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- 14 Ceylon
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## AND Stamp Market Journal.

Edited by FRANK H. OLIVER.

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No. 10. Vol II.

OCTOBER 26th, 1909.

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| 362 2d. Ultramarine, used .. .. .  | 0  | 2  |
| 362 2d. ,, Mint .. .. .            | 0  | 6  |
| 365 1/- Purple Brown ,, .. .. .    | 4  | 6  |
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1905=6. Watermarked Crown  
and small single-lined "A."

Perf. 11 x 11½, 12.

"A B C" Catalogue  
No.

|                                    | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------|----|----|
| 352 1d. Carmine, Mint .. .. .      | 0  | 4  |
| 353 2d. Ultramarine, Mint .. .. .  | 0  | 9  |
| 354 6d. Orange, Mint .. .. .       | 2  | 6  |
| 356 2/6 Green ,, .. .. .           | 9  | 0  |
| 357 10d. Violet (Perf. 11), Mint.. | 3  | 0  |

A few Mint Blocks of 4 can be supplied at same Rates.

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# REVISED QUOTATIONS, NEW ISSUES AND BARGAINS.

Nos. given are from 7th Edition Catalogue. All unused unless stated otherwise.

**Bulgaria.** *Overprinted "1909."*

|   |    |    |              |
|---|----|----|--------------|
|   |    |    | <i>s. d.</i> |
| 5 st., green                            | .. | .. | 0 1          |
| <i>Same, with Additional Surcharge.</i> |    |    |              |
| 5 st. on 30 st., brown                  | .. | .. | 0 1          |
| 10 st. on 15 st., orange                | .. | .. | 0 2          |
| 10 st. on 50 st., green                 | .. | .. | 0 2          |

**Dominica.** *New Colours, Chalky Paper.*

|                       |    |    |     |
|-----------------------|----|----|-----|
| 2d., grey             | .. | .. | 0 3 |
| 3d., purple on yellow | .. | .. | 0 5 |
| 6d., purple           | .. | .. | 0 8 |

**New South Wales.** *Special Offers.*

*Double Surcharge.*

|   |    |      |
|---|----|------|
| 322 9d. on 10d., red brown (perf. 11), mint           | 55 | 0    |
| 337a 9d. on 10d., red brown (perf. 12 x 11½),<br>mint | .. | 32 6 |

*Wmk. Crown and N.S.W.*

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 336a ½d. green (perf. 11½, 12 x 11), mint | 2 | 0 |
|---|---|---|

*Wmk. Crown and A.*

|  |    |      |
|--|----|------|
| 367 9d. brown and blue (perf. 11), mint                    | .. | 10 0 |
| 347a 6d., orange red (perf. 12 x 11½), rare<br>shade, mint | .. | 5 0  |

**Paraguay.** *Overprinted "1909."*

|                 |    |    |      |
|-----------------|----|----|------|
| 1 c., grey blue | .. | .. | 0 1  |
| 5 c., green     | .. | .. | 0 1  |
| 10 c., rose     | .. | .. | 0 1½ |
| 20 c., yellow   | .. | .. | 0 3  |

**Siam.** *New Provisionals.*

|                                      |    |      |
|--------------------------------------|----|------|
| 2 satang on 1 att., yellow and green | .. | 0 1  |
| 3 .. 3 att., violet and green        | .. | 0 1½ |
| 6 .. 4 att., carmine                 | .. | 0 2½ |
| 12 .. 8 att., black and bistre       | .. | 0 5  |
| 14 .. 9 att., blue                   | .. | 0 6  |

**Tasmania.** *Special Offer.*

*Watermarked Crown over A., perf. 11 x 12½.*

|                     |    |    |      |
|---------------------|----|----|------|
| 198 9d., blue, mint | .. | .. | 15 0 |
|---------------------|----|----|------|

**Turks and Caicos Is.** *New type, King's Head.*

|                      |    |    |     |
|----------------------|----|----|-----|
| ½d., green           | .. | .. | 0 1 |
| 1d., carmine         | .. | .. | 0 2 |
| 2d., grey            | .. | .. | 0 3 |
| 2½d., blue           | .. | .. | 0 4 |
| 3d., lilac on yellow | .. | .. | 0 5 |
| 4d., red on yellow   | .. | .. | 0 6 |
| 6d., purple          | .. | .. | 0 8 |

**Transvaal.** *Handstamped "VR" in Violet, for use in Rustenburg.*

*Wrappers.*

|                        |    |    |      |
|------------------------|----|----|------|
| ½d., green             | .. | .. | 20 0 |
| 1d., carmine and green | .. | .. | 20 0 |
| 2d., brown and green   | .. | .. | 20 0 |
| 3d., purple and green  | .. | .. | 20 0 |

**Turkey.** *Design slightly altered.*

|                   |    |    |     |
|-------------------|----|----|-----|
| 20 paras, carmine | .. | .. | 0 2 |
|-------------------|----|----|-----|

**United States.** *Hudson-Fulton Celebration.*

|                  |    |    |     |
|------------------|----|----|-----|
| 2 cents, carmine | .. | .. | 0 2 |
|------------------|----|----|-----|

**Western Australia.** *Special Offers.*

*Wmk. V. and Crown, perf. 12½.*

|                             |    |    |     |
|-----------------------------|----|----|-----|
| 106 5d., olive yellow, used | .. | .. | 3 9 |
|-----------------------------|----|----|-----|

*Wmk. Crown and A. perf. 11.*

|                             |    |    |     |
|-----------------------------|----|----|-----|
| 110a 2d., yellow, mint      | .. | .. | 2 0 |
| 111 3d., brown, mint        | .. | .. | 1 0 |
| 3d., brown, used            | .. | .. | 0 9 |
| 112 5d., olive yellow, used | .. | .. | 1 0 |

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| .. 27.  | 100 .. .. ..  | .. | .. | (superior quality) | 5/-  |
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- 49 Bolivia
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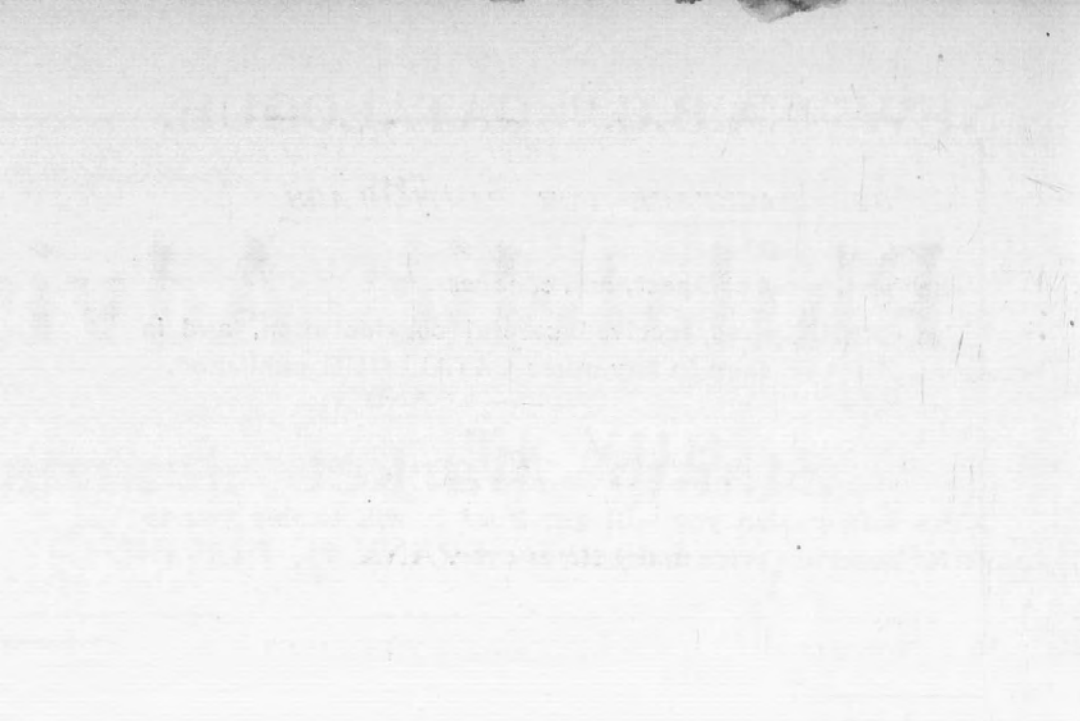
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