

Crawford 2109

THE
POSTAGE STAMP

EDITED BY
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"POSTAGE STAMPS WORTH FORTUNES,"
"A PENNY ALL THE WAY,"
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be one of the leading features of the new volume. Special short articles on the stamps of single countries and groups with accounts of both the historical and financial aspects will be published even more frequently, and the interests of the beginner will be catered for in a special way. All the usual favourite features will be continued as before.

Answers to Correspondents.

Heretofore the Editor has chiefly answered his numerous correspondents through the post. The chief asks me to state that this correspondence has increased to such an extent that it is intended in future to deal with as much of it as possible in the journal on the Editor's Letter Box page. It is hoped that most of the queries will be answered in these columns within a week of the receipt of the enquiry, but in cases where queries involve the comparison and examination of a number of other copies of the stamps or of sheets, it may not always be possible to answer these within the general time-limit named. It should be distinctly understood that queries as to the authenticity of specimens do not come under the heading of Answers to Correspondents, but must be accompanied by the expert fees.

Extending the Knowledge of the Love of Stamps.

It has always seemed to me that it is one of the first duties of a journal that aims to serve the best interests of any cult or hobby, to devote a good deal of its attention to the extension of the popularity of the subject. In the case of stamps there is plenty of room for a much vaster army of stamp collectors, and plenty of stamps to go round. I often wonder that the trade does not adopt methods of advertising philately to a greater extent than is at present done. There are many ways of informing the great outside public that there is more in our hobby than is dreamed of in their indifference. And so I welcome the coming formation of a Postage Stamp League, which will undertake much of the work of promoting knowledge of stamps and bringing new recruits to the pursuit. I sometimes think that in some parts there are societies enough and to spare, but in this case the objects outlined seem to indicate that primarily the aim of the new League is to assist existing societies to attain their object in ways which have hitherto been costly, necessitating the expense of preparing lantern slides and printing literature, often a burden of expense which the smaller societies can ill afford. When the League has built up its library of lantern slides, which I understand is to be an important part of the plan, it will be possible for popular lectures to be given under the auspices of any society without much, if any, expenditure.

A Pamphlet Campaign.

Then the distribution of pamphlets introducing outsiders to some of the delights of the hobby seems to me to be a form of philatelic work which should be successful in bringing many new friends into the circle. No doubt too many readers of *The Postage Stamp* will not rest content with merely sending in their application for membership in the league. Some will contribute items suitable for the propaganda literature, others will undertake to place the pamphlets in circumstances which promise good results. Others again will see to the organisation of public meetings for the lectures. Already the approval of several existing Societies has been assured, and a first set of lantern slides has been placed at the disposal of the League, so that while it is chiefly desired that the new organisation shall work up a fine strength for next season, there is no reason why some of the efforts should not be successfully started right away.

Swedish "Imperfs."

The Swedish Philatelic Society of Stockholm have sent the following notice to philatelic societies throughout the world. It is somewhat unusual for a philatelic society to take so much trouble over a comparatively small matter, and the Swedish Philatelic Union deserves the thanks of all philatelists for their public-spirited action.

Stockholm, March, 1910.

"Some 5 and 20 öre stamps of the current type, but imperforate, having recently been offered for sale in this city, the Swedish Philatelic Union appointed a committee to make investigations as to the status of these stamps.

"As it has been discovered that the stamps in question are either printer's waste, or have been issued through some other non-postal channel, and are therefore as is confirmed by the postal authorities—not to be regarded as postage stamps, we wish to issue a warning against

these stamps, and we hope that all philatelists will help us to make these facts known, so that high prices shall not be paid for these worthless articles."

The "Postage Stamp" on Sale.

The *Postage Stamp* is now kept on sale and may be had every week at the following dealers' establishments:

Bright & Son, 164, Strand, W.C.

F. C. Ginn, 143, Strand, London, W.C.

Lewis May & Co., 15, King William St., Strand, W.C.

W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C.

James Rhodes, 62, Market Street, Manchester.

W. Ward, Booth Street, Piccadilly, Manchester.

And at all Newsagents and Booksellers

Death of Mr. G. Fred. H. Gibson

The Manchester Philatelic Society loses an esteemed Honorary Secretary

PHILATELY in Manchester sustains a great loss by the death on Sunday, March 20th of Mr. G. Fred H. Gibson, who has been the Honorary Secretary of the Manchester Philatelic Society since 1897.

We had heard with much regret of his recent illness which was known at the last meeting of the Manchester Society.

Mr. Gibson who had just entered his forty-ninth year was one of the best known, and the most popular of the circle of advanced collectors in Manchester. He retired from business a few years back to devote a great deal of his time to his honorary duties on the Manchester Corporation of which he was an esteemed member and to the philatelic society in which he was a most able secretary.

"Fred" Gibson, as he was affectionately called, began to collect stamps in his 'teens, but it was not until he came within the influence of the Manchester group of which Mr. Vernon Roberts and Mr. Dorning Beckton were the leaders that he developed to specialism. He early joined the Manchester Philatelic Society, founded in 1891, and a couple of years later became a member of the committee, succeeding Mr. A. H. Harrison as Honorary Secretary in 1897.

Mr. Gibson was among the very few advanced collectors who maintained an interest in the collecting of entire postcards. His chief specialised collection of adhesive stamps was probably the well-known one of Gibraltar and the Morocco Agencies which has been exhibited on several occasions. He was a fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, and amongst other important efforts on behalf of philately he had the no light task of organising the highly successful International Philatelic Exhibition in Manchester in 1899.

He was keenly interested in the junior movement and was the first Manchester collector to discuss the formation of a local branch of the Junior Philatelic Society in that city, and his assistance in the foundation of the branch in 1905 contributed in no small measure to the success which was then achieved. He was the breeziest of speakers at a meeting or a banquet and the cheeriest of companions. Manchester will miss him in its public affairs, it will miss him socially. Philately will not miss him alone in Manchester, but wherever there are collect-

ors who had the privilege of having been associated with him or his work.

Mr. Gibson had another hobby (possibly one of several), and that was the collecting of antique clocks. We always thought that this hobby of his was very characteristic of a man who was himself a model of precision. When at his charming home in Crumpeall, we doubt whether he ever failed to miss his nightly round of the numerous clocks; and certainly he was scrupulously prompt and methodical in his duties as Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Philatelic Society.

The sympathies of a very large number of philatelic friends will be extended to Mrs. Gibson in her bereavement.

Bargains in Stamps

If you want real bargains in Postage Stamps read the advertisement pages of *The Postage Stamp* every week. Every week there is something new, and many special bargains. If you miss a week you may miss the very stamp you want to complete a series

Back Nos. of "The Postage Stamp."

Those of our friends who are lacking any back numbers of the present vol. will do well to write direct to our Publishers, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, 1 Amen Corner, London, E.C., for what they require. Many newsagents do not care to bother about back numbers. Any number still on sale may be had for the published price and postage, *i.e.*, 1½d.

The Postage Stamp Binding Covers.

Handsome dark blue covers in buckram, gilt lettered side and back, may be had from our Publishers, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Amen Corner, London. Price 1s. 6d.

The Postage Stamp League

Formation of a New Society on entirely new lines

WE hope next week to give full details of "*The Postage Stamp League*," a new organisation which will be in the nature of a philatelic society, but will be quite unlike any other philatelic society.

The new society will not clash with the interests of any existing institution.

Its aim will be to lend a helping hand to all societies that care to avail themselves of the special methods by which the *Postage Stamp League* will be able to assist their individual efforts.

Every reader of *The Postage Stamp* will be asked to associate himself or herself with the movement, and will not be required to dole out any annual subscription beyond a very small registration fee.

The details of the new organisation are practically complete, and it is expected that the full particulars will be published in next week's *Postage Stamp*.

A brief statement of the two main objects may be given as follows:—

1.—To extend the popularity of the stamp-collecting hobby with the great general public, by

(a) Instituting and encouraging lantern lectures, assisting in the formation of new local philatelic societies in districts where none already exist, and assisting existing societies by the loan of lantern slides and by providing lectures.

(b) Issuing broadcast bright and informative pamphlets for distribution by members and others in schools, literary institutions, etc.

2.—To band all the readers of *The Postage Stamp* together for the purposes of exchange and mutual assistance.

Members will be privileged to announce their wants and exchange offers in *The Postage Stamp*, and there are several other advantages which will be extended to all who associate themselves with *The Postage Stamp League*.

Next week we shall, in addition to further particulars, publish a form of application for membership, and we would urge all who are interested in the objects briefly outlined above to shew their interest in a practical way by giving their approval and support to the League from the outset.

My Favourite Country and Why

Victoria

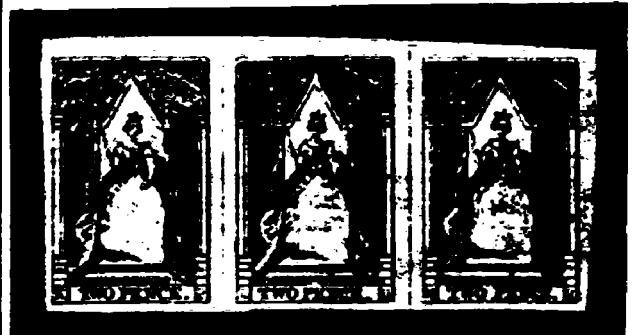
BY CHAS. H. STEPHENSON



FOR over 20 years I have been forming a collection of the Postage Stamps of the British Empire, and admit having a strong liking for the early issues—principally engraved—of our numerous Colonies. Australians with me have always been in high favour, and some four years ago I commenced specializing in the Postage Stamps of Victoria. In my paper—and I trust I shall not exceed the space allotted to me—I shall endeavour to make it plain why the stamps of this Colony form one of the most fascinating parts of collecting, and possess points of interest worthy of—as indeed

they are receiving—the serious attention of the most advanced philatelists in the world.

The first issue of Victoria, consisting of three values, "One Penny," "Two Pence" and "Three Pence," with its various printings, with and without frame lines, spacing between the stamps varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart, fine background and fine border, coarse background and fine border, and lastly coarse background and border; the variety of the Orb in the "Three Pence," the roulettes, perforations and splendid range of shades, make a grand study to the true philatelist.



THE FIRST "QUEEN ON THRONE" TYPE CALLS FOR "REAL PHILATELIC WORK."

The second type, Queen on Throne, is equally fascinating, and assuredly less difficult to comprehend. It is almost superfluous to state that the first printings were engraved on copper, and subsequent printings were lithographed; that the stamps were arranged 50 in a plate, 5 horizontal rows of ten, each stamp having different letters in the lower angles which decides its position—all this is known, or ought to be, by the non-specialist. The REAL philately in this issue, from my own way of thinking, lies in reconstructing the plates not only in the correct position of the letters in the angles, but showing first, second and third states of the plates as they were undoubtedly issued; it means real philatelic work, and much careful discrimination in the wear of the plate.

The third issue of Victoria, 1854-1864, printed by Mr. S. Calvert, is equally fine. It is possible to reconstruct the plates of the two values, "Sixpence" and "Two Shillings"—thanks to the untiring energy and research of the greatest Victorian specialist of the present time *vide London Philatelist*, November, 1909—Although in certain cases it will be somewhat costly!

The fourth issue, octagonal shillings, is very fine, to get together superb copies perfectly centred is a work of great patience and arduous search.

The fifth is the *only* piece of work done by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., of London, for Victoria, it is sufficient to state that the design of the young Queen on Throne is one of their most striking and exquisite engravings.



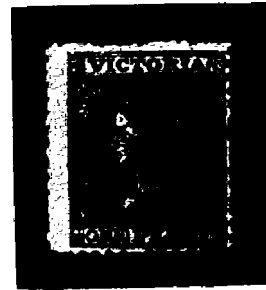
THE EMBLEMS TYPE.

The sixth issue, 1857 to 1864, engraved in the Colony by Messrs. Calvert Bros., constitutes possibly the *grandest* feature of the stamps of Victoria, known as the "Emblem series." The cow and a sheep in the top-left corner, a three-masted ship in full sail in the top right corner, a painter's palette, brushes, set-square and compasses in the lower left corner, a cradle used by miners for washing gold, together with a pickaxe and shovel in the lower right corner, the head of Her Late Majesty in centre, the combination forms an almost unique issue, watermarked and unwatermark, perforate and imperforate, white wove paper, paper laid horizontally, paper laid vertically, with a wealth of shades, state of plate in later printings, a series that *must* appeal to all students of Victoria, one worthy of its appropriate name "The Emblems."

The seventh issue of Victoria, 1860-1864, engraved in the Colony by Mr. F. Grosse, and known as the "Beaded Oval" issue, is very fine, and

worthy of the best attention, in the way of defective printings, broken ovals, flaws, etc. The Sixpence black, of March, 1862, is a "real philatelic treat" to plate in the various states of the die, perfect oval, worn oval, very worn, etc., etc. It is, I believe, a stamp with a bright future.

The eighth issue, September, 1861, One Penny green, engraved by Messrs. De Grouchy & Leigh, of Melbourne, is full of interest, although it must be confessed it is an unlovely issue. A series in which MOST Victorian collections are lamentably weak.



THE 1d. LAUREATED HEAD.

The ninth issue, from 1863 to 1881, typographed by Mr. Richards, of Sydney, forms another grand feature of "Victoria's postal issues," and is known as "The Laureated Head series." The watermarks, double-lined numerals, single-lined numerals, errors of numerals, watermark in words, and V & Crown, the double printings of either name or value, joining of letters, the later 6d. with its wonderful range of shades, the 1s. octagonal, the 3d. values of 1866-68, and lastly the beautiful 5s. values of 1868-81, the plating of which is "a thing of beauty, and a joy for ever," terminates one of the finest portions of the Postage Stamps of Victoria.

Of the later issues, 1870 to 1897, I *could* speak in strong terms of commendation, but my space is gone. In the stamps of the British Empire there is abundant work for the *true* philatelist, something of interest and full of research work for all, but to *me* it seems that this Colony appeals to all, and very strongly; to the very wealthy, to the average collector, to the specialist. And *possibly* no other British Colony can offer a *more* fascinating series of stamps, with more possibilities of fresh knowledge being gained than the grand old issues of Victoria in their first 30 years.

That is why Victoria is My Favourite Country.

How to Collect New Issues.

The systematic collecting of New Issues is an important development of Modern Philately. Even in these up-to-date times there are stamps being issued occasionally which never get a chance to become common, and it is important to the collector who wishes to keep right up-to-date to watch the New Issue column in *The Postage Stamp*, and keep in touch with the advertisements of New Issues in *The Postage Stamp*. Many readers, by putting themselves in communication with some of the dealers who advertise New Issues in this journal, have had some exceptional bargains of late.

The Romance of Postage Stamps

A little introduction to the Joys of the Stamp Album, arranged for the purposes of a Lantern Lecture *

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE

Despise not Small Things.

It does not need a philosopher to satisfy you of the value of small things. You know as well as I do that a small rope sufficeth to hang a great man :

" Rivers from bubbling springs

Have rise at first ; and great from abject things."

It is neither my place nor my purpose to sermonize, yet the very smallness of my subject - a mere postage stamp - seems to call for some apology. We are all prepared to agree that

" There's something in a flying horse
And something in a huge balloon."

But what possible interest can there be in so "unassuming a commonplace" of life as a postage stamp? In the course of an hour or so I hope to show you how much we owe to the postage stamp, in the realms of commerce, knowledge and religion, how interesting many of the existing specimens are, and how valuable they are as marking the progress of the greatest social and commercial movement of the last century—the Penny Post. Postage stamps are small things, but the Roman historian has told us that it was by not despising the small things that their forefathers made the commonwealth so great. Little things make up the happiness or misery of mortal life, or as Hannah More puts it, "trifles make the sum

of human things." And, lest there be any who disdain to consider trifles, let me give them a timely warning of their doom. Says Goethe :

" The man who small things scorns will next
By things still smaller be perplexed."

Or, in the more emphatic words of Ecclesiastical : " He that despiseth small things will fall by little and little."

Forerunners of the Adhesive Postage Stamp.

Before 1840 various kinds of wrappers had been used for postal purposes and these are the ancestors of the ubiquitous article we know as the postage stamp. A private post was established in Paris in 1653 by a Mons. Valayer, with the full permission of the king. This post, which is the one referred to by Voltaire as the two sous post, supplied special bands which the sender wrapped round the letter. These bands bore a printed formula to be filled up by the sender, giving particulars of addressee and date of despatch. No specimen of this wrapper is known to exist, as the covers were taken off and destroyed by the commissionaire who delivered the letters.

A suggestion was made to start a similar post with special wrappers in Brussels in 1776. But the Governor would not have it, for he said the aristocracy could send letters

* The Lecture is the copyright of the author, but may be delivered in public by application to the Postage Stamp League, which organization will make arrangements for the lending of a complete set of Lantern Slides.



THE MULREADY DESIGN. (See also article on "The Lantern Lecture," page 9).

as often as they liked by their servants, and other people—well, they might send them as best they could.

In Sardinia, wrappers with an embossed design were used in 1818, but these did not exactly serve to defray postage, but were rather used as a tax upon letters. Messages conveyed by private carriers had to be enclosed in these wrappers, so that while the Government took the money, they didn't do the work.

The Mulready Envelope.

In 1836, our colony of New South Wales issued stamped envelopes, and in 1840 the famous Mulready envelope was issued in Great Britain. As this was the immediate forerunner of the postage stamp, its reception by the public had no little effect upon the success of the little label which superseded it.

In spite of the commendations of the Royal Academicians, the public had nothing but ridicule for Mulready's envelope, and it is easy to see that, while artistic in the highest sense, it was in no way suitable for the ordinary matter-of-fact business of letter writing. The newspapers put forth all their skill and sarcasm against the envelope and its designer. Although an artist whose execution was admirable and whose pictures are still looked upon with high appreciation, it has been said that the fame of Mulready has been handed down to posterity in an envelope.

Mulready had a meaning for every figure he introduced into his picture, but each seemed to call for an equally sarcastic interpretation from his critics. I will give you a few quotations from one poetic piece of sarcastic description :

Britannia is sending her messengers forth
To the east, to the west, to the south, to the north ;
At her feet is a lion wot's taking a nap,
And a dish cover rests on her legs and her lap.
To the left is a Mussulman writing a letter,
His knees form a desk, for want of a better.

To the right is the King of the Cannibal Islands
In the same pantaloons that they wear in the Highlands.
Some squaws by his side with their infantile varmint,
And a friend in the front who's forgotten his garbints.
Frost, William and Jones have this moment been hooked,
And are fixing the day they would choose to be cooked.
Below to the left, as designed by Mulready,
Is sorrow's effect on a very fat lady.
While joy at good news is plainly descried
In the trio engaged on the opposite side.

Paving the way for the Postage Stamp.

The ridicule which was bestowed upon the unfortunate envelope had one important effect. It opened the way for a hearty appreciation of the utility of the little postage stamp issued at the same time.

I must not enter into the famous quarrel between the rival inventors of the postage stamp. From a picture postcard I received not long ago, it would seem that the hatchet has not yet been buried, for here in all the latter-day glory of a coloured postcard—made in Germany—we find the two champions asserting their rights in the prize ring. There can be no doubt, however, that it was to Rowland Hill's efforts that we are indebted for the greater part of the scheme of Uniform Penny Postage, and he bore all the brunt of criticism and no little share in the work involved.

The Ingoldsby Legends, which were first collected in volume form in 1840, contained a humorous allusion both

to the stamps and the Mulready envelopes. The stamps were referred to as Queen's Heads :—

The manager rings,
And the prompter springs
To his side in a jiffy, and with him he brings
A set of those odd looking envelope things.
Where Britannia (who seems to be crucified) flings
To her right and her left funny people with wings
Amongst Elephants, Quakers and Catabaw Kings,
And a taper and wax
And small Queen's heads in packs,
Which when notes are too big you're to stick on
their backs.



THE PENNY BLACK STAMP.

Criticisms of the Adhesive Stamp.

While the little postage stamp leapt into general favour there were one or two curious objections raised to it, which it is interesting to re-call. In the *Morning Herald* it was said that but for the unlucky perversion of the Royal features the penny post sticking plaster might appropriately have come into fashion and superseded the Court sticking plaster, so common for the concealment of trifling cutaneous cracks on the face of beauty. It is shrewdly suspected (continued the *Morning Herald*) that this untoward disfiguration of the Royal person has been the studied work of ministerial malevolence and jealousy, desirous of rendering their royal benefactress as odious as themselves.

But perhaps the most pertinent criticism of the new postage stamps came from a schoolboy. This "Eton stripling" asked his sister "Have you tried the stamps yet? I think they are very absurd and troublesome. I don't fancy making my mouth a glue pot, although to be sure, you have the satisfaction of kissing, or rather slobbering over the back of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen. This is, however, I should say, the greatest insult the present ministry could have offered the Queen."

The success of the little label however was assured. During the first fifteen years of their existence over 3,000,000,000 specimens were required to supply the demand in Great Britain. So great are the postal needs of to-day that the annual supply of stamps in Britain amounts to over seven thousand millions.

Other Countries follow suit.

A private post in America copied England's idea in 1841, and soon afterwards the Governments of other countries began to fall in line. To-day there are something like 23,000 distinct varieties of stamps which have been issued by the Governments of the civilised world.

It is to some of the most interesting of these 23,000 stamps that I wish to draw your attention.

To be continued.

Newsagents who do not stock *The Postage Stamp* are always willing and glad to take an order for supplying you with it regularly each week.

The Postage Stamps of Tobago

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

I.—Introduction.

It does not, I think, require any remarkable degree of astuteness to read from "the signs of the times" that a slow but gradually increasing demand for West Indians is growing up, and there is little doubt that in the, perhaps, not far distant future, the prolonged slump will be a thing of the past, and West Indians will once again be fashionable. Those collectors who always wait for a "boom" before taking up any particular country or group of countries will, as usual, buy when prices are at their highest level, but the wise collector is he who takes time by the forelock and collects to-day the stamps that are likely to be the popular ones of the morrow.

For this class of collectors many of the smaller British Colonies of the West Indies are particularly suitable, and of these I can commend none more strongly than the issues of the Island of Tobago. In some respects the history of these stamps is closely related to that of the issues of Dominica, which formed the subject of a recent article in *The Postage Stamp*, for not only is the design almost exactly the same, but the same duty-plates were used in the production of the stamps of both Colonies.

The issues of Tobago form a compact little group, and one that offers considerable scope for specialistic study and research. True, the design is not one that can be termed handsome compared with, say, the early stamps of St. Vincent, but it is certainly neat, effective, and not unpleasing. While the issues are straightforward enough as regards such points as paper, watermark and perforation, there is much to be found out regarding the various printings, and at present practically nothing is known about the settings of the surcharges of the various provisionals. The majority of the stamps are moderately priced, but there are a number of fairly scarce varieties that the collector will find are by no means easy to obtain. The hunt for these, however, only adds zest to the pleasure of collecting.

Historical.

Tobago is one of the Windward Islands situated between 11°9' north latitude and 60°43' west longitude. It is about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles south-south-west of Barbados. The Island is 26 miles long, between 6 and 7½ miles broad, and it has a total area of 114 square miles. Its population was about 19,000 in 1904, the larger proportion of these being "coloured gen'men." It is commercially and politically connected with Trinidad, having being annexed to the Government of Trinidad in 1889. It was formally constituted a ward of that Island on January 1st, 1899. Tobago has the reputation of having the most healthy climate of any of the West Indian Islands. It contains only two

towns of any size—Scarborough, the Capital, with a population of about 1,400, and Plymouth.

Early Postal Arrangements.

Tobago was, with the single exception of the Cayman Islands, the last of our West Indian possessions to issue postage stamps of its own. This did not take place until 1879, and prior to that date the postal arrangements of Tobago were somewhat inconsequent. When the first post was established is a moot point, and one on which no data whatever is forthcoming. The only thing we know is that a post office under the control of the home authorities was working before 1858, and that all letters (probably they were extremely limited in number) were paid in cash and stamped with a mark consisting of a double-lined circle, broken at the top for the insertion of a Crown, containing the words "Paid at Tobago."

In common with many of the other West Indian Islands, the post office at Tobago was supplied with British stamps in April, 1858, so that the prepayment of the postal charges could be greatly facilitated. The following paragraph from the Postmaster-General's report for 1859 has important bearing on this point, and also proves that the whole of the revenue accruing from the sale of the stamps belonged to the British Post Office:—

"It having been found that the use of English postage stamps at Malta, Gibraltar, and Constantinople, led to no forgery, the privilege has been extended to the British West Indies, and to the foreign ports touched at by the Mail Packets on the Western Coast of Africa. It is obvious that such an arrangement is only applicable when the whole of the postage belongs to the British Post Office."

This system was in operation until April, 1860, when the privilege was withdrawn, and the English stamps used during that period were as follows:—

- 1d. red "stars," wmk. Large Crown, perf. 14.
- 4d. rose, no letters, wmk. Garter.
- 6d. lilac, no letters, wmk. Emblems.
- 1s. green, no letters, wmk. Emblems.

These stamps may be identified by the postmark, which is "A14," with three thick lines of unequal length above and below, and two thinner lines at each side, the whole being flat-oval in shape. British stamps with this postmark are among the scarcest of the "used abroads," for during the period they were available correspondence was somewhat limited. The 6d. is the value most frequently met with, that, presumably, representing the rate on letters to England.

The British Post Office ceased to have any hand in the management or working of the Tobago Post Office after the end of April, 1860, and the following notice from the Postmaster-General's

Report on the Post Office for 1861, gives the reason for this change:—

"The transfer of the management of the Posts in the West Indies from this office to the local Governments, an object long desired by this department, from a conviction that the direction on the spot would be much more efficient and economical than when conducted at a distance, was last year carried into effect, and a like transfer was made at Hong Kong."

After the withdrawal of the British stamps, and the transference of the Post Office to the local authorities, the old system of prepayment by cash was reverted to, and the old frank stamp referred to above, which had lain idle while stamps were available, was again brought into use. For nearly twenty years this primitive method of dealing with correspondence remained in operation—a proceeding which seems hardly possible when it is remembered that the Island of Trinidad, only 18 miles distant, has had its own stamps since April, 1851.

Its Philatelic History.

The philatelic history of Tobago is soon narrated, for it covers a period little more than 20 years. It opens with the provisional use of fiscal stamps in August, 1879, pending the arrival of the regular "postage" set. These arrived in December, 1880, and in the previous month a "split" provisional was issued. In April, 1883, a provisional 2½d. stamp appeared, to be followed shortly afterwards by the regular stamp of this denomination, and during the period 1882-84, the other values, with the exception of the 1s., appeared on "CA" paper in place of that with the "CC" watermark. The 1s. did not follow suit until 1894, and in the meantime the other values had all been placed on sale in new colours. From 1886 to 1892 various provisionals were issued, and in 1896 a supply of 1s. stamps printed in the colour of the 6d. value was received in the Island. This was the last episode in the postal drama of Tobago for on January 1st, 1899, its special stamps were superseded by the ordinary issue of Trinidad.

II.—The First Issue.

In the Royal Philatelic Society's work on the stamps of the West Indies, Mr. E. D. Bacon tells us that the first stamps issued in Tobago were employed for fiscal purposes, and from a notice in *The Tobago Gazette* it is certain that these came into use on July 1st, 1879.

The set consisted of 1d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 5s., and £1 stamps, and shortly afterwards they were issued provisionally for postal use until a fresh supply, bearing the word "Postage," could be obtained from England. In *The Gazette* of July 18th, 1879, the following notice, which fixes the date of issue of these stamps as the 1st August, appeared:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

POST OFFICE,

SCARBOROUGH, 2nd July, 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after the 1st of August next, all letters, newspapers, and other articles transmissible

by Post must be prepaid by having Postage stamps of the proper value affixed thereto.

Postage stamps of the various values are now on sale at the Treasury, and a supply will in future be kept at this office.

(Signed) ROBT. W. MCEACHNIE,
Acting Postmaster.

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Report on the Post Office for 1861, gives the reason for this change:—

"The transfer of the management of the Posts in the West Indies from this office to the local Governments, an object long desired by this department, from a conviction that the direction on the spot would be much more efficient and economical than when conducted at a distance, was last year carried into effect, and a like transfer was made at Hong Kong."

After the withdrawal of the British stamps, and the transference of the Post Office to the local authorities, the old system of prepayment by cash was reverted to, and the old frank stamp referred to above, which had lain idle while stamps were available, was again brought into use. For nearly twenty years this primitive method of dealing with correspondence remained in operation—a proceeding which seems hardly possible when it is remembered that the Island of Trinidad, only 18 miles distant, has had its own stamps since April, 1851.

Its Philatelic History.

The philatelic history of Tobago is soon narrated, for it covers a period little more than 20 years. It opens with the provisional use of fiscal stamps in August, 1879, pending the arrival of the regular "postage" set. These arrived in December, 1880, and in the previous month a "split" provisional was issued. In April, 1883, a provisional 2½d. stamp appeared, to be followed shortly afterwards by the regular stamp of this denomination, and during the period 1882-84, the other values, with the exception of the 1s., appeared on "CA" paper in place of that with the "CC" watermark. The 1s. did not follow suit until 1894, and in the meantime the other values had all been placed on sale in new colours. From 1886 to 1892 various provisionals were issued, and in 1896 a supply of 1s. stamps printed in the colour of the 6d. value was received in the Island. This was the last episode in the postal drama of Tobago for on January 1st, 1899, its special stamps were superseded by the ordinary issue of Trinidad.

II.—The First Issue.

In the Royal Philatelic Society's work on the stamps of the West Indies, Mr. E. D. Bacon tells us that the first stamps issued in Tobago were employed for fiscal purposes, and from a notice in *The Tobago Gazette* it is certain that these came into use on July 1st, 1879.

The set consisted of 1d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 5s., and £1 stamps, and shortly afterwards they were issued provisionally for postal use until a fresh supply, bearing the word "Postage," could be obtained from England. In *The Gazette* of July 18th, 1879, the following notice, which fixes the date of issue of these stamps as the 1st August, appeared:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

POST OFFICE,

SCARBOROUGH, 2nd July, 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after the 1st of August next, all letters, newspapers, and other articles transmissible

by Post must be prepaid by having Postage stamps of the proper value affixed thereto.

Postage stamps of the various values are now on sale at the Treasury, and a supply will in future be kept at this office.

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the lecturer of the picture upon the screen is one of the chief difficulties in public lecturing. The tendency is for the lecturer to turn his back on the audience while pointing to a picture, and speak to the screen, when in many halls his voice would be utterly lost to the audience. A little practice and a familiarity with the picture, and the lecturer will be able to avoid speaking away from the audience, and yet have full control over his pointer.

Each slide should be left reflecting upon the screen until the speaker is ready to talk about the subject of the next one. If a new slide be introduced before he has finished the description

or accompanying remarks about the preceding one, the hearers' attention will be drawn to the new picture, and so distracted from the remarks.

The click signal is the one most commonly used. The more silent the signal the better, and in all well-regulated lecture theatres silent signals (flashing a light by the side of the lanternist, or making just a slight buzzing signal) are used. The click is one of those little things that are apt to be forgotten, and if the lecturer finds himself unprovided for in this matter at the last moment, a useful and silent method of announcing to the lanternist is by waving the pointer across the screen.

To be continued.

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Suddourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Crete (Italian P.O.).—(Vol. V. p. 297).—A further addition to the current series surcharged on the 1906-07 series of Italy is announced by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* in the shape of a 40c. value, making the full list to date as follows:—

Contemporary Italian stamps overprinted "LA CANEA" in black.

| | |
|------|--------|
| 5c. | green. |
| 10c. | rose. |
| 25c. | blue. |
| 40c. | brown. |
| 50c. | mauve. |

Levant (Russian).—(Vol. V. p. 226).—Two new series of surcharged stamps have appeared here emanating respectively from "Smyrna" and "Jaffa." The former have been shown us by Mr. William Ward, whilst the latter is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*. We therefore list as under:—

Surcharged "SMYRNA" and new value in Turkish currency, on Jubilee issue.

| | | | |
|------------|---------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 5 para | on 1k. | orange. | |
| 10 | " | 2k. | green. |
| 20 | " | 4k. | rose. |
| 1 piastre | on 10k. | blue. | |
| 5 piastres | on 50k. | violet and green. | |
| 7 | " | 70k. | brown and orange. |
| 10 | " | 1 rouble | brown and orange. |
| 35 | " | 3r. | 50kr. brown and green. |
| 70 | " | 7r. | rose and green. |

There are two varieties of the "8" of "Smyrna," the first large with serifs and the second smaller.

The larger "8" variety appears to be the scarcer.

Surcharged "JAFFA" and new value in Turkish currency on Jubilee issue.

| | | | |
|------------|---------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 5 para | on 1k. | orange. | |
| 10 | " | 2k. | green. |
| 20 | " | 4k. | rose. |
| 1 piastre | on 10k. | blue. | |
| 5 piastres | on 50k. | violet and green. | |
| 7 | " | 70k. | brown and orange. |
| 10 | " | 1r. | |
| 35 | " | 3r. | 50k. brown and green. |
| 70 | " | 7k. | rose and green. |

The surcharge on the high values is in a larger type.

According to our contemporary, the above stamps were issued on February 28th, 1910.

Levant (British).—(Vol. V. p. 248).—Our attention has been called by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. to a variety of the surcharge on the current 4d. stamp of the British Levant Post Offices.

It will be remembered that early in the present year all values above 1d. with the overprint LEVANT in block type were suddenly withdrawn from sale and replaced by similar denominations surcharged with equivalent values in paras and piastres (Turkish currency) thus "1 PIASTRE 30 PARAS." etc.

Soon however it was found that this method of expressing the values of the various stamps was too ponderous and accordingly the style of the overprint was modified into $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$ PIASTRE, etc.

It is on the 4d. orange stamp of the last named issue, and now current, that the variety we have been shown occurs.

Sheets of this value are composed of two panes of 120, one above the other, each containing ten rows of 12 stamps, the panes being separated from one another by a row of labels of the same size as the stamps themselves covered by a series of decorated blocks or pillars filled with horizontal lines (four to the space occupied by one stamp).

The electrotype plate used for applying the surcharge to these stamps consists apparently of sixty impressions in ten rows of six, cast from a single line of six pieces of type, and is applied four times to a sheet.

The stamps in the first and seventh vertical rows in each pane have a different font "4" in the $\frac{2}{3}$ of the surcharge to those on the remaining stamps.

The figure "4" is slightly thinner and elongated, the horizontal stroke measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm., instead of $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. only, as in the normal, but the vertical stroke is $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length in both instances.

There are therefore 30 of this variety and 100 of the normal stamps in each pane of 120.

Portuguese Colonies.—It is stated that the new series of stamps for all the Portuguese possessions, with the portrait of King Manoel, will not be ready for issue before 1911.

Salvador.—(Vol. V. p. 128).—We have two additions to the series on watermarked paper to chronicle, viz. :—The 3c. and 10c. in the 1907 design, both of which are noted by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*. The list of stamps on watermarked paper is now as follows:—

Design of Presidential Palace. Honeycomb watermark. Perf. 11½.

| | |
|---------|-------------------------|
| 1 cent | green and black |
| 2 cents | carmine and black |
| 3 | " pale yellow and black |
| 10 | " violet and black |

Editor's Letter Box

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Articles, Contributions and Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the correspondent. Articles, etc., not accepted, will be returned when postage is prepaid.

Business Communications should be addressed to the Manager, and Advertisements to the Advertisement Manager, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

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Answers to Correspondents.

Editorial correspondence is now answered through the journal on this page and correspondents' initials will be used, together with the name of the town or district in which they reside, except where a special nom-de-plume has been given.

All general queries about stamps and philatelic matters are answered as far as possible and to the best of the information at our disposal.

The examination of stamps is, however, not included and stamps sent for opinions as to genuineness or otherwise must be accompanied by the usual fee of 6d. per stamp, minimum fee 1s.

Readers taking advantage of this Answers to Correspondents column are especially asked NOT to send small advertisements, subscriptions or orders for back numbers to the Editor. They should in every case be sent to the Business Manager.

For the Editorial and Business Manager's address see notices above.

G.A. (Wanstead). No doubt the majority of the Colonial watermarks are to be found inverted. It signifies nothing but that the paper has been inserted in the press the wrong way, and does not affect the stamp in any way. So much for your Legos 2d. multiple watermark and Transvaal King's head 2d. single watermark, inverted. The British Solomon Island variety you describe is the third of the three types of the 2d. The sheet is composed of sixty stamps which have been built up on the lithographic stone in threes, each one of the three being different and constituting a distinct type. The third type, which is of course reproduced twenty times on each sheet, has your variety without the bar to the fraction.

A.G.W. (Enfield). Your blocks of Great Britain 1½d. are apparently from different printings, but the fainter one is evidently very much rubbed and faded, and is not in its natural or mint state. It may have been subjected to rubbing in an over-packed pocket book or in some other way and illustrates the special liability to damage from friction of the chalky paper. Stamps returned 21.3.10.

L.G.H. (Sheffield). Your Queensland 1d. appears to be from a defective or worn plate. It may have been a stamp on the bottom row and the constant turn over of the ink roller has worn the edge. It was to avoid such wear at the edges that the first Jubilee lines were added round British and Colonial plates. I am not aware if this stamp has any protecting line to correspond with the Jubilee line.

P.B. (Ipswich). The crossed lines + in the watermarks you mention are probably inserted as guides for the paper cutter.

J.E. (St. Thomas, Ontario). Many thanks for clippings and for copy of *Youths' Companion*, the latter being returned to you, 23.3.10.

W.M.S. (Dunblane). Brights prices for the Mulready envelopes and covers are:

| | Used. |
|------------------------------|-------|
| | s. d. |
| 1d. black (envelope) ... | 6 6 |
| 1d. black (letter sheet) ... | 5 6 |
| 2d. blue (envelope) ... | 50 0 |
| 2d. blue (letter sheet) ... | 40 0 |

B.K.P. (Birmingham). Your Queensland 3d. stamp is one of many which have flaws, but a trifling flaw of this nature should not affect a general collector. It is only when these items are studied in association with all the details of the various printings by the specialist that they attain any significance.

Society News

Secretaries of Philatelic Societies are urged to send news items intended for publication as promptly as possible.

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At the meeting on March 19th, members had the privilege of inspecting Mr. T. W. Hall's collection of Venezuela, or rather the first portion of it, comprising the issues from 1859 to 1879, and numbering some 2,000 stamps. Each issue was represented by specimens, mostly in mint condition, showing numerous shades, and complete sheets of many of the stamps were also displayed. The collection was well written up and Mr. Hall's paper served to further explain and elucidate some of the problems connected with the stamps of this very interesting and neglected country.

Mr. Darkin then read a short paper on the stamps of the Cook Islands and showed his collection, which is rich in shades and comprises all the watermark, perforation, and paper varieties.

The displays of both countries were examined with great interest by the members who testified their appreciation in the usual way.

R. WEDMORE.

CROYDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The ninth ordinary meeting of the season was held at the Y.M.C.A., Croydon, on Wednesday, March 9th, the President, Mr. F. G. Bing, in the chair.

The Curator acknowledged donations to the collections from Messrs. Holmes and Pope.

Formal business being concluded, Mr. Bernard Kirby followed with a display with notes of the stamps issued for the Colonies of Holland, i.e., Curacao, Surinam and the Dutch East Indies. The collections were finely represented and practically complete. A special feature in the collection of Curacao was the postally used copies showing that these particular issues were not only used for the island of Curacao itself, but, in addition, for the two adjacent islands Bonaire and Oruba (Aruba), and also for three other small islands named St. Eustacius, Saba and half of the island of St. Martin (the other half belonging to France) these latter three being over 500 miles distant from the former and being part of the chain of islands known as the Leeward Islands and actually lying between the island of St. Christopher and the Virgin Islands group.

The postal obliterations of Surinam or Dutch Guiana amongst others showed four distinct routes by which the mails were carried between this Colony and Europe.

Mr. Kirby followed his Colonial display by a few remarks on the first issue of Holland, illustrating the retouches by means of blackboard sketches which were easily traced on the stamps shown. The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the exhibitor.

G. SHAW, Secretary.

ISLE OF THANET PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society was held at the Queen's and High Cliffe Hotel, Cliftonville, Margate, on Saturday, March 12th, at 8 p.m. The President announced that in consequence of Mr. D. B. Armstrong being about to remove from the locality, he was compelled to resign his office of Secretary and Treasurer. It was unanimously resolved to send him a letter expressing the gratitude of the Society for the work he had undertaken in bringing it to its present flourishing condition, and also expressing the members' regret at his leaving Thanet. Mr. A. Wolfers was then elected to the post thus made vacant. Mr. A. Leon Adutt, F.B.P.S.L., the President, then exhibited his unique collection of the Cayman Islands. This collection is becoming so famous that little need be said regarding its beauties. It is undoubtedly the finest and most complete collection of the stamps of this Colony in the world. Its richness in singles, blocks, panes, sheets and entire is bewildering. To mention a few of the rarities exhibited, there were a fine series of the stamps of Jamaica used in Cayman, including the very rare 2d. official; abundant colour proofs of all issues; large blocks of the 'one halfpenny' on 1d. in brilliant mint and in superb used condition; no less than 35 copies of the 1d. on 5s. including the unique strip of three, of which the centre stamp is without overprint; 1d. on 5s. in strips and blocks; and a most wonderful array of 2½d. on 4d. One of the most conspicuous features of the display of over a thousand pieces was the superb condition of every specimen. The Rev. P. Wolfers, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks remarked that in being present that evening and in viewing the collection, he had enjoyed a privilege which could not be overestimated, and this sentiment was echoed enthusiastically by the large assembly of members and friends. Miss Gerloh, Mrs. Spearpoint, Mr. A. J. Spearpoint, were elected to the membership of the Society. A bourse and social discussion terminated a very pleasant evening. At the next meeting, April 9th, Mr. E. Heglabottom, B.A., F.R.P.S.L., will display Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda and Cayman Islands.

A. WOLFERS, Hon. Sec. & Treas.

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|-----------------|----|----|
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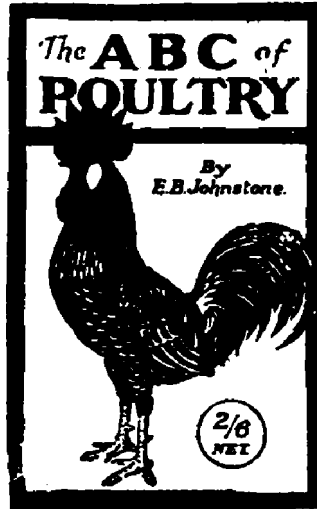
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The POSTAGE STAMP

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Founded by
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Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 2. Vol. 6.
(Whole Number 133)

9 APRIL, 1910.

Price 1d.

Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Congress Programme—First Sitting.



THE Congress Committee has now drawn up its programme for the two business sessions of the conference. Although no provision has been made for putting the future of the Congress on an established basis, as suggested in this column some weeks ago, the subjects to be discussed are mostly of a more practical nature than those which were brought before the first Congress.

The first sitting will be at 3 o'clock on Thursday, April 28th, in Room No. 1 at the Caxton Hall building, when the following are the subjects for consideration:—

1. Manchester Philatelic Society (Delegate, Mr. W. DORNING BECKTON).

"To consider the advisability of taking steps to secure greater accuracy and uniformity in the use of philatelic terms."

2. Junior Philatelic Society (Delegate, Mr. FRED. J. MELVILLE).

"Unsolicited Approval Sheets."

"That in the opinion of this Congress the practice of sending unsolicited approval sheets to boys at school is contrary to the best interests of Philately and the Trade; further, it is recommended that approval sheets should not be sent to boarders at schools without the written sanction of the Head or House-Master."

3. International Philatelic Union (Delegate, Mr. W. HADLOW).

"Guarantees of Authenticity."

"Should they be for a definite period?"

The Second Sitting.

The second sitting will start at 3 o'clock in the same room on Friday, April 29th. The agenda is as follows:—

1. Herts Philatelic Society (Delegate, Major EDWARD B. EVANS, late R.A.).

"That a special committee be formed to take active steps to endeavour to prevent the manufacture and sale of forged Postage Stamps, also of so-called facsimiles (the latter not bearing any distinguishing mark, tend to victimize purchasers), and that the Committee should also endeavour to bring this matter under the consideration of the various Governments interested."

2. International Philatelic Union (Delegate, Mr. T. H. HINTON).

"Means to be adopted for the prevention of substitution in Exchange packets."

3. Bolton Philatelic Society (Delegate, Mr. W. WARD).

"A Scheme to found a Universal Philatelic Union."

The Committee has, no doubt, done wisely in limiting the number of subjects to be discussed by the delegates to six. Of these several are capable of occupying very considerable time. It will be noted that all (with perhaps one exception) come within the range of what several delegates referred to last year as "practical philatelic politics."

A Change of Address.

I miss the genial presence of Mr. W. Hadlow in the rostrum since he laid down his hammer some months ago, but he has been a frequent perhaps I should say constant, attendant at the stamp sales. And not in the way of the 'busman's holiday, for Mr. Hadlow attends in the capacity of agent for his numerous clients. I am reminded of this by a notice of my old friend's removal from the haunts once famed for the drama of an age when it was not required that the villain should be enjoying his or her second time on earth. Mr. Hadlow's new address is Grove Park, Lee, S.E., where he will be glad to hear from any collectors requiring commissions executed in the sale room. Few men are so well qualified to inspect and report upon lots, or to gauge the auction values.

Instruction in a Dealer's List.

Mr. T. H. Nicolle, the well known stamp dealer of 14, Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales, sends me his price list, which is, in its way, quite a model. It is entitled "Interesting Facts and Figures connected with

Stamp Collecting," and before coming to the business part of the booklet, we are drawn on to read several well compiled little dissertations on the "Fascinating and Fashionable Hobby," "Interesting Facts and Figures," "How to Begin," all of which is well calculated to serve the dealer's purpose by inducing new collectors to begin, and to do so in the right way. Mr. Nicolle offers numbers of made-up collections in packets, under the appropriate heading of "Stamp Collecting made easy" and another novel feature is the list of "Presentation Sets for Tourists." Let us hope that many of those same tourists when once they have acquired 40 varieties of New South Wales, 32 of Victoria, and so on will experience the desire to extend their little excursions into the stamp world.

The Kingston Philatological Society.

Mr. Astley Clerk in his Philatelic Gleanings in the *Jamaica Gleaner* for March 12th, quotes my remarks about the Kingston Philatological Society and assures me that the K.P.S. was not the immediate outcome of the *Postage Stamp* articles on "How to Form a Philatelic Society." Although the new Jamaican Society was mentioned in the same paragraph it was not intended to infer that the idea of forming the Society in Jamaica originated with this journal. We did say however that its formation had been carried out "much on the lines indicated," and Mr. Clerk says that this was so, and sure enough we are only too glad that the articles came in handy.

Mr. Clerk's Favourite Journal.

Here is what Mr. Clerk says on the subject, which I publish in the interests of accuracy, and also (*sub rosa*) to let it be known that *The Postage Stamp* has a good friend in the island colony.

"There is just one little matter however, to which I would draw the attention of the writer of the above extract and it relates to that portion of his note in which he states

that the birth of the K.P.S. was due to the very able series of articles which appeared in the P.S., entitled 'How to start a Philatelic Society.' Three weeks before the first of the series reached Jamaica our inaugural meeting was called for the 8th September and on the 6th September I received my *Postage Stamp* with the article in question—needless to say I was delighted to get the very help that was needed and so I promptly took advantage of the opportune arrival of the P.S. and used, as it was intended, all that I thought would be helpful to us. As readers of 'Philatelic Gleanings' know, *The Postage Stamp* is my favourite philatelic journal, a paper which I am constantly urging my readers to subscribe to, because of the fund of information it is able to give its readers, for the modest sum of one penny (London price) per week, consequently I was glad to find that just when I needed their aid it came in the very nick of time and helped our provisional committee to draw up the set of rules by which the K.P.S. is now governed—but the formation of the Society was planned long before the P.S. reached Jamaica."

A Stamp Exhibition for Jamaica.

The most important thing about the Kingston Philatological Society however, is not its origin nor yet its awe-inspiring name. It is the fact that it is keenly alive and that its organisers are brimful of enthusiasm. Although only started last autumn I learn that "the subject of a proposed Stamp Exhibition was mooted and the Secretary was instructed to obtain certain information for its furtherance." That sounds like business and no surer sign of the future prosperous career of the Society could be given than that it is after so short a period of working, ready to undertake the onerous task which must be entailed by the promotion of any stamp exhibition, large or small.

The Postage Stamp League

An invitation to Readers to Co-operate in a Plan for the Advancement of the Stamp Collecting Hobby

A New Idea in Stamp Societies.

AS promised last week we give further particulars of the Postage Stamp League, and extend a cordial invitation to all our readers to join.

It should be quite understood that the Postage Stamp League does not take the place of, or compete with any existing philatelic society. It is of itself a new idea in societies for stamp collectors. We use the words stamp collectors purposely, for we hope to include among the members all grades of participants in our hobby, whether they be students of the advanced philatelic work, or the collectors who derive much easy and no less certain pleasure from the simpler forms of stamp collecting.

The Objects.

As a matter of fact the aims of the League will be largely directed to the latter class—Mr. Cornelius Wrinkle recently termed it the "democracy" of stamp collecting—for it is from this class that are chiefly recruited the adherents to the *philatelic* societies. To stimulate interest in stamps among the general public should have the

effect of inducing many to enter upon the first stages of collecting and thus we shall create a bigger reserve of stamp collectors to fill up the societies for the higher study of philately.

The Methods of the League.

Here then we get our main purpose in forming the Postage Stamp League, and the two chief methods by which we hope the organisation will achieve that purpose are the Lantern Lecture and the Popular Pamphlet.

In the former method particularly we shall seek the cordial co-operation of the existing philatelic societies, and shall place at their disposal the chief requisites for giving popular lectures on stamp collecting in their districts. In presenting such lantern lectures in their respective neighbourhoods the various societies will be serving the first object of the League, and at the same time bringing the work of the local societies into local prominence and thus securing new adherents to their organisations.

The first set of lantern slides for the lecture, "The Romance of Postage Stamps," will be ready in time for the completion of the publication of the lecture in these columns.

Management of the League.

As regards the direction of the League, it will be in the hands of the Editor of this journal, and one of his regular assistants for the time being will act as the Registrar, to whom communications shall be addressed at 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W. The Hon. Treasurer will be C. Baldwin, Esq., of Tunbridge Wells.

How to Join the League.

An application form is printed on this page. All the intending member has to do is to fill this up and send it with a postal order for 6d. to

The Registrar,
POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE,
14, Sudbourne Road,
Brixton, London, S.W.

The Registrar will, in due course, furnish the member with a printed membership card bearing a distinctive membership number, and the official badge of the League, which is now being prepared. The badge will be a neat and effective emblem, which in itself will be a useful aid to freer intercourse amongst our readers.

The sixpence fee covers registration as a member and entitles the member to receive both the membership card and the badge; and also to participate in any further advantages extended to the League, subject to the conditions on which such further advantages may be offered. No annual renewal fee will be required.

How Members Can Assist the Work.

Membership may entail just so much effort as the member feels disposed to give. His or her moral support in joining the League will in itself justify membership. But it is hoped that many will take an active interest in the work by extending the membership of the League, and also by arranging for the lectures to be given in connection with their local societies and literary institutes, and by arranging for the distribution of the literature. Others may be able to assist by suggestions as to additional methods of bringing stamp collecting to the knowledge of the public through the League.

Societies.

Philatelic societies desiring to associate themselves with the objects of the League will be registered as members without any charge for registration. Societies so registered will be entitled to the first call on the use of slides, etc., required for lecture purposes, subject to the conditions to be arranged as to the loan of slides. Applications from Societies should be submitted by the Hon. Secretary or other responsible official, and may take the form of a letter, instead of the ordinary printed form.

Members' Advantages.

Members of the League will be assisted in every possible way with any information they may be seeking. Answers to members' correspondence will be chiefly dealt with through the paper. Members communicating with the Registrar on matters which call for postal replies are requested to send postage, or preferably stamped addressed envelope, the latter facilitating the work involved.

Members will be entitled to advertise their wants and offers without cost, but it is necessary to send three advertisement slips from the front page for each 12 words. This is necessary to keep the space occupied by these advertisements within reasonable limits. Such advertisements may not include offers of goods for sale, but may include stamps, accessories and etceteras wanted to buy, or exchange, or offered for exchange.

Dealers will be entitled to the full privileges of membership, but will not be permitted to use the League advertisement column for trade advertisements.

The Registrar will be the sole judge of the availability of any advertisement sent in, and may reject any advertisement at discretion, with or without assigning any reason to the member.

Box numbers will be permitted, but a charge of sixpence each will be made for the use of these. In no cases however should goods be sent to Box Numbers. Letters sent to Box Numbers will be forwarded once a week to the advertisers.

Advertisements will be dealt with as far as possible in the order of receipt, and will be inserted at the earliest opportunity subject to the limits of space left to the disposal of the League by the Editor and Business Manager.

Application Forms.

Many members will doubtless not care about cutting their copies of *The Postage Stamp* to use the application form printed on this page. Accordingly we have arranged that any reader applying to the Registrar can have a separate application form, and if so desired, a small supply of such forms will be sent to any reader for use in getting friends to become members.

THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE.

Application Form for Membership.

I am a reader of *The Postage Stamp* and desire to be registered as a Member of THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE. I enclose P.O. No. _____ * as the fee for registration and badge.

SIGNED (*Mr., Mrs. or Miss*).....

ADDRESS

DATE.....

(Please write clearly and give full address).

To the Registrar,
POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE,
14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton,
London, S.W.

For Office use only {
No.....
M.C.....
Badge.....

* Foreign Members should send three International Coupons in lieu of postal order.

The Postage Stamps of Tobago

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(Continued from page 8)

The same head-plate, *i.e.*, the plate from which all of the stamp, with the exception of the value, was printed, served for all the values of this set. This plate consisted of sixty impressions, arranged in ten horizontal rows of six.

Above the fifth stamp in the top row and below the second stamp in the bottom row of the sheet the plate number is shown on the margins. This consists of an uncoloured figure "1" on a solid circle of colour enclosed in a ring. Above the second stamp in the top row and below the fifth stamp in the lowest row the reference number is shown. This consists of a coloured figure "1" enclosed in a rectangle with indented corners.

The value was inserted in the tablet provided for this purpose at the base of the design at a second printing, and there was a separate duty-plate for each value. As regards the 1d., 6d. and 1s. values, these were the same as those used in the manufacture of the stamps of Dominica, but for the 3d., 5s. and £1 denominations duty-plates had to be made.

The duty-plates of the 1d., 6d. and 1s. show all the little peculiarities and irregularities of alignment referred to in a previous article regarding the stamps of Dominica. In the type for the "ONE PENNY" the "o" always seems a little too small, and the "p" a little too large in relation to the other letters. For the "SIX PENCE" the type is slightly larger than that used for the 1d., and the lettering is more regular, while in the case of the "ONE SHILLING" the letters are smaller, thinner, and very even in size and shape.

Owing to the fact that the stamps were produced at two operations it will be found that the colour of the value is not always precisely the same as that of the main portion of the design, but apart from these differences there are no striking varieties of shades.

The 5s. and £1 values genuinely postally used are extremely rare, and as cleaned fiscally used copies of these denominations with forged postmarks are by no means uncommon, collectors should use care in purchasing these varieties. All values are also known with the "CA" watermark, but these are fiscals, pure and simple, which were never authorised for postal duty. Consequently the "used" copies of these that are offered from time to time are undoubtedly spurious.

These provisional postage stamps continued in use until the end of 1880, the new set inscribed "POSTAGE" being issued on the 20th December of that year.

What the postal rates were at this period it is impossible to say with certainty in the absence of official documents bearing on this point. Possibly, however, the 1d. stamp was intended for use on $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. local letters, the 3d. one for postage on letters to the neighbouring islands. the 6d. one for use on correspondence to Eng-

land and other places abroad, and the 1s. stamp for double letters, *i.e.*, those weighing 1 oz., to foreign countries.

The following is a synopsis of the varieties:—
1st August, 1879.

Wmk. Crown C.C. Perf. 14.

1d. rose (shades)
3d. blue (shades)
6d. orange (shades)
1s. green (shades)
5s. slate (shades)
£1 mauve (shades)

III.—The 1880 Provisionals.

In November, 1880, there was evidently a shortage of 1d. stamps, and to meet this deficiency a number of the then current 6d. labels were bisected vertically and each portion was surcharged "1d." with pen and ink. The first notice I can trace of this variety appears in the *Philatelic Record* for June, 1881, viz.:—"We have seen a pair of very curious provisional stamps of undoubted authenticity, postmarked the 6th November, 1880. The stamp consists of the 6d. orange cut in two, and either half surcharged 1d. in black ink with a pen. This primitive style of surcharge reminds us of the first 1d. Griqualands."

Regarding this particular provisional we have two directly conflicting statements. Thus, in the *Philatelic Record* for November, 1881, the following paragraph appears:—"We are informed by the Postmaster of this Island that the curiously mutilated stamp which we described last June was so treated for the purpose of making a provisional One Penny *fiscal*, not a postage stamp. He admits, however, that some of them have done postal duty." On the other hand, Mr. E. D. Bacon writes:—"Mr. Marshall (who was Postmaster of Tobago in 1891) further informs me that the provisional one penny, formed of half a sixpenny stamp surcharged by hand with pen and ink, issued in 1880, was distinctly made for postal use, but inasmuch as at that date the same stamps were used for fiscal purposes, this provisional was probably employed for both branches of the service."

The stamps appear to have been divided down the centre and then surcharged so that the only undivided pairs it is possible to obtain must of necessity consist of the right half of one stamp and the left half of another. Such a pair is shown in the Tapling Collection in the British Museum as well as a single copy on piece of original. In the same collection a bogus surcharge on an undivided stamp is also shown.

The following is a synopsis of the varieties:—
November, 1880.

Manuscript surcharge in black.

"1d." on right-hand half of 6d. orange.
"1d." on left-hand half of 6d. orange.

IV.—The Regular Issue.

From an official notice that appeared in *The Gazette* of November 5th, 1880, we learn that the regular issue inscribed "POSTAGE" was brought into use on December 20th of that year. The document is worded as follows:—

NOTICE

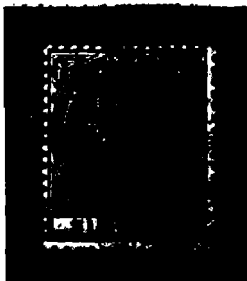
IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after the 1st January, 1881, the Stamps now in use in this Colony are to be applied solely to the purposes specified in the Schedule of the "Stamp Ordinance, 1879."

On and after the 20th December next, Stamps having the word "Postage" on them may be obtained at the Post Office, Scarborough, for postal purposes; and on and after the 1st January, 1881, no letters, papers, books, or other parcels will be considered prepaid if stamped with other than the "Postage Stamps."

By His Honor's command,

(Signed) L. G. HAY,
Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, 5th November, 1880.



The set consisted of ½d., 1d., 4d., 6d. and 1s. stamps, and as no provision was made then or later for 5s. and £1 denominations it is pretty sure proof that these values were never really required for postage. It will be noted that the 3d. value was also dispensed with.

An official notice of the period shows that the rate on inland letters was 1d. per ½oz., while in *The Gazette* for December 10th, 1880, the following interesting notice was published:—

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS having been entered into for the adhesion of this Colony to the International Postal Union on and from the 1st January, 1881, Notice is hereby given that the following rates of postage will be payable from that date on all letters, newspapers, and book packets, posted to any of the countries within the Postal Union:—

BY ANY ROUTE.

Letters 4d. per ½ ounce
Postcards 1½d. each
Newspapers 1d. per 4 ounces
Printed Papers and Patterns 1d.
per 2 ounces

Commercial Papers—The same as for printed papers, but with minimum charge of 2½d.

By command,

(Signed) S. F. FITZGERALD,
Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, 6th Dec., 1880.

From this it would appear that the ½d. and 4d. stamps should have been issued on Jan. 1st, 1881, but it seems fairly certain that only the 1d., 6d. and 1s. values were actually on sale at this date. The 4d. was first chronicled in the *Philatelic Record* for April, 1881, while the ½d. was not mentioned in that journal until the following August. In commenting on this issue this same magazine observes that the colour of the 1s. "is sufficiently like that of the new 6d. to lead to confusion."

The design is the same as that for the corresponding stamps of Dominica with the exception, of course, of the inscriptions on the band round the portrait. These are "TOBAGO" at the top, and "POSTAGE" at the base, and they are divided by small star-like ornaments consisting of five dots, very different from the ornamentation shown on the Dominica labels.

These stamps were printed on white-wove machine made paper with "CC" watermark and 14 perforation like the provisional issue they replaced, and they were likewise engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Ltd.

The same head-plate was used for all values, and this consisted of sixty impressions arranged in ten horizontal rows of six. In the margins, the plate number "1," consisting of an uncoloured figure on a solid disc with circle around, appears four times—above the second and fifth stamps in the top row and below the corresponding stamps in the bottom row. It will be noted that two of these plate numbers take the place of the reference numbers shown on the plate for the fiscal stamps.

The same duty-plates as were employed in the production of the stamps for Dominica were used for printing in the values. The 1d., 6d. and 1s. have been referred to in chapter II., and as regards the "HALFPENNY" the letters are large and quite fill the value tablet. In the "FOUR-PENCE" the lettering is smaller and somewhat irregular, i.e., the "o" and "c" always appear to be a trifle too small, and the top stroke of the "f" seems abnormally long.



On the 60th stamp of the sheet (the sixth stamp in the bottom row) of the 4d. value of Dominica the letters "CE" are much smaller and slightly malformed as shown in the accompanying illustration, and, as the same duty-plate was used the variety should occur on the 4d. Tobago. I have never seen it on the stamp of this issue, however, though it appears on the 4d. grey, issued in 1885. Possibly, therefore, the variety is due to an accident to the plate that occurred about 1885.

Shades may be found in all the values of this set, for, as in the case of the 1879 series, as the stamps were printed by the two-plate process the colour of the value often differs materially in shade from that of the rest of the design.

To be continued.

The Postage Stamps of Tobago

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(Continued from page 8)

The same head-plate, *i.e.*, the plate from which all of the stamp, with the exception of the value, was printed, served for all the values of this set. This plate consisted of sixty impressions, arranged in ten horizontal rows of six.

Above the fifth stamp in the top row and below the second stamp in the bottom row of the sheet the plate number is shown on the margins. This consists of an uncoloured figure "1" on a solid circle of colour enclosed in a ring. Above the second stamp in the top row and below the fifth stamp in the lowest row the reference number is shown. This consists of a coloured figure "1" enclosed in a rectangle with indented corners.

The value was inserted in the tablet provided for this purpose at the base of the design at a second printing, and there was a separate duty-plate for each value. As regards the 1d., 6d. and 1s. values, these were the same as those used in the manufacture of the stamps of Dominica, but for the 3d., 5s. and £1 denominations duty-plates had to be made.

The duty-plates of the 1d., 6d. and 1s. show all the little peculiarities and irregularities of alignment referred to in a previous article regarding the stamps of Dominica. In the type for the "ONE PENNY" the "o" always seems a little too small, and the "p" a little too large in relation to the other letters. For the "SIX PENCE" the type is slightly larger than that used for the 1d., and the lettering is more regular, while in the case of the "ONE SHILLING" the letters are smaller, thinner, and very even in size and shape.

Owing to the fact that the stamps were produced at two operations it will be found that the colour of the value is not always precisely the same as that of the main portion of the design, but apart from these differences there are no striking varieties of shades.

The 5s. and £1 values genuinely postally used are extremely rare, and as cleaned fiscally used copies of these denominations with forged post-marks are by no means uncommon, collectors should use care in purchasing these varieties. All values are also known with the "CA" watermark, but these are fiscals, pure and simple, which were never authorised for postal duty. Consequently the "used" copies of these that are offered from time to time are undoubtedly spurious.

These provisional postage stamps continued in use until the end of 1880, the new set inscribed "POSTAGE" being issued on the 20th December of that year.

What the postal rates were at this period it is impossible to say with certainty in the absence of official documents bearing on this point. Possibly, however, the 1d. stamp was intended for use on $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. local letters, the 3d. one for postage on letters to the neighbouring islands, the 6d. one for use on correspondence to Eng-

land and other places abroad, and the 1s. stamp for double letters, *i.e.*, those weighing 1 oz., to foreign countries.

The following is a synopsis of the varieties:—
1st August, 1879.

Wmk. Crown C.C. Perf. 14.

1d. rose (shades)
3d. blue (shades)
6d. orange (shades)
1s. green (shades)
5s. slate (shades)
£1 mauve (shades)

III.—The 1880 Provisionals.

In November, 1880, there was evidently a shortage of 1d. stamps, and to meet this deficiency a number of the then current 6d. labels were bisected vertically and each portion was surcharged "1d." with pen and ink. The first notice I can trace of this variety appears in the *Philatelic Record* for June, 1881, viz.:—"We have seen a pair of very curious provisional stamps of undoubted authenticity, post-marked the 6th November, 1880. The stamp consists of the 6d. orange cut in two, and either half surcharged 1d. in black ink with a pen. This primitive style of surcharge reminds us of the first 1d. Griqualands."

Regarding this particular provisional we have two directly conflicting statements. Thus, in the *Philatelic Record* for November, 1881, the following paragraph appears:—"We are informed by the Postmaster of this Island that the curiously mutilated stamp which we described last June was so treated for the purpose of making a provisional One Penny *fiscal*, not a postage stamp. He admits, however, that some of them have done postal duty." On the other hand, Mr. E. D. Bacon writes:—"Mr. Marshall (who was Postmaster of Tobago in 1891) further informs me that the provisional one penny, formed of half a sixpenny stamp surcharged by hand with pen and ink, issued in 1880, was distinctly made for postal use, but inasmuch as at that date the same stamps were used for fiscal purposes, this provisional was probably employed for both branches of the service."

The stamps appear to have been divided down the centre and then surcharged so that the only undivided pairs it is possible to obtain must of necessity consist of the right half of one stamp and the left half of another. Such a pair is shown in the Tapling Collection in the British Museum as well as a single copy on piece of original. In the same collection a bogus surcharge on an undivided stamp is also shown.

The following is a synopsis of the varieties:—

November, 1880.

Manuscript surcharge in black.

"1d." on right-hand half of 6d. orange.
"1d." on left-hand half of 6d. orange.

IV.—The Regular Issue.

From an official notice that appeared in *The Gazette* of November 5th, 1880, we learn that the regular issue inscribed "POSTAGE" was brought into use on December 20th of that year. The document is worded as follows:—

NOTICE

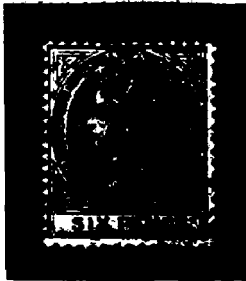
IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after the 1st January, 1881, the Stamps now in use in this Colony are to be applied solely to the purposes specified in the Schedule of the "Stamp Ordinance, 1879."

On and after the 20th December next, Stamps having the word "Postage" on them may be obtained at the Post Office, Scarborough, for postal purposes; and on and after the 1st January, 1881, no letters, papers, books, or other parcels will be considered prepaid if stamped with other than the "Postage Stamps."

By His Honor's command,

(Signed) L. G. HAY,
Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, 5th November, 1880.



The set consisted of ½d., 1d., 4d., 6d. and 1s. stamps, and as no provision was made then or later for 5s. and £1 denominations it is pretty sure proof that these values were never really required for postage. It will be noted that the 3d. value was also dispensed with.

An official notice of the period shows that the rate on inland letters was 1d. per ½oz., while in *The Gazette* for December 10th, 1880, the following interesting notice was published:—

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS having been entered into for the adhesion of this Colony to the International Postal Union on and from the 1st January, 1881, Notice is hereby given that the following rates of postage will be payable from that date on all letters, newspapers, and book packets, posted to any of the countries within the Postal Union:—

BY ANY ROUTE.

Letters 4d. per ½ ounce
Postcards 1½d. each
Newspapers 1d. per 4 ounces
Printed Papers and Patterns 1d. per 2 ounces
Commercial Papers—The same as for printed papers, but with minimum charge of 2½d.

By command,

(Signed) S. F. FITZCK,
Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, 6th Dec., 1880.

From this it would appear that the ½d. and 4d. stamps should have been issued on Jan. 1st, 1881, but it seems fairly certain that only the 1d., 6d. and 1s. values were actually on sale at this date. The 4d. was first chronicled in the *Philatelic Record* for April, 1881, while the ½d. was not mentioned in that journal until the following August. In commenting on this issue this same magazine observes that the colour of the 1s. "is sufficiently like that of the new 6d. to lead to confusion."

The design is the same as that for the corresponding stamps of Dominica with the exception, of course, of the inscriptions on the band round the portrait. These are "TOBAGO" at the top, and "POSTAGE" at the base, and they are divided by small star-like ornaments consisting of five dots, very different from the ornamentation shown on the Dominica labels.

These stamps were printed on white-wove machine made paper with "CC" watermark and 14 perforation like the provisional issue they replaced, and they were likewise engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Ltd.

The same head-plate was used for all values, and this consisted of sixty impressions arranged in ten horizontal rows of six. In the margins, the plate number "1," consisting of an uncoloured figure on a solid disc with circle around, appears four times—above the second and fifth stamps in the top row and below the corresponding stamps in the bottom row. It will be noted that two of these plate numbers take the place of the reference numbers shown on the plate for the fiscal stamps.

The same duty-plates as were employed in the production of the stamps for Dominica were used for printing in the values. The 1d., 6d. and 1s. have been referred to in chapter II., and as regards the "HALFPENNY" the letters are large and quite fill the value tablet. In the "FOUR-PENCE" the lettering is smaller and somewhat irregular, i.e., the "o" and "c" always appear to be a trifle too small, and the top stroke of the "f" seems abnormally long.



On the 60th stamp of the sheet (the sixth stamp in the bottom row) of the 4d. value of Dominica the letters "CE" are much smaller and slightly malformed as shown in the accompanying illustration, and, as the same duty-plate was used the variety should occur on the 4d. Tobago. I have never seen it on the stamp of this issue, however, though it appears on the 4d. grey, issued in 1885. Possibly, therefore, the variety is due to an accident to the plate that occurred about 1885.

Shades may be found in all the values of this set, for, as in the case of the 1879 series, as the stamps were printed by the two-plate process the colour of the value often differs materially in shade from that of the rest of the design.

To be continued.

The Romance of Postage Stamps

A little introduction to the Joys of the Stamp Album, arranged for the purposes of a Lantern Lecture *

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE

Continued from page 6.

Stamps as Teachers.

Firstly, I would like you to notice the value of stamps as teachers. Dr. Mandell Creighton, the predecessor of the present Bishop of London, said that knowledge had to be driven into boys at the point of the bayonet. Boys, he said, regarded instruction like a mustard plaster—necessary perhaps, but distinctly irritable. Stamps, however, are pleasant teachers, for, as Richard de Bury says of books, they are masters who instruct without rod or ferrule and without angry words. They do not chide you if you make mistakes, they do not laugh at you if you are ignorant. When instruction comes through and with the aid of the stamp album the master's cane is split, and the sting of the mustard plaster is extracted, and so boys may learn pleasantly, things about which they would otherwise have been in ignorance. Instruction gained in this way is more lasting than that which is driven in at the point of the bayonet, for what we learn with pleasure we never forget.

Pointers of History.

In the realm of history many things may be learnt from stamps, not only by boys, but by children of a larger growth—their fathers and big brothers. The great political changes of the past half century are largely illustrated on stamps, and even ancient history is dealt with slightly. To convince you on the matter of ancient history I must show you that our stamp picture gallery tells us of an incident almost "in the beginning." On a Danish local stamp we get a reminder of Adam's fall. Could history itself go farther back? I have often wondered why this subject should be portrayed on the stamps and seal of Viborg. The only reason I am able to discover is that there is a great college for females there, so that it is a veritable city of the daughters Eve.

The Vicissitudes of France.



THE STAMP OF EMPIRE.



A REPUBLICAN ISSUE.

We have a brief history of modern France on its stamps, as well as a personal narrative of that most ambitious of men, Napoleon III. When Louis Philippe abdicated the throne of France, the newly constituted Republic, under the Presidency of Charles Louis Napoleon, issued its first stamps. These appeared in 1849, bearing the effigy of Ceres, the goddess of Agri-

culture. A couple of years later the notorious stroke of policy was effected by which Napoleon was elected President for a term of ten years. The following year a law was passed authorising the postal authorities to substitute the head of the President for that of Ceres on the stamps. The inscription on these reads, "The French Republic." Having strengthened his position by giving the chief offices of state to his own supporters, he appealed this same year—1852—to the people, and the result was the Empire was re-established, with Napoleon III. as Emperor. The inscription on the stamps was altered to FRENCH EMPIRE. When new plates were required, Napoleon was in high favour over the victories in Italy, and these were signalled by the addition of a wreath of laurel to his profile on the stamps of 1863, so that this stamp marks the time when he was at the height of his glory. Seven years afterwards the Franco-Prussian War broke out, and Napoleon surrendered after the memorable struggle at Sedan, on September 4th. This is denoted on the French stamps of 1870 by the reinstating of the head of Ceres and the word "Republic" instead of "Empire."

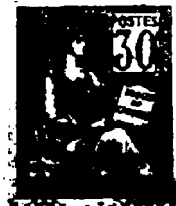
Of this Napoleon, his egotism and his ambition, many good stories are told. One I can recall concerns a great lady whom Napoleon asked to explain the difference between an accident and a misfortune. She replied, "If your Majesty were to fall into the Seine it would be an accident; if they pulled you out again it would be a misfortune."



COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

The Blessings of Peace.

The calmed state of France since has been typified on its later stamps and those of its Colonies. On one design there are figures representing Commerce and Peace, and on another "Commerce and Navigation." After



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this came a stamp with a figure of Justice, which was never so blind as it would seem to have been in France over the famous military drama of a few years ago.

It would seem almost an historical event for the French to have once lapsed from that chivalrous gallantry with which they are credited. When this stamp was issued bearing the words "The Rights of Man," the ladies of Paris were highly offended. The French had evidently forgotten this once *place aux dames*. The ladies to vent their indignation issued a label of their own inscribed "The Rights of Women."



Finally we have a peaceful agricultural picture by a member of the French *Academie des Beaux Arts* depicting the Sower, typical of that country across the channel, which is still as James Howells saw it "one of nature's choicest masterpieces and one of Ceres' chiefest barns for corn."

In a similar way we may learn from stamps a good deal of the later histories of Spain, Germany, Italy, the Transvaal and the United States.



The next stamp reminds us of the fact that the island of Heligoland, which is being gradually washed away, was not long ago a British possession. Its first stamps were issued in 1867, and it was ceded to Germany in 1890. In this stamp we get a curiosity in the matter of postage stamp colours. The stamps of Heligoland were mostly printed in the national colours which are summed up in the national song :

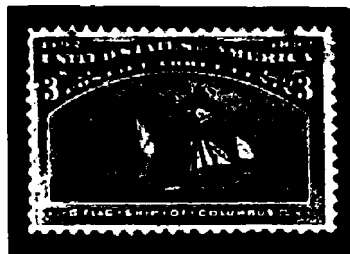
Red is the strand,
White is the sand,
Green is the band.

These are the colours of Heligoland.

A short but exciting episode in modern history is recalled by a stamp issued for the use of the China Expeditionary Force, the British troops sent to China to relieve the Legations. We Britishers shall not readily forget the gallant work our men did then, but should we do so, philatelists have this lasting memorial of their splendid service in the stamp album.

The Romance of Geographical Discovery.

The story of geographical discovery is very interestingly told in postage stamps. The most outstanding figure in geographical history is Christopher Columbus. I need hardly remind you that Columbus was born at Genoa, but should it have escaped your memory the 5 peso stamp of the Salvador Republic will recall the fact. It shows



the magnificent statue erected by the citizens of Genoa la Superba in honour of their famous townsman.

On the handsome stamps of the United States issued in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago we get a pictorial record of the life and work of Columbus, and I want you to notice that all these stamp designs are from pictures by famous artists. This is from an old Spanish engraving and shows the flag ship of Columbus, while



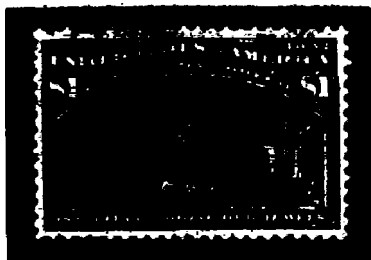
another on the 4 cents stamp shows his fleet. The Landing of Columbus is a famous picture by Vanderlyn



which is the property of the United States Government, and adorns the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. An incident in the voyage of Columbus is recalled by this stamp



which shows our hero in chains, having been fettered and sent back to Spain by an insidious enemy, the first Governor of Cuba. This picture is by Lentze. Now there is a whole series of these stamps each bearing a different picture, but I did not propose to discuss at length the life and voyages of Christopher Columbus. Just one more of



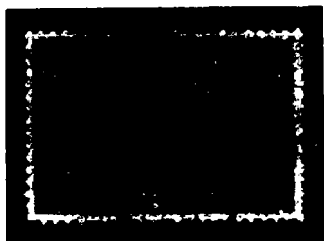
these stamps must suffice. You will remember Queen Isabella was said to have pledged her costly jewels to pay the expenses of the expedition of Columbus. This is not generally believed but it sounds pretty, though very like a fairy tale, just as the story of King Alfred and the cakes. However, history without an occasional pathetic touch of fiction would be dull stuff, so let's welcome the incident of her majesty's visit from her "uncle," who must have felt highly honoured. A Scot who kept a shop at the sign of the three golden balls, not far from Balmoral, advertised himself as "Pawnbroker to the Queen," so why should not Queen Isabella have maintained a similar official?



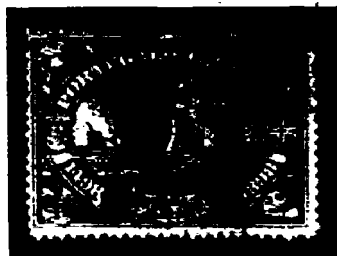
To review one or two of the other discoverers who are portrayed on stamps we may begin with Jacques Cartier (Kharteay), a French navigator who discovered the St. Lawrence River. He is depicted on an early stamp of Canada.



Prince Henry the Navigator founded a school of navigation in Portugal and bore the expense of several important expeditions of discovery, on one of which the Madeira Islands were discovered. He was born in 1394, and to commemorate the 500th anniversary of his birth a committee was appointed to erect a statue in his



honour. To aid the funds a series of stamps was issued. One of these shows the navigator on the prow of a caravel. Another shows him bidding farewell to the mariners who took part in the first voyage of discovery in 1419.



Vasco da Gama discovered the maritime route to India. Four centuries later the event was commemorated by the issue of a set of stamps of which this is one. This shows us his fleet, while on another is depicted the bombardment of Calicut by the enterprising and indomitable Portuguese navigator.



Here we have Cabot who was commissioned by Henry VII. to discover new lands. One of the results of his efforts was the discovery of Newfoundland, which is commemorated on the stamps issued at the time of the Diamond Jubilee in 1897. On one of the other stamps of the series we have a picture of Cabot's vessel, the *Matthew* leaving the river Avon for the voyage. On another we get a view of Cape Bonavista, the landfall of Cabot.



To be continued.

The Postage Stamp Binding Covers.

Handsome dark blue covers in buckram, gilt lettered side and back, may be had from our Publishers, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Amen Corner, London. Price 1s. 6d.

Newsagents who do not stock *The Postage Stamp* are always willing and glad to take an order for supplying you with it regularly each week.

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Gaboon.—(Vol. V, p. 306).—A complete new series comprising 16 values in three different designs has been issued here, specimens of which have been shown us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. The values from 1 to 20 centimes are of the design of a local native warrior already described, those from 25c. to 75c. bear a view of Libreville in a decorative panel and are oblong in shape, whilst the franc values are rectangular like the centimes denominations and are embellished with a portrait of a dusky Congolese belle. They are surface printed on thin wove unwatermarked paper and have the usual French perforation of 14 by 13½. The name of the designer (or engraver) L. Calmet Daage appears in microscopical characters at the foot of the stamps. The stamps are said to have been issued on or about March 16th.

New Issue. Bi-coloured. Perf. 14 × 13½.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1c. brown and orange | (Native warrior). |
| 2c. black and brown | " " |
| 4c. violet and dark blue | " " |
| 5c. green and olive | " " |
| 10c. red and pink | " " |
| 20c. brown and dark violet | " " |
| 25c. indigo and light brown | (View of Libreville). |
| 30c. olive-brown and red | " " |
| 35c. dark violet and green | " " |
| 40c. chocolate and ultramarine | " " |
| 45c. carmine and violet | " " |
| 50c. blue-green and black | " " |
| 75c. bright orange & purple-brown | " " |
| 1 franc brown and light brown | (Native woman). |
| 2 francs pink | " " |
| 5 .. blue and lilac brown | " " |

Mauritius.—(Vol. V, p. 46).—The issue of eleven values of the new series in the redrawn arms type (with key turned to the right) the dispatch of which was noted in our last reference to this country, is announced by *L'Echo's Weekly Stamp News*. They are said to have been placed on sale on or about January 17th last. Four of the stamps are of an entirely new design, having the portrait of King Edward VII, whilst two, the 25 and 50 cents, are on chalk-surfaced paper.

New designs. Arms redrawn and King's Head. Perf. 14.

Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Ordinary and chalky papers.

| | |
|---|-----|
| 1c. grey-black. | |
| 2c. dark brown. | |
| 3c. green. | |
| 4c. green and rose. | |
| 5c. grey and carmine (King's Head). | |
| 6c. rose. | |
| 8c. yellow-brown. | |
| 12c. grey (King's Head). | |
| 15c. blue. | |
| 25c. black and red on yellow (King's Head). | |
| 50c. violet and black | " " |

Nabha State.—From the same contemporary we learn of the issue in December last of the current 2½ annas stamp of India, overprinted for use in this Convention State. It is stated that the entire issue was bought up by native speculators immediately the stamps were placed on sale.

Overprinted NABHA STATE in two lines in black on contemporary Indian Stamp.

2½ annas ultramarine.

New Hebrides.—(Vol. V, p. 297).—A specimen of the 5 centimes value of New Caledonia, surcharged for use in the New Hebrides with the additional overprint of the word "CONDOMINIUM" at the foot as forecasted in our last note on this country, has been shown us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., and we gather from various sources that the full series has received the new overprint, which is in more condensed type than the original surcharge of NOUVELLES HEBRIDES. The new stamps were issued on or about March 16th, 1910.

Stamps of New Caledonia surcharged NOUVELLES HEBRIDES additionally overprinted CONDOMINIUM at the foot.

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 5c. green (Black Surcharge). | 25c. blue (Red Surcharge). |
| 10c. rose red " | 50c. red on yellow (Black Surcharge). |
| | 1 franc blue on green (Red Surcharge). |

According to the *Australian Philatelist* the total number of both issues of surcharged stamps received by the Condominium Post Office up to October 1st, 1909, was as follows:—

| <i>Surcharged on Stamps of Fiji.</i> | | <i>Surcharged on Stamps of New Caledonia.</i> | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|---|--------|
| ½d. ... | 19,200 | 5c. ... | 12,000 |
| 1d. ... | 49,200 | 10c. ... | 30,000 |
| 2d. ... | 39,360 | 25c. ... | 30,000 |
| 2½d. ... | 30,000 | 50c. ... | 12,000 |
| 5d. ... | 19,200 | 1fr. ... | 6,000 |
| 6d. ... | 19,200 | | |
| 1s. ... | 16,080 | | |

The actual dates of receipt of the first two consignments were October 28th, 1908, for the overprinted Fijian stamps and November 21st, 1908, for those of New Caledonia.

Papua.—(Vol. V, p. 261).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the current ½d., 1d. and 2d. values, perf. 12½ with the Crown A. watermark *sideways*, which they received in their latest consignment of these stamps, and inform us that the 6d. value with this form of watermark is perf. 11.

We therefore revise our list of these stamps as follows:—

Permanent Issue. Lithographed. Wmk. Crown A, sideways. Perf. 12½.

| |
|------------------------|
| ½d. green and black. |
| 1d. carmine and black. |
| 2d. violet " " |

Perf. 11.

6d. dark green and black.

Monsieur A. Beaufaux is stated to have shown *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* a copy of the 2s. 6d. small "Papua" surcharge on thin paper with the *horizontal* watermark.

Panama.—(Vol. V, p. 297).—We have been shown a copy of the new re-drawn 5 centimos stamp with the portrait of Justo Arosemena by Mr. William Ward without the overprint "Canal Zone" in which form it was originally issued.

Redrawn type. Line-engraved. Centre in black. Perf. 12.

5c. steel blue.

Siam.—(Vol. V. p. 306).—Two new varieties of the 1908 Siamese surcharges are listed by *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* on authority of Mr. Wolf, of Bangkok. The first consists of a misformed Siamese character in the 9 atts on 10 atts, ultramarine, surcharge of 1908, making the word "atts" read "Hatt," and the second a wrong date in the Jubilee overprint of November, 1908 on the 1 att. green and yellow being "187" in place of 127.

Switzerland.—(Vol. IV. p. 286).—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the current 2c stamp exists in *tête bêche* condition, being thus found on the sheets specially printed for conversion into stamp booklets.

United States of America.—(Vol. V. p. 191)—It is understood that a new "dandy-roll" has been ordered for watermarking all future supplies of paper intended for the printing of the stamp supplies of the Philippines which will take the form of the initials P.I.P.S. instead of U.S.P.S., as in the present instance.

How to Collect New Issues.

The systematic collecting of New Issues is an important development of Modern Philately. Even in these up-to-date times there are stamps being issued occasionally which never get a chance to become common, and it is important to the collector who wishes to keep right up-to-date to watch the New Issue column in *The Postage Stamp*, and keep in touch with the advertisements of New Issues in *The Postage Stamp*. Many readers, by putting themselves in communication with some of the dealers who advertise New Issues in this journal, have had some exceptional bargains of late.

It is too late now to secure the 1 piastre 80 paras Levant for less than sixpence. It now realises 7s. 6d. But you can be in time for the next scoop. Consult our advertisement pages. There are several excellent services for the supply of New Issues advertised from time to time. Make your choice and join—soon.

A Stamp Tidy and how to make it

BY "WEFF"

TO collectors who do not care to go to the expense of made up stock books for holding their stamps, it may perhaps be of interest to give some particulars of a very easily-made article that ought to prove of real use to stamp collectors, and particularly to beginners and those who use blank albums.

It is called a Stamp Tidy because it is used to keep stamps in order until such time as they can be finally mounted in an album. The stamps should be quite ready for the album, with perhaps the possible exception of the hinges, and should be put in in their proper order. The chief advantage of the arrangement is, that it can be seen at a glance what stamps may be missing to make up a set, and also whether a more recently acquired stamp is not more fit to take the place of one already there. Re-arrangement, etc., is much easier before the stamp is in the album.

Now for the method of making. The dimensions and sizes here given can, of course, be varied to suit individual tastes.

Each Tidy Sheet is made of either a whole sheet or a half sheet of what is known as typewriting paper, quarto size, which measures 10in. by 8in. This will make up two convenient sizes of Tidy. Paper of a thinnish nature should be chosen. Twenty or thirty sheets can be had for a few pence, and 240 sheets for about a shilling from any commercial stationer.

Take a piece of any handy paper and rule a line about eleven inches long. Carefully mark off spaces at intervals of 1½in. and ½in. respectively all along the line. Put the 1½in. marks on one side of the line, the ½in. marks on the other. Lay the long edge of the typewriting paper along this line, and fold it at every 1½in. mark. There will then be five folds across the sheet (for a half sheet four folds). Flatten paper out, place edge again on the ruled line, turn it over, like the leaf of a book, so that it now lies on the other side of the line. Now fold at every ½in. mark. There will be four of these folds (for a half sheet, three). These folds will be in the opposite direction to the other folds. The spaces between the folds, particularly the ½in. ones, should be as nearly parallel as possible.

The sheet must now be folded down at the fold marks, when it will be seen to have five lines of pockets (half sheet, four lines).

As evidence that it has been properly folded, the sheet should now measure about 5½in. from top to bottom. The half sheet would be about 4½in.

All that is now necessary to complete is to seal down the two sides or ends. This is done with strips of ordinary stamp edging. Take two pieces a little longer than length of sheet, and fold down the centre. Moisten one half, and apply to side of sheet. Then do the same to the other side with second piece. This operation has to be done most carefully and also fairly quickly, owing to the nature of the stamp edging. The back of the Tidy is now fastened. Moisten the remaining half of edging and bring it down on front. When dry, trim off superfluous ends with scissors.

Stamp edging is obtainable at most Post Offices for the asking, but if possible, it would be better to get it from a friend who happens to buy his stamps by the whole sheet, as one does not want to trouble the Post Office people unnecessarily. A small Tidy holds five ordinary size stamps in a row, a large one eight or nine. If desired, an extra half piece of stamp edging could be pasted down the centre of a large tidy to add to its strength.

The sheets when in use had better be kept in a box of some sort. Those handy with their tools can make one, or boxes that foreign fancy fruits are sold in can be used. These boxes are absolutely clean, and some are of a suitable size.

A set of sheets will last for years, and those who try them will see how useful they can be.

Back Nos. of "The Postage Stamp."

Those of our friends who are lacking any back numbers of the present vol. will do well to write direct to our Publishers, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, 1 Amen Corner, London, E.C., for what they require. Many newagents do not care to bother about back numbers. Any number still on sale may be had for the published price and postage, &c., 1½d.

Editor's Letter Box

Publishing Offices:—1, AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

Editorial Address:—FRED. J. MELVILLE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Articles, Contributions and Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the correspondent. Articles, etc., not accepted, will be returned when postage is prepaid.

Business Communications should be addressed to the Manager, and Advertisements to the Advertisement Manager, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

THE POSTAGE STAMP may be obtained through Newsagents or will be forwarded from the publishing office to any address at the following rates of prepayment: Yearly, 6s. 6d.; Half-Yearly, 3s. 3d.; Quarterly, 1s. 8d.; Single Copy, 1d.

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OUR PUBLISHING DAY AND ADVERTISERS.

In order to meet the requirements of the publishing trade our publishers now distribute copies to the Newsagents on Wednesdays instead of Thursdays as before. This compels us to go to press on Saturday morning. Hence it is absolutely necessary for our printers to have all advertisements at latest on Friday morning; consequently, copy must be in the Advertisement Manager's hands not later than Wednesday, 5 o'clock p.m.

ADVERTISERS' PROOFS.

We are anxious to consult our Advertisers' convenience to the greatest possible extent, but where proofs have to be supplied and returned our printers must have the "copy" by Thursday morning at the latest, as we now have to print off a portion of our issue on Saturday morning.

Answers to Correspondents.

Editorial correspondence is now answered through the journal on this page and correspondents' initials will be used, together with the name of the town or district in which they reside, except where a special nom-de-plume has been given.

All general queries about stamps and philatelic matters are answered as far as possible and to the best of the information at our disposal.

The examination of stamps is, however, not included and stamps sent for opinions as to genuineness or otherwise must be accompanied by the usual fee of 6d. per stamp, minimum fee 1s.

Readers taking advantage of this Answers to Correspondents column are especially asked NOT to send small advertisements, subscriptions, or orders for back numbers to

the Editor. They should in every case be sent to the Business Manager.
For the Editorial and Business Manager's address see notices above.

Runnymede (Birkenhead).—We have not published your letter though we gladly give publicity to your view expressed therein that you do not think the opinions you expressed on chalky paper varieties in the catalogue have been controverted by the other correspondents. When you discuss the pricing of a certain catalogue you appear to overlook the fact that as the firm very largely leads the market its prices form a basis for the great majority of transactions which take place in stamps, at any rate in this country. With a dealer's catalogue as a basis for prices, it must be obvious that the only way in which the lesser dealer comes in is by underselling the standard catalogue dealer, barring circumstances which may be said to be exceptional. We note also that in your letter when you wrote "philatelic literature" you meant to write "philatelic stationery."

G. A. (Wanstead).—We should like to see your Cayman Island variety.

G. W. W. (Edinburgh).—The ad. "blue" and purple brown has probably been changed from green and purple brown by immersion in water. The old 4d. green Queen similarly turned blue.

G. W. C. (Montreal).—Have forwarded your letter to a gentleman who is interested in the same speciality as yourself.

C. L. B. (Winlaton on Tyne).—No doubt the publishers can assist you in the matter of completing your volumes of *The Postage Stamp*. Have you asked them? They ask 1d. per copy for back numbers, post free.

H. R. S. (East Croydon).—The address of the Hon. Secretary of the Croydon Philatelic Society is G. W. Shaw, 39, South End, Croydon. The meetings are held at the Y.M.C.A., North End, 7 to 10 p.m., every 2nd and 4th Wednesday. The subscription I do not know but understand it is quite small. Your punctured Spanish stamps of the 1889 issue have been used on telegrams. Stamps so used are not much favoured by collectors.

A. R. (Normanton).—So far as I can tell from your silver print of nine labels, they are as follows:—

1. Indian native state of Dhar. What you term the "surcharge" is a kind of control mark applied by means of a hand-stamp.

2. American fiscal.

3. A propagandist label—not a postage stamp.

4. Where catalogued?—If anywhere, in the Black List. The OFFICIAL in red on ½ real, blue, Costa Rica, issue of 1863, was made to the order of one Mr. Ross, who purchased the remainder stock of Costa Rican issues prior to 1883, and finding that they did not comprise the 1881-2 overprints, got the Government printer to oblige him. At the same time he had the ½r. blue, 2r. vermilion, 4r. green and 1 peso orange overprinted OFFICIAL, and your photograph is evidently from one of the spurious, in fact bogus, overprints.

5. The stamp is one issued in October, 1870, by Messrs. T. B. Morton & Co. for use on their Danube and Black Sea Line of Steamers.

6. Can't follow your query here and photo is not decipherable. Your postmark certainly cannot be the former of "an even 1800 or 1900" as the Falklands did not anticipate the first British adhesive postage stamp by forty years. Your CO may be the letters OC of October reversed.

8. The stamps are probably remainders of the issues of the native Indian State of Bussahir, the monogram, as far as I can gather from your very rough outline being P.S. the initials of Padam Singh. Those with the monogram of R.S. (or R.N.S.) Ragnath Singh, the princely founder of the state post, are the stamps which were actually used, the ones

with the later control monogram of Ragnath Singh's successor not being authenticated as issued and used prior to the exit of Bussahir from the stamp issuing states in 1901.

Nos. 7 and 9. I do not understand what you want to know about 7, but the peculiarity in No. 9 is unimportant and may have been caused by broken pins, but a reduced size photograph is very little guide to go by in such a matter.

You have certainly put together the most weird assemblage of nine freaks that I have seen for a long time, but in several cases it would have been simpler to answer your questions had you sent the stamps themselves instead of photographing the lot together on a small plate. Such a mixture of colours will not photograph properly together, several of them requiring long exposures through specially prepared screens.

E. D. (Streatham).—It is quite possible that your Natal 3d. and 6d. telegraphs bear the postal cancellations, probably an oversight; in times of pressure the postal employes might easily pass them. Other copies have been known. Answers cannot always be inserted in "next Wednesday's" paper. Last week's issue for example had to be printed before the Easter holidays.

S. P. P. (Deal).—You might consult articles on the formation of a library in *The Postage Stamp*, Vol. V, pp. 103, 136. This will show you what there is to be acquired in the way of a representative library of English works. Unless the Society has a fairly large sum at its disposal it would be well to commence by subscribing to *The Postage Stamp*, completing the back numbers, and getting together sets of the sixpenny handbooks, e.g., *The Melville Stamp Books* and *The Postage Stamp Handbooks*. There are eleven of the former series and six of the latter, covering nearly as many different countries.

Society News

Secretaries of Philatelic Societies are urged to send news items intended for publication as promptly as possible.

HERTS.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The Sixth General Meeting of the Season 1909-1910 was held at No. 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, March 15th, 1910, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), W. G. Cool, T. H. Harvey, W. T. Standen, R. Frenzler, W. A. Boyes, W. A. Gunner, L. Sauvee, Guy Semple, T. E. Sanson, A. G. Wane, W. van Oppen, D. H. Jackson, Baron Anthony de Worms, Messrs. A. J. Warren, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian) and H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary). The President took the Chair.

The Minutes of the Meeting held on Tuesday, February 15th, 1910 were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Librarian reported donations to the Library during the past month from Messrs. W. H. Peckitt, D. Field, Fred J. Melville, C. Malke (Leipzig) and from "The Philatelic Students' Fellowship."

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

At the conclusion of formal business Mr. A. J. Warren gave a display, accompanied by full explanatory Notes of his collection of the stamps of the Dutch Indies.

This collection is so complete and so full of philatelic interest, that it entirely deserved the hearty vote of thanks proposed by Mr. W. T. Standen, seconded by Mr. W. van Oppen and carried with acclamation. The vote was suitably responded to by Mr. Warren.

The Meeting terminated at 8.10 p.m.

H. A. SLADE, Hon. Secretary.

A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE POSTAGE STAMP would be an excellent gift to any friend who is interested in stamp collecting. If you will send a postal order to the publishers (Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., 1 Amen Corner) they will see that your friend gets a copy regularly, post free. You will thus be saved all trouble yourself, and have the satisfaction of knowing that your friend is reminded of your remembrance every week of the year. If you prefer to send the copy of your first week's subscription yourself, the publishers will send this to you gratis.

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Prepaid Advertisements are inserted in THE POSTAGE STAMP at the following rates:—12 words, 1s.; and 1d. for every additional word.

Advertisements can be received up to 5 o'clock THURSDAY for insertion in the following week's issue.

If you want to know where to get New Issues at face value, write the number 1339 on a postcard with your name and address (nothing else) and post to Ewen's Subscription Stamp Collecting, 32, Palace Square, Norwood.

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| .. or 2½d. ultramarine | .. | 4d. |
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An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors

Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL
Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 3. Vol. 6.
Whole Number 133)

16 APRIL, 1910.

Price 1d.

Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

A Cayman Island Variety.



MR. A. Leon Adutt, the well-known specialist in Cayman Islands, writes me that he has lately acquired a copy of the 2½d. on 4d. stamp of those much discussed Islands, with a distinct double impression, one of the impressions being inverted. He also informs me that he has an entire on which are two Cayman stamps

with an error in the dating, of the postmark, the year being indicated as '80 instead of '08. Such errors of postmark have been of fairly frequent occurrence of late judging from the numbers that have been communicated to the philatelic press. Mr. Adutt, who is President of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, extends a very cordial greeting to the Postage Stamp League, to which he wishes every success.

The Brussels Exhibition Postmark.

A Croydon correspondent sends me an envelope which he has just received from Belgium, bearing the postmark which has been adopted as a device for advertising the Brussels Exhibition of this year. This is, from the philatelist's point of view, a more satisfactory way of advertising the Exhibition than by issuing special adhesives, but I question very much whether it has the same power of attracting attention and thus serving the purpose of the Exhibition. The cancellation is a long machine mark, and bears the inscription BRUSSELS-EXPOSITION, and our Belgium contemporary, *L'Annonce Timbrologique*, says that it will be continued in use until October.

A Rare U.S. Variety.

Mr. Charles R. Morris, of Washington, has probably contributed more to the authentic knowledge

of modern United States stamps than any other collector. I refer particularly to the stamps of the issues of the past two or three years. On several occasions I have appealed to this valued correspondent to find if there were official information on various subjects in connection with the issues, and he has that knack of getting to the bottom of things that makes the hunter after knowledge happy. I am reminded of this by the mention in *United States Postage Stamps, 1894-1910*, that Mr. Morris possesses a strip of three of the 2 cents carmine, shield design, of 1903 (inscribed "Series 1902"), imperforate horizontally. This is a rarity, for only two other authenticated pieces are known—both of them blocks of six. There are thus fifteen authentic copies.

How it was nearly missed.

But for the keen collecting enthusiasm of Mr. Morris the 2c. imperf. horizontally would have passed into oblivion among the millions of the normal 2c. stamps which flood the U.S. mails. He found a clerk busy despatching a quantity of mail with specimens from a sheet without the horizontal perforation, and was just in time to save fifteen stamps out of the entire sheet. Not being a selfish individual he shared out his treasure and Mr. Worthington, of Cleveland, and Mr. Toppan, of Washington, have a block of six a-piece.

Prices of Twentieth Century "Americans."

From a little circular to hand from Mr. Morris I make a few notes which may be of interest to readers of the new *United States Postage Stamps, 1894-1910*, just published by Mr. Peckitt. That little work does not, of course, go into prices, but many collectors may be interested to see what prices are obtaining in the States for the curiosities of these issues which have done so much to revive interest in American stamps, both in America and Europe. Mr. Morris states in his circular that as he is regularly employed in the Treasury Department, the sale of stamps is quite a side line with him, "a method of employing my evenings at home in a pleasant and profitable manner."

This pleasant and profitable occupation he shares with large numbers of collectors, not alone in the States. At the very centre of things philatelic Mr. Morris has doubtless been kept pretty busy by his fellow countrymen in getting copies of current stamps in the best obtainable condition. The value of this service (for which he asks a modest ten per cent over face) will be understood when one remembers the great proportion of badly perforated and centred copies of these stamps in circulation.

Out of the way U.S. Varieties.

The 13 cents of 1909, which was withdrawn owing to the change of the rate for registration, he asks 18 cents for nice copies, but he has only one sheet, "and nice copies are not obtainable at the City Post Office." Most of the 1902 issue he still supplies at ten per cent. The imperforates of 1908-9 he offers at 25 per cent over face. "Centre blocks of these stamps with guide lines both ways are five times face."

The Lincoln commemorative fetches perforated, 3 cents, imperf., 5 cents, experimental (i.e., a bluish rag paper), 15 cents, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific, perf., 3 cents, imperf., 4 cents; centre blocks, imperforate, showing guide lines both ways, 75c. "No extra charge for plate numbers."

Hudsons are the same as Alaskas, but there was a variety of the Hudsons of which Mr. Morris says:—

"An error occurred on two stamps on Plate 5394 that may be classed as similar to the 'caps' on the 2c. of the 1894 issue, but rarer."

The "error" sells at 25c., or in a block of four including the "error" 35c.

The "Merry Widow" Stamp.

There was a lot of talk about the Merry Widow stamp at the time of its sudden withdrawal, but up to the present 15 cents (7½d.) is the mark reached (face value 8 cents). Of these Mr. Morris says, "Only four plates of these stamps were prepared, and they were only put to press three times, and, as is well-known, a very few post offices ever had a supply of them prior to their withdrawal from circulation."

The Bluish Rag Paper.

The experimental or bluish rag paper varieties are interesting, and doubtless collectors will be keeping a keen watch on their correspondence to detect the whereabouts of the values above 2 cents. Of the 1 and 2 cents, 1909, and the Lincoln 2 cents the numbers printed on this paper were considerable, but were soon taken up by the collecting fraternity. The prices now ruling are:—

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 cent | 5c. (2½d.) |
| 2 cent | 10c. (5d.) |
| Lincoln 2c. | 15c. (7½d.) |

Where are the Experimentals?

The numbers printed on this experimental paper of the values from 3c. to 15c. are given in the United States handbook already referred to, and they are under 5,200 copies in each case. Where did they get to? The Postmaster-General states that they got mixed up with the ordinary printed stock, and got distributed. They are not likely to be readily recognised in single copies used, as the bluish tint is quite slight.

The Stamps Issued in Rolls.

Of the Government part perforate stamps (i.e., those issued in rolls perforated one way only) Mr. Morris says "they are easily counterfeited by trimming off the perforations from wide margin stamps, and the only absolutely sure way of telling the genuine is by having pairs or strips showing the guide line or the place where two strips are fastened together. These stamps run very bad and are very hard to get in well centred condition. They are issued in the following denominations:—1, 2 and 5c. attached endwise; 1, 2, 4, 5 and 10c. attached sideways." Pairs or strips shewing side line fetch double face.

Coloured Papers.

It was Mr. Morris who communicated to *The Postage Stamp* the news that the United States Post was about to adopt a scheme of coloured papers (Vol. V. p. 129). Of the coloured paper stamps, which are yet to make their appearance, he says, "The 10 cents has been ordered to be printed in brown on yellow paper. I was told at that time (last November) that the 10 cents would appear about the middle of December, and the 12 cents about the 1st of January, but there has been difficulty in getting the yellow paper in the small quantity desired. It now seems likely that the 10 cents will appear within another month. The design and colour combination of the new 12 cents has not been approved at this date (March 15th)."

Philately in the City of Bon Accord.

The spread of the philatelic society movement is extending northwards in Scotland and Dundee, which has hitherto been the northernmost of the stamp collecting societies in the United Kingdom, now surrenders that distinction to Aberdeen. The Silver City of the North has already shed some of the lustre of its light and learning on our hobby, for it is the home of the antiquary and bibliographer, Mr. P. J. Anderson, LL.B., whose researches have opened up some of the dark places in the early history of stamp collecting. I am glad to note that the name of this distinguished bibliophile appears amongst the founders of the new society. I gladly extend my greetings and welcome to the "Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society." A report of the inaugural meeting appears in this week's *Postage Stamp*.

A War Cloud in South America.

The present year which was to be signalised by several commemorations of independence, peace and progress in South America, has witnessed the development of a quarrel between Peru and Ecuador, which threatens to let loose the dogs of war. The cause of dispute is a question of boundary, and as stamp collectors will watch the trend of events with a peculiar interest, I will return to the subject next week, and point out some of the philatelic possibilities of the trouble.

Letter delayed 24 years.

Posted at the village post office twenty-four years ago, a letter has been returned by the Postmaster-General to Mr. W. Long, of Milstead, Kent, with apologies for non-delivery. The letter lay hidden in a box and was not discovered until the box was demolished to make room for a new one.—*Daily Mail*, 5.4.10.

The Postage Stamps of Tobago

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(Continued from page 17)

In the Royal Philatelic Society's work on the stamps of the West Indies, the 1s. is recorded imperforate, but I can find no evidence of the existence of an undoubtedly imperforate pair, without which such a variety must be open to suspicion.

The following is a synopsis of the varieties:—
20th December, 1880.

Wmk. Crown C.C. Perf. 14.

- ½d. purple-brown (shades)
- 1d. Venetian-red (shades)
- 4d. yellow-green (shades)
- 6d. stone
- 1s. yellow-ochre

V.—The 1883 Provisional.

In *The Gazette* of December 16th, 1881, the following notice referring to a revision of the postal rates was published, viz.:—

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE British Islands of Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, St. Lucia, and Dominica, and the French Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, being 300 nautical miles of this Island, the Postage on Correspondence and Mail Matter addressed to those Islands will, in accordance with the Postal Union Convention, be as under:—

- Letters 2½d. per ½oz.
- Postcards 1d. each
- Newspapers ½d. each

(Signed) S. F. FITZCK,
Postmaster.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, 15th Dec., 1881.

This notice was modified so far as Dominica was concerned by a supplementary notice published in *The Gazette* of March 10th, 1882, as follows:—

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Postal Union Convention, the Postage on Correspondence addressed to the Island of Dominica is at the rate of 4d. per ½oz., and not at the rate of 2½d. per ½oz., as stated in my notice of the 15th December, 1881.

(Signed) S. F. FITZCK,
Postmaster.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, 7th March, 1882.

From these notices it is very apparent that 2½d. stamps were necessary, and yet no provision was made for postage stamps of this value until April, 1883. The Islanders thus had no option but to frank their letters with two 1d. and one ½d. stamp. In April, 1883, however, the demand for 2½d. stamps was so imperative that a supply was ordered from England, and pending the arrival of these a provisional was made by surcharging a number of the then current 6d. stamps with "2½ PENCE" in black. The chief numeral "2" is 4 mm., and the let-

ters in "PENCE" are 2½ mm. high, the total length of the surcharge being 16 mm.



The surcharging was done locally at the Government Printing Office in Scarborough, but there are no records of the number overprinted nor, apparently, was any official notification of this provisional published. With regard to the setting of this surcharge, and the number of stamps overprinted at a time nothing is known, and this is a point the specialist might with advantage endeavour to elucidate. No errors or varieties are known.

This provisional was in use for about eight months when it was replaced by the regular 2½d. stamp.

April, 1883.

Wmk. Crown C.C. Perf. 14.
"2½ PENCE" on 6d. stone

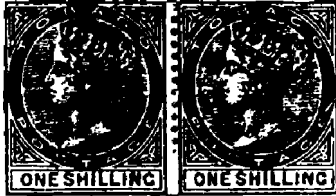
VI.—The 1882-84 Issue.

During the period 1882-84, the ½d., 1d., 4d., and 6d. values in the same colours as before, were issued on the paper watermarked with a device consisting of a Crown over the letters "CA" (Crown Agents), and the new 2½d. stamp also made its appearance.

The 1d. was evidently the first to be issued with the new watermark, for though it does not seem to have been mentioned in the new issue columns of any of the philatelic journals of the period until October, 1883, M. Moens stated in *Le Timbre-Poste* that a correspondent had a specimen postmarked May, 1882. In default of other information this date has since been generally accepted as that of the issue of the 1d. The ½d. was reported in October, 1883, the 2½d. appeared towards the end of the same year (Mr. F. F. Lamb, in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, for November, 1907, assigns this stamp to November, 1883), and the 4d. and 6d. were reported in the *Philatelic Record* for September, 1884.

The ½d., 1d., 4d., and 6d. stamps were printed from exactly the same plates as before, so they call for no further comment. The 2½d. was printed from the same head-plate and the value—which reads "2½ PENNY"—was, as in the case of the other stamps, produced from the duty-

plate originally manufactured for the corresponding value of Dominica. In the 2½d. the value inscription nearly fills the tablet, the letters are very even in size and shape, and there are not the same pronounced differences in alignment as appear in some of the other values. In a printing of this value made about 1894, a curious flaw, due to an accident to the plate some time about that date, is shown on the fourth stamp in the top row of each sheet.

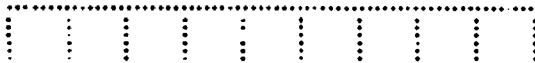


This consists of a fairly thick uncoloured line extending from the top of the "E" of "POSTAGE" to the right-hand border as is plainly shown in the accompanying illustration. The variety is a very prominent one, and one well worth hunting for.

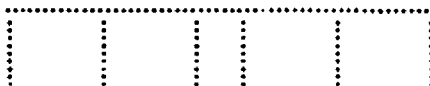
There are remarkably few striking shades though, as the stamps were printed by the two-plate process, the colour of the value does not always exactly match that of the main portion of the design.

The 2½d. is the only value in which there are any marked shades, and this can be accounted for by the fact that there were several printings as the stamp was current from 1883 until the whole of the Tobago series was superseded by the issue for Trinidad.

The gum varies from white to yellowish, and the perforation gauges 14 as before. It is worthy of note that the machine used for perforating these and all the other stamps of Tobago was what is known as a comb-machine, i.e., one that perforates the top and two sides of a stamp at a time. Thus, there is one long row of perforating needles to which a number of shorter rows are attached at right angles in the following manner:—



The machine, by means of which these stamps were perforated was the one used for perforating sheets in which there were twelve stamps in each horizontal row divided in the centre by a space of about half the width of a stamp thus:—



On the right-hand margins of some sheets the double line of perforations, which appears in the centre of full size sheets, is shown. As a rule, however, the superfluous paper, and with it the extra row of perforations, was trimmed off before the stamps were despatched to the Colony.

In the Royal Philatelic Society's work on the stamps of the West Indies, the 6d. is listed in an imperforate condition but, pending the production of an admittedly imperforate pair, I think this variety is open to suspicion.

The following is a synopsis of the varieties of this issue:—

1882-84.

Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.

½d. purple-brown (shades)

1d. Venetian red (shades)

2½d. dull blue

2½d. bright blue

2½d. ultramarine

(a) with flaw after "POSTAGE"

4d. yellow-green (shades)

6d. stone

VII.—The 1885 Issue.

On May 1st, 1885, the colour of the 4d. stamp was changed from yellow-green to grey—this being the first of a series of colour changes to make certain of the values conform to the Postal Union regulations.

This 4d. stamp was printed from the same head and duty plates as those previously employed, and on the 60th stamp on each sheet the variety with small "CE" in "PENCE," referred to in Chapter IV. occurs. This error probably owes its origin to some accident to the duty-plate, an accident which possibly did not occur until about 1885, for I have never found this variety in the yellow-green stamp. On the sixth stamp in the third row the "c" of "PENCE" is nearly closed.

In a printing of this value which took place about 1894, the fourth stamp in the top row of each plate shows the flaw described and illustrated in the last chapter.

In addition to the above I have seen other flaws which may or may not be the distinguishing characteristics of certain printings. At any rate, I have been unable to verify their "permanence" by examining more than one copy of each, so that their philatelic value is, at present, a moot point. The first of these has a large uncoloured flaw on the top left-hand corner of the first stamp in the top row; another, the fifth stamp in the bottom row, has a small circular flaw on the solid band of colour below the second "o" of "TOBAGO"; while the third, occurring on the sixth stamp in the bottom row, has a large smudge between and partly obliterating the letters "ST" of "POSTAGE." Perhaps some specialist will be able to decide whether these varieties are found regularly throughout a certain printing or not.

The following is a synopsis of the varieties:—

1st May, 1885.

Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.

4d. grey

(a) With small letters "CE" in "PENCE"

(b) With flaw after "POSTAGE"

VIII.—The 1886 Provisionals.

Owing to the tardy arrival of the ½d. in its new colour (green) two provisional stamps of this value were made in 1886. In January a number of the 6d. stone were surcharged "½ PENNY," and in August a quantity of the 2½d. stamps were similarly treated, the latter provisional remaining in use until the arrival of the regular ½d. stamps in August. The surcharges were applied at the Government Printing Office in Scarborough, the same type being used in both cases.

To be continued.

Penny Post to France

"Princes of Finance" to cover Loss

MR. Samuel, the Postmaster-General, will tomorrow receive a small deputation of members of the House of Commons on the question of establishing penny postage with France. All parties, it is expected, will be represented by one member each.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, the "father" of the imperial penny postage movement, has been in France discussing the proposal with officials and commercial magnates in that country. He has summarised the situation in a letter to Mr. Samuel, from which we make a few extracts.

"This letter embodies the ardent wishes of more than eighty millions of Englishmen and Frenchmen. Much of the charm of the establishment of the penny post to the United States was lost for mortal eyes through the fact that our Postmaster-General, sincere reformer as he was, waited until pressure from the United States had put him in the undignified position of having to choose between assent and refusal. In this case I have the somewhat dubious pleasure of offering to reproduce to you a categorical assurance from the French Postmaster-General that he is heartily in favour of the proposal and only awaits your assent to it.

Estimate of Cost.

"Mr. Asquith's hesitation seems to be largely due to the officially inspired fear of unmitigated loss. Thus he said, 'There could be no doubt

that as regards France there would be an initial loss of £82,000 which might or might not be made up in part or wholly by increased bulk of correspondence.' My estimate of the initial loss or expenditure is £25,000 as against the official figure of £82,000. Let it be remembered that not one additional train, steamer, cart, or postman would be required. Twelve million more letters from France would not daunt St. Martin's-le-Grand in face of the 3,000,000,000 inland letters already dealt with there annually. Moreover, we should gain, because we send to France and pocket the postage on nearly 1,000,000 letters annually more than they send to us.

"To clinch the matter, however, I can give you a bank guarantee signed by princes of finance, whose names are honoured on every Exchange, for any loss over £25,000 after the third year.

2½d. for 21 miles, 1d. for 11,000.

"Here is a little table made up from the Post Office guides of England and France:—

| Destination. | Distance. | Postage. |
|------------------------|--------------|----------|
| Fiji | 11,000 miles | 1d. |
| Society Islands | 10,500 miles | 1d. |
| Calais | 21 miles | 2½d. |

"The British Post Office insists on levying a tax on our trade with the best friend we have in Europe. An Anglo-French Postal Union would be a graceful, opportune, and popular demonstration of l'entente cordiale."—*Daily Mail*, 4.4.10.

From the Newspapers

"Stamps has Riz."

The late Francis H. Leggett, New York's largest wholesale grocer, says the *Liverpool Post*, thus illustrated his idea of the morals of the average Wall Street man: "I once hired an errand boy, who, after I discharged him, no doubt went on the street. There he should be doing well. The boy was from the country. He only worked for me about two days. The last day he was with us I sent him out for four dollars' worth of stamps, giving him a five-dollar bill. When he came back with the stamps he didn't offer me any change. 'Well,' I said, impatiently, 'where's the change, Alfred?' 'There ain't any, sir,' said he. 'Stamps has riz.'"

—*Westminster Gazette*, 5.4.10.

Siamese "Satans"

New stamps for Siam are announced by a Paris contemporary. They show the left profile of the King. The circle bearing His Majesty's head is sustained upon the wings of a grinning monster. Upon two banderoles appear the name of the kingdom and the value of the stamps. The latter is expressed in "satans." The enigmatic monster and the "satans" will, we are told, be sure to appeal to the collectors' sense of

humour. The stamps have been engraved in London from designs prepared in Bangkok. The work has been accomplished most successfully, and, adds our contemporary, le dessin et l'original se ressemblent comme deux frères . . siamois naturellement.—*Globe*, 6.4.10.

For Philatelists.

In a short time all the silver coinage anterior to 1870 will be recalled by the French Government, and postage stamps before 1876 will be demonetised. Although the privilege exists of using the stamps of the Republic of 1848, people have not availed themselves of it, for these stamps have greatly appreciated in value. There is no doubt, however, that collectors who have in their albums a used stamp postmarked on the day of issue will be tempted to franc a letter on the day of withdrawal, so as to have the first and last of the issue side by side after an interval of 62 years.—*Globe*, 5.4.10.

Newsagents who do not stock *The Postage Stamp* are always willing and glad to take an order for supplying you with it regularly each week.

The Romance of Postage Stamps

A little introduction to the Joys of the Stamp Album, arranged for the purposes of a Lantern Lecture *

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE

Continued from page 20.

There is nothing so fascinating in the collector's pastime as the element of rarity. Whether we collect engravings, bookplates, bric-a-brac or coins there are always some specimens which we want more than others. They are the ones it is most difficult to secure. It is the same with all forms of collecting. Certain dodos are well nigh extinct—you want a stuffed one to make your collection complete. The souvenir collector would be raised to the highest heaven of delight if he could get but one of the three hairs from Mohammed's beard. So it is in stamp collecting and I want to show you one or two of the rarest of philatelic gems.



Here we have a picture of the rarest stamp in the world. It was issued in British Guiana in 1856. The colony was awaiting the arrival of a stock of new stamps from England, when it was found necessary to issue a couple of provisional stamps of the values 1 cent and 4 cents. The printer of the local newspaper was instructed to prepare the stamps and he set up this design from ordinary type, taking the little picture of the ship from the heading of the shipping column of his newspaper. Of the 1 cent stamp only a single copy is now known to exist. This unique specimen is in the possession of the owner of the largest collection in the world. The value of such a specimen cannot be stated for, in the hands of a wealthy private collector there is no likelihood of his ever selling it so that this unique specimen "cannot be gotten with gold neither shall silver be weighed for the price thereof."



Another stamp issued in the same colony is extremely rare. It is the 2 cents stamp of 1850, a circular type set label printed on rose-coloured paper. There are only eleven specimens known. In 1896 a lady in Georgetown, the capital of British Guiana, found among her papers an envelope bearing two of these stamps. Thinking they would fetch a little money, she put them into the offertory bag at one of the regular services at Christchurch. The incumbent sold the envelope with the two stamps on it by auction and they realised £205. The following year the same pair of stamps changed hands at £650, the first purchaser making £445 profit on the deal. The new purchaser sold them for £780 to a German dealer, who again

sold them to a Russian nobleman for £1,000. They have since been sold for £1,450.



When clearing out the Court house at Louisville in Kentucky some years ago, the janitors were ordered to destroy some old papers. These worthy officials however discovered some old stamps on them, and consulted a turnkey who undertook to sell them. The stamps were the St. Louis stamps issued between 1845 and 1847. There were no fewer than sixteen of the 20 cents variety of which, up till that time, only two or three specimens were known to exist. The rush to obtain these newly discovered stamps was so great that the prices ran very high, a pair of these being sold for £1,026.

A curious sequel to this great find occurred. It became known that before the stamps had been noticed a large quantity of the papers had been thrown away into the City refuse department. This place was promptly raided by the enthusiastic Yankees, all eager to make themselves Pierpont Morgans or Carnegies at one stroke. Some of the papers had been used also for filling up some spaces beneath the new pavement around the court house, and this pavement was in imminent danger of being torn up by the seekers after the golden city of philatelic treasure.

Who Collects Stamps?

Stamp collecting is a hobby that has a very broad appeal. It is not alone for the schoolboy, nor is it the exclusive privilege of class. The modest treasures of the young collector are oft-times contained in a modest exercise book or a cheap German album. Yet who will say that the youngster does not derive as real a joy from his first album and the few hundred specimens it contains, as the wealthy magnate gets from his morocco bound albums which occupy shelf after shelf in a burglar-proof safe?

The Largest Stamp Collection.

The owner of the greatest stamp collection in the world is M. la Renotière. He lives in Paris, and is said to have spent nearly a quarter of a million pounds on his collection, and he keeps two secretaries to help him in the arrangement of it. He started to collect in the sixties, and he is the keenest hunter after rare specimens in the philatelic world, often making a round of visits to all the chief philatelic markets and capitals in Europe. He has amalgamated several other peoples' collections with his own. One he bought from Sir Daniel Cooper for £3,000, another

* The Lecture is the copyright of the author, but may be delivered in public by application to the Postage Stamp League, which organization will make arrangements for the lending of a complete set of Lantern Slides.

from Judge Philbrick for £8,000. He has the unique British Guiana stamp I told you about, and also three of the circular British Guiana stamps of which there are only eleven known. He has nine specimens of the rare Post Office Mauritius stamps, which sell for fabulous prices, and in fact every great rarity is represented in his albums.

Our National Collection.

The late Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P., started a collection which, if he had lived to the present time, would have been equal, if not richer, in rarities than that of M. la Renotière. At his death he left the collection to the British Museum, for the benefit of the nation. This collection is valued at £100,000.

The late Sir William Avery, Bart., left a great collection, which at his death was sold outright for the sum of £24,500. The present Earl of Crawford is an enthusiastic collector with splendid albums of British, Italian and United States collections.

The Wiles of the Forger.

In all collecting hobbies there is an element of risk. Forgers have played havoc with the ranks of philatelists, but the best safeguard against them is knowledge. The man who studies every stamp he sees will soon be able to tell the average counterfeit from the real, just as the bus conductor knows the florin with the "greasy feel" is a bad one.



Here is one of the most remarkable forgeries known. It was a clever imitation of the shilling English stamp of 1871. The forgery, while almost identical in appearance, does not have the watermarked design. At the time of the forgery one shilling was the minimum charge for telegrams, and these forgeries were used by an official at the Stock Exchange Post Office for affixing to telegraph forms. But perhaps the most curious part of the history of this counterfeit is that it was not discovered until 26 years later. A young philatelist who was not born at the time when the fraud was committed, was examining some of these stamps in May, 1898, when he made the discovery. It then transpired

that the post office had been defrauded out of something like £50 a day for several months, without knowing it. Why the accounts did not show the discrepancy is a puzzle to everyone who knows the facts.



Besides forgeries, the collector has to beware of frauds even more subtle and dangerous. I refer to what are generally termed "fakes." Here we have two genuine stamps, one is worth about 6d. the other—roughly speaking—between £8 and £9. The only difference is that this one has a Maltese Cross in each top corner, while this has the letters V.R. Now some fakers have cutely scraped away the crosses in the common stamp and substituted the letters V.R., thus converting the stamp worth 6d. into one supposed to be the variety worth £8.

Another "fake," which, although it is not likely to be often practised, has yet been known, concerns an Indian stamp of 1854, which was printed in two colours. By some mistake in the printing, the centre part of the design was printed upside down on one sheet of the stamps. The stamps so printed are very rare, being worth from £130. The ordinary variety is only worth 5s. Now the faker has been known to cut the centre cleanly from one of the common stamps and replace it upside down, thus transforming a 5s. stamp into a £130 one. Happily, however, people are careful to look twice before paying a big price for a stamp, and it is always better to consult an expert before handing over money to a stranger.

Where Stamp Collecting pays the Post Office.

Most of you are aware that many of the pretty stamps issued by Governments and small Republics and poverty-stricken Colonies rarely ever do postal duty at all, but are made solely for the purpose of making money out of collectors. Such Governments often become stamp dealers on a big scale. In 1899 our own Protectorate of North Borneo sold postage stamps to the amount of £20,800. And how much of that amount do you think was to supply a legitimate postal demand? Only £800. The other £20,000 came from the pockets of stamp collectors.

To be continued.

Bargains in Stamps

If you want real bargains in Postage Stamps read the advertisement pages of *The Postage Stamp* every week. Every week there is something new, and many special bargains. If you miss a week you may miss the very stamp you want to complete a series

A Philatelic Society for Aberdeen

An Enthusiastic and Successful Meeting

AT a meeting of local stamp collectors, held in the offices of Mr. W. Edmund Bell, Solicitor, Union Street, this week, the advisability of forming a local philatelic society was discussed says the *Aberdeen Free Press* (2.4.10). There was a good attendance, presided over by Mr. James Anderson, others who were present, or who expressed a desire that such a society should be formed being Messrs. Edward Alexander, J.P.S.; W. Edmund Bell, Allan M. Robertson, W. T. Cook, Alexander Milne, George Milne, J. M'Lauchlan Young, F.R.S.E.; J. Buckley Allan, P. J. Anderson, LL.B.; G. Ross Laing, J.P.; G. E. Hartley, J. R. S. Hendry, Douglas Crombie, James Birnie, etc. The Chairman, in his opening remarks, said to those who knew the pleasure of stamp collecting, their hobby needed no apology. To outsiders philately is a mysterious cult, as they know nothing of its educative, scientific or recreative value. By their presence they indicated their allegiance to the army of old gums or the King's head party, and he hoped they had come prepared to march forward with the progressive spirit of the age, in forming a philatelic society in Aberdeen. Dundee could boast of its flourishing philatelic society, and he saw no reason why Aberdeen should continue to burn its philatelic candles under bushels.

He then called on Mr. Edward Alexander, who proposed the following motion—That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is desirable to form a society in Aberdeen and the north of Scotland to promote the collection and study of postage stamps. This motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. W. Edmund Bell then moved—That, in accordance with the foregoing resolution, this meeting do now form itself into the society, and that the society be called "The Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society." This motion was also unanimously carried.

The meeting thereafter proceeded to the election of office-bearers, and the following gentlemen were elected:—President, Mr. James Anderson, 41, Cairnfield Place; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Edward Alexander, J.P.S., Glengyle, Cults; Committee, Messrs. W. Edmund Bell, W. T. Cook, George Milne, and G. E. Hartley. It was arranged that the society hold regular meetings commencing in October next, the session to extend from then until March.

The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the gentlemen present felt that much successful effort in the cause of philately will be the result. Votes of thanks to Mr. Anderson, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Bell, were awarded at the close of the meeting.

Our Library Table

Publishers should send any books intended for notice and review in "The Postage Stamp" to the Editor 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton.

The New Quarterly.

The American Philatelist. Vol. XXIII. November, 1909. Columbus (U.S.A.): 109 N. High Street.

The new quarterly issue of the published transactions of the American Philatelic Society recalls all the delights of the planting of a temporary colony of philatelists on the sea slopes of Atlantic City last summer. That Convention, of which we were glad to be able to give extensive reports in *The Postage Stamp*, was one of the most successful of the twenty-four the Society has held since its inauguration in 1886. The quarterly journal is the result of an increased activity and desire for production on the part of the leading Society in the States. The Secretary, Mr. H. S. Adair, says in his report printed in the first issue:—

"The old hide-bound policy of conservatism has given way to PRODUCTION and PROGRESS, and the results of this up-to-date method are more than pleasing. But we have only taken the first step, and must continue this policy if we are going to make membership in the Society pre-eminent with every collector in this country. We absolutely must make this Society stand for some-

thing more than a Stock Certificate and Membership Card."

We look forward with much interest to the subsequent issues of the *American Philatelist*, and to the production of further little handbooks of the class of Dr. Chase's careful study of the 3c. U.S. stamp of 1851, reviewed in these columns some months ago.

A British Colonial Price List.

Price List of British Colonial Postage Stamps. London: Bridger & Kay, 71, Fleet Street.

Messrs. Bridger & Kay send me their Price List of British Colonial Postage Stamps, which is a substantial publication and handy withal. The catalogue itself occupies about 56 pages of small but clear type, and a surprisingly large proportion of the stamps are priced both used and unused. Among some of the choicer and rarer items priced in this list I may mention a pair of the 1d. on half 5s. Barbados, shewing large letter D and straight and slanting serif varieties, £19 used; the 6d. orange (1851-70) im-

perf. and no wmk.; British Central Africa 1d. on 2d. double overprint, £10 and £25 of 1895, £10 and £25 of 1896, £10 of 1897, and the "cheque provisional" with centre inverted. The last-named variety is priced at £50 unused, while the £25 of 1896 unused is priced at £60. Several of the British Columbia perf. 12½ series are priced in blocks of four. Two of the circular British Guianas 4c. orange and 12c. blue are priced used £27 10s. 0d. and £7 0s. 0d. respectively. The high values of British South Africa are priced

with fiscal cancellations, which bring them within the reach of the modest purse. There are some nice items in Ceylon, and indeed all the way through the list there is a sore temptation to break the commandment against covetousness. The catalogue, which serves as a handy pocket check list, is given away, and doubtless Messrs. Bridger & Kay will be glad to send a copy to any reader who writes to the firm at 71, Fleet Street for it.

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Dominican Republic.—(Vol. V. p. 2).—The current 4 centavos Postage Due stamp has recently been issued on the watermarked paper now being introduced for the printing of the stamps of this country.

The 2 centavos Official stamp, showing a view of the Bastion of 27th February, has also appeared on this paper.

Postage Due Stamp. Design of 1901 Issue. Wmk. Noughts and Crosses' Perf. 14.

4 centavos sepia.

Official Adhesive. Large Pictorial Design. Lithographed. Perf. 12. Centre in second colour. Wmk. Noughts and Crosses.

2 centavos red and black.

China (Russian Post Offices).—In addition to the two values of the new Russian type already chronicled with the special overprint for use in the Russian Post Offices in China, the 1 and 2 kopek values are now also reported as having been issued with this surcharge.

Contemporary Russian Stamps overprinted "KETA" diagonally.

1 kopek yellow.
2 kopeks green.
4 " pink.
10 " blue.

Guatemala.—(Vol. V. p. 284).—Several surcharges are shortly to make their appearance here to provide temporary supplies of the 1, 2, 5, 10 and 12 centavos values, the stock of which is said to be exhausted. They are to be extemporized by overprinting the commemorative stamp recently chronicled with the requisite denominations.

Papua.—(Vol. VI. p. 21).—Mr Hermann Focke informs *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* that he has the 4d. and 2d. values of the current series with the sideways watermark, perf. 12½ and the 1d., 4d., 6d. and 2/6 perf. 11. Also that these stamps are now printed on thinner and whiter paper than that previously employed.

We therefore revise our list of these stamps as follows:—

Permanent Issue. Lithographed. Wmk. Crown A. sideways. Perf. 12½.

4d. green and black
1d. carmine and black
2d. violet " "

Perf. 11.

1d. carmine and black.
4d. brown " "
6d. dark green and black.
2s. 6d. brown " "

Salvador.—(Vol. V. p. 306).—From various of our contemporaries we gather that the values and colours of the new series with portrait of General Figueroa are as follows, the 1 centavo being the only value actually issued to date.

New design. Portrait of Gen. Fernando Figueroa. Line-engraved. Perf. 11. Honeycomb Watermark. Portrait in second colour.

| | | | |
|------------|----------------------|---|---|
| 1 centavo | dark brown and black | " | " |
| 2 centavos | dark green | " | " |
| 3 | orange | " | " |
| 4 centavos | red | " | " |
| 5 | dark violet | " | " |
| 6 | vermillion | " | " |
| 10 | light violet | " | " |
| 12 | dark blue | " | " |
| 17 | chocolate | " | " |
| 10 | scarlet | " | " |
| 20 | light brown | " | " |
| 30 | yellow | " | " |
| 100 | light blue | " | " |

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| 5 | violet. |
| 12 | dark blue. |
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The "Postage Stamp" on Sale.

The *Postage Stamp* is now kept on sale and may be had every week at the following dealers' establishments:

Bright & Son, 164, Strand, W.C.

David E. Ellis, 323, Euston Road, London, N.W.

F. C. Ginn, 143, Strand, London, W.C.

Lewis May & Co., 15, King William St., Strand, W.C.

W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C.

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W. Ward, Booth Street, Piccadilly, Manchester.

And at all Newsagents and Booksellers.

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Handsome dark blue covers in buckram, gilt lettered side and back may be had from our Publishers, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Amen Corner, London. Price 1s. 6d.

The Postage Stamp League

Objects of the League.

THE Postage Stamp League has been started with two main objects. One is to extend the popularity of the stamp collecting hobby with the great general public, by instituting and encouraging lantern lectures, assisting the formation of new Philatelic Societies in districts where none already exist, assisting existing societies by loan of lantern slides and lectures, and by issuing broadcast bright and informative pamphlets for distribution in schools, literary societies, etc.

Membership in The Postage Stamp League does not involve expense or trouble to the members beyond Sixpence Entry Fee, and the filling up of a Form of Application.

Members desiring to do so may further assist the work by purchasing quantities of the literature for distribution, and by donations, which will be used for the free distribution of such literature, and for expenses of lantern slides and lectures.

The second object is to band all the readers of *The Postage Stamp* together for purposes of exchange and mutual assistance. Every member will be entitled to the free advertisement of stamps, accessories, etc., wanted or offered, under certain limitations. This will greatly facilitate the exchange of stamps amongst members of the League.

How to Join the League.

An application form is printed on this page. All the intending member has to do is to fill this up and send it with a postal order for 6d. to The Registrar, POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

The Registrar will, in due course, furnish the member with a printed membership card bearing a distinctive membership number, and the official badge of the League, which is now being prepared. The badge will be a neat and effective emblem, which in itself will be a useful aid to freer intercourse amongst our readers.

The sixpence fee covers registration as a member and entitles the member to receive both the membership card and the badge; and also to participate in any further advantages extended to the League, subject to the conditions on which such further advantages may be offered. No annual renewal fee will be required.

The management of the League is in the hands of the Editor of *The Postage Stamp*, and the Registrar is one of his assistants for the time being. The Hon. Treasurer is C. Baldwin, Esq., of Tunbridge Wells.

Application Forms.

Many members will doubtless not care about outting their copies of *The Postage Stamp* to use

the application form printed on this page. Accordingly we have arranged that any reader applying to the Registrar can have a separate application form, and if so desired, a small supply of such forms will be sent to any reader for use in getting friends to become members.

Philatelic societies desiring to associate themselves with the objects of the League will be registered as members without any charge for registration.

Members' Advantages.

Members of the League will be assisted in every possible way with any information they may be seeking. Answers to members' correspondence will be chiefly dealt with through the paper. Members communicating with the Registrar on matters which call for postal replies are requested to send postage, or preferably stamped addressed envelope, the latter facilitating the work involved.

Members will be entitled to advertise their wants and offers without cost, but it is necessary to send three advertisement slips from the front page for each 12 words. This is necessary to keep the space occupied by these advertisements within reasonable limits. Such advertisements may not include offers of goods for sale, but may include stamps, accessories and etceteras wanted to buy, or exchange, or offered for exchange.

Dealers will be entitled to the full privileges of membership, but will not be permitted to use the League advertisement column for trade advertisements.

The Registrar will be the sole judge of the availability of any advertisement sent in, and may reject any advertisement at discretion, with or without assigning any reason to the member.

Box numbers will be permitted, but a charge of sixpence each will be made for the use of these. In no cases however should goods be sent to Box Numbers. Letters sent to Box Numbers will be forwarded once a week to the advertisers.

Advertisements will be dealt with as far as possible in the order of receipt, and will be inserted at the earliest opportunity subject to the limits of space left to the disposal of the League by the Editor and Business Manager.

THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE.

Application Form for Membership.

I am a reader of *The Postage Stamp* and desire to be registered as a Member of THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE. I enclose P.O. No. * as the fee for registration and badge.

SIGNED (Mr., Mrs. or Miss).....

ADDRESS

DATE.....

(Please write clearly and give full address).

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14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton,
London, S.W.

For Office use only { No.
M.C.
Badge

* Foreign Members should send three International Coupons in lieu of postal order.

Editor's Letter Box

Publishing Offices:—1, AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

Editorial Address:—FRED. J. MELVILLE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Articles, Contributions and Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the correspondent. Articles, etc., not accepted, will be returned when postage is prepaid.

Business Communications should be addressed to the Manager, and Advertisements to the Advertisement Manager, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

THE POSTAGE STAMP may be obtained through Newsagents or will be forwarded from the publishing office to any address at the following rates of prepayment: Yearly, 6s. 6d.; Half-Yearly, 3s. 3d.; Quarterly, 1s. 8d.; Single Copy, 1d.

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OUR PUBLISHING DAY AND ADVERTISERS.

In order to meet the requirements of the publishing trade our publishers now distribute copies to the Newsagents on Wednesdays instead of Thursdays as before. This compels us to go to press on Saturday morning. Hence it is absolutely necessary for our printers to have all advertisements at latest on Friday morning; consequently, copy must be in the Advertisement Manager's hands not later than Wednesday, 5 o'clock p.m.

ADVERTISERS' PROOFS.

We are anxious to consult our Advertisers' convenience to the greatest possible extent, but where proofs have to be supplied and returned our printers must have the "copy" by Thursday morning at the latest, as we now have to print off a portion of our issue on Saturday morning.

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS.

So many of our readers have asked us to undertake the examination and identification of their stamps that we have made arrangements to accede to their wishes.

We shall be pleased to express an opinion as to the genuineness or otherwise of any stamps submitted to us, or identify them according to any catalogue at a charge of 6d per stamp (minimum 1/-). All fees must be paid in advance with sufficient added to pay for return postage and registration.

Stamps upon which an opinion is desired should be mounted on a separate sheet from the letter accompanying them and addressed to "The Expert," c/o The Editor of "THE POSTAGE STAMP," 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

COLLECTORS' WANTS & EXCHANGES.

Our friends will note that we have opened a column for collectors to advertise their wants, at the nominal charge of 1d. per word. Many collectors even in London have not time to hunt about for stamps, whilst others resident in the country, have not the opportunity.

By using this column Collectors' Wants will catch the eye of all who are likely to be able to supply the stamps needed, for dealers watch such advertisements very closely, and collectors who want to dispose of duplicates will not fail to note the opportunity for exchange or sale.

Advertisements of stamps for sale are not admitted to this column.

Answers to Correspondents.

Editorial correspondence is now answered through the journal on this page and correspondents' initials will be used, together with the name of the town or district in which they reside, except where a special non-descriptus has been given.

All general queries about stamps and philatelic matters are answered as far as possible and to the best of the information at our disposal.

The examination of stamps is, however, not included and stamps sent for opinions as to genuineness or otherwise must be accompanied by the usual fee of 6d. per stamp, minimum 1s.

Readers taking advantage of this Answers to Correspondents column are especially asked NOT to send small advertisements, subscriptions or orders for back numbers to the Editor. They should in every case be sent to the Business Manager.

For the Editorial and Business Manager's address see notices above.

C. W. (Stoke Newington).—Letter 26.3.10 to hand and change of address noted.

A. F. (Winchester).—The 5c. Charles Connell (not "O'Connell") stamp of New Brunswick is catalogued £30 (unused) by Gibbons.

A. C. (Hawhurst).—Your English stamps are very common fiscal stamps and of no value whatever. The long dollar American stamps "postmarked" 1899 are doubtless also revenue stamps, as there were no dollar postage stamps at that date in the United States. The postmark you refer to is evidently an ordinary rubber date stamp of some firm or other. The one English stamp you sent as a sample was returned 5.4.10.

S. G. T. (Redcar).—Your query opens up a very big question which has raised a good deal of controversy. Were I to give you a direct answer, I should be inundated with letters from the other side. The best plan is to adopt either the plan of inserting all stamps in your album under the country of the original issue, or else under the country of use, and to consistently follow out the plan chosen at the first. Such matters cannot be reduced to rules which could apply to all collectors, and it is just as well that they cannot. One of the greatest charms of stamp collecting is that it leaves so much scope for individuality in the arrangement of our collections and the choice of what particular stamps we shall collect. Your Curacao variety is apparently caused by the use of a handstamp to apply the overprint; such peculiarities are almost inevitable where handstamps are employed.

H. W. (Southwark).—Thanks for communication, which has been forwarded to our New Issue contributor.

A. W. (Margate).—Thanks for note of variety duly communicated to New Issue chronicler.

Society News

Secretaries of Philatelic Societies are urged to send news items intended for publication as promptly as possible.

THE KINGSTON (JAMAICA) PHILATELOGICAL SOCIETY.

The 9th business and 5th ordinary (Lecture) meeting of the K.P.S., was held in the rooms of the Society on Thursday evening, March 3rd, 1910. Vice-President Sargood in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the applications for membership of Solicitor A. C. George and Mr. C. A. T. Fursdon were presented and unanimously accepted. Exchange—Supt. Eisner stated that the Rev. Chas. Smith had requested him to bring to the Committee's notice the present condition of the Stamp Exchange Roster, whereby the packet was being sent from city to country unnecessarily. Mr. Smith suggested that all the town members should first receive the packet and then the country. The secretary suggested that, like the Magazine Portfolios, a town and a country packet be separately sent on circuit. It was finally agreed to send the Stamp Packet one month to town members first and then to country members and the following month vice versa.

The subject of a proposed Stamp Exhibition was mooted and the secretary was instructed to obtain certain information for its furtherance. After the business meeting the chairman called on the secretary to read a paper on "The local issues of 1889 and 1891." Much valuable information was elicited from the paper and the discussion which followed its reading. Members of the K. P. S. who were not present and who would care to read the paper can get it by forwarding to the secretary two-pence for postage. As the paper was written for publication in one of the English philatelic journals it cannot be reproduced here. Parties who desire to join the K. P. S. membership will kindly send in their applications, along with a year's subscription, 3/-, to the secretary.

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

A meeting held on the 31st ult., at the Royal Hotel. Mr. Mead occupied the chair. Mr. Alexander Hind was elected a member. Six volumes of Gibbons' Stamp Weekly were presented to the library by Mr. Lewis Degrenier, and acknowledged with thanks.

The display sent by Mr. Heginbottom consisted of the stamps of Cape of Good Hope, Gambia, Gold Coast, and Lagos. The specimens were in used condition throughout, and included a superb block of 4 td. triangular Cape on blue paper, also in Lagos the scarce high values of 1884-6 issue, and the rare single CA Kings. On the proposition of Mr. E. F. Young, seconded by Mr. C. J. Smith, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Heginbottom for sending such a magnificent display.

CROYDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Society brought to a close a very successful season on Wednesday, the 23rd ult., when Mr. W. J. B. Pope gave an extremely interesting paper and display on "The Stamps of Guatemala." The collection, which is practically complete, included quite a number of rarities. Forgeries, genuine stamps with forged postmarks, and bogus stamps were also shown. At the close of the display the President, in tendering a vote of thanks to Mr. Pope, heartily congratulated him upon his collection, and remarked upon his untiring energy in gathering the information contained in his admirable paper, which, he said, showed plainly what could be done by a junior, Mr. Pope being one of the youngest members of the society.

G. SHAW, Hon. Sec.,
39, South End, Croydon.

A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION to THE POSTAGE STAMP would be an excellent gift to any friend who is interested in stamp collecting. If you will send a postal order to the publishers (Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., 1 Amen Corner) they will see that your friend gets a copy regularly, post free. You will thus be saved all trouble yourself, and have the satisfaction of knowing that your friend is reminded of your remembrance every week of the year. If you prefer to send the copy of your first week's subscription yourself, the publishers will send this to you gratis.

| | s. | d. |
|-----------------|----|----|
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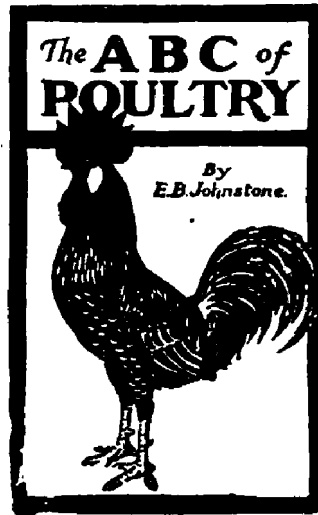
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PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Prepaid Advertisements are inserted in THE POSTAGE STAMP at the following rates:—12 words, 1s; and 1d. for every additional word.

Advertisements can be received up to 5 o'clock THURSDAY for insertion in the following week's issue.

5(1) RARITIES (Cape Δ, Vandiemens, Zululand) 1/9.—141 Second, Manorpark.

66% to 80% less catalogue, Foreign and Colonial.—R. W. Lewis, Rectory Terrace, Wolverhampton.

APPROVAL Selections. Write at once if you desire real bargains. Specified wants carefully dealt with.—Douglas Bedwell, "Branksome," Hills Road, Cambridge.

DUPLICATES, 50 fine, catalogued £3 4s., accept 13/-; Cyprus collection, superb, catalogued £5 12s. 10d., accept 40/-; collection 1,030, includes four triangular Capes, 20/-.—Lindsey, Wood Street Chambers, St. Annes.

APPROVAL Sheets. Stamps from 1d. each.—R. W. Lewis, Rectory Terrace, Wolverhampton.

FISCAL Collections, over 2,300 for sale.—Scarr, 2, Villiers Road, Rathgar, Dublin.

SIAM Stamps. Send me one unused 5/- English Stamp and I will send you 100 genuine used and unused stamps of this country.—Mr. Sivete, Klong Poh Yome, Bangkok, Siam.

TRIANGULAR Capes given away. Particulars free. Great Britain 1d. reds complete, except 225, 5/6 per set. Approval. F. W. Knight, St. Sampson's, Guernsey.

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The Philatelic Journal of America.

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The first 19 volumes of above Journal are available (bound or unbound), prices quoted upon request. We are in the market to buy old issues of U.S. Stamps used or unused, also Carriers, Locals, Cut Square Envelopes and Revenues. Submit what you have in this line for our consideration. Attention prompt.

STAMP SECURITY CO., Wellston Station, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

The POSTAGE STAMP

*An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors*

Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL
Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 4. Vol. 6.
(Whole Number 134)

23 APRIL, 1910.

Price 1d.

Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

South America in the New Catalogue.



MR. Charles J. Phillips, now snugly at home in a land where the mosquito has ceased from troubling, and where railway trains are not held up by locusts, tells me that he is busy re-writing the South American countries for the new catalogue. That means, my friends, that the long foretold boom in South Americans is not

far off. Indeed, one may say that it is already fairly well on the way. One South London dealer boasts that he bought every lot of Uruguay that came up for auction in London in the course of a fortnight. Mr. Phillips, who has bought extensively during his South American trip, found a very ready market for good South American stuff in Buenos Ayres, so that he did not have the trouble of bringing many of the best things home with him. He, too, is said to be buying right and left, wherever he can find the goods, which by the way is not everywhere. It is surprising how scarce some supposed cheap stamps of the Southern Continent are. There is no doubt that many stamps of South America generally which are catalogued only at £1 or £2 are rarer than most British Colonials catalogued at £10 to £20.

Changes in Governments Mean Changes in Stamps.

And now collectors will be kicking their heels for having let many a golden opportunity slip by. Some of these countries with really grand early issues have been anathematised on account of sins of the children. There can be no doubt that the prodigality of surcharge, overprint, commemoration and speculation indulged in by some of the Republics blackened the whole gamut of the stamp issues of certain countries in the eyes

of many collectors. But in these matters I have previously expressed the opinion that the numerous changes of issue and the surcharging have been highly typical of the countries of their origin. New and troublous States with rapid changes of governments, frequent fluctuations in currency, must of necessity reflect all these signs of turbulent times in their postal issues. And that they are proud of their successes and show their pride in frequent commemorations is perhaps no less a characteristic of the peoples of these countries.

The Prime Favourites of South America.

Yet one thing that will probably be plainly seen in the rise of philatelic interest in South America is that the countries which enjoy the most stable governments will come out on top. Argentine, Uruguay, and Chili, will probably be the prime favourites. The first two are very big handfuls for the specialist, both countries having a very long series of issues, but this does not seem to have stood in the way of their popularity with the collectors possessed of sufficient foresight to steadily work at these countries for years past.

If Peru Wages War Against Ecuador.

If the Peruvians were to go to war with Ecuador as has been foreshadowed in the newspapers of the past week, there is little doubt that the campaign would leave its impress upon the stamp album. While it is to be hoped that war may be averted, if at all possible, in the interests of humanity, it may not be unprofitable just to enquire into the philatelic possibilities of such a collision between these two South American neighbours. Peru is by far the stronger of the two States. It has a population of four and a half millions to Ecuador's one million and a half. If the trouble were left to the two Republics to fight it out between themselves there is little question that the Peruvian army, small as it is, but trained by French officers, would probably not encounter great difficulty in crossing the disputed frontiers and carrying its operations to Guayaquil, or even Quito.

Historic Associations of Stamps.

In that case we should perhaps have a new association between philately and history in stamps of Peru, used during the Peruvian occupation of Ecuador, which would only be a repetition of the curiosities provided during the war between Chili and Peru in the years 1879-1884, in which Peru was a serious loser, and during which not only were Chilian stamps used by the army in occupation in Peru, but numbers of Peruvian stamps were overprinted with the Chilian Arms. The settlement of that trouble was followed by a succession of internecine troubles, which give an historic association to many of the Peruvian stamps of the period down to the revolution against the administration of President Caceres commemorated in a stamp issue of 1895.

Chilian Stamps Used in Peru.

The Gibbons catalogue makes an exception to its general practice in regard to the stamps of Chili used in Peru during the occupation, and lists a dozen Chilian stamps at considerably enhanced prices, which stamps can be identified as having been used in Arica, Callao, Iquique, Lima, Paita, Pisagena, Pisco, Jacna, Yea, etc., by the cancellations.

A Possible General Imbroglio.

But the boundary question is a big one, and affects interests much wider than those of the two Republics of Ecuador and Peru. The Ecuador boundaries have been the subject of squabbles for many years. Colombia is to the North of Ecuador, Brazil to the East, and Peru to the South. The Colombians claimed the territory down to the natural boundary formed by the River Napo, their claims having been submitted to the arbitration of the German Emperor some years ago, and presumably settled. But the Peruvian claim to territory East of the Andes overlaps a large portion of that formerly in dispute between Ecuador and Colombia. So it is not surprising that Colombia is siding with Ecuador in the present case, and it is suggested that Chili, which is South of Peru, and has an army of greater strength than the combined armies of the disputants, will side with Ecuador against Peru. In which case the philatelic mementos of the Chili-Peru war may be repeated with additional variations and complications caused by the imbroglio of perhaps half-a-dozen South American Republics.

Stamps Reflect the History of Our Times.

It is in these intimate associations between philately and the great happenings of life, the historical events, that lies one of the most profound interests in our pursuit. They impart an historic value which adds an importance as well as an interest to the collecting of postage stamps. It is not surprising that stamps should reflect the customs and manners of the times, and the conflict of human passions in International disputes, for the postage stamp has attained the most intimate association with the lives of individuals and of nations. It is the talisman which enables us to communicate with our fellow creatures, even at the most distant parts of the world, it is the key to commerce, and no less a factor in the advance of civilisation than coinage. "And I am in hopes uncle" wrote the author of

My Nephew's Collection, "that I shall be able to make you entertain a higher opinion of postage stamps. They are a great discovery; and if so their history is well worth studying. The man who invented them deserves as much honour as he who invented coin for cash transactions."

The Editor at Margate.

The Editor of *The Postage Stamp* is to lecture on "His Majesty's Mails" at the Queen's and High Cliffe Hotel, Margate, on Saturday evening, April 23rd, and the Hon. Secretary of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society will be glad to welcome any collectors in the neighbourhood or who may be visiting Margate at that time. The Hon. Secretary's address is Mr. Abraham Wolfers, 18, Eastern Esplanade, Cliftonville, Margate, and he will be glad to send particulars of the meeting (which is under the auspices of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society) to any reader who desires to attend. The lecture is to start at 8.30. Members of the Thanet Society will be admitted free, non-members admitted by ticket, 6d. each, to be obtained from the Hon. Sec.

The J.P.S. At Home.

Mr. Ralph Wedmore reminds me that the Junior Philatelic Society's At Home will be a very pleasant opportunity for many collectors to meet the delegates at the coming Congress. The At Home will be held in the Pillar Room of the Victoria Station Restaurant (South Eastern and Chatham Railway), on Saturday of next week (April 30th), and tickets may be had from Mr. Wedmore at 54, Park Road, West Dulwich, for the modest sum of one shilling, which will include afternoon tea, and all the fun of a right jolly good company.

Special Congress Number Next Week.

The Congress will be the talk of the town next week, and *The Postage Stamp* will give its readers a special number dealing with this interesting event. Our next week's issue will contain a special account of the Congress and portraits of the leading delegates.

Madeira to use Stamps of Portugal.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write me that they are advised by their agent at Funchal that all the Funchal stamps have been withdrawn and Madeira is not to have another separate issue of postage stamps. In future the ordinary Portuguese stamps without overprint are to be used in Madeira.

That is good news truly. I would raise a glass of Madeira to the individual responsible for the new order of things, but many collectors, denied a separate series of stamps, will yet seek additions to their collection by getting ordinary Portuguese stamps used in Madeira!

A Stamp Exhibition for Walthamstow.

There is news to hand that the South Essex Philatelic Society, under the presidency of Mr. A. H. Clark, is to hold a local exhibition of postage stamps from February 4-11, 1911, at Walthamstow. Some of our new societies are certainly showing an enterprise and initiative which should stir up much increased enthusiasm.

Newsagents who do not stock *The Postage Stamp* are always willing and glad to take an order for supplying you with it regularly each week.

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Australian Commonwealth.—We are informed by Mr. Abraham Wolfers that he possesses a variety of the current Postage Due stamps of the Australian Commonwealth, consisting of the 3d. value, perf. 12, with a distinct double line of vertical perforations.

Bavaria.—According to *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* all values of the current series of this State from 3 to 50 pf. are to be issued in rolls containing 1,000 copies, presumably for use in automatic distributing machines. An additional charge of 22 pf. over and above the actual face value of the stamps themselves will be made for these rolls.

Belgium.—The same journal announces that the current 1 franc Belgian stamp is now being issued in a distinct shade of orange yellow.

Canada.—(Vol. V. p. 297).—Two additional new shades of the current series of the Dominion are chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, being the 10 cents value in light lilac and the 20 cents in deep olive green.

China.—(Vol. V. p. 141).—The English correspondent of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* announces in a recent letter to that journal that a new issue of postage stamps for the Celestial Empire is likely to make an appearance in the near future. He is also informed upon good authority that by mutual agreement all the foreign postal agencies, with the exception of about four of those maintained by the Hong Kong Post Office, will be closed.

Chili.—(Vol. V. p. 235).—*Redfield's Stamp Weekly* has been shown a copy of a provisional stamp said to have been issued in Chili to supply a temporary shortage of the 5 centavos value pending the receipt of the handsome new pictorial issue recently referred to in these columns. It consists of the 30 centavos black and green of the series now current, overprinted with the word "Impuesto," and the figure "5" vertically in red.

Provisional Issue. Surcharged in red, on series of 1905-07.
5 centavos on 30 centavos blue-green and black.

It is also stated that the 50 centavos orange and black of 1901-02, and the 5 and 12 centavos values of the 1903 series have been re-issued for a brief period until the new stamps of these denominations are received, the whole of the supplies of these values in the current type having been exhausted.

Crete.—(Vol. V. p. 297).—The 1 lepton Postage Due stamp with the new type of overprint is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* as having been issued on March 9th last.

Postage Due. Overprinted HELLAS in large Greek capitals in black.
1 lepton red

Jamaica.—(Vol. V. p. 191).—The three penny stamp in the old Queen's Head type has been issued, according to the same journal, printed in conformity with the Colonial colour scheme. It is said to have been placed on sale on or about March 11th.

Queen's Head type. Wmk. Multiple Crown C.A. New colours.
Perf. 14.

3d. purple on yellow

Mexico.—(Vol. V. p. 154).—Writing in the *London Philatelist*, Mr. S. Chapman puts forward the following interesting information relative to the

current official stamps of this Republic. Mr. Chapman says:—"I have just received a wrapper containing some official documents, two of the stamps on which are surcharged by hand as usual, and the other two have the word 'OFFICIAL' apparently printed. The letters are much clearer and broader in proportion to their height, the "o" being nearly circular. I notice that on one stamp the space between the "o" and the "r" is greater than on the other. At present I have only seen the new surcharge on the 3 cents.

Malay States (Federated).—(Vol. III. p. 298).—According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* the 8 cents all blue, in the current type, which we listed on authority of a contemporary some time back, has only recently been placed on sale, the earliest postmark seen being that of March 11th. Our list of these stamps now stands as follows:—

Tiger design. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. (sideways). Perf. 14.

| |
|---------------------------------|
| 1 cent green |
| 3 cents rose |
| 4 " rose |
| 5 " green and carmine on yellow |
| 8 " ultramarine |
| 10 " claret and black |
| 20 " black and mauve |
| 50 " orange brown and black |
| \$1 green and pale green |
| \$2 green and carmine |
| \$5 green and blue |

Philippines.—(Vol. V. p. 297).—The current 4 cents stamp has appeared in a new shade, viz., carmine-lake instead of rose.

Salvador.—(Vol. VI. p. 10).—A correspondent, Mr. Harold Williams, has drawn our attention to the fact that we omitted to include the 5 centavos value in a list of the current watermarked stamps of this country given in our issue of April 2nd. Mr. Williams states that he has had this stamp in his possession for several weeks. Our list therefore requires to be revised as follows:—

Design of Presidential Palace. Honeycomb watermark. Perf. 11½.

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <i>Centres in black.</i> | |
| 1 centavo green | |
| 2 centavos carmine. | |
| 3 " pale yellow. | |
| 5 " indigo. | |
| 10 " violet. | |

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News reports the issue of the 5 centavos in the new Figueroa type.

Spain.—(Vol. V. p. 226).—The 20 cents value in the new small King's Head type is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* as having been issued on or about March 18th, making a total of five stamps which have appeared in the new type to date.

New King's Head Design. Line-engraved. Perf. 13. Thick Paper.
No wmk.

| |
|-----------------------|
| 2 cents brown. |
| 5 " green. |
| 10 " red. |
| 15 " violet. |
| 20 " dark grey-green. |

The colours of the remaining values are said to be as follows:—30c. blue-green, 40c. carmine, 1 peseta claret, 2 pesetas brown-lilac, 10 pesetas brown-orange. It will thus be seen that the list of colours and values given under Spanish Post Offices in Morocco on authority of a contemporary requires some slight modification.

The Postage Stamps of Tobago

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

Continued from page 28)

In normal specimens the surcharge measures $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length, and there is a space of nearly 2 mm. between "½" and "PENNY." In some stamps on the sheet, however, this space measures 3 mm. The letters in "PENNY" are always $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height. No details are available as to the number of provisionals printed and, at present, nothing is known about the setting of the surcharge, or how many stamps were overprinted at a time. Perhaps some specialist having large blocks or entire sheets will be able to enlighten us on these points.



A fairly common variety shows the "P" raised above the level of the other letters—the distance it is raised varying considerably on different specimens. One of these raised "P" varieties occurs on the first stamp in the second row. Both values are known with double surcharge, and the ½d. on 6d. stone may also be found with inverted overprint. In the Tapling Collection there is a vertical pair of the ½d. on 6d., the lower stamp of which has inverted surcharge, while from the other the overprint is omitted. In the same collection there is a vertical pair of the ½d. on 2½d., the lower stamp of which is without surcharge. I have seen blocks of the ½d. on 6d. in which the surcharge is so defective that the lower portion of the figure "2" fails to print.

The following is a synopsis of the varieties:—
1886.

Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.

½d. on 6d. stone

- (a) With inverted surcharge
- (b) With double surcharge
- (c) Wider space between "½" and "PENNY"
- (d) Varieties (a) and (c) on same stamp
- (e) Varieties (b) and (c) on same stamp
- (f) With raised "P" in "PENNY"
- (g) Varieties (a) and (f) on same stamp
- (h) Varieties (b) and (f) on same stamp
- (i) Pair, one without surcharge and the other with inverted surcharge

½d. on 2½d. dull blue

- (a) With double surcharge
- (b) Wider space between "½" and "PENNY"
- (c) Varieties (a) and (b) on same stamp
- (d) With raised "P" in "PENNY"
- (e) Varieties (a) and (d) on same stamp
- (f) Pair, one without surcharge

IX.—The 1886 Issue.

In January, 1886, the 1d. appeared in the Postal Union colour of carmine, in August the ½d. was issued in green, and this superseded the provisionals dealt with in the last chapter, and in November the 6d. was issued in orange-brown, presumably to prevent confusion with the new ½d.

All were printed from the same plates as before, and so present all the little peculiarities of alignment and lettering in the value inscriptions as are found in the previous emissions.

The ½d. calls for no special comment, but in the 1d. there are two varieties, the same as are found in the corresponding value for Dominica, which do not seem to occur in the earlier issues. These two stamps have a distinct large letter "O" in "ONE," which is very easy to identify as can be seen from the accompanying illustration.



These varieties occur on the first stamps in the third and fourth rows of each sheet. They are probably due to some slight damage to the duty-plate and an attempt to "re-touch" these letters to repair the defects. If my supposition that these varieties are not found in Venetian-red stamps is correct, this damage evidently occurred late in 1885 or early in 1886.

On the 6d. the first stamp in the bottom row provides a minor variety in the shape of a small "I" in "SIX," due to the lower portion of the letter having been accidentally cut away. This, likewise, does not seem to exist in the earlier 6d. stamps, so we may probably also assign this slight flaw to 1886.

These stamps remained current until the withdrawal of the separate Tobago issues, and there was consequently more than one printing of each. One of these printings can be easily identified by the marginal plate numbers, all of which are defective. In the top left-hand disc there is a diagonal flaw on the solid colour running downwards from the top of the figure (left side),

and there is an uncoloured dot after and level with the top of the figure; in the top right-hand disc a thin uncoloured line runs across the circle diagonally from top to bottom from right to left; in the left-hand lower disc there is a large uncoloured flaw on the left, which extends from the centre of the figure almost to the base of the circle; and in the right-hand lower disc there is a similar flaw, only this commences nearer the top of the figure. I have seen all three values of this set, as well as the 2½d., in this printing.

All three values are also found with the flaw illustrated and described in Chapter VI.—this, as I stated before, representing a printing made about 1894.

As in previous issues differences of shade between the words of value and the rest of the design are by no means uncommon, and in some instances these are particularly striking.

The following is a synopsis of the varieties:—
1886.

Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.

½d. green (shades)

(a) With flaw after "POSTAGE"
1d. carmine (shades)

(a) With large "O" in "ONE"

(b) With flaw after "POSTAGE"
6d. orange-brown (shades)

(a) With short "I" in "SIX"

(b) With flaw after "POSTAGE"

X.—The 1889 Provisionals.

In July, 1889, 1d. stamps ran short and, pending the arrival of a supply from England, temporary labels of this value were formed by surcharging a quantity of the then current 2½d. stamps with "1 PENNY." In October, ½d. stamps ran out of stock, and a provisional was created by overprinting a number of the 6d. orange-brown with "½ PENNY." In both cases the surcharge, which was in black, was applied at the Government Printing Office at Scarborough.



It is evident that the same type was used, as for the two provisionals of 1886, with, of course, the exception that in the case of the 1d. on 2½d. a large numeral "1" (4 mm. high) replaces the "½" on each stamp. Thus the variety with wide space between figure and word occurs on both stamps, but a little more care seems to have been exercised for I do not recollect having seen the raised "P" variety in either of these provisionals.

It is interesting to note that the "1 PENNY" surcharge is always found on the 2½d. of the dull blue shade, and I have never seen it other than with very brown gum.

The ½d. on 6d. is known with double surcharge. There appear to be no published details of the numbers issued, and at present, as is the case with the 1886 provisionals, nothing is known regarding the setting of the type for surcharging.

The following is a synopsis of the varieties:—
1889.

Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.

½d. on 6d. orange-brown

(a) With double surcharge

(b) Wider space between "½" and "PENNY"
1d. on 2½d. dull blue

(a) Wider space between "1" and "PENNY"

XI.—The 1891-92 Provisionals.

Late in August, 1891, 2½d. stamps were temporarily out of stock, and to provide for pressing needs a number of the then current 4d. grey stamps were overprinted "2½ PENCE" in black. The surcharge is somewhat similar to that of 1883, but with a smaller "2." In the *Monthly Journal* for October, 1891, the following statement appeared:—"We learn that the number overprinted is very limited, and that the local postal authorities are dealing them out with strict caution." The number could not have been very small, however, for the stamp is only catalogued at 5s.



Towards the end of May of the following year another ½d. provisional was issued, the 4d. grey being surcharged "½ PENNY" in similar type to the overprints of 1886 and 1889.

Tobago seems to have made a regular practice of running short of ½d. stamps, and with its record of five different ½d. provisionals in the space of about eleven years it probably stands alone among British Colonies. Of this provisional 3,000 were issued, and though the same type was used as for the previous ½d. surcharged stamps, it was evidently re-set for the widely-spaced variety does not exist. Both surcharges were printed in black, at the Government Printing Office at Scarborough, and both are known with double surcharge.

The following is a synopsis of the varieties:—
1891-92.

Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.

½d. on 4d. grey

(a) With double surcharge

(b) With small "CE" in "FOURPENCE"
2½d. on 4d. grey

(a) With double surcharge

(b) With small "CE" in "FOURPENCE"

To be continued.

The Romance of Postage Stamps

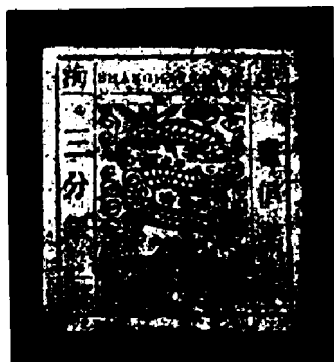
A little introduction to the Joys of the Stamp Album, arranged for the purposes of a Lantern Lecture *

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE

Continued from page 31.

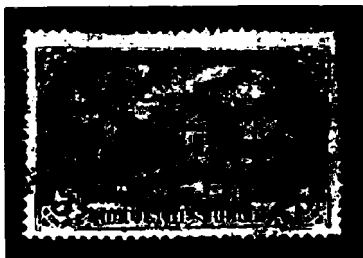
Governments as Forgers.

Other Governments have not been above forging their own stamps. In several cases after stamps had gone out of use and the plates had been destroyed, the stamps became valuable, and the demand by collectors became great. This happened at least twice in connection with the Sandwich Islands stamps. The Government immediately got their engraver to copy the old stamps and make some more to sell to collectors.



Betrayed by the Beard.

In Shanghai a similar case happened in 1874. The 1865 stamp was practically unobtainable so the authorities decided to make some more. But the blocks had been destroyed. They did not suffer this to balk their plans however, so new blocks were engraved. Stamp collectors are cute fellows, however, and they soon detected the fraud, because the engraver had overlooked one trifling detail. This unspeakable animal, the Chinese dragon, had evidently been using a hair restorer, for there were nine bristles to his beard in the forgery while the genuine original beast only had seven.



The Kaiser on Stamps.

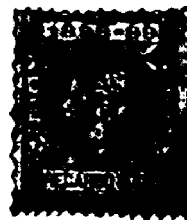
It is a matter for much surprise that the German Emperor's portrait does not appear on stamps.

Yet the secret may lie in the idea that to strike His Imperial Majesty with a postmark would be lese majesté. In Saxony in olden days they had such a notion, and we find envelopes with the portrait of the King in the left-hand corner lightly cancelled in blue pencil, while the cancelling postmark appears in the opposite corner.

The German Emperor however, does appear on two very interesting stamps now current in Germany. Here we see the Emperor and the Empress at the unveiling of the National monument at Berlin, on the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the old German Emperor. On the next slide we see the Emperor surrounded by his potentates. Nearly every figure can be recognised by the enthusiastic collector from the Fatherland.



The Czar of Russia does not appear on the stamps of his country, and neither did the Sick Man of the East or his successor.



We have an illustrated life story of the young King of Spain on the stamps of his country and his colonies. The stamps of 1889 show him as a baby. Nine years later we get a new portrait of him. In 1900 a portrait of him in military uniform was issued.

Some time soon, if Alphonso XIII. be spared, the dies will be altered to add a moustache. Then we shall look eagerly for the addition of a beard. So the outstanding episodes in his personal history will be told even to the time, when, with the worries of a somewhat troublesome State his hirsute adornments desert him entirely, leaving him bald.

* The Lecture is the copyright of the author, but may be delivered in public by application to the Postage Stamp League, which organization will make arrangements for the lending of a complete set of Lantern Slides.



You may think this is an elaborate fancy of mine that we shall be able to trace his personal history so. But I speak advisedly, for we have an equally minute record of King Carlos of Roumania. When we first make his acquaintance in 1866, "dhivil a bit" of a beard has he. By 1871 he had a short, stubbed beard, and the stamps issued in that year were brought up-to-date in that respect. So well has the King's beard flourished that now he may be seen on his stamps with quite a respectable bushy growth on his face. I mention these matters just to show you to what trifling details of history philately can descend.

The American Boy.



It has always seemed to me that the American boy is very much abused. His own people expect rather too much of him. Everywhere great examples of boys, who have risen from the ranks to exalted positions, confront the young Yankee, and either inspire him to emulation or discourage him by the difficulty of attaining success as measured in the States.

I remember reading of one Yankee lad who was able to answer a taunt of his instructor.

"Why at your age" said the master "George Washington was a surveyor."

"Yes sir" replied the boy, "and at yours he was President of the United States."

To be continued.

The Postage Stamp League

A Good Beginning

BY THE REGISTRAR

THE past week has been a memorable one for certain servants of the Postmaster-General. The letter box at the headquarters of the Postage Stamp League was fortunately enlarged during the invasion of workmen who came to effect that universal scourge known as spring cleaning. And it was just as well that the letter box received their attention for postmen have been very busy pouring His Majesty's mails into it.

Most of my letters have been applications for entry forms, and completed entries. But some of my correspondents do me the kindness to make valuable suggestions, many of which in the fulness of time I hope to be able to adopt.

The First Member a Lady Philatelist.

The first duly signed application form was received from a lady, who therefore has the distinction of being Member No. 1. Her application is dated April 6th.

Brief and to the Point.

A Dalmarnock reader in sending in his application form says briefly, but expressive of the greatest cordiality:—

"Dear Sir,—This is a very good idea, and I hope it will succeed. Wishing it every success."

A Manchester Member's Letter.

The gentleman who has been enrolled as Member No. 8, writes from Manchester:—

"Dear Sir,
Having been a reader since the first number of *The Postage Stamp* was issued, I wish to be registered as a member of the Postage Stamp League, for which enclosed please find 6d. to

cover registration fee.

I sincerely hope the Postage Stamp League will be a success, and that you will make a special effort to assist those, who like myself, are unable to join even local philatelic societies.

There are I think a great many invalid stamp collectors who are unable to associate in a society, but who would welcome a stamp league.

Would it be out of place to suggest that the League will be prepared to render more assistance to those not members of stamp societies, and who are willing to pay a slightly higher entrance fee for the advantages offered to them.

It is my opinion that you would find many retiring stamp collectors who have not the time to attend society meetings, but would be quite willing to pay a higher entrance fee or even a small annual subscription if the Postage Stamp League offered them special advantages.

Wishing you every success in the new undertaking, and trusting my few remarks are not unworthy of your consideration."

Stamp Collecting—a Joy to the Invalid.

It will be indeed gratifying if the League can assist and encourage those less fortunate collectors who cannot get about to society meetings. Stamp collecting must be a great solace to the invalid, and although the pleasure of the frequent association with fellow-collectors at the societies and clubs is denied by reason of his infirmity, he has the opportunity of making many delightful friendships in correspondence with other collectors on the subject of a mutual hobby. By all means let me know whenever the Postage Stamp League can be of service to you my friend,

and any suggestions as to what special advantages we can afford you will be gladly welcomed.

Society Officials Welcome the League.

The President of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, Mr. A. Leon Adutt, one of the Vice-Presidents of the South Essex Philatelic Society, Mr. D. B. Armstrong, and Mr. W. Ward, of the Bolton Philatelic Society, have sent their greetings and good wishes for the success of the League.

The First Society to Become a Member.

The first Philatelic Society to join the Postage Stamp League is the young and enterprising Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Abraham Wolfers, writes:—

"The Registrar,
Postage Stamp League,

Dear Sir,

I am instructed by the members of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society to request you to admit the Society to the League, and to associate it with the objects of the League.

Will you please also send me about 40 application forms, as a large number of our members desire to join individually.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

ABRAHAM WOLFERS,
Hon. Sec."

April 10th, 1910.

How Societies Can Work Hand in Hand with the League.

So the example has been set by one of the newest, but by no means the least enterprising of Societies. It has already been pointed out in *The Postage Stamp* that the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society has adopted a plan of operations which includes the philatelic education of the large numbers of scholars residing as boarders at the numerous Margate schools. In this campaign, which deserves the greatest praise from all interested in the extension of stamp culture, the Postage Stamp League will no doubt be able to do a good deal by the preparation and loan of lantern slides. Needless to say, all responsible for the organisation of the League are highly gratified at the prompt and cordial support extended by the Isle of Thanet Society. It should scarcely be necessary for me to reiterate that the League is in no way opposed to the interests of any existing philatelic society, and that its operations are intended to serve as supplementary to those of individual philatelic societies.

A Scarborough Reader's Offer.

A reader writing from Scarborough, makes a very generous offer of which we hope to avail ourselves at some future date.

re Postage Stamp League.

"I have read your article in this week's *Postage Stamp* re above. Should you either at present or at any time in the near future require anyone to undertake Secretarial duties in connection with same, I shall be glad if you will communicate with me.

"I have the whole of my evenings at liberty after 5 p.m., and my business could be arranged so as to be able to do certain work during the day if required.

"Have had 18 years experience as an active philatelist."

Preston Member Proposes to Form Local Society.

Yet another member (No. 19), this time from Preston, promises to use his endeavours to promote a philatelic society. He says:—

"As a reader of *The Postage Stamp* from the first number I have great pleasure in enclosing slip with my name and address in order that I may become a member of the Postage Stamp League.

"There must be a number of collectors in Preston, and as soon as the depression in our staple industry passes away I will make an effort to get a Society formed, and I have no doubt but with the useful articles in *The Postage Stamp* and the newly formed League that we shall be successful."

A Kew Reader's Suggestion.

A Kew reader in applying for some membership forms, writes:—

"In looking through the advantages given in this week's *Postage Stamp*, I note that a member can advertise without cost, but for every 12 words he has to forward three advertisement slips which are to be cut off the corner of the paper.

"This practically amounts to a charge of 3d. per 12 words, unless the advertiser can beg, borrow or steal three papers from other people and thereby obtain the slips.

"Now for those like myself, who bind their papers, it is rather rough, as you can't cut away anything from a paper without spoiling it, may I make a suggestion—either make it a condition that the charge for a member to advertise shall be 3d. for 12 words and 1d. for every additional 4 (or part of 4) words, or else supply coupons at a fixed price. The first idea seems to me the better.

"Probably though, these suggestions have already occurred to you, and I am wasting your time and my ink putting them before you, so I will conclude, remaining yours truly,——."

The Suggestion is Adopted Forthwith.

Although we had conceived the likelihood that members would not care to cut the body of the paper to use the membership form (as witness our offer to supply these separately) we considered that few would object to cut the outer page. One of the main objects of the League being the widespread distribution of literature relating to stamps, the purpose of the advertisement slip is to offer members an inducement to circulate their extra copies of the journal to collectors who do not trouble to read about their stamps, and are content to jog along with a dealer's priced catalogue as their sole guide, philosopher and friend.

However, I am glad that the matter has been raised thus early in our League's career, and to convince my friend that he has not wasted my time or his ink, I am going to adopt his suggestion forthwith. Accordingly, my friends, you may choose for yourself, send either advertisement slips or 1d. stamps, they will be regarded as co-equal. But I make this one condition, that an advertisement must not be accounted for *partly* in slips and *partly* in stamps.

The stamps so sent in will be utilised for distribution purposes, so that the original idea will not be lost sight of.

It is necessary too that we should place a limit

on the use of the slips after next month. *April* and *May* slips will be available till June 1st. *June* slips will be available till July 1st.

Membership Cards and Badges.

It is a definite part of our policy not to promise things we cannot fulfil, and in this connection we do not intend to name dates for the issue of membership cards and badges until we have received them from the printers and manufacturers.

At the present moment it seems quite likely that the membership certificates will be in the hands of members almost immediately. A very choice design has been prepared which is typical of something that I am sure will appeal to every member of the League as signifying all that is highest and best in our hobby. But at the present, the design having been passed and approved, we are in no way anxious to allow its artistic execution and reproduction to suffer by undue haste.

The design for the badge has also been approved, but this will take some little time to manufacture in the quantities that are likely to be required.

We mention these points so that no member shall feel that he or she (for the ladies are shewing their interest in the League in no uncertain way) is being neglected by not receiving these tokens of membership with the acknowledgements of their entries. Already a slight delay occurred almost at the outset by our running out of our first supply of separately printed entry forms for membership, and although a fresh supply was ordered immediately it was found to be necessary, a short but unavoidable delay of a couple of days was experienced by a number of the early applicants.

Booklets of Application Forms.

We have now put in a good stock of these forms, and have for the convenience of members and prospective members printed them in handy little booklets with perforated counterfoils so that they can be used for distribution amongst collector friends, and a record kept by the member or applicant of those to whom the forms have been given. The booklets contain twelve forms each, and these will be gladly sent to any reader who desires to make use of them.

Objects of the League.

The Postage Stamp League has been started with two main objects. One is to extend the popularity of the stamp collecting hobby with the great general public, by instituting and encouraging lantern lectures, assisting the formation of new Philatelic Societies in districts where none already exist, assisting existing societies by loan of lantern slides and lectures, and by issuing broadcast bright and informative pamphlets for distribution in schools, literary societies, etc. **Membership in The Postage Stamp League does not involve expense or trouble to the members beyond Sixpence Entry Fee, and the filling up of a Form of Application.**

Members desiring to do so may further assist the work by purchasing quantities of the literature for distribution, and by donations, which will be used for the free distribution of such literature, and for expenses of lantern slides and lectures.

The second object is to band all the readers of *The Postage Stamp* together for purposes of exchange and mutual assistance. Every member will be entitled to the free advertisement of stamps, accessories, etc., wanted or offered, under certain limitations. This will greatly facilitate the exchange of stamps amongst members of the League.

How to Join the League.

An application form is printed on this page. All the intending member has to do is to fill this up and send it with a postal order for 6d. to The Registrar, POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

The Registrar will, in due course, furnish the member with a printed membership card bearing a distinctive membership number, and the official badge of the League, which is now being prepared. The badge will be a neat and effective emblem, which in itself will be a useful aid to freer intercourse amongst our readers.

The sixpence fee covers registration as a member and entitles the member to receive both the membership card and the badge; and also to participate in any further advantages extended to the League, subject to the conditions on which such further advantages may be offered. No annual renewal fee will be required.

Application Forms.

Many members will doubtless not care about cutting their copies of *The Postage Stamp* to use the application form printed on this page. Accordingly we have arranged that any reader applying to the Registrar can have a separate application form, and if so desired, a small supply of such forms will be sent to any reader for use in getting friends to become members.

Philatelic societies desiring to associate themselves with the objects of the League will be registered as members without any charge for registration.

Members' Advantages.

Members of the League will be assisted in every possible way with any information they may be seeking. Answers to members' correspondence will be chiefly dealt with through the paper. Members communicating with the Registrar on matters which call for postal replies are requested to send postage, or preferably stamped addressed envelope, the latter facilitating the work involved.

Members will be entitled to advertise their wants and offers without cost, but it is necessary to send three advertisement slips from the front page for each 12 words. (At the suggestion of a reader we have decided to accept 1d. stamps in lieu of slips where members prefer not to cut their copies of the paper). This is necessary to keep the space occupied by these advertisements within reasonable limits. Such advertisements may not include offers of goods *for sale*, but may include stamps, accessories and etceteras wanted to *buy*, or exchange, or offered for exchange.

Dealers will be entitled to the full privileges of membership, but will not be permitted to use the League advertisement column for trade advertisements.

The Registrar will be the sole judge of the availability of any advertisement sent in, and may reject any advertisement at discretion, with or without assigning any reason to the member.

Box numbers will be permitted, but a charge of sixpence each will be made for the use of these. In no cases however should goods be sent to Box Numbers. Letters sent to Box Numbers will be forwarded once a week to the advertisers.

Advertisements will be dealt with as far as possible in the order of receipt, and will be inserted at the earliest opportunity subject to the limits of space left to the disposal of the League by the Editor and Business Manager.

THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE.

Application Form for Membership.

I am a reader of *The Postage Stamp* and desire to be registered as a Member of THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE. I enclose P.O. No. _____ * as the fee for registration and badge.

SIGNED (Mr., Mrs. or Miss).....

ADDRESS

DATE.....

(Please write clearly and give full address).

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From the Newspapers

STAMPS AT STATIONS.

URGENT NEED FOR RAILWAY POST OFFICES.

Lord Charles Beresford had the felicity yesterday of being complimented by the veteran postal reformer, Mr. Henniker Heaton, on the question which the naval Member for Portsmouth will put to the Postmaster-General as to the advisability of establishing a Post Office at each of the large London termini.

"It is a splendid idea," said the Member for Canterbury to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "For the last twenty years we have been trying to get facilities for the purchase of postage stamps and the posting of letters at railway stations, but have not yet succeeded. Messrs. W. H. Smith & Co. declined to sell postage stamps, because they said it would not pay them. A traveller could send a telegram over the railway wire, but he could not purchase a postage stamp or post a stamped letter. The railway companies will not sell stamps, and one had to go outside the station to the nearest post office or pillar box to post a letter. Why the Governments of this country have so long delayed this important reform I cannot understand; it only shows, I suppose, what an old-fashioned people we are."

Mr. Henniker Heaton frankly admitted that there had been difficulties in the way. "The railway companies," he said, "have the right of sending telegrams over their wires, and the difficulty of getting full postal facilities at the big railway stations, no doubt, arises out of that monopoly. The proposal suggested in Lord Charles Beresford's question is a commonsense one. The most important thing is that, if we have postal and telegraph offices at the great railway termini, we can have, also, what we have now only to a limited extent, express messengers."

Asked what he thought about the possibility of such a reform being brought about, Mr. Henniker Heaton replied that he did not think the Post Office authorities would object to it for an instant, provided arrangements could be made with the railway companies.

"The whole country," he said, "would be grateful. What we ought to have without delay is post offices at the London termini and at the big stations in the provinces. The system might, of course, be extended to smaller stations."

One of the London and Brighton Railway Company officials at Victoria Station expressed his general approval of the idea, and pointed out that it might, also, be extended to the issuing of postal orders. The railway companies, he explained, received a commission on telegrams, and no doubt, also, a commission would be paid on postal business, while the companies would, also, receive a rent for any offices they let to the Post Office.—*Daily Chronicle*, 14.4.10.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

APRIL 12, BEFORE THE RECORDER.

The Stamp Duties Management Act.

The Court resumed the trial of Herbert William Marsh, 38, a clerk, on bail, upon the charge preferred under the Stamp Duties Management Act, 1891, of having in his possession without lawful excuse, parts of ten penny post-

age stamps which had been removed from certain material—namely, paper.

Mr. Bodkin and Mr. I. A. Symmons prosecuted for the Inland Revenue; Mr. Curtis Bennett and Mr. Edward Duke appeared for the defence.

The circumstances of the case are reported in *The Times* of to-day.

The defence was that the parts of stamps which the defendant had in his possession had not been removed from envelopes which had passed through the post, but were uncanceled stamps sent on reply-paid envelopes which had not been used. It was also stated that the defendant found in the Ladywell Recreation Ground a bundle of 100 or 200 stamped addressed envelopes which had not been posted. On examining them he found that they related to a lottery and came from an address in the Wandsworth Road. He wrote to that address, but got no reply, and the stamps were then removed from the envelopes. The defendant further stated that at Christmas he put 12 stamps on a parcel which he intended sending to his brother in America, but as he did not send it he removed the stamps by soaking the brown paper.

The defendant, a man of excellent character, was examined as a witness, and also called evidence in support of his defence, in the course of which it was stated that he collected stamps for a friend who was making a screen with them. The screen was produced in Court.

The jury found the defendant guilty, but recommended him to mercy.

The Recorder said that, having regard to the defendant's excellent character and to the recommendation to mercy, he should be justified in passing a lenient sentence. He sentenced the defendant to three months' imprisonment in the second division.—*Times*, 13.4.10.

STOLE \$100,000 IN STAMPS.

ROBBERS SECURED RICH BOOTY IN RICHMOND POST OFFICE.

Richmond, Va., March 28th.—Under the glare of a street lamp, burglars backed a waggon up to the door of the Richmond Post Office, either on Saturday or Sunday, pierced the vault with steel drills, and made off with more than \$100,000 in stamps and \$160 in cash. A watchman in the building was undisturbed while the robbers entered through a street window and did the job. Though the thieves evidently had plenty of time, they overlooked an envelope containing \$2,000 in cash.

—*Toronto Globe*, 29.3.10.

NEW CHARITY STAMPS.

The Belgian postal authorities will issue a stamp commemorative of the Exhibition. The value will be 1, 2, 5 and 10 centimes. These stamps will be current only in Belgium. The first three will be sold at double the face value, and the fourth will cost 15 centimes. The difference between the face value and the selling price will be devoted to a project for building a sanatorium for consumptive women. The stamps will be on sale during the run of the Exhibition. The Queen has designed the stamps, which will portray Saint Martin giving to a poor man the half of his cloak.—*Globe*, 12.4.10.

Editor's Letter Box

Publishing Offices:—1, AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

Editorial Address:—FRED. J. MELVILLE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Articles, Contributions and Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the correspondent. Articles, etc., not accepted, will be returned when postage is prepaid.

Business Communications should be addressed to the Manager, and Advertisements to the Advertisement Manager, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

THE POSTAGE STAMP may be obtained through Newsagents or will be forwarded from the publishing office to any address at the following rates of prepayment: Yearly, 6s. 6d.; Half-Yearly, 3s. 3d.; Quarterly, 1s. 8d.; Single Copy, 1½d.

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OUR PUBLISHING DAY AND ADVERTISERS.

In order to meet the requirements of the publishing trade our publishers now distribute copies to the Newsagents on Wednesdays instead of Thursdays as before. This compels us to go to press on Saturday morning. Hence it is absolutely necessary for our printers to have all advertisements at latest on Friday morning; consequently, copy must be in the Advertisement Manager's hands not later than Wednesday, 5 o'clock p.m.

ADVERTISERS' PROOFS.

We are anxious to consult our Advertisers' convenience to the greatest possible extent, but where proofs have to be supplied and returned our printers must have the "copy" by Thursday morning at the latest, as we now have to print off a portion of our issue on Saturday morning.

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS.

So many of our readers have asked us to undertake the examination and identification of their stamps that we have made arrangements to accede to their wishes.

We shall be pleased to express an opinion as to the genuineness or otherwise of any stamps submitted to us, or identify them according to any catalogue at a charge of 6d per stamp (minimum 1/-). All fees must be paid in advance with sufficient added to pay for return postage and registration.

Stamps upon which an opinion is desired should be mounted on a separate sheet from the letter accompanying them and addressed to "The Expert," c/o The Editor of "THE POSTAGE STAMP," 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton London, S.W.

COLLECTORS' WANTS & EXCHANGES.

Our friends will note that we have opened a column for collectors to advertise their wants, at the nominal charge of ½d. per word. Many collectors even in London have not time to hunt about for stamps, whilst others resident in the country, have not the opportunity.

By using this column Collectors' Wants will catch the eye of all who are likely to be able to supply the stamps needed, for dealers watch such advertisements very closely, and collectors who want to dispose of duplicates will not fail to note the opportunity for exchange or sale.

Advertisements of stamps for sale are not admitted to this column.

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F. C. Ginn, 143, Strand, London, W.C.

Lewis May & Co., 15, King William Street, Strand, W.C.

W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C.

James Rhodes, 62, Market Street, Manchester

Answers to Correspondents.

Editorial correspondence is now answered through the journal on this page and correspondents' initials will be used, together with the name of the town or district in which they reside, except where a special non-descript has been given.

All general queries about stamps and philatelic matters are answered as far as possible and to the best of the information at our disposal.

The examination of stamps is, however, not included and stamps sent for opinions as to genuineness or otherwise must be accompanied by the usual fee of 6d. per stamp, minimum 1s.

Readers taking advantage of this Answers to Correspondents column are especially asked NOT to send small advertisements, subscriptions or orders for back numbers to the Editor. They should in every case be sent to the Business Manager.

For the Editorial and Business Manager's address see notices above.

W. F. (Glasgow).—No I should not consider a stamp used for registered post any less interesting than one used for an ordinary letter.

N. B. (Manchester).—Will send some leaflets as desired. A new supply is being printed and when ready will be delivered to you direct from the printers. Any new printed matter issued in connection with the League will be announced in the paper by the Registrar.

J. A. B. (Preston).—Have forwarded your note to New Issue chronicler, who will be able to give you the desired information.

M. H. (Cromer).—Your 2 centavos Honduras, 1907, bisected diagonally for use as 1 centavos stamps are interesting, though philatelists do not attach much importance to such varieties coming from a republic like Honduras, where postal needs are (apparently) secondary to the possibility of acquiring

revenue by the sale of postage stamps to collectors. From your sketch of the copies in your possession the two halves would appear to fit together and are evidently halves of one and the same entire original stamp. If on one envelope as I gather they are it simply tends to show that such use of these stamps was unnecessary. I am much obliged to you however for the information.

E. C. H. (Chorlton cum Hardy). The value of a 1d. black dated May 8th, 1840, may be a little in excess of one dated later, but it is only interesting to collectors who are endeavouring to complete a set of dated postmarks for the first month or so of issue. Had it been dated May 6th you might have been justified in asking an enhanced price. In matters of this sort there is no standard basis to work on, experience of buying and selling is the only guide.

W. H. J. (Croydon).—Thanks for suggested improvements on the "Stamp Tides" described recently in our columns. Will publish your suggestions at first opportunity.

Society News

Secretaries of Philatelic Societies are urged to send news items intended for publication as promptly as possible.

NORTH OF ENGLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting of this Society was held at the Y.M.C.A., Newcastle, on Thursday, April 7th.

The Vice-Chairman, Mr. T. D. Hume, took the chair at 7.30 p.m., and there were 23 Members present.

After formal business, Messrs. C. J. Greenlow and C. R. Sharp were elected to the Membership. The Secretary read a letter from the President, Mr. W. H. Horsley, regretting his inability to attend the Philatelic Congress in London at the end of the month and Mr. G. B. Bainbridge (ex-President) was unanimously elected a Delegate in his stead.

The Chairman then called on Mr. Bagnall to show his fine collections of "Papua" and "Monaco" which are practically complete in all varieties and were much admired. At the close of the Display a hearty vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Wilkinson seconded by Mr. Sandemon and enthusiastically carried. Mr. Bagnall replied.

April packet contains 77 sheets of a net value of £205.

SOUTH ESSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Mr. W. E. Lincoln gave an interesting and educational lecture in the Walthamstow Public Library, on Saturday, April 9th, before a good audience. He had chosen as his subject "Philatelic Monuments to War," which was illustrated by 115 slides. The President of the "South Essex Philatelic Society" Mr. A. H. Clark, in introducing him said "It afforded him much pleasure in being enabled to occupy the chair on such an occasion," and in a few well-chosen words introduced the lecturer to his audience.

By means of slides Mr. Lincoln then took his audience through the various wars of the world, including that of America in 1765, which lost England that enormous tract of land "over sea," the insurrection in Servia, 1804, The Revolution in Brazil, 1822, The Crimean War, 1856, The Civil War in America, 1860, War in Abyssinia, 1867, French Invasion of Mexico, 1867, Brazil-Paraguay War, 1865, Spanish Revolution 1868, and the terrible war between France and Germany, 1870-71, showing the Balloon

Post from Paris, and interesting letters captured by the Germans, one of which was sent to his father, Mr. W. S. Lincoln, upon which he had to pay 4d. He objected at the time to pay the surcharge, but was willing to-day to purchase 100 more at the same price. Many other interesting slides were shown dealing with this war, showing scenes in Paris during the siege, and the distribution of food and soup. One slide showed a food ticket upon which was inscribed "sans viande" namely, without meat. He then passed on to the "Carlist War," 1873 and Eastern Roumelia and South Bulgaria, 1877, the Peruvian occupation of Chili, 1881, and the English Campaign in Egypt, 1882, showing the thrilling scene in which we lost a "hero" in Col. Burnaby. He then dealt with the Spanish Campaign in Morocco in 1894, the Chinese War 1896, and showed some very interesting pictures and stamps dealing with the British Campaign in Soudan, 1897. One letter sent home by a Grenadier Guard bore the remark "No stamps available, Nile Expedition." It passed through Atbava, Wadihalfa, Alexandria, and so on to London. Many more wars were touched upon. The Græco-Turkish War of 1897, The British Force on the Niger Coast, 1898, Spanish-American War, 1898, and Chinese Expedition, 1900, all receiving comment, before passing on to the war which still lives in the memory of every Englishman, the Boer War, 1899. Very interesting scenes were shown, including siege and relief of Ladysmith and Mafeking, together with illustrations showing actual stamps which had been used in the beleaguered towns. Slides were shown reproducing actual letters sent by English and Boer prisoners, showing how they had been opened and stamped by the Censor. After touching upon the Japanese-Russia War of 1905, showing stamps issued during the campaign, Mr. Lincoln brought his lecture to a close after having been speaking for one hour and a half. Mr. Dyer proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Lincoln for having come to Walthamstow to deliver his lecture. He felt sure that the lecture must have been interesting to all present.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Clark and duly carried.

THE KENT AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting was held at the Hon. Secretary's house on April 4. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. There was no special display of any country, but all members present showed portions of their collections, comprising chiefly of interesting and rare stamps, together with a selection of proofs and essays.

Mrs. Collins showed numberless varieties of Great Britain, whilst Dr. Harmer's exhibit consisted almost entirely of various British officials used and unused in blocks and singles. The President showed some fine early Uganda "Missionaries"—including an unchronicled error reading "GU" instead of "UG." The Hon. Secretary showed proofs and essays of various North American stamps and also some essays of Egypt.

R. E. R. DALWIGK, *Hon. Sec.*

ISLE OF THANET PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society was held at the Queen's & High Cliffe Hotel, Cliftonville, Margate, on Saturday, April 9th, 1910. After the usual and formal business of the evening, a letter was read from Mr. D. B. Armstrong, the late Secretary, in which he thanked the members for their good wishes. It was decided, on the proposition of the Rev. P. Wolfers to enter this letter in the Minutes. The meeting received with much pleasure

the information that Mr. Fred J. Melville had promised to give a lantern lecture on "His Majesty's Mails: how the G.P.O. is run," on Saturday, April 23rd. The Secretary then moved "That the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society apply to the Registrar of the Postage Stamp League requesting affiliation with it." The President seconded, and the motion was carried.

The President then proceeded to display Mr. E. Heginbottom's specialised used collections of Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda and Dominica. The displays were accompanied by copious and interesting notes, which the President, Mr. A. Leon Adutt, kindly read. The four collections were all very complete, and contained a large number of rarities in superb used condition. The whole display was received enthusiastically, and the following pieces attracted most interest and delight. Antigua: a magnificent imperforated copy of the exceedingly rare 6d. green, with wide margins, and accompanied by expert's guarantee. Bahamas: early issues in abundance, and every specimen in excellent condition. Bermuda: a fine specimen of the rare provisional 'threepence' on one penny in fancy capitals. Dominica: the provisional 'one penny' on sixpence and a fine series of halves of penny stamps used as halfpenny stamps with and without overprint. At the conclusion of what had been a delightfully interesting exhibition, the President moved that a hearty and cordial vote of thanks be accorded Mr. Heginbottom for his kindness in permitting the members of the Society to view his collections. The Secretary seconded, after announcing that Mr. Heginbottom had promised several displays in the future. The motion was carried with acclamation. A satisfactory bourse followed, and the President again displayed several recent purchases of his, including some fine Cayman Islands stamps. A highly enjoyable evening was brought to a close at 10.50 p.m.

Hon. Sec. and Treas. Mr. A. WOLFERS.

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

Counter attractions in Brighton, and a mild influenza epidemic did not keep some dozen or more enthusiastic philatelists away from the meeting held on the 14th inst. Mr. H. H. L. Giles provided the evening's entertainment, and opened the programme by reading a most exhaustive and thorough paper on the stamps of Spain and Colonies. Before passing round the stamps Mr. Giles asked the assembly to make allowances for the many blank spaces, on the ground that he was a general collector; the company however were agreeably surprised, for the blank spaces were practically non-existing, and except in one or two instances Spain and Colonies were shown complete, not only by catalogue, but also in a vast range of shades, the Philippine Islands being exceptionally fine. Mr. Giles then read a most interesting paper dealing with his experiences as a philatelist, from early boyhood to the present day. All present were consumed with envy when Mr. Giles came to the happy event (for him) when he obtained a 4d. Cape woodblock for a penny! This was not his only bargain, and the whole paper teemed with interest. Finally Mr. Giles handed round a portion of his United States collection, containing many Pony Express with guarantee to each. Mr. Herbert Clark proposed, and Mr. W. Cyril Owen seconded, that a hearty vote of thanks should be tendered Mr. Giles for his kindness, this was carried unanimously. Mr. Giles suitably responded, and promised to take part in next session's programme, this promise was received with applause. The meeting terminated at 10 p.m., and will rank as one of the most successful held this session.

J. B. BOULTON, *Hon. Asst. Sec.*

A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION to THE POSTAGE STAMP would be an excellent gift to any friend who is interested in stamp collecting. If you will send a postal order to the publishers (Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., 1 Amen Corner) they will see that your friend gets a copy regularly, post free. You will thus be saved all trouble yourself, and have the satisfaction of knowing that your friend is reminded of your remembrance every week of the year. If you prefer to send the copy of your first week's subscription yourself, the publishers will send this to you gratis.

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Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors.

No. 5. Vol. 6.
(Whole Number 185)

30 APRIL, 1910.

Price 1d.

My Message to Congress

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Behind the Scenes.

MR. Secretary Slade: "Sir, the scene is set, and everything is ready to begin, if you please."
Mr. Chairman Reichenheim: "Egad, then we'll lose no time."

Soon after this issue of *The Postage Stamp* reaches its readers the curtain will be rung up on the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, and the issue is accordingly dedicated to the event, necessitating the suspension of our regular features.

Combining Business With Pleasure.

The design of the Congress is a two-fold one—Business on the one side, and Pleasure on the other. The leanings of the organisers this year have been towards emphasising the entertaining side. This is as it should be, for stamp collecting the world over is an open sesame to hospitality. Our hobby is one of the strongest bonds of union and good fellowship, a freemasonry in itself. The social gatherings will afford delegates from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales (all being represented) of getting to know each other; and I can see many delightful friendships being contracted over the festive board of the Herts Society this week.

The Parasites of Philately.

And here comes my message: "As we're merry, let us still be wise." In the intervals from jollification there is work to be done. War is to be waged on the parasites of philately, the forger, the vendor of *à la disant* facsimiles, and the substituter. Many of us, when it comes to discussing matters such as we find on the Congress *Agenda*, are apt to discuss ideals, and disregard the practical possibilities. The Congress should not give its sanction to purely idealistic measures; it should be satisfied that there is in the schemes discussed a practical way of battling with or diminishing the evils to which such schemes refer.

Concerning Committees.

It is to be hoped that there will not be more than a very few Committees resulting from the

Congress. To pass a resolution and hand it over to a Committee to enquire into, does not always result in anything being accomplished, everything depending upon the composition of the Committee. Without any disparagement of the Committee on Procedure appointed last year, it should have been stronger, for it was obviously the intention



FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
Chairman of the Congress.

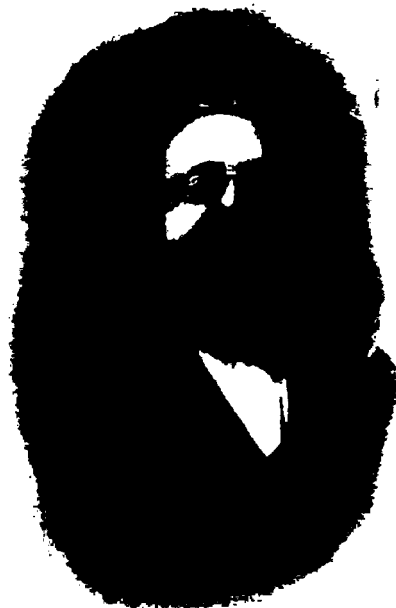
of the first Congress that the Committee should draw up a practical and permanent basis for the control of the Congress, without which basis each new Organising Committee has to begin all over again on its own initiative, and with no substantial ground work prepared for it.

An Excellent "Standing Order."

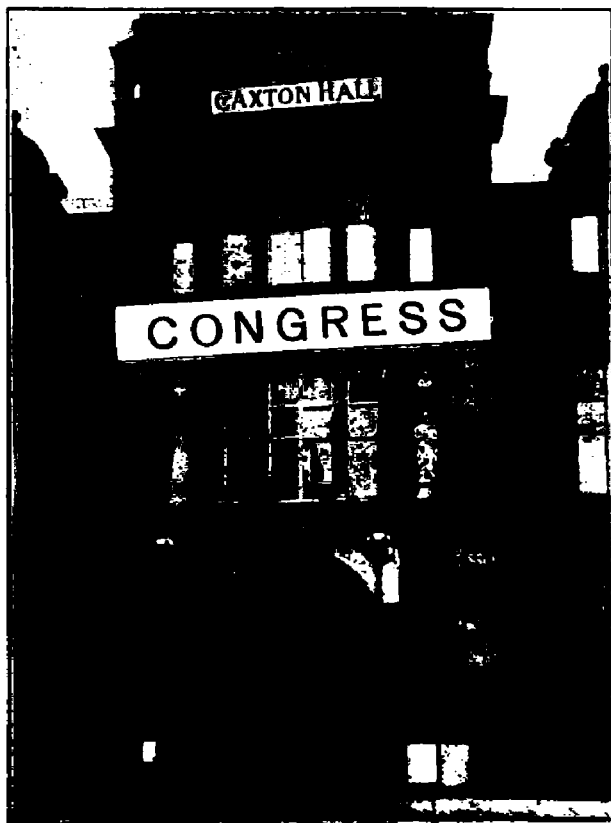
There appears to be little or no opening left in the Agenda for anything in the nature of "heated" discussion. Even opposition can scarcely be expected to most of the topics, and can only arise on the methods suggested to compass the desired objects.

But lively debate is required to bring out all the arguments in any point that is controversial, and this is almost essential to the ultimate success of what is, in a sense, the Parliament of Philatelists, so I beg leave to trot out a little reminiscence of days in the "Gallery." It is an elegantly phrased Standing Order of the House of Lords (XXVIII. *Asperity of Speech to be Avoided*) of which I made a note, for it is an excellent little text by which to work:—

"To prevent misunderstanding, and for avoiding of offensive speeches—it is for honour sake thought fit, and so ordered, that all personal, sharp or taxing speeches be forborn, and whosoever answereth another man's speech shall apply his answer to the matter without wrong to the person, and as nothing offensive is to be spoken, so nothing is to be ill-taken."



HARRY L. HAYMAN,
Vice-Chairman of the Congress.



How to Get to the Congress.

THE Caxton Hall, Westminster, where the public and business meetings are to be held, is within two minutes walk of St. James' Park Station ("Underground from anywhere"), which is the most convenient and nearest railway station. Delegates and others travelling by "bus alight at the Army and Navy Stores, Victoria Street, and crossing the road from the Stores pass through a small open park direct to the Hall.

"Highfield," Chislett Road, West Hampstead, where Mr. H. L. Hayman will entertain his guests can be best reached by Underground to Baker Street, and train thence to "West Hampstead" station. The nearest main road, for "bus route, is West End Lane.

Café Monico is in Piccadilly Circus, reached by Underground from anywhere.

For Cavendish Square alight from tube or "bus at Oxford Circus.

For British Museum alight at British Museum station (Underground), or "bus along New Oxford Street, alighting at Mudie's.

Who's Who at the Congress

Bijou Biographies of the Officials and Delegates

At the meetings in connection with the Congress many collectors will meet for the first time. The purpose of this little guide to the personnel of the Congress is to assist in making the delegates acquainted with each other. At the same time it will serve to indicate to the general stamp collecting public the *dramatis personae* of the British Philatelic Congress, on the occasion of the second "production" of what we all hope will be an annual parliament of philatelists, and not less an annual opportunity for social intercourse between kindred spirits, united in the pursuit of a mutual pleasure. The notes are necessarily condensed, and we must tender our apologies for being unable to say more about a very few of the delegates. This is mainly due to a lack of information, a deficiency and misfortune we hope to remedy during the coming Congress.

A few contractions have been used for purposes of condensation, the meanings of most of them being readily obvious. *Del.* is used as contraction for Delegate, and P.S. is used for Philatelic Society. F.J.M.

Abbott, J. H., del., Manchester Philatelic Society. The "Father of the Manchester School"; Vice-President of the Manchester Society; Fellow of the R.P.S.L.; Member of Executive, Manchester Exhibition, 1899. General collector with specialised countries, including notably Hayti, Samoa, Sarawak, Egypt, Servia, etc.

Adair, Dr. T. S., del., Huddersfield and District Philatelic Society.

Adutt, A. Leon, del., Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, Managing Director Queen's and High Cliffe Hotel, Cliftonville, Margate; One of founding members Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society and first President; F.R.P.S.L.; Member J.P.S., Herts P.S. Collections: Cayman Islands (exhibited Manchester and Newcastle, 1909), Great Britain and Colonies.



J. H. ABBOTT,
Manchester Philatelic Society.



H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Secretary of the Congress.

Alsop, Henry, del., Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society. Born 1864. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society since January 16th, 1902, Member since October, 1899. Collections: Gibraltar, Cyprus, Great Britain, South Africa, King's Heads.

Armstrong, Douglas B., del., South Essex Philatelic Society. Born 1888. Writer of numerous articles in philatelic press. Part author monograph on Cayman Islands, *Stamp Lover*, 1910. Member Junior Philatelic Society, elected to Committee as Hon. Librarian 1908-9, Council 1909-10; Vice-President South Essex Philatelic Society 1910; first Hon. Sec. Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, 1910, resigned. Specialised Caymans, Morocco, etc.

Ashby, Albert, del., Croydon Philatelic Society. Born 1872 at Croydon. Vice-Pres. Croydon P.S. since 1908; Member Junior Philatelic Society. Specialises British New Guinea (exhibited Caxton Hall, 1908), and other Pacific Islands, Ceylon, etc. Author of articles on postmarks of B.N.G. in *Record of Philatelic Students' Fellowship*, and *Melville Stamp Books* (No. 8).

Bacon, Edward Denny, del., Royal Philatelic Society. Born 1860. Joined the London Philatelic Society 1879, Committee 1882, Hon. Treasurer 1885, Hon. Sec. 1885-1888. The most prolific of the advanced writers on philately, both as contributor to *London Philatelist*, *Philatelic Record*, etc., and as part author of the *Stamp Collector* (1898), *St. Vincent* (1895), *Barbados* (1896), *Grenada* (1900), and author *Reprints of Postal Adhesive Stamps* (1899), and of many contributions to the published works of the Royal Society. First President Philatelic Literature



A. LEON ADUTT,
Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.

Society, founded 1907, and contributor of various bibliographies to the Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society. Awarded Lindenberg Medal.

Bainbridge, George B., J.P., del., North of England Philatelic Society *vice* J. H. Horsley, J.P., who is unable to attend; F.R.S.P.L.

Beckton, W. Dorning, del., Manchester Philatelic Society. Solicitor. One of promoters Manchester Philatelic Society, founded 1891, successively Vice-President, Hon. Secretary, and President, holding the last-named position since 1896; Fellow (and former member of Council) of the Royal Philatelic Society; Writer of numerous articles chiefly in the *Philatelic Record*. Collections, "a sound, slightly specialised general collection" of issues between 1840-1890, with portions highly specialised, *e.g.*, Greece, Roumania, Straits Settlements, etc. Awards London, 1897, Calcutta, 1898, Manchester, 1899, Paris, 1900, Berlin, 1904, including 4 gold, 7 silver, and 1 bronze. Chairman of the first Philatelic Congress, Manchester, 1909; to introduce subject of greater precision in use of philatelic terms at second Congress on Thursday, April 28th.

Bellamy, F. A., M.A., F.R.A.S., del., Oxford Philatelic Society. Hon. Sec. Oxford P.S.; F.R.P.S.L.; Member Philatelic Literature Society. Has long been collector of philatelic literature, of which he possesses an extensive library.

Bennett, Humphrey, del., Northampton Philatelic Society. Born 1880, at Great Lever (Lancs.). Started stamp collecting in schooldays, continuing on general lines till 1906, then specialising Sarawak, securing award at Amsterdam, 1909; F.R.P.S.L., and member J.P.S.; Represented Northampton P.S. as *del.* to first Congress, 1909.

Bornstein, I. J., del., Manchester Junior Philatelic Society. Early member J.P.S.; Chairman of Manchester Branch, formed 1905; President of the separate Manchester J.P.S. since formation in 1908, and Chairman of Committee, Manchester Exhibition, 1909; Member of the first Congress

Committee appointed to draw up petition to Berne on Commemorative issues; Member Herts P.S. since 1909.

Bishop, Percy C., del., Chums Stamp Collectors' Society. Journalist. Born 1869, at Islington. Started *The Philatelic Exchange List* in 1885; edited *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, editor *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, and the *Stamp Collectors' Annual*; Formerly conducted stamp department of the weekly journal *Hobbies*; Proposed the formation of a National Philatelic Society at the Manchester Congress, the scheme not being adopted; suggested the petition to Berne on the subject of Commemoratives. Specialises Brazil. (Portrait p. 54).

Bonnar, W., del., Scottish Philatelic Society.

Burton, J. Reid, del., City of London Philatelic Society. Born 1872. Became interested in stamps *ca* 1882; Joined Enterprise P.S. (now "City of London") 1904-5; Successively Vice-President (1905-6) and President (since 1909) City of London P.S.; F.R.P.S.L. Specialist in St. Helena, Bolivia, Argentine, U.S., Chili, etc.

Castle, M. P., J.P., del., Royal Philatelic Society. Born 1849. First interested in stamps about 1865; Joined London (now Royal) Society in 1879, elected to Committee 1881, Vice-President 1891, Hon. Vice-President since 13th June, 1902; Editor of *The London Philatelist* since commencement in 1892, in which most of his important contributions to the literature of philately have appeared; Has been active in the compilation of the Society's published works. Collections: Australians (finished 1894), Europeans (1900), Australians, second collection (1905). Originator of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps. To read a paper on "The Possibility of Forming an Universal Philatelic Union to discourage unnecessary or speculative issues," at Public Meeting in connection with the second Congress on Friday, April 29th. (Portrait p. 54).

Chapman, J. H., del., Sheffield Philatelic Society. J.P.S.

Clark, Albert H., del., South Essex Philatelic Society. Born August 23rd, 1885. Member J.P.S. since



H. ALSOP,
Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society.



W. DORNING BECKTON,
Manchester Philatelic Society.

1905; Hon. Sec. Exhibition of Paper Making 1909; President South Essex Philatelic Society 1910. Has been interested in Great Britain; now collecting France and Germany.

Clark, Herbert, del., Junior Philatelic Society, Brighton Branch. Collecting since 1888; Member first of parent Society, Library Committee 1908, Founding Member, Committee Member of Branch 1906; Founding Member and Councillor Philatelic Literature Society 1908; Member Dresden and American Societies. General collections, owns extensive philatelic library.

Clissold, Newman, del., Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society. As *del.* for same Society at Manchester. 1909, seconded motion respecting affording assistance to relatives of deceased members in the disposal of philatelic properties.

Cochrane, W. J., del., North of England Philatelic Society. Member J.P.S.

Crowthar, E. Philpot, del., Dundee and District Philatelic Society. Attended first Congress (Manchester, 1909) as Delegate of South Wales and Monmouthshire P.S. Specialist in Finland.

Darlow, J. J., del., Manchester Junior Philatelic Society. Formerly Committee Member of Branch Society; Committee Manchester J.P.S.; Contributed papers on Ceylon to *Stamp Lover* (I. 7); Executive Committee Manchester Exhibition, 1909; Hon. Secretary of the first Congress, 1909. Collections: St. Lucia, St. Christopher, Montserrat, etc. (exhibited Manchester, 1909).

Davies, Lieut.-Col., W. T., del., Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society.

Deverall, P. J. W., del., North London Philatelic Society.

Dewing, R. W., del., Hull and East Riding Philatelic Society. President of the Hull and East Riding Philatelic Society.

Edwards, W., Buckland, B.Sc., del., City of London Philatelic Society. Born 1871. Commenced collecting about 1885; Joined the Enterprise P.S. (now "City of London") in season 1903-4, Committee and Vice-President 1904-5, President 1905-6; Frequent contributor to philatelic press. Specialist in Cuba, Porto Rico, Great Britain used, New Zealand Pictorials, Jamaica, etc.

Ellis, Douglas, del., Junior Philatelic Society. Born 1861. Collecting for 30 years; Vice-President J.P.S. since 1907; Committee Imperial Stamp Exhibition, 1908; Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society. Specialises Gambia, Seychelles, Leeward Islands group, etc.

Evans, Major Edward B., late Royal Artillery, del., Herts Philatelic Society. Born 1846. Commenced collecting 1861; Began contributing to philatelic press 1864; Stationed in Mauritius, 1876, he investigated the history of the early issues of that Colony, his papers on the subject in the *Philatelic Record* constituting one of the classics of philately, and are summarized in the Royal Society's work on *Africa*, part 2 (1900); F.R.P.S.L.; Author *The Philatelic Handbook* (1885), *The Mulready Envelope and its Caricatures* (1891), *Stamps and Stamp Collecting* (3 editions); Editor *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* (1890-1908); Opened Exeter Hall Exhibition (1905), Paper Making Exhibition (1909); Recipient of Lindenberg Medal. To give an address at second Congress (April 27th), and to propose the formation of a Committee to war against the sale of forged stamps and so-called facsimiles (April 29th).

Evans, P. J., del., Fiscal Philatelic Society. Business Manager *The Philatelic Record* since 1909. Collector Locals, Fiscals, Literature.

Fox, W. G., del., Sheffield Philatelic Society. F.R.P.S.L.

Fulcher, L. W., B.Sc., del., Royal Philatelic Society. Born 1866 at Bombay. Joined the (now Royal) Philatelic Society of London, Council 1903, Hon. Librarian 1903; Executive Committee London



E. D. BACON,
Royal Philatelic Society.



PERCY C. BISHOP,
"Chums" Stamp Collectors' Society.

Exhibition 1906; Council of Philatelic Literature Society 1909; Member Fiscal Philatelic Society, I.P.U., etc. Specialised Japan, Bosnia, Turkey, Mexico, etc. Prominent among collectors of Fiscals. Editor of *The Philatelic Record* since 1909.

Gill, William, del., Liverpool Philatelic Society. Born 1844 at Astley, Worcs. Became interested in stamps since 1898; Joined Liverpool Philatelic Society about that time, successively elected on Committee, Vice-President and President; Member of the Liverpool Junior P.S. Collections: general and special, British Colonies.

Goldsmith, Leonard S., del., Chums Stamp Collectors' Society. Contributed "A Plea for Stamp Collecting in Schools" to *The Teachers' Aid* (reprinted P.S. V. 104), "Finds" to *Postage Stamp* (V. 64). Interested in Sudan, etc.

Gray, William Martello, F.O.A., del., Bradford Philatelic Society. Vice-President Bradford P.S.; F.R.P.S.L. Specialised Great Britain, Cape of Good Hope, &c., &c.

Greenwood, Charles H., del., Huddersfield and District Philatelic Society. Hon. Sec. Huddersfield etc., P.S.

Hadlow, William, del., International Philatelic Union. Stamp Dealer, Auctioneer and Commission Agent. First Stamp Sale Jan. 24th, 1891; Lately retired (1909) from auctioneering to devote his time to commissions for clients at the London stamp auctions; Started stamp dealing Sept., 1892; As an expert of long standing his views on the subject of the duration of guarantees will be followed with close interest at the second Congress on Thursday, April 28th.

Harland, Hubert H., del., Croydon Philatelic Society. Born 1870, at Croydon. Committee Junior Philatelic Society 1908-9, and Vice-President Croydon Philatelic Society since 1908. Specialises St. Helena (exhibited Caxton Hall, 1908), etc. Original member Philatelic Students' Fellowship, founded May, 1908.

Haworth, W. Buckingham, del., Portland Philatelic

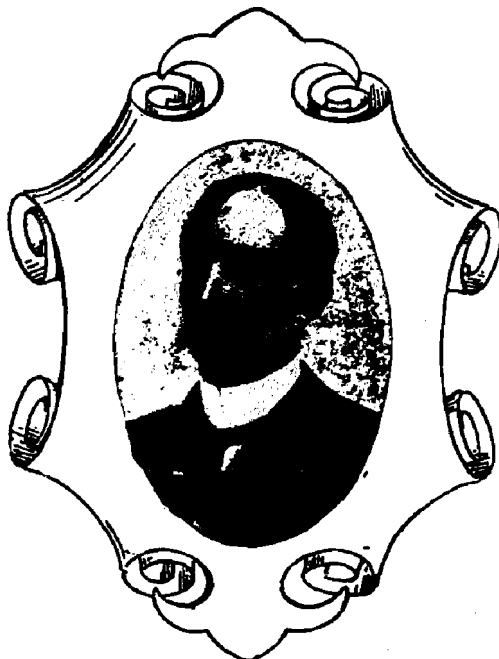
Society. Hon. Secretary Portland P.S.; Member J.P.S.; Awarded Diploma Manchester Exhibition, 1909, for paper on "Military Postage Stamps of France."

Hayman, Harry L., Vice-Chairman Committee of the Second Congress. Vice-President Herts P.S. since 1905; Member J.P.S., etc. Collections: New Zealand, Spain, Liberia, Tonga, etc. Mr. Hayman is holding an invitation Reception of the Delegates on the opening day of the Congress (Wednesday, April 27th), at his residence, Highfield, Chislett Road, Hampstead.

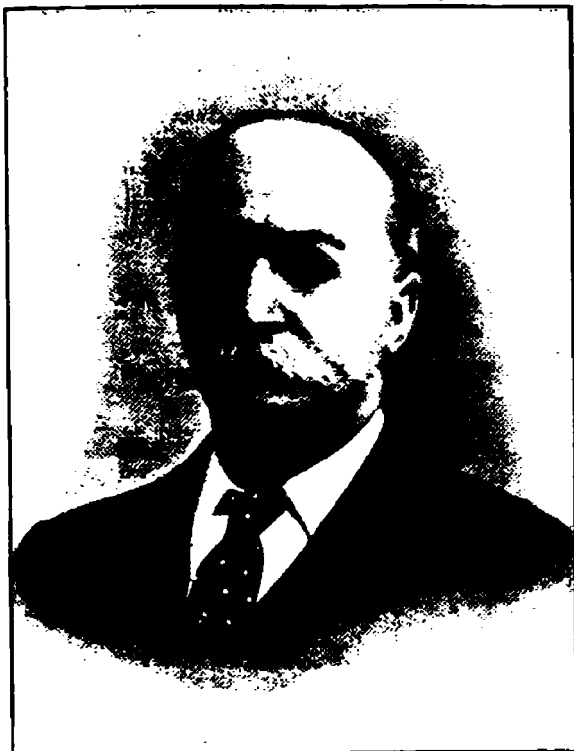
Heath, J. Dunbar, Managing Director of firm of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., Ltd., Banknote and Postage Stamp Engravers, of Southwark. To read a paper on and give demonstrations of "The Manufacture of Postage Stamps" to-day (Wednesday), at the opening meeting of the Congress.

Heaton, John Henniker, M.P. To deliver closing address at the second Congress, Friday, April 29th, 8 p.m. Born 1848, at Rochester. Conservative M.P. for Canterbury since 1885; Has taken considerable part in promoting postal reforms, e.g., Imperial Penny Postage (1898), Parcel Post to France, Penny Postage to United States; At present agitating for Penny Postage to France: Contributed numerous letters to *The Times* on postal matters; Pamphlets: *Postal Reform: Sixty reasons for an enquiry* (1889), *Ocean Penny Postage* (1890), *Imperial Penny Postage* (1892); Special articles: "Post Office, 'Plundering and Blundering,'" *Nineteenth Century*, June, 1893. "The Governmental Parcel Post in Great Britain," *The Cosmopolitan*, May, 1903; Opened Manchester Philatelic Exhibition 1899; Hon. Vice-President Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society at formation in 1904; Patron of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.

Hebblethwaite, A. E., del., Hull and East Riding Philatelic Society. Formerly Hon. Sec. Hull and E.R.P.S.; Member J.P.S. Contributed *Sudan to Stamp Lover*, 1909.



M. P. CASTLE, J.P.,
Royal Philatelic Society.



MAJOR E. B. EVANS, R.A.,
Herts Philatelic Society.

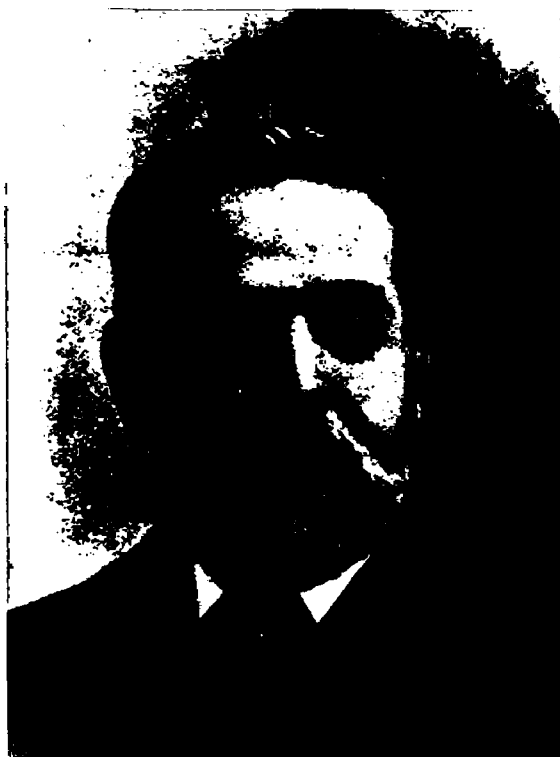
Higgins, J. S., del., Manchester Junior Philatelic Society. Born 1885. Started collecting 1896; Specialised Great Britain (awards: 2 silver, 1 bronze, Manchester, 1899, London, 1906), British Colonies, Indian Convention States; Joined the Junior Philatelic Society 1899; First suggested Manchester Branch in interview in *Young Stamp Collector*, March, 1900; Appointed Hon. Treasurer of the branch formed on February 2nd, 1906, and Hon. Secretary 1908; Present Hon. Sec. of the new Manchester Junior Philatelic Society; Fellow of the R.P.S.L.; Member Manchester Philatelic Society.

Hilton, W., del., Swadlincote Philatelic Society.

Hinton, Thomas H., del., International Philatelic Union. Stamp collector since 1868; General collector (awards: World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, silver, and bronze, London, 1906); Hon. Secretary International Philatelic Union since 1893; Compiler of various well-known albums; Author of *Hints on Stamp Collecting*. To introduce the subject of substitution of stamps on exchange sheets at second Congress, on Friday, April 29th. (Portrait p. 55).

Holliek, Richard, del., Birmingham Philatelic Society. Born 1853. Collecting since 1861; President of the Birmingham Philatelic Society; Published small pamphlet on *Leeward Islands*. Collections: Australia, Mexico, etc.

Horsley, M. H., J.P., del., North of England Philatelic Society. Merchant and Ship Owner. Collected stamps since about 1900. Fellow of the R.P.S.L.; Life Member of Junior P.S.; Founder of West Hartlepool Branch; President of the North of England P.S. Specialises Canada, New South Wales, etc. (Unable to attend Congress, Mr. G. B. Bainbridge [q.v.] attending in his stead).



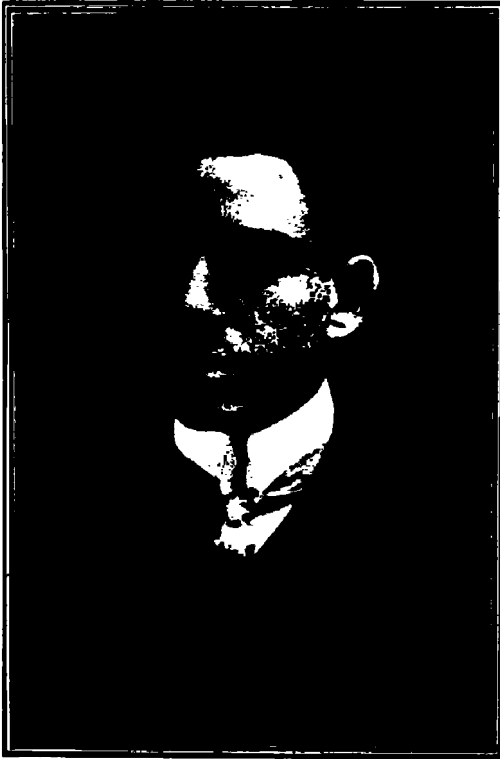
THOMAS H. HINTON,
International Philatelic Union.

Immenkamp, H., del., Hull and East Riding Philatelic Society. Hon. Secretary Hull and East Riding Philatelic Society.

Johnson, G., B.A., del., Birmingham Philatelic Society. Born 1861. Started collecting ca 1871. took London B.A. degree 1888, introduced (1892) philatelic section of the "Aston Old Edwardians," of which he was Hon. Treasurer; this was the foundation of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, of which he has been Hon. Sec. since 1892, probably the record for one office in a philatelic society.

Johnson, Herbert F., del., Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society. Postage Stamp Dealer. Born 1884, at Putney. Collector since ca 1894; Joined Junior Philatelic Society in 1900, appointed Exchange Superintendent 1901-5, Hon. Sec. 1902-6, Hon. Treasurer since 1902; Member of Committee organising Clapham Hall Exhibition, 1901; Hon. Sec. of Exeter Hall Exhibition, 1905, and Caxton Hall, 1908; Business Manager the *Stamp Lover* from commencement in 1908; Contributor of articles on "British Stamps used Abroad" to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*; Member of Council Philatelic Literature Society; Member of I.P.U., Isle of Thanet Society, etc.

Joynt, W. R. Lane, del., Irish Philatelic Club, Barrister-at-Law. Started stamp collecting 1869; President of the Irish Philatelic Club since foundation in 1900; Fellow of R.P.S.L.; Member of J.P.S., etc., etc. Specialised Great Britain, Victoria, etc. Is reported to have said "I loathe modern issues. I loved the good old first issues when they were not difficult to obtain, and I love them still, even those that have remained common" (P.R. xxx. 8). Arranged the collection of the late Duke of Leinster for exhibition at the Dub-



J. STERLING HIGGINS,
Manchester Junior Philatelic Society.

lin Science and Art Museum.

Kay, A. B., del., Fiscal Philatelic Society. Postage Stamp Dealer. Member of firm of Bridger and Kay; Hon. Sec., Treasurer, and Ex-Superintendent Fiscal P.S.; Expert Committee J.P.S. (since 1906); Organising Committee British Colonial Fiscal and Telegraph Exhibition, Exeter Hall, 1905.

Kirby, Bernard B., del., Philatelic Students' Fellowship. Born August 15th, 1886. Committee J.P.S. 1908-9, Council 1909-10, Hon. Librarian 1908-10; Original Member Philatelic Students Fellowship, founded May, 1908; Member Croydon Philatelic Society. Specialises Holland and Colonies.

Leon, J. A., del., City of London Philatelic Society. Analytical Chemist. Born 1861, at Sheffield. Stamp collector on general lines since 1869; Fellow of the Royal P.S., 1909; Member Herts, I.P.U., J.P.S., City of London, etc. Specialist in Egypt, New Zealand.

Levingston, Thomas H., del., Irish Philatelic Club; Hon. Secretary Irish Philatelic Club.

Lincoln, William E., del., International Philatelic Union. Dealer in Postage Stamps, son of the veteran stamp dealer, W. S. Lincoln; Member of Herts, I.P.U., J.P.S., etc.

Lodge, E. M. Gilbert, F.S.I., F.A.I., del., Junior Philatelic Society. Born 1880, Cheltenham, Glos.; Hon. Auctioneer J.P.S. since 1905; Member of Committee and President's deputy at Imperial Stamp Exhibition, 1908; Hon. Sub-Editor *Stamp Lover*, 1908-9. General collector, with leaning to Australians, having been educated in New South Wales.

McGregor, A. Wallace, del., Scottish Philatelic Society.

Marsden, W. H. Milnes, del., Burton and Derby

Philatelic Society. President Burton and Derby Philatelic Society.

Martin, E., del., Burton and Derby Philatelic Society. Hon. Secretary Burton and Derby Philatelic Society.

Mead, Walter, del., Junior Philatelic Society, Brighton Branch. Auctioneer. Chairman of Branch since formation, 1906. Specialist in France, etc.

Melville, Fred. J., del., Junior Philatelic Society.

Moscrop, Harold O., del., Bolton Philatelic Society. Founder and one of the joint Hon. Secs. Bolton P.S., formed July 19th, 1909; Hon. Exchange Superintendent of the Bolton P.S. (For portrait see *Postage Stamp V.* 209).

Nichols, William, del., Northampton Philatelic Society. Hon. Secretary Northampton Philatelic Society. Member J.P.S. -

Oakley, W., del., Swadlincote Philatelic Society. Hon. Sec. Swadlincote P.S.; Member J.P.S., Philatelic Literature Society. Specialist in Japan, possesses good philatelic library.

Oxley, Walter, del., Leeds Philatelic Society.

Peck, T. W., del., Birmingham Philatelic Society. Started collecting on a serious basis 1894, joining Birmingham Society of which he became member of Committee 1896, and Vice-President (along with Mr. W. Pimm *q.v.*) 1900. Collections: Colonial.

Peckitt, W. H., del., Herts Philatelic Society. Dealer in postage stamps. Born 1870, at Deptford. Commenced collecting at school, and entered the trade on leaving *ca.* 1886; opened first floor office in Strand 22 years ago, later successively adding second floor in same building and shop next door; seven years ago moved to present premises; best known as a dealer in rare stamps.



M. H. HORSLEY, J.P.,
Appointed Delegate for the North of England Philatelic Society,
but unable to attend.



HERBERT F. JOHNSON,
Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.

Executive London Exhibition, 1897, 1906.
Peplow, F. J., del., Philatelic Literature Society. Hon. Sec. Philatelic Literature Society from foundation in 1907; Hon. Co-Editor with B. T. K. Smith, of the *Journal of the Philatelic Literature*; Contributed to the *Philatelic Record*; F.R.P.S.L. Collections: Japan, Literature, etc.

Petty, Col. G. E., del., South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society. F.R.P.S.L.

Phillips, Charles J., del., Herts Philatelic Society. Postage Stamp Dealer. Born May 15th, 1853, at Birmingham. Became interested in stamps about 1863; Started stamp dealing as a side line while employed at the Assay Office, 1884-1890, leaving in the latter year to devote entire time to stamp business; Purchased business of Stanley Gibbons and Co., and came to London, 30th June, 1890; Started a Philatelic Society in Birmingham circa 1886, acting as Hon. Sec. till 1890; Founded the Philatelic Protection Association, 1891, Hon. Sec. for the first few years; Published *The Stamp Advertiser and Auction Record* (1889-90), and later *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* (1890), editing the first numbers of the latter until Major Evans took over the editorial work; Author *Fiji Islands*, and numerous articles; Present Managing Director of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

Pimm, William, del., Birmingham Philatelic Society. Interested in stamps in 1863, but not seriously collecting till 1887; Vice-President Birmingham P.S.; F.R.P.S.L. Collections: West Indies, Australians, U.S.

Pope, B. D., del., Bath Philatelic Society. Born at Ely, August 12th, 1853. Member of Bath Chamber of Commerce. Specialising South Africans.

Reichenheim, Franz, Chairman of the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. Born 1860, at Berlin, became a naturalised British subject 1898; President of Herts Philatelic Society since 1905; Fellow of the R.P.S.L.; Council R.P.S.; Committee I.P.U.; Member Berliner Philatelisten

Club, Internationaler Philatelisten-Verein (Dresden). Specialised Germany, France. Has been one of the most active organisers of the second Congress in his capacity as Chairman of the Executive Committee; Editor of the *Monthly Report* of the Herts Society. (Portrait p. 49).

Rix, J. Cecil, del., Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society. Hon. Treasurer Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society; F.R.P.S.L.; Specialist in Egypt.

Robinson, Ernest H., del., Chums' Society. Journalist; Philatelic Editor of Chums.

Roebuck, W. Denison, F.L.S., del., Leeds Philatelic Society. Interested in stamps since 1863, seriously collecting since 1883; Organiser Leeds Philatelic Exhibition 1890; One of founders Leeds P.S., of which he has held office of President; F.R.P.S.L.; Fiscal P.S. Specialist Great Britain; interested in Fiscals.

Sanderson, W. Waite, del., North of England Philatelic Society. F.R.P.S.L. Collections: Sudan, Tobago, Nevis. As *del.* for same Society at Manchester, 1909, seconded the nomination of Committee on Procedure.

Scott, Walter, del., South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society. Started collecting ca. 1860. Has held offices of President of Cardiff P.S., Hon. Sec. Mulready Amateur Stamp Exchange (1897), etc.; F.R.P.S.L.

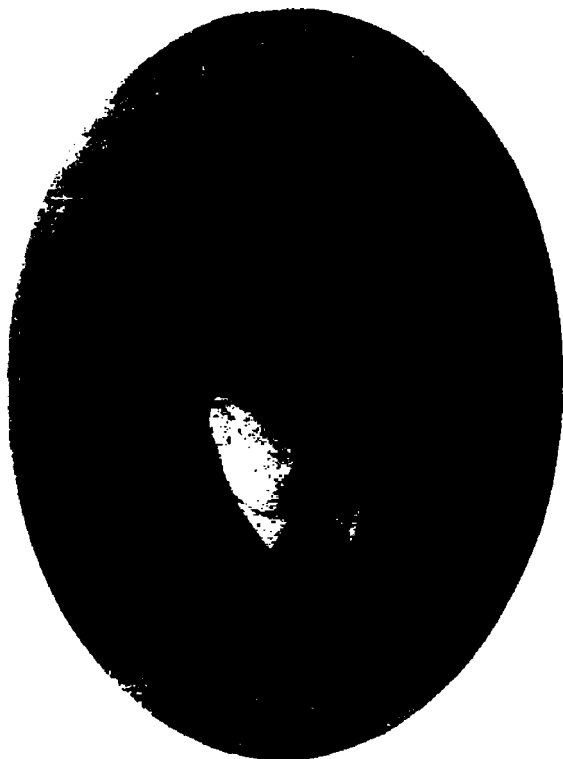
Sefi, Alexander J., del., North London Philatelic Society. Editor and publisher *The Philatelic World*; President North London P.S.; Member J.P.S., Committee 1906-9, Hon. Assistant Secretary 1907-8. Collections: Cashmere (exhibited London, 1908), Switzerland, etc.

Sidbotham, J. C., Hon. Librarian of the Herts Philatelic Society. Born 1840. President of the International Philatelic Union, F.R.P.S.L., J.P.S., etc. Collections: General.

Slade, H. A., Hon. Secretary of the Executive Committee of the second Congress. Born 1864, at St. Albans, Hertfordshire. Original member and Hon. Sec. Herts P.S.; Hon. Sec. Suburban Exchange Club; F.R.P.S.L.; Committee London Exhibition 1906; Contributor to the *Bazaar Philatelist's Supplement*, and though less frequently, to other journals. Collection: General, with specialised branches, Chili, Eastern Roumelia, and some British Colonies. (Portrait p. 51).



RALPH WEDMORE,
Senior Philatelic Society.



BARON ANTHONY DE WORMS,
Member of the Executive Committee.

Smith, B. T. K., del., Philatelic Literature Society. Postage Stamp Dealer (of Alfred Smith & Sons). Editor of the *Monthly Circular*, Co-Editor with F. J. Peplow of the *Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society*; Contributor to *Philatelic Record*; Vice-President of the Philatelic Literature Society since formation in 1907.

Stamford, A. H., del., Bradford Philatelic Society. Born 1840, at Beverley, Yorks. Started stamp collecting since 1893; devotes himself to British Colonials; championed the Mafeking stamps in *London Philatelist*, 1900; President of the Bradford Philatelic Society; F.R.P.S.L.; Member J.P.S., etc.

Standen, W. T., del., Herts Philatelic Society. Committee Herts P.S. since 1905; Exhibited Chili London, 1906.

Stone-Wigg, E. G., del., Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society.

Tarrant, W. H., del., Oxford Philatelic Societx. F.R.P.S.L.; Member J.P.S. Specialises Capes (exhibited London, 1908, Manchester, 1909), unused Great Britain, etc.

Thomas, J. L., del., Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland.

Tilleard, J. A., del., Royal Philatelic Society. Joined the (now) Royal Society March 18th, 1887, Committee 1887-8, became Hon. Assistant Secretary in succession to the late Douglas Garth, Jan. 18th, 1889, Hon. Secretary since 1894; Author of *Notes on the De La Rue Series of the Adhesive Postage and Telegraph Stamps of India*, 1896 (supplement to the Society's *British India*).

Turner, Sydney R., del., Philatelic Students' Fellowship. Artist. Born 1880. Collecting since 1885; Joined J.P.S. 1905, Committee 1907-8, Executive Committee Imperial Stamp Exhibition 1908, and Golden West Exhibition 1909; Original Member Philatelic Students Fellowship 1908; Member Croydon P.S.

Ward, William, del., Bolton Philatelic Society. Dealer in Postage Stamps. Member Junior Philatelic Society, Manchester Junior; one of founders of Bolton Philatelic Society, July 19th, 1909. To propose scheme for an Universal Philatelic Union at the second Philatelic Congress. April 29th, 1910.

Wedmore, Ralph, del., Junior Philatelic Society. Born 1873, at Clifton, Bristol. Stamp collecting interest inherited from his father who had commenced in 1862, R.W. first collecting about 1881. Joined Junior Philatelic Society 1899-1900, Committee 1901-2, rejoined on return from travels 1908, Secretary since 1909; Hon. Sub-Editor of the *Stamp Lover* since 1909; Contributor of articles on France and Prussia to *Stamp Lover*, 1909-10. Collections: Great Britain, France, Prussia, Schleswig Holstein, etc. (Portrait p. 57).

West, Dr. R. Melbourne, del., Leicester Philatelic Society. Medical Practitioner, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Born 1867, in Manchester. First interested in stamp collecting ca. 1877; President Leicester P.S. since foundation in 1905. Collection: General.

Wise, H. A., del., Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland.

Woodthorpe, W., del., Liverpool Philatelic Society. Hon. Secretary Liverpool Philatelic Society.

Worms, Baron Anthony de. Member of the Executive Committee of the second Congress. Born 1869, in London; Has collected stamps since he was 6 years old; Joined the (now Royal) Philatelic Society 1887; General collector till about 1890 (bronze award London, 1890). Specialist in Ceylon, of which he possesses the leading collection, St. Helena, and other Colonies. Awards: 2 gold, 1 silver, London, 1897, 3 gold, 1 silver, Manchester, 1899.

Young, Jos., del., Leicester Philatelic Society.

Several of the Portraits used in the present issue have been courteously lent by the *Philatelic Record*, *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* and *Stamp Lover*.

What's on at the Congress

A Full Programme of the Meetings and Festivities

THE Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain will be opened by the Earl of Crawford, at a Public Meeting to-day, Wednesday, April 27th, and the proceedings and entertainments will continue until Saturday, April 30th. The full programme is as follows:—

Wednesday, April 27th.

Time, 4 p.m. At *Caxton Hall, Westminster*. Public Meeting. The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, will declare the Congress open.

Major Edward B. Evans, late R.A., will give an address.

Mr. J. Dunbar Heath, of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., will read a paper on "The Manufacture of Stamps."

Time, 8 p.m. At "Highfield," Chislett Road, West Hampstead. Mr. Harry L. Hayman, Vice-President of the Herts Society, will be "At Home" to Delegates from 8 to 12 p.m.

Thursday, April 28th.

Time, 11 a.m. At 2, Cavendish Square, W.C. Inspection of his collections by invitation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford.

Time, 3 p.m. At Caxton Hall (Room No. 1). Conference of Delegates.

AGENDA. Mr. W. Dorning Beckton (Delegate, Manchester Philatelic Society), will ask the Congress "to consider the advisability of taking steps to secure greater accuracy and uniformity in the use of philatelic terms."

Mr. Fred. J. Melville (Delegate Junior Philatelic Society), will move "that in the opinion of this Congress the practice of sending unsolicited approval sheets to boys at school is contrary to the best interests of Philately and the Trade; further, that it is recommended that approval sheets should not be sent to boarders at schools without the written sanction of the Head or House Masters."

Mr. William Hadlow (Delegate International Philatelic Union), will speak on "Guarantees of Authenticity—should they be for a definite period?"

Time, 7.45 for 8 p.m. At the Café Monico, Piccadilly Circus. Banquet given in honour of the Delegates by the Herts Philatelic Society. Dinner tickets (except for Delegates), exclusive of wines, 6s., from the Hon. Sec., H. A. Slade, Nine Fields, St. Albans, Herts.

Friday, April 29th.

Time, 11 a.m. At the British Museum, Bloomsbury, W.C. Visit to the Tapping Collection under the guidance of Mr. E. D. Bacon.

Time, 3 p.m. At Caxton Hall (Room No. 1). Conference of Delegates continued.

AGENDA. Major Edward B. Evans (Delegate Herts Philatelic Society), will move "that a Special Committee be formed to take active steps to endeavour to prevent the manufacture and sale of forged postage stamps, also of so-called facsimiles (the latter not bearing any distinguishing mark, tend to victimise purchasers), and that the Committee should also endeavour to bring this matter under the consideration of the various Governments interested."

Mr. Thos. H. Hinton (Delegate International Philatelic Union) will address the Delegates on "means to be adopted for the prevention of substitution in Exchange packets."

Mr. William Ward (Delegate Bolton Phil-

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atelic Society), will present "a scheme to found an Universal Philatelic Union."

Time, 8 p.m. At Caxton Hall (Large Hall). Public Meeting. Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., Hon. Vice-President, and Delegates of the Royal Philatelic Society, will read a Paper on "the Possibility of Forming an Universal Philatelic Union of Philatelic Societies to discourage unnecessary or speculative issues."

Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., will deliver a closing address.

Saturday, April 30th.

Time, 3—5.30 p.m. At Victoria Station Restaurant (South Eastern and Chatham Railway). At Home, given in honour of the Delegates by the Junior Philatelic Society. Tickets for stamp collectors and friends may be had from the Hon. Sec., Mr. Ralph Wedmore, 54, Park Road, West Dulwich, price 1s. each inclusive of tea and refreshments. All collectors and friends invited.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC.

March, "Sounds of Peace," *Frans von Blou*; Valse, "The Druid's Prayer," *Dawson*; Intermezzo, "Ivanhoe," *Alstynne and Butler*; Baracolle, from "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," *Offendach*; Selection, "Our Miss Gibbs," *Caryll and Monckton*; Violin Solo, "Intermezzo," *Mascagni*; Valse, "Vision of Salome," *Joyce*; Gavotte, in "G," *Carse*; March, "Sons of the Brave," *Bidgood*.

NOTICE.—"The Postage Stamp" is published every Wednesday, and contains full chronicles of new issues and discoveries, the earliest news on all stamp matters, fully illustrated articles on special countries, etc. Your Newsagent will deliver the journal regularly if ordered, at a cost of 1d. per week, or an annual subscription costs 6/6, post free from the Publishers, SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, Ltd., 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C. Editorial Address: 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.



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all Classes of Stamp Collectors*

Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL
Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

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7 MAY, 1910.

Price 1d

The Congress Day by Day

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Opening Day.



WHEN the curtain was rung up on the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain at Caxton Hall last Wednesday there were present upon the platform Mr. Franz Reichenheim and Mr. Harry L. Hayman, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Congress. To the right of the Chairman sat the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T., and Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P.,

the well-known enthusiast for postal reform. On the left of the Vice-Chair were the Baron Anthony de Worms, Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., Hon. Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, Major Edward B. Evans, Mr. H. A. Slade, Hon. Secretary of the Congress, and Mr. C. R. Sutherland. The attendance on the part of the public was rather disappointing, a great part of the body of the hall being vacant, and only a handful of visitors occupying the galleries.

Lord Crawford's Opening Speech.

The Chairman called upon the Earl of Crawford to open the Congress, and his Lordship was greeted with enthusiasm by the assembled delegates.

His Lordship explained that under ordinary circumstances the task which he had to carry out by the direction of the Chairman would have been an easy one. There were, however, certain circumstances which made that which was an ordinarily easy task one of considerable difficulty. At an ordinary event he would rise in his place and would beam upon the company, especially upon the ladies (laughter) and say that this was the happiest moment of his life—and the usual set of lies (laughter and applause). And finally he would lapse into the time-honoured phrase of the prize ring and say "Are ye ready my lads, then shake hands and set to."

London's First Stamp Congress.

They had rather a different style of thing to do to-day, his Lordship continued, because they could look upon this gathering in three different lights which made it out of the usual.

In the first place this was the first occasion on which a philatelic congress had assembled in London to discuss matters bearing upon the science of philately. The second light was that they should meet there under the patronage of the President of the Royal Philatelic Society, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (cheers). His Lordship said he thought that this was the first occasion on which any philatelic congress had been conducted under such high auspices.

A Letter from the Prince.

The Congress itself had many matters to discuss of the greatest interest, he might say not for the ordinary collecting of stamps, how they should be stuck in, but it was more the politics of philately that they had met to discuss. As he had said there were three heads which made this Congress so important. He would now mention the third, to his mind the highest of all. Yesterday morning (April 26th) he received a letter by post and this he proceeded to read to the Delegates.

The letter was from Sir Arthur Bigge, Secretary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in which he said that he was directed by His Royal Highness to ask Lord Crawford to perform on his behalf the opening ceremony of the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain on the 27th inst. Sir Arthur went on to say that in heartily welcoming the Delegates the Prince of Wales desired to convey to them his best wishes for the success of their deliberations the results of which would, he trusted, advance still further the science of philately.

This, said Lord Crawford, was more than they had hoped for. When many months ago His Royal Highness was approached to know whether he would patronize the meeting he had very graciously consented to lend his name to the undertaking, but they had thought that was the end and that nothing more would be heard from H.R.H. with regard to the matter. The letter he had just read was, however, a very

strong proof of the really keen interest which the Prince of Wales took in all matters affecting the welfare of our hobby, and he could assure them from his own personal experience that the enthusiasm shown by His Royal Highness for all matters appertaining to the science of philately was very real indeed.

This very gratifying announcement was received with acclamation by the assembled Delegates, and it was some moments before the proceedings of the meeting could be resumed.

The Delegates' Thanks.

On the motion of the Chairman (Mr. Reichenheim) a message was conveyed by Lord Crawford tendering the respectful thanks of the Delegates to His Royal Highness for the kindly words of welcome he had sent to them and for his good wishes for the furtherance of the science of philately.

At this juncture Mr. Reichenheim announced a brief interval for a photographer to take a photograph of the "Stage" (laughter).

A Philatelic Veteran.

Major Edward B. Evans, R.A., then delivered his opening address in which he briefly reviewed to the Delegates the reasons for their assembling and the work they had before them. Philatelic Congresses he pointed out were something of a novelty in this country but not elsewhere. Meetings of this kind had for years been held annually on the continent and in America, but in the United Kingdom where philately is studied more scientifically than anywhere else in the world such gatherings were of recent origin. He thought that this might perhaps be attributed to the number and enthusiasm of our philatelic societies. The advantage of having the Congress annually was that matters that were not finally settled could be brought up again. Indeed if the only result of the present Congress was to ensure the continuance of these gatherings annually that would be an amply sufficient reason for the Delegates to be present there on the occasion of the Second British Philatelic Congress. He hoped that the Congress would be repeated from year to year in various centres and become a recognised "moveable feast."

A Presentation and a Lecture.

Before the Major concluded his address he said he had the agreeable task to perform of handing to Mr. Bernstein a little testimonial—a clock and vases—as a token of their appreciation of his work in connection with the first congress. Mr. Bernstein then in a few words thanked the Delegates.

The next item on the programme was a paper and demonstration of stamp manufacture in the plate printing method by Mr. J. Dunbar Heath, than whom no man could be better qualified to speak than the genial and witty Managing Director of the firm of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.

In Highfield Society.

On the evening of the first day Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Hayman held a reception in their beautiful home at Highfield, Hampstead. Upwards of one hundred guests assembled on this occasion and were the partakers of the very cordial and sumptuous hospitality of the Vice-President of the Executive Committee of the Congress. Mr. Harrison Hill and Mr. Chas. Pond were among the artistes who delighted the company with a very excellent entertainment, and Mr. Percy Ashley, speaking on behalf of his father-in-law, ex-

pressed the latter's great pleasure at receiving the Delegates on this occasion.

Thursday, April 28th—A Philatelic Feast.

On Thursday morning by the invitation of the Earl of Crawford the Delegates were able to inspect a number of his Lordship's albums at his residence in Cavendish Square. Among the albums laid upon the tables for the Delegates' inspection were the collections of Great Britain (25 volumes), United States (42 volumes), Roman States and a few of the West Indian Colonies.

The Congress at Work.

In the afternoon the business part of the Congress was commenced. A considerable number of Delegates were present when the President took the chair at 3 o'clock. At the very beginning there was a brisk breeze which drew many of the Delegates into a whirlpool of speechifying. Mr. Thos. H. Hinton asked if the Chairman would express an opinion on the "locus standi" of the Delegates, whether the Delegates were present simply to express their own views or whether they were understood to have the full support and authority of their Societies behind them. The Chairman left it to the meeting to discuss the point and a lively debate followed in which some eager orators got up six or eight times. At this juncture one began to feel the necessity of some standing orders, or a few common sense regulations for the control of the speaking. The matter was ultimately deferred till the discussion of Mr. W. Ward's motion to found an Universal Philatelic Union.

Important to Philatelic Journalists.

Mr. Dorning Beckton was then called upon for his paper on the advisability of taking steps to secure greater accuracy and uniformity in the use of philatelic terms. After referring to the indiscriminate use of philatelic terms he gave a number of illustrations of misuse, and of the confusing use of words applied in connection with our hobby. The way in which the words surcharge and overprint were confused was he said extraordinary. He went on to discuss what is an entire sheet. Complete panes were frequently referred to as complete sheets, and he would discriminate between post office sheets and entire printer's sheets. It also seemed to him incorrect to describe a strip of stamps as a block and *vice versa*. It would be a matter of great convenience if a "pair" of stamps could be uniformly regarded as a horizontal pair, and when a vertical pair was being described the word vertical ought to be expressly indicated. Everything he said had been tending to make philately a more "exact science," and he should like to see it more exact in the use of its technical terms.

A Philatelic Dictionary.

After a short discussion, Mr. A. J. Sefi proposed that a committee be formed of journalists and writers to draw up an index of philatelic terms. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hollick, of Birmingham, and after some discussion a ballot was taken, and the following gentlemen were elected to the Committee on Philatelic Terms: Major Edward B. Evans, Messrs. Fred J. Melville, W. Dorning Beckton, E. D. Bacon, L. W. Fulcher, Percy C. Bishop, and Charles J. Phillips.

A Pernicious Practice.

The next subject tackled by the Congress was the approval sheet traffick amongst boys at school, and Mr. Fred J. Melville produced letters from headmasters of the leading public schools and leading dealers expressing

their entire sympathy with the objects of the motion. The motion proposed by Mr. Melville was: "That in the opinion of this Congress the practice of sending unsolicited approval sheets to boys at school is contrary to the best interests of Philately and the Trade; further, it is recommended that approval sheets should not be sent to boarders at school without the written sanction of the Head or House-Master." Mr. Leonard S. Goldsmith (*Chums Society*) seconded the motion, and said that as a master himself he had had several cases of the troubles arising from unsolicited approval sheets. Mr. A. Leon Adutt and Mr. E. M. Gilbert Lodge supported, and the motion was carried by an absolute majority.

Guarantees.

Next came Mr. W. Hadlow who raised the subject of the duration of guarantees of genuineness given by experts and dealers. He instanced cases where an expert had given a written certificate and that same certificate had been known to have been used for several copies of the same variety. There were many arguments on the part of the delegates against holding a dealer permanently responsible for stamps sold, but the general opinion was that this was a subject on which the Congress could not take any practical steps. Mr. J. A. Tilleard (Hon. Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society), who was greeted with a burst of applause on rising, paid a tribute to the attitude of the leading dealers in this matter.

There can be little doubt that the first-class dealers are, and always will be, willing to refund to collectors where the identity of the original stamp sold is beyond question.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman before the Congress was adjourned.

The Herts Festive Board.

The great event of the Congress came on the evening of the second day when the Herts Philatelic Society entertained the delegates at a banquet in the Cafe Monico. The invitation cards and menus were engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., and were ornamented with copies of dies of early Colonial stamps produced by that firm. The menu card is of especial beauty. Over two hundred ladies and gentlemen were present at the banquet, including nearly all the delegates and many other well known philatelists and public men. The dinner was in itself a delight, and Mr. Hayman is to be heartily congratulated on the menu.

MENU.

Barquette Délice.

Consommé Sarah Bernardt.

Saumon Bouilli, Sauce Hollandaise.
Concombres.

Escalope de Ris de Veau Chantecler.

Selle d' Agneau Mikado.
Tomate Farcie. Petit Pois Française.
Pommes Nouvelles Persillées.

Pouiarde en Casserole.
Salade Romaine.

Asperges de Lauris.

Biscuit Glacé Succès.
Corbeille d' Excellence.

Café.

The Toasts.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim, President of the Herts Society, gave the loyal toasts, and referred to the approaching visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to South Africa and also to the Prince's interest in Philately. The Vice-President, Mr. Harry L. Hayman, proposed the toast of the evening "Our Guests." He said:—

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

"On several previous occasions of this kind I have had the privilege of proposing the health of our guests, but I do so this evening with more than usual pleasure, as this is the first occasion on which we have been able to welcome ladies to our gathering. We are delighted to see them as their presence is evidence that they also take an interest in the pursuit which brings us together in the second Philatelic Congress; and the greater the interest which they take in it, the greater will be the amusement and satisfaction which it affords to us all. I believe that a devotion to Philately is in fact often hereditary, and I am pleased to say that I have a grandson, who at an early age, has joined the army of collectors.

To the Delegates who have assembled from all parts of the United Kingdom, the Herts Society offers cordial greetings. We have every reason to hope that their united efforts will help us to solve many of the difficult problems which harass the student and collector, and put an end to many of the perils which threaten the future of Philately. To our other guests—those whose interest in the subject is not so immediate and direct, I can only repeat what I have said on previous occasions—that their presence here has always been, and is to-day, an encouragement to us to endeavour to maintain and develop the lighter and more social aspects of our hobby as well as its scientific and more strenuous side.

It is difficult, if not impossible for me, without making a lengthy speech, to mention all our guests and their claims upon our attention and regard. But there are some whom I am bound to name. There is Mr. Dunbar Heath, who has always given us a helping hand at these festivals; yesterday he instructed and amused those of us who were fortunate enough to witness his exhibition of the art and craft of stamp production, and provided us with a lasting souvenir in the form of a special stamp. His firm—Perkins, Bacon & Co.—needs no recommendation to philatelists, and we are glad to have his colleague, Mr. Overbury, with us. The invitation cards and menus are further specimens of the work of the firm, and we owe to Mr. Taylor, another of its members, who is also with us this evening, our hearty thanks for the trouble which he has taken in their production.

From the producers of stamps, I pass to the consumers. They are represented by our friend Mr. Henniker Heaton. I understand that he is about to retire from political life. Should he do so, he will carry with him in his retirement the consciousness of many achievements in the reform of the postal service, and our good wishes. I shall venture, a few minutes later, to show you the realisation of his ideal.

Finally, there are the collectors of stamps, whose accredited representatives are gathered together in this Congress. In asking you to drink their health, I will couple with the toast the name of Mr. Dorning Beckton President of the Manchester Philatelic Society and a Delegate to this Congress. I couple with it, also, as representing our other guests, the name of Mr. Paul King, a visitor from the far east, who as a Commissioner of the Imperial Customs has been associated for many years with the postal administration of the vast empire of China."

Mr. W. Dorning Beckton replied for the delegates, and Mr. Paul King for the other guests. Mr. Beckton said that on behalf of the delegates he desired to respond to the bountiful hospitality of the Herts Philatelic Society.

This was not the first time that he and many others round that table had partaken of that hospitality and he hoped it would be by no means the last. He thought he represented his co-delegates in the fullest sense of the word, and in expressing their heartfelt thanks he was expressing in very inadequate terms that which they all felt. Mr. Paul King, who was long connected with the postal service in China, referred to the time when every little port (in China) had its own stamps, and to the municipal improvements which had in those ports been carried out by the sale of stamps to collectors.

Mr. Henniker Heaton proposed "The Herts Philatelic Society," and likened the assembly of delegates to a great religious community. Archbishop Hayman and Cardinal Reichenheim were leaders of the new religion, and Mr. H. A. Slade would be the Pontifical Secretary. Every postage stamp would be a little god in itself. Mr. Heaton said that he had received considerable assistance in his work for postal reform from philatelists.

Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., proposed the health of The President, Mr. Reichenheim, who (in terms the meaning of which they would not require to discuss) was sterling silver and hall marked as a jolly good fellow. The toast was accorded with musical honours, and Mr. Reichenheim, in replying, paid an eloquent tribute to the work of his colleagues of the Executive Committee. An excellent entertainment followed, at which Mr. Harrison Hill was assisted by Dr. Byrd-Page, Miss Mabel Manson, Miss Cissie Durant, and Mr. Lorne Wallet.

Friday, April 29th.

The closing day was commenced with a visit of a party of the Delegates to the Tapling Collection at the British Museum at 11 a.m. At three o'clock the delegates re-assembled, and the Chairman opened by saying that it had been suggested that he should rule that delegates should only speak once to one motion. This was agreed to. He then called upon Major Evans to open the discussion on forgeries. The "doyen of British philately" said that the forgery difficulty had been with us almost from the first. In the second number of the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, March 1st, 1863, there was an advertisement of a book by Thornton Lewes and E. L. Pemberton, on Forged Stamps. Experience of cases in the courts shewed that the Post Office Protection Act was of no use to philatelists, as it only was brought to bear upon the forgery of current stamps. He proposed "That a special Committee be formed to take active steps to endeavour to prevent the manufacture and sale of forged Postage Stamps, also of so-called fac-similes (the latter not bearing any distinguishing mark, tend to victimize purchasers), and that the Committee should also endeavour to bring this matter under the consideration of the various Governments interested."

The motion was duly adopted, Major Evans, Messrs. Hadlow, Reichenheim, Peckitt, Phillips, Hausberg and Sefi, being elected as members of the Committee.

A provisional invitation to Birmingham next year was next discussed as the Birmingham delegates had to leave by an early train. Messrs. Johnson, Hollick and Peck all voiced the hope and belief that their Society would back them up in the matter, and that Birmingham would be no less cordial in its welcome than London had been.

An Universal Philatelic Union.

The discussion on substitution brought no other result

than an expression of opinion that the subject was a matter on which the secretaries of exchange clubs could combine to keep each other informed respecting undesirable members.

Mr. W. Ward of the Bolton Philatelic Society, read a paper disclosing his scheme for the foundation of an Universal Philatelic Union, which gave the delegates much food for reflection, but on which the parliamentary machine, the guillotine, was exercised. Probably few delegates had much, if any, sympathy with the remarkable proposals contained in the paper, they were too far-reaching and impracticable, but when the subject has been placed on the agenda for discussion it is rather short shrift to dispose of it by a motion that it be laid upon the table and the next business proceeded with.

At the closing meeting in the large hall, to which the public had been invited, but which invitation had not been very successful in drawing a large attendance, Mr. M. P. Castle delivered a very interesting paper on "The Possibility of Forming a Universal Philatelic Union of Philatelic Societies to discourage unnecessary or speculative issues."

No definite action was taken in the matter, but I shall hope to refer to the discussion at some later date.

"Perkins Bacon" on Surface Printing.

Mr. Dunbar Heath then produced some interesting items shewing that the Perkins mill and die process could be used for surface printing as well as for the intaglio process. The original plate of certain essays made by the firm in this way in 1881 was handed round.

It will be news to most collectors that the firm of Perkins Bacon have used this process lately for making plates for surface printing the 4d. stamps of the Dominion of New Zealand.

Mr. Henniker Heaton was received with prolonged applause on rising to deliver the closing address. He began by briefly reviewing the work done by the delegates at the Congress, and expressed the view that a distinct advance had been made in the scientific study of philately.

The J.P.S. At Home.

The Second British Philatelic Congress closed with Mr. Henniker Heaton's admirable address on Friday last (April 29th). But many of the delegates accepted the invitation of the President and Council of the Junior Philatelic Society to an At Home on Saturday the 30th. This was held in the Pillar Room of the new Victoria Station Restaurant, and a very enjoyable couple of hours of undiluted "conversazione" was spent by about one hundred and fifty delegates and other visitors.

There were present several distinguished visitors from abroad, including Monsieur Albert Coyette, President of the Société Française de Timbrologie, Herr Adolf Passer, of Vienna, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hagen, of New South Wales.

Dinner to Mr. Fred Hagen.

On the evening of Saturday, Mr. Fred Hagen, of Sydney, New South Wales, accepted the invitation of the Council and some of the members of the Junior Society in town for the Congress to join them at a little informal dinner.

Mr. W. Ward anticipated the toast of the evening by proposing the toast of the Council, to which Mr. Douglas B. Armstrong responded, and alluded to the good feeling existing between the Junior Societies of London and Manchester. Mr. Ward's next impromptu toast was that of the Chairman, Mr. Melville, of whom he "had nothing to say in his favour, and still less against." Mr.

Melville responding, said that it had seemed to him auspicious that on the very day that Manchester and London should be united by aeroplane, the two Junior Philatelic Societies of those cities should have been uniting together in the deliberations of the Second Philatelic Congress. Mr. Ward promptly reminded the speaker that it was not Manchester but Didsbury (his own home) that

had been united by aeroplane (laughter).

Mr. Fred Hagen responding to the toast of his own health, assured the company that everywhere in Europe he had found the most cordial of welcomes, and he thought that it was perhaps because there was as strong a bond of sympathy and hospitality between stamp collectors as there is among freemasons.

New British Stamp

Forthcoming Issue of a Sevenpence Denomination; colour, slate-grey

THE issue of *Oswald Marsh's Weekly Circular*, dated April 30th, contains the interesting announcement that a 7d. slate grey stamp is to be issued at an early date by the British Post Office. Our contemporary states:—

"We are able this week to give our readers exclusive information regarding a new stamp shortly to be issued by the British Post Office. It is quite an unexpected novelty and consists of an entirely new value, viz: 7d. The stamp is of the usual size and will show the figures 7d. in a shield in each of the upper angles, the King's Head is in an oval, surmounted by a Crown, and the inscription is Postage and Revenue. The remaining space, in the lower angles, is filled with a floriate design. The space between the stamps is lined as in the present

4d. value, sheets consist of 240 stamps, arranged in two panes of 120 stamps each, separated by the usual lined blocks, the margins of the sheets showing much, if not complete, similarity to the current 4d. orange. The stamp will be printed on unsurfaced paper in slate-grey, but we cannot as yet state the actual date of issue, which will probably be about June 1st or July 1st next.

This value will be largely used for foreign letters weighing between 3 and 4 ounces, for inland parcels weighing between 5 and 7 lbs., or registered inland parcels weighing between 2 and 3 lbs. The stamp will also be of considerable use in the telegraph services, both home and radiotelegraph. To be issued shortly.

Wmk. Crown, Perf. 14. Ordinary paper.

7d. slate-grey.

Haul of Counterfeit Postage Stamps & Money Raid on Alleged Coiner

THOMAS Cole, alias Palmer, aged forty, describing himself as an artist, of Hornsey Road, Holloway, was charged before Mr. Hedderwick, at North London Police Court on Friday with feloniously having in his possession eight plaster of Paris moulds and other appliances for the manufacture of counterfeit coin, also with having in his possession several hundred counterfeit coins.

Detective-Inspector Arthur Neil deposed that on Thursday morning he, with Detective-Sergeant Scholes and Detective Reed, went to No. 230, Hornsey Road, Holloway, with a search warrant. Upon the witness saying that he was going to search for coining implements the prisoner exclaimed: "You are mad. You don't know what you are talking about."

The witness opened the oven door and there found three plaster of Paris moulds bearing the impressions of florins. The prisoner became very abusive, and it was some time before he could be induced to dress. A search was made of the room, and the following articles were found:—

Eight plaster of Paris moulds for the manufacture of florins, half-crowns, and shillings.

One counterfeit crown piece.

One hundred and twenty counterfeit florins.

Two hundred and seventy-five counterfeit shillings.

Number of unfinished counterfeit coins.

Quantity of antimony.

Bag of plaster of Paris.

Ladle and other apparatus used in coining.

An envelope containing fifteen unfinished penny postage stamps.

Die for printing postage stamps.

Brass perforator.

Quantity of colouring matter.

There was also a large number of other articles which might be used in the manufacture of coins and postage stamps.

At the station the prisoner said to the witness on the charge being read over to him: "As for you, you —, your luck is in; you are lucky to be alive. If you had come yesterday morning you would have been under the boards. You must thank yourself you are not under the ground." The witness showed the prisoner the stamp die and the unfinished stamps, and told him he would in all probability have a charge preferred against him in respect of these. Referring to the die, the prisoner remarked: "That's very handy. It saves one going to buy a stamp when you want one." (Laughter).

The prisoner asked that the good money found on him (about £9) should be handed to him for the purposes of his defence and meals in prison.

Inspector Neil opposed the application, but said he did not object to the man having a few shillings.

The prisoner said that was no use to him.

Mr. Hedderwick said he would make no order.

Inspector Neil added that the prisoner was very vicious and desperate. He had made several efforts to escape, and in one attempt he had carried Sergeant Scholes out of the station on his back. He was, however, caught and overpowered.

The prisoner was remanded.

Daily Mail, April 23rd, 1910.

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Argentine Republic (Vol. V. p. 226).—The current 5 centavos stamps in the San Martin type is noted by *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* as having appeared in a new shade, being now *rose-carmine* instead of dull carmine as in the case of previous printings.

Azores.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us full particulars of the new issue for these Islands, together with a copy of the 2½ reis value. The design closely resembles that of the current Portuguese stamps except for the introduction of a bird on the wing and the rising sun immediately beneath the portrait of King Manoel. The word **ACORES** appears in large white capitals upon a coloured tablet in one straight line across the foot of the stamp. They were issued on April 8th, 1910.

New design as above. Portrait of King Manoel. Thick white surfaced paper. Unwatermarked. Perf. 14 × 15.

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 2½ reis lilac | |
| 5 | grey-black |
| 10 | green |
| 15 | pale lilac-brown |
| 20 | rose |
| 25 | purple-brown |
| 50 | blue |
| 75 | light brown |
| 80 | slate |
| 100 | brown on green |
| 200 | green on salmon |
| 300 | black on blue |
| 500 | olive and lilac-brown |
| 1000 | blue and black |

Bahamas.—(Vol. III. p. 116).—The current 4d. King's Head stamp is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* in a new shade, viz., *pale yellow*, instead of orange yellow.

It still has the single watermark however.

Belgium (Vol. VI. p. 39).—In addition to the 1 franc value in a new shade, which we chronicled last week, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the 10 centimes in *rose-red* instead of pink, and the 30 centimes Postage Due stamp in *bright* instead of dull blue.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie gives details of some special stamps which are to be issued in June in connection with the International Exhibition at Brussels. They are to comprise four values of 1, 2, 5 and 10 centimes respectively, which will be sold for sums in excess of their actual face values, viz., 2, 4, 6 and 15 centimes, the balance being reserved for the Home for Female Consumptives. These stamps will only be valid for postage in Belgium itself, and will be on sale only during the run of the Exhibition. The design will consist of a reproduction of Van Dyck's famous picture of "St. Martin sharing his cloak with a beggar."

The issuance of these stamps is said to have been inspired by H.M. the Queen of the Belgians.

Benadir.—(Vol. IV. p. 285).—The same journal notes the 5c. on 2 besa current stamp of this Italian Protectorate as being printed in *dark green* instead of *blue-green* as formerly.

Bermuda (Vol. V. p. 284).—Bermuda is to commemorate the Tercentenary of her settlement by the issue of a new and artistic series of line-engraved postage stamps, which will permanently replace

those at present in use, which bear the badge of the Colony (often erroneously referred to as a Floating Dock). Particulars of the proposed new stamps are given in detail in the current issue of the *Colonial Office Journal*. The design will show a 17th century sailing vessel flying the standard of St. George at the main, and contained in an upright oval. It is adapted from the reverse of the first Bermuda coinage, known locally as Hogmoney. The stamps will be printed in accordance with the Colonial colour scheme, the values so far ordered being ½d., 1d., 6d. and 1s., of which the ½d. will be issued first.

As the Tercentenary does not fall until 1912, some time will probably elapse before these stamps actually make their appearance.

Brazil (Vol. V. p. 214).—A pictorial postage stamp of the value of 200 reis, issued in commemoration of the Pan-American Medical Congress in Rio de Janeiro in 1909, is chronicled by *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* from particulars supplied by Mr. Chas. J. Phillips. The design of the stamp is a large upright rectangle containing a seated female figure emblematic of "Peace," above whom appear six circular portraits, each of a national hero of the nations participating in the Congress as follows:—Brazil (José Bonifacio), Argentine (San Martin), Mexico (Hidalgo), Chili (O'Higgins), U.S.A. (Washington), Bolivia (Bolivar).

When this stamp was ready for issue it was ascertained that it was contrary to the regulations of the Universal Postal Union, and accordingly efforts were made by the Brazilian Postal Department to recall the stocks which had been sent to outlying post offices. In a few instances however, the notice arrived too late, and some of the stamps were sold, but on one day only.

Ceylon (Vol. V. p. 81).—In consequence of the unification of the postage, telegraph and foreign bill stamps, for which separate series have hitherto been provided, the *Colonial Office Journal* announces several forthcoming changes in the current postage stamps of this Colony. Six new denominations are to be issued, viz., 10 cents, 50 cents, 1, 2 and 10 rupees, and five of the existing values are to be discontinued, viz., 4, 12 and 75 cents, R 1.50, R 2.25. In addition to the new values listed above new plates are to be brought into use for the printing of the 2, 5 and 6 cents stamps of the current series, and in future the composition of the sheets of the various values of Ceylon stamps will be as follows:—5 cents, 480; 3, 10, 15, 25, 30, 50 cents, and 1 Rupee, 240; remainder, 120.

The colours are also to be revised to conform to the Colonial colour scheme, those of the new denominations being as under:—

| | |
|---------|-----------------------|
| 2 cents | orange |
| 5 | purple |
| 10 | sage-green and purple |
| 25 | grey |
| 30 | blue-purple and green |
| 50 | brown |
| R 1. | purple on yellow |
| R 2. | red |
| R 5. | black on green |
| R 10. | red |

Of these the 5 cents value only will be printed on chalk-surfaced paper, as heretofore.

China (Vol. IV. p. 39).—The long expected 3 and 7 cents stamps in the current type have at last been issued here, and copies have been shown us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., who also send us the current 4 cents in a new colour. It will be remembered that the two new denominations were first included in the Commemorative series of 1909, and it was then announced that they were subsequently to be added to the permanent series of the Celestial Empire.

Design as above. No wmk. New colour and values. Perf. 14 to 16.

Line-engraved.
3 cents slate blue
4 " vermilion
7 " claret

China (Russian P.O.) (Vol. VI. p. 33).—The same firm have shown us the 7 Kopecs value in the current Russian type with varnish bars across the surface, and also the 70 Kopecs of the 1902-04 series overprinted for use in the Russian Post Offices in China.

Our list of these stamps therefore stands as follows:—

Contemporary Russian stamps surcharged KETA1 diagonally in various colours.

1 Kopec orange
2 Kopecs green
4 " rose
7 " ultramarine
10 " deep blue
70 " brown and orange

Congo State (Vol. V. p. 226).—The issue of the 50 centimes value of the current series with inscriptions in both French and Flemish is announced by *Dts Post*.

Eritrea (Vol. V. p. 273).—Pending the arrival of the new pictorial issue mentioned in our last reference to this country, the current 25c. Italian stamp has been issued with the usual form of overprint, and is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

Contemporary Stamp of Italy overprinted "COLONIA ERITREA" in black.
25c. blue

France (Vol. IV. p. 162).—It is stated that all postage stamp issues of the Republic prior to the year 1876 are shortly to be demonitised.

Gibraltar.—(Vol. V. p. 298).—The long expected 2s. value printed in conformance to the Colonial colour scheme has at last been issued, and a copy has been shown us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.

King's Head design. New Colours. Multiple Crown CA. watermark.
Perf. 14.
2s. purple on blue

Guatemala (Vol. V. p. 284).—A specimen of the current 5 centavos pictorial stamp with a view of the Law Courts has been shown us by Mr. William Ward in a shade of blue quite distinct from that given in the catalogue, being *violet-blue* instead of ultramarine.

Italy (Vol. V. p. 306).—The Garibaldi commemorative stamps, which were announced to be issued on April 1st, but have not yet made their appearance, are, according to *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* to consist of two values only, 5 centesimi green, and 15 centesimi rose, and three million copies of each value are to be printed.

The same journal states that a sheet of the current 1 centesimo Italian stamps was recently issued at Genoa in an imperforate condition.

Mexico (Vol. VI. p. 39).—Mr. L. Minner informs *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that he has the current 2, 4

and 15 centavos stamps with the new form of type-printed OFICIAL overprint in addition to the 3 centavos listed last week.

Contemporary Postage Stamps overprinted OFICIAL in black.

3 centavos green
3 " yellow-brown
4 " red
15 " purple and lavender

Nyassa (Portuguese).—(Vol. III. p. 179).—It is stated that a new issue of postage stamps will appear here in June next, and that the current Giraffe and Camel designs will be adhered to, the only alterations being the substitution of a portrait of King Manoel for that of his father in the upper left-hand corner, and a slight revision of the colour schemes of certain values.

Papua.—(Vol. VI. p. 33).—We are informed by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. that they have received the ½d., 1d. and 2d. values of the current series with the sideways watermark, perf. 11. Our list of these stamps therefore stands as follows:—

Permanent Issue. Lithographed. Wmk. Crown A. (sideways).

Perf. 11.
½d. green and black
1d. carmine and black
2d. violet and black
4d. brown and black
6d. dark green and black
2s. 6d. brown and black
Perf. 12½.
½d. green and black
1d. carmine and black
2d. violet and black

South Australia (Vol. V. p. 262).—The 8d. value of the 1902 series with "POSTAGE" in thin capitals is chronicled by the *Australian Philatelist* with the compound perforation 11½ and 12½.

Straits Settlements (Vol. V. p. 273).—The issue of the \$2 value in the current type is listed by *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* in new colours in accordance with the Colonial colour scheme.

King's Head design. New colours. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA.

Perf. 14.
\$2 red and green on yellow

Sweden.—(Vol. III. p. 263).—The first value of the new series, which was to have been issued as far back as January, has just appeared, and a copy has kindly been sent us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.

The design consists of three Crowns on a shaded disc surmounted by a fourth and larger Crown, with white numerals of value in the two upper corners of the stamp, and the word SVERIGE in coloured Roman capitals upon a white scroll at the foot.

New design as above. White wove paper. Wmk. Crown.

Perf. 13 × 13½.
4 öre lilac

Troggana.—This Malay state, one of the group transferred from Siam to the British Crown in March, 1909, is shortly to be provided with a special issue of postage stamps bearing the portrait of the reigning Sultan. The stamps, which the *Colonial Office Journal* states to be now in preparation, will be of the values of 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20 and 50 cents, and \$1.

Since the annexation ordinary unsurcharged stamps of the Federated Malay States have been in use here and in Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, etc.

Trinidad.—(Vol. V. p. 191).—Mr. C. Harte Lovelace has shown *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* the ½d. all green just superseded, surcharged OFICIAL.

Official stamp. Britannia design. Single coloured. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
½d. green

Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society

Opening of the Lantern Lecture Campaign of the Thanet Society and The Postage Stamp League under distinguished auspices

Speeches by Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., and Sir John Gorst

From the "East Kent Times" Report (April 27)

A LECTURE on "His Majesty's Mails" was given under the auspices of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, on Saturday evening last, at the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, Cliftonville. The President (Mr. Leon Adutt) announced to the numerous and distinguished audience that he had great pleasure in stating that their Patron, Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., and Mrs. Henniker Heaton, were present that evening, and he was sure they would give them a very hearty welcome (cheers). It was obvious that Mr. Heaton required no introduction; the many years of work and study he had given to postal reform were quite fresh in their minds, and his latest attempt to establish penny postage with France was only one of many great reforms he had interested himself in; they all heartily wished him continued success in the future, and felt grateful for the numerous achievements accomplished (applause).

Mr. Léon Adutt then asked Mr. Henniker Heaton to take the Chair and introduce the lecturer (Mr. Fred. J. Melville), who was President of the Junior Philatelic Society, London, a Society which had a membership of over twelve hundred (cheers).

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P.

The Chairman, Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., who was greeted with enthusiastic applause, said: Although I am here for a well-earned rest, it gives me special pleasure to preside over this gathering this evening because it concerns stamps and the Post Office, and it is said in Parliament that my mission in life is to stick the Empire together with a penny postage stamp (laughter and cheers). It only remains for me to present to you my friend, Mr. Melville, who has done more to disseminate knowledge of the postage stamps than any man living (applause).

The Lecture.

Mr. Fred. J. Melville said that Lord Macaulay had described the Post Office as a splendid triumph of our civilisation, and since the days of the great historian the department had expanded enormously. It was to-day the greatest commercial concern in the Universe, and had brought postage within the reach of all classes. At one time, not very many years ago, postal communication was a luxury for the rich, to-day it was a blessing for rich and poor alike.

The lecturer said that our British Post Office had been taken as a model for the postal services of all the other countries that had come within its influence for civilisation.

After briefly discussing posts in ancient times, and the early records of the posts in Great Britain, when the first known predecessors of the Postmaster-General of to-day were known as the King's Masters of the Posts, Mr. Melville

showed a number of interesting pictures of early post boys, the mail coaches, etc.

Speaking of the introduction of the mail coaches, the lecturer said that this step increased the rate of the mails from 3½ to 6 miles an hour, and subsequently when Mr. Macadam's system was applied to the roads a still greater speed was attained.

In these days of fast motoring, it was interesting to note that this modest increase of speed caused much terror to the public. Instances occurred of passengers who died of apoplexy from the rapidity of the motion—probably ten miles an hour at the most.

In order not to delay the coaches, many of the Post Offices on the various main roads were so arranged that the mails could be handed from an upper window to the coach, which simply slowed down but did not actually come to a halt. An interesting print was shown of a coach passing such an office. It was said, the lecturer remarked, that one night the postmaster at one of these offices had gone to bed and—selfish man—he left it to his wife to hand out the mails to the passing coach. When the coach reached its stopping place the guard discovered that the lady had thrown out her husband's clothes instead of the mailbags.

The Legend of the Penny Post.

It was practically at the outset of the long reign of her late Majesty Queen Victoria that the Post Office embarked upon its grandest period of reform, and advanced rapidly towards its present high efficiency.

The legend of the penny post was related by the lecturer. A traveller was talking at a country inn when he saw the postman arriving with a letter for the barmaid. Taking the letter in her hands the girl turned it over and over, and then handed it back to the postman, saying she could not afford to pay the postage. The traveller with delightful gallantry insisted on paying the postage himself, although the girl protested. When the postman had departed, the girl told the traveller that certain marks upon the cover had told her all she wanted to know, and that the enclosure contained no communication whatever. She had adopted this means of communicating with her brother because they were both so poor.

It has often been said that the traveller was Rowland Hill, who at once set himself to reduce the postal tariff. That, however, was not strictly true. The gentleman was Coleridge, the poet, who himself related the incident to Hill.

True, Hill had felt the hardships of dear postage, for he and his fiancée had to restrict themselves to one letter a fortnight for economical reasons.

Contrasting the rates of postage before uniform penny postage with those of to-day, Mr. Melville showed that a letter from London to Edinburgh in the pre-uniform postage days cost 1s. 1½d. But if the letter weighed 1½ ozs. (which to-day would go for 1d.) it then cost 7s. 7½d. A similar letter going to Cork would have cost 9s. 11d.

How the G.P.O. is run.

The introduction of railways and steam navigation had, the lecturer showed, played a big part in the development of the Post Office, and having illustrated the great services at the disposal of the Postmaster-General in the railways and the steamer, he proceeded to conduct his audience through the actual business of the General Post Office of to-day.

The course of an ordinary letter in its passage from the pillar or letter box, to the facing table, then to the stampers for obliteration, then to the sorters, was graphically depicted by a beautiful series of photographs, and the lecturer stated that the post office handled the enormous total of 2,907,400,000 letters and 860,000,000 postcards each year.

The newspaper sorting arrangements were next shown, and it was stated by Mr. Melville that in addition to 202,300,000 newspapers each year, there were upwards of 953,000,000 book packets which were kept separate so far as is possible.

The registered letter branch was seen in another excellent photograph. There were over 19,000,000 registered letters dealt with each year, and it was important to note that each man through whose hands such a letter passes has to sign for it.

Blind Letters.

Some extraordinary letters get into the hands of the "blind letter" officials. These men were not pensioners who had lost the use of their optical nerves in the postal service. They were men who had been trained by long experience in solving puzzles in the form of incomplete and mysterious addresses. A letter addressed to an individual at "Upper Norwood, or Elsewhere," was a common form of blind letter. There were degrees of this sort of blindness, and the lecturer's several examples of stone blind and partially blind letters provoked a great deal of amusement.

Just before the lecturer had commenced, the President of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society (Mr. Adutt) had shown him (the lecturer) a letter he had received that very day from India, addressed, "A. Leon Adutt, Esq., President, Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, England."

Over 30,000,000 letters could not be delivered last year for various reasons. The property found in undelivered letters included £16,065 in cash and banknotes, and £606,325 in bills, cheques, money orders and stamps.

The Parcels Post.

The next branch of the work dealt with by the speaker was the parcels post, which had been introduced by the greatest of our Postmasters-General, Henry Fawcett, a blind statesman of wondrous genius. The department handled 113,020,000 parcels per annum. Strange things were sometimes found among the supposed "dead parcels." Some of them were very much alive.

Snakes were frequently passed through the post alive. It was difficult to comprehend that any member of the British public could be so criminally thoughtless as to send through the post a loaded pistol, but such a parcel and others no less dangerous and of a very unpleasant nature had been known.

After relating some stories of the postal telegraph system and the Savings Bank, the lecturer paid a tribute to the work of the Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P., who had recently concluded a brilliant period of service at the Post Office as Postmaster-General, and had succeeded in bringing into force a number of very important reforms, in many of which he had doubtless been backed up by the very persistent and untiring campaign of the chairman of this evening, Mr. Henniker Heaton (prolonged cheers).

Criticising the Post Office.

In concluding, Mr. Melville said that he considered the Post Office to be our most valuable social and commercial institution. Yet it was perhaps the most severely criticised of all Government departments, except perhaps in times of war, and at difficult times like the present. This was, however, not to be ascribed to the Department's inefficiency. It was because the public, like Dickens' immortal "Oliver Twist," is not yet contented. The public would never be satisfied until, if the Irishism might be excused, the impossible prophecy of Mr. James Beaton, made at the inauguration of penny postage, comes true, Beaton said:—

Invention is progressing so,
And soon it will be seen
That conveyance will be quicker done
Than it has ever been;
A plan's in agitation
As naught can genius fetter,
To let us have the answer back
Before we get the letter (applause).

Sir John Gorst on Penny Postage.

Sir John Gorst, who was greeted with hearty applause on rising to voice the thanks of the meeting to the lecturer, said, "I ought to set an example of obedience to constituted authority, and as the chairman has asked me to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Fred. Melville, I obey. It does not require much eloquence to commend the vote to your acceptance; we have all enjoyed the interesting account he has given us of the way the work of 'His Majesty's Mails' is carried on; it is a remarkable example of what a society can by co-operation do for itself. I suppose some cynical people will call it a demonstration of socialism; that is indeed in reality what it is. It is an instructive example of what common action can accomplish, and similar results may hereafter be attained in other departments of human life. Nobody would have thought it possible in the days of my youth that a letter could be conveyed from the remotest part of the British Islands to the most distant extremity of His Majesty's Empire for a penny; but this has been now accomplished, and if Mr. Henniker Heaton pursues his benevolent campaign, we shall see a universal penny postage all over the world, a realisation of what common action by all nations can do for the welfare of the people of the world."

Mr. Heaton pays a tribute to the British Post Office.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., seconding the motion, said:—"In seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Melville for his interesting and amusing lecture proposed by my old friend and leader, Sir John Gorst, I entirely endorse the tribute paid to the British Post Office by the lecturer.

"Although all my political life for twenty-five years I have been the severest critic of the British Post Office, I think it is to-day the best in the world, absolutely reliable, well administered, and the 180,000 servants are models of energy and high intelligence."

Mr. Heaton's resemblance to a Postage Stamp.

Mr. Melville, replying to the vote of thanks, said:—"I thank you very heartily for the kind way in which you, Sir John Gorst and Mr. Henniker Heaton and ladies and gentlemen have received my lecture to-night, and I should like to say one thing in addition with reference to our Chairman and the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, of which he is the patron. This meeting has been organised by this philatelic society which is a society for the study of postage stamps. It may, and possibly does strike some people who have not any particular interest in the study of postage stamps, as surprising why even great men—as I feel sure you will agree with me, our Chairman is a great man, will devote their time to interesting themselves in such unconsidered trifles as postage stamps. But the postage stamp must always be regarded by the true philatelist not as a little bit of sticky paper merely intended for collecting into stamp albums, but as an emblem and a symbol of the great system of the posts. And it does not surprise me, although it is the first time I have heard such remarks from our Chairman, that he should hold the British Post Office in such high esteem. Indeed, if he did not, I should wonder that he should spend so much of his time endeavouring to stir it up to its own improvement and advancement. At that Mr. Heaton had been persistent. In this I think

he much resembles a postage stamp, for 'Josh Billings' has told us that the great usefulness of the postage stamp is its ability to stick to one thing till it gets there. That is Mr. Heaton's forte. He sticks to one thing until he gets there."

Margate's Philatelic President.

Mr. A. Leon Adutt, President of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, said:—"I am sure it is your wish, before we disperse this evening, that we should accord a vote of thanks to Mr. Henniker Heaton for occupying the chair, and I do so with the greatest of pleasure because he is taking a great interest in our society, and we are delighted to have him with us this evening, and also the presence of his friend (Sir John Gorst). I might mention that he replied immediately to my letter, stating he had the greatest pleasure in accepting the office of patron, and at the same time he hoped that some day we might devise some means by which we should make the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society famous. I have no doubt that object will be attained."

Escaping the Penny Post.

Mr. Heaton, in reply, said:—"It may seem strange to you to hear me say that one of the terrors of my life are letters. My doctors have ordered me to take a rest where letter writers cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest. Well, I have been looking about for such a place. I find that in Turkey half a letter per head per annum is the average. But the best place of all is Somaliland, where only one person in 60,000 receives a letter in a year (cheers), and that letter is generally a bill" (laughter).

In addition to names mentioned above, the following ladies and gentlemen were also present:—Mr. V. B. Heberden, C.B., The Hon. Mrs. Howes Lyon and party, Rev. and Mrs. C. S. Parker, Mr. Lewis Coward, K.C. and party, Alderman Robt. Gibson, J.P. (Manchester), and friends.

The Romance of Postage Stamps

A little introduction to the Joys of the Stamp Album, arranged for the purposes of a Lantern Lecture *

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE

Continued from page 48.

On the stamps of the great North American Republic are portraits of the greatest men who have worked, fought, and died for the glory of the Stars and Stripes. On many of the stamps the premier hero of the Republic, George Washington, is shown. Perhaps in England he is as well-known for his truth-loving propensities as for being the hero of the Republic, and its first President. The only lady portrayed on these



stamps is Mrs. Washington, the wife of the hero.

I will only show you one more of these United States portrait stamps at present. This is a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, who rose from a farm labourer to the Presidency of the United States. It was during his Presidency that the Civil War took place, and a story is told of how one day Lincoln was stopped by a sentry who did not know him. Lincoln did not know the password, and had relied on the man recognising him.

"Don't you know who I am?" he asked.

"No" said the sentry sturdily.

"I am the President of the United States."

"Pass on" said the sentry "You do look like a used postage stamp."

Lincoln, I need hardly remind you, was assassinated in 1865.

A Tragic Memento.



The grim tragedy, which resulted in the obliteration of the Obrenovitch dynasty from the rulership of Serbia, has left its mark in the stamp album. Here we have a portrait of King Alexander, whose administration, bad as it was, was no justification for a crime so foul. At the time of the massacre a new series of stamps bearing a new portrait of the King was in preparation, but the supporters of the new King thought fit to obliterate the features of the late Sovereign, and this was done by means of an overprint of the Servian Arms. The stamps with this overprint will be a lasting memorial of the most dastardly tragedy of modern times.

A Builder of Greater Britain.

Here we have a portrait of His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak—Sir Charles Johnson Brooke. This brave Englishman resigned a commission in the Navy to serve under his uncle the first Rajah

* The Lecture is the copyright of the author, but may be delivered in public by application to the Postage Stamp League, which organization will make arrangements for the lending of a complete set of Lantern Slides.

of Sarawak in 1851. He helped his uncle to restore the country to order, and put down piracy and head hunting.

A Masterpiece of Vanity.



In 1861, the Postmaster-General of New Brunswick was a somewhat ambitious gentleman. His name was Connell, and he had the audacity to substitute his own portrait for that of Queen Victoria on the 5 cents stamp of 1861. Naturally enough this vain act was resented both in official circles and by the public. Postmaster Connell lost his position, which was worth £600 a year, and for months the people amused themselves with a couplet which referred to the great sacrifice he had made to see his portrait on a stamp. People greeting each other in the street would say with a rather Yankee drawl:—

"Sax hundred pounds to see his face
Posting around from place to place."

As the stamp was quickly withdrawn it became a rarity, and is now worth about £20.

To be continued.

History of the Postage Stamp A French Invention

"Who invented the postage stamp?" is a question often asked, says a writer in "Chambers's Journal," and to find its answer we must go back to the 17th century. In 1653 the Comte de Nogent and the Sieur de Villayer obtained from Louis XIV. the privilege of establishing post-boxes in various quarters of Paris. A printed "instruction" was issued to the public, stating that their correspondence would be transmitted if they "put with their letters a piece of paper which is to bear the words port paye, because no money will be accepted; the said piece of paper is to be attached to the said letter, or put round the letter, or slipped inside the letter, or in any way they may find convenient; in such wise, however, that the clerk may see it and remove it easily." If a specimen of this billet de port-payé or postage-paid note were unearthed at the present day it would be worth many times its weight in gold, but no copies are known to exist; and this is not to be wondered at, since each billet was removed in transmission and presumably destroyed. We do not even know, continues the writer, what it was like in shape, and can only guess that it may have been a narrow strip or band of paper somewhat like the stamped newspaper wrappers in use in our own time. It bore a certain inscription and a private mark of De Villayer's, and there is little doubt that to De Villayer himself the credit of its invention is

due, De Nogent's connection with the post being merely a nominal one. Indeed, we learn from Saint-Simon that De Villayer was "a fellow full of singular inventions, and had plenty of cleverness," and was also the inventor of "those flying chairs that move by means of counter-weights up and down between two walls to the floor required"—in other words, of what we now call lifts.

But nowadays postage stamps mean to most people the little gummed labels affixed to our letters; and so, if the question with which this article begins is asked the enquirer most likely intends to say: "Who invented the adhesive postage stamp?" In February, 1837, Rowland Hill proposed the use of "a bit of paper just large enough to bear the stamp, and covered at the back with a glutinous wash, which the bringer might, by the application of a little moisture, attach to the back of the letter." No evidence that will bear the slightest scrutiny has been produced to support the various prior claims to the invention of the adhesive postage stamp; and even should such a claim ever be established it could not, adds the writer in "Chambers's Journal," in the slightest degree lessen Rowland Hill's reputation, for it was only the adoption of his great plan of a uniform rate of postage, coupled with prepayment, that rendered the general use of stamps, impressive or adhesive, practicable for postal purposes.—*Birmingham Daily Mail*, 11.4.10.

Editor's Letter Box

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Articles, Contributions and Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the correspondent. Articles, etc., not accepted, will be returned when postage is prepaid.

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OUR PUBLISHING DAY AND ADVERTISERS.

In order to meet the requirements of the publishing trade our publishers now distribute copies to the Newsagents on Wednesdays instead of Thursdays as before. This compels us to go to press on Saturday morning. Hence it is absolutely necessary for our printers to have all advertisements at latest on Friday morning; consequently, copy must be in the Advertisement Manager's hands not later than Wednesday, 5 o'clock p.m.

ADVERTISERS' PROOFS.

We are anxious to consult our Advertisers' convenience to the greatest possible extent, but where proofs have to be supplied and returned our printers must have the "copy" by Thursday morning at the latest, as we now have to print off a portion of our issue on Saturday morning.

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS.

So many of our readers have asked us to undertake the examination and identification of their stamps that we have made arrangements to accede to their wishes.

We shall be pleased to express an opinion as to the genuineness or otherwise of any stamps submitted to us, or identify them according to any catalogue at a charge of 6d. per stamp (minimum 1/-). All fees must be paid in advance with sufficient added to pay for return postage and registration.

Stamps upon which an opinion is desired should be mounted on a separate sheet from the letter accompanying them and addressed to "The Expert," c/o The Editor of "THE POSTAGE STAMP," 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

COLLECTORS' WANTS & EXCHANGES.

Our friends will note that we have opened a column for collectors to advertise their wants, at the nominal charge of ¼d. per word. Many collectors even in London have not time to hunt about for stamps, whilst others resident in the country, have not the opportunity.

By using this column Collectors' Wants will catch the eye of all who are likely to be able to supply the stamps needed, for dealers watch such advertisements very closely, and collectors who want to dispose of duplicates will not fail to note the opportunity for exchange or sale.

Advertisements of stamps for sale are not admitted to this column.

OUR BINDING COVERS.

In navy blue buckram, gilt lettered side and back, for binding any volume of "THE POSTAGE STAMP" price 1s. 6d., from Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

"THE POSTAGE STAMP" ON SALE.

"THE POSTAGE STAMP" is now kept on sale and may be had every week at the following dealers' establishments:—

- Bright & Son, 164, Strand, W.C.
David E. Ellis, 323, Euston Road, London, N.W.
F. C. Ginn, 143, Strand, London, W.C.
Lewis May & Co., 15, King William Street, Strand, W.C.
W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C.
James Rhodes, 62, Market Street, Manchester

Society News

Secretaries of Philatelic Societies are urged to send news items intended for publication as promptly as possible.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The seventh meeting of the Season 1909-10 was held at No. 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C., on April 19th, 1910, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), W. T. Standen, A. H. L. Giles, R. Frenzel, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, T. H. Harvey, Baron Anthony de Worms, Baron Percy de Worms, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Messrs. T. Sauvée, A. D. Sanderson, A. J. Séfi, D. Thompson, T. E. Sanson, B. W. H. Poole, H. Wills, Percy Ashley, Frank Phillips, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and two visitors.

The President took the Chair. The minutes of the meeting held on March 15th, 1910, were read and signed as correct.

Mr. Y. N. Yari was duly elected an ordinary member of the Society.

The date of the Annual General Meeting was fixed for the fourth Tuesday in May (24th) at 6.30 p.m.

Donations to the Library were received from the President, Mr. W. H. Peckitt, Dr. Kalkhoff and the Manchester Junior Philatelic Society, and were acknowledged with thanks.

At the conclusion of the formal business the President welcomed Baron A. De Reuterskiöld, who for the first time was able to attend a meeting of the Society, and expressed the regret of the members that Mr. Chas. J. Phillips was prevented by indisposition from attending in person; he had therefore deputed his son to represent him.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Frank Phillips then gave a display of a part of the Reference Collection belonging to Messrs Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. The countries chosen were Persia, Peru, Salvador, and Switzerland, and a bewildering profusion of early proofs, essays, forgeries and forged postmarks were shown. Explanatory and interesting notes were read while the sheets were being passed round, and a most instructive evening was enjoyed by the members present.

At the conclusion of the Display, Baron A. de Worms proposed and Mr. Alexander J. Séfi seconded a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Frank Phillips for his courtesy in taking his father's place. This was carried with acclamation and suitably responded to by the recipient.

A motion was carried with enthusiasm that Mr. C. J. Phillips would speedily be restored to complete convalescence, and a successful meeting was brought to a close at 8.15 p.m.

H. A. SLADE, Hon. Secretary.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

The seventh meeting of the season was held at Essex Hall on Thursday, April 14th, when there were present: J. C. Sidebotham (chair), F. Hagen, Guy Semple, P. L. Pemberton, F. F. Lamb, J. E. Joselin, W. E. Lincoln, A. B. Kay, W. G. King, T. W. Hall (visitor), and the Hon. Sec. Mr. T. W. Hall gave a display of his magnificent specialised collection of Venezuela, including all the rarities and errors and a large number of pairs, strips, blocks, and entire sheets. The display was preceded by a very interesting paper, in which Mr. Hall gave much valuable information, and an interesting discussion ensued as to the methods of printing the first issues with coarse and fine backgrounds. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Hall for the pleasure he had afforded, and Mr. Hagen was cordially welcomed as a new member from Sydney, N.S.W.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at Essex Hall, on Thursday, May 14th, at 7.30 p.m., and displays of twelve stamps, with notes, will be given by members present. All members are urgently requested to attend, and any visitors will be welcome.

T. H. HINTON, Hon. Sec.

A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE POSTAGE STAMP would be an excellent gift to any friend who is interested in stamp collecting. If you will send a postal order to the publishers (Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., 1 Amen Corner) they will see that your friend gets a copy regularly, post free. You will thus be saved all trouble yourself, and have the satisfaction of knowing that your friend is reminded of your remembrance every week of the year. If you prefer to send the copy of your first week's subscription yourself, the publishers will send this to you gratis.

| | s. | d. |
|--------------------|----|----|
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TO SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1 Amen Corner, London.

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The POSTAGE STAMP

*An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors*

Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL
Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 7. Vol. 6.
Whole Number 137)

14 MAY, 1910.

Price 1d.

Le Roi est Mort

**Edward VII., King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the
British Dominions over the Seas, Emperor of India**

Obit. May 9th, 1910

The Swift Descending Hand of Death.

HOW swift the shuttle flies that weaves the shroud." Scarce had the millions of his loyal subjects awakened to the fact that King Edward the Peacemaker was ill when, like a bolt from the blue, came the news that His Majesty's condition was extremely grave. On the evening of Friday, the 6th inst., it was feared that His Majesty could not survive through the night and with appalling suddenness the news of the end followed just before midnight.

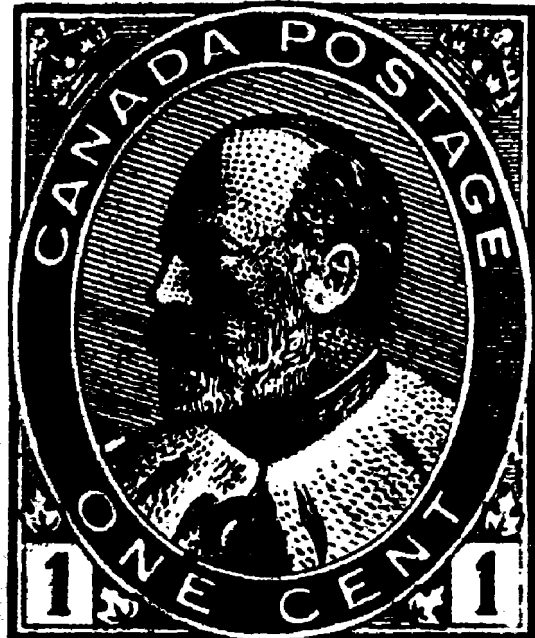
The Text of a Thousand Tributes.

King Edward the Seventh! It is but nine short years since he ascended the throne in succession to Victoria the Good. Yet in those nine short year he gained as intimate a niche in the hearts of his subjects as did his august mother in the course of the longest reign in history. He became the greatest human force for good. During the next few days, weeks and months tributes will resound from many thousand tongues testifying to his genius for tact in circumstances of the most tantalizing difficulty. And that tact which never failed him on great occasions was ever present in the smaller affairs of his memorable history.

Stamps and Coinage.

It is not very long since some loyal subjects made the suggestion that the portrait of Queen Alexandra

would be appreciated on one of the stamps of this country. The suggestion was put before the King and while every philatelist in the country has the highest regard and as deep an affection for Queen Alexandra they will recognise an important and



tactful pronouncement in His Majesty's reply which should be a working text for all other sovereign lands. His Majesty expressed the view that the reigning monarch alone should figure on postage stamps and coinage.

Lord Melbourne's Advice.

Edward VII. was born on November 9th, 1841, at Buckingham Palace, the second child and eldest son of the late Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. Less than three weeks later the Queen wrote to the King of the Belgians saying, "Our little boy is a wonderfully strong and large child. . . . He is to be called *Albert*, and Edward is to be his second name." Already on December 1st we find Viscount Melbourne soliciting the Queen to "Be not over solicitous about education. It may be able to do much, but it does not do so much as is expected from it. It may mould and direct the character, but it rarely alters it. George IV. and the Duke of York were educated quite like English boys, by English schoolmasters, and in the manner and upon the system of English schools. The consequence was that whatever were their faults, *they were quite Englishmen.*"

The advice was good advice and it is proudly claimed by Britons and universally admitted that his Majesty King Edward VII. was the best type of English gentleman, possessing a sound education but having owed more to the education of living an active, wholesome life than to mere pedagogical tuition.

His Early Visit to America.

While in his 'teens the young Prince began that wider education of personal travel. In 1860 he made his tour in North America of which we have a philatelic record in the handsome *taille douce* engraving on the 17 cents stamp of New Brunswick produced by the American Bank Note Company for the issue of 1860. This showed King Edward as a youth in Highland costume. This was the first occasion on which the late King figured upon a postage stamp of any part of those wide dominions over which he was destined to rule for nine short but glorious years.

The Meeting with Queen Alexandra.

On September 24th, 1861, he first met the Princess Alexandra of Denmark who was to share both career and the deep rooted affection of all the British peoples. The marriage took place on March 10th, 1863. Of the royal husband and wife we have mementos in our albums in the 2 cents and 3 cents stamps of the Diamond Jubilee issue of Newfoundland and on the still more recent 2 cents Quebec issue of Canada where in oval medallions side by side are seen the portrait of the King and his beloved Consort.

The Birth of King George.

On June 3rd, 1865, was born the Prince who was to succeed his illustrious father on the throne as King George V. of whom already we have postage stamp portraits in the 5 cents Newfoundland issued in 1899 and the ½ cent Canada Quebec stamp on which their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary figure side by side on the same stamp.

Other Travels Abroad.

Four years after the birth of Prince George, King Edward visited Egypt, Turkey and the Crimea. It was his second visit to Egypt for in the period of mourning for his dead father the Prince Consort he was accompanied to Egypt and the Holy Land by Dean Stanley. The Prince Consort had desired that his son should visit the Holy Land and it was a fitting use of those dark days of poignant grief that they should be spent amid the hallowed scenes of the Holy Land.

During 1875-6 the late King visited India after which visit the duties of the Heir to the Throne kept him near home. His visits to the dominions over the seas were continued by his son, our new King, who has had opportunities of getting to know from personal visits the peoples and the conditions prevailing in most of the great Colonies.

The Late King's Accession.

The death of Queen Victoria took place on January 22nd, 1901, after the longest and grandest reign in history, and the following day Edward the Seventh was proclaimed King. To succeed a beloved Queen who had reigned during two long generations and who had become so intimate a reality in the lives of her subjects was a task involving no mean difficulty. But a veritable genius for kingship enabled Edward the Seventh to win undying affection in the memory of his peoples, and to add to his illustrious titles the one which overshadows them all, that of "The Peacemaker."

Le roi est mort, vive le roi, runs the time-honoured and traditional phrase which at once points to our sense of grief at a national bereavement and our sense of duty to the living. This week, owing to the appalling suddenness with which the world has been thrown into mourning, we have only been able to deal with the first sentiment. It will be more fitting that we should leave the other and greater sentiment until next week, contenting ourselves for the present with the simple prayer of our National Anthem

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Messages of Sympathy

Philatelists pass Resolutions and send Condolences to the widowed Queen-Dowager, and to His Majesty the King

COUNTLESS messages of condolence emanating from every part of the world have been pouring in to Buckingham Palace, bearing testimony to the great esteem in which the late King was held and full of the deepest sympathy for the widowed Queen-Dowager.

The King lives in his successor and accompanying the condolences to His Majesty King George are messages of the loyalty and the good wishes of the new King's subjects.

Philatelists everywhere will not be lacking at such a time and a short but impressive scene was witnessed at the meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society on Saturday, the 7th inst.

The President said that they had met under circumstances of the most profound national grief, and the entire company standing to record their silent approval,

resolutions were passed and the following telegrams were despatched to the Private Secretaries.

Lord Knollys, Buckingham Palace.

The members of the Junior Philatelic Society meeting to-night beg you to convey to Queen Alexandra their heartfelt sympathies in Her Majesty's great bereavement.

Fred. J. Melville, President.

Sir Arthur Bigge, Marlborough House.

The members of the Junior Philatelic Society meeting to-night beg you to tender their profound sympathy to His Majesty King George in his and the nation's bereavement; and they beg leave to add their assurances of their loyalty to His Majesty King George, a loyalty which, as philatelists, they more than share with all His Majesty's subjects at home and abroad.

Fred. J. Melville, President.

The Postage Stamps of Tobago

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(Continued from page 41)

XII.—The 1s. of 1894.

Evidently there was not a very extensive demand for 1s. stamps in Tobago, for the supply of this value, on "CC" paper, despatched to the Colony in 1880, lasted until early in 1894; when a fresh supply, watermarked "CA" was placed on sale. According to *Le Timbre-Poste*, the actual date of issue was February 10th.

There are two fairly distinct shades of this stamp—olive-yellow and pale yellow—though, I believe, these do not represent two supplies, for there seems to have been only one shipment of these stamps from Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

On the fourth stamp in the top row of each sheet the flaw illustrated and described in Chapter VI. occurs, and regarding this I cannot do better than quote from my article on page 246 of Volume III. of *The Postage Stamp*, viz.:—"It is difficult to state with certainty when the accident to the plate, which caused the flaw, occurred, but it is evident that no attempt was ever made to repair it for all the sheets of the 1s. orange-brown, printed in 1896, show the flaw. It could not have occurred so early as 1886, as the flaw does not show on the sheets of the ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 6d., printed in that year, nor could it have happened later than 1894, for none of the sheets of the 1s. in olive or bistre are without the defect. The flaw is not shown on any of the surcharged stamps issued between 1889 and 1892, and some of the stamps used for overprinting must have been printed later than 1886. It is very probable that, if full particulars of the various supplies of stamps and dates of

printing could be obtained, it would be found that the plate sustained the damage in 1894."

If this inference is correct it is probable that supplies of all the other values were despatched to the Colony in 1894, for all are known with this flaw.

The same head and duty plates as before were used and, apparently, the duty-plate also sustained a slight damage for on the fifth stamp in the top row of each sheet the letters "ING" of "SHILLING" are curved downwards. This variety does not occur on the stamps printed on "CC" paper.

The following is a synopsis of the varieties:—

10th February, 1894.

Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1s. olive yellow

- (a) With flaw after "POSTAGE"
- (b) With "ING" of "SHILLING" curved downwards

1s. pale yellow

- (a) With flaw after "POSTAGE"
- (b) With "ING" of "SHILLING" curved downwards

XIII.—The 1896 Error of Colour.

In 1896, a supply of 1s. stamps reached the Colony of Tobago, and when the package was opened it was found that these had been printed in the colour of the 6d. in error. Notwith-

standing this they seem to have been put into circulation though, according to the philatelic journals of the period, they were soon withdrawn, and the scarcity of used copies appear to bear out this statement. The error caused considerable excitement at the time of its appearance, as the following paragraph from the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, for February, 1897, shows:—"There has been considerable excitement among stamp collectors both here and in America, over the recent error issue of Tobago shilling stamps. It is rumoured that a stamp collector has laid a complaint in the matter before His Excellency, the Acting Governor, and that correspondence is now proceeding. It appears that the old stamps went out on Sept. 30th, and the error issue came in on the 1st Oct. After the stamps were sent out from home it was discovered that they were wrong in colour, and an order was issued by the Secretary of State, it is said, stopping their circulation. This was received in Tobago on or about the 8th October, and there were then only a few hundred stamps out. This issue was stopped and applications that were made for stamps were refused on the 23rd and 24th October. However, for some reason or other, the stamps were re-issued, and His Honour Commissioner Law, Magistrate Walker, and other officials, bought up a large number of the stamps. These are the allegations brought to the notice of the Acting Governor. If Commissioner Law contravened orders in order to indulge in a good piece of speculation for himself and friends he did wrong. If, however, the orders from the Secretary of State were not peremptory, but left it to his own discretion as to when to withdraw the issue, he may not have been irregular."

The stamps were printed from the same plates as before, so that the flaw on the head-plate and irregularity of lettering on the duty-plate may both be found.

The following is a synopsis of the varieties:—
1st October, 1896.

Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.

- 1s. orange-brown
- (a) With flaw after "POSTAGE"
- (b) With "ING" of "SHILLING" curved downwards

XIV.—The 1896 Provisional.

In January, 1897, the *Monthly Journal* recording another ½d. provisional of which, it is stated, only 2,000 were issued. They are "said to have been issued to meet quite a temporary want of ½d. stamps, and they are only allowed to be

sold for actual postal use." But, as in so many similar cases, unused stamps are by no means uncommon—in fact they are more easy to procure than used copies nowadays.

This provisional was issued in December, 1896, and it was formed by printing a number of the then current 4d. fiscal stamps with "½d.—POSTAGE" in two lines in black. The surcharge was applied at the Government Printing Office at Scarborough, and it is a very poor production compared with the other local overprints. The 4d. stamp used in the manufacture of this provisional is of exactly the same design as the temporary stamps issued for postal use in 1879, and it was printed from the same head-plate. The value "FOURPENCE" was printed from the duty-plate employed for the postage stamp of that value and shows the variety with small "CE" on the 60th stamp of each sheet.



Enough type was set to surcharge twelve stamps (two horizontal rows of six) at a time, so each pane had to be put through the printing press five times before the whole was overprinted. Owing to poor type, or poor workmanship, or a combination of both, the surcharging is very badly done, and minor varieties are common. There is one variety, however, that is worthy of notice, and this has a much wider space between the "½" and "d."

There are two distinct settings of the surcharge. In one the surcharges are all normal.

In the other the widely spaced varieties (designated "b") are shown, the appearance of the setting being as below:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | a | a | a | b | b |
| a | b | b | a | b | a |

These, of course, were repeated five times to complete a sheet.

To be continued.

The New 7d. Stamp

Sevenpence Slate Grey. Issued May 5, 1910

THE new sevenpenny stamp of which we gave particulars in our last week's issue (page 65) is already on sale at a number of post offices and we have had copies shewn us.

The suddenness of the issue is surprising. That it was not expected to be issued until June 1st or even later will have been gathered from our notes on the subject last week.

The design introduces a new and considerably improved note in the stamp issues of the home country. To some extent it follows the style of the Transvaal stamps, as regards the arrangement of the portrait medallion. The borders are shaded to the perforations with short lines

after the style of the 4d. and 10d. denominations of Great Britain.

The Transvaal arrangement of the portrait medallion has long been recognised by philatelists as decidedly more artistic than that of our own stamps. The colour, too, is effective, and altogether the artistic objections to that extraordinary 4d. orange stamp, which also came as a recent surprise to philatelists, have been overcome in the present instance.

It seems strangely appropriate that the issue of this stamp in a colour suggestive of mourning should so nearly coincide with the demise of the monarch whose portrait the stamp bears.

Prince Edward Island

BY R. E. R. DALWIGK

The Island.

PRINCE Edward Island is a small and very irregular British possession situated in the gulf of St. Lawrence, separated from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by the Northumberland Strait—a strait varying in width from nine to thirty miles.

Prior to 1799 the island was known as St. Johns, whilst up to 1873 the island had its own government. Nowadays the government is administered by a lieutenant-governor, appointed by the Dominion of Canada, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty members, elected for four years. The province is represented in the Dominion Parliament by four senators and five members of the House of Commons.

It is interesting to note that Prince Edward Island is the smallest and most densely populated (47 to the square mile) of the provinces of Canada. Its area is 2,133 square miles.

To go back to its early history. The island was first settled by the French about 1719; captured by the British in 1755, and passed into their possession in 1763. It was created a separate colony in 1769. The island affords varied occupations to its inhabitants, chiefly in forms of agriculture and fishing.

The island is known as "The Garden of the Gulf"; its oats, potatoes, sheep and horses having a good reputation.

The fisheries are well-known and extremely valuable, the oysters being especially famous.

The exports, consisting almost entirely of agricultural products, average about £200,000 annually, and the imports about £100,000.

Charlottetown, the capital, is situated on the south of the island at the mouth of the Hillsboro river. Two other towns of importance are Summerside and Georgetown, both of which are also on the coast. During the severe winter months (December to May) the above ports are all closed to shipping, as the ice cuts off all maritime trading.

The population of the island is about 104,000, chiefly of British descent; but there are some Acadians (13,850) and a few Indians (255). The religions represented in the island are Roman Catholic (about 46,000), Presbyterians (about 30,700), and Methodist (about 13,500).

Philatelic History and Remarks.

Prince Edward Island issued its own adhesive postage stamps on January 1st, 1861. Apparently there was some kind of a postal system in vogue prior to the above date, as envelopes are to be met with bearing a red frank to defray postage prior to the issue of postage stamps.

The island continued using its own stamps until July 1st, 1873, when all stamps were withdrawn, as the Colony was then admitted as a province into the Dominion of Canada.

It may here be well to make a few remarks upon the collecting of the Colony under discussion. In the first place the stamps of Prince Edward Island have practically no sale whatever in this country, and yet

why not? Surely they are just as good (and even better) than many small colonies which find a good market to-day, and they are certainly *much more* worthy of a thoughtful philatelist's attention than any such modern fancies as the Cayman Islands, or Brunei?

The specialist of small means is invariably lamenting that his purse does not allow him to take up a country in which he can work out his own researches. He is under the too common delusion that small countries have had all their philatelic secrets laid bare before he was born! What a mistake!

Perhaps there is no small Colony which offers such a splendid field to the serious specialist of moderate means as Prince Edward Island. For instance, little more than nothing is known at present about some of the perforations, and imperf. between varieties. Then again there are blocks and sheets imperforate on thick and thin paper, are both proofs, if so why such extremes in papers? If only one is a proof what is the other?

Prince Edward Island is emphatically well worthy of much more attention than it is at present receiving, and any specialist desirous of adding a new country to his favourites would do well to consider the claims of the island.

The designs and stamps themselves may not be the highest degree of philatelic art, but nevertheless there are numberless countries and districts which cannot claim superiority to the island in this particular direction.

To the minor variety specialist Prince Edward Island must indeed be a happy hunting ground, as the dots and slight irregularities upon the various stamps are almost legion.

A most interesting addition to a specialised collection of the island is to collect Canadian stamps to date bearing the various island postmarks from 1873 to the present time. With a little trouble many such post-marked varieties may be obtained from the Canadian stock books of the big dealers.

In the preparation of his article the author begs to acknowledge much useful information gained from the writings of Mr. Donald King in the *Monthly Journal*, and Mr. Pemberton in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

Issue 1. January 1, 1861.

Perf. 9. No wmk. Paper yellowish.

Electrotyped and printed by Charles Whiting, London.

2d., rose, pale rose, dull rose, pale rosy carmine, brownish rose.

3d., blue, pale blue (scarce).

6d., green, yellow green.

Bisects:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ of 2d. rose used as 1d.

$\frac{1}{2}$ of 3d. blue used as 1½d.

The *Royal Gazette* for December 26th, 1860, announced the intended issue of the first set of postage stamps for Prince Edward Island. When the stamps

were put on sale on January 1st, 1861, it was found that only three denominations were on sale, a point which seems to demonstrate that the correspondence of the island was neither large nor varied.

Undoubtedly the point which strikes one most in these stamps is the perforation, which particularly in a block of any size has a most extraordinary appearance. The holes made are small and a considerable distance apart, so that in separating a stamp the chances were that the perforation would not tear evenly thus causing a tear or defect to the stamp. It is not often that a specimen of this issue is seen with even perforation on all four sides.

The perforation of this issue was done by a single line machine. A single line machine simply makes a single line of holes in one direction, so that the horizontal and vertical lines of perforation are made in separate operations. The result of this kind of perforation is that the points where the vertical lines cross the horizontal lines rarely fail to fall foul of each other, so that the corners of the stamps in a block are invariably very badly perforated.

The paper on which these stamps were printed is decidedly bad and cheap; it possesses a dull smooth appearance, somewhat akin to the paper used for better class newspapers. The gum varies considerably, but is usually of a thin yellowish transparent nature which is very liable to crack and distribute itself unevenly upon the paper. The shades of this issue are numerous, especially in the case of the 2d. and 3d. values. The 2d. stamp runs into quite a small collection of shades; a deep rosy carmine being a very desirable stamp. The 3d. stamp has several slight shades, but none of pronounced importance, barring a distinct pale blue, which is a very scarce stamp. In 1874, the year after Prince Edward Island ceased using its own stamps, the remainders of this issue were sold, consisting it is said entirely of the 2d. and 6d. denominations.

From the above it would appear that all the 3d. values had been used up, whilst the 2d. stamps must have been very poorly used when in use, as it is certain that a pretty considerable number of this denomination was among the remainders.

The stamps of issue I. had scarcely been issued before it was found necessary to have a 1d. and 1½d. denominations. The authorities could not presumably wait for these values to be printed, or else they would not go to the expense, so they announced that the 2d. and 3d. values could be used as half their face if bisected diagonally. The necessity for the 1d. stamp (½ of 2d.) was the most urgent, owing to the fact that soldiers and seamen's letters were allowed to be sent to—also received from—Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia at that rate. We are told that the half stamp was also largely used in conjunction with the 6d. stamp to make up 7d., which was the 4oz. book post rate to most of the Colonies.

The necessity for the half of the 3d. stamp was made quite plain by Clause 17 of the Post Office Act, 1860:—

"Letters to be forwarded to Newfoundland or Bermuda are liable to the charge of ninepence currency per rate, 3d. of which must be prepaid. Newspapers addressed to the foregoing places are subject to the charge of one penny half-penny currency, which must be prepaid."

Both the above bisecteds are very rare, the second naturally being the rarest of the two.

When purchasing bisecteds on originals of this island be very careful, as some most dangerous counterfeits are now and again seen. So cleverly, in fact, are these "bisecteds on originals" got up that expert,

cannot always detect without considerable trouble. The method employed is fairly easy for the faker. He gets together some old Prince Edward Island envelopes bearing cheap and common stamps of the island. Then he hunts through dealers' stock books, etc., until he finds a specimen which when cut in two will fit exactly the part of the postmark left on the envelope when the common stamp has been removed. As the early postmarks of the island are not numerous it is not a very hard matter for an unscrupulous person to cut a stamp and get the postmark to go exactly with that on the envelope. Bearing this in mind it is always advisable to get a written or printed guarantee when purchasing bisects.

As regards the quantities printed of issue I., it is not known to philately, the only rough idea that can be formed is based from an extract out of the Post Office Accounts, where it is stated that the amount paid to Charles D. Whiting for postage stamps for the fiscal year ending March, 1861, was £57 for 250,000 stamps. From the above figures we surely have the true reason why the paper and printing of the stamps was of rather an inferior quality. £57 for 250,000 stamps or 4s. 4d. per thousand, is not an extravagant price, especially as Charles Whiting made no charge whatever for making the plates. Economy was evidently a matter of more than ordinary importance in this case. Turning again to the quantity sent out, namely 250,000 stamps, in which were contained three different denominations, Mr. P. L. Pemberton makes the following remarks in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*:—"Unfortunately, it is not known how many there were of each value, but, judging from their present relative rarity, taking both used and unused into account, I should estimate that the figures would be probably about

150,000 for the 2d.
40,000 for the 3d.
60,000 for the 6d.

At any rate, it is extremely unlikely that there would have been more than 150,000 of any one value."

Before concluding issue I., it may be advisable to consider the numerous so-called "minor varieties" that exist. The ordinary collector would of course take no notice of these small and minute dots, etc., which are to be found on almost half of the stamps in the sheet. These varieties are of no value or importance whatever, owing to the fact that their existence is entirely due to the extreme cheapness of the adhesives.

To be continued.

The Postage Stamp Binding Covers.

Handsome dark blue covers in buckram, gilt lettered side and back, may be had from our Publishers, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Amen Corner, London. Price 1s. 6d.

Back Nos. of "The Postage Stamp."

Those of our friends who are lacking any back numbers of the present vol. will do well to write direct to our Publishers, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, 1 Amen Corner, London, E.C., for what they require. Many newsagents do not care to bother about back numbers. Any number still on sale may be had for the published price and postage, i.e., 1½d.

Correspondence

N.B.—Correspondence on all matters of general philatelic interest is cordially invited. All letters for publication should be sent to the Editor, The Postage Stamp, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, and letters should also be distinctly marked INSIDE with the name of this journal. The Editor does not necessarily identify himself with opinions expressed by correspondents.

AN IMPROVED STAMP TIDY.

To the Editor of *The Postage Stamp*.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the article on "How to Make a Stamp Tidy," in *The Postage Stamp*, allow me to suggest a little alteration in the depth of pocket. If the second folds were made $\frac{1}{2}$ in. instead of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. as given, I think you would find it an improvement, as the stamps would not be so liable to drop out. I admit that you would not see very much of the stamp itself, but what matters, as long as you can see the name of the country, which is generally at the top of stamp, as the colour will, in most cases, tell its value, and they can easily be removed

to know their condition.

I enclose two "Tidies," one each of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. pockets as samples, which kindly accept in the hope that they may be useful to you.

You will see I have made of stiff paper and stitched with a sewing machine, this latter I think you will agree is an improvement also in the method of adhesion as given, i.e., stamp edging.

If any of your readers care to go to a little more expense, a good transparent "Tidy" could be made of tracing paper or tracing linen, obtainable from most stationers.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. JACKSON.

Croydon, 11.4.1910.

Fascination

Read as a ten-minute Paper before the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, on Saturday, April 30th, 1910, by the Hon. Sec., Abraham Wolfers

FROM the boy in the schoolroom desk, who has just purchased his Lincoln album and his packet containing "100 varieties, all different," to His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, with his elaborate series of magnificent albums and his innumerable rarities, every stamp collector feels the fascination exerted by philately. This infatuation is not an ephemeral thing. No. None who has felt it would dare to say that it passes, for his remark would instantly be contradicted by a score of enthusiastic collectors. He would be in a minority, in a hopeless minority of one. I am not speaking on a matter of which I am ignorant. On the contrary, I have been, I might say under the spell exercised by the harmless looking postage stamp from my cradle. Let him who is not yet bewitched and who does not desire to be so, take care. For it need be but a trivial thing which might transform one who scoffs at Philatelia as a foolish and vapid waste of time to a diligent votary of the hobby of hobbies. A cursory glance at a stamp which he has been told is worth a large amount of money, a hasty perusal of a friend's album, the reading of a page of *The Postage Stamp*, have all been known to act as witches' potions. Like the flash of lightning, the fascination is felt in an instant but, unlike the flash, it remains.

It is useless for one who has felt for a moment the fascination of philately to endeavour to throw it aside, for instead of the desire to possess a collection subsiding, it becomes an obsession. The bewitched one dreams of stamps by night, and thinks of them by day, until at last he enters a stamp dealer's shop, in a half-guilty way, with a glance at either side to see that his action is

not being observed by any one who knows him, and he purchases his first packet of stamps. From that moment he is beyond recall. He has joined the ranks of stamp collectors.

My personal experiences teach me that while the fascination never diminishes, it is evanescent, changeable. Before one may call himself a true philatelist in every sense of the word, he must pass through several stages. The young collector begins by making a general collection. He collects English stamps, Japanese, Greek, Fijian, Ionian, American, Turkish, and all. He is fascinated, one might say, in a large way. My adjective "large" will be seen to be justifiable, when I say that it has been computed by one who evidently had a great deal of patience that the number of stamps issued throughout the world approaches the grand total of 192,000. The lad continues forming his general collection, falling short of making it complete by about 191,000, when he discovers that the stamps of certain American States are very desirable, and consequently, he begins to collect these primarily. He deletes the words, Great Britain, from the top of one of the pages of his album, and he places Nicaragua there instead; for Spain, he writes Honduras; for Canada, Ecuador. He is fascinated anew, and this time it were better, had he never been fascinated, for he is now in danger of collecting beautiful but useless pieces of gummed paper. He is warned by a stamp collecting friend, in a more advanced stage than is he, and he resumes the right road, by disposing of his lately cherished "gumpaps." The fascination increases daily. At one time he goes in for one country in particular; at another time, for another country.

But the most powerful and most pleasant form of fascination is in store for the tyro. He has only to see Mr. Adutt's Caymans, Mr. Melville's Sarawak, Mr. Pack's Uruguay, Mr. Ashby's Papua, to become an ardent specialist. I can name a dozen general collectors who became specialists on viewing a famous specialised collection. Time will not permit me to enumerate more forms of the wonderful fascination of stamps, but while I am still speaking, I would like to contradict forcibly the belief held by non-philatelists that stamp collecting is a passing fancy, a fad, strong to-

day, and dead the day after to-morrow. I have heard on good authority that somewhere in the district renowned by the late Mahomet, there is a huge, almost impenetrable mountain of iron, one mile in length, one mile in height, and one mile in breadth. Once in every thousand years, a little bird approaches, lights on the summit, and sharpens its beak upon it. I hereby declare that when this mountain of iron shall have entirely disappeared as a result of the bird's occasional scratching, philately will have at least as strong a hold on man as it has to-day.

Stamp Tit-Bits

So many of our readers favour us with interesting little tit-bits of gossip and news on matters of general philatelic interest that we have decided to start a little Miscellany under this title, in which such interesting items will be duly acknowledged. The items may consist of cuttings or original notes. They should in all cases be addressed to the Editor.

Stamps and Geography.

In all the stress and hustle caused by the rubber craze, very few people in England have any idea of the Malay States. As a matter of fact, not one person in a hundred could point out their location on the map. And yet probably there is no country in the world more talked about at the present time.—*Times of Malaya*, Ipoh, Perak.

A paragraph such as the above, which recently appeared in the *Daily Mail*, must read strangely to anyone who happens to be a stamp collector. It is to be supposed that even the most careless amongst them is sufficiently interested to know where the countries are that he hears about. The best advice to give these ninety-nine people is to start collecting stamps.

How a stamp collector instinctively takes in all about a stamp was shown in a rather interesting way somewhat recently.

A letter had arrived, and was brought to one of a roomful of people. The letter was from German friends who were staying at a little-known place in Austria. Names being very similar in both countries the place could have been either Austrian or German.

When it came to reply to the letter, the envelope could not be found, and they did not know which country to address it to. It was the philatelist who was able to help them. When the letter was first brought into the room he had instinctively noted the stamp, its colour, denomination and even condition.

This is an instance in which a stamp collector's knowledge was certainly of use.

Contributed by W.F.

Canada—Postmasters' Salaries.

THE Hon. Mr. Lemieux, Postmaster-General, explains that, "under the new scale which we are proposing by these resolutions, an inspector will be appointed at \$2,500 a year, and he will receive a yearly increase of \$100 until he reaches the new maximum of \$3,500. Now, there are inspectors in the service who have not yet reached the maximum of their salary; there is an inspector at Halifax who has not yet reached the maximum of his salary, or if he has, he has reached it by a special vote in the estimates. There are inspectors who

have not yet reached the present maximum of \$2,600. By this legislation we are authorised to pay them hereafter the \$2,500 even if they have not reached that figure, and every year they will receive an increase until they reach the new maximum of \$3,500.

Now, with regard to the superintendents of spectors. Under the present scale, the salary of an assistant inspector on appointment is \$1,200, with an increase of \$50 a year for the first six years, and \$100 a year thereafter up to the maximum of \$1,800. Under the new scale, their salary on appointment will be \$1,600, with an increase of \$100 yearly up to the new maximum of \$2,500.

Now, with regard to the superintendents of railway mail service in the different districts, under the present scale, the salary on appointment is \$1,500, with an annual increase of \$100 up to the maximum of \$1,800. Under the new scale, the salary on appointment will be \$1,600, with an annual increase of \$100 up to the new maximum of \$2,500.

The assistant postmasters are to be paid under the following scale:—

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|---------|
| Class 1.—When postage collections are from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 and over.. | ... | ... | \$2,800 |
| Class 2.—When postage collections are from \$500,000 to \$800,000 | ... | ... | 2,600 |
| Class 3.—When postage collections are from \$250,000 to \$500,000 | ... | ... | 2,400 |
| Class 4.—When postage collections are from \$150,000 to \$250,000 | ... | ... | 2,200 |
| Class 5.—When postage collections are from \$80,000 to \$150,000 | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| Class 6.—When postage collections are from \$60,000 to \$80,000 | ... | ... | 1,800 |
| Class 7.—When postage collections are from \$40,000 to \$60,000 | ... | ... | 1,600 |
| Class 8.—When postage collections are from \$20,000 to \$40,000 | ... | ... | 1,400 |
| Class 9.—When postage collections are less than \$20,000 | ... | ... | 1,100 |
| to \$1,400 as the Postmaster-General determines. | | | |

The railway mail clerks are to receive no increases just now, nor are the letter carriers, though the hope was expressed in the House of Commons that before long none of these useful men will receive less than \$800 a year.

Canadian Journal of Commerce.

The Postage Stamp League

Roll Call to be Started at an Early Date



Badge of the
Postage Stamp League.

Societies as Members.

Two more societies have associated themselves with the League. One is the South Essex Philatelic Society, whose Hon. Secretary intimated the desire of his society to join the League a fortnight ago. The other is the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society, whose Hon. Secretary writes:—

"I am instructed by my Committee to request you to admit us as a member of the League, and to associate us with the objects of the League.

Please send me 40 Application Forms, as no doubt a large number of our members will join individually.

I personally send greetings and good wishes to what I am quite positive in saying will be 'a great success.'

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD ALEXANDER, *Hon. Sec.*

Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society.

We have now, therefore, three active Societies associated with the League, and others are to have proposals to join the League brought before them at an early date. Members of societies may bring the matter before their societies individually as no direct invitations are being issued to societies to join at present. All three of the societies already enrolled have joined without being expressly invited, and that they should have done so on their own initiative is an indication of their enthusiasm for the promotion of philately, and a very kindly tribute of appreciation of the objects of the League.

The three Societies enrolled are:—

No. 16. Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society (per Abraham Wolfers, Esq.).

No. 61. South Essex Philatelic Society (per R. H. Clarke, Esq.).

No. 84. Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society (per Edward Alexander, Esq.).

Badges and Membership Cards.

The badges and certificates of membership should be ready for distribution in a few days now, and as soon as the latter are issued we shall publish the first list of one hundred members. The membership lists will be published in sections of

fifties or hundreds, and will contain the membership numbers and names only of the members.

The Torch Triumphant.

The design of the badge of the League is typical of one of the objects of the League. A sketch is appended at the beginning of the article. A hand is outstretched holding a flaming torch throwing light upon the open pages of a stamp album. There is another suggestion contained in the design. Many of us have had our enthusiasm for knowledge kindled to a flame by the stamp album, and we owe it to the stamp album to

"Pass the bright torch triumphant on" that others may share our knowledge and pleasures in the pursuit of postage stamps. That is one of the main objects of the League, for many of its members who have already gathered round the standard of the League are philatelists of ripe experience, ready and delighted to do what they can to help others to a knowledge of stamps.

The badge is being supplied in colours, and will be an attractive symbol, which will be readily distinguished by collectors whenever they meet. At present the badge is being made with a stud fastening arrangement which passes through the button hole of a jacket, and is easily detachable, and will not damage the cloth.

The Design of the Membership Card.

The membership card is no less rich in symbolism, and will be treasured as a reminder of the antiquarian interest in stamps, and of the grandest period of the issuance of postage stamps. The colour is an art grey, and appropriately enough that is the colour that has been chosen for the new sevenpenny British stamp.

Across the lower part of the design is the chief motive. Here on six shields arranged in chronological order we find the order in which the various countries followed Great Britain's lead in issuing adhesive postage stamps during the first decade of their use. The order was as follows:—

1840. Great Britain.

1843. Zurich. Geneva. Brazil.

1845. Basle and Finland.

1847. United States, Thurn and Taxis, Mauritius.

1848. Spain.

1849. France, Bavaria, Hanover, Belgium.

On the perpendicular sides of the design we find various symbols of speed and the Union Jack. A letter on the left-hand side bears an adhesive postage stamp, and is dedicated to Rowland Hill, who was chiefly responsible for the issue of adhesive postage stamps in 1840; on the right is a postcard addressed to Dr. Von Stephan, the German Postmaster-General, who was the inventor of the postcard in 1865, though it was not actually brought into use until 1869, when Dr. Emanuel Hermann, of Vienna, re-introduced the idea.

Thus it will be seen that the Postage Stamp League has adopted symbols which cover the broad field of postage stamps, whether adhesive or impressed, and the beautiful design which Mr. S. R. Turner has produced does not ignore the Cinderellas of postage stamps—the entires—which although shut out from the comforts of the catalogue are yet the cherished friends of many of the best students.

The whole design is surmounted by the Postal Union Monument. The Postal Union Treaty took effect in 1875, and to-day that organisation wields a beneficent influence over postal affairs throughout the wide wide world. Here again we get back to the symbol of the badge. The little postage stamp of Great Britain in 1840 was another of those candles lit in England, never to be extinguished, but to spread the light of the civilising influence of the posts through the Postal Union to the ends of the earth.

Members.

The most distant member yet enrolled is a gentleman in Amani, German West Africa, who was recently in Europe, but has now returned.

Readers of *The Postage Stamp* will remember a letter published some time ago from "A man in Amani." This is a good augury that the interest in the League should at once extend to so distant a spot.

The first American member was enrolled on April 15th.

Applications for membership forms have been received from France, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden.

Quite a large proportion of the members already enrolled hail from the North of England and Scotland.

Booklets of Application Forms.

We have now put in a good stock of these forms, and have for the convenience of members and prospective members printed them in handy little booklets with perforated counterfoils so that they can be used for distribution amongst collector friends, and a record kept by the member or applicant of those to whom the forms have been given. The booklets contain twelve forms each, and these will be gladly sent to any reader who desires to make use of them.

Objects of the League.

The Postage Stamp League has been started with two main objects. One is to extend the popularity of the stamp collecting hobby by the great general public, by instituting and encouraging lantern lectures, assisting the formation of new Philatelic Societies in districts where none already exist, assisting existing societies by loan of lantern slides and lectures, and by issuing broadcast bright and informative pamphlets for distribution in schools, literary societies, etc. Membership in The Postage Stamp League does not involve expense or trouble to the members beyond Sixpence Entry Fee, and the filling up of a Form of Application.

Members desiring to do so may further assist the work by purchasing quantities of the literature for distribution, and by donations, which will be used for the free distribution of such literature, and for expenses of lantern slides and lectures.

The second object is to band all the readers of *The Postage Stamp* together for purposes of exchange and mutual assistance. Every member will be entitled to the free advertisement of stamps, accessories, etc., wanted or offered, under certain limitations. This will greatly facilitate the exchange of stamps amongst members of the League.

How to Join the League.

An application form is printed on this page. All the intending member has to do is to fill this up and send it with a postal order for 6d. to The Registrar, POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

The Registrar will, in due course, furnish the member with a printed membership card bearing a distinctive membership number, and the official badge of the League, which is now being prepared. The badge will be a neat and effective emblem, which in itself will be a useful aid to freer intercourse amongst our readers.

The sixpence fee covers registration as a member and entitles the member to receive both the membership card and the badge; and also to participate in any further advantages extended to the League, subject to the conditions on which such further advantages may be offered. No annual renewal fee will be required.

Application Forms.

Many members will doubtless not care about cutting their copies of *The Postage Stamp* to use the application form printed on this page. Accordingly we have arranged that any reader applying to the Registrar can have a separate application form, and if so desired, a small supply of such forms will be sent to any reader for use in getting friends to become members.

Philatelic societies desiring to associate themselves with the objects of the League will be registered as members without any charge for registration.

Members' Advantages.

Members of the League will be assisted in every possible way with any information they may be seeking. Answers to members' correspondence will be chiefly dealt with through the paper. Members communicating with the Registrar on matters which call for postal replies are requested to send postage, or preferably stamped addressed envelope, the latter facilitating the work involved.

Members will be entitled to advertise their wants and offers without cost, but it is necessary to send three advertisement slips from the front page for each 12 words. (At the suggestion of a reader we have decided to accept 1d. stamps in lieu of slips where members prefer not to cut their copies of the paper). This is necessary to keep the space occupied by these advertisements within reasonable limits. Such advertisements may not include offers of goods for sale, but may include stamps, accessories and etceteras wanted to buy, or exchange, or offered for exchange.

Dealers will be entitled to the full privileges of membership, but will not be permitted to use the League advertisement column for trade advertisements.

The Registrar will be the sole judge of the availability of any advertisement sent in, and may reject any advertisement at discretion, with or without assigning any reason to the member.

Box numbers will be permitted, but a charge of sixpence each will be made for the use of these. In no cases however should goods be sent to Box Numbers. Letters sent to Box Numbers will be forwarded once a week to the advertisers.

Advertisements will be dealt with as far as possible in the order of receipt, and will be inserted at the earliest opportunity subject to the limits of space left to the disposal of the League by the Editor and Business Manager.

THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE.

Application Form for Membership.

I am a reader of *The Postage Stamp* and desire to be registered as a Member of THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE. I enclose P.O. No. * as the fee for registration and badge.

SIGNED (Mr., Mrs. or Miss).....

ADDRESS

DATE.....

(Please write clearly and give full address).

To the Registrar,
POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE,
14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton,
London, S.W.

For Office use only { No.....
M.C.
Badge

* Foreign Members should send three International Coupons in lieu of postal order.

The Next Congress

The Birmingham Invitation Confirmed

NEWs is to hand from Birmingham just as we go to press, that the members of the Birmingham Philatelic Society have confirmed the provisional invitation made by their delegates to the recent Congress to hold the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain under their auspices.

The provisional invitation was already accepted by the recent Congress, and it only remained for the matter to be laid before a meeting of the Society. This has now been done, and the invitation was cordially supported by the members.

The intimation of the good news was forwarded to us by Mr. G. Johnson, B.A., the Hon. Secretary of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, who sends us the following report of the meeting held to discuss the invitation:—

May 5th. *Annual Dinner* at the Imperial Hotel, after which some 80 lots were disposed of at Auction, Mr. O. L. Bramley officiating as Auctioneer.

Previous to the dinner the Committee had unanimously decided "that a hearty invitation be sent to the Congress Continuation Committee to hold the Third Philatelic Congress at Birmingham in 1911."

When the delegates were chosen for the Second Congress it was understood that several societies were competing for the honour of entertaining the Congress, and therefore they received no authority to invite the Congress to Birmingham. It was however, found out that there was no competition, and that many wanted it in Birmingham. The delegates, in consequence of this,

promised to bring the matter before the Society, and immediately after the dinner the resolution of the Committee was submitted to the ordinary meeting which followed. Nearly every member spoke in favour of the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The Executive Committee of the Third Congress was then elected as follows:—

President.—Mr. R. Hollick.

Vice-Presidents.—Messrs. W. Pimm, T. W. Peck,

Committee.—Messrs. H. Baruwel, F. T. Collier, H. Grindall, J. J. Knowles, C. A. Stephenson, B. B. Tilley.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.—Mr. G. Johnson (308, Birchfield Road, Birmingham), with power to add to their number. It was felt that this was especially necessary, as others may be required to carry out excursions and entertainments, but what was still more important, the Executive Committee will require the advice and active assistance of members of the Continuation Committee.

The members of the Committee expressed their determination to make the Congress a success, to give a very hearty welcome to all delegates. At the same time they rely on the co-operation and active support of the various philatelic societies, and of all philatelists who desire to see the Congress continued as an "Annual."

Monetary assistance will of course be requisite if it is to be worthily carried out, and subscriptions will be welcomed from all who are interested.

Editor's Letter Box

Publishing Offices:—1, AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

Editorial Address:—FRED. J. MELVILLE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Articles, Contributions and Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the correspondent. Articles, etc., not accepted, will be returned when postage is prepaid.

Business Communications should be addressed to the Manager, and Advertisements to the Advertisement Manager, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

THE POSTAGE STAMP may be obtained through Newsgents or will be forwarded from the publishing office to any address at the following rates of prepayment: Yearly, 6s. 8d.; Half-Yearly, 3s. 3d.; Quarterly, 1s. 8d.; Single Copy, 1d.

OUR PUBLISHING DAY AND ADVERTISERS.

In order to meet the requirements of the publishing trade our publishers now distribute copies to the Newsgents on Wednesdays instead of Thursdays as before. This

compels us to go to press on Saturday morning. Hence it is absolutely necessary for our printers to have all advertisements at latest on Friday morning; consequently, copy must be in the Advertisement Manager's hands not later than Wednesday, 5 o'clock p.m.

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ADVERTISERS' PROOFS.

We are anxious to consult our Advertisers' convenience to the greatest possible extent, but where proofs have to be supplied and returned our printers must have the "copy" by Thursday morning at the latest, as we now have to print off a portion of our issue on Saturday morning

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS.

So many of our readers have asked us to undertake the examination and identification of their stamps that we have made arrangements to accede to their wishes.

We shall be pleased to exp. as an opinion as to the genuineness or of wise of any stamps submitted to us, or identify them according to any catalogue at a charge of 6d. per stamp (minimum 1/-). All fees must be paid in advance with sufficient added to pay for return postage and registration.

Stamps upon which an opinion is desired should be mounted on a separate sheet from the letter accompanying them and addressed to "The Expert," c/o The Editor of "THE POSTAGE STAMP," 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton London, S.W.

COLLECTORS' WANTS & EXCHANGES.

Our friends will note that we have opened a column for collectors to advertise their wants, at the nominal charge of 1d. per word. Many collectors even in London have not time to hunt about for stamps, whilst others resident in the country, have not the opportunity.

By using this column Collectors' Wants will catch the eye of all who are likely to be able to supply the stamps needed, for dealers watch such advertisements very closely, and collectors who want to dispose of duplicates will not fail to note the opportunity for exchange or sale.

Advertisements of stamps for sale are not admitted to this column.

OUR BINDING COVERS.

In navy blue buckram, gilt lettered side and back, for binding any volume of "THE POSTAGE STAMP" price 1s. 6d., from Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

"THE POSTAGE STAMP" ON SALE.

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 Lewis May & Co., 15, King William
 Street, Strand, W.C.
 W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C.
 James Rhodes, 62, Market Street,
 Manchester.

Society News

Secretaries of Philatelic Societies are urged to send news items intended for publication as promptly as possible.

**SOUTH ESSEX
PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**

The third ordinary meeting of the season was held on Thursday, April 14th, at the new headquarters of the Society, the Pioneer Institute, Hoe Street, North Walthamstow. The President having taken the chair at 8 p.m., he announced that the attendance at the lecture was 270, and that the Exhibition of Postage Stamps, to be held at the Walthamstow Public Library, will take place from February 4th to 11th next inclusive. The Exchange Superintendent stated that the first exchange packet had been placed in circulation, at a net value of just over £22. After donations to the Forgery Collection and Library had been acknowledged from Messrs. E. Smart and A. H. Clark, the President called upon Messrs. S. R. Turner and B. H. Kirby for their respective displays. Mr. Turner's collection comprised the fine-engraved issues of Great Britain and some old letter sheets prior to 1840, his own drawing of the old Lombard Street Post Office being much admired. Mr. Kirby then passed round his first issue of Holland, together with one or two Colonies, represented by Suriname, Curacao, etc. His blackboard illustrations of the retouches to be found on the 5c. and 10c. of the first issue were very interesting, and an enjoyable evening terminated when Mr. R. H. Clarke passed a vote of thanks to the visitors, which was seconded by Mr. Dyer. Mr. Kirby, replying on behalf of himself and colleague, said he was pleased to be present, and would willingly come again next season. The President stated that both Mr. Kirby and Mr. Turner had promised to assist at the forthcoming Exhibition.

Next meeting, May 12th, at 8 p.m. Any visitor welcome.

R. H. CLARKE,
Hon. Secretary.

**THE ABERDEEN AND NORTH
OF SCOTLAND
PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**

A General Meeting of the above Society was held in the offices of Mr. W. Edmund Bell, solicitor, 81, Union Street, Aberdeen,

on Wednesday evening. There was a large attendance of members, presided over by Mr. James Anderson, President of the Society. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the rules drafted out by the Committee were gone over and approved of by the meeting.

It was intimated that Mr. W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C., had sent a present of a few handsome volumes on Philately to the Society, and the Secretary was instructed to write and thank Mr. Peckitt for his gift.

Mr. W. Edmund Bell was appointed Librarian to the Society. Several new members were enrolled at the close of the meeting. The Secretary, Mr. Edward Alexander, jun., Glengyle Cuts, will be pleased to hear from anyone in the district interested in Philately.

**ISLE OF THANET
PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**

This Society held a very enjoyable meeting at the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, on Saturday, April 30th, at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Philip Wolfers was in the chair. After the formal business of the meeting, Mr. James M. Munns opened the proceedings with a display of British Colonials. The collection was very comprehensive, and evoked much interest and admiration. It was particularly strong in mint West Africans. The Secretary, Mr. A. Wolfers, then read a ten-minute paper on "Fascination," in which he dealt in a pl. y and humorous way with the various phases of fascination exerted by philately on the stamp-collector. This was followed by an item by the Rev. P. Wolfers. Having read an interesting paper on "New Hebrides," he gave a fine display of the stamps of this Condominium. The collection was very complete, and included, among other desirable pieces, about a score of copies of the popular 3d. single C.A., both used and mint; several fine specimens of the 1s. single C.A., including one used; and all values in large mint blocks and panes. The youngest member of the Society, Master Andrew J. Spearpoint, then read a very clever paper on the tantalising issues of British North Borneo, in which he expressed the view that, although the stamps of this Protectorate were "good to look upon," they were of such a speculative interest, that they should be neglected. Following the paper, he displayed an excellent and well-arranged collection of "North Borneo," containing many rare specimens. The instructive paper and display, it was agreed, illustrated well the marvellous capabilities of the young collector. The Secretary then read the excellent paper on "U.S. Abroad" which Mr. Douglas R. Armstrong had kindly sent down as a contribution to the evening's enjoyment. The paper dealt in a scholarly way with a large number of countries in which U.S.A. stamps had been used. The accompanying display consisted of a large number of entries bearing U.S.A. stamps found postmarked Honolulu, Alaska, Samoa, etc., etc. The President, Mr. A. L. Adutt, who had been compulsorily absent till this moment, entered and gave a highly interesting account of the proceedings of the Congress. The result was appreciated very considerably. Mr. Adutt, at the close of his description, presented every member present with a copy of the official programme and a copy of the elegant souvenir. Hearty votes of thanks were accorded to all who had so kindly contributed to the pleasure of the evening.

The next meeting is to be held at the Secretary's residence, 18, Eastern Esplanade, Cliftonville, on May 14th. Mr. Heginbottom will display Barbados and

Grenada. At the meeting on May 28th an auction sale will be held, and Rev. P. Wolfers will read a paper on "Rarities." No display. Lots for disposal should reach Secretary by 26th May.

ALFRED WOLFERS,
Hon. Sec. and Treas.

A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE POSTAGE STAMP would be an excellent gift to any friend who is interested in stamp collecting. If you will send a postal order to the publishers (Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., 1 Amen Corner) they will see that your friend gets a copy regularly, post free. You will thus be saved all trouble yourself, and have the satisfaction of knowing that your friend is reminded of your remembrance every week of the year. If you prefer to send the copy of your first week's subscription yourself, the publishers will send this to you gratis.

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The POSTAGE STAMP

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all Classes of Stamp Collectors

Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL
Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

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Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

An Interesting Report.



It is a long time now since the first British Philatelic Congress was held, but there is nevertheless considerable interest in the possession of the official report just published by the Manchester Juniors. Perhaps the time that has elapsed since the delegates met and made their bows before a general company of fellow delegates allows

the reader of the official report to take a somewhat more rational view of the proceedings than is generally possible when the event is still fresh in his experience. The record is one of what was said rather than what was done. That was to be expected of an initial effort, and it must be said that much of what was said is quite interesting and valuable enough to deserve a reading twelve months after.

Ambitious Beginnings.

It was not less characteristic of a first effort that the organisers and the introducers of special subjects had ideas of rather appalling dimensions. Such comprehensive subjects were tackled as the formation of a National Society or Federation, the compilation of a Collectors' Catalogue and Guide, the suppression of unnecessary or speculative issues, and a Philatelic Encyclopædia, were vast ambitions for a beginning. Yet that is the very nature of beginnings, and it is only proper to give the Congress a year or two before it can settle down to a sound practical level.

Is the National Society a Dream?

But a little study of the discussions of a year back provides a few very interesting and instructive morals. I don't know if the proposer of the National Society idea felt very satisfied that his scheme was thoroughly practical—at least he hinted

that "there is, of course, the larger dream of an Imperial Philatelic Federation." One thing that struck me on reading the report was that all the speakers who had any serious practical experience of organising philatelic societies were against the proposal. It was suggested by the proposer of the scheme that it would be possible but not desirable to cut the Annual Subscription down to 2s. 6d. 5s. he thought as a maximum subscription should yield 1,000 members, but he felt that every sixpence knocked off that 5s. would be a valuable weapon making for the success of the movement. "IF a thousand members could be enrolled at 5s., then I make bold to say that the same amount of effort and publicity would bring us 1,500 if the annual subscription were only 4s., or even as many as 2,000 if it could be brought down to 3s."

Comparisons with other National Societies.

The American Philatelic Society was instanced as a national society of great membership, and it was said that "there is nothing that the American Philatelic Society has accomplished which could not be accomplished here." Actually however, the American Society is on a very different basis from the scheme put forward at the first British Congress. It was pointed out that for a dollar (4s. 2d.) the American becomes a member of the A.P.S., and receives a weekly official organ through the post. But it was not pointed out that as soon as the A.P.S. has to pay 1 cent (½d.) per copy postage on its official organ to members residing in Canada, Mexico, or any country outside the United States an additional charge brings the subscription up to \$1.80 (7s. 6d.), the addition being in excess of the minimum subscription of 3s. at which it is suggested we should have 2,000 members. At 3s. in this country a weekly official organ would take the major part (2s. 2d.) in postage, leaving 10d. for providing the material and printing the paper, and for general office and working expenses.

How American Philatelists are Scattered.

The conditions under which the American Philatelic Society has attained its numerical strength

are by no means fully equal here. In the first place the United States has a population of, roughly, 91½ millions to less than half that number in the United Kingdom. Then the influence of local philatelic societies is less effective in the aggregate in the United States because of the vast area covered, and this all tends to create a need for an organisation for intercommunication between collectors who—large numbers of them—do not get a chance to personally meet with fellow collectors. A glance at the membership list of the A.P.S. for the year 1908 shews that the strictly American membership which was then 1,388, was distributed over 53 States or possessions, and 524 different and widely distributed cities and towns. In Boston where a highly organised philatelic society exists, and holds regular meetings, the strictly local membership of the Boston Philatelic Society is about one hundred, not including neighbouring towns. Only 26 Boston residents figure in the lists of the National Society for 1908; presumably the local society serves the requirements of the remaining 75 per cent.

Society Officials consider the Scheme Impracticable.

Mr. M. P. Castle, than whom no man is better qualified to speak on this subject, from his long experience of work in connection with the now Royal Philatelic Society, took the view that the number and meritorious work of our British philatelic societies more than compensated for the absence of one National Society "which might possibly have a tendency to weaken the individual efforts of these societies." Among those who spoke against the proposal at Manchester were Mr. L. W. Fulcher, Mr. W. E. Lincoln, the late Mr. G. F. H. Gibson (for many years Hon. Sec. of the Manchester Philatelic Society), and Mr. W. Dorning Beckton. All these speakers *against* the proposal with perhaps one exception are actively engaged in the official work of various societies, and should sufficiently indicate the feeling of society officials against any hard and fast centralisation, other than the loose and unfettered gathering together of philatelists in Congress for discussion of general topics of importance.

The Right to Work.

A point that is often overlooked by those calling for union or federation is that a centralised body does not distribute the work to be done. There are many people who are so constituted that they cannot maintain their interest in a society if their connection with it is passive. They need an outlet for their energies, and if they don't get the outlet within the societies of which they are members they start new ones. It is in some societies I believe quite a big problem to find work for all the willing hands to do. This is particularly the case among the younger generation, and is responsible in some measure for the increase in the number of philatelic societies. It is not a harmful trait so long as it only produces a healthy and friendly rivalry without envy and uncharitableness. Mr. Fulcher used as an argument both against a National Society and against Federation "Now we have a large number of societies which are doing a good work in various directions, and there is plenty of freedom and elasticity. We get new ideas, and each society works out new ideas, which is all for the good of philately. I think if we turn those into a National Society it may tend to make them all run into one groove, which I do not think will be at all a desirable thing."

"Did Not Appoint Delegates."

In the published report of the first Congress there is but one little fault of judgment. A list of societies represented by delegates is presented in front of the report, and for some reason difficult to estimate the names of three unoffending societies out of many are marked down because they "Did not appoint delegates." There were more than three philatelic societies which did not send delegates to the first Congress, and it seems unnecessary to point to this triumvirate as if with a finger of scorn. It is to be hoped that future Congress reports will not make such invidious distinctions. Every society may not be always so fortunate as to have members able to spare the time from business and afford the expense to travel long distances to attend the Congress, and so every society is largely dependent on the ability of individual members to represent them.

Royal Messages to Philatelists

THE death of King Edward, which has moved the British Nation to tears, and all other Nations to the most profound sympathy, led the Junior Philatelic Society to send a message of sympathy to the Queen-Mother, and another message of condolence coupled with assurances of loyalty to His Majesty King George V. This was on Saturday, May 7th, and the President of the Junior Philatelic Society has received two telegrams in reply, the text of which is here given:

Buckingham Palace,
Saturday.

The Queen sends her sincere thanks for your kind expressions of sympathy. Knollys.

Buckingham Palace,
Saturday.

The King sincerely thanks the Members of the Junior Philatelic Society for their kind sympathy and assurances of loyalty.

Private Secretary.

Vive le Roi

**George V., King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India
Proclaimed King, May 7th, 1910**

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy Our late Sovereign, King Albert Edward, of Blessed and Glorious Memory by whose Decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George:

We, therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with these of his late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other Principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and consent of Tongue and Heart, publish and proclaim. That the High and Mighty Prince George is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign, of Happy Memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India:

To whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection; beseeching God, by Whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince George the Fifth, with long and happy years to reign over Us.

Given at the Court of Saint James, this Seventh day of May, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ten.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The Beginning of a New Reign.

THE above Proclamation heralds the beginning of a new reign. That it may be long and glorious is the fervent desire of all who love their Country and their Empire.

King George V. was born on June 3rd, 1865, at Marlborough House. By every token of birth, education and temperament, he is a Briton. Both King Edward VII. and his successor King

George V. were born, as the phrase goes, "Within the sound of Bow Bells."

Preparation for an Imperial Crown.

By some wondrous foresight or intuition the forty-five years of the life of King George, as Prince, were spent for the most part in the shaping of a career which was well calculated to carry on the work of his illustrious father's reign. The late King's greatest and noblest personal achievements were the firm establishments of deep rooted *ententes* with the sovereign lords and princes of Europe. The beginning of his reign witnessed the close of the long war in South Africa, in which there were European interests not altogether friendly to the British Empire. Those antagonistic interests are no more, and Europe enjoys the peace that makes for progress.

A Vast Knowledge of the Colonies.

What then remains for the new King? The very thing to which his education and his life have been devoted, the establishing of a firm basis of more than political union in the Empire itself. Trained on the *Britannia* for a seafaring life, the young Prince and his elder brother—the late Duke of Clarence—set off for their first long voyage in H.M.S. *Bacchante*, visiting during 1879-1882 many remote parts of the Empire, and including amongst their travels China, Japan, Egypt and Palestine. From that time forward our Sailor King has seen the majority of the Dominions over which he was destined to rule, he has visited his future peoples as no previous sovereign has done, and so has won for himself the deserved reward of an Empire of many millions of subjects, each rejoicing that their new monarch is one who has actually trod the soil of their particular parts of the British Empire.

An August Patron of Philately.

It is asserted, and the truth of the assertion seems highly probable, that it was in these days on the *Bacchante* that the young Prince George

acquired his liking for British Colonial stamps. Certainly it would seem a stupendous matter even for one so highly placed to accumulate the bulkier souvenirs of so many Colonies and lands that he has visited. It would have taken a veritable navy of ships to bring all the trophies of his voyages home. And so in the stamp album may at first have been the diplomatic solution to the difficulty.

However this may be, we know that His Majesty has in more recent times said of stamp collecting that "It is one of the greatest pleasures of my life." We know too that he has paid attention chiefly, if not exclusively, to the issues of the various parts of the British Empire. And some of his collections, even if not first designed on the *Bacchante*, will recall the visits paid during early voyages on that vessel.

The King's First Tour.

At the time when the *Bacchante* first called at Gibraltar there were no special stamps in use there, English stamps being sold. It was recorded by the young Princes that "the contrast between the quiet and routine of the ship and the rushing about on shore at Gibraltar is very jolly."

The young Princes spent Christmas Day of 1879 at the Barbados, of which Colony's stamps the Prince possesses a very fine specialised collection, which was exhibited two years ago. On the 8th of January, 1880, both the Princes, who had started on the voyage just as naval cadets, were rated as midshipmen. Their next visit was to Trinidad, another of the Colonies of whose stamps the King has made a specialised collection. Then St. Lucia, the Danish possession of St. Thomas, where they were met by the Prince Waldemar, Queen Alexandra's brother, Jamaica and Bermuda were successively visited.

Visiting Another Royal Philatelist.

After a return to Portsmouth for refitting, the *Bacchante* set forth again on a short cruise, on which they joined the Channel and Reserve Squadrons, the young Princes being entertained to dinner on board the *Hercules* by their uncle the Duke of Edinburgh, who was himself a philatelist, and exhibited at the 1890 and 1897 London Philatelic Exhibitions.

In South America.

On the next cruise the *Bacchante* joined the Training Squadron. After calling at Madeira the ship made for Monte Video, and the Princes recorded their rollicking experiences of "crossing

the line." The Capital of Uruguay was reached December 21st, 1880. In Uruguay our new King learnt from the gauchos the art of lassoing, the head gaucho presenting him with a couple of lassos and bolas.

They next visited Buenos Ayres, and the Princes have referred in their journals to the attention paid them by General Roca, whose portrait, by the way, appears on the 20 centavos Argentine stamp of the 1888-1890 issue. The Falkland Islands, which were then using their first adhesive postage stamps, were next visited (January, 24th, 1881).

Meeting with Cetewayo.

In South Africa, to which His Majesty was to have paid another visit this year to open the Parliament, but of which visit the new United South Africa will now be unavoidably deprived, the young Princes, curiously enough, purchased portraits of the rebel Boer leaders, Joubert and Kruger. They met Cetewayo, the Zulu King. The next day was the day of the Majuba disaster.

Australian Memories.

Australia was next visited. From Albany, in Western Australia, the Princes made a trip into the bush, and June 3rd, the younger Prince's birthday, was celebrated there by a ball at the Court House. South Australia was visited on the SS. *Cathay*, and from Adelaide they proceeded to Melbourne overland rejoining the *Bacchante* there. Sydney, Brisbane, New Zealand and Fiji, were also visited, part of the voyage being made on the flagship *Inconstant*. They recorded that "after England, Australia will always occupy the warmest corner of our hearts."

Meeting the Old Fiji King.

In Fiji they met Cakobau, whose monogram appears on the first regular stamps of the Islands.

They next went to Japan and China. Christmas Day, 1881, was spent at Hong Kong, which provides another of the King's philatelic specialist studies. At Singapore they were entertained by the Maharajah of Johore. After visiting Ceylon the *Bacchante* made for Suez, where the Canal was being kept clear for the royal sailors. Egypt, Palestine, Greece, Crete and Gibraltar were visited before the long cruise came to an end in August, 1882.

Service on the North American and West Indies Station.

Canada and the West Indies have been very much favoured in the matter of visits from the

present King, for, as a midshipman, he was appointed to the *Canada* on May 1st, 1883, for service on the North American and West Indies Station. He paid a visit to the Dominion during the Viceroyalty of the Duke of Argyll. At the age of nineteen he became sub-lieutenant, and it is interesting to note that his coach in the gunnery schools was Captain Scott. He received his lieutenancy in 1885, and after appointment to the *Thunderer*, he joined the Duke of Edinburgh's Flagship, the *Alexandra*, in 1888.

Again, when he received the command of the *Thrush*, it was to the North American and West Indies Station. During this command he opened the Industrial Exhibition at Jamaica on behalf of Queen Victoria.

Home Life.

The new King and Queen were married on July 6th, 1893. The home life of the royal couple has been on a typically English plan, and for some years they were never very far from home. Prince Edward, their eldest son, was born on June 23rd, 1894, Prince Albert, the second son, on December 14th, 1895, Princess Victoria, on April 25th, 1897, Prince Henry, on March 31st, 1900, Prince George, December 20th, 1902, and Prince John, July 12th, 1905.

The Ophir Tour: Many Colonies Revisited.

King Edward came to the Throne in 1901. Before the death of Queen Victoria a great Colonial tour had been planned for the then Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, and it was thought that this would have to be postponed. But the late King confirmed the arrangements, one of the chief objects of which was that the Prince should inaugurate the Federal Parliament of Australia. So the famous *Ophir* tour began on March 16th, 1901, which enabled King George to renew his *Bacchante* memories, and give the peoples of the Empire yet another opportunity

of seeing in the flesh their future King.

A Visit to Mauritius.

Gibraltar, Malta, Ceylon, Singapore, the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, Tasmania, were visited before the *Ophir* turned its course. Several days were spent on the way to South Africa at Mauritius, a Colony rich in philatelic memories for the King, for his collection of Mauritius stamps is well-known to be of a very high degree of excellence. From the South African Colonies the *Ophir* proceeded to Canada. British Columbia, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland were included in the trip.

The whole voyage of the *Ophir* was one grand linking up of the chain of Empire, which will produce its fullest effect in the knowledge it enabled the Colonies and Dominions to gain of their new King and Queen. Another tour took both King George and Queen Mary to India in 1905-6.

The Quebec Centenary.

A more recent visit has been made to Canada, as every philatelist will remember, on the occasion of the Quebec centennial celebrations, which celebrations have given us the picturesque 1908 series of Canadian stamps.

So we find in George the Fifth, King of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions over the Seas, and Emperor of India, a man whose knowledge of his Peoples and his Dominions has been the study of his life, and has fitted him in an unprecedented manner to occupy the exalted position which he holds to-day.

So we acclaim "with one voice and consent of Tongue and Heart" the second sentiment of the time-honoured phrase (of which the first was discussed last week).

VIVE LE ROI.

Another New British Stamp

The Significance of Two New Designs

We have already discussed the issue of the new sevenpenny stamp of Great Britain, and commented upon the very effective and improved design. No doubt most of our readers have procured their copies by now.

Now we gather from Mr. Oswald Marsh's *Weekly Circular* that a change is being projected for the 2d. stamp. The stamp of that denomination is at present printed in green and carmine on chalk surfaced paper. The new stamp is, it is said, to be printed in one operation in a curious tint of red-violet on unsurfaced paper, and with

the usual Crown watermark. We quote Mr. Marsh's description:—

"The design for the new stamp is somewhat similar to the one it is about to supersede, but the words "Postage and Revenue" instead of being at the top of the stamp are in curved labels at the sides of the head which is in a circle with white ground and surmounted by a Crown as usual. The value is on a shield-shaped tablet at the foot with ornaments at each side, these giving an appearance of wings attached to each side of the shield. The margins between the

stamps are plain as in the present issue and the margin line round the sheet is broken between the stamps as is now usual on all new De La Rue plates.

"The design, in our opinion, is not as pleasing as in the present issue."

The movement in our stamp issues of late has all been in the nature of surprises. The Post Office has not taken philatelists into its confidence much prior to the issue of its novelties. The 4d. orange was only announced a few days before its issue last November, and the rumours of the coming of the 7d. grey only preceded the actual issue of the stamp by a few days.

The new design for the 7d. and the reduction of the 4d. and 2d. bi-coloured stamps to single

coloured ones seems to point to a fairly extensive reconstruction scheme in our postal adhesive issues. Whether if such an extensive change were projected it will now be delayed by reason of the later changes necessitated by the accession of a new Sovereign remains to be seen.

At any rate, we would point out that it is rather absurd for collectors to tumble over themselves to buy large numbers of the 7d. slate grey in the anticipation of its having a very short life. It will get quite a good run for a stamp of so unusual a denomination, for eight or ten months, if not a year, must elapse before a complete new series of stamps of the new reign can be prepared and issued.

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Great Britain (Vol. V. p. 93).—The new sevenpenny stamp made its appearance somewhat unexpectedly on Thursday, May 5th, and a copy has kindly been shown us by Mr. A. J. Watkin. By an irony of fate its dull grey colour becomes singularly appropriate at a time when the whole nation is mourning its dead ruler, whose portrait it bears. The design is handsome and effective, and a vast improvement upon any of the other values of current English postage stamps. It is apparently selected from the essays based on the King's Head stamps of the Transvaal, which were prepared at His late Majesty's command some years back. A profile portrait of King Edward VII. is contained in an upright oval surmounted by a Royal Crown, and appears to have been struck from the same die as that used for the current Transvaal stamps. Foliate ornaments occupy the lower spandrels and sides of the design, whilst figures of value in white upon a solid ground of colour are contained in upright hexagonal frames in each of the upper corners of the stamp. The inscription "POSTAGE & REVENUE" appears in small white capitals upon a solid ground of colour on a curved tablet immediately beneath the portrait. As in the case of the current 4d. stamps, the edges of the stamp between the design and perforations are shaded.

*New value and design. Wmk. Imperial Crown. Perf. 14.
7d. slate grey.*

Canal Zone (Vol. V. p. 297).—The current 8 centavos stamp with a portrait of Manuel J. Hurtado is chronicled by *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* overprinted CANAL ZONE in smaller type reading up. We have therefore to add this stamp to the list of values with the new overprint, which now stands as follows:—

*Small overprint reading up. No. wmk. Perf. 12.
Centres in black.*

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1c. deep green | 8c. purple |
| 2c. carmine | 10c. violet |
| 5c. deep blue | |

Costa Rica (Vol. IV. p. 177).—A new series of nine stamps has appeared here, ranging in value from 1 centavo to 1 colon, of which specimens of the 1, 2, 4, 5, 10 and 20 centavos denominations have been kindly forwarded for our inspection by

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. They closely resemble the issue which they supersede, and bear, as before, portraits of national celebrities, an innovation being made in the present instance by the insertion of the name of the person represented beneath each portrait. The stamps, which are of regulation size, and printed from steel plates, are finely executed, and appear to be the work of either Messrs. Waterlows, or Perkins, Bacon & Co. Sheets have a control letter and number in the right-hand top corner. The inscription on the stamps reads "U.P.U., 1909, Costa Rica Correos."

*New series as above. No. wmk. Line engraved. Perf. 11½.
Medium white wove paper.*

| |
|---|
| 1 centavo brown (Statue of Juan Santamaria) |
| 2 centavos blue-green (Juan Moraf) |
| 4 .. scarlet (Jose M. Canes) |
| 5 .. orange (Mauro Fernandez) |
| 10 .. blue (Braulio Carrillo) |
| 20 .. greyish-green (Julian Volio) |

There are also stamps of the values of 25, 50 centavos and 1 colon included in the series, but as we have not yet seen these we are unable to give descriptions.

Italy (Vol. VI. p. 67).—The Garibaldi commemoration stamps have at last made their appearance, and we are indebted to the Ipswich firm for the sight of specimens of both values. A three-quarter face portrait of the great Italian Liberator occupies the centre of the design, which is the same for each of the denominations, whilst beneath the head in a small circle are depicted the Arms of Sicily, consisting of three legs with the Head of Medusa in the centre. On either side of this circle appear the dates 1860-1910, whilst the two lower corners of the design are occupied by circles on which are inscribed respectively the figures of value and the word "Cent." The inscription FRANCO-BOLLO POSTALE ITALIANO in two lines of large coloured capitals, occupies the whole of the top of the stamp, whilst the sides of the frame containing the portrait are filled with ornate designs.

The stamps are typographed, the design measuring 28 x 22½ mm., but it is stated that they are shortly to be replaced by a line-engraved series of a more permanent nature.

Although the stamps are only on sale at Sicilian Post Offices, they are valid for inland postal purposes throughout the Kingdom of Italy.

They are sold for 5 centesimi over and above their actual face values, the difference being handed over to the Festivities Committee.

These two stamps were first issued to the public on April 16th, the design being by Prof. Morandi.

Issue commemorative of 50th anniversary of the Liberation of Sicily.

Design: Portrait of Garibaldi as above.

No wmk. Perf. 14. Typographed on thin white wove paper.

5 centesimi blue-green
15 " " red

New South Wales (Vol. V. p. 154).—The 2d. value in the current type is listed by *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* perf. 11 all round.

*Queen's Head design. Wmk. Crown A. Perf. 11.
2d. ultramarine.*

New Zealand (Vol. V. p. 214).—We gather from the same contemporary that the new 1d. stamp inscribed "Dominion of New Zealand" has been issued with the OFFICIAL overprint applied vertically.

Official Stamp. Current design. Wmk. N.Z. Star. Perf. 14 × 15.

Overprinted OFFICIAL vertically in black in tall sans-serif capitals.

1d. carmine

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News gives the following revised list of the perforations of the new "Dominion" series of New Zealand:—

(i.) *Surface printed.*

1d. green. Perf. 14 × 15
1d. carmine. " "

(ii.) *Line engraved.*

2d. mauve. Perf. 14 × 14½
3d. yellow-brn. " "
4d. orange. " "
5d. red-brown. " "
5d. " " 14
6d. rose. " 14
8d. dark blue. " 14 × 14½
1/- orange red. " 14

Nyassa (Portuguese) (Vol. VI. p. 67)—Two provisional stamps surcharged on the current Giraffe and Camel series are said to have recently been issued here as follows:—

Provisional issue. Surcharged in black

5 reis—provisorio on 2½ reis brown and black
50 reis—provisorio on 100 reis yellow-brown and black

Panama (Vol. VI. p. 21).—A copy of the 10 cents orange Colombian stamp overprinted PANAMA in red, reading up on the left and down on the right, with a thick bar to obliterate the original inscription has been shown us by Messrs. Bright and Son with the overprint inverted, in which condition it does not appear to have been previously listed.

Papua (Vol. VI. p. 67)—Mr. E. Aggleton kindly informs us that he has had the 1s. value in the current type with sideways watermark and perf. 12½ for some time. Our list of these stamps therefore stands as follows:—

*Permanent issue. Lithographed. Wmk. Crown A. (sideways).
Perf. 12½.*

1d. green and black
1d. carmine and black
2d. violet and black
1/- orange and black

Salvador.—(Vol. VI. p. 39).—An esteemed correspondent, Mr. J. Edmondson, has drawn our attention to the fact that our chronicles of the last issue of this country on watermarked paper has become a trifle mixed, and we therefore hasten to revise our list of these stamps as follows:—

Design of Presidential Palace. Honeycomb wmk. Perf. 11½.

Line engraved. Centres in black.

1 cent green
2 cents carmine
3 " pale yellow
5 " indigo
10 " violet

Mr. Edmondson also sends us a specimen of the 5 centavos value of the new series, and from various sources we gather that the 6 centavos has likewise been issued.

New design. Head of Gen. Figueroa. Line engraved at National Government Printing Office.

Honeycomb wmk. Perf. 11 × 11½. Portrait in black.

1 centavo dark brown
5 centavos dark violet
6 " vermilion

New Issues and Old.

Correspondents are desired to send early information of new issues and discoveries. All communications should be addressed direct to the Editor.

Stamp Tit-Bits

So many of our readers favour us with interesting little tit-bits of gossip and news on matters of general philatelic interest that we have decided to start a little *Miscellany* under this title, in which such interesting items will be duly acknowledged. The items may consist of cuttings or original notes. They should in all cases be addressed to the Editor.

The Situation of the Penny Post Offices in 1735.

In an old book just purchased, I find the following, and as there has been some vagueness regarding the addresses, perhaps your readers will be glad to have the information.

"General Penny Post Office is kept in St. Christopher's Churchyard, in Threadneedle Street, near Stocks Market, which collects, delivers and conveys letters to and from the places following and adjacent."

"St. Paul's Office is kept in Queen's Head Alley, in Paternoster Row."

"Temple Office, Chichester Rents, in Chancery Lane."

"Westminster Office, Pump Court, Charing Cross."

"Southwark Office, Green Dragon's Court, near St. Mary Overy's Church."

"Hermitage Office, Queen Street, in Little Tower Hill."

Some of the names of the places are curious. For instance, the St. Paul's Office takes Black Mary's Hole, Boarded River, etc.

Contributed by W. V. MORTEN.

Prince Edward Island

BY R. E. R. DALWIGK

Continued from page 78.

Issue II. 1864-35.

Perf. 11 to 12½. No wmk. Yellowish white paper. 1870, same, but paper bluish, all values except 1d. and 9d.

Electrotyped and printed by Charles Whiting, London.

1d., orange, brown orange, pale dull brown, yellow orange.

2d., rose, dull rose, carmine rose.

3d., blue, deep blue, dull blue.

[1868] :—

4d., black.

6d., yellow green.

9d., red lilac, mauve, very pale lilac red.

Varieties :—

1d., orange, imperf. vertically.

9d., red lilac, imperf. vertically.

2d., rose, rouletted.

Bisects :—

½ of 2d., rose.

½ of 3d., blue.

½ of 4d., black.

½ of 9d., red lilac (known with MS. surcharge 4d.).



In this issue the 2d., 3d. and 6d. stamps are precisely the same design and colours as in issue I., the only difference being in the perforation, which in this issue gauges in all possible compound combinations between 11 and 12½. It will be noticed that three new denominations have been added, namely, 1d., 4d. and 9d.

A rather remarkable point about this issue is that although new values were added, the practice of bisecting adhesives was not in any way checked. The four bisects above listed are the only ones which appear to have been used to any extent, but, nevertheless, copies of all values are said to have been halved. There does not appear to be any explanation why the 4d. stamp was bisected, considering that there was a

2d. denomination, so it is not out of the way to assume that when a person ran out of a certain value it was permitted to him to cut up any stamps he had to obtain the required postage.

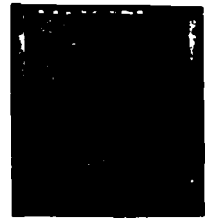
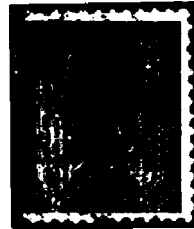
Returning to the normal stamps of this issue, there is certainly nothing very remarkable about them, apart from some good shades of certain values and also the usual small "dots" and minor varieties of the cheap production.

As was the case in issue I. there is no record of the numbers of each denomination despatched to the island, so our deductions are merely based upon the warrants for payments to Mr. Whiting for postage stamps supplied from 1862 to 1868. The figures below do not, in all probability, convey much light upon the matter to the casual reader, so it is necessary to turn to the suppositions formed by Mr. Donald King and Mr. Pemberton in their articles already referred to.

Warrants for payments to Mr. Whiting :—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------------|-----|----|-----------|
| 1. March, 1862 | 23 | 8 | 10 |
| 2. March, 1863 | 100 | 0 | 0 and £25 |
| 3. November, 1865 | 26 | 6 | 10 |
| 4. End (?) 1867 | 73 | 1 | 3 |

Mr. Pemberton in his article on these stamps says re the above warrant: "From the fact that there were some few of the stamps perf. 9 amongst the remainders it would appear that the warrant which I have numbered 1, dated early in 1862, was for some new values, and Mr. King's supposition that the consignment to which this refers consisted almost (if not entirely) all of pennies and nine-pennies is probably correct, especially as copies of both values, on entire, used in the middle of that year are known. These first printings of the 1d. and 9d. were in the brown orange and lilac shades respectively, all later supplies being in orange to yellow orange for the 1d. and reddish lilac for the 9d.



Marginal stamps generally show, on the outer edge, and at a distance of 1mm. from the design, a thin line of colour. The line is generally very much broken and disconnected, especially on the 9d., where, in fact, it appears but seldom; in the later printings of both values it became more and more indistinct."

Coming to warrant 2, we notice a jump of over £100 more paid to Mr. Whiting, and that in the next year [1863]. It is supposed (and most probably quite rightly) that by far the greater part of this consignment consisted of 2d., 3d. and 6d. stamps

to supersede the perf. 9 issue; which as old envelopes will show were still being used as late as 1864. It is not very likely that the £125 was paid for the above three values only, as that would mean that over 500,000 of these three denominations had been sent out, which in the light for the demand of issue I. (same three values) would be absurd, as the 250,000 of issue I. proved to be quite enough for some years.

It is very probable that warrant 2 included another packet of the 1d. and 9d. values, and as an afterthought a special quantity of 2d. stamps may account for the extra £25. The 2d. stamp was very much used and is also the commonest stamp of this set, so it is almost certain that a large quantity was despatched.

There is, of course, not much material available in the way of old ledgers, etc., on which to base facts: accordingly it must be remembered that all statements made about numbers printed, when issued, etc., etc., are only deductions based upon certain rather vague theories.

It would appear that warrant 3 constituted an order for more stamps of the 1d. and 9d. denominations. In attempting to determine the actual date of issue of the various stamps of this Colony, there is one guide, but, unfortunately, one which does not usually enlighten the philatelist to perfectly correct dates. This guide is of course the dating of the postmarks upon the original envelopes. In Gibbons' catalogue the date of the issue of the 4d. stamp is given as 1863, but Mr. Donald King argues that it was included in the consignment of 1863, for the undermentioned reasons:—



The warrant for 1863 was for a very considerable amount, much too high in fact for the three values which were known to have been included in it. Then again the amount of the 1865 warrant was too small, so supposing that the 4d. value was not included in either of the above, it must have been sent out in 1867, but there is a certain amount of evidence which shows that all the 4d. stamps of that consignment (1867) were on the *bluish-white* paper. This being the case what about the 4d. stamps on the yellowish toned paper, they must have been in use at an earlier date than the bluish white copies, for it is certain that the yellowish paper was in use prior to the bluish.

A rather extraordinary fact, however, is that most used copies of the 4d. are on yellowish paper, and yet no used copy has been found dated earlier than 1867!

There is one explanation which may possibly prove to be more or less correct concerning the use of the 4d. stamps. In all probability the 4d. stamps on yellowish paper were sent out in 1865, but were not sold at the P.O. until some time early in 1867. The stamp was then put on sale, and the supply being more than sufficient (?) the yellowish paper supply lasted out until (or almost until) the end of 1871. In the meantime a supply had arrived among the 1867 consignment, consisting of the 4d. on the bluish paper. This latter, however, was not used with the exception of a very few copies perhaps, and so eventually we find a very

large quantity of the bluish paper 4d. stamps among the remainders to be sold.

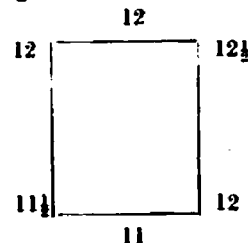
Warrant 4 was considered to have consisted of the 2d., 3d. and 4d. values on the bluish white paper. In all probability there were some of the 6d. on the same paper included in the above warrant. The authenticity of the 6d. stamp on the bluish paper is often questioned—certain it is, however, that copies on the bluish paper are not infrequently seen, although whether the paper in such cases has been tampered with is entirely another matter.

Before continuing further it is necessary to rapidly make a few remarks about the two varieties of tinted paper repeatedly referred to above. Many collectors classify the two papers as two distinct *issues*, but this seems to be a mistake, as surely they are only, at the most, varieties? There is no change of design, no change of colour—but merely a slight tinge shade in the paper. The change was, we may quite safely assume, not intended by the printer, it being much more likely that as the years went by the paper used by Mr. Whiting, had through some slight change of process, altered in tint from yellowish to a bluish tinge. The stamps should of course be collected on both papers, but it seems quite unnecessary to style them as two separate issues. The first printings were all on the yellowish paper, in other words warrants 1—3 consisted of this hue, whilst warrant 4 contained the bluish printing.

The 1d. and 9d. were never issued on the bluish paper, a point which goes to prove that these two values were printed in large quantities on the yellowish paper, or else the demand for them was small, but more likely the former.

Whilst on the subject of the 1d. and 9d. denominations, it is interesting to note that these two values were uniformly perforated 11—that is to say the early printings, i.e., 1d. yellow brown and 9d. dull lilac.

In dealing with the perforations of this issue we are confronted with a multitudinous variety of compound perforations. It appears that there must have been two single line perforating machines in vogue, the first gauging 11 uniformly (the earlier of the two), the second gauging anything between 11 and 12½. This latter machine was of an extremely irregular gauge as it varied in different parts of its length. The perforation varies to such an extent in machine 2, that Mr. Pemberton tells us that "it is almost impossible to find a length of two *centimetres* in which the gauge of the perforations is constant." Such being the case it must cause the collector no surprise to find a Prince Edward Island stamp perforated somewhat after the following fashion:—



The above is, of course, an extreme case and one not likely to be met with in the ordinary run of affairs. It is, however, no very uncommon event to find stamps of this issue (yellowish and bluish paper) perforated differently on all four sides.

To be continued.

The Postage Stamp League

Objects of the League.

THE Postage Stamp League has been started with two main objects. One is to extend the popularity of the stamp collecting hobby with the great general public, by instituting and encouraging lantern lectures, assisting the formation of new Philatelic Societies in districts where none already exist, assisting existing societies by loan of lantern slides and lectures, and by issuing broadcast bright and informative pamphlets for distribution in schools, literary societies, etc.

Membership in The Postage Stamp League does not involve expense or trouble to the members beyond Sixpence Entry Fee, and the filling up of a Form of Application.

Members desiring to do so may further assist the work by purchasing quantities of the literature for distribution, and by donations, which will be used for the free distribution of such literature, and for expenses of lantern slides and lectures.

The second object is to band all the readers of *The Postage Stamp* together for purposes of exchange and mutual assistance. Every member will be entitled to the free advertisement of stamps, accessories, etc., wanted or offered, under certain limitations. This will greatly facilitate the exchange of stamps amongst members of the League.

How to Join the League.

An application form is printed on this page. All the intending member has to do is to fill this up and send it with a postal order for 6d. to The Registrar, POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

The Registrar will, in due course, furnish the member with a printed membership card bearing a distinctive membership number, and the official badge of the League, which is now being prepared. The badge will be a neat and effective emblem, which in itself will be a useful aid to freer intercourse amongst our readers.

The sixpence fee covers registration as a member and entitles the member to receive both the membership card and the badge; and also to participate in any further advantages extended to the League, subject to the conditions on which such further advantages may be offered. No annual renewal fee will be required.

The management of the League is in the hands of the Editor of *The Postage Stamp*, and the Registrar is one of his assistants for the time being. The Hon. Treasurer is C. Baldwin, Esq., of Tunbridge Wells.

Application Forms.

Many members will doubtless not care about cutting their copies of *The Postage Stamp* to use the application form printed on this page. Accordingly we have arranged that any reader ap-

plying to the Registrar can have a separate application form, and if so desired, a small booklet of such forms will be sent to any reader for use in getting friends to become members.

Philatelic societies desiring to associate themselves with the objects of the League will be registered as members without any charge for registration.

Members' Advantages.

Members of the League will be assisted in every possible way with any information they may be seeking. Answers to members' correspondence will be chiefly dealt with through the paper. Members communicating with the Registrar on matters which call for postal replies are requested to send postage, or preferably stamped addressed envelope, the latter facilitating the work involved.

Members will be entitled to advertise their wants and offers without cost, but it is necessary to send three advertisement slips from the front page for each 12 words. This is necessary to keep the space occupied by these advertisements within reasonable limits. Such advertisements may not include offers of goods for sale, but may include stamps, accessories and etceteras wanted to buy, or exchange, or offered for exchange. Unused Penny stamps will be accepted in lieu of advertisement slips. Extra words 1d. (or one slip) for four words.

Dealers will be entitled to the full privileges of membership, but will not be permitted to use the League advertisement column for trade advertisements.

The Registrar will be the sole judge of the availability of any advertisement sent in, and may reject any advertisement at discretion, with or without assigning any reason to the member.

Box numbers will be permitted, but a charge of sixpence each will be made for the use of these. In no cases however should goods be sent to Box Numbers. Letters sent to Box Numbers will be forwarded once a week to the advertisers.

Advertisements will be dealt with as far as possible in the order of receipt, and will be inserted at the earliest opportunity subject to the limits of space left to the disposal of the League by the Editor and Business Manager.

THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE.

Application Form for Membership.

I am a reader of *The Postage Stamp* and desire to be registered as a Member of THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE. I enclose P.O. No. * as the fee for registration and badge.

SIGNED (Mr., Mrs. or Miss).....

ADDRESS

DATE.....

(Please write clearly and give full address).

To the Registrar,
POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE,
14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton,
London, S.W.

For Office use only { No.
M.C.
Badge

* Foreign Members should send three International Coupons in lieu of postal order.

The Postage Stamps of Tobago

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(Continued from page 76)

Curiously enough, while the widely spaced variety is rarer than the normal one, the setting consisting of all normal stamps is much the scarcer. There is no evidence to show which was the first setting, neither is it possible to state in what proportion the 2,000 stamps were divided between the two settings. This stamp always has very brown gum.

The following is a synopsis of the varieties:—
December, 1896.

Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.
½d. on 4d. lilac and carmine

- (a) With wide space between "½" and "d"
(b) With small "CE" in "FOURPENNE"

This provisional was the last stamp to be issued by the Tobago authorities, for on January 1st, 1899, the ordinary stamps of Trinidad superseded the special issues.

In January, 1900, the Crown Agents for the Colonies offered the remainders of the Tobago stamps for sale, the lot consisting of:—

| | |
|--------|---------------------------|
| 10,927 | ½d. green |
| 2,833 | 1d. rose |
| 6,989 | 2½d. blue |
| 4,775 | 4d. grey |
| 3,941 | 6d. orange-brown |
| 7,553 | 1s. olive and pale yellow |

A guarantee was given that this constituted the entire stock then in the hands of the Trinidad authorities, and it was also stated that all the plates from which the stamps were printed had been destroyed. It has never transpired to whom these remainders were sold, but from their comparative commonness at the present time it is fairly evident that a purchaser was found for the lot.

XV.—Postmarks.

The postmarks of Tobago offer no difficulties to the student. There are only two, viz.:—

- (1) The old "A14" obliterator.
- (2) A circular date stamp containing "TOBAGO." curved at the top, the letters "A." "B." or "C" (evidently a code letter to mark the time of posting), and the date in two lines thus:—
"DE 16-89."

The former seems to have been almost exclusively used until about 1889, when the dating stamp came into general use as an obliterator. By the way, it may be of interest to note that in the majority of cases, the code-letter in the date stamp is set sideways.

THE END.

Editor's Letter Box

Publishing Office:—1, AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

Editorial Address:—FRED J. MELVILLE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Articles, Contributions and Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor and must be accompanied by the name and address of the correspondent. Articles, etc., not accepted, will be returned when postage is prepaid.

Business Communications should be addressed to the Manager, and Advertisements to the Advertisement Manager, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

THE POSTAGE STAMP may be obtained through Newsagents or will be forwarded from the publishing office to any address at the following rates of prepayment: Yearly, 6s. 6d.; Half-Yearly, 3s. 3d. Quarterly, 1s. 8d.; Single Copy, 1½d.

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OUR PUBLISHING DAY AND ADVERTISERS.

In order to meet the requirements of the publishing trade our publishers now distribute copies to the Newsagents on Wednesdays instead of Thursdays as before. This compels us to go to press on Saturday morning. Hence it is absolutely necessary for our printers to have all advertisements at latest on Friday morning; consequently, copy must be in the Advertisement Manager's hands not later than Wednesday, 5 o'clock p.m.

ADVERTISERS' PROOFS.

We are anxious to consult our Advertisers' convenience to the greatest possible extent, but where proofs have to be supplied and returned our printers must have the "copy" by Thursday morning at the latest, as we now have to print off a portion of our issue on Saturday morning.

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS.

So many of our readers have asked us to undertake the examination and identification of their stamps that we have made arrangements to accede to their wishes.

We shall be pleased to exp. an opinion as to the genuineness or otherwise of any stamps submitted to us, or identify them according to any catalogue at a charge of 6d. per stamp (minimum 1/-). All fees must be paid in advance with sufficient added to pay for return postage and registration.

Stamps upon which an opinion is desired should be mounted on a separate sheet from the letter accompanying them and addressed to "The Expert," c/o The Editor of "THE POSTAGE STAMP," 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton London, S.W.

COLLECTORS' WANTS & EXCHANGES.

Our friends will note that we have opened a column for collectors to advertise their wants, at the nominal charge of 4d. per word. Many collectors even in London have not time to hunt about for stamps, whilst others resident in the country, have not the opportunity.

By using this column Collectors' Wants will catch the eye of all who are likely to be able to supply the stamps needed, for dealers watch such advertisements very closely, and collectors who want to dispose of duplicates will not fail to note the opportunity for exchange or sale.

Advertisements of stamps for sale are not admitted to this column.

OUR BINDING COVERS.

In navy blue buckram, gilt lettered side and back, for binding any volume of "THE POSTAGE STAMP" price 1s. 6d., from Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

"THE POSTAGE STAMP" ON SALE.

"THE POSTAGE STAMP" is now kept on sale and may be had every week at the following dealers' establishments:—

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David E. Ellis, 323, Euston Road, London, N.W.

F. C. Ginn, 143, Strand, London, W.C.

Lewis May & Co., 15, King William Street, Strand, W.C.

W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C.

James Rhodes, 62, Market Street, Manchester.

Society News

Secretaries of Philatelic Societies are urged to send news items intended for publication as promptly as possible.

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

A meeting of the above Society was held at the Royal Hotel on the 5th inst., members giving single country displays. The following took part in the programme:—Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine, Western Australia; Mr. G. H. Type, British Somaliland; Mr. Alexandré Hurd, France; Mr. J. Ireland, Trinidad; Mr. J. B. Boulton, Great Britain (line engraved.)

The second part of the evening's entertainment was provided by Mr. J. Ireland (Hon. Sec.), who gave a display of British Colonials on coloured papers. Mr. Mead was obliged to vacate the chair before the conclusion, and his place was taken by Mr. Leicester Paine.

The attendance was not satisfactory, and at the close the Chairman expressed a hope that this particular item would be better supported next session.

J. B. BOULTON, Hon. Asst. Sec.

Answers to League Members.

C. R. (London, S.W.)—The design has been approved but the certificates of membership are not yet in hand at time of writing.

F. B. W. (London, W.)—Yes, 4 slips—16-word advertisement, 5 slips 20 words, and so on. Thanks for good wishes. I, too, hope the League "will be a great boon to philatelists."

Mrs. E. H. (Mayfair).—Many thanks for the three new members' forms to hand.

E. W. (Crimea, Russia) has been enrolled as a member. Usual acknowledgments of entries by foreign members are being delayed until membership cards can be sent, as several foreign postages would "run away" with the entire entry fee.

W. H. (Dorset).—Your interesting letter arrived just as the paper was being sent to press early on account of Whitsuntide holidays. It will be published in due course. We are glad to welcome your Society into the League.

J. M. (Loughborough).—Your long letter has had my careful consideration. We will admit Exchange Clubs into membership, when the Clubs are well known to us, or where the good standing of the Club is vouched for by two or more members of the League. The introduction in the case of your Club is sufficient, so please send in the application in proper form. I am obliged to you for your promise of support in bringing the League before the notice of your Club members. I hope they will all follow your excellent example. *Re* your suggestion to form later on a kind of trade protection society, I fear that would be outside the scope of the League, which in particular desires to avoid the work which is already definitely allotted to established societies. For first-class protection facilities the subscription to the Stamp Trade Protection Association is not high, and the expenses of services of the kind that Society affords probably more than justifies the amount of its annual subscription.

Leaflets explaining the objects of the League will probably be inset in next week's

Postage Stamp, after which a supply will be printed off for use of members.

Your advertisement will appear at an early date.

F. W. C. (Dover) writes:—"I have been a stamp collector for nearly twenty years, and you may guess me to be much interested in the same, and since the first issue of *The Postage Stamp* I have been a regular subscriber: before I used to take . . . but I like *The Postage Stamp* the best. I do think the League is a grand affair, and I wish to become a member, for which I enclose P.O. for 6d. for registration fee, and do trust the League may meet with overwhelming success." Enthusiasm of this sort ought to carry the League a long way towards being a great success, and I thank my hearty correspondent for his good wishes.

W. W. (Skibberen).—It is difficult to say exactly what has happened in the case of your variety from the description given. The watermark is evidently a part of the watermarked inscription which should fall between the panes. The reversing of the date figures of postmarks, such as your Quebec centenary 2c. dated 80 for 08, are of fairly common occurrence.

A. G. B. (Newcastle-on-Tyne).—I am glad you think the League "an excellent idea for such collectors as myself, who are not attached to any Society," and must thank you for your good wishes.

C. F. P. (Bristol).—It is only necessary to send one slip for every additional 4 words after the minimum of 12 words for 3 slips. Yes, Indian stamps were used in Zanzibar from 1875 to 1895. A branch of the Indian Post Office was opened there in the former year and used Indian stamps without overprint. The 2½ annas green of which you have a copy is only one of a series of denominations which can be found with this postmark.

J. L. A. (Dundee) writes, "glad to see by this week's issue that it has taken on so well, and I now wish it every success as a boon to our hobby."

W. H. R. S. (Iron Bridge).—Please see reply *re* leaflets to J. M. (Loughborough) above. The same applies to your enquiry about your club, and clubs becoming associated with the League may advertise under the same conditions as individual members of the League. Thanks for suggestion *re* badges, these are being made after the style of button badges, and at present I do not see my way clear to have them made in bronze and silver for hanging on a watch chain. Besides if you have got a J.P.S. badge on your watch chain you don't want another badge on the chain. I was much interested to hear of your experiences with people you have got acquainted with through the J.P.S. badge, and hope the league button badge with its effective colouring will be equally helpful to you in getting to know other collectors. I must also thank you for your offer of assistance which I may be able to accept in due course.

HOW TO CHOOSE A HOUSE

By Charles Emanuel & E. M. Joseph.

In crown 8vo. cloth 1s. net.

"There would be an end to the groans of the multitude of householders who discover, after the lease is signed, the hidden defects of their home if this remarkably practical book were always studied by the house hunter. It deals at the outset with the questions of freehold and leasehold tenure, and the many points where care is necessary in hiring or purchasing a house, and covers every point of legal procedure, of costs, stamps and registration. Illustrations make clear a number of points where description is difficult."—*Christian World*.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD.

A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE POSTAGE STAMP would be an excellent gift to any friend who is interested in stamp collecting. If you will send a postal order to the publishers (Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., 1 Amen Corner) they will see that your friend gets a copy regularly, post free. You will thus be saved all trouble yourself, and have the satisfaction of knowing that your friend is reminded of your remembrance every week of the year. If you prefer to send the copy of your first week's subscription yourself, the publishers will send this to you gratis.

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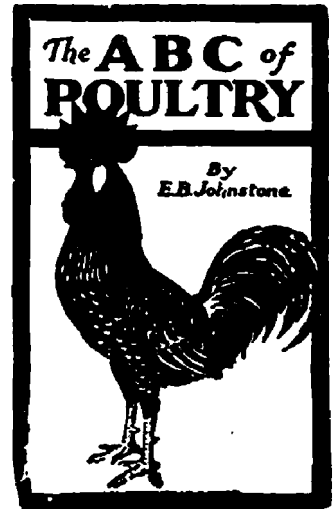
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The POSTAGE STAMP

An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors

Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL
Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 9. Vol. 6.
(Whole Number 139)

28 MAY, 1910.

Price 1d.

The Clamour for Artistic Stamps

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The New Coins and Stamps.



THE newspapers have been busy discussing every possible phase of the changes brought about by the accession of King George V. Naturally the stamp subject has promptly cropped up and it is interesting to note that in the lay press the new postage stamps are mostly mentioned in association with the new coinage. This may be due to the frequency with which

postage stamps are used for making small payments but it is wrong to associate the traditional rules of coinage as most of the newspapers do with postage stamps.

The Numismatic Rule.

At the time of Queen Victoria's death it was frequently suggested that the stamps of the new reign would conform to the rule applicable to coins, which provides that the effigy of the new Sovereign would be turned in the opposite direction on the new stamps from that of his predecessor. A number of newspapers in the current year of grace are taking it for a fact that this was done and is customary. The fact as philatelists know it is of course that on our stamps both the effigies of Queen Victoria and King Edward face consistently to the left. Sixty-one years had elapsed between the issue of our first postage stamps, and the change of Sovereign, so that there was no precedent in this country to regulate the counterfeit presentment of the reigning monarch on our postage stamps. Now, however, there is the precedent established by the continuity of the portrait facing in one and the same direction and it does not seem too much to surmise that this will not be departed from in our new stamps.

The Call for ART.

The clamour in a hundred newspapers for a more artistic style of postage stamp is a familiar plea to the philatelist and is brought up from time to time. But the present time seems to have been considered appropriate for re-introducing the subject. New stamps will soon have to be prepared, and the usual objections with which the authorities answer critics who call for more artistic stamps, viz., the expense of preparing new dies and plates, are void by reason of the necessity which now arises for this expense to be incurred. The desire for art in postage stamps is probably the outcome in part of the popular association between stamps and coins. From earliest times the best artists, sculptors and medallists have been employed in producing the many beautiful and artistic coins; and Rowland Hill sought the best available artists of his day for the first postage stamps and envelopes, as one of the surest protections against imitation. So we might adapt a well-known numismatist's quotation and say "Le timbre poste est a la gravure ce que la numismatique est a la sculpture de marbre."

But actually, in this country, the art represented both on our present coins and postage stamps is of a very poor order. We have no distinction on either stamps or coins in our portraiture of the late King and it is yet to be proved whether the surface printing of Messrs. De la Rue & Co. can ever produce so distinctive a portrait of a male monarch as Mons. Joubert engraved of the youthful picture of Queen Victoria. Messrs. Perkins Bacon produced the best stamp portrait of the late King in the die for the Canadian stamps, but these were engraved in *taille douce*, and could probably not be nearly approached in surface printing.

Wanted - A Design Worthy of the Nation.

In view of the fact that an issue of postage stamps bearing an effigy of King George V. will shortly be forthcoming, is not the moment an appropriate one to consider whether it is possible to obtain a design more worthy of this nation than is that to be found on the present postage stamps?

The latter are generally admitted to be seriously lacking in artistic merit. On several of these stamps the value is not indicated in numerals as it should be. Finally, the new design should indicate clearly the country of origin of the stamps. We are the only nation that omits this essential from its postage stamps.

G. SHAW SCOTT in *The Times*.

An Open Competition Suggested.

A newly-designed postage stamp is, we hear, to be issued for the present reign.

The design to be adopted will indicate throughout the world the condition of applied art, for such purpose, in England at this time—favourably or otherwise. Hitherto we have had but little reason to be proud of our efforts in such direction. Now there is with us a host of well-trained designers, equal to the occasion. On such ground should not artists be invited to send designs, in open competition—publicly exhibited—in due furtherance of the object in view?

The calamitous designs for "invitation cards" to City functions, "Freedom" caskets, and "presentation plate" may well alarm us in prospect of a new postage stamp, the design for which should be adjudged by a jury of artists on behalf of the public and the credit of the country.

J. R. C. in *The Times*.

Our Stamps "Lifeless and Flat."

The suggestion of an improvement in the design of our postage stamps is one that has been often made, and with good reason, and can never be more timely than at the commencement of a reign. The moment that inland letters meet a mixed foreign mail the imperfections of our stamp designs become apparent. They sometimes omit their numeral value, and nearly always neglect to state the country of their origin. They present a portrait of the monarch which can only be approved with reluctance, one would think, seeing that it is invariably lifeless and flat as compared, say, with the speaking likenesses of the Presidents that grace the stamps of the United States. Then again, the surrounding design of laurel and oak-leaf is conventionally tame, and of the kind that we associate with cheap heraldry and hotel plate. If it is urged that we require a durable design because of the wear and tear involved on the dies, then the answer is that they should be made afresh; surely there is profit enough on this branch of revenue. And then we might hope at last for some design at once patriotic and artistic, which should remind us of the land to which the penny postal system had its birth.

Pall Mall Gazette.

The Bare Neck.

With reference to your Occasional Note on our stamp designs, may I suggest that on the new stamps the Sovereign's neck should be shown clothed and not bare? Let anyone compare the Canadian stamp with the English one, and it will be seen what a difference this makes. In the case of Queen Victoria, it was well enough to give the neck bare. We are accustomed to see ladies (when in evening dress) bare-necked, but when the Sovereign belongs to the male sex the effect is bizarre.

CATO in *The Pall Mall Gazette*.

Inferior to Foreign Productions.

Philatelists and numismatists are pleased with the statement that the designs on British stamps and coins

will not be hurriedly changed. The British stamps are held by collectors to be artistically far below the level of the majority of foreign stamps, and, from the practical point of view, they have the drawback that they do not state the country of their origin. The designers of the stamps apparently forgot that they would be largely used for foreign correspondence.

Aberdeen Journal.

Might be Considerably Improved.

The King is a very keen philatelist, and in view of this circumstance the hope is expressed that the country may be provided with a set of postage stamps of real artistic merit. It is curious that the postage stamps of Great Britain are the only stamps used which do not show the country of origin. The coinage also, it is considered by experts, might be considerably improved. It is unlikely that either will be issued until the opening of next year. This was the case with the last reign. The new stamps were issued on the first day of the year following King Edward's accession, while it was some time after that before the coinage became at all common.

The Irish Times.

Hope in the King's Hobby.

Our new King is one of the most enthusiastic of philatelists, and possesses one of the finest collections of stamps in the world. To him, we are sure, the question of the new design for the postage stamps which will bear his effigy will be one of particular interest, and the correspondent who writes pleading for a design more worthy of the nation than that at present existing may rest assured the matter will receive the personal attention of King George.

Designs to be Approved by a Philatelist.

It is understood that some time will elapse before new coinage is issued. An immediate change in the design of the postage stamps is also hardly probable. Both in this case and that of the coinage the designs will be personally approved by King George, who is a keen philatelist, and has a very fine collection of postage stamps. In due course the head of King George will replace that of King Edward upon the postage stamps and the coinage. Upon the coins King George will look to the left like Queen Victoria, instead of to the right like King Edward, as the position alternates in succeeding reigns.

Irish Independent.

Newfoundland Portrait of King George Suggested

In connection with the necessary new design for postage stamps, rendered necessary by the accession of King George V., it may be advisable to draw attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the so-called "portrait" of the late King in the present issue.

The 5 cent Newfoundland stamps bear an excellent portrait of King George. Could not this, or a similar one, be employed in Great Britain.

C. W. EMPSON in *The Daily Mail*.

Bargains in Stamps

If you want real bargains in Postage Stamps read the advertisement pages of *The Postage Stamp* every week. Every week there is something new, and many special bargains. If you miss a week you may miss the very stamp you want to complete a series

The Postage Stamp League

A Society which Every Stamp Collector Ought to Join

Objects of the League.

THE Postage Stamp League has been started with two main objects. One is to extend the popularity of the stamp collecting hobby with the great general public, by instituting and encouraging lantern lectures, assisting the formation of new Philatelic Societies in districts where none already exist, assisting existing societies by loan of lantern slides and lectures, and by issuing broadcast bright and informative pamphlets for distribution in schools, literary societies, etc.

Membership in The Postage Stamp League does not involve expense or trouble to the members beyond Sixpence Entry Fee, and the filling up of a Form of Application.

Members desiring to do so may further assist the work by purchasing quantities of the literature for distribution, and by donations, which will be used for the free distribution of such literature, and for expenses of lantern slides and lectures.

The second object is to band all the readers of *The Postage Stamp* together for purposes of exchange and mutual assistance. Every member will be entitled to the free advertisement of stamps, accessories, etc., wanted or offered, under certain limitations. This will greatly facilitate the exchange of stamps amongst members of the League.

How to Join the League.

An application form is printed on this page. All the intending member has to do is to fill this up and send it with a postal order for 6d. to The Registrar, POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

The Registrar will, in due course, furnish the member with a printed membership card bearing a distinctive membership number, and the official badge of the League, which is a neat and effective emblem, in itself a useful aid to freer intercourse amongst our readers.

The sixpence fee covers registration as a member and entitles the member to receive both the membership card and the badge; and also to participate in any further advantages extended to the League, subject to the conditions on which such further advantages may be offered. No annual renewal fee will be required.

The management of the League is in the hands of the Editor of *The Postage Stamp*, and the Registrar is one of his assistants for the time being. The Hon. Treasurer is C. Baldwin, Esq., of Tunbridge Wells.

Application Forms.

In order that the members may all be enabled to take a personal interest in the formation and growth of the League we have prepared some neat little booklets of application forms for membership. The booklets are supplied with counterfoils so that each working member may keep a record of every new member

introduced by him or by her to the League.

Philatelic societies desiring to associate themselves with the objects of the League will be registered as members without any charge for registration.

Exchange Clubs will be admitted as Societies without charge, but in the case of Exchange Clubs not attached to Societies it is required that each such Club admitted shall be vouched for by two or more members of the League.

Members' Advantages.

Members of the League will be assisted in every possible way with any information they may be seeking. Answers to members' correspondence will be chiefly dealt with through the paper. Members communicating with the Registrar on matters which call for postal replies are requested to send postage, or preferably stamped addressed envelope, the latter facilitating the work involved.

Members will be entitled to advertise their wants and offers without cost, but it is necessary to send three advertisement slips from the front page for each 12 words. This is necessary to keep the space occupied by these advertisements within reasonable limits. Such advertisements may not include offers of goods *for sale*, but may include stamps, accessories and etceteras wanted to *buy*, or exchange, or offered for exchange. Unused Penny stamps will be accepted in lieu of advertisement slips. Extra words 1d. (or one slip) for each additional four words.

Dealers will be entitled to the full privileges of membership, but will not be permitted to use the League advertisement column for trade advertisements.

The Registrar will be the sole judge of the availability of any advertisement sent in, and may reject any advertisement at discretion, with or without assigning any reason to the member.

Box numbers will be permitted, but a charge of sixpence each will be made for the use of these. In no cases however should goods be sent to Box Numbers. Letters sent to Box Numbers will be forwarded once a week to the advertisers.

Advertisements will be dealt with as far as possible in the order of receipt, and will be inserted at the earliest opportunity subject to the limits of space left to the disposal of the League by the Editor and Business Manager.

THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE.

Application Form for Membership.

I am a reader of *The Postage Stamp* and desire to be registered as a Member of THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE. I enclose P.O. No. _____ * as the fee for registration and badge.

SIGNED (Mr., Mrs. or Miss).....

ADDRESS

DATE.....

(Please write clearly and give full address).

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14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton,
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For Office { No.
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Business Communications should be addressed to the Manager, and Advertisements to the Advertisement Manager, 1 Amen Corner, London, E.C.

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In three column measure:—4s. 6d. per inch, displayed matter, or 12 words 1s., and 1d. for each additional word; four insertions at the price of three.

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Last Day for Advertisements.

Advertisements can be received up to 5 o'clock p.m. THURSDAY for insertion in the following week's issue. Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1 Amen Corner, London, E.C.

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An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors.

Edited by FRED. J. MELVILLE,

Author of "The A B C of Stamp Collecting," &c.

THE POSTAGE STAMP was started nearly three years ago by the late EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, to meet the long felt necessity for an independent weekly journal absolutely free from the control of any Dealer, but friendly and open to all without favour.

And it is now recognised as having most successfully met that demand. Its advertising pages have been, and will remain, open to all Advertisers.

The same independent spirit has been maintained in its literary pages.

THE POSTAGE STAMP in fact combines the publication of the highest class of useful and scientific articles with bright, varied and newsy pages. It forms a storehouse and reference library of all that is worth preserving in the philatelic literature of the day.

It aims at the popularization of all that is best in the fascinating pastime of Stamp Collecting, and the promotion of the best and most permanent interests of Collector and Dealer alike.

Our Programme.

Gossip of the Week.

Free and chatty notes on philatelic events and news of the day, by Cornelius Wrinkle.

Special Countries.

Written up, to include the needs of all classes of collectors, with fluctuations of prices for the past ten years, and a bibliography of useful works and articles, by Fred. J. Melville, and other leading writers. More than anything else, the fluctuations in catalogue prices afford a clue to the relative rarity of the stamps in a series. Therefore special care is devoted to these useful tables. A bibliography of works and articles affording further information on the country is added for those who wish to go more deeply into the subject for the purposes of advanced specialising.

Historical Rarities.

Their History and Price, with enlarged illustrations, by an Old Specialist.

Collectors in Council.

A free discussion of current controversies by a meeting of imaginary characters, including serious and humorous expressions of opinion, by R. E. Touch.

Answers to Correspondents.

A very interesting feature, in which the Editor answers all queries from readers on general stamp subjects, and also in many cases on specialist matters.

My Favourite Country.

Giving the interesting why and wherefore of their choice, by eminent specialists.

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A helpful series of articles for the young collector, taking him by easy stages from the most elementary to the most advanced form of collecting.

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The Postage Due Stamps of the World*

BY L. W. CROUCH

Introduction.

NOW-A-DAYS there seems to be a great deal of fuss made about the simplification of stamp collecting, and different writers lay down entirely different ways, which the young collector must needs follow if he is ever going to do any good as a philatelist. He is told that the long catalogue lists will frighten him, and that he will be disgusted with the hobby, but one has yet to see a real young collector, that is to say, young in experience, not necessarily in years, enter the arena and give his views. One of the classes of stamps, which he is advised to ignore entirely, is the series of stamps issued by some countries to denote the amount due on unprepaid or insufficiently prepaid letters and packets. In fact we have recently been told that collecting Postage Dues is not philately.

Personally, I cannot understand why "Postage Dues" should be penalised, as they are essentially postage stamps, being for the purpose of indicating what amount is payable by the addressee for insufficiency of postage. Ordinary postage stamps in many cases can be used for other than postal purposes, *e.g.*, as fiscal or telegraph stamps.

My purpose now is to suggest that the postage due (or, as some people prefer to call them, the unpaid letter) stamps form quite a nice little branch for a would-be specialist of limited means. There are very few rarities among them, while some of them open out a good field for the specialist, as for instance those of Holland and Greece. Undoubtedly a great many countries, which produce these things, have little or no need for them, for if a country like Great Britain with her enormous postal business does not feel the want of them, surely Salvador and her neighbours, for example, could manage to get along without these issues. But on the other hand large and important nations such as France and the United States employ them, and seem to find them useful. I do not claim that this article is in any way complete; it is merely intended to shew that a despised class of stamps is well worthy of attention.

I propose to deal with these stamps by Continents, starting with Europe, and to work from West to East. My first country then is Portugal.

Portugal.

Issue of 1898.

In 1898, Portugal desired to commemorate the fourth centenary of the discovery of the route to India by the Cape of Good Hope, by that famous navigator, Vasco da Gama. A set of eight ordinary postage stamps was ordered from Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., of London, and a decree dated May 28th, 1896, authorised this commemorative issue.

This was not enough; it was determined to produce a set of Postage Due stamps, but these were not manufactured by the London contractors, but at the Mint at Lisbon, and were put on sale, not on April 1st (ominous date!), 1898, with the ordinary adhesives, but on May 1st,

1898. That these were absolutely unnecessary and speculative is shewn by the fact that they were only in use for a limited time, viz., to June 30th, 1898, and in only two towns in Portugal, viz., Lisbon and Oporto, and that no need was apparently felt for this class of postal emission, until a general system of Postage Due stamps was initiated in 1904 for Portugal and her Colonies.

The design was drawn by Senhor Costa, and engraved by Senhor Silva. It was of large size measuring 30 × 26 mm., and depicted in the centre Vasco da Gama being received by Samorin the Sultan of Calicut, which event happened in 1498. At the top of the design appeared the two dates "1498" at left, and "1898" at right: between them in outlined capitals "PORTUGAL CORREIO" with "MULTA" above in coloured capitals in a curve: below the centre picture on a curved coloured tablet in small white letters "AUDIENCIA DO SAMORIM A DA GAMA"; at the bottom of the design on a white cartouche in coloured Roman capitals "CONTINENTE," with coloured numerals of value at either end thereof on white tablets. These last inscriptions were printed at a second operation in black.

These stamps were typographed at the Mint at Lisbon, in sheets of 40 stamps in 8 rows of 5, and were perforated 11½, 12. The paper was a white, unwatermarked wove, except for the 100 reis and 200 reis, which were printed on coloured paper.

Reference List.

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| White wove paper (coloured for 100 reis and 200 reis). Perforated 11½ to 12. | |
| May 1st, 1898. | 5 reis black and black |
| | 10 " dull magenta and black |
| | 20 " orange and black |
| | 50 " slate-green and black |
| | 100 " carmine and black on rose |
| | 200 " brown and black on buff |

Issue of 1904.

On January 1st, 1904, an unpretentious set of six labels was issued for the Mother Country, and similar series for several of her Colonies. However, these stamps seem to be on quite a legitimate footing, especially when compared with the last issue. They were authorised by an official decree dated November 13th, 1903, and published in No. 258 of the *Official Gazette*, dated November 16th, 1903.

The design is very simple and well adapted for the purpose for which they were required. In the centre in coloured letters on a white escutcheon appears "5-REIS-A-RECEBER" in four lines, the last one curved: above on a curved white band "PORTEADO," and below on a white tablet "CORREIO": the whole is enclosed in an ornamental frame, measuring 19½ × 23½ mm.

They were printed by typography in the Mint at Lisbon, in sheets of 28 stamps in 4 rows of 7, and were perforated 11½.

An official decree was published in No. 5 of the *Official Gazette*, dated the 8th January, 1904, authorising the issue of a 20 reis denomination, which appeared in February.

* Postage Due Stamps are now being chronicled in "New Issues and Old" in *The Postage Stamp*.



Reference List.

| | White wove paper. | Perforated | Value |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|
| January 1st, 1904. | 5 | reis | 11½ |
| | 10 | " | dull orange |
| February, 1904 | 20 | " | dull mauve |
| January 1st, 1904 | 30 | " | green |
| | 40 | " | deep lilac |
| | 50 | " | carmine |
| | 100 | " | blue |

France.

Issue of 1859.

Up to the year 1859 unprepared, or letters upon which some postage was due were marked by hand or by means of a handstamp with the amount to be collected on delivery, as is now still the custom in this country. But in consequence of suspected dishonesty on the part of postal officials, it was resolved to introduce adhesive Postage Due stamps for use on local correspondence only: France was the first country to adopt them. By an Act passed on May 15th, 1850, the rate for local letters was 10 centimes, and no difference was made in the charges for prepaid or unprepared correspondence at that date.

I take from M. Maury's splendid work on the stamps of France the following extracts from official documents:—

"By a decision of the Finance Minister, dated the 14th October last, the amount due on unprepared local correspondence, instead of being marked on the letters by manuscript figures, will be shown by gummed labels called 'chiffres taxes' which postmasters, clerks and postmen, will place in a sufficient number on the address side of these letters, as the case may be, and will cancel by obliterating them with the office date-stamp or the stamp O.R.

"Each of these postage-due stamps represents an amount due of 10 centimes."

The Decree authorising the issue of these stamps provided:—

"1.—In case of non-prepayment the amount to pay on correspondence known as local correspondence will be shown on the address side by means of adhesive postage due stamps, a specimen of which is annexed hereto, and of which the Administration of Posts is authorised to have printed the necessary quantity by the Imperial Printing Office.

"3.—Any unprepared local correspondence must not be distributed by postmen, under pain of dismissal, unless it bears in properly cancelled postage due stamps the indication of the amount to be collected."

Owing to the haste in which these stamps were required, a temporary supply was run off by means of lithography, while the plates for the permanent issue were being prepared.

The design is very simple, consisting of large coloured numerals "10," below which, in two lines, there is "CENTIMES—à percevoir": a coloured square frame surrounds this inscription, and bears at the top the word "CHIFFRE," at the sides "POSTES," and at bottom "TAUX." The whole measures 20 × 20 mm.

They were printed by M. Hulot, at the Mint at Paris. The size of the sheets is unknown.

They were issued imperforate in January, 1859, and are quite scarce.

Forgeries should be guarded against.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Imperforate.
January, 1859 10 centimes; black

This lithographed stamp was in use a very short time, as the plates were quickly ready.

The design is practically the same, but the rare lithographed stamp may be recognised as follows:—



LITHOGRAPHED.



TYPOGRAPHED.

1. The serif of the figure "1" is curved upwards in the lithographed stamp, but is nearly straight in the typographed.

2. All the lettering is slightly smaller in the lithographed, and the accent over the "à" is farther away from the word "CENTIMES."

As my readers noticed from the decrees quoted above, the use of these Postage Dues was restricted at first to local correspondence. This was extended as from 1st June, 1859, by the following decree to letters originating and distributable in the same postal area:—

"DECREE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL RELATING TO POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

Article 1.—The system of marking postage due by means of stamps is extended to all unprepared correspondence, originating and distributable in the postal area of each direction of posts and of its rural arrondissement.

Article 2.—Unpaid correspondence from Paris for Paris and its suburbs, and vice versa, remains exempt from this measure.

(Signed) STOURM."

"CIRCULAR OF MAY, 1859."

By a decree of the 25th April last the system of marking unpaid correspondence with the postage due, applied since the 1st January of this year to local and rural correspondence is extended as from the 1st June next to all unfranked postal packets originating and distributable in the postal area of each direction of posts."

As stated above, this stamp was produced by typography by M. Hulot, at the Paris Mint, in sheets of 240 stamps, in 20 rows of 12. They were issued imperforate, probably in June, 1859.

The paper varies from very white to yellowish, the former being used for the earlier printings.

Numerous varieties may be found showing defective inscriptions; these are caused by defective clichés.

Dangerous forgeries exist of this stamp also.

Reference List.

White or yellowish wove paper. Imperforate.
June, 1859. 10 centimes black

To be continued.

The Postage Stamp Binding Covers.

Handsome dark blue covers in buckram, gilt lettered side and back, may be had from our Publishers, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Amen Corner, London. Price 1s. 6d.

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.
After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Great Britain.—(Vol. VI. p. 90).—A minor variety of the current halfpenny stamp has been shown us by Mr. William Ward, and is about on a par with the well-known "dot before Postage" variety of the One Penny value. It consists of a large white spot between the *N* and *Y* of the word "Halfpenny," and according to our informant is constant, occurring near the centre of the sheet.

Austria.—(Vol. V. p. 2).—An addition has been made to the current series of Unpaid Letter stamps in the shape of a new value, 25 heller, a specimen of which has been kindly shown us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.

The series is therefore now composed as follows:—

Design embodying Royal Arms and large white numeral. Inscribed "Porto." Medium white wove unwatermarked paper. Perf. 12½.

| | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1 heller | rose-carmine |
| 2 " | " " |
| 4 " | " " |
| 6 " | " " |
| 10 " | " " |
| 20 " | " " |
| 25 " | " " |
| 30 " | " " |
| 50 " | " " |
| 100 " | " " |

Brunei.—(Vol. III. p. 131).—The current 2 cents stamp of this Protectorate is to be changed in colour from scarlet and grey to black-brown.

China (French P.O.)—(Vol. V. p. 306).—An error has recently been discovered on certain of the stamps of Indo-China specially overprinted for use of the French Post Office at Yunnan-Fou, consisting of the inclusion of a superfluous "N" in the surcharge reading "YUNNANFOU" instead of "YUNNANFOU" as in the normal. This error is believed to have occurred in the first printing only, and is consequently somewhat scarce. Thus far it has been met with on three values only as follows:—

Contemporary Stamps of Indo-China overprinted YUNNANFOU in both English and Chinese characters in red. Error: "YUNNANFOU."

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 2 francs | green |
| 5 " | blue |
| 10 " | violet |

Crete.—(Vol. VI. p. 39).—In addition to the 1 lepton Postage Due stamp with the new type of overprint recently chronicled, the 40 lepta has now also appeared overprinted "Hellas" in large Greek capitals.

Postage Due Stamps. Overprinted "HELLAS" in large Greek block capitals in black.

| | |
|----------|-----|
| 1 lepton | red |
| 40 lepta | red |

Ecuador.—(Vol. V. p. 106).—To meet a temporary shortage of 5 centavos stamps, the 25 centavos lilac large rectangular fiscal stamp (series 1907-8) has been overprinted vertically with a large elliptical handstamp containing the words "Correos-Cinco-Centavos" in three lines with a star at either end of the ellipse. A specimen of this latest provisional has kindly been shown us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.

Provisional Issue. Fiscal stamp overprinted in black as above for temporary postal use.

5 centavos on 25c. lilac

Elobey, Annobon and Gorisico.—(Vol. IV. p. 235).—We learn that this one-horse Spanish possession has blossomed forth into a further series of two provisional surcharges, which are probably due to the same causes that occasioned the issue of their multitudinous predecessors.

Provisional Issue. Overprinted in black.

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| 5c. on 1c. | deep purple |
| 5c. on 2c. | black |

Gwalior.—(Vol. V. p. 214).—According to *L'Echo de La Timbrologie* the current 1 anna Indian Postage and Revenue stamp has been issued overprinted for official use in this State.

Official Stamp. Contemporary issue of India overprinted in black with two lines of native characters.

1 anna carmine

Holland.—(Vol. V. p. 273).—M. Reinou Kingma informs *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the current 1½ cents stamp will shortly appear in new colours, viz., blue and grey.

New Hebrides (French).—(Vol. VI. p. 21).—From various contemporaries we gather that the numbers of the French New Hebrides series which received the additional overprint of the word "Condominium" were as follows:—

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 5 centimes | 42,000 |
| 10 " | 84,000 |
| 25 " | 96,000 |
| 50 " | 42,000 |
| 1 fr. | 10,000 |

Northern Nigeria.—(Vol. V. p. 261).—The issue of the ½d. value printed all in one colour is recorded by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

King's Head. Single colours. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14. Unsurfaced paper.

| | |
|-----|---------|
| ½d. | green |
| 1d. | carmine |

Paraguay.—(Vol. V. p. 261).—Five values of a new series, which is apparently intended to be of a more or less permanent nature are sent us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., who express a pious hope that they will prevent the issue of any more provisionals, for the time being at any rate.

The stamps are roughly lithographed, and are probably the work of the local National Printing Establishment, at Asuncion. The design comprises a small circle containing a Star surrounded by a wreath, forming part of the National Arms of Paraguay, whilst round the circumference of the circle are inscribed the words "Republica del Paraguay." Beneath this circle is a solid oval tablet on which the figures of value appear in white numerals. On a curved tablet below the numerals is the word "CENTAVO" in small white Roman capitals on a solid ground of colour, the whole on an ornate background with narrow tablets at either sides bearing the words "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL."

New permanent design as above. Lithographed. Medium white wove unwatermarked paper. Perf. 11½.

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 centavo | grey-brown |
| 10 centavos | emerald green |
| 20 " | rose |
| 50 " | carmine |
| 75 " | indigo blue |

Persia.—(Vol. V. p. 297).—The same contemporary announces that the remaining stocks of the 1908 issue of this turbulent country have all been reduced by overprinting to the face values of 1 and 2 shahis, irrespective of their original denominations.

Series of 1908. Overprinted with new value in red. (R.) and (?).

Blue paper for shahi values.

| | | |
|---|----------|---------------------|
| 1 | shahi on | 1sh. violet (R.) |
| 1 | " | 2sh. grey (R.) |
| 1 | " | 3sh. green (R.) |
| 1 | " | 6sh. rose |
| 1 | " | 9sh. orange (R.) |
| 1 | " | 10sh. brown (R.) |
| 2 | " | 13sh. blue (R.) |
| 2 | " | 26sh. brick-red |
| 2 | " | 1 Kran vermilion |
| 2 | " | 2 Krans green (R.) |
| 2 | " | 3 " light blue (R.) |
| 2 | " | 4 " yellow (R.) |
| 2 | " | 5 " brown (R.) |
| 2 | " | 10 " rose |
| 2 | " | 20 " grey (R.) |
| 2 | " | 30 " violet (R.) |

South Australia.—(Vol. VI. p. 90).—On authority of Mr. Fred Hagen, of Sydney, *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* chronicles a variety of the current 3d. stamp of this Australian State in which the words "Three-pence" measure only 17 mm., instead of 19 mm. as in the original type.

Our contemporary lists this stamp with a new compound perforation, 12 × 12½.

Contemporary designs. Wmk. Crown A. Perf. 12 × 12½ (compound).

| | |
|-----|----------------------------|
| 3d. | olive-green (value 17 mm.) |
| 9d. | claret |
| 1s. | brown |

The shilling value is also noted by the same journal perf. 12½ plain, single-line machine, making our list of stamps with this perforation as follows:—

Contemporary designs. Wmk. Crown A. Perf. 12½.

| | |
|-----|-------------|
| 8d. | ultramarine |
| 9d. | claret |
| 1s. | brown |

Spain.—(Vol. VI. p. 39).—It would seem, according to some of our contemporaries, that a new perforating machine has been introduced at the Spanish Government Printing Establishment, with which the new portrait series is being perforated. The new machine gauges 13 × 12½, whilst the old 14 machine has also been employed for certain values. The series now appearing must therefore be divided into two groups as follows:—

New King's Head design. Line-engraved. Thick paper. No wmk.

Perf. 13 × 12½.

2 cents brown

5 " green

10 " red

15 " violet

20 " dark grey-green

Perf. 14.

5 cents green

10 " red

15 " violet

Spanish Guinea.—(Vol. IV. p. 236).—Two provisional stamps of values identical with those of Elobey, Annobon and Corisco, have been issued here.

Provisional issue. Surcharged in black.

5c. on 1c. bronze-green

5c. on 2c. dull blue

Straits Settlements.—(Vol. VI. p. 67).—A further addition has been made to the current series printed in accordance with the new Colonial Colour Scheme, in the shape of the 50 cents value in new colours. The current series is therefore composed as follows:—

King's Head. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1 cent green

4 cents purple

8 " ultramarine

25 " purple

50 " black on green

\$2 red and green on yellow

\$25 green and black

3 cents rose

5 " orange

10 " purple on yellow

30 " purple and orange

\$1 green and black

\$5 green and red on green

Trinidad.—(Vol. VI. p. 67).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have now shown us both the ¼d. and 1d. single coloured stamps of the last issue (without numerals of value) overprinted "OFFICIAL."

Official stamps. Overprinted "OFFICIAL" in small thick sans-serif capitals in black, across the centre of the stamp, on issue of 1904-07.

¼d. green

1d. carmine

A Suitable Country for Limited Specialism Canada

BY J. B. BOULTON

A PHILATELIST of moderate means who is unable to specialise a country comprising many great rarities is sometimes at a loss to know what country to collect.

There are several points to take into account before making a final selection. Firstly, market value must be considered in case the collector may at any time wish to realise. Having selected a few saleable countries, pick out say three of the cleanest philatelically speaking; that is to say with as few surcharges and speculative varieties as possible. A natural "pendant" will then guide the philatelist to a satisfactory decision.

Having made these few opening remarks, I will now deal briefly with the postage stamps of Canada, a country which from a limited specialist's point of view is almost perfection.

True, Canada has issued two sets of commemoratives, the Jubilee, and the Quebec Tercentenary issues, and also a single value to commemorate the introduction of Penny Postage for the British Empire, but these, if preferred, need not be included in a collection, or at any rate, should

only be taken in postally used condition, if possible on entires.



The first series, commonly known as the "pence issues," were engraved and printed by Messrs. Rawson, Wright, Edson and Hatch, are all scarce, the 12d. black being well-known as one of the great philatelic rarities, as it is beyond the ken of a limited specialist no more need be said about this value.

The other values are ¼d., 3d., 6d., 7½d. and 10d., all exist imperf., and the ¼d., 3d. and 6d. perforated 12.

The paper varies to no small extent, as the following list will show:—



| Condition. | Value. | Paper. |
|------------|--------|--------------------|
| Imperf. | ½d. | (1) Ordinary Wove. |
| " | " | (2) Ribbed. |



| Condition. | Value. | Paper. |
|------------|--------|---------------------------|
| Imperf. | 3d. | (1) Laid. |
| " | " | (2) Ordinary Wove. |
| " | " | (3) Thin (almost pelure). |
| " | " | (4) Ribbed. |



| Condition. | Value. | Paper. |
|------------|--------|---------------------------|
| Imperf. | 6d | (1) Laid. |
| " | " | (2) Ordinary Wove. |
| " | " | (3) Thin (almost pelure). |
| " | " | (4) Very Thick. |
| Imperf. | 7½d. | Ordinary Wove. |



| Condition. | Value. | Paper. |
|------------|--------|---------------------------|
| Imperf. | 10d. | (1) Ordinary Wove. |
| " | " | (2) Thin (almost pelure). |

The three values perforated occur on wove paper, and the 3d. also on ribbed paper. A study of these papers will amply repay the student, as the rarer varieties can often be bought at a mere fraction of their value. A word as to the catalogue prices of the pence series. Taken as a whole they are much underpriced; this is no rash statement, but a solid fact, taking auction prices as statistics every one of the pence issues in good condition is a safe investment at catalogue rates.



In 1859 the change of currency from pence to cents necessitated a new issue of postage stamps. The American Bank Note Co. were entrusted with the engraving and printing, and they adhered to almost the identical designs of the pence issues. There were six values, 1c., 2c., 5c., 10c., 12½c. and 17c. The normal paper is wove, but the 1c. and 5c. exist also on ribbed paper. The perforation gauges 12 throughout. The shades are numerous, especially on the 10c. stamp, and all can be obtained at moderate prices, except the 10c. black-brown.

In 1867, Canada, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island united together forming the Dominion of Canada, and in 1868 a new issue of postage stamps, of somewhat larger dimensions took place, to do duty for the whole of this vast domain. From this issue onwards all Canadian stamps were the work of the American Bank Note Co., and were perforated 12.





The 1868 issue was composed of six values, 1c., 2c., 3c., 6c., 12½c. and 15c., the design differing slightly in each case, but all bearing the profile of Queen Victoria facing to the right. The paper used was wove, but the 1c. and 3c. values are to be found on laid paper. A surprising range of shades exists on these stamps. Such large adhesives being rather cumbersome, a new set of small size was issued of the four low



values, 1c., 2c., 3c., and 6c., in more or less similar colours, also a ¼c. black was introduced.

In 1874 a 10c. stamp printed in magenta appeared.

1875 witnesses the advent of a 5c. value, of



similar design to the 12½c. (1868), and almost as large. This label had a very short life, being superseded five months later by a 5c. of normal size.

In 1882 a diminutive ¼c. black was issued.



and in 1888 the 2c., 5c., 6c. and 10c. values



underwent changes in colour.

Five years later an 8c. stamp of ordinary size with the Queen's profile facing to the left was introduced, together with two high values (slightly larger) in the 20c. and 50c., bearing an entirely



new design, namely, a three-quarter face portrait of Queen Victoria as she then appeared. These higher values enabled inhabitants to pay both postage and registration fees with one label.



In 1897 came the Jubilee issue, and at the same time the first series of the well-known and beautiful "Maple Leaves" issues was in use. The



5c. deep blue on white is a very uncommon stamp, and well worth looking for. The maple leaves were removed from the lower corners of the design and figures of value substituted in 1898.

In 1898 the famous Christmas stamp was issued.



The only Canadian provisionals were created in 1899, when it was found necessary to surcharge the 3c. values of the two previous issues "2 cents."

The last "Queen's Head" stamps were issued in 1901, in the shape of two values, the 7c. and the 20c., both in the previous design.



The King's series (1903) still maintained the "Maple Leaves" design, which would be difficult to improve upon.



The late Quebec Commemoratives are of too recent issue to call for comment. Full particulars of the numbers issued have appeared in *The Postage Stamp*.

The stamps of the "Dominion" have the advantage of being cheap, and an unused collection makes a beautiful exhibit. This, combined with aforementioned reasons makes Canada an ideal country for the limited specialist.

Correspondence

34. Darlington Street,
Wolverhampton,
May 17th, 1910.

To the Editor of *The Postage Stamp*.

Sir,
In glancing over a collection of the Postage Stamps of Great Britain one cannot help being struck by the extreme fineness of the earlier issues—their strength of design, their depth of tone, their forceful simplicity.

They are fine because they nearest approach the ideal of what a postage stamp should be. The ideal stamp resembles as near as possible the general scheme of a typical coin—the present penny for example; the head of the reigning monarch fills, as much as it is able, the available space, and what is left over is used for denomination and other such purposes.

This is exactly the case with the old issues, and is the main reason of their splendid appearance.

But compare the later issues and the stamps we are now using by that standard, and what ineffably weak and nervous efforts they are, bad in design, bad in production, bad in every respect.

In the first place, the head of King Edward never nearly approaches in size the head of Queen Victoria of the penny black, and on most values becomes so small as to be almost totally insignificant. And what is done with the remaining space? It is either filled by a lot of meaningless ornament or the denomination is unnecessarily repeated.

Imagine a coin made on such lines, it would

be scoffed at as being perfectly ridiculous. Yet why should it be tolerated in a postage stamp?

Moreover, the colouring is glaring and gaudy, like cheap and poisonous confectionery; the combination of colours in several cases is perfectly hideous, what could be worse than the dull brown on mustard coloured paper of the 3d. stamp?

They are said to be surface-printed and they certainly look it, one would not be surprised at a sponge wiping it all off leaving the paper clear behind it. One could never conceive, however, such an impression of the old stamps where the deep rich quality of the colouring seems to have impregnated the very grain of the paper.

Yet civilisation has advanced seventy years, but not only have we failed to maintain—to say nothing of improving—the standard of postage stamp design and production set in 1840, we have retrograded artistically and mechanically.

You say that you can tell the history of nations by its postage stamps. You can in the case of Great Britain, you can see the sordid material spirit of the age exemplifying itself in its stamps, its trampling of artistic and the higher tastes to attain the byword of our civilisation, cheapness, cheapness, cheapness.

This is now a moment occasioned by the sad death of our beloved King for protest against the quality of the stamps we have been using, and a request that the new series bearing the portrait of King George V. may be improved in every respect, and the people of the greatest nation of the world may be able to point with some pride to its series of Postage Stamps.

I am, yours, etc.,
CECIL LAWSON.

Prince Edward Island

BY R. E. R. DALWICK

Continued from page 93.

These stamps are also to be met with *imperforate between* in which condition they are considerably more valuable than in the usual state.

Mr. Pemberton in the *P. J. G. B.* sums up the perf. varieties as follows:—

Yellowish-toned paper.

A. Perf. 11, uniform.

1862. 1d., orange brown. 9d., lilac.

1865. 1d., yellow orange.

B. Perf 11 to 12, irregular.

1863-65. 1d., orange, yellow orange. 2d., rose.

3d. blue. 4d., black. 6d., yellow green, blue green. 9d., lilac rose.

Bluish-white paper.

Perf. 11 to 12, irregular.

1867-68. 2d., rose. 3d., blue. 4d., black.

The above list is a good one, but why no allusions to the perforation 12½? As we have seen the 2d., 3d. and 6d. stamps (in the list B, 1863-65) with one or the other of the sides with an undoubted gauge reading 12½, it may almost be surmised that the other values also exist with this perforation.

The 2d. rose stamp is known *rouletted*, in which state it is of extreme rarity. Not much appears to be known concerning this variety barring Mr. Donald King's remarks quoted under:—

"This variety was first discovered by myself in October, 1888; it was found in a large quantity of used Prince Edward Island stamps sent me from Charlottetown; they were principally the 2d. perforated 9, and only one specimen of the rouletted was found. The papers from which this lot of stamps came eventually fell into the possession of a friend of mine, Mr. Bartlett, and he was fortunate enough to discover four more. Up to the present date these are all the specimens known to exist, and taking the limited number of them as a criterion, they should rank among the great rarities. The paper is the same as that of the other values, and the colour is a deep rose with almost a shade of the *claret* tint of the 2d. perf. 9. It is a very common shade in that value. The roulette points are quite distinct. Whether these stamps were sent out rouletted or not is open to question, though I am inclined to think that they were."

The question as to why certain of the 2d. values were rouletted, is a question to which one can give no satisfactory answer. On the one hand it has been suggested that the perf. 9 was too large and so Mr. Whiting forwarded a few sheets rouletted for a trial. The other theory is that a sheet or two might have missed being perforated, and so were accordingly rouletted locally.

The latter theory sounds rather unlikely, as the chances would surely be against a rouletting machine being in the Colony.

All stamps of this issue contain the usual amount of flaws, dots, etc., so common in the stamps of this island.

The remainders, which were sold in 1874, contained the following quantities of the pence issues:—

| | | |
|-----|-----|---------|
| 2d. | ... | 241,000 |
| 3d. | ... | 226,000 |
| 4d. | ... | 277,000 |
| 6d. | ... | 21,000 |
| 9d. | ... | 100,000 |

and 143,000 mixed stamps.

It will be noticed that in the above list the 1d. value is omitted, so it is more than probable that the "mixed stamps" consisted almost entirely of 1d. stamps, or at any rate a good percentage of the total.

June 1st, 1870. Perf. 12.

4½d., brown, dark brown.



This new value stands out in bold contrast against the other stamps of this island, owing to the fact that it is a very beautiful stamp engraved in *taille douce* and printed by the British American Bank Note Co., of Montreal. The design is not unlike the early Queen's head stamps of New Brunswick. On the stamp itself we notice:—

"3d. Stg.—4½d. Cy."

The meaning of this is, of course, "3d. sterling—4½d. currency." The two different values are accounted for as follows:—the postal charge per half-ounce to Great Britain was 4½d. if paid in *local* currency, but only 3d. if paid in *English* coin. Prior to 1870, the postage per half-ounce to England had been 9d., so we find the corresponding inscriptions on the 9d. stamp for just double the amount.

The 4½d. value was printed in sheets of 120 in two panes of 60 each and ten rows of six.

It is very apparent that the 4½d. stamp was not used to any great extent as used copies are by no means very plentiful, and, moreover, among the remainders there were no less than 42,600 of this particular value.

To be continued.

Back Nos. of "The Postage Stamp."

Those of our friends who are lacking any back numbers of the present vol. will do well to write direct to our Publishers, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, 1 Amen Corner, London, E.C., for what they require. Many newagents do not care to bother about back numbers. Any number still on sale may be had for the published price and postage, *i.e.*, 1½d.

The Postage Stamp League

First Roll Call

Another Society Joins.

SINCE my last notes on the progress of the League another Society has been enrolled, viz., The Weymouth and Portland Philatelic Society.

Mr. W. Haworth, the energetic Hon. Secretary of this Society writes:—
Dear Sir,

Will you please enrol my Society a member of the Postage Stamp League.

The members present at the last meeting all agreed that the League was a most excellent idea, and the first step towards what every true philatelist has at heart, an Universal Philatelic Union.

When convenient I should be glad to have a booklet of Application Forms.

Heartiest wishes for the success of the League.

Yours faithfully,

W. HAWORTH.

The Roll of Societies.

This makes the fourth Society enrolled up to the time of writing. They are:—

Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society (per Abraham Wolfers, Esq.).

South Essex Philatelic Society (per R. H. Clarke, Esq.).

Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society (per Edward Alexander, Esq.).

Weymouth and Portland Philatelic Society (per W. Haworth, Esq.).

"League Should Receive Wholehearted Support of all Philatelists."

The following letter has been received from a gentleman whose name is familiar as a contributor to the philatelic press, and as Vice-President of the South Essex Philatelic Society:—

May 16th, 1910.

Registrar, Postage Stamp League.

Dear Sir,

Herewith I have the pleasure to enclose Application Form for membership of your League, together with P.O. for entrance fee.

I am joining your League not with the idea that I am likely to derive any personal benefit from being a member thereof, but because I am of opinion that any undertaking calculated to bring the hobby more prominently before the general public, thus ensuring a steady flow of recruits into our ranks and secure its future as well as its present well-being, is one that should receive the wholehearted support of all philatelists who have the welfare of our hobby at heart.

Yours faithfully,

DOUGLAS B. ARMSTRONG.

This Week's Loose Leaflet.

A loose leaflet containing an application form for membership in the League is circulated with this week's paper. Intending members should use the form of application in the loose inset. Those who are already members will be conferring a

favour upon the Registrar if they will hand the leaflet to a fellow stamp collector. A supply of these loose leaflets will be gladly sent to any member or reader who can make use of same.

As promised the week before last, I now give the first list of one hundred names of members. Members are requested to note that the letters acknowledging their entry fees and the membership cards gave the permanent membership numbers. These are not being published, as in view of the fact that they may frequently be used as a means of communication between the Registrar and the members, and *vice versa*, it is thought best to keep them private.

A further list of members will be published in due course.

The furthest point the League has yet reached is Cape Town, where already we have three members. As already stated we have also a member in German East Africa.

A First List of Members.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Miss Salkeld. | Arthur G. Beard. |
| E. Stanjer. | Sydney G. Todd. |
| John Henry Butler. | Miss Clare M. Laurence |
| Ira W. Bowerman. | Alfred Richardson. |
| Rev. W. W. Mason. | Miss Casseels. |
| F. Comper. | Miss Phyllis Dacre. |
| Charles Roche. | John L. Anderson. |
| Norman Buss. | W. H. Alkins. |
| William L. Wolfe. | James Cameron. |
| George Langlands. | South Essex Philatelic Society. |
| J. Ralph Mitchell. | C. F. Peckett. |
| Captain J. E. Mundell. | W. H. Rawdon Smith. |
| Frank Morris. | Karl B. Stickley. |
| D. McKerracher. | E. W. Court. |
| Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society. | R. MacLachlan. |
| A. G. Bolton. | Mrs. Brayshaw. |
| Edward A. Luff. | J. Moss. |
| W. Howarth. | John Dimsdale, F.R.P.S.L. |
| Gilbert M. Stewart. | Harold Mair. |
| C. J. Nida. | William Fair. |
| Frank C. Graham. | Joseph Wright. |
| Miss Winifred Brandreth-Gibbs. | George E. Cook. |
| H. P. Hall. | Newton Bamford. |
| James Graham. | Wat. Nicholson. |
| John E. Harben. | R. H. Clarke. |
| John H. Ormston. | Miss M. A. Battiscombe. |
| John H. Wright. | Miss Gregg. |
| George St. Youngs. | Abraham Wolfers. |
| J. Lee, Jun. | G. R. Hewett. |
| Geo. H. Griffiths. | James M. Munna. |
| Denton Hepworth. | Rev. Philip Wolfers. |
| Rev. C. H. Lowe. | C. H. G. Sprankling. |
| Humphrey Bennett. | Aberdeen and North of Scotland |
| Cyril J. Phillips. | Philatelic Society. |
| James P. Burns. | William C. Armour. |
| T. Blackburn, Jun. | Albert Ashby. |
| William J. Riddell. | E. A. Waymark. |
| Arthur Bottoms. | W. H. Jackson. |
| R. W. Jowsey. | H. Lloyd White. |
| Maurice R. Beckerton. | R. A. Meads. |
| Miss E. Rose Taylor. | J. E. R. Judd. |
| Gordon Stanjer. | Weymouth and Portland |
| W. Marshall. | Philatelic Society. |
| F. W. Knight, Jun. | E. Wench. |
| W. T. Patterson. | Frank Lambeth. |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Hough. | William Jagers. |
| Heinrich Bronnie. | Mrs. M. Williams. |
| Charles S. L. Chambers. | William Buckley. |
| G. Owen. | John Knight. |
| F. B. Wright. | A. E. E. Tapling. |

All honour to these first members who have led the way in supporting an organisation which should be of the greatest service to philately.

Editor's Letter Box

Publishing Offices:—1, AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

Editorial Address:—FRED. J. MELVILLE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Articles, Contributions and Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the correspondent. Articles, etc., not accepted, will be returned when postage is prepaid.

Business Communications should be addressed to the Manager, and Advertisements to the Advertisement Manager, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

THE POSTAGE STAMP may be obtained through Newsagents or will be forwarded from the publishing office to any address at the following rates of prepayment: Yearly, 6s. 6d.; Half-Yearly, 3s. 3d.; Quarterly, 1s. 8d.; Single Copy, 1½d.

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OUR PUBLISHING DAY AND ADVERTISERS

In order to meet the requirements of the publishing trade our publishers now distribute copies to the Newsagents on Wednesdays instead of Thursdays as before. This compels us to go to press on Saturday morning. Hence it is absolutely necessary for our printers to have all advertisements at latest on Friday morning; consequently, copy must be in the Advertisement Manager's hands not later than Wednesday, 5 o'clock p.m.

ADVERTISERS' PROOFS.

We are anxious to consult our Advertisers' convenience to the greatest possible extent, but where proofs have to be supplied and returned our printers must have the "copy" by Thursday morning at the latest, as we now have to print off a portion of our issue on Saturday morning.

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS.

So many of our readers have asked us to undertake the examination and identification of their stamps that we have made arrangements to accede to their wishes.

We shall be pleased to express an opinion as to the genuineness or otherwise of any stamps submitted to us, or identify them according to any catalogue at a charge of 6d. per stamp (minimum 1/-). All fees must be paid in advance with sufficient added to pay for return postage and registration.

Stamps upon which an opinion is desired should be mounted on a separate sheet from the letter accompanying them and address-

ed to "The Expert," c/o The Editor of "THE POSTAGE STAMP," 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

COLLECTORS' WANTS & EXCHANGES

Our friends will note that we have opened a column for collectors to advertise their wants, at the nominal charge of 1d. per word. Many collectors even in London have not time to hunt about for stamps, whilst others resident in the country, have not the opportunity.

By using this column Collectors' Wants will catch the eye of all who are likely to be able to supply the stamps needed, for dealers watch such advertisements very closely, and collectors who want to dispose of duplicates will not fail to note the opportunity for exchange or sale.

Advertisements of stamps for sale are not admitted to this column.

OUR BINDING COVERS.

In navy blue buckram, gilt lettered side and back, for binding any volume of "THE POSTAGE STAMP" price 1s. 6d., from Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

"THE POSTAGE STAMP" ON SALE.

"THE POSTAGE STAMP" is now kept on sale and may be had every week at the following dealers' establishments:—

Bright & Son, 164, Strand, W.C.
David E. Ellis, 323, Euston Road, London, N.W.
F. C. Ginn, 143, Strand, London, W.C.
Lewis May & Co., 15, King William Street, Strand, W.C.
W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C.
James Rhodes, 62, Market Street, Manchester.

Society News

Secretaries of Philatelic Societies are urged to send news items intended for publication as promptly as possible.

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

Notes on the Status of Various Classes of Stamps.

The above heading was the title of a paper read by Mr. Herbert Clark before the Brighton Branch of the J.P.S. In opening the subject Mr. Clark said he felt that he had been unable to do full justice to it, embracing, as it did, such a wide and varied field. Be this as it may, those present were well aware that a paper of this description could be in no more capable hands than those of Mr. Clark, and accordingly settled themselves down to enjoy a most instructive and interesting paper. In this they were not disappointed. Mr. Clark pointed out that he used term "Stamps," and not "Postage Stamps," because Postage Stamps, although the most popular with collectors, were by no means the only labels of this class to be issued. He separated "Stamps" into fourteen distinct divisions, and dealt fully with each; in fact, Mr. Clark's knowledge of all little-known stamps (be they postage or otherwise) is little short of marvellous. On resuming his seat Mr. Clark received a most hearty ovation; all seemed to recognise what a tremendous amount of work, patience and knowledge was required to compile such a

truly remarkable paper. The display which was passed round illustrating each class referred to, was no less remarkable; many members being totally unaware that certain specimens shown ever were in existence. A vote of thanks to Mr. Clark, proposed by the Rev. H. C. Bond, and seconded by Mr. C. J. Smith, was carried unanimously; the enthusiasm shown proving how much Mr. Clark's effort was appreciated.

Miss A. Koe was elected a member of the Society.

It was gratifying to note that the attendance was a considerable improvement on the previous meeting.

J. B. BOULTON,
Hon. Asst. Sec.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

The Annual General Meeting and election of officers and committee for 1910-11 was held at Essex Hall, W.C., on Thursday, May 12th. Present: J. C. Sidebotham (chair), L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwarte, Guy Semple, A. B. Kay, P. L. Pemberton, F. F. Lamb, G. E. Strong, W. S. King, and the Hon. Sec. The Annual Report and Balance Sheet was read and adopted, subject to audit. The Report of the Hon. Librarian was also approved. 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. Dornig Beckton, H. L. Hayman, and H. R. Oldfield. Vice-Presidents, W. Schwahaiher, L. W. Fulcher, and W. Schwarte; Committee, J. E. Joselin, A. B. Kay, Major Laffan, R. E. F. F. Lamb, W. E. Lincoln, P. L. Pemberton, Guy Semple, and F. W. Wetherell; Hon. Exchange Superintendent, Dr. E. F. Marx, M.A.; Hon. Correspondent Detector, W. Hadlow; Hon. Librarian, W. S. King; Hon. Solicitors, Messrs. Oldfields; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, T. H. Hinton. In responding to a cordial vote of thanks, the Hon. Secretary said his best thanks were due to the president, officers, and committee for their continued efforts on behalf of the Society, and to the philatelic press for their kindly insertion of the reports. It was arranged that the new committee meet early in September next to make arrangements for next season; meanwhile, the Hon. Sec. will be glad to hear from those willing to assist with the programme. On the motion of the President and unanimous vote of the meeting, the Hon. Sec. was instructed to forward to the proper quarter an expression of the deep sympathy of the members of the Union with His Majesty King George V. in the loss he has sustained by the death of his father, his late Majesty King Edward VII., and their most respectful homage and allegiance, and wishes for the long, happy, and prosperous reign of His Majesty King George V. and his august Consort.

T. H. HINTON, Hon. Sec.

HOW TO CHOOSE A HOUSE

By Charles Emanuel & E. M. Joseph.

In crown 8vo, cloth 1s. net.

"There would be an end to the groans of the multitude of householders who discover, after the lease is signed, the hidden defects of their home if this remarkably practical book were always studied by the house hunter. It deals at the outset with the questions of freehold and leasehold tenure, and the many points where care is necessary in hiring or purchasing a house, and covers every point of legal procedure, of costs, stamps and registration. Illustrations make clear a number of points where description is difficult."—*Christian World*.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD.

The POSTAGE STAMP

Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL
Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors

No. 10. Vol. 6.
Whole Number 140)

4 JUNE, 1910.

Price 1d.

Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Stampic Advent of Trengganu.



TRENGGANU bids fair to arouse a good deal of interest amongst stamp collectors, and if the name of this protected State be at present almost unknown, the time is coming when, amongst philatelists at any rate, it will be as familiar in our mouths as a household word.

But to most observers it will have

seemed curious that out of the various States taken over by treaty from Siam, Trengganu is the first, and may possibly be the only one, to have postage stamps of its own!

And thereby hangs a tale.

The Sultan Takes the Risk.

In *The Postage Stamp* some time ago we gave some interesting and picturesque details of the ceremonial of establishing the British Protectorate over Kedah, when the Sultan received and acknowledged the British Adviser. All the other States have come into line in proper order under British protection except, until last month, the State of Trengganu. The august gentleman who presides over the native government of Trengganu seems to have been the only one of the Sultans and Rajahs concerned who has been so keen on having distinctive stamps as to be willing to risk the heavy initial expense involved in their production. But doubtless the new stamps will be received by collectors with the usual *éclat* attending the reception of stamps from a new portion of the British Empire.

The Sultan's Portrait to be Used.

Kedah has already got a well-organised postal service, so indeed has Kelantan; both are quite

independent postal establishments, but are supplied by the Federated Malay States with the postage stamps used under the Federation. Trengganu has not hitherto had any postal establishment, being a long way behind the go-ahead State of Kedah. Now, however, Trengganu has taken the first step, and a post office is to be opened as soon as the new stamps arrive. The strictly postal business will doubtless for years be but trifling in extent, but the postage stamps will have an extensive circulation. And His Highness the Sultan has determined from the first that, just as the effigies of the Great White Rajahs of Europe appear on the stamps of their countries, so his Oriental features shall lend the impress of dignity and authority to the postage stamps of Trengganu.

Will Kedah and Kelantan Follow Suit?

The present position of affairs then is that all the other States, Kedah, Kelantan, Perla, etc., will go on using the postage stamps of the Federated Malay States. Trengganu alone will have distinctive postage stamps, which will have to be separately recognised in the Postal Union, and will be accepted for International postage. Possibly Kedah and Kelantan may cast jealous eyes upon the appearance of Trengganu as a stamp issuing State, and may make a strong bid later on for the privilege of issuing separate stamps. *Nous verrons. dit l'aveugle.* In the meantime, as there are no roads, far less railroads, between Trengganu and Kelantan or Penang, letters from Trengganu go via Singapore, and are posted in letter boxes on board ships calling at Trengganu. Such letters are prepaid either in Federated Malay States or Straits Settlements postage stamps, and are date stamped in Singapore. There is, as yet, no Trengganu cancellation.

Argentine's Centenary—

I am reminded by the newspapers that to-day (May 25th) is a significant date in the annals of South America, and consequently a date of importance to stamp collectors. It was on May 25th, 1810, says the *Daily Mail*, "that a National

Assembly in Buenos Aires deposed the Spanish Viceroy and established an Argentine Government. The reason for this action was the abdication of Ferdinand of Spain and the surrender by him of his possessions to Napoleon. The South American Spaniards were determined not to pass under French rule. Once having tasted independence, they were not ready to surrender it when Napoleon fell and Ferdinand returned to his kingdom. It was not, however, till 1842 that the Spanish Government at last definitely acknowledged the new State, after desperate but futile efforts to re-conquer its lost Colony."

—And the Commemoratives.

This particular date has reference to the independence of Argentina, but it was also the signal for the other Spanish Colonies to follow Argentina's lead at the first opportunity. The significance of the date from the stamp collectors point of view lies in the fact that it gives the South American Republics an opportunity for indulging in their favourite hobby of issuing commemorative stamps, with, for once, an excuse which most reasonable collectors will admit as legitimate. A century of independence to the republican mind must be a great achievement, before which the opening of new docks, and the anniversaries of minor revolutions must take a back seat.

Mr. A. H. Davis, an esteemed correspondent, at present in Buenos Aires, sends us the first specimens of the Argentine Centenary issue described on another page this week.

Philatelic Exhibition for Bogota.

Mr. Wilfred Haworth, a member of the Postage Stamp League, writes me that he has just received the current number of the *Tarapacá Filatélica*, from which he gathers that there is to be a Philatelic Exhibition in Bogota in connection with the fêtes celebrating the Centenary of the Independence of Colombia. So Bogota is not lagging behind in matters philatelic, and the government no doubt will take the opportunity of giving local philatelists plenty of new issues to collect.

The Lord Great Chamberlain on a Postage Stamp.

It will come as a surprise to most people to learn that Lord Carrington, the new Lord Great Chamberlain is portrayed on a postage stamp of the British Empire. His lordship was Governor of New South Wales from 1885 to 1890, and during that period—in 1888 to be precise—the Colony celebrated its centenary. The celebrations were various, and included the issue of a series of commemorative postage stamps: the highest value in the series was the 20s. denomination, which bore two portraits arranged as if on coins. The smaller portrait represents Captain Phillip, the first Governor of the Colony in 1788, the larger portrait is that of Lord Carrington. Floating between the coins is a banner on which the centennial is denoted by the words "one hundred years." The remainder of the design is filled in with Australian ferns and Christmas bells (*blandfordia nobilis*), the latter, according to an official post office circular of 1888, being "appropriately suggestive of ringing in the glad Centennial time."

Early Auctions to Sell Country Buyers.

Messrs. Harmer, Rooke & Co., the philatelic auctioneers, have been having a very busy season

and are still continuing their sales. A novel experiment is being tried by the firm in starting the sales at 2 o'clock, in order to meet the convenience of buyers coming from the country to attend the sales.

The Bernstein Testimonial.

Major Evans kindly forwards me a copy of a letter he has received from Mr. I. J. Bernstein, which I publish below:—

May 6th, 1910.

My Dear Major Evans,

As the greater portion of the subscribers to my Testimonial were not present at the opening meeting of the second British Philatelic Congress, you would add to the favours you have already bestowed on me by circulating throughout the philatelic press—this, my appreciation of the honour done me.

It is my desire to thank the very large number of philatelic friends who have so liberally subscribed to the purchase for me of such a handsome mark of their appreciation of my efforts on behalf of our hobby, and I assure them that I shall always treasure it as a token of their esteem.

The accompanying album of signatures is an unending source of pleasure to me, to which I attach the greatest value.

The kind remarks you were good enough to make were very gratifying to my Society, and I repeat in all sincerity that any one of my co-workers was as much entitled to any honour as I, and the fact that I was elected by them to be their President is alone responsible for the fact that I am the recipient of this great honour, and am now subscribing myself.

Yours always gratefully.

(Signed) I. J. BERNSTEIN.

A Daylight Meeting for Studying Colours.

A "daylight meeting" was one of the features of the Birmingham Society's programme recently. This was not an all-night sitting which had continued into the small hours, and the members did not go home with the milk. It was a carefully considered scheme to have a meeting devoted to the study of the colour question, and for the examination of colours every philatelist likes daylight.

Mr. T. W. Peck introduced the discussion by displaying some "standard" colours, and the same mixed with varying ratios of white, also some mixtures of colours, 100 boxes of dry colour in all. Although, perhaps not convenient for the ordinary collector, they would form the ideal "colour chart" for the specialist or a Society.

The various colours had been allotted to individual members and they had arranged their stamps under the shades mentioned in Gibbons' Catalogue. Mr. W. Pimm displayed purple and allied shades, Mr. C. A. Stephenson green, Mr. F. T. Collier blue, Mr. T. W. Peck red, and other members took mixed colours.

The comparison showed that a good deal might be done to ensure greater accuracy in the colour terms, and it was decided to continue the subject with the idea of obtaining definite results for the work that had been done.

A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Warhurst for some notes, and Mr. J. J. Knowles for his kind hospitality.

Prince Edward Island

BY R. E. R. DALWIGK

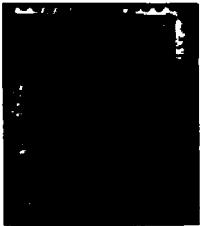
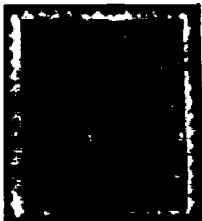
Continued from page 106.

Issue III. 1872.

Perf. 11½ to 13.

Printed by Mr. C. Whiting, London.

- 1c., brown orange, orange.
- 2c., ultramarine.
- 3c., rose.
- 4c., green, deep green.
- 6c., black.
- 12c., red violet.



With the above issue Prince Edward Island changed its currency from pence to cents, a change which must have been a great convenience to the Colony, owing to the fact that all the British North American Colonies had already taken up the decimal system. The island did not make the change until four years after all the other Colonies—in fact—to be quite accurate, it was five years when the above issue did eventually make its appearance. It is indeed difficult to conceive under what trying circumstances the island placed itself for five long years in relation to all the neighbouring countries.

Early in 1871 the following notice was given out by the local Government:—

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A DECIMAL SYSTEM OF CURRENCY ON THIS ISLAND.

(Passed April 17th, 1871.)

Whereas it is deemed expedient to assimilate the currency of this island to that of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America, and to introduce a decimal system of keeping accounts in the Public Offices of this Colony.

Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

- 1.—The unit of account on this Island shall be the Dollar of one hundred cents, the value of which dollar shall be on the basis of four hundred and eighty-six cents and two-thirds of a cent to the pound of British sterling money.
- 2.—The accounts at all Public Offices on this Island,

shall be changed and kept in the decimal system, which shall go into operation at the times following: For the accounts kept at the Savings Bank at the Public Treasury on the first day of December next; for the accounts kept at all Post Offices, and at all other Public Offices except the Treasury, on the first day of January next for all accounts kept at the Public Treasury on the first day of February next.

3.—The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is hereby authorised to empower the Commissioner for issuing Treasury notes to have suitable notes of the decimal currency prepared and signed, the same to be exchanged with the Colonial Treasurer for the Treasury notes already in circulation, for the purpose of the Act.

4.—Gold and silver coin shall be legal tender at the rates set forth in Schedule A here annexed.

5.—The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is hereby empowered to provide a coinage of copper cents for this Island, and to cause postage stamps of the new denominations to be issued as soon as practicable.

To comply with the above notice, the cents issue was placed on sale at the post offices on January 1st, 1872. The stamps although somewhat like the pence issues in the matter of production (rough and ready), are, nevertheless, entirely different as regards designs. The stamps are still, as previously, the work of Mr. Charles Whiting, of London.

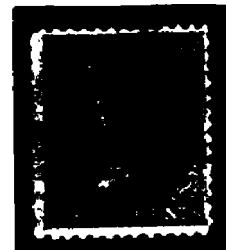
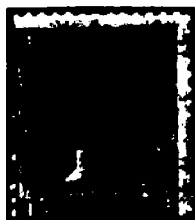
Mr. Whiting's charges for producing the stamps of this island seem to have steadily decreased with the wane of time. In the earlier times this gentleman produced the stamps at a cost of 4s. 6d. per thousand, but at the time of the production of the cents issue he charged (or was paid) at the rate of 2s. per thousand.

That the cents stamps are not works of art is not to be wondered at, and yet they are certainly not much inferior to the pence issues.

The stamps of this issue were not used to any great extent, a fact which is amply proved by the difficulty to obtain used specimens, and also by the large list of remainders given by Mr. Donald King in the *Monthly Journal*.

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1c. ... | 124,500 |
| 2c. ... | 5,000 (?) |
| 3c. ... | 10,000 |
| 4c. ... | 94,000 |
| 6c. ... | 162,000 |
| 12c. ... | 165,000 |

Mr. Emerson, who was the agent in Great Britain for the sale of these remainders, states that he is quite certain that the 3c. denomination was easily the first of the series to run out. Such being the case, Mr. Pemberton commenting on the number 5,000 being



a misprint for 50,000 (the 2c. value) is more than probably correct. The different catalogue quotations for the 2c. stamp prove beyond doubt that the figure 5,000 is most certainly not correct. In the unused state the stamp is as common as all the rest, whilst, used it is no cheaper than the others, and it is unlikely that only a few of this value were issued.

The 12c. stamp is well worth its catalogue quotation in fine used condition, whilst the 4c. is a very desirable piece used on original envelope.

The exact number of each of the values of this issue issued while they were in use, was as follows:—

| | |
|----------|---------|
| 1c. ... | 170,000 |
| 2c. ... | 95,000 |
| 3c. ... | 280,000 |
| 4c. ... | 106,000 |
| 6c. ... | 138,000 |
| 12c. ... | 35,000 |

The above numbers are obtained by subtracting the remainders as given by Mr. Donald King, from the total numbers as supplied to the colony as given by Mr. Tilleard in the *London Philatelist* (Vol. II.). The entry in the ledger was dated June 4th, 1872, and was as under:—

Prince Edward Island Post Office.

| | |
|---------|---------------------------------|
| 294,500 | Postage stamps, 1 cent, orange. |
| 100,000 | " " 2 cents, blue. |
| 290,000 | " " 3 cents, pink. |
| 200,000 | " " 4 cents, green. |
| 300,000 | " " 6 cents, black. |
| 200,000 | " " 12 cents, mauve. |

The stamps themselves of this issue do not possess any features of great importance. There are two points, however, about which it is necessary to say a few words—gum and perforation. The gum on the adhesives of this set varies to a very great extent from a white colour to a thick dull brown hue. The latter colour has a very decided effect upon the appearance of the stamps, owing to the fact that in many cases it stains the stamp right through the paper. The 1c. stamp is often seen in such a bad state that the design can hardly be seen through the strong dullness of the brown gum.

The two extremes in gum are not seen very often, a mixture between the two being the commonest.

The question of perforations is again a difficult one in the case of this issue. The machine (as previously) varied in different parts of its length, but it is hardly likely that the difference amounted to such an extent as 11½—13. Mr. Pemberton has it that two machines were in use—the old one gauging 11½—12½, and another of 12½—13. To quote Mr. Pemberton on the subject:—

"The two machines were not used much in conjunction, up to now the only undoubted compound we have seen is the 1c. Further, we have as yet only found four values with the 11½—12 perforation, viz., the 1, 3, 4, and 6 cents, while with the other perforation we have seen all except the 4c. The perforation most frequently met with is 12 all round, and stamps showing any variations either way are much scarcer."

The 4c. green exists with the perforation 12½—13, as a complete sheet of 100 stamps of this value with the above perforation has been seen by the author.

Specialists would do well to make a minute study of these perforations, as there is undoubtedly much to be learned about the stamps themselves from this source.



Under this issue the bisecteds still continue. Only three appear to have been seen which under the circumstances is quite sufficient, considering that none of them were at all necessary. The cents issue contained a 3c. and a 6c. face value and yet we have splits to make up these two values! There can be no doubt that these bisecteds were not authorised, but were merely used as a convenience by those who had run out of this or that value. The bisects known are:—

- 6c. made of half 12c.
- 3c. made of half 6c.
- 3c. made of half 2c. and whole 2c.

The stamps of the cents issue were withdrawn from circulation on July 1st, 1873, when the Colony was admitted as a province into the Dominion of Canada.

Proofs and Essays.

Before beginning this section it is very necessary to give a warning, so that all may be prepared if ever they are offered certain Prince Edward Island proofs at tall prices.

The original plates and dies of certain of the stamps of Prince Edward Island were purchased in the early nineties by Mr. Tilleard from Mr. Tuer. Mr. Tilleard having purchased these plates presented them to the Royal Philatelic Society. At a later date Mr. Tilleard read a paper before the Royal Philatelic Society upon the stamps of Prince Edward Island, which paper was afterwards published in the *London Philatelist*. The illustrations for the above article were printed from the original plates on thick paper in black ink. The impressions are therefore "proofs" in the true sense of the word, but are of course of no special value. All the proof illustrations in the *London Philatelist* have printed underneath them:—

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

- (i.) Proof from original plate of value.
- or (ii.) Proofs from dies of stamps of Pence issue.
- or (iii.) Proofs from dies of stamps of Cents issue.
- Inscription No I. is printed under sheets of values.
- Inscriptions Nos. II. and III. are printed under single specimens from the issues.

There are also some more proofs illustrating the article, which will be dealt with in due course.

The points to be specially noticed about these plates are: (1) they are printed on thick plate paper and (2) they bear inscriptions underneath (these are sometimes removed).

The author advertised for proofs of Prince Edward Island and among various replies received the following:

Dear Sir,

I have the four original sheets of Prince Edward Island printed in black. Each sheet states they from the original plate. They are printed on thick paper and I will sell the 4 sheets for £6 cash. They came from a very large collection. Particulars:

Sheet of 2d. 7½ inches by 11. 60 stamps, none damaged.

Sheet of 3 cents. 5 inches by 11. 50 stamps.

Sheet of 4d. 6 inches by 8. 30 stamps.

Sheet of 12 cents. 6 inches by 10. 50 stamps.

Crossed postal orders will get the lot. There are no more in the market. I have had this nice lot 10 years, they came out of a well-known collection, I purchased left under a will.

An answer will oblige, etc.

The above-mentioned proofs were of course the plates from the *London Philatelist* worth about 6d. The author wrote and informed this gentleman as to the real nature of these proofs, to which he received the following reply:—

DEAR SIR,

I am absolutely astonished at your letter. I had no idea that the stamps were not proofs, it states they are on the sheet. Anyhow I am not the only one who has been deceived. I did not read Mr. Tilleard's article on P.E.I. I have sheets on thin paper, but suppose they are not stamps. Anyhow I can sell the four sheets for £2 as forgeries to my forgery collector, he has offered that for them.

Yours truly,

P.S.—Twenty or more of my customers saw the sheets and nobody said they could not be from the original die so I don't feel downhearted.

The above letter is worded in rather a clever way, at least the "P.S." part of it. Although having impressed upon this man the sheets are proofs, he does not seem to understand the author's meaning, as he states he is going to sell them as forgeries for £2! The author wrote again, asking to see the sheets on thin paper, and also explained very fully once again the exact nature of the thick paper sheets. As an additional piece of advice it was pointed out that the sheets could not be sold as forgeries, nor at a greater price than 6d., as the whole volume of the *London Philatelist* with plates unbound, could be purchased for about 4s. 6d.

The gentleman in question did not condescend to answer the advice given, but still continues to take collectors in (who know no better) with the proofs on thick paper.

It is a great pity that these splendid plates should thus be abused by unscrupulous persons.

Turning to the proofs on thin paper, there appear to be a great variety, and little doubt is entertained that these imperforate specimens on thin paper are proofs.

First of all among the *London Philatelist* plates we have "a proof from original engraved plate of head for pence issue." This head is upon a solid square background. There is a similar head for the cents issue.

The next item is a design, with no writing of any sort upon it, this die proof is also enclosed by a solid square background in the colours of the impressions of the trials. This die-proof is known printed in dark blue, brick red and brown reddish. All three are very rare.

The ordinary proofs of the stamps are not particularly interesting, they are merely imperforate specimens on thin paper.

Essays do not seem prolific, in fact the only one seen by the author was a very pretty design, much resembling the 2c. of New Brunswick. This essay was printed in a darkish pink

Forgeries and Bogus Stamps.

The *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for 1872, warns collectors against a clever forgery of the 4c. green stamp which appears to have been circulated very soon after the issue of the genuine stamp. The forgery is often found used with a false postmark, struck right across the centre of the stamp so as to disarm

suspicion! In an unused condition the "stamps" were sold at 4d. each from a forged sheet of 100 stamps.

According to the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, the following are the variations between genuine and forgery:—

GENUINE.

1.—The crown of the head of the portrait does not touch the frame. There is a plainly visible space between it and the frame, along the whole length.

2.—The square discs in the lower angles containing figure 4, are a trifle higher than the band running between them inscribed with the value.

3.—There is a clear space between letter o in the word POSTAGE on first line of the inscription, and the letter E of PRINCE in the second line.

4.—There is a vertical line of fine dots outside the exterior row of fine horizontal lines which forms part of the ground on right hand side. In other words each one of these horizontal lines is succeeded by a dot

FORGED.

1.—The corner of the head touches the frame along a certain distance, and in a direct line under the letters DW of word EDWARD in inscription in the upper margin.

2.—The square discs in the lower angles, containing the figure 4, do not project above the intervening band inscribed with the value.

3.—The letter o in the word POSTAGE in the first line of the inscription touches the letter E of PRINCE on the second line.

4.—The line of dots, referred to on the other side is absent.

The above forgery is seldom to be met with nowadays. Other forgeries do not seem plentiful—the commonest being perhaps the 12c. mauve genuine stamp with forged postmark.

When the cents issue were first chronicled, a stamp with a face value of 10c. was listed printed in rosy lilac. This value is now known to be entirely bogus. At the time of its discovery (1872) this 10c. stamp was the cause of a good many remarks in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*.

The first mention of this bogus variety was apparently in *Le Timbre Poste*. Next it was listed in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*. After some time a supply of the cents issue were sent to a dealer direct from the island, but this consignment contained no 10c. stamps. Suspicion being thus aroused, various enquiries were made of M. Moens (who first listed the variety) as to where he had obtained the stamp under discussion. M. Moens explained that he had obtained three specimens from Mr. Goldner, who in turn said he had received them from M. Maury. The latter gentleman, however, disclaimed all knowledge of the stamp, emphatically denying that he had ever seen the stamp.

As this bogus variety came upon philately at about the same time as the 4c. forgery it is most likely that both emanated from the same person.

The stamp is lithographed, with design imitating the 3d. value of the issue before (pence).

Mr. E. L. Pemberton, in some comments, made in 1876, describes this bogus variety as "An Imposter made by one Allan Taylor."

The *Philatelic Journal* (1872) stated that the stock of obsolete penny stamps was being utilised, the stamps being surcharged 2 CENTS.

The above statement must have been false, as we have never seen the provisional mentioned.

To be continued.

The Postage Stamp Binding Covers.

Handsome dark blue covers in buckram, gilt lettered side and back, may be had from our Publishers, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Amen Corner, London. Price 1s. 6d.

The Young Collector

How to Help Him

BY LEONARD S. GOLDSMITH

THE loftiest and most stately building must possess its lowly and unseen foundations, the stability and firmness of which are more the concern of the architect than any other part of the fabric, for if these be unsafe, no matter how gorgeous and magnificent be the superstructure it will not endure.

I am very much afraid that the great ones of philately, its master builders, are paying too much attention to skyscraping and are unduly neglecting the foundations. For the boy is primarily the bed rock upon which the future of our hobby rests; it is to him that we look for the young blood that means so much; it is the Boy of To-day, that To-morrow, when we are old fossils, poring over microscopical varieties, will supply the organizing and driving energy of stamp collecting, and I fear we are not doing our duty by him. I know that various boys' publications are now devoting pages or columns to Stamp Chatter, but the amount of space at the Stamp Editor's disposal is, unfortunately, too dependent on the whim of his chief, and is liable at any moment to be cut down to a bare paragraph. Besides, not twenty per cent of the boys we seek to reach, read the papers that would put them on the right track, and, besides, I do not think that we are likely to educate the boy by articles in papers; individual effort and missionary work are necessary. He will listen to the spoken word, although he is apt to skim heedlessly the written letter.

A scholastic friend of mine with whom I have talked over the subject, has assured me that his boys need very little adventitious aid to the furtherance of their hobby. He is doubtless right as he himself is a collector, and has taken a keen interest in the boys' albums and stamps. But the average Board School Teacher is not a philatelist, and it is the Higher Grade Board School Boy that I wish to capture, and to set upon his philatelic feet. The question is "How to do it?"

Some few societies are indeed taking steps in the matter. I understand that the South Essex have circularised schools, have given a series of lantern lectures, and have even gone so far as to approach the Board of Education with a view to making a visit to an exhibition of stamps reckon as a legal school attendance.

But the first necessity is to jug one's hare. The average Board School lad is a shy animal to trap in numbers, but I have found teachers and headmasters very obliging and indeed willing to get the lads together to listen to a lecture on stamps. Many of them are aware of the educational value of the postage stamp, and the others need but little convincing that our little pieces of paper can be a real aid to them in developing the observation and mental acuity of their boys. Get your boys together once, provide an entertaining subject for your opening chat, and the deed is done; you'll get more would-be philat-

telists than you can cater for. With many, it is but a shortlived enthusiasm, and will die a natural death in the course of a few weeks. With some it will last even for a year, but I have always found a solid residuum of about 10 per cent who stick to their hobby and delight in it. The next thing required is a plentiful supply of common stamps—as common as you like. Let me here enter an appeal for these, for I and the few friends who are doing similar work are at our wits' end to obtain sufficient "rubbish" to meet the ever increasing demand. Once a boy has a couple of hundred well-arranged specimens he becomes self-supporting, and will beg, borrow and buy for himself; it's the fledgings that need the most support and attention. The album difficulty of course crops up. I always recommend a strongly bound exercise book for beginners, which should be supported with a catalogue. I often wonder what the publishers do with their out-of-date catalogues. There's a fine chance to get rid of them here, and the fact of a catalogue being obsolete presents no bar to its usefulness to the beginner. I always lay down as the basis of all good collecting the arrangement of issues in chronological sequence, and this can only be obtained by use of the catalogue.

It is of paramount importance for the first lecture or chat to be interesting. If slides and a lantern can be obtained you will find no difficulty in this. Unfortunately, I have found it almost impossible to obtain the former, and have had to fall back on displays of the actual stamps. The inception of the "Postage Stamp League" has been the first step in the right direction, and members can now obtain slides free of any charge.

Along with the first principle that I have already indicated, the lads must be impressed with the necessity for having only clean and well-conditioned stamps, and they must be taught the right method of inserting them in the album. These three principles, together with a display of stamps of topical interest, will make a quite satisfactory first lecture.

I append a graduated series of lectures and chats which I have found to go very well.

I. The History of The Postage Stamp (with lantern).

The Album and how to make one.
How to clean and affix a stamp.

II. The Catalogue.

How to arrange stamps in of issue.
Display of three simple countries:—
Holland.
Belgium.
India.

If possible catalogues should be distributed.

III. Easy technicalities.

Perforation, } What they mean.
Roulette, }
Watermarks, their importance and how to detect them.

- IV. Papers and how to distinguish.
A display of interesting stamps, i.e., Animals, War Stamps or Commemoratives, by lantern if possible.
- V. Histories with Stamps (Lantern)—
France (Early Issues).
The Transvaal.
Newfoundland.
- VI. Stamps with Histories (Lantern)—
The O'Connell.

Woodblocks.

Mauritius "Post Office."
Servia, The Death's Head.
Sicily, King Bomba.

The above list could be easily extended, and I feel certain that anyone who will take up and interest himself in the work will be doing Philately a real service, and will feel himself amply repaid by the new adherents he will gain for its cause.

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Suddowne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Argentine Republic.—Mr. A. H. Davis (J.P.S.) writes from this Republic under date May 1st, as follows:—"I have pleasure in forwarding you specimens of the New Issue of Argentine stamps, which appeared this morning. It is to celebrate the Centenary of Argentine Independence, and will remain on sale until the end of the year. The values and colours are as follows:—

- 1c. steel blue and ultramarine
- 1c. green and black
- 2c. olive and dark grey
- 3c. light green
- 4c. dark blue and grey green
- 5c. red
- 10c. brown and dark grey
- 12c. ultramarine and blue
- 20c. marone and black
- 24c. sienna and grey blue
- 30c. violet and black
- 50c. red and greenish black
- \$1 ultramarine and steel blue
- \$5 orange and bright violet
- \$10 orange and dark violet
- \$20 steel blue and blue black

Brazil.—(Vol. V. p. 214).—New issues of both ordinary and official postage stamps are, we understand, shortly to be made here.

In addition to the values contained in the current series they are to include also the higher denomination of 30,000, 50,000, 100,000, 200,000, 500,000, and 1,000,000 reis.

Cyprus.—(Vol. III. p. 20).—The current 80 paras stamp is noted by *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* as having appeared in a new shade, viz., violet, instead of mauve and green.

Falkland Islands.—(Vol. II. p. 151).—The issue of two values of the current series in new colours conforming to the Colonial Colour Scheme, is announced on authority of a correspondent by the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. These are the 2d. printed in grey, and the 6d. in lilac. The current issue is therefore comprised as follows:—

King's Head Designs, as above. Line-engraved. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

- 1d. yellow-green
- 1d. vermilion
- 2d. grey
- 2½d. blue
- 6d. lilac
- 1s. brown
- 3s. dull bronze-green
- 5s. dull lake

French Somali Coast.—(Vol. V. p. 191).—A Continental contemporary, the *Madrid Filatelic*, reports the destruction of the remainders of the 1902-1903 (small vignette) series of this French

Protectorate. In our last reference to this country we chronicled the appearance of the new enlarged series to which the above gave place. Those destroyed are said to include not only those on hand at Djibouti, but also the stocks at the Colonial Office in Paris, where they have been withdrawn from sale.

Hungary.—(Vol. V. p. 46).—We quote as follows from *Even's Weekly Stamp News*:—

"The *Revista del Francobollo* (4/10/54) states that some of the prizes recently offered for the best designs for new postage stamps have now been awarded.

"The first prize of 1,500 crowns (about £62) goes to Mr. Edmund Tull, a noted painter, for the design of a 1c. filler stamp representing two harvesters. Another prize of the same amount has been taken by Mr. Franz Helbing, for a 2 Kronen stamp representing St. Ladislaus.

"Prizes of 1,000 Kronen were awarded to Mr. Tull for a 1 Kr. stamp with a female figure personifying Hungary, and to Mr. Brafidmeyer for a 3 f. stamp depicting the Hungarian Houses of Parliament.

"Another design represents Pope Pius IX. crowning the Emperor Francis Joseph."

Levant (Russian).—(Vol. VI. p. 10).—An error of the current series of postage stamps overprinted for use of the Russian Post Office at Mount Athos, is noted by *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*. It consists of the omission of the final "s" from the overprint "Mont-Athos" and occurs on the 10th stamp in the left-hand lower pane. That seen by our contemporary was on the 5 para on 1 kopec orange, but presumably it is to be found on the other values also of the current series.

Mexico.—(Vol. VI. p. 67).—The same journal chronicles two additions to the series of stamps with the type-set official overprint, now making its appearance. These consist of the current 10 and 20 centavos values, the complete set issued to date with this form of overprint being therefore as follows:—

Contemporary Postage Stamps. Overprinted OFFICIAL in black. Type-set overprint.

| | | |
|----|----------|-------------------------|
| 2 | centavos | green |
| 3 | " | yellow-brown |
| 4 | " | red |
| 10 | " | orange and blue |
| 15 | " | purple and lavender |
| 20 | " | deep blue and vermilion |

Morocco Agencies.—(Vol. IV. p. 93).—We are informed by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. that they have

received the current 4d. orange stamp of Great Britain overprinted "Morocco Agencies—40 Centimos" for use in the British Postal Agencies in Morocco, superseding the same value in the old colours, viz., brown and green. The stamp has been shewn to us by Messrs. Bright & Son.

Contemporary Stamp of Great Britain. Overprinted MOROCCO AGENCIES and new value in Spanish currency in black. 40 centimos on 4d. orange

Russia.—(Vol. V. p. 236).—It appears as though the long rumoured portrait series commemorative of the Romanoff dynasty is at last going to eventuate.

Mr. Albert Scheindling informs *Redfield's Stamp Weekly* that either the 7 or 10 kopec value will bear the portrait of the present Czar, whilst those of past Czars and Czarinas together with pictures of the Winter Palace and the Kremlin are to figure on the remaining denominations.

Salvador.—(Vol. VI. p. 91).—A further value has been added to the new series with portrait of General Figueroa, viz., 2 centavos, making a total of four values issued in this type to date as follows:—

New design. Head of Gen. Vigueson. Line-engraved at National Government Printing Office. Honeycomb watermark. Perf. 11 × 11½. Portrait in black.

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 centavo | dark brown |
| 2 centavos | deep green |
| 5 " | dark violet |
| 6 " | vermillion |

Spain.—(Vol. VI. p. 102).—The 30 centimos value has made its appearance in the new, small King's Head type. It is perforated with the new machine, gauging 13 × 12½.

New King's Head design. Line-engraved. Thick paper. No. wmk.

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Perf. 13 × 12½ | |
| 2 centimos | brown |
| 5 " | green |
| 10 " | red |
| 15 " | violet |
| 20 " | dark grey-green |
| 30 " | blue-green |

Switzerland.—(Vol. VI. p. 22).—In addition to the 5, 10 and 25 also exist *tête-bêche*.

Gibbons' Stamp Weekly chronicles an addition to the current series of Postage Due stamps with the Cross watermark in the shape of the 100c. value. The following have so far been issued with this watermark:—

Postage Due Stamps. Numerals in deep blue. Wmk. Cross. Perf. 11½. Granite paper.

| | |
|-------|-------------|
| 5c. | olive-green |
| 10c. | " " |
| 50c. | " " |
| 100c. | " " |

United States.—(Vol. VI. p. 22).—According to the *Stamp Journal* a copy of the current 10 cents value on blued paper has recently been discovered by Mr. Mack, of New Jersey.

Gibbons' Stamp Weekly announces that their publishers' New York house have discovered in their stock a copy of the 6 cents 1895-9 issue with the error of watermark U.S.I.R. instead of U.S.P.S.

Victoria.—(Vol. V. p. 154).—An addition to the current series on Crown A. paper is chronicled by the *Australian Philatelist* in the shape of the 4d. value, perf. 11.

This makes the series with this watermark and perforation now stand as follows:—

Contemporary designs. Wmk. Crown A. Perf. 11.

| | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 4d. green | 4d. yellow-bistre |
| 1d. rose-red | 1s. orange |
| 2d. mauve | 5s. carmine and blue |
| 2½d. black-blue | £1 carmine |
| 3d. orange-brown | £2 blue |

The current 1d. stamp has appeared with a new form of compound perforation, being 12 × 12½ with 11.

The 9d. value is also listed by *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* in a new shade, viz., *rose*, and perf. 12½.

Uruguay.—(Vol. V. p. 261).—It is stated that a special series of three stamps consisting of 150,000 sets of the values of 1, 2 and 5 centimos will shortly be issued here to commemorate the ratification of a frontier treaty with Brazil.

Stamp Tit-Bits

The Example of the Colonies.

Although it will probably be some time before the new stamps bearing the head of King George are issued, it is likely that the design will be an improvement on the old stamps, because King George is himself a keen stamp collector, and would not pass any inartistic design that was submitted to him. A well-known stamp expert here tells me to-day that one of our colonies can set us an example in the way of artistic stamps. The Canadian stamp, he says, is a model of its kind. It has an excellent likeness of the late King in his ermine robes, and the value of the stamp and the country of origin are both clearly printed on it, points which are all neglected in our present stamps. Curiously enough, some other colonies are very backward in their methods, and New South Wales and Victoria are still actually issuing the old Queen Victoria stamps. Another interesting point that is not generally known is that, by an international agreement, postage stamps of all nations, provided they are of a certain value, are now of a fixed colour. Thus penny stamps are always red, halfpenny green, and twopence-halfpenny blue.

Birmingham Post.

Open to Great Improvement.

A suggestion has been made that will have to be acted upon at once or dropped altogether. It is briefly that we ought to have a more artistic postage stamp. There must be an issue very shortly which will bear the effigy of King George V., and an effort should be made to secure that the drawing will be creditable to the nation. In the previous reign sufficient attention was not paid to this. The King's face, as it appeared on the stamps or on the coinage, was a commonplace portrait that very few people liked. Now that the occasion has arisen to call forth a new design it is in every way desirable that serious attention should be directed to it. One or two practical things also should be attended to. On several of the existing stamps the value is not indicated in numerals, an omission that ought to be rectified. A newspaper correspondent also suggests that the new design should indicate clearly the country of the origin of the stamps. England alone among nations omits this. Sooner or later His Majesty in Council will issue a proclamation giving currency to a new coinage, and this also is a field open to great improvement.

Country Life.

The Postage Due Stamps of the World*

BY L. W. CROUCH

(Continued from page 100)

France.

Issue of 1863.



In consequence of the Act passed July 1st, 1862, which made the rates for local letters 10 centimes per 10 grammes when prepaid, and 15 centimes per 10 grammes when unprepaid, thus giving an advantage of 5 centimes to prepaid correspondence, which took effect on the 1st January, 1863, a Postage Due stamp of the face value of 15 centimes became necessary, and replaced the 10 centimes.

This new value is in the same design as the last with the necessary alteration of the figures of value. They were typographed in the same way and in the same sized sheets as the 10 centimes.

The paper varies from white to yellowish. They were issued imperforate on 1st January, 1863.

Perforated and rouletted copies are sometimes met with, but are bogus. Very successful forgeries must be looked out for.

Reference List.

White or yellowish wove paper. Imperforate.
January 1st, 1863. 15 centimes black

Issue of 1870.

The war with Germany breaking out, France being invaded, and Paris besieged, the Provinces found themselves without any means wherewith to meet their postal requirements. As is well-known, the postal authorities proved themselves equal to the occasion, and ordered a provisional issue to be printed at Bordeaux.

A decree of the Finance Minister, dated the 22nd October, 1870, authorised the Administration of Posts to have this provisional issue printed at the Bordeaux Mint, at the head of which was M. Delebecque, formerly Director of the Strasburg Mint.

A die for the Postage Due 15 centimes was engraved on wood, and transfers were taken therefrom to a lithographic stone. The sheets contained 150 stamps in 3 panes of 50 in 5 rows of 10. On the right-hand margin of each half sheet there was struck a control mark in blue, consisting of an oval, inside which appeared "Controle T.P."

The design was a close copy of the 15 centimes of 1863: in the typographed stamp the space between the head and body of the figure "5" is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; in the lithographed the curves nearly touch; the accent over the "a" in the typographed slants considerably, while in the lithographed it is nearly horizontal.

The number of this stamp printed was 2,588,700. On the 18th March, 1871, the order was given that no more were to be printed, and the stones were destroyed. The die was destroyed on the 12th August, 1871, in company with the dies of the ordinary adhesives of the Bordeaux issue. The stock of remainders was destroyed some years later.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Imperforate.
November, 1870. 15 centimes black

Issue of 1871.

In consequence of the enormous war indemnity exacted by victorious Germany, the French Government had to look about for ways and means to raise the money. The postal rates, among other things, were increased by Article 2 of an Act passed the 24th August, 1871, and the new rates took effect on the 1st September, 1871. They were as follows:—

| | For prepaid letters. | For unprepaid letters. |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Under 10 grammes | 15c. | 25c. |
| From 10 gr. to 20 gr. | 25c. | 40c. |
| From 20 gr. to 50 gr. | 40c. | 60c. |
| From 50 gr. to 100 gr. | 65c. | 1 fr. |

And so on, for each 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 25 centimes for prepaid letters and 40 centimes for unprepaid.

These rates necessitated the issue of Postage Due stamps of 25 centimes, 40 centimes, and 60 centimes denominations.

Some offices were not apparently supplied with the new values on the day of the coming into force of the new rates, for provisionals were made by surcharging the 15 centimes Postage Due, both of the 1863 and 1870 issues, with a figure "2" placed over the "1" of "15": this was done sometimes with a handstamp or in manuscript, both forms being found on both the typographed (1863) and lithographed (1870) stamps.

Copies are known, all cancelled in September, used at Le Mans, Bourg-du-Péage, and other places.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Imperforate.
Surcharged in black by handstamp or manuscript.
September, 1871.

25 centimes on 15 centimes black (1863)
25 centimes on 15 centimes black (1870)

The new values were issued at most post offices on September 1st, 1871, and were of the same design as before with the necessary alterations of the figures of value.

They were printed by M. Hulot, at the Paris Mint, in sheets of 300 stamps in 6 panes of 50 in 10 rows of 5; the panes were in two rows of three, the rows being tête-bêche, but the rows were divided before issue, only half-sheets of

* Postage Due Stamps are now being chronicled in "New Issues and Old" in *The Postage Stamp*.

150 stamps being issued to the various offices. There were no marginal inscriptions.

The paper is white wove, sometimes with yellowish or bluish tones. They were issued imperforate, but may be found with unofficial perforations.

There are some dangerous forgeries of these stamps.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Imperforate.
September 1st, 1871. 25 centimes black
40 centimes blue
60 centimes yellow

Issue of 1878.

The increase of the postal rates effected in 1871 after the war, was very unpopular, and numerous bills were introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to reduce them. Finally M. Léon Say, the Finance Minister, introduced a bill on November 11th, 1876, reducing the postal rates to 20 centimes per 15 grammes for letters and to 10 centimes for postcards. Owing, however, to the political troubles of 1877, no progress was made by that Minister. On November 17th, 1877, M. Caillaux brought forward another bill, which was passed and published in the *Journal Officiel* for April 6th, 1878. The letter rate was fixed at 15 centimes per 15 grammes: double that amount had to be paid on unfranked letters.

A Postage Due stamp of the face value of 20 centimes was prepared to meet the requirements of M. Say's tariff, but of course, was never issued. It was in the same design as before, and was printed in black.

The new rates necessitated the issue of a 30 centimes Postage Due stamp, which was accordingly issued, printed in black, which colour was used for the stamp representing a single rate. The 60 centimes now superseded the 40 centimes as representing the double rate, and was changed in colour to blue.

The same type was employed, and the same remarks as to size of sheets, etc., apply to this issue. M. Hulot had at last got his well-deserved congé in 1876, and the stamp printing contract went to the Bank of France. These stamps were therefore printed by that institution.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Imperforate.
June, 1878. 30 centimes black
60 centimes blue

Issue of 1881.



The contract with the Bank of France having expired on July 1st, 1880, the postal administration itself undertook the printing of postage stamps at its printing offices in the Rue d'Hauteville, Paris. It was decided to issue the Postage Due stamps perforated and in a better design. M. Duval, an Architect, was accordingly commissioned to submit drawings. He made three designs, one of which was approved.

It shows a broad ribbon inscribed "30 CEN-

TIMES—A—PERCEVOIR" in three lines on an ornamental background: the frame is rectangular, and inscribed at top "CHIFFRE," at bottom "TAKE"; on the portions of the sides not covered by the ribbon "POSTES"; in the top left and bottom right corners on coloured squares the initials "R.F."

The 30 centimes only was issued in this design at first. It was printed in sheets of 150 stamps in 6 panes of 25 in 5 rows of 5. The paper was white, and the perforation gauged 14 x 13½.

The issue took place in June, 1881.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 14 x 13½.
June, 1881. 30 centimes black

Issue of 1882.



Up till 1882, when any amount other than 30 centimes or 60 centimes had to be collected on any postal packet, it was marked thereon by a handstamp, adhesives being only used for the above two values. This very anomalous system was abolished as from October 1st, 1882, and a comprehensive series of adhesive stamps were issued on that date, ranging from 1 centime to 5 francs.

These were all in the same design as the 30 centimes, issued the year before.

They were printed at the Government Printing Offices in the same sized sheets as the 30 centimes, and were perforated 14 x 13½. The franc values are chronicled imperforate. All were printed in black.

Experience showed that several of these values were unnecessary, and these were withdrawn from time to time. In the *Bulletin Mensuel des Postes* for April, 1887, it was announced that

"The 20 centimes postage due stamp is withdrawn. Postmasters should always use up their stock of this denomination."

The 40 centimes was withdrawn in June, 1887, the 2 francs in June, 1888, and the 2 centimes, 3 centimes, 4 centimes, and 5 francs in May, 1892.

From 1891 onwards a millésime number has been placed on the vertical margins between the panes.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 14 x 13½.
October 1st, 1882. 1 centime black
2 centimes black
3 " "
4 " "
5 " "
10 " "
15 " "
20 " "
40 " "
1 franc black
Imperforate.
2 francs black
Imperforate.
5 " "
Imperforate.

To be continued.

The Postage Stamp League

Objects of the League.

THE Postage Stamp League has been started with two main objects. One is to extend the popularity of the stamp collecting hobby with the great general public, by instituting and encouraging lantern lectures, assisting the formation of new Philatelic Societies in districts where none already exist, assisting existing societies by loan of lantern slides and lectures, and by issuing broadcast bright and informative pamphlets for distribution in schools, literary societies, etc.

Membership in The Postage Stamp League does not involve expense or trouble to the members beyond Sixpence Entry Fee, and the filling up of a Form of Application.

Members desiring to do so may further assist the work by purchasing quantities of the literature for distribution, and by donations, which will be used for the free distribution of such literature, and for expenses of lantern slides and lectures.

The second object is to band all the readers of *The Postage Stamp* together for purposes of exchange and mutual assistance. Every member will be entitled to the free advertisement of stamps, accessories, etc., wanted or offered, under certain limitations. This will greatly facilitate the exchange of stamps amongst members of the League.

How to Join the League.

An application form is printed on this page. All the intending member has to do is to fill this up and send it with a postal order for 6d. to the Registrar, POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

The Registrar will, in due course, furnish the member with a printed membership card bearing a distinctive membership number, and the official badge of the League, which is a neat and effective emblem, which in itself will be a useful aid to freer intercourse amongst our readers.

The sixpence fee covers registration as a member and entitles the member to receive both the membership card and the badge; and also to participate in any further advantages extended to the League, subject to the conditions on which such further advantages may be offered. No annual renewal fee will be required.

The management of the League is in the hands of the Editor of *The Postage Stamp*, and the Registrar is one of his assistants for the time being. The Hon. Treasurer is C. Baldwin, Esq., of Tunbridge Wells.

Application Forms.

Many members will doubtless not care about cutting their copies of *The Postage Stamp* to use the application form printed on this page. Accordingly we have arranged that any reader ap-

plying to the Registrar can have a separate application form, and if so desired, a small booklet of such forms will be sent to any reader for use in getting friends to become members.

Philatelic societies desiring to associate themselves with the objects of the League will be registered as members without any charge for registration.

Members' Advantages.

Members of the League will be assisted in every possible way with any information they may be seeking. Answers to members' correspondence will be chiefly dealt with through the paper. Members communicating with the Registrar on matters which call for postal replies are requested to send postage, or preferably stamped addressed envelope, the latter facilitating the work involved.

Members will be entitled to advertise their wants and offers without cost, but it is necessary to send three advertisement slips from the front page for each 12 words. This is necessary to keep the space occupied by these advertisements within reasonable limits. Such advertisements may not include offers of goods for sale, but may include stamps, accessories and etceteras wanted to buy, or exchange, or offered for exchange. Unused Penny stamps will be accepted in lieu of advertisement slips. Extra words 1d. (or one slip) for each additional four words.

Dealers will be entitled to the full privileges of membership, but will not be permitted to use the League advertisement column for trade advertisements.

The Registrar will be the sole judge of the availability of any advertisement sent in, and may reject any advertisement at discretion, with or without assigning any reason to the member.

Box numbers will be permitted, but a charge of sixpence each will be made for the use of these. In no cases however should goods be sent to Box Numbers. Letters sent to Box Numbers will be forwarded once a week to the advertisers.

Advertisements will be dealt with as far as possible in the order of receipt, and will be inserted at the earliest opportunity subject to the limits of space left to the disposal of the League by the Editor and Business Manager.

THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE.

Application Form for Membership.

I am a reader of *The Postage Stamp* and desire to be registered as a Member of THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE. I enclose P.O. No. _____ * as the fee for registration and badge.

SIGNED (Mr., Mrs. or Miss).....

ADDRESS

DATE.....

(Please write clearly and give full address).

To the Registrar,
POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE,
14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton,
London, S.W.

For Office use only { No.....
M.C.....
Badge

* Foreign Members should send three International Coupons in lieu of postal order.

Editor's Letter Box

Publishing Offices:—1, AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

Editorial Address:—FRED J MELVILLE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Articles, Contributions and Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor and must be accompanied by the name and address of the correspondent. Articles, etc., not accepted, will be returned when postage is prepaid.

Business Communications should be addressed to the Manager, and Advertisements to the Advertisement Manager, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

THE POSTAGE STAMP may be obtained through Newsagents or will be forwarded from the publishing office to any address at the following rates of prepayment: Yearly, 6s. 6d.; Half-Yearly, 3s. 3d. Quarterly, 1s. 8d.; Single Copy, 1¹/₂d.

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Answers to Correspondents.

Editorial correspondence is now answered through the journal on this page and correspondents' initials will be used, together with the name of the town or district in which they reside, except where a special non-descript name has been given.

All general queries about stamps and philatelic matters are answered as far as possible and to the best of the information at our disposal.

The examination of stamps is, however, not included and stamps sent for opinions as to genuineness or otherwise must be accompanied by the usual fee of 6d. per stamp, minimum fee 1s.

Readers taking advantage of this Answers to Correspondents column are especially asked NOT to send small advertisements, subscriptions or orders for back numbers to the Editor. They should in every case be sent to the Business Manager.

For the Editorial and Business Manager's address see notices above.

W. S. C. (London, S.W.) sends me an Archer perforation on original cover, and also a cover bearing a perforated 1d. red and postmarked 1845 (the last figure is a "5," not "3"). This, as my correspondent says, would "throw the idea of Archer's perforation to the winds," but this is one of those instances where the postmark is an error, the two last figures having got transposed in the postmarking stamp. The year of use was no doubt 1854. Such errors of postmark have been known for some time, and it is quite natural that they should be misleading when first met with.

J. F. C., W. R. W., and others.—Thanks for note re new sevenpenny stamp. Particulars were published recently.

L. Z. M. (San Luis) wishes to know what United States stamps (types and colours—Gibbons or Scott) were overprinted "Sample A" and "Sample," and, if possible, the numbers printed, and the purpose for which they were used. Can any reader assist my correspondent in this matter? I shall be glad to have Redfield's, Dec. 4, and am obliged to

L. Z. M. for his kindness in pointing out the error in the whole number (129).

C. J. R. (Durban) desires to know date of issue and date of withdrawal of the Postage and Revenue 30s. Natal King's Head (with orange centre). Can any reader oblige? The value of such stamps fiscally cancelled is comparatively little, as most stamp collectors will not take them in this condition.

C. J. H. (London, N.).—Thanks for enthusiastic letter. Glad this paper is so welcome a visitor to your "stampery." Thanks also for your good offices in securing five new subscribers for us this year. It is very gratifying to know how keen an interest many readers take in helping their favourite journal. You will have had your acknowledgment from the Registrar of the League. As to your suggestion that we should have competitions with small entry fees, this is not practicable, and I question whether many of our readers would care for competitions at all. But I thank you for the suggestion. Most dealers can supply you with a deoxidiser which will serve your purpose.

B. H. (Carlisle).—It is probable that the new "Postage Stamp" Handbooks may not be ready for a month or two. Full particulars will appear in these columns when they are ready.

A. W. S. (Belfast).—I do not think that any special value attaches to an error of postmark, though the "LAHSSA" error you mention is one of the most interesting of such errors. Your date, "26 Au 04," is not the earliest. The stamps were used by the military mission to Tibet.

W. H. W. (Birkenhead).—Have forwarded yours to my "New Issues" contributor, to see if he has the information you desire.

J. A. B. (Preston).—The stamp is probably a changeling.

Society News

Secretaries of Philatelic Societies are urged to send news items intended for publication as promptly as possible.

ISLE OF THANET PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

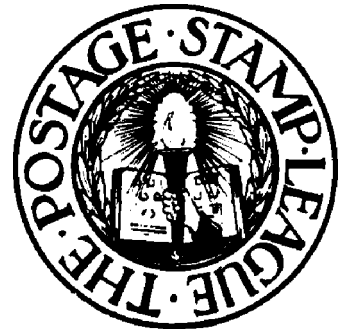
This Society held a meeting at 18, Eastern Esplanade, Cliftonville, on Saturday, May 14th, at 8 o'clock. There was a very large attendance; on the proposition of Rev. P. Wolfers, Mr. D. B. Armstrong assumed the chair. The Secretary then read the minutes of the preceding meeting which were confirmed. The meeting was then informed that the President, Mr. Adutt, had despatched a sympathetic message to His Majesty King George V., in the name of the Society. Mr. Armstrong moved that the meeting record its approval of Mr. Adutt's action by expressing the same sentiment as conveyed in Mr. Adutt's message. The motion was carried unanimously, every member rising silently in his seat.

The Chairman then handed round for inspection the collections of Barbados and Grenada, which Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S.L., had kindly sent down for the entertainment of the members. Both collections were mounted on stiff cards, and every stamp was superbly used. Among the most desirable were the early issues in great abundance and fine condition; no less than six splendid copies of the rare Barbados 1d. on half 5s.; and all the scarce provisionals of Grenada. Mr. A. Wolfers read the notes accompanying the displays, at the conclusion of which he moved that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded Mr. Heginbottom; Rev. P. Wolfers seconded; carried unani-

mously. The Chairman then gave the meeting a lengthy and interesting account of Mr. Heginbottom's many collections, of his life, philatelic and otherwise, and of the gentleman himself. A vote of thanks was accorded Rev. P. Wolfers for his hospitality, and a vote was also accorded the Chairman. A bourse and general discussion followed until 10.30 p.m.

At the next meeting, May 28th, Rev. P. Wolfers gives a paper on "Rarities," and an auction sale will be held. Mr. Jesse Holness has kindly consented to act as honorary auctioneer.

ABRAHAM WOLFERS,
Hon. Secretary.



Postage Stamp League

MEMBERS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

By cutting out three Advertisement slips from the front page of this week's *Postage Stamp*, members of the League may have a 12-word advertisement inserted free. Extra words: One slip = 4 words, and so on. 1d. stamps accepted (from members only) in lieu of advertisement slips. Non-members of the League cannot use this column.

LEAGUE Members, join Victoria Stamp Club. No entrance fee or subscription.—Moss, 60, Leicester Road, Loughborough.

LOCAL Postage Stamps wanted; all countries; used or unused, and on entires.—Box 102, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

EXCHANGE Stamps; no rubbish wanted or given.—Phillips, 37, Flanders Road, Chiswick.

WANTED. *Mekel's Weekly Stamp News* for March 27th, 1909 (Vol. xxiii. 13).—Box 101, 14 Sudbourne Rd., Brixton, London.

H. JOBSON, Redlands, Sidmouth, desires to exchange philatelic literature. Especially wanted, Maury's "Marchands des Timbres-Poste" and "Stamp Collectors' Magazines."

WANTED, everything in Papua and B.N.G.; specially entires, officials, proofs.—Abraham Wolfers, 18, Eastern Esplanade, Margate.

POSTAL and philatelic literature wanted; prints, pamphlets, broadsides, journals, &c., relating to postage stamps and postal affairs.—Box 103, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

EXCHANGE desired with medium and advanced collectors at home and abroad. Prompt replies and fair exchange guaranteed. Basis, Stanley Gibbons. Old British and British Colonials specially wanted.—Philatelist, 61, Plein Street, Cape Town, South Africa.

The POSTAGE STAMP

An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors

Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL
Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 11. Vol. 6.
Whole Number 141)

11 JUNE, 1910.

Price 1d.

Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

A New Complaint.



SURE and it will be easier to satisfy an Oliver Twist than the good people to write to the newspapers. I take the following from the *Westminster Gazette* (May 28th):—

"A correspondent writes: May I enquire through your columns as to the object of the inordinately large obliterating stamps favoured now

by the postal authorities. There lies before me an ordinary sized envelope or 'cover' (to use the comic term beloved of officialism), the entire width of which is covered in this way. Either one huge stamp has been used, or two impressions have been made side by side with one half the size. In any case, I should like to know what is the object. Unless some useful purpose is served the practice seems to involve merely a waste of the nation's ink, time and labour.

"I would add that there is a practical objection to the use of these unnecessarily large stamps, inasmuch as they have the effect of obliterating not only the postage stamp, but also any words such as 'Immediate' or 'Personal' or 'Please forward' which may be written above the address, thereby causing possibly much inconvenience. Officialism would reply, no doubt, that the 'cover' should be used for the address only; but since this rule, if it really exists, is never enforced, and, I would add, never ought to be enforced, the objection remains.

"It is a grave point which our correspondent raises, but we fear we are unable to offer any satisfactory explanation of the matter. It may, however, be observed that its post-marking methods have never been a strong point with St. Martin's-le-Grand. If you get a letter from abroad the

postmark is usually clearly printed, showing plainly date, time and place of postage, &c. With us it is more often than not an illegible smudge. There may be a reason for this. It has been suggested before now that too legible postmarks are sometimes inconvenient. But we express no opinion on this delicate point."

The Electric Postmark.

The *Westminster's* correspondent has evidently awakened to the existence of a machine postmark, familiar enough to stamp collectors for a decade past. The electrical rotating postmark is probably an American invention, the "Columbia" being one of the first of these machines, though Scandinavian engineers are responsible for one of the most extensively used. By means of a self-inking revolving wheel (bearing the usual details required of the postmark and the "Killer" for obliterating the stamp) our letters are dealt with by the stampers at the rate of 500 to 600 a minute, one man being sufficient to feed the machine.

The "All Over" Postmark.

There are many such machines now used in this country. When first introduced the marking did not extend all round the circumference (printing surface) of the wheel; the result was that many letters on which the public had misplaced the stamps were postmarked without defacing the stamps. Now the entire circumference is covered with the inscription and design, and the result is obviously to print the mark right across the top of the letter, when it will cancel the stamp whether at the top right, top left, or anywhere between those two positions.

The Necessity for Machine Stamps.

I have no exact figures by me at the moment, but I suppose the daily average of letters handled at the London G.P.O. between six and eight o'clock each week-night is not much short of half a million. And a couple of hours is none too much even for the highly organised staff of the department. Consequently machines of this sort are in these days an absolute necessity, and

they are being installed in all the larger towns in the country, so that the *Westminster's* complainant may rest assured that some really useful purpose is served by the inordinately large obliterating mark.

It is of course troublesome to the postal employees if stamps are not correctly placed on the envelope in the top right-hand corner, as the most wonderful of machines cannot see as with human eyes, and consequently before going to the stampers for obliteration all letters having the stamp in the freakish positions affected by some correspondents have to be sorted out and treated separately with the tedious process of hand-stamping.

A Problem for the Editor.

I have long known Editors to be the most patient and enduring of sufferers. Our own boss cannot have the most blessed of times when breakfast table problems come to hand by every post. But the following is a query to hand this week from a correspondent in Heaton Park, Manchester, and is accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope for the reply. I quote the letter word for word lest any gentle reader can, from the depths of a most profound knowledge, supply the answer.

Heaton Park,
Manchester,
26/5/10.

Dear Sir,

I should be glad if you could inform me how a letter should be addressed, and how payment made for same, in order to have it returned from the Antarctic Pole with the postage stamp of that continent.

Thanking you,

I am, Sir, yours truly,

Action Over Lost Stamps.

A curious action of interest to stamp collectors is reported in the *Daily Mail* of May 31st.

"A philatelist successfully maintained an action in Wandsworth County Court yesterday with reference to a packet containing valuable postage stamps which had disappeared.

"The plaintiff, George Porter Cato, a journalist, sued Miss Ethel Richards, a shopkeeper, of Upper Tooting Lane, who was his landlady, for £18 18s., the value of the stamps.

"Mr. Cato was a member of a stamp exchange club, and received by post each month packets of stamps from the secretary. While he was absent on a Continental trip the landlady handed over one of these parcels, which she knew contained valuable stamps, that had come by post, to a casual stranger whom she could not trace. to be reposted. It was lost.

"His Honour Judge Harington said the defendant could not have committed greater recklessness or negligence, and there would be judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed."

A Van Dyck on New Charity Stamps.

Another little note in the same paper intimates the issue of some new charity stamps. The design is the most interesting item of news in the paragraph, for it will add yet another "great master" to the art gallery of stamps.

Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians, whose charity is untiring, has devised an interesting scheme to raise funds for a sanatorium for consumptive working women..

On June 1st, a new issue of Belgian postage stamps will be on sale. It will be limited to 8,500,000 stamps, and each one will be sold above its face value. Thus the ½d. stamp will cost 1d. and the 1d. stamp 1½d., and this extra halfpenny will go towards the sanatorium funds. The stamps will bear a reproduction of Van Dyck's picture of St. Martin sharing his mantle with the poor.

Weather Forecasts by Postmark.

"In Mexico stamps are used for a more practical purpose than to serve as signs of mourning," says the *Daily Chronicle*. "The daily forecasts of the Central Meteorological Bureau are sent at an early hour to every post office, and these are inserted in the postmarks of inland letters, in addition to the date and place of issue. These forecasts are made twenty-four hours in advance, so anyone receiving a letter the morning after it is posted knows what weather the meteorologist expects him to expect during the day."

But does the *Daily Chronicle* suppose that the recent 7d. stamp was really issued in slate-grey as a token of mourning. It was on sale on May 4th, two days before the late King's demise.

Mr. Crocker Entertained by Philatelists.

Mr. Henry J. Crocker, of philatelic Hawaiian fame, was to have been entertained to dinner by the Boston Philatelic Society the other day. This news is to hand in our American weekly contemporary *Mekeels*, and I have no doubt the owner of sixteen "Missionaries" and goodness knows how many rare "Numerals" of Hawaii, would spend a right royal evening with his hospitable hosts. And the Society is to be congratulated on their guest, for he has done quite a little to further the movement which has of late tended to bring America forward in the matter of advanced philately. His book on Hawaiian Numerals was a worthy contribution on a difficult subject, and a subject which no one was more qualified to discuss than Mr. Crocker. It is good that even the wealthy men who enjoy philately as a hobby will give the fruits of their labours and their collections to the eager seekers after the knowledge and the love of stamps. And it is good, too, that those who benefit by such labours of love should show their appreciation. Doubtless when the Boston Society has done with him Mr. Crocker will feel that he has not merely spent the "bulliest time of his life," but that he has had tangible proof that his work for years past in the interests of philatelic study has not gone by without appreciation and without reward.

A Correction.

Had there been ladies serving as delegates at the recent Congress possibly *The Postage Stamp* would not have had the temerity to give those biographical details which proved such a popular feature in the Congress number of this journal. It has come to my notice that there was one wee bit of an error which had passed the eagle eye of some one or other. I will not blame Mr. Printer, for that is too hackneyed an evasion. Let it be said that the error "happened" and that the date given for the arrival into the world of the "Great Amalgamator" as Mr. Charles J. Phillips has been called was ante-dated by ten years. Readers who are likely to refer back to the Congress biographies should please correct the year given as 1853 to 1863.

The Postage Due Stamps of the World

BY L. W. CROUCH

(Continued from page 118)

Issue of 1834.

Great inconvenience was occasioned by the centime and franc values being both printed in black. Accordingly a ministerial notice of April, 1883, was issued, announcing that thenceforth the franc values would be printed in Van Dyck brown, and would be issued in that colour, when the old stock was exhausted.

The 1 franc and 5 francs were issued in March, 1884, and the 2 francs in May.

A 60 centimes denomination was also issued in May, 1884, printed in black, superseding the stamp in the old design.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½.

May, 1884. 60 centimes black
 March, 1884. 1 franc red-brown
 May, 1884. 2 francs red-brown
 March, 1884. 5 francs red-brown

Issue of 1892.

In April, 1892, a 50 centimes denomination was added to the set, printed in black.

The details of printing, etc., are as before.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½.

April, 1892. 50 centimes black

Issue of 1893-6.

Further complaints of the inconvenience arising from the use of the same colour for most of these stamps decided the postal authorities to issue them in different colours.

These were issued from time to time, as the old ones gave out. One supply of 30 centimes, received in July, 1894, was printed in pale red, apparently in error, as all further printings were in rose.

It was intended to issue a 60 centimes value in brown, but a ministerial decree of August, 13th, 1896, suppressed this denomination. It only occurs as a stamp prepared for use but never issued. It was issued imperforate for use in the Colonies, and copies are known with forged perforations.

The same decree suppressed the 1 franc, which value had a very short life, and is not easy to find.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½.

January, 1894 ... 5 centimes blue
 December 24th, 1893... 10 centimes brown
 February, 1894 ... 15 centimes green
 ... 30 centimes rose
 July, 1894 ... 30 centimes pale red
 May, 1895 ... 50 centimes violet
 September, 1896 ... 1 franc rose

Issue of 1906.

The postal rates were further reduced by an Act passed March 6th, 1906, which provided:—

"Article 1.—For home correspondence and correspondence to the Colonies the rate for franked letters is fixed at 10 centimes per 15 grammes or fraction of 15 grammes. The rate for unfranked letters is fixed at 20 centimes per 15 grammes or fraction of 15 grammes."

This made necessary the revival of the 20 centimes denomination, and the suppression of the 30 centimes.

This stamp was printed in olive-green in the same sized sheets as the other values at the Government Printing Offices, and was perforated 14 × 13½.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½.

July, 1906. 20 centimes olive-green

French Post Offices in China.

Issue of 1901.



The set of Postage Due stamps then current in France were overprinted for use in the Consular Offices in China. The overprint consisted of the word "Chine," placed horizontally; it was applied in carmine to the 5 centimes, 10 centimes and 15 centimes, and in black to the 30 centimes and 50 centimes.

The 5 centimes and 30 centimes are known with double overprint, and the 50 centimes with no less than three overprints. The latter value is also recorded in a pair, one without overprint.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½.
Overprinted "Chine."

July, 1901. 5 centimes blue
 Double overprint.
 10 centimes brown
 15 centimes green
 30 centimes rose
 Double overprint.
 50 centimes violet
 Treble overprint.
 Pair, one without overprint.

Issue of 1903.

In September and October, 1903, a perfect deluge of provisional Postage Due stamps was produced by the French Post Offices in China, either through lack of these labels or through

that inherent love of "benefiting" the philatelic world, which seems to be a leading trait in the French postal official in China.

The excuse made was that the ordinary 30 centimes Postage Due (which is usually very little used) unexpectedly ran short, as also did the stock of lower values, which could have been used in combination to make up the 30 centimes rate. This shortage was due to the sudden demand created by the arrival of large numbers of unstamped letters. Up to June, 1903, soldiers' letters were carried free, but from July 1st the military letter rate of 15 centimes came into force. Apparently this was not generally known, and letters were still sent unstamped.

Most of these provisionals were issued at Tientsin; a few were used at Peking.

Ordinary postage stamps of the "Peace and Commerce" type, and of the Blanc and Mouchon types were overprinted. The stamps thus honoured were the 5 centimes of 1900, the 15 centimes and 30 centimes of 1894, the 5 centimes of 1902, and the 10 centimes and 15 centimes of 1903. These are the dates when these stamps were first issued in the French Post Offices in China.

The overprint employed at first consisted of the words "A PERCEVOIR" in block capitals, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, the "A" being above the second "E" of "PERCEVOIR." This was hand-stamped diagonally in red and violet.

In October a fresh overprint was applied, the lettering being smaller, only measuring 2 mm. This was handstamped horizontally in red and violet. The violet overprints were struck with copper handstamps, the red ones with a rubber handstamp.

As may only be expected, numerous inverted and double surcharges are known.

Besides the varieties described above, and in the reference list hereto, other provisionals appeared about this time: these were the 5 centimes, 10 centimes, 15 centimes, 20 centimes and 50 centimes of the Peace and Commerce type, and the 20 centimes of the Mouchon type overprinted "A PERCEVOIR" in one line in black. These are now omitted from the catalogue as being entirely fancy articles.

The numbers placed after each variety in the reference list indicates approximately the numbers issued. It will be seen that they are of some scarcity. About 1,500 of the 30 centimes were overprinted in all: it is impossible to separate the different types, etc.

To be continued.

New Issues and Old.

Correspondents are desired to send early information of new issues and discoveries. All communications should be addressed direct to the Editor.

Sarawak Simplified

BY J. IRELAND

THE Editor recently gave an interesting article on "Colonial Post Offices." In the paragraph on Sarawak is an extract from the Treasurer's report, which runs as follows:—

"This source of revenue (stamp sales to philatelists) being neither desirable nor reliable, will I trust, show a further reduction in 1902."

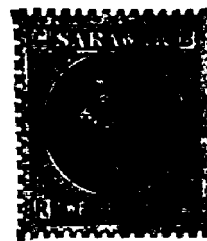
As a result of such sentiments on the part of a Government official I have no doubt many collectors will feel disposed to take up this country.

Those who wish to do so *in extenso* can obtain all the information they require from the Editor's recent article. Others again may consider it too much of an undertaking to collect all the varieties, etc., there mentioned. For these a Simple Life collection will doubtless suffice. The arrangement is as follows:—



1869.

3c. brown on yellow



1871-1875.

- 2c. mauve on lilac
- 3c. brown on yellow
- 4c. red-brown on yellow
- 6c. green on green
- 8c. blue on blue
- 12c. red on rose

The 3c. was issued in 1871, and the remaining values in 1875. It will be noticed that the first 3c. stamp was only in use two years, so that it should be somewhat scarce.



1888. *Postage and Revenue.*

- 1c. lilac and black (1892)
- 2c. " " carmine
- 3c. " " blue
- 4c. " " yellow
- 5c. " " green (1891)
- 6c. " " brown
- 8c. green and rose
- 10c. " " violet (1893)
- 12c. " " blue
- 16c. " " orange (1897)
- 25c. " " brown
- 32c. " " black (1897)
- 50c. green (1897)
- \$1 green and black (1897)

The order for the next issue was sent to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. in error; it was for a fresh supply of the 2c., 4c., 6c. and 8c. stamps, and only these values exist.



1895.

- 2c. Indian red
- 4c. black
- 6c. violet
- 8c. green

In 1899 it was apparently considered desirable that separate sets of stamps should be issued for "postage" and "revenue" purposes, and a new set was prepared with the latter word removed and the word "postage" repeated.

1899. "*Postage—postage.*"

- 1c. blue and carmine
- 2c. green
- 3c. lilac (1909)
- 4c. carmine
- 8c. yellow and blue
- 10c. ultramarine
- 12c. lilac
- 16c. brown and green
- 20c. bistre and mauve
- 25c. brown and blue
- 50c. green and carmine
- \$1 carmine and green

A total of 37 stamps will thus complete Sarawak. The stamps are pleasing in design, and the first De La Rue set is getting rather scarce.

It will be noticed that some of the stamps of the 1888 "Postage and Revenue" set are priced in the catalogue considerably higher than others. A study of the dates of issue will reveal the reason for this. Take those stamps that were issued first; these were the 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c., 12c., 25c. The 3c., 12c. and 25c. had the longest life, as they remained in use until 1899. The 3c. and 12c. were used for overprinting provisional values which would effect a reduction in the number available for use for ordinary purposes. This makes the 25c. the (presumably) commonest value.

The order for the fresh printing of the 2c., 4c., 6c. and 8c. having been executed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon in 1895, will account for the higher prices for those values; although, the 8c. also being used for a provisional overprint, it should, I think, be priced higher than 9d.

The 5c. was issued in 1891; the 1c. in 1892, and the 10c. in 1893. These values however cannot be considered scarce.

We now come to what are probably the scarcest stamps in this country. The 16c., 32c., 50c. and \$1 were issued in 1897. Reference to the date of the next issue (1899) will show that these stamps were only in use two years. They were probably not imported in any large quantity as Sarawak does not seem to be regarded as a popular country by the majority of collectors. Taking these facts into consideration it is probable that these four stamps are worth full catalogue. I should recommend anyone taking up this country to secure this issue as soon as possible, especially the \$1. Personally I have been fortunate in securing all the stamps in the foregoing list but the 1869, 3c., and find it makes a very interesting page in ones collection, and is a country that not many collectors possess.

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**STAMPS BEARING "ARMS" DEVICES OR OTHER DESIGNS THAN QUEEN'S OR
THE LATE KING'S HEADS: COLONIALS OR UNDER COLONIAL (BRITISH)
PROTECTION. ON COLOURED PAPERS.**

A Reference List with Dates of Issue, by Ernest Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S., Lond.

Continued from Vol. V. p. 269.

**IN EUROPE.—Nil. IN ASIA.—Nil.
IN AFRICA.—**

| Name. | Value. | Wmk. | Perf. | Stamp. | Colors of | Paper. | Issued. |
|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| British East Africa | ... 2½an. | ... W.C.S. & Co. | 14 | ... black | ... buff, yellow | July, 1891 | |
| | 3an. | ... do. | 14 | ... black | ... dull red, | bright red | Feb., 1891 |
| | 5an. | ... nil | 14 | ... black | ... grey blue | Dec., 1894 | |
| | ½an. | on | | | | | |
| | 3an. | ... W.C.S. & Co. | 14 | ... black | ... dull red | ... 1891 | |
| | 1an. | on | | | | | |
| | 3an. | ... do. | 14 | ... black | ... dull red | ... 1891 | |
| | ½an. | on | | | | | |
| | 3an. | ... do. | 14 | ... black | ... dull red | ... 27/2/1895 | |
| | 1an. | on | | | | | |
| | 3an. | ... do. | 14 | ... black | ... dull red | ... 27/2/1895 | |
| | 2½an. | ... do. | 14 | ... black | ... yellow | ... 1/7/1895 | |
| | 3an. | ... do. | 14 | ... black | ... dull red | ... 1/7/1895 | |
| | 5an. | ... nil | 12 | ... black | ... grey blue | 1/7/1895 | |
| | British South Africa | ... 8d. | ... nil | 13—15 | ... olive green and mauve | buff | ... 1897 |
| 2s. | | ... nil | 13—15 | ... Indigo and green | ... buff | ... 1897 | |
| 2/6 | | ... nil | 13—15 | ... brown and purple | ... yellow | ... 1896—1897 | |
| 3/- | | ... nil | 13—15 | ... green and plum | ... blue | ... 1896—1897 | |
| 4/- | | ... nil | 13—15 | ... Red and deep blue | ... green | ... 1896—1897 | |
| 10/- | | ... nil | 13—15 | ... slate and vermilion | ... rose | ... 1896—1897 | |
| 8d. | | ... nil | 14—15 | ... green and mauve | ... buff | ... 1897 | |
| £1 | | ... nil | 14—15 | ... black and red brown | ... green | ... 1897 | |
| Malay States | ... 5c. | ... C.A.S. | 14 | ... green and carmine | ... yellow | ... 1901 | |
| | 5c. | ... C.A.M. | 14 | ... green and carmine | ... yellow | ... 1904 | |
| | 5c. | ... C.A.M.C. | 14 | ... green and carmine | ... yellow | ... 1907 | |
| Mauritius (key to left) | ... 4c. | ... C.A.S. | 14 | ... purple and carmine | ... yellow | ... 1901 | |
| | 8c. | ... C.A.S. | 14 | ... green and black | ... buff | ... July 16, 1902 | |
| | 5c. | ... C.A.S. | 14 | ... dull and bright purple | buff | ... Oct. 8, 1902 | |
| | 25c. | ... C.A.S. | 14 | ... green and carmine | ... green | ... Oct. 8, 1902 | |
| | 50c. | ... C.A.S. | 14 | ... green and deep green | ... yellow | ... Oct. 8, 1902 | |
| | 2r., 50c. | C.A.S. | 14 | ... green and black | ... blue | ... Oct. 8, 1902 | |
| | 5r. | ... C.A.S. | 14 | ... purple and carmine | ... red | ... Oct. 8, 1902 | |
| | 5c. | ... C.A.S. | 14 | ... dull purple and black | ... buff | ... Feb., 1903 | |
| | 6c. | ... C.A.S. | 14 | ... purple and carmine | ... red | ... May, 1903 | |
| | 3c. | ... C.A.S. | 14 | ... green and carmine | ... yellow | ... April 1904 | |
| | 6c. | ... C.A.M. | 14 | ... purple and carmine | ... red | ... July, 1904 | |
| | 4c. | ... C.A.S. | 14 | ... black and carmine | ... blue | ... 14/10/1904 | |
| | 4c. | ... C.A.M. | 14 | ... black and carmine | ... blue | ... Feb., 1905 | |
| | 15c. | ... C.A.S. | 14 | ... black and blue | ... blue | ... Dec., 1905 | |
| | 4c. | ... C.A.M.C. | 14 | ... black and carmine | ... blue | ... July 20, 1906 | |
| 6c. | ... do. | 14 | ... purple and carmine | ... red | ... 28/5/1907 | | |
| 15c. | ... do. | 14 | ... black and blue | ... blue | ... 14/8/1907 | | |
| 50c. | ... do. | 14 | ... green and deep green | ... yellow | ... Feb. 7, 1908 | | |
| 3c. | ... do. | 14 | ... green and carmine | ... yellow | ... 15/2/1908 | | |
| 25c. | ... C.A.S.C. | 14 | ... green and carmine | ... green | ... 2/12/1908 | | |
| 10r. | ... C.A.M.C. | 14 | ... green and red | ... green | ... 31/1/10/ | | |
| Natal | ... 1d. | ... nil | imperf. | rose | ... rose | ... 1858 | |
| | 1d. | ... nil | imperf. | buff | ... buff | ... 1858 | |
| | 1d. | ... nil | imperf. | blue | ... blue | ... 1858 | |
| | 3d. | ... nil | imperf. | rose | ... rose | ... 1858 | |
| | 6d. | ... nil | imperf. | green | ... green | ... 1858 | |
| | 9d. | ... nil | imperf. | blue | ... blue | ... 1858 | |
| 1/- | ... nil | imperf. | buff | ... buff | ... 1/6/1857 | | |
| New Republic | ... 1d. | ... nil | 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... Jan., 1886 | |
| | 2d. | ... nil | 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... Jan., 1886 | |
| | 3d. | ... nil | 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... Jan., 1886 | |

New Republic

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|---------|---------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| ... | 4d. | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 6d. | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 9d. | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 1/- | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 1/6 | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 2/- | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 2/6 | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 4/- | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 5/- | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 5/6 | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 7/6 | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 10/- | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 10/6 | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 13/- | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | £1 | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 30/- | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 1d. | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 2d. | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 3d. | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 4d. | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 6d. | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 9d. | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 1/- | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 1/6 | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 2/- | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 2/6 | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 4/- | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 5/6 | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 7/6 | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 10/- | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 10/6 | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 12/- | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 13/- | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | £1 | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 30/- | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Jan., 1886 |
| | 1d. | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Feb., 1887 |
| | 2d. | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Feb., 1887 |
| | 3d. | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Feb., 1887 |
| | 4d. | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Feb., 1887 |
| | 6d. | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Feb., 1887 |
| | 1/6 | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... blue | ... Feb., 1887 |
| | 3d. | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... March, 1887 |
| | 4d. | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... March, 1887 |
| | 6d. | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... March, 1887 |
| | 9d. | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... March, 1887 |
| | 1/- | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... March, 1887 |
| | 1/6 | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... March, 1887 |
| | 2/- | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... March, 1887 |
| | 2/6 | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... March, 1887 |
| | 3/- | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... March, 1887 |
| | 4/- | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... March, 1887 |
| | 5/- | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... March, 1887 |
| | 5/6 | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... March, 1887 |
| | 7/6 | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... March, 1887 |
| | 10/- | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... March, 1887 |
| | 10/6 | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... March, 1887 |
| | £1 | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... March, 1887 |
| | 30/- | ... nil | ... 11½ | ... violet | ... yellow | ... March, 1887 |
| Transvaal | ... | 6d. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... blue | ... rose ... 31/8/1877 |
| | | 1d. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... red | ... blue ... Oct., 1877 |
| | | 1d. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... red | ... orange ... Oct., 1877 |
| | | 3d. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... mauve | ... buff ... Oct., 1877 |
| | | 6d. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... blue, deep blue | ... green ... Oct., 1877 |
| | | 6d. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... blue | ... blue ... Oct., 1877 |
| | | 1d. | ... nil | ... fine roul. | | |
| | | | | 15½—16 | red | ... blue ... Oct., 1877 |
| | | 1d. | ... nil | ... fine roul. | | |
| | | | | 15½—16 | red | ... orange ... Oct., 1877 |
| | | 3d. | ... nil | ... fine roul. | | |
| | | | | 15½—16 | mauve | ... buff ... Oct., 1877 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|----------------|----------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Transvaal | ... 6d. | ... nil | ... fine roul. | 15½—16 blue | ... green | ... Oct., 1877 |
| | 6d. | ... nil | ... fine roul. | 15½—16 blue | ... blue | ... Oct., 1877 |
| | 1d. | ... nil | ... wide roul. | 6½ ... red | ... orange | ... Oct., 1877 |
| | 3d. | ... nil | ... wide roul. | 6½ ... mauve | ... buff | ... Oct., 1877 |
| | 6d. | ... nil | ... wide roul. | 6½ ... blue | ... green | ... Oct., 1877 |
| | 6d. | ... nil | ... wide roul. | 6½ ... blue | ... blue | ... Oct., 1877 |
| | 3d. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... mauve | ... green | ... 18/4/1909 |
| | 3d. | ... nil | ... fine roul. | 15½—16 mauve | ... green | ... 18/4/1909 |
| | 3d. | ... nil | ... wide roul. | 6½ ... mauve | ... green | ... 18/4/1879 |
| | 1d. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... red | ... yellow | ... Aug. and Sept., 1879 |
| | 1d. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... red | ... orange | ... Aug. and Sept., 1879 |
| | 3d. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... mauve | ... green | ... Aug. and Sept., 1879 |
| | 3d. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... mauve | ... blue | ... Aug. and Sept., 1879 |
| | 1d. | ... nil | ... fine roul. | 15½—16 red | ... yellow | ... Aug. and Sept., 1879 |
| | 1d. | ... nil | ... do. | ... red | ... orange | ... do. |
| | 3d. | ... nil | ... do. | ... mauve | ... green | ... do. |
| | 3d. | ... nil | ... do. | ... mauve | ... blue | ... do. |
| | 1d. | ... nil | ... wide roul. | 6½ ... red | ... yellow | ... do. |
| | 1d. | ... nil | ... do. | ... red | ... orange | ... do. |
| | 3d. | ... nil | ... do. | ... mauve | ... green | ... do. |
| | 3d. | ... nil | ... do. | ... mauve | ... blue | ... do. |
| | 1d. | ... nil | ... pin perf. | about 17 red | ... yellow | ... do. |
| | 3d. | ... nil | ... 12 | ... grey-black | ... rose | ... 1883 |
| | 3d. | ... nil | ... 12 | ... black | ... rose | ... 1883 |

To be continued.

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Austria.—(Vol. VI. p. 101).—A copy of the 80 Kreuzers value of the issue of September 1st, 1890, with numerals in black, has been discovered by Messrs. P. L. Pemberton & Co., with the perforation 12½, 13. Hitherto it has only been known perf. 9, 9½; 10, 10½; 11, 12; and 10, 10½ and 11, 12.

Bermuda.—(Vol. VI. p. 67).—The *Bermuda Royal Gazette* for April 19th, 1910, publishes the following despatch relating to the new issue of postage stamps now in preparation for the use of the Colony. It is addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and reads as follows:—

1st December, 1909.

My Lord,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 42, of the 12th September, 1908, and to inform you that in view of the Postmaster-General's opinion the proposal to issue special stamps of temporary validity and to a limited value in commemoration of the landing

of Sir George Somers in Bermuda, has been abandoned.

1. Having regard, however, to the character of the design now in use, which is not only inartistic, but singularly inappropriate, there is a general feeling that a permanent change is desirable.

2. A suggestion made by the Colonial Secretary that this design be superseded by that of a ship of the XVII. Century in full sail flying the Cross of St. George was unanimously approved by the Tercentenary Executive Committee and with the advice of my Executive Council I have approved of its adoption, after considering the specimens submitted by the Crown Agents for the Colonies I have requested the Crown Agents to forward a specimen of the selected design to your Lordship, and its superiority in every way to that now current will be evident.

3. The representation of a ship is not an innovation, but a revival of the design appearing on the reverse of the local copper coinage known as "Hog Money," and on other coinage which was current up to the end of the XVIII. Century. A ship of the period was incorporated in the Arms granted to the Bermuda Company in 1619 in the Company's Seal, which was in use for the first 65 years of the Colony's existence. Certainly in the latter case, and probably in the former also, the ship was intended to commemorate the "Sea Venture" in which Sir George Somers was cast away near St. George's in 1609. The adoption of this emblem for the permanent stamp issue of the Colony will therefore be peculiarly appropriate on the tercentenary of Bermuda's discovery by its future Colonists, and I trust that your Lordship will approve of it.

4. The Crown Agents have been instructed to proceed with the preparation of the new dies after they have ascertained that your Lordship has no objection.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,
humble servant,

(Signed) WALTER KITCHENER,

Lieut.-General, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Cape of Good Hope.—(Vol. III p. 141).—We are informed by Mr. E. Aggleton that he has the 4d. value of the current series in a new shade, viz., *bright olive-green*.

Costa Rica.—(Vol. VI. p. 90).—The colours of the 25 centavos and 1 colon values of the new series are given by *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, the portraits being respectively those of Eusebio Figueron and Jesus Jimenez.

New Series. Line-engraved. No. wmk. Perf. 11½. Medium white wove paper.

25c. purple (*Eusebio Figueron*)
1 colon grey-brown (*Jesus Jimenez*)

The 50 centavos and 2 colon stamps have not yet been issued.

New Zealand.—(Vol. VI p. 91).—The current 2d. Postage Due stamp has made its appearance with the lozenge containing the figure of value in a new shade, viz., *rose-pink*, instead of carmine.

Nyassa (Portuguese).—(Vol. VI. p. 91).—The numbers printed of the provisional stamps referred to in our last chronicle of this country are said to have been 50,000 of the 5 reis on 2½ reis, and 25,000 of the 50 reis on 100 reis.

Papua.—(Vol. VI. p. 91).—From correspondence published in the *Australian Philatelist* it would appear that a proposal was recently set on foot and officially approved of for the current series of this Territory to be printed in single colours.

For some reason or other the change was not carried out, and there is now no immediate prospect of any change being made.

Persia.—(Vol. VI. p. 102).—A fresh crop of surcharge varieties is listed by the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* as follows:—

| | |
|--|--|
| P.L. Teheran in black on 2 sh. of 1907 | |
| "1 chahi Service Interieur" in pale blue on 1 K. dull red of 1908 | |
| "Colis Postaux" horizontally in violet on 1 sh. violet on blue of 1907 | |
| "Colis Postaux" diagonally in black on 9 chahi ochre of 1908 | |
| " " " " 1 Kran vermilion of 1908 | |
| " " " " 2 Krans deep green " | |
| " " " " 3 " pale blue " | |
| " " " " 5 " deep brown " | |
| " " " " 10 " pink " | |
| " " " " 20 " black " | |

Russia.—(Vol. V. p. 235).—The current 1 rouble stamp has been discovered perf. 13½ × 11½, and is listed by the *London Philatelist*. The other form of perforation with which it is known is 13½.

Correspondence

Correspondence on all matters of general philatelic interest is cordially invited. All letters for publication should be sent to the Editor, *The Postage Stamp*, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, and letters should also be distinctly marked INSIDE with the name of this journal. The Editor does not necessarily identify himself with opinions expressed by correspondents.

ART AND THE POSTAGE STAMP.

To the Editor of *The Postage Stamp*.

Dear Sir,

I have read with considerable interest the opinions of the different writers quoted in your edition of 28th May, on the vexed question of the stamps of this country, and I feel I cannot forego the opportunity of breaking a lance in favour of the current issue.

In the first place, many of the writers complain that the name of the country of origin does not appear on any of the stamps. This is as it should be, for three reasons: Firstly, the name never has appeared on the stamps; Secondly, it symbolises the inability to enumerate the myriad places where the stamps will be used; and Thirdly, it is a graceful compliment to the reigning Sovereign, that all the world is expected to know his august features, and so to know whence the stamp comes.

With regard to the colours used, they are by

no means so bad as your correspondent, Mr. Cecil Lawson, would represent them. Their greatest shortcoming—the repetition of purples and greens—is the fault of the chemists, who have failed to produce other doubly fugitive colours, and not the fault of the printer, who has to ring the changes on these two notes. But I agree with your correspondent that the 3d. is horrible. Mr. Lawson also seems to think that one of the causes of the inferiority of the current issue is the smallness of the portrait. May I ask him to compare the historic 1d. black with the recent Italian and Belgian portrait stamps? I think he will come to the conclusion that size counts for very little, but that a portrait on a stamp is almost wholly dependent for its success upon its background and framing.

With apologies for trespassing on your valuable space,

I remain Sir,

Yours, etc.,

CANTAR.

May 28th. 1910.

The Editor of The Postage Stamp.

Dear Sir,

May I venture to disagree with the letter signed by Cecil Lawson in to-day's issue of *The Postage Stamp*.

The writer is like many others, ever ready to shower praises on the artistic works of the past, and would probably be reluctant to approve of any original design produced at the present day.

No doubt there is a certain dignity about the early line-engraved Victorian stamps which is not to be found in those bearing the portrait of the late King; but it must, I think, be admitted that the surface-printed ones stand the test of time in retaining clearness better than the former.

Compare a penny Edward VII. stamp purchased to-day, with that obtained when they were first issued, and it will be noticed how little the plates have evidently deteriorated after eight years, which certainly cannot be said of the line-engraved.

It does not seem to be realised by philatelists that the Government has to produce the most satisfactory result with as little expense as possible.

It is recognised surface-printed stamps are cheaper to produce and more durable, then what benefit would the country reap by more expensive methods of printing? Merely to gratify the highly artistic taste of the philatelic fraternity who as it is are considered by the man in the street wanting in mental balance.

I cannot see why the next issue bearing the portrait of King George V. should not surpass,

from an artistic standpoint, all previous issues.

All that is wanted is a stamp bearing a good likeness to his Majesty, the name of the country, and the value clearly indicated, without needless decorations such as at present.

As King George is a keen philatelist there is every reason to hope that in time we shall have stamps pleasing enough to satisfy the most critical eye.

I am,

Yours truly,

May 26th, 1910.

NORMAN BUSS.

A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

To the Editor of The Postage Stamp.

Dear Sir,

Much has been written and spoken lately about our King, with regard to postage stamps and matters relating to our hobby generally, but I do not seem to have observed any reference to a coincidence which, to my mind, is deserving of notice.

I refer to the fact that the King, who, as Prince of Wales, has shown such a deep interest in, and has done so much for, philately, acceded to the Throne on the 70th anniversary of the official date of issue of the first postage stamp.

I think philatelists might regard this as an auspicious omen for the future of the science without passing beyond the bounds of reason.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES W. LICENCE.

May 26th, 1910.

The Argentine Centenary Stamps

The List of Subjects to hand as we go to Press

WE are indebted to Mr. A. H. Davis, an Argentine correspondent, and Mr. C. S. Jewell, who is travelling in South America, for specimens of the Centenary stamps. We gather that the designs are as follows. The centres are in the second colours named.

½ centavo, steel blue and ultramarine. "Piramide de Mayo."

1 centavo, green and black. Portraits of "Rodriguez Pena" and "Vieytes."

2 centavos, olive and grey-black. "Salon de Rodriguez Pena"

3 centavos, light green. Portraits of "Azcuénaga" and "Alberti."

4 centavos, dark blue and grey-green. "Fuerta y casa de los Virreyes."

5 centavos, bright rose. Portrait of "Saavedra."

10 centavos, brown and grey black. "Beruti y French repartiendo divisas."

12 centavos, ultramarine. "Edificio del Congreso."

20 centavos, marone and black. Portraits of "Castelli" and "Mathen."

24 centavos, sienna and grey-blue. "Cabildo Abierto."

30 centavos, mauve and black. Portraits of "Belgrano" and "Larrea."

50 centavos, red and greenish black. "El 25 Mayo de 1810."

1 peso, ultramarine. Portraits of "Moreno" and "Paso."

5 pesos, orange and bright violet, "Juramento de la Junta."

10 pesos, orange and black, "Monuments á Mayo."

20 pesos, steel blue and black. Portrait of "San Martin."

All are large oblong stamps, eleven being horizontal oblongs, like the Canada Jubilee set, the remaining five values—½c., 5c., 50c., 10 pesos, and 20 pesos—being upright oblongs.

Back Nos. of "The Postage Stamp."

Those of our friends who are lacking any back numbers of the present vol. will do well to write direct to our Publishers, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, 1 Amen Corner, London, E.C., for what they require. Many newsagents do not care to bother about back numbers. Any number still on sale may be had for the published price and postage, 4s., 1½d.

Newsagents who do not stock *The Postage Stamp* are always willing and glad to take an order for supplying you with it regularly each week.

The Postage Stamp League

A Society which Every Stamp Collector Ought to Join

Objects of the League.

THE Postage Stamp League has been started to extend the popularity of the stamp collecting hobby with the great general public, by instituting and encouraging lantern lectures, assisting the formation of new Philatelic Societies in districts where none already exist, assisting existing societies by loan of lantern slides and lectures, and by issuing broadcast bright and informative pamphlets for distribution in schools, literary societies, etc.

Membership in The Postage Stamp League does not involve expense or trouble to the members beyond Sixpence Entry Fee, and the filling up of a Form of Application.

Another object of the League is to band all the readers of *The Postage Stamp* together for purposes of exchange and mutual assistance. Every member will be entitled to the free advertisement of stamps, accessories, etc., wanted or offered, under certain limitations. This will greatly facilitate the exchange of stamps amongst members of the League.

How to Join the League.

An application form is printed on this page. All the intending member has to do is to fill this up and send it with a postal order for 6d. to The Registrar, POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

The Registrar will, in due course, furnish the member with a printed membership card bearing a distinctive membership number, and the official badge of the League, which is a neat and effective emblem, which in itself will be a useful aid to freer intercourse amongst our readers.

The sixpence fee covers registration as a member and entitles the member to receive both the membership card and the badge; and also to participate in any further advantages extended to the League, subject to the conditions on which such further advantages may be offered. No annual renewal fee will be required.

Application Forms.

In order that the members may all be enabled to take a personal interest in the formation and growth of the League we have prepared some neat

little booklets of application forms for membership. The booklets are supplied with counterfoils so that each working member may keep a record of every new member introduced by him or by her to the League.

Philatelic societies desiring to associate themselves with the objects of the League will be registered as members without any charge for registration.

Exchange Clubs will be admitted as Societies without charge, but in the case of Exchange Clubs not attached to Societies it is required that each such Club admitted shall be vouched for by two or more members of the League.

Members' Advantages.

Members of the League will be assisted in every possible way with any information they may be seeking. Answers to members' correspondence will be chiefly dealt with through the paper. Members communicating with the Registrar on matters which call for postal replies are requested to send postage, or preferably stamped addressed envelope, the latter facilitating the work involved.

Members will be entitled to advertise their wants and offers without cost, but it is necessary to send three advertisement slips from the front page for each 12 words. This is necessary to keep the space occupied by these advertisements within reasonable limits. Such advertisements may not include offers of goods *for sale*, but may include stamps, accessories and etceteras wanted to *buy*, or exchange, or offered for exchange. Unused Penny stamps will be accepted in lieu of advertisement slips. Extra words 1d. (or one slip) for each additional four words.

Box numbers will be permitted, but a charge of sixpence each will be made for the use of these. In no cases however should goods be sent to Box Numbers. Letters sent to Box Numbers will be forwarded once a week to the advertisers.

Advertisements will be dealt with as far as possible in the order of receipt, and will be inserted at the earliest opportunity subject to the limits of space left to the disposal of the League by the Editor and Business Manager.

THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE.

Application Form for Membership.

I am a reader of *The Postage Stamp* and desire to be registered as a Member of THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE. I enclose P.O. No. _____ * as the fee for registration and badge.

SIGNED (Mr., Mrs. or Miss).....

ADDRESS

DATE.....

(Please write clearly and give full address).

To the Registrar,
POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE,
14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton,
London, S.W.

For Office use only { No.
M.C.
Badge

* Foreign Members should send three International Coupons in lieu of postal order.

Readers not caring to cut their copies of *The Postage Stamp* can have loose copies of the Application Form forwarded to them on application to the Registrar.

Editor's Letter Box

Publishing Offices:—1, AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

Editorial Address:—FRED. J. MELVILLE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Articles, Contributions and Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the correspondent. Articles, etc., not accepted, will be returned when postage is prepaid.

Business Communications should be addressed to the Manager, and Advertisements to the Advertisement Manager, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

THE POSTAGE STAMP may be obtained through Newsagents or will be forwarded from the publishing office to any address at the following rates of prepayment: Yearly, 6s. 6d.; Half-Yearly, 3s. 3d.; Quarterly, 1s. 8d.; Single Copy, 1d.

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OUR PUBLISHING DAY AND ADVERTISERS

In order to meet the requirements of the publishing trade our publishers now distribute copies to the Newsagents on Wednesdays instead of Thursdays as before. This compels us to go to press on Saturday morning. Hence it is absolutely necessary for our printers to have all advertisements at latest on Friday morning; consequently, copy must be in the Advertisement Manager's hands not later than Wednesday, 5 o'clock p.m.

ADVERTISERS' PROOFS.

We are anxious to consult our Advertisers' convenience to the greatest possible extent, but where proofs have to be supplied and returned our printers must have the "copy" by Thursday morning at the latest, as we now have to print off a portion of our issue on Saturday morning.

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS.

So many of our readers have asked us to undertake the examination and identification of their stamps that we have made arrangements to accede to their wishes.

We shall be pleased to express an opinion as to the genuineness or otherwise of any stamps submitted to us, or identify them according to any catalogue at a charge of 6d. per stamp (minimum 1/-). All fees must be

paid in advance with sufficient added to pay for return postage and registration.

Stamps upon which an opinion is desired should be mounted on a separate sheet from the letter accompanying them and addressed to "The Expert," c/o The Editor of "THE POSTAGE STAMP," 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton London, S.W.

COLLECTORS' WANTS & EXCHANGES

Our friends will note that we have opened a column for collectors to advertise their wants, at the nominal charge of 1d. per word. Many collectors even in London have not time to hunt about for stamps, whilst others resident in the country, have not the opportunity.

By using this column Collectors' Wants will catch the eye of all who are likely to be able to supply the stamps needed, for dealers watch such advertisements very closely, and collectors who want to dispose of duplicates will not fail to note the opportunity for exchange or sale.

Advertisements of stamps for sale are not admitted to this column.

OUR BINDING COVERS.

In navy blue buckram, gilt lettered side and back, for binding any volume of "THE POSTAGE STAMP" price 1s. 6d., from Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

"THE POSTAGE STAMP" ON SALE.

"THE POSTAGE STAMP" is now kept on sale and may be had every week at the following dealers' establishments:—

- Bright & Son, 164, Strand, W.C.
- David E. Ellis, 323, Euston Road, London, N.W.
- F. C. Ginn, 143, Strand, London, W.C.
- Lewis May & Co., 15, King William Street, Strand, W.C.
- W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C.
- James Rhodes, 62, Market Street, Manchester.

Society News

Secretaries of Philatelic Societies are urged to send news items intended for publication as promptly as possible.

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The fourth Annual General Meeting of the above Society was held at the Royal Hotel, on the 26th May.

The election of officers for next session resulted as follows:—Chairman, Mr. W. Mead; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. Ireland; Hon. Assistant Secretary, Mr. J. B. Boulton; Exchange Packet Superintendent, Mr. J. C. Dallimore; Curator of Forgery Collection, Mr. B. Morley; Librarian, Mr. C. E. Duncombe. In addition to the above the following three members form the Committee: Mr. Herbert Clark, Mr. W. Cyril Owen, Mr. G. H. Type.

The Secretary read the minutes of the third Annual General Meeting, which were confirmed.

The Chairman then called upon the Hon. Secretary to read his Annual Report.

Mr. J. Ireland pointed out that the Society had occasion to congratulate itself upon

having just passed through a most successful season. Twenty-one new members had been elected, and the membership now totalled fifty-seven. Forty-one members had attended meetings during the season, the average attendance being sixteen. Many of the most eminent philatelists of the day had kindly given papers and displays, which had been thoroughly appreciated, and, as a rule, well attended, but the Secretary noted the fact that the "members' nights" were deserving of better support. The Exchange Packet had had a most successful year, the total sales being almost twice the amount of those of the previous session.

The Secretary mentioned the Exhibition held in Hove Town Hall in October last. Although this was an undoubted success, many members had failed to give it the support that was expected. In fact, on this occasion the popularity of the Exhibition was due in no small measure to our esteemed President, Mr. F. J. Melville, who kindly came down from London to give two extremely good lantern lectures. In conclusion, Mr. Ireland said he thought the thanks of the Society were due to the press for publishing reports of the Society's meetings, which had done a great deal towards bringing the Brighton Branch into greater publicity; thanks being especially due to the *Brighton Herald*, which paper, in addition to reporting all the ordinary meetings, had given a very full account of the recent Exhibition.

The Secretary's report was unanimously adopted, as was also the balance sheet, which latter showed a considerable increase over last year's balance in hand. A somewhat heated discussion took place in connection with the Exchange Packet; however, matters were settled amicably by requesting the Superintendent to see certain sections in the rules more rigidly enforced in future.

Mr. Herbert Clark explained the aims and objects of "The Postage Stamp League," and it was unanimously decided that the Society should join the same as a body, subject to the consent of the Parent Society's Council. It is to be hoped that many members will join the League personally, as the objects are most worthy of support.

The Annual Country Gathering was placed in the hands of Mr. G. G. Duncombe, who, in conjunction with the Hon. Secretary, hopes to arrange an enjoyable day at Hassocks on July 9th.

The proposition for an Annual Dinner was deferred until after the Country Gathering.

Mr. Herbert Clark gave an account of the recently held Philatelic Congress; his report was most interesting, and the able way in which he described each day's proceedings was much appreciated. The Hon. Secretary was requested to advise the Herts Philatelic Society concerning a certain inaccuracy in the report of the Congress. On the motion of Mr. W. Cyril Owen, a vote of thanks was accorded Messrs. W. Mead and Herbert Clark for kindly acting as delegates on behalf of the Society at the past Congress.

At the conclusion of the meeting, musical items were provided by the following gentlemen: Mr. W. Cyril Owen, Mr. B. Morley, and Mr. J. Ireland. Miss Lambert very kindly officiated at the piano, and was tendered a very hearty vote of thanks for so doing.

Already, judging from promised contributions, next season's programme bids fair to be a record one both for quality and quantity.

J. B. BOULTON,
Hon. Asst. Sec.

PUNCTUATION AS A MEANS OF EXPRESSION: Its Theory and Practice. (Pitman). A complete Manual, by A. E. LOVELL, M.A., Director of Education for the City and County Borough of Chester. An interesting and helpful manual of the subject, that will greatly impress the intelligent student and be much appreciated by all who value clearness and thoroughness in writing. Price 1s. 6d.

The POSTAGE STAMP

*An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors*

Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL
Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 12. Vol. 6. 18 JUNE, 1910. Price 1d.
Whole Number 1491

Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Number of Current King Edward Stamps.



A LITTLE task I had intended to set myself for the dog days was the calculation of the number of stamps that ought to be changed to conform to the circumstances of the new reign. But a reader has saved me the occasion for the task by a communication to our column this week.

The number of stamps current in the British Empire on which the late King's portrait figures is

535, representing a total face value of £64 3s. 5d. These are distributed as regards denomination into—

| Denomination. | Number. | Face Value. |
|---------------|------------|----------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| Up to 1s. ... | 404 ... | 6 14 3 |
| Up to 5s. ... | 86 ... | 12 19 1 |
| Up to £5 ... | 45 ... | 44 10 1 |
| Total | 535 | £64 3 5 |

Comfort for New Issue Collectors.

This of course does not include the stamps still in use in several parts of the Empire with the effigy of Queen Victoria, but as those Colonies still using the Queen's portrait have been so slow as to miss a reign, they may procrastinate still. The total number of stamps which will have to be changed is large, but the face value they represent is not likely to appal the new issue collector. The changes are likely enough to spread over some years and so will not unduly mulct the zealous subscriber to the new issue services. In the case of the majority of subscribers, those taking values up to 1s., the amount £6 14s. 3d. spread over five or six years is little enough; and those who go up to 5s., but omit the expensive higher denominations will have roughly £20 face value to procure spread over years.

Then it may be allowed that many of the stamps would have been undergoing changes in any case to conform to the Colonial Colour Scheme and for other reasons, and many such changes may be postponed until arrangements for the new dies and plates are completed.

Certain it is that the popularity and high esteem in which His Majesty King George is held in his overseas dominions will make the "King's Head" designs the most favoured subject for adorning their future stamps

Twenty-nine Years in the Post.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Leader* states that a letter has just been delivered at a chemist's shop in the Rue Drouot after 29 years' travelling.

It was sent from the shop in question in May, 1881, to an address at Costa Rica. No reply was received, and now the letter has been returned, bearing the words: "Addressee not known at Costa Rica."

It will not seem surprising that the addressee was not known at Costa Rica after a few years of Spanish-American dilly dallying, for in spite of a general slackness in affairs of business things do happen in Costa Rica, and in 29 years there have been no doubt plenty of chances that the addressee will have got beyond the reach of prescriptions and even of revolutions. What is surprising is that some Postmaster-General seems to have come into office who has had the energy to return the letter to the sender.

Mrs. Field's Philatelic Garden Party.

On Saturday of this week Mrs. David Field entertains the members of the Junior Philatelic Society to a Garden Party at her home in Hampstead. There is sure to be a good attendance as the members know that they may be sure of a real good time. For several years past Mrs. Field has repeated the function, and her talent as a hostess has made the garden party a much talked of and much looked forward to social event of the London philatelic season. Once or twice the clerk of the weather has tried to put a damper on the gay parties, but he has never succeeded in suppressing the good spirits of the company as Mrs. Field has the happy knack of making things go "weather or no."

A Belgian Philatelic Festival.

The Federation of Belgian Philatelists holds its twentieth General Assembly next month in Brussels. It should be well attended for the event signals the twentieth

anniversary of the Federation, and coincides with the great Brussels International Exhibition now proceeding in the Belgian capital. Unfortunately for the furtherance of Belgian philately the Committee in charge of the arrangements has not been able to arrange a stamp exhibition which would have drawn good attendances under the circumstances. The Assembly will last I understand one day only, Sunday, July 3rd, beginning with a meeting at 11 a.m., a banquet at 1.30, and a visit to the International Exposition. The "clou" of the meetings is (as is the case with most foreign assemblies of this kind) the *tombola*, in which the members present draw lots for prizes of stamps.

A Million Ecuador Commemoratives Sold.

L'Annonce Timbrologique states that a German stamp dealer has just purchased for 40,000 marks one million of the stamps of the triangular series of Ecuador, issued in 1908 to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Guayaquil to Quito railway. The stamps were engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, as every purchaser is informed by the prominent imprint which figures on every stamp. As the set is catalogued at over 7s. 6d. it will be interesting to watch the effect of the deal on catalogue prices.

Bosnia's New Dignity.

A news item in the papers during the past week which may probably turn out to have a change of stamps in store for the philatelist, is the announcement that Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be raised to the status of a kingdom, the old kingdom destroyed by the Turks in 1463 being thus re-established. The aged Emperor Franz Josef has been visiting the provinces in state and got "an imposing and cordial" reception from the people, who are evidently enthusiastic over the prospective change. Whether their enthusiasm will find an outlet in adding some of the symbols of their new national dignity to their postage stamp photo album or not is a matter for time to decide. But we have the precedent of Wurtemberg's pride in its title of kingdom being displayed by the overprint of 1906 to commemorate the centenary of Wurtemberg's being raised to a kingdom.

Correspondence

Correspondence on all matters of general philatelic interest is cordially invited. All letters for publication should be sent to the Editor, *The Postage Stamp*, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, and letters should also be distinctly marked **INSIDE** with the name of this journal. The Editor does not necessarily identify himself with opinions expressed by correspondents.

KING EDWARD STAMPS.

To the Editor of *The Postage Stamp*.

Dear Sir,

I have to-day amused myself by taking out roughly the number and face value of the current stamps with the head of the late King which will presumably be now changed.

I think the result may be of interest to those readers of *The Postage Stamp* who collect new issues.

I make the figures as follows:—

| | Number. | Face Value. |
|----------------------|---------|-------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| Values up to 1s. ... | 404 | 6 14 3 |
| " " 5s. ... | 86 | 12 19 1 |
| " " £5 ... | 45 | 44 10 1 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 535 | £64 3 5 |

Yours faithfully,

Hull, 5th June, 1910.

A. R. HEBBLETHWAITE.

The Divisible Penny Stamp.

A Hampstead correspondent writes to the *Daily Express* as follows:—

"There seems to be one postal improvement which could easily be made at the present time which is being overlooked—the issue of a new stamp, without any extra expense, with increased convenience to the postal officials and the public alike.

"It is simply to produce a penny stamp perforated across the middle, either half of which can be used as a halfpenny stamp. The postal authorities could obliterate two halfpenny stamps at one blow, and the public would benefit by only having to buy one kind of stamp for letters, postcards, etc."

The divisible stamp has not only been suggested frequently but it has been tried. The most notable instance is of course the double Geneva 5c. + 5c. of 1843, so that the idea is almost as old as the adhesive postage stamp itself. Then of course there have been innumerable instances of stamps bisected and used with and without special official sanction, and even other fractions than halves of stamps. The 3rds of the 3 cents United States, 1869, used as 2 cents is an instance that occurs to me, and there are others.

The Objection to the Divisible Stamp.

The practical difficulty in the way of permitting our penny stamps to be halved for use as halfpenny stamps is that the revenue would be more liable to be imposed upon by the wily frauds, who even in these days of cheap postage are occasionally caught piecing clean portions of used stamps together to serve as unused stamps. It is difficult to understand why people should misuse talent in the use of chemicals to clean penny stamps to defraud the revenue; one would suppose the risk too big to be undertaken at the price of a penny by clever rogues. Yet it is done, and pieces of different stamps are put together as a child puts together his picture puzzles. And it would seem that it is done systematically, for the prosecutions of which we hear from time to time could scarcely be undertaken on single instances of using two pieces of an old stamp.

ART AND THE POSTAGE STAMP.

The Editor of *The Postage Stamp*.

Dear Sir,

To the letter of "Cantab." I should like to be allowed to add that the best reason for not putting the name of country of origin on postage stamps in use in the British Isles, is that this country had the start of about twelve years of any other country in using postage stamps; and during that time it was unnecessary to state the country of origin. To keep the memory of this green should be our object, and this can best be done by continuing as we began.

Of the three reasons given by "Cantab," I think most people will cordially agree with the third. The first reason, however, I venture to suggest, when unqualified, has very little claim, whereas the second, I think is wrong in fact. Surely the myriad places of the British Empire are intended, but the stamps issued for these Isles will, I take it, only be current in these Isles. The rest of the Empire now does give names of country of origin.

If I have made a slip about the twelve years' start, perhaps the Editor will kindly correct me here?

Yours faithfully,

London, June 10th, 1910.

W.F.

Prince Edward Island

BY R. E. R. DALWIGK

Continued from page 118.

Postmarks.

The postmarks given, it is feared, are anything but complete, while the dates when they were brought into use and when they were superseded are not given. The postmarks given, it will be noted, are placed as much as possible in their proper order, but those which contain no date can be only approximately placed amongst the others.

There are just a few general points to be observed regarding the postmarks of this island. A rather curious feature is that dated postmarks, and town postmarks are rarely found obliterating the stamps, these particular cancellations usually being found on the left hand corner of the envelope or else on the back. The stamps are, in most cases, obliterated by "line" postmarks or else triangles or in fact any of the plain postmarks possessing no inscriptions or dates. The town and dated cancellations are of course every now and again seen upon the stamps themselves.

Another method in vogue for obliterating the stamps was with a blue pencil—nearly always, however, in conjunction with some form of a postmark. The pencil cancellation is almost invariably found in the following shape across the stamp:—



The "line" cancellation (the later one) is found sometimes in red instead of black, in which colour it is rather rare, and well worth having at the quotation of an ordinary variety.

1.—This postmark consists of 8 straight horizontal lines, measuring roughly as follows:—top line to bottom line, 15 mm., centre line 23 mm. long, top and bottom lines 14 mm. long.

2.—



3.—



The above three postmarks are all found on issue I, and probably on issue II, as well. A copy of No. 3 has been seen dated in March, 1868. It seems reasonable to assume that these postmarks (Nos. 2 and 3) were in use until about the beginning of 1868, as there does not appear to have been any change in this type of cancellation until that date.

4.—



The above is almost invariably found struck across the stamp. It is chiefly found on issue II., and often cancels the bisects of this issue.

5.—Ten horizontal straight lines, about 1½ mm. apart, 17½ mm. from top to bottom line. Centre line is 25 mm. long, while end lines are 15½ mm. long. The lines of this cancellation vary in thickness to a limited extent. This obliteration exists in red, and is rare thus. It is found on the stamps in both colours.

5A.—



6.—Eight thick horizontal straight lines forming an egg-shaped figure measuring about 15 mm. from top to bottom line. This is found on the stamps.

7.—



8.—

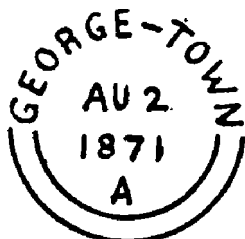


The above numbered postmark is found on the stamp and also frequently on the envelope, in conjunction with postmark No. 7.

9.—



10.—



For the first time in the above we have the name of the town of issue upon the postmark. It is true that the above cancellation is hardly complete, as the town Georgetown might be anywhere on the face of the globe from the above postmark.

11.—



The above contains "P.E.I." at the bottom of the postmark, thus giving the curious some idea as to the whereabouts of Charlottetown.

12.—



Nos. 4—12 are found on issue II., although it is likely that No. 12 is found on issue III. (cents) as well.

The following postmarks are found almost exclusively on the "cents" issue alone.

13.—



14.—



15.



To be continued.

The King's Stamps

His Majesty's Remarkable Collection. A Scientific Study of Philately.

From the London "Daily Mail."

STAMP collectors all over the world have long been proud to know that they share their pleasure and study with King George V. The King is said to have been a stamp collector from his midshipman days in the *Bacchante*, and his travels have coincided very largely with his interest in postage stamp issues. As a collector His Majesty has chiefly interested himself in the stamps of the British Empire, of which he is now the proclaimed ruler. In his early days he shared his scientific study of philately with his uncle the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, better remembered among us as the Duke of Edinburgh.

Although it is well known that his Majesty is a philatelist, it is perhaps not so popularly known that he has taken a very active interest in the affairs of collecting and of collectors. He has

visited most of the great exhibitions of stamps held in London. The first in 1890 he would doubtless have visited but for the fact that on the very day that exhibition opened he was setting sail in the *Thrush*, the gunboat of which he was in command. In 1897 the then Duke and Duchess of York opened the London Philatelic Exhibition on July 22nd.

The following day the Duke, in company with his late lamented father, then the Prince of Wales, paid a second visit to the exhibition; and yet a third one was paid by the present King before the exhibition closed.

The King also visited several later exhibitions, the last being the Imperial Stamp Exhibition held by the Junior Philatelic Society in Carlton Hall in March, 1908.

King George's Collection.

As President of the Royal Philatelic Society, an office held by His Majesty since 1896, when he was Duke of York, and the Society had not yet attained the distinction of "Royal," His Majesty has frequently evinced his deep personal interest in all matters relating to stamp issues, and has on several occasions paid surprise visits to the regular meetings of the Society on occasions when portions of his collections have been shown.

As to the contents of his important collections, these are very extensive.

In the stamps of Mauritius, which place, it will be remembered, His Majesty visited in the Ophir, he possesses the famous 1d. and 2d. "Post Office" stamps of 1847. The 2d. stamp he acquired at public auction for £1,450, and the 1d. stamp came from the collection of the Earl of Kintore for £850.

The value of these two stamps is now considerably enhanced, a recent sale of similar stamps having produced still larger amounts. The Prince's 2d. Post Office Mauritius is the finest known copy of the stamp. All through the postage stamp issues of Mauritius His Majesty's collection is particularly complete.

Interesting items in connection with the stamps of the Mother-country in His Majesty's collection are the rough sketches made by Rowland Hill to show the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the time of the introduction of adhesive postage stamps. His Majesty has also favoured the philatelic world with an historical treatise on the stamps of the reign of King Edward VII., based on his valuable historical collection of essays (trial stamps) and printers' proofs. Canada, which has several times been visited by the King, is well represented in his albums.

The West Indies, too, have been the basis for an extensive series of specialised collections. The Barbados collection, which was shown twice during 1908, once to the public visiting the Imperial Stamp Exhibition, and once shown privately to the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, contains all the varieties of this part of the world.

It is difficult to convey in a concise description an idea of the thoroughness with which the various issues have been dealt without entering upon

technical details. Among a great number of valuable specimens the most popularly appreciated stamps in this collection were the provisional issue of penny stamps made by bisecting 5s. stamps and overprinting each half with the new value "1d." The 1d. on half 5s. stamp was issued in March, 1878, and is rare in the used condition, but vastly more rare unused.

Yet there are no fewer than a pair and two single copies (four in all) in the unused condition, and five used pairs and a number of single used copies in the royal collection.

Hong Kong and Grenada are both represented in the royal collections, and have both been shown to the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society.

It should be explained that the gathering of data as well as the getting together of the specimens, and their arrangement as a collection on a scientific philatelic basis, is a long process, and, while the majority of the British Dominions are included in the King's collection, it necessarily takes time to get them completed and arranged in such a manner that they will produce the greatest benefit to the study of philately.

Four years ago at an International Exhibition held in London His Majesty showed a set of stamps of the 1883-4 issue of Trinidad, overprinted in commemoration of his visit to Trinidad in 1891.

The British Guiana collection is strongest in the issues of that part of the King's Dominions between 1860 and 1882. The varieties of the provisional stamps of 1882 are shown in entire or reconstructed sheets.

His Majesty has taken a very practical interest in the issue of stamps in cases where he has been consulted. For instance, when in Canada he suggested to the authorities when they consulted him about the change of stamps, necessitated by the accession of King Edward, that they should have the die engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., the printers of the first British postage stamps. These were produced by the steel-plate process, perhaps somewhat more expensive, but infinitely more artistic than the stamps in use to-day. The result was that Canada adopted the suggestion, and has the distinction of having issued the most handsome portrait stamps of Edward VII.

STAMPS BEARING "ARMS" DEVICES OR OTHER DESIGNS THAN QUEEN'S OR THE LATE KING'S HEADS: COLONIALS OR UNDER COLONIAL (BRITISH) PROTECTION. ON COLOURED PAPERS.

A Reference List with Dates of Issue, by Ernest Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S., Lond.

Continued from p. 128.

| Name. | Value. | Wmk. | Perf. | Stamp. | Colors of | Paper. | Issued. |
|---------------------|--------|---------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------|---------|
| IN AMERICA.— | | | | | | | |
| British Guiana | 2c. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... black | ... rose | ... 1/7/1850 | |
| | 4c. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... black | ... orange | ... 1/7/1850 | |
| | 4c. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... black | ... lemon yel. | ... 1/7/1850 | |
| | 8c. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... black | ... green | ... 1/7/1850 | |
| | 12c. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... black | ... blue, pale blue | ... 1/7/1850 | |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| British Guiana | ... 12c. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... black | ... Indigo | ... 1/7/1850 |
| | 1c. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... black | ... magenta | ... 1/1/1852 |
| | 4c. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... black | ... dp. blue | ... 1/1/1852 |
| | 1c. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... black | ... magenta | ... Feb., 1856 |
| | 4c. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... black | ... magenta | ... Feb., 1856 |
| | 4c. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... black | ... dp. blue | ... Feb., 1856 |
| | 1c. | ... nil | ... roul. 6 | ... black | ... rose | ... Oct., 1862 |
| | 2c. | ... nil | ... roul. 6 | ... black | ... yellow | ... Oct., 1862 |
| | 4c. | ... nil | ... roul. 6 | ... black | ... blue | ... Oct., 1862 |
| | 1c. | ... nil | ... 12 | ... black | ... magenta | ... 1882 |
| | 2c. | ... nil | ... 12 | ... black | ... yellow | ... 1882 |
| | 2c. | ... C.A.S. | ... 14 | ... purple and black | ... red | ... 1900 |
| | 2c. | ... C.A.M. | ... 14 | ... purple and black | ... red | ... 15/2/1905 |
| | 5c. | ... C.A.M. | ... 14 | ... purple and blue | ... blue | ... May, 1905 |
| | 2c. | ... C.A.M.C. | ... 14 | ... purple and black | ... red | ... Nov., 1905 |
| | 96c. | ... C.A.M.C. | ... 14 | ... black and vermilion | ... yellow | ... Dec., 1905 |
| | 5c. | ... C.A.M.C. | ... 14 | ... purple and blue | ... blue | ... March, 1906 |
| New Brunswick | ... 3d. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... red | ... blue | ... 6/9/1851 |
| | 6d. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... yellow | ... blue | ... 6/9/1851 |
| | 1/- | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... bright purple | ... blue | ... 6/9/1851 |
| Nova Scotia | ... 3d. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... deep blue | ... blue | ... 1/9/1851 |
| | 6d. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... yellow green | ... blue | ... 1/9/1851 |
| | 6d. | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... deep green | ... blue | ... 1/9/1851 |
| | 1/- | ... nil | ... imperf. | ... purple | ... blue | ... 1/9/1851 |

IN AUSTRALIA.—

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|----------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| New South Wales | ... 5/- | ... 5/- | ... 10 | ... deep violet, dull purple | ... buff | ... 1888 |
| | 20/- | ... 5/- | ... 10 | ... blue | ... buff | ... 1888 |
| West Australia | ... 2d. | ... Swan | ... imperf. | ... brown black | ... red | ... 1857 |
| | 2d. | ... Swan | ... imperf. | ... brown black | ... Indian red | ... 1857 |
| | 2d. | ... Swan | ... roul. 9—14 | | | |
| | 2d. | ... Swan | ... do. | ... brown black | ... red | ... 1857 |

IN THE WEST INDIES.—

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Dominica | ... 3d. | ... C.A.M.C. | ... 14 | ... purple | ... yellow | ... 1909 | |
| | 1/- | ... C.A.M.C. | ... 14 | ... black | ... green | ... Not actually issued | |
| | 2/- | ... C.A.M.C. | ... 14 | ... purple and blue | ... blue | ... do. | |
| Grenada | 2/6 | ... C.A.M.C. | ... 14 | ... black and red | ... blue | ... do. | |
| | ... 3d. | ... C.A.M.C. | ... 14 | ... purple | ... yellow | ... 7/5/1908 | |
| | 2/- | ... C.A.M.C. | ... 14 | ... blue and lilac | ... blue | ... 1/10/1908 | |
| | 5/- | ... C.A.M.C. | ... 14 | ... green and red | ... yellow | ... 1/10/1908 | |
| Montserrat | 1/- | ... C.A.S.C. | ... 14 | ... black | ... green | ... 1/10/1908 | |
| | 10/- | ... C.A.S.C. | ... 14 | ... green and red | ... green | ... 1/10/1908 | |
| | ... 3d. | ... C.A.M.C. | ... 14 | ... purple | ... yellow | ... 18/9/1909 | |
| | 1/- | ... C.A.M.C. | ... 14 | ... black | ... green | ... 18/9/1909 | |
| Trinidad | 2/- | ... C.A.M.C. | ... 14 | ... purple and blue | ... blue | ... 18/9/1909 | |
| | 2/6 | ... C.A.M.C. | ... 14 | ... black and red | ... blue | ... 18/9/1909 | |
| | 1d., die 1 | ... C.A.S. | ... 14 | ... black | ... red | ... 19/12/1901 | |
| | 1d., die 2 | ... C.A.S. | ... 14 | ... black | ... red | ... Feb., 1903 | |
| | 1/-, die 1 | ... C.A.S. | ... 14 | ... black and blue | ... yellow | ... Feb., 1903 | |
| | 4d., die 2 | ... C.A.S. | ... 14 | ... green and blue | ... buff | ... 25/9/1903 | |
| | 2½d., die 1 | ... C.A.S. | ... 14 | ... purple and blue | ... blue | ... Jan., 1904 | |
| | 2½d., die 2 | ... C.A.S. | ... 14 | ... purple and blue | ... blue | ... Jan., 1904 | |
| | 1d., die 2 | ... C.A.M. | ... 14 | ... black | ... red | ... 26/8/1904 | |
| | 1/-, die 2 | ... C.A.S. | ... 14 | ... black and blue | ... yellow | ... 20/2/1904 | |
| | 2½d., die 2 | ... C.A.M.C. | ... 14 | ... purple and blue | ... blue | ... 25/9/1905 | |
| | 1d., die 2 | ... C.A.M.C. | ... 14 | ... black | ... red | ... 20/9/1905 | |
| | 1/-, die 2 | ... C.A.M.C. | ... 14 | ... black and blue | ... yellow | ... 3/10/1905 | |
| | 4d., die 1 | ... C.A.S. | ... 14 | ... green and blue | ... buff | ... Jan., 1907 | |
| | 1/-, die 2 | ... C.A.M.C. | ... 14 | ... brown and blue | ... yellow | ... May, 1907 | |
| | 4d., die 2 | ... C.A.S.C. | ... 14 | ... green and blue | ... buff | ... April, 1908 | |
| 1/-, die 2 | ... C.A.M.C. | ... 14 | ... black | ... green | ... 2/8/1909 | | |
| 4d. | ... C.A.M.C. | ... 14 | ... black and red | ... yellow | ... 2/9/1909 | | |
| Turks Isle | ... 3d. | ... C.A.M. | ... 14 | ... purple | ... yellow | ... 20/3/1908 | |
| | St. Vincent | ... 1/- | ... C.A.M. | ... 14 | ... black | ... green | ... 8/1/1909 |
| | 3d. | ... C.A.M. | ... 14 | ... purple | ... yellow | ... 11/1909 | |

The Simple Life

BY J. B. BOULTON, *Hon. Asst. Secretary of the Brighton Junior Philatelic Society*

ON Dec. 30th last I had the honour of reading a paper entitled "A Criticism on the Simple Life" before the Brighton Branch of the Junior Philatelic Society. Being limited on this occasion to ten minutes it was impossible to deal with the subject as fully as one could wish. However it was not my intention to let the matter rest, so I now take the opportunity to renew my attack through the medium of *The Postage Stamp*.

I do this because it is my firm belief that should "Simple Life" become popular many excellent philatelists would be lost to our hobby.

In the following remarks Type collecting is not included under the heading of "Simple Life." Type collecting is entirely different. A philatelist is able to form a type collection and in so doing further the interests of philately, because when complete he possesses a reference work invaluable to the general collector. I understand that a type collection of British Colonials (leaving out the great rarities), can be compiled for quite a moderate outlay. If any philatelist therefore has the necessary money to spare he might do worse than invest the same in a type collection.

But to turn to the subject in hand.

I think I am right in stating that Mr. Ewen was the originator of the "Simple Life" method. In *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* for Sept. 30th, 1899, a catalogue of British Colonial stamps on simplified lines was started, and was completed in the number dated April 20th, 1900. Every weekly instalment had a footnote added, the first portion of which read as follows:—"This catalogue has been compiled mainly in the hope of benefiting those collectors who wish, whilst devoting their best efforts to specialism, to still keep slightly in touch with the stamps of our whole Colonial Empire." Alas! in some cases, Mr. Ewen's laudable idea had very different results from those apparently anticipated. I know no "Simple Life" collector who "devotes his best efforts to specialism," the majority devote no efforts at all to genuine philately, their main object seems to be to complete a country (according to their own method), having done this the so-called "complete country" is put aside, nothing more being added except new issues as they appear. Lost anyone should not know the sense in which "Simple Lifers" use the word "complete," I take the following example from an article on "New South Wales" by Mr. J. Ireland, which appeared in *The Postage Stamp*, Dec. 4th, 1909. To use the writer's own words:—"New South Wales is not at all an impossible country to complete, it is true there are over 500 varieties listed . . . It is a fact that there have been but 47 stamps issued in New South Wales." So the "Simple Life" collector calls New South Wales complete when he possesses only 47 stamps of so

important a colony. It would be no more ridiculous to say one had a complete old dinner service, and yet possess but one plate!

A "Simple Life" collector when asked why do you collect on these lines? will invariably reply that it is impossible to collect the stamps of all the world without cutting down somewhere. This is quite true, but why attempt to collect the world's stamps?

It is much better to collect a continent, a country, or even a single issue of a country and do it thoroughly, gaining knowledge and understanding of the section you select, than to collect the world's stamps in a boiled down form, and at the end have no appreciable knowledge of any one section. The first instance as you know is usually called "specialism;" I advisedly say "usually," because the specialist sometimes has other epithets given him, which might lead non-philatelic persons into a misconception concerning his identity.

It has been said elsewhere that "Simple Life" from a financial point of view, as far as old issues are concerned, is in comparison with specialism a downright failure. That statement is undoubtedly correct. Take the case of the "Simple Life" collector on the one hand, who only collects according to some simplified catalogue, and the specialist on the other, who, although guided to a certain extent by catalogue, nevertheless goes beyond it in many cases. The specialist is often able to obtain rare postmarks and uncatalogued minor varieties at the price of the normal specimens, he knows they exist, the "Simple Lifer" does not. Again, which is the more valuable, a specialised collection of say Great Britain on which £100 has been judiciously expended, or a "Simple Life" collection of the World costing the same amount? Which would realise more at a forced sale? And, above all, which has afforded the compiler most pleasure? To each question almost the unanimous answer will be, the specialised collection. The reason is not far to seek. One shows philatelic research, and the other merely mechanical mount licking.

There is one point which calls for comment here. The great specialists of to-day, some of whom have helped to make philately what it is, ignore this "Simple Life" method, presumably it is beneath their notice, but if it is allowed to grow goodness knows how long stamp collecting will hold its own as a Science. These great philatelists, and others before them have made it a Science, do they wish to see the hobby dashed to the ground, and brought on a par with collecting picture postcards?

In conclusion allow me to state that although the "Simple Lifer" is certainly a stamp collector, it is to be hoped that he won't run away with the idea that he is a philatelist.

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Afghanistan.—(Vol. V. p. 284).—An addition to the current series of Parcel Post Stamps in the shape of a 2 rupee stamp is chronicle by the *Philatelic Journal of India*, in which Sir David Masson gives a detailed description of the design. This comprises a representation of a mosque enclosed within a V-shaped device with a

scroll beneath bearing an Asiatic inscription of which the translation reads "one quarter, two kabali rupees." There is also a further inscription at the foot of the stamp, "Tikat parcel." The series is comprized as follows:—

Parcels Post Stamps. Design similar to Postage Stamp issue 1907-08. Imperforate.

- 3 shahi brown
- 6 " grey-brown
- 1 rupee orange
- 2 rupees bright red

Argentine Republic.—(Vol. VI. p. 115).—The centenary stamps, already referred to in another part of this journal last week, have still to be formally chronicled. The stamps have the dates 1810—1910, and were printed by the Bank Note Co. of South America. The numbers printed of the stamps total to 150 millions, and already there has been a huge demand for them at Buenos Aires. They will be current until the end of the year. The general effect of the set is good, but not so effective as some of the work done by this noted South American printing establishment. The stamps are perforated 11½.

1910. Printed by the Bank Note Co. of South America. Perf. 11½.

- ½ centavo, steel blue and ultramarine. "Piramide de Mayo."
- 1 centavo, green and black. Portraits of "Rodriguez Pena" and "Vieytes."
- 2 centavos, olive and grey-black. "Salon de Rodriguez Pena."
- 3 centavos, light green. Portraits of "Azcuénaga" and "Alberti."
- 4 centavos, dark blue and grey-green. "Fuerta y casa de los Virreyes."
- 5 centavos, bright rose. Portrait of "Saavedra."
- 10 centavos, brown and grey-black. "Beruti y French repartiendo divisas."
- 12 centavos, ultramarine. "Edificio del Congreso."
- 20 centavos, marone and black. Portraits of "Castelli" and "Matheu."
- 24 centavos, sienna and grey-blue. "Cabildo Abierto."
- 30 centavos, mauve and black. Portraits of "Belgrano" and "Larrea."
- 50 centavos, red and greenish black. "El 25 Mayo de 1810."
- 1 peso, ultramarine. Portraits of "Moreno" and "Paso."
- .5 pesos, orange and bright violet. "Juramento de la Junta."
- 10 pesos, orange and black. "Monumenta 4 Mayo."
- 20 pesos, steel blue and black. Portrait of "San Martin."

Belgium.—(Vol. VI. p. 66).—Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, has favoured us with specimens of each of the four values of the new Belgian Exhibition Charity Stamps. The design is after a painting by the famous Flemish artist Van Dyck, and depicts a mediæval cavalier mounted on a white charger, in the act of dividing his cloak with his sword in order to share it with an almost naked beggar, seen in the fore-ground. The stamp is large and bears the inscription "BELGIQUE—BELGIE, 1910," at the top, whilst at the foot appears the word "CARITAS" with the figure of value in a square frame in the lower left hand corner. Of this design there are two types: the first, used for the 1 and 5 centimes stamps, being the work of Mons. C. Montald, with a shaded background, solid numerals of value, and the word "CARITAS" in white letters on a coloured tablet; and the second, in which the 2 and 10 centimes values are printed, having a solid background, with the word "CARITAS" in white roman capitals at the foot, and coloured outlined figures of value on a white ground, engraved by Mons. H. Le Mare.

The 10 centimes is minus the initial "C" after the figures of value. All the stamps have the usual Sunday label, and are typographed on thin white wove paper and perf. 14.

1910. Charity Stamps. Design as above. Surface printed. White wove unwatermarked paper. Perf. 14.

- 1 centime, grey
- 2 centimes, magenta
- 5 " light blue
- 10 " red

Crete.—(Vol. VI. p. 101).—The following are reported by the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* to have received the new form of "ΕΑΑΑΣ" overprint in heavy Greek capitals.

Overprinted "ΕΑΑΑΣ" in red.

- 50 lepta, brown
- 1 drachma, carmine and black
- 3 drachmai, orange-red and black
- 5 " olive and black

Postage Due Stamps. Overprinted "ΕΑΑΑΣ" in black.

- 5 lepta, red
- 10 " "
- 20 " "
- 50 " "
- 1 drachma, red
- 2 drachmai "

Official Stamps. Overprinted "ΕΑΑΑΣ" in black.

- 10 lepta, red-brown
- 30 " blue

Dominican Republic.—(Vol. VI. p. 83).—Another value of the current series of official stamps, the 5 centavos, has appeared on watermarked paper.

Official adhesives. Large pictorial design. Lithographed. Centre in black. Wmk. Noughts and Crosses. Perf. 12.

- 2 centavos, red
- 5 " blue

Ecuador.—(Vol. VI. p. 101).—It appears that another fiscal stamp has been temporarily surcharged for postal use, in addition to that chronicled in our issue of May 28th.

Provisional issue. Fiscal Stamp overprinted for postal use. 1 centavo on 5 centavos, dark green.

Eritrea.—(Vol. VI. p. 67).—The first value of the long delayed pictorial series of this Italian Colony has at last made its appearance.

New pictorial design. Oblong. Perf. 13½.

25 centesimi, blue (Government House, Massowah)

Mexico.—(Vol. VI. p. 115).—The subjoined is a revised list of the colours, values and subjects of the forthcoming Mexican Centenary pictorial series as given by *Champion's Bulletin*.

- 1c. violet (Josepha Ortiz)
- 2c. green (Leona Vicario)
- 3c. brown (Lopez Rayon)
- 4c. carmine (Juan Aldana)
- 5c. dark yellow (Miguel Hidalgo)
- 10c. blue and brown (Allende)
- 15c. light blue and brown (Epicmenio Gonzalez)
- 20c. carmine and blue (Abasolo)
- 50c. carmine, lilac and black (Cri de Dolores)
- 1 peso, blue and black (Mass on Mt. Las Cruces)
- 5 pesos, bright carmine and black (Capture of Granaditas)

Norway.—(Vol. V. p. 261).—The 1½ krone value has now been issued printed from plates constructed from the new die, of which particulars were given in our last reference to this country. It is chronicled by the *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, which states that it was issued on April 15th last, a small supply only being printed.

Head of King Haakon VII. New die. Perf. 14½ × 13½.

Unwatermarked.

- 1 kr. green
- 1½ kr. blue
- 2 kr. rose-carmine

Philippines.—(Vol. VI. p. 39).—The current 12 cents stamp is listed by the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* in a distinct new shade, viz.: copper red instead of dark carmine.

Back Nos. of "The Postage Stamp."

Those of our friends who are lacking any back numbers of the present vol. will do well to write direct to our Publishers, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, 1 Amen Corner, London, E.C., for what they require. Many newsagents do not care to bother about back numbers. Any number still on sale may be had for the published price and postage, i.e., 1½d.

Newsagents who do not stock *The Postage Stamp* are always willing and glad to take an order for supplying you with it regularly each week.

The Postage Due Stamps of the World*

BY L. W. CROUCH

(Continued from page 124)

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½.
September, 1903.

A. With diagonal overprint in red.

1. On Peace and Commerce type.

5 centimes yellow-green (200)

15 centimes blue (400)

Inverted overprint.

30 centimes cinnamon

2. On Issue of 1902-3.

5 centimes green

10 centimes carmine (200)

Inverted overprint.

15 centimes pale red

B. With diagonal overprint in violet.

1. On Peace and Commerce type.

5 centimes yellow-green (100)

15 centimes blue (100)

30 centimes cinnamon (100)

2. On Issue of 1902-3.

5 centimes green

10 centimes carmine (100)

15 centimes pale red (100)

October, 1903.

C. With horizontal overprint in red.

1. On Peace and Commerce type.

5 centimes yellow-green

15 centimes blue

30 centimes cinnamon

2. On Issue of 1902-3.

5 centimes green (100)

10 centimes carmine

15 centimes pale red

D. With horizontal overprint in violet.

1. On Peace and Commerce type.

5 centimes yellow-green

15 centimes blue

30 centimes cinnamon

2. On Issue of 1902-3.

5 centimes green

10 centimes carmine

15 centimes pale red

Issue of 1906.

The new 20 centimes denomination was also supplied to the Post Offices in China. It was overprinted "China" in black in the same way as the other values.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½.
Overprinted "China."

July, 1906. 20 centimes olive-green

French Post Offices in Morocco.

Issue of 1896.

The set of Postage Due stamps then current in France, except the 15 centimes value, were overprinted in Spanish currency for use in the French Post Offices in Morocco. The 1 franc of 1884 was also overprinted, but was soon withdrawn, and is somewhat scarce.

The overprint consisted of "CENTIMOS," or in the case of the 1 franc "PESETA," in Roman capitals 2½ mm. high, with the figure or figures of value above it. It was printed in red on the 5 centimes, 10 centimes and 1 franc, and in black on the 30 centimes and 50 centimes. The red overprint varies from carmine to vermilion.

The 30 centimes is known in pairs, one without overprint.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½.

Overprinted in Spanish currency.

5 centimos on 5 centimes blue

10 centimos on 10 centimes brown

30 centimos on 30 centimes rose

Pair, one without overprint

50 centimos on 50 centimes violet

1 peseta on 1 franc red-brown

French Post Offices in Zanzibar.

Issue of 1897.

The French Post Offices in Zanzibar were given the entire set of Postage Dues as used in France, but overprinted with the value in Indian currency and "ZANZIBAR."

The overprint was in three lines thus. "1-ANNA-ZANZIBAR": the figures measured 4 mm. in height, the letters of "ANNAS" 2½ mm., and of "ZANZIBAR" 4½ mm.

It was applied in carmine to the 5 centimes and 15 centimes, in blue to the 10 centimes and 50 centimes, and in black to the 30 centimes.

The 1 anna on 10 centimes is known with inverted overprint. The 50 centimes is known overprinted "2½-ANNAS" in error; this is a great rarity.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½.

Overprinted in Indian currency and "ZANZIBAR."

½ anna on 5 centimes blue

1 anna on 10 centimes brown

Inverted overprint.

1½ annas on 15 centimes green

3 annas on 30 centimes carmine

5 annas on 50 centimes violet

Error: 2½ annas on 50 centimes.

French Colonies.

This seems a convenient place, in which to deal with the Postage Due stamps used generally throughout the French Colonies without any special appropriation to any one Colony. But as they are exactly the same as those of the Mother Country, except for being issued imperforate, they do not call for much mention.

Those issued for use in France from 1881-1892 were issued imperforate in 1884-5 for use in the Colonies, except the 50 centimes and the black franc values.

* Postage Due Stamps are now being chronicled in "New Issues and Old" in *The Postage Stamp*.

The 1894-6 set was also issued imperforate in 1894, with, in addition, a 60 centimes denomination, which, as a French stamp, belongs to the category of "prepared for use but never issued."

Then in 1906, the 20 centimes value was added.

Monaco.

Issue of 1905-8.



The little Principality of Monaco had managed to get along without any special Postage Due stamps. Those of France were always used, and those used in the Principality can only be distinguished by the postmark. It would be interesting to know exactly what arrangements existed between the French and Monaco postal authorities as to the use of these labels.

It was evidently felt that a distinctive series was desirable, and accordingly steps were taken to have a set printed at the French Government Printing Works at Paris. The design was similar to the current French Postage Dues, but with altered inscriptions; at top appeared "MONACO,"

at bottom "POSTES," and at the sides "TAXE"; the initials "RF" in the top left and bottom right corners were replaced by rosettes.

They were printed by typography in sheets of 150 stamps in 6 panes of 25 in 5 rows of 5, and were perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ in the same way as the French stamps.

A French philatelic journal of November 25th, 1905, chronicled the set except the 1 centime, which was recorded in March, 1906.

Reference List.

White wove paper (coloured for 15c. and 50c).
Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| March, 1906. | 1 centime olive |
| November, 1905. | 5 centimes green |
| | 10 centimes rose |
| | 15 centimes purple on buff |
| | 30 centimes blue |
| | 50 centimes brown on buff |

Issue of 1909.

The colour of the 10 centimes was changed from rose to brown to conform with the same value of the French series.

The details of manufacture, perforation, etc., are of course as before.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

June, 1909. 10 centimes brown

To be continued.

Boston's Banquet to Mr. Crocker

Boston Philatelists give Banquet in Honour of San Francisco Collector who Specializes in Hawaiian Issues.

From the "Boston Herald," May 26th, 1910

A BIT of paper, nothing more than a postage stamp, and valued at \$5000 was the *piece de resistance* at the special meeting of the Boston Philatelic Society, held last evening in Young's Hotel, in honour of Henry J. Crocker, of San Francisco, to whom the stamp belonged. If this was the thing of the greatest interest there were many other rarities in the specialised collection of Hawaiian stamps exhibited by Mr. Crocker.

At 6 o'clock a dinner was given in Mr. Crocker's honour, Willard O. Wylie, president of the Boston Philatelic Society, presiding. Among the leading philatelists present were L. L. Green, C. A. Howes, A. W. Batchelder, C. F. Rothfuchs, E. M. Carpenter, C. K. B. Nevin, J. M. Bartels of this city, W. C. Stone of Springfield, Freeman Putney, Jr. Mayor Fitzgerald was present with a word of greeting for the city.

At the conclusion of the dinner a special meeting of the Boston Society was held and the greetings of the Society were extended by President Wylie.

In his reply to the welcome accorded him Crocker spoke at length upon the stamps of the Hawaiian Islands. His collection was exhibited, the value of it being estimated from \$35,000 to \$50,000.

The first American missionaries arrived in Hawaii in 1820. To them is due the introduction of the printing

press in 1822, the publication of native newspapers in 1834, the establishment of the first newspaper in English in 1836 and the introduction of postage stamps in 1851. It is thus that the first Hawaiian stamps here come to be known as "missionaries," no less than 18 being found in Mr. Crocker's collection.

The rarest of these missionary stamps is the 2-cent value, of which Mr. Crocker has one, and only 12 are known to exist. One is in the museum at Honolulu, one in the Postal Museum at Berlin, and two in the British Museum. The remaining copies are in the collections of H. J. Duveen, London (2), George H. Worthington, Cleveland (2), M. Ferrary, Paris (2), while the remaining copy is in a celebrated Boston collection.

Mr. Crocker began stamp collecting in 1871, and from the beginning had a predilection for these stamps for which he has become famous. Not only has his fame spread throughout this country, but he is known as one of the world's most famous philatelists. In the San Francisco earthquake and fire 11 of his 43 stamp albums were destroyed, his greatest loss being a superb specialised collection of Japan, the finest of that country ever brought together.

Mr. Crocker's visit to Boston has provided the Boston Philatelic Society with one of the finest exhibits it has ever been privileged to make.

The Postage Stamp League

A Society which Every Stamp Collector Ought to Join

Objects of the League.

THE Postage Stamp League has been started to extend the popularity of the stamp collecting hobby with the great general public, by instituting and encouraging lantern lectures, assisting the formation of new Philatelic Societies in districts where none already exist, assisting existing societies by loan of lantern slides and lectures, and by issuing broadcast bright and informative pamphlets for distribution in schools, literary societies, etc.

Membership in The Postage Stamp League does not involve expense or trouble to the members beyond Sixpence Entry Fee, and the filling up of a Form of Application.

Another object of the League is to band all the readers of *The Postage Stamp* together for purposes of exchange and mutual assistance. Every member will be entitled to the free advertisement of stamps, accessories, etc., wanted or offered, under certain limitations. This will greatly facilitate the exchange of stamps amongst members of the League.

How to Join the League.

An application form is printed on this page. All the intending member has to do is to fill this up and send it with a postal order for 6d. to The Registrar, POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

The Registrar will, in due course, furnish the member with a printed membership card bearing a distinctive membership number, and the official badge of the League, which is a neat and effective emblem, which in itself will be a useful aid to freer intercourse amongst our readers.

The sixpence fee covers registration as a member and entitles the member to receive both the membership card and the badge; and also to participate in any further advantages extended to the League, subject to the conditions on which such further advantages may be offered. No annual renewal fee will be required.

Application Forms.

In order that the members may all be enabled to take a personal interest in the formation and growth of the League we have prepared some neat

little booklets of application forms for membership. The booklets are supplied with counterfoils so that each working member may keep a record of every new member introduced by him or by her to the League.

Philatelic societies desiring to associate themselves with the objects of the League will be registered as members without any charge for registration.

Exchange Clubs will be admitted as Societies without charge, but in the case of Exchange Clubs not attached to Societies it is required that each such Club admitted shall be vouched for by two or more members of the League.

Members' Advantages.

Members of the League will be assisted in every possible way with any information they may be seeking. Answers to members' correspondence will be chiefly dealt with through the paper. Members communicating with the Registrar on matters which call for postal replies are requested to send postage, or preferably stamped addressed envelope, the latter facilitating the work involved.

Members will be entitled to advertise their wants and offers without cost, but it is necessary to send three advertisement slips from the front page for each 12 words. This is necessary to keep the space occupied by these advertisements within reasonable limits. Such advertisements may not include offers of goods for sale, but may include stamps, accessories and etceteras wanted to buy, or exchange, or offered for exchange. Unused Penny stamps will be accepted in lieu of advertisement slips. Extra words 1d. (or one slip) for each additional four words.

Box numbers will be permitted, but a charge of sixpence each will be made for the use of these. In no cases however should goods be sent to Box Numbers. Letters sent to Box Numbers will be forwarded once a week to the advertisers.

Advertisements will be dealt with as far as possible in the order of receipt, and will be inserted at the earliest opportunity subject to the limits of space left to the disposal of the League by the Editor and Business Manager.

Readers not caring to cut their copies of *The Postage Stamp* can have loose copies of the Application Form forwarded to them on application to the Registrar.

THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE.

Application Form for Membership.

I am a reader of *The Postage Stamp* and desire to be registered as a Member of THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE. I enclose P.O. No. _____ * as the fee for registration and badge.

SIGNED (Mr., Mrs. or Miss).....

ADDRESS

DATE.....

(Please write clearly and give full address).

To the Registrar,
POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE,
14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton,
London, S.W.

For Office (No.
use only M.C.
Badge

* Foreign Members should send three International Coupons in lieu of postal order.

Editor's Letter Box

Publishing Offices:—1, AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

Editorial Address:—FRKD. J. MELVILLE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Articles, Contributions and Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the correspondent. Articles, etc., not accepted, will be returned when postage is prepaid.

Business Communications should be addressed to the Manager, and Advertisements to the Advertisement Manager, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

THE POSTAGE STAMP may be obtained through Newsagents or will be forwarded from the publishing office to any address at the following rates of prepayment: Yearly, 6s. 6d.; Half-Yearly, 3s. 3d. Quarterly, 1s. 8d.; Single Copy, 1½d.

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OUR PUBLISHING DAY AND ADVERTISERS

In order to meet the requirements of the publishing trade our publishers now distribute copies to the Newsagents on Wednesdays instead of Thursdays as before. This compels us to go to press on Saturday morning. Hence it is absolutely necessary for our printers to have all advertisements at latest on Friday morning; consequently, copy must be in the Advertisement Manager's hands not later than Wednesday, 6 o'clock p.m.

ADVERTISERS' PROOFS.

We are anxious to consult our Advertisers' convenience to the greatest possible extent, but where proofs have to be supplied and returned our printers must have the "copy" by Thursday morning at the latest, as we now have to print off a portion of our issue on Saturday morning.

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS.

So many of our readers have asked us to undertake the examination and identification of their stamps that we have made arrangements to accede to their wishes.

We shall be pleased to express an opinion as to the genuineness or of twice of any stamps submitted to us, or identify them according to any catalogue at a charge of 6d. per stamp (minimum 1/-). All fees must be paid in advance with sufficient added to pay for return postage and registration.

Stamps upon which an opinion is desired should be mounted on a separate sheet from the letter accompanying them and addressed to "The Expert," c/o The Editor of "THE POSTAGE STAMP," 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton London, S.W.

COLLECTORS' WANTS & EXCHANGES

Our friends will note that we have opened a column for collectors to advertise their wants, at the nominal charge of ½d. per word. Many collectors even in London have not time to hunt about for stamps, whilst others resident in the country, have not the opportunity.

By using this column Collectors' Wants will catch the eye of all who are likely to be able to supply the stamps needed, for dealers watch such advertisements very closely, and collectors who want to dispose of duplicates will not fail to note the opportunity for exchange or sale.

Advertisements of stamps for sale are not admitted to this column.

OUR BINDING COVERS.

In navy blue buckram, gilt lettered side and back, for binding any volume of "THE POSTAGE STAMP" price 1s. 6d., from Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

"THE POSTAGE STAMP" ON SALE.

"THE POSTAGE STAMP" is now kept on sale and may be had every week at the following dealers' establishments:—

Bright & Son, 164, Strand, W.C.
David E. Ellis, 323, Euston Road, London, N.W.

F. C. Ginn, 148, Strand, London, W.C.
Lewis May & Co., 15, King William Street, Strand, W.C.

W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C.
James Rhodes, 62, Market Street, Manchester.

Society News

Secretaries of Philatelic Societies are urged to send news items intended for publication as promptly as possible.

SOUTH ESSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The closing meeting of the season was held on May 12th, marking a short but very successful season. The President was in the chair. Donations to library were acknowledged from Messrs. R. H. and A. H. Clark.

The President announced that the Committee had, on behalf of the Society, sent letters of condolence to King George and the Queen Mother, expressing regret at the loss they had sustained, and that kindly replies had been received. In reviewing the season's work, he thought the Committee were justified by results in having carried on the Society, and hoped that next season would show even better results. Several schemes were under consideration by means of which money could be raised to carry on the exhibition next season, as it was not intended to make any public appeal, owing to the Congress in Birmingham, for which no doubt an appeal would be made. Should such schemes materialize, full particulars will be announced. He then showed to the meeting a collection of United States stamps used outside America, which had been kindly sent by Mr. D. B. Armstrong, and was

accompanied by a well-written article dealing with the subject, both of which were much admired.

The President then gave a display of "Our Penny Postage Stamp: Its History and Evolution." In opening his remarks, he said he considered the time opportune for such a subject. Besides handing round a copy of every penny stamp issued, including varieties and those overprinted for use in Government offices and Colonies, he illustrated by blackboard sketches many points of interest. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to Messrs. D. B. Armstrong and A. H. Clark for an enjoyable evening.

Any person desirous of contributing to the programme next season, or assisting at the forthcoming exhibition or lectures arranged by the Society, are invited to communicate with the Hon. Secretary.

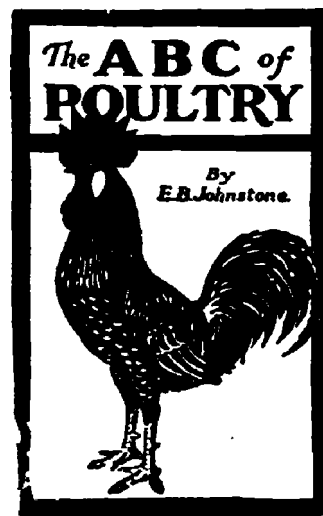
R. H. CLARKE,
Hon. Secretary.

290, Blackhorse Lane, Walthamstow.

The A B C of Poultry

By E. B. Johnstone.

Cheap Edition, Crown 8vo, cloth, 1s. net.



"A capital addition to the many books devoted to the outdoor life, and its practical utility is increased by the careful classification of the numerous points in connection with poultry keeping and the diseases to which the fowl is heir."—*World*.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD.

HOW TO CHOOSE A HOUSE

By Charles Emanuel & E. M. Joseph.

In crown 8vo, cloth 1s. net.

"There would be an end to the groans of the multitude of householders who discover, after the lease is signed, the hidden defects of their home if this remarkably practical book were always studied by the house hunter. It deals at the outset with the questions of freehold and leasehold tenure, and the many points where care is necessary in hiring or purchasing a house, and covers every point of legal procedure, of costs, stamps and registration. Illustrations make clear a number of points where description is difficult."—*Christian World*.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD.

The POSTAGE STAMP

*An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors*

Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL
Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 13. Vol. 6.
(Whole Number 143)

25 JUNE, 1910.

Price 1d.

Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Check of Chili!



THE Republic of Chili which has enjoyed an almost unblemished record for the purity of its philatelic emissions is endeavouring to do its utmost this year to blacken itself in the eyes of the older philatelists. Always one of the most popular of the South American countries the interest of the country from the stamp collectors' point of view was largely due to the association

of the familiar early design with the high repute of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.

Whether it is the Centenary or the Boom in South Americans that is leading Chili to a big flutter this year I cannot pretend to decide, but in all probability both events have had an influence in the matter.

As most of my readers are aware the Chilian philatelic programme for the present Centenary year already includes:—

1. A new General Issue of fourteen denominations from 1 centavo to 10 pesos.

2. An Issue to Commemorate the Centenary comprising thirteen values from 1 centavo to 10 pesos.

The Third Series in One Year.

As if these two new issues totalling to twenty-seven stamps with a face value of 39 pesos, 3 centavos, the authorities have determined upon a prostitution of one of the fine old plates of the Perkins Bacon stamps. Mr. Whitfield King, of Ipswich, told me the other day that he has had news from his correspondent in the Republic that the original old plate of the 20 centavos green stamp is to be used for a series of reprints in a variety of colours and all surcharged as high denominations. The reprint in green surcharged

20 pesos will, therefore, cost more than the catalogue price of a genuine original.

The 20 centavos plate is to be printed in the following styles:—

In yellow and surcharged 1 peso.

In red and surcharged 5 pesos.

In blue and surcharged 10 pesos.

In green and surcharged 20 pesos.

So the inclusion of these four freaks in the Chilian programme for 1910 will add thirty-six pesos to the face value of the stamps of the year, making a grand total of seventy-five pesos, three centavos. If the collector gets the stamps at an average of 2s. per peso of face value, a single specimen of each of the issues will cost him £7 10s. 0d.

High Values for Big Profits.

Mr. King's agent states that the printing is to be done in Chili but he does not give any information as to the number to be printed.

It seems scarcely reasonable to expect that the four stamps at 36 pesos are being provided for the sake of the young collector and the novice. No, a much cuter idea that the increasing number of specialists in South American stamps will provide a ready market and a big profit for these *rechauffage* of a fine old stamp is probably responsible for the venture. And in spite of the continued remonstrances of serious philatelists against unnecessary—we might here say extortionate issues—the new stamps will figure in most advanced collections of the stamps of Chili and of South America, while their high face value precludes their inclusion from the collections of the uninformed and the novice.

A Magnum Opus from Germany.

During the present year of grace there is due to make its appearance an elaborate and exhaustive monograph on the Post Office and Stamps of Hamburg, compiled from the State Archives by members of a German philatelic society. Commencing with the XVI. century carrier posts it is to cover the whole period of the existence of the separate postal system of Hamburg right up to its discontinuance in 1867.

The work is expected to be the last word on the subject, and will be sumptuously illustrated. The preparation was announced as far back as 1905, and its issue in the present year is to mark the anniversary of the society's foundation.

And Another Book from the United States.

Another important work is expected during the present year from America which country has been rapidly coming to the fore in the matter of publications of a high class. The subject of the American work is to be the Stamps of Canada and the fact that that erudite student of historical philately, Mr. Clifford A. Howes, is the author is an assurance of the high quality of the philatelic work to be presented in the new volume. Mr. Howes has had opportunities of great value to the philatelic historian of examining many of the official archives, and also of studying the magnificent collection of the stamps of our North American Dominion formed by that philatelic giant Mr. C. L. Pack.

An Interesting House Organ.

Of recent years we have witnessed the development of the house organ in the contemporary literature of stamps. Most of the more important firms of stamp dealers have long been in the habit of communicating with their clients at more or less regular intervals by means of a circular. Latterly these circulars have been developing into periodicals which contribute from time to time to our knowledge of philatelic study. One of the most welcome of the occasional visitors is the Anglo-German publication issued by Messrs. Hugo Griebert & Co., of 170, Strand, London. It is printed in English and in German in parallel columns, and has been the medium for a number of excellent little tips from that experienced philatelist dealer, Mr. Hugo Griebert. In the last two numbers of *Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers*, the publishers have treated their customers to a concise treatise on the stamps of particular issues, and in another part of *The Postage Stamp* this week we reproduce by permission the interesting little study by Mr. A. B. Creeke, Junr., of the handsome ship stamps of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

British Colonials for Berne Exhibition.

The time is nearly up for the reception of entries for the coming International Philatelic Exhibition at Berne. So all my readers who are intending to exhibit should send along their particulars at once to the Secretary.

The following communication is to hand from the Secretary of the Organising Committee:—

BERNE, June, 1910.

To the Editor.

We beg you to publish in your esteemed journal the following informations concerning our Exhibition:—On request of many foreign collectors, the Organising Committee has created a new section in addition to class IV., section A, thus—

SECTION A bis.

COLLECTIONS OF THE STAMPS OF THE ENGLISH COLONIES.

At the same time we inform you, that applications can still be forwarded until end of June.

For programmes, informations, etc., apply to the Secretary of the Exhibition, Neuengasse 39, Berne.

INT. PHILATELIC EXHIBITION,
BERNE, 1910.

A Refresher.

The printers of our esteemed contemporary the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* have adapted a philatelic term to the requirements of the recent sultry weather. Referring to the 1907 issue of Iceland it is said that they are "reproduced in line engraving or *taille DOUCHE*." No doubt Mr. Printer was longing for his dinner hour for a visit to the swimming baths. Another refreshing term for this weather is water-marked spray.

An Active Society Promoter.

My friend, Mr. Wilfred Haworth, whose recent removal to the metropolis has necessitated his resignation from the Hon. Secretaryship of the Portland and Weymouth Philatelic Society of which he was the founder, is one of those restless souls who is no sooner out of one sphere of activity than he must plunge headlong into another. He wants to form a philatelic society for Wormwood Scrubbs.

Writing from his new address, 2, Du Cane Road, Wormwood Scrubbs, under date June 9th, 1910, he says:—

Dear Mr. Wrinkle,—Without doubt there are a number of philatelists in this district who would not be averse to forming a small philatelic society.

If you would mention this sometime in your "Notes" I have not the least doubt, owing to the large circulation of *The Postage Stamp*, that members would stream in.

You see I am one of those restless mortals who must be doing something, and having had to resign my secretaryship of the Weymouth and Portland Philatelic Society because I have left the district, I must start another society here.

Yours sincerely,

W. HAWORTH.

The King's Stamp Collection.

Mr. Tilleard, who has just been received by his Majesty, is a solicitor, and one of the most expert judges of postage stamps in Great Britain. Some years ago his Majesty bought Mr. Tilleard's collection of postage stamps, and since the date of the purchase Mr. Tilleard has undertaken the management of the collection, which has been greatly increased and improved. The King is no ordinary collector. He thoroughly understands the subject, and on more than one occasion has himself discovered forgeries by means of careful microscopical examinations. Only those who have had to do with the management of a really great collection of stamps, and who have studied the subject, can appreciate its complexities and difficulties and its value in educating the powers of observation. An expert postage stamp collector must be well versed in modern history and geography, and must also understand a good deal about the technical matters involved in the manufacture of postage stamps.—*Western Daily Mail*, June 15th, 1910.

Bargains in Stamps

If you want real bargains in Postage Stamps read the advertisement pages of *The Postage Stamp* every week. Every week there is something new, and many special bargains. If you miss a week you may miss the very stamp you want to complete a series

The Postage Stamp Binding Covers.

Handsome dark blue covers in buckram, gilt lettered side and back, may be had from our Publishers, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Amen Corner, London. Price 1s. 6d.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

BY A. B. CREEKE, JUN.

Reprinted by permission from "Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers"

ALTHOUGH the Postmaster-General of Peru received authority early in 1851 to provide postage stamps for the pre-payment of correspondence, it was not until the latter part of 1857 that the necessary rules and regulations were published, and a supply of stamps ordered to be provided.

For some reason or other—perhaps, to make a trial of the new system without incurring the expense of printing stamps—the regular Government issue did not take place until March, 1858, the stamps which we are about to consider being used to bridge over part of the interval, viz., from 1st December, 1857, to the end of the following February.

The Postal authorities had evidently been in communication with the representative of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, because a suggestion was made in November that a trial should be made by using a supply of this Company's stamps, which could be obtained for nothing, and had not been, and might not be, required by the Company.

The design of these stamps, which are oblong (26mm. by 21mm.) in shape, consists of a steamer, within a wide elaborate engine-turned oval border, in a rectangular frame; the weight of the letter ("1oz." or "2oz.") is shown in white on the upper part of the oval band, and the postage ("1 Rl." or "2 Rls.") in a corresponding position below; and at the four corners of the stamp are the initial letters of the Company's full name—"P," "S," "N," "C." The vessel is steaming to the left on the lower value, and to the right on the Two Reales.

The dies were line-engraved, the work being of excellent quality, and the stamps, which are imperforate, were printed direct from the plates.

M. Moens says that the Company used these stamps in 1858 and 1859, and this opinion is quite consistent with the Agent's statement that they had not—i.e., in November, 1857—been in circulation, but is opposed to the assertion by the South American Philatelic Society, in its work on the Stamps of Peru published in 1887, that the Company never used them at all.

The stamps are known in the following colours:—1 real, in blue or bluish wove, in carmine on white laid, and in blue, carmine, yellow and green on white wove; 2 reales, in red on bluish wove, in blue on white laid, and in blue, carmine, yellow green and brown on white wove paper.

It is stated that all these varieties, except the yellow and green stamps, have been seen with genuine obliterations denoting actual use; but Mr. T. W. Hall—to whose researches, as embodied in a paper written by him some years ago, I am indebted for the greater part of my information—doubts the (philatelic) authenticity of all but the two on bluish paper. This paper was evidently not bluish originally, but has become blued from the same causes as those which affected all early printings, in red and blue, by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., whose work (in the absence of evidence to the contrary) I may be forgiven for believing these stamps to be.

However, one thing is certain, that the two stamps on coarse blued paper—1 real, blue, and 2 reales, red—were employed by the Peruvian Government as a provisional

issue, pending the manufacture of a supply of the regular stamps; and it is definitely stated in the Peru Handbook of Moens that these, and these two only, were used either by the Company or as provisionals, all the other impressions being essays.

It seems to be admitted now, that some of these stamps—that is, the two on blued paper—were used by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and copies are known cancelled with that Company's mark, "an oval, 19mm. in depth by 25½mm. in length, composed of three straight lines and one curved line top and bottom, two curved lines at each end of the oval surrounding a figure in Roman lettering (probably the distinctive number of the carrying vessel)." Evidently, as can be seen by inspection of this cancellation, the word "Roman" is a slip of the pen for "Arabic," the particular figure noted being "6"; a postmark with figure "7" is also known.

The usual cancellation of the Peruvian Post Office, however, is "LIMA" in Roman capitals, in an oval surrounded with dots; also sans serif "LIMA," with date, enclosed in a circle. "CALLAO" is known surrounded with dots, but without the frame; and, no doubt, "CHORRILLOS" exists as well. Either stamp genuinely cancelled is rare, the 2 reales especially so.

Naturally the forger—and from a very early date too—has tried his hand with these stamps: I remember seeing lithographed counterfeits—wretched things they were!—forty years ago; but times have improved since then, and there are doubtless well-executed imitations in existence, but even these, unless from line-engraved plates, should be easy of detection even apart from actual comparison with one of the beautifully finished originals.

These stamps are of a class which may, strictly speaking, be termed "Locals," though that is a word which nowadays is somewhat condemnatory, applied, as it generally is, to those gaudy and ephemeral emissions solemnly "decreed" by some wretched little office, which does little beyond issuing the stamps, situate in some out-of-the-way corner of the globe unknown to everyone who is not a stamp-collector—I cannot say "philatelist" if he collects such trash.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s stamps, "locals" though they are, stand on a very different footing, because not only were they printed in anticipation of a *bona-fide* use by the Company, but they actually became the first issue of an important State in South America, though their franking powers were, as being part of the experiment, confined within certain limits.

If philatelists were to take strict views regarding the franking power of stamps, as to whether beyond the country of origin or not, many issued would be relegated to the "local" division, as not having carrying power into foreign countries, and an immense number of stamps would be "disfranchised"; happily, however, the somewhat opprobrious term "local" is reserved, as I have hinted, for stamps doing duty along a strictly defined route, not served by the Government, and which are the outcome of a private enterprise, often *bona-fide* established to meet a real want in the means of communication—an enterprise which would be just as successful *postally*, if payments were made in cash and not by stamps.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company stamps are, however, above every suspicion, and are as collectible as the "Fiji Times Express," "Samoa Express," or similar issues; and far more so than the great majority of the

speculative labels, such as "Don Quixote," "Prince Henry," "Centenary," and other rubbish, even if their franking powers extend beyond the country which foists them upon collectors.

The Postage Due Stamps of the World*

BY L. W. CROUCH

(Continued from page 142)

Holland.

Issue of 1870.



The first postage due stamps of Holland, as was so generally the case with European countries, were only used on unprepaid or insufficiently prepaid local correspondence.

The postal authorities ordered two values, 5 cents and 10 cents, from Messrs. Enschedé & Sons, of Haarlem, in the early part of January, 1870.

The following ministerial decree announced their issue:—

"THE HAGUE,
"April, 23rd, 1870.

- "The Minister,
"Considering, etc.,
"Has thought fit to make the following regulations:—
"Article 1.—There will be put into circulation a new series of stamps for the indication of the amount which, in certain cases, is due from addressees in consequence of the non-prepayment or of the insufficient prepayment of the postage on letters.
"These stamps bear the name of 'Portzegels' (postage due stamps) in order to distinguish them from those employed for franking letters and printed matter.
"These latter will henceforth bear the title of 'Frankenzegels' (franking stamps).
"Article 2.—The postage due stamps are not sold to the public.
"Article 3.—There are two denominations of postage due stamps, viz.:—5 cents and 10 cents. Besides the indication of the value, they bear the inscription 'TE BETALEN PORT.' The 5 cents stamps are printed in brown on orange paper, and the 10 cents in mauve on blue paper. Each sheet contains 200 stamps. They are gummed on the reversed side.
"Article 8.—This decree operates from May 15th, 1870."

These stamps were issued on the date mentioned in the decree, i.e., May 15th, 1870.

The design shows large shaded figures of value in a colourless circle, round which runs a circle of chainwork; above in white capitals on a straight solid tablet "TE BETALEN" (= "to pay"), and on a similar tablet at bottom "PORT." The whole design measures $17\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The dies were engraved separately on wood, and therefore differ in slight details. It should be remembered that they correspond with types IV. and III. respectively of the types to be described under the next issue.

These stamps were typographed by Messrs. Johannes Enschedé & Sons, of Haarlem, in sheets of 200 stamps

in two panes of 100 in 10 rows of 10. The plate of the 10 cents was also used for printing the 10 cents postage due stamps of the Dutch Indies in 1874.

The paper was coloured orange for the 5 cents and blue for the 10 cents, and the perforation gauges 13, $13\frac{1}{2}$.

The 10 cents is known with a perforation gauging $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, and some doubt has been expressed as to the date of issue of this variety. In the article by M. Moens, in *Le Timbre Poste*, it is mentioned that the earliest known date is July, 1886. If my readers will cast ahead a little, they will find that the stock of the 5 cents and 10 cents of this issue lasted till 1887. Is it possible that the variety under discussion was a temporary small supply printed in 1886, owing to the fact that the "duty" plate for the new 10 cents, no doubt then on order, was not quite ready? At any rate this variety is quite scarce. It probably does not exist with perforation gauging $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, caused by a defect in the machine to be explained later as this temporary printing was made after the second reparation of the perforating machine (described hereafter), if my theory of a temporary printing is correct.

Both values are known imperforate, but are merely proofs, never having been issued in this condition. There are said to have been 100 of each printed.

Reference List.

Coloured Wove Paper. Perforated 13, $13\frac{1}{2}$.

May 15th, 1870. 5 cents, brown on orange.
10 cents, purple on blue.

Coloured Wove Paper. Perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

(?) July, 1886. 10 cents, purple on blue.

Issue of 1874.

Owing to defective printing, the 5 cents plate was rejected, and a new plate made. The chief difference in the stamps is in the figure of value: the bottom of the "5" does not make such a large curve and the shadow is less heavy; the semi-circle cut out of the head of the "5" is not so regular but inclined over to the right; the mesh of the chainwork round the circle is smaller.

This plate contained the same number of stamps as before, and was also used for printing the 5 cents Dutch Indies postage due stamps of 1874.

Reference List.

Coloured Wove Paper. Perforated 13, $13\frac{1}{2}$.

(?) January, 1874. 5 cents, brown on orange.

Numerous essays and colour trials of both values are sometimes met with. Both values exist imperforate in brown, carmine, or black, on the following

* Postage Due Stamps are now being chronicled in "New Issues and Old" in *The Postage Stamp*.

papers:—white, blue, slate, yellow, orange, rose, green, and buff.

Essays also exist of 25 cents and 50 cents values, which were prepared by Messrs. Enschedé & Sons, in 1872 to an order from the postal authorities. They exist in carmine or black on pink or slate coloured paper, in the same design as the 10 cents.



TYPE 1.



TYPE 2.



TYPE 3.



TYPE 4.

Issue of 1881.

The following ministerial circular extended the postage due system to all correspondence, and authorised the issue of a comprehensive series, which the new regulations rendered necessary.

"CIRCULAR No. 1131.

"MARCH 4th, 1881.

"Article 11.—The existing postage due stamps are increased by some new denominations; there will henceforth be postage due stamps of 1, 1½, 2½, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, and 25 cents, and of 1 gulden.

"The same design is maintained.

"The postage due stamps are printed in blue on white paper. Those from 1 to 25 cents are distinguished by the figures showing the postage due, which are printed in black in the centre of the stamp. On those of 1 gulden, the value is indicated in red.

"So long as the stock lasts, the existing denominations of 5 and 10 cents will continue to be used."

The design of these stamps was similar to the last, except that the value was printed at a second operation, and was expressed in the centre by numerals and the word "CENT" in black; in the 1 gulden it was shown in words "EEN GULDEN" in two lines in red. There was rather a hurry to get the plates ready, and several dies were utilised in preparing the plate for the frame. These were the dies for the 5 cents and 10 cents of 1870, and for the 15 cents and 20 cents of the 1874 issue for the Dutch Indies. There were, therefore, four types, which correspond to the said four dies, as follows:—Type IV., Type III., Type I., and Type II.

The four types show the following characteristics:—
Type I. The "T" of "BETALEN" is directly over the centre of a link in the chainwork. There are 3½ links.

To be continued.

British "Might Have Beens"

The Issue of the 2d. Violet Definitely Abandoned. Instances of Stamps Prepared for Use, but Never Issued

A CORRESPONDENT informs us this week with regard to the new 2d. violet stamp which has been announced as about to be issued, that he has been informed officially that "no alteration is being made with regard to the 2d. or any other stamp pending the issue of a new series bearing the portrait of the present King."

Consequently although the stamp has been printed (in what quantities we are not at present aware) it will have to be relegated to the list of stamps "prepared for use but never issued."

We wonder whether and when copies will see the light of the philatelic day.

Other stamps of Great Britain which come within the same category as having been prepared for use but never actually issued are:—

1. The 1d. black V.R. prepared in 1840, resembling the ordinary 1d. black stamp of that year but having the letters V.R. in the upper corners in place of the small star ornaments. This V.R. stamp was designed for the use of Government departments, but although specimens were sent out to the post offices, the stamp never came into use. The V.R. stamp is known with various cancellations, some of the specimens sent out to the post offices having apparently been used, but most of the cancelled copies found are obliterated with trial marks used for experimenting with various cancelling inks.

2. The 1½d. lilac-rose was prepared in 1860 to meet the requirements of a proposed postage rate which however did not receive the sanction of Parliament. The 10,000

sheets (of 240 stamps to the sheet) which were printed in this colour were disposed of as follows:—

1 sheet for the imprimatur in 1860.

1 sheet for the Paris Exhibition, 1867.

1096 sheets distributed to postmasters, collectors, etc.

8962 sheets destroyed in 1867.

Total 10000 sheets or 2,400,000.

The plate [1] from which this stamp was printed was of course used in 1870 for the issued 1½d., and the well-known error of lettering which occurred in the plate, viz, OP-PC (in lieu of CP-PC) is consequently found in both colours.

These are the two chief examples, though numbers of other stamps might be included. Many of them probably got no farther than the proof stage and were not actually printed in large supplies ready for use. An exception may be made to this statement in respect of some of the ½d. to 1s. denominations in use prior to the issue of the unified series of 1894. At that time when the 3d. and 6d. stamps were printed in purple and overprinted with large figures of value, it was intended that all the values up to the 1s. should be printed in the same colour and overprinted with the value. Copies of all were so printed but only the two denominations were actually issued though copies are known of these and of other values with the value surcharged in black.

Plate 1 of the 8d. of 1876 was registered and at first printed in purple-brown though issued in orange.

Another British Stamp Forgery

Discovery of the Shilling Green, Plate 6, Forged. Dated Copies Extend the Period of Use by Nearly Twelve Months. The Story of the Fraud Reconstructed

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE

The Great Shilling Green Forgery Recalled.

TWELVE years ago, in the early part of 1898, the surprising discovery was made that twenty-six years earlier the British Post Office had been the unsuspecting victim of a forgery involving a considerable amount of loss to the revenue.

The full extent of the fraud has never been known, but the new discovery with which we are now concerned and which is communicated to the public for the first time in *The Postage Stamp* this week will shew it to have been vastly more extensive than has hitherto been suspected.

It will be remembered that Mr. C. Nissen discovered the forgery of the 1s. green stamp *plate 5*. Mr. Lewis May, of King William Street, has now shewn me undoubted forged copies of the 1s. *plate 6*, and the postmarks shew that the fraud was going on for more than twelve months, and possibly for a considerably longer period.

The History of the Fraud.

The history of this fraud has never been fully discussed and consequently many collectors of Great Britain stamps are not familiar with the whole of the circumstances which made it possible. I therefore purpose to briefly review these circumstances, and afterwards examine the new evidence of the duration of the imposture.

The Transfer of the Telegraphs.

In 1868 Parliament had brought before it for consideration a Bill authorising the Government to purchase the Telegraphs of the United Kingdom, and the Bill having been passed and become law, the transfer of the lines from the Telegraph Companies to the Post Office took place in January, 1870. The uniform rate for private messages was fixed at one shilling for twenty words, and three-pence for every extra five words or less. Previous to the transfer of the telegraphs there had been great uncertainty amongst the public as to the rates, as they were subject to distances and to varying tariffs of a number of companies. Consequently the adoption of a fixed uniform rate encouraged a great increase in the use of the telegraphs, and the first year under the Post Office there were 8,606,000 messages sent, exclusive of Press and News telegrams, which total increased to 11,760,000 in 1871, and 14,858,000 in 1872. The next year 1873 the total had risen to 17,346,000. It was not until 1885 that the shilling minimum was reduced to the sixpence rate for 12 words now in vogue.

The transfer of the Telegraphs to the Post Office involved a great increase of staff and some disorganisation owing to inadequate accommodation at the General Post Office, and it seems probable that about this time the Post Office took into its service the culprit who was to manipulate the only forgeries which are known to have defrauded the British Post Office.

The Extensive Use of Shilling Stamps.

We have seen that a vast number of private telegrams were handled in the years from 1870 onwards, for which the minimum charge was 1s. The largest numbers would be sent at the minimum rate or with a few additional words, bringing the charge up to 1s. 3d. or 1s. 6d. The 1s. postage stamp of the period which was used to denote

the charge or portion of the charge on the great bulk of these messages handed in at Postal Telegraph Offices was a green stamp, printed on a machine-made paper, water-marked with a device known to philatelists as "spray of rose." The stamp had large white letters in the four corners, and each stamp bore the number of the plate from which it was printed, in a white figure on a square tablet of colour at each side of the oval bearing the late Queen's portrait.

The Plates in Use at the Period.

In the first rush of the new telegraph business, plate 4 was being used for printing the stamps, but on February 20th, 1871, plate 5 came into use, and was taken from the press on September 30th, 1872, after having produced 55,495 sheets of 240 stamps each on the "spray of rose" paper, a total of 13,918,800 stamps.

Plate 6 was put to press March 20th, 1872, and was in use concurrently with plate 5 until September of that year, when plate 5 was withdrawn, and plate 6 alone was in use until withdrawn on October 15th, 1872. During its use, 35,000 sheets, or 8,400,000 stamps, were printed from it. A month later plate 7 came into use at the printers.

Altogether, of this type of stamp on "spray of rose" paper, between August, 1867, and July, 1873, there were officially printed 48,598,800 stamps, representing a total face value of £2,429,900.

The Stock Exchange Telegraph Office.

Now one of the offices which had the greatest use for the shilling stamps for telegrams after the transfer was the Stock Exchange Telegraph Office, London, E.C., which must have used thousands of shilling stamps daily in the transaction of stockbrokers' business. It was here that in 1872 the first discovered forgeries of the shilling green stamp had been used, and the whole of the evidence appears to point to complicity on the part of one of the employees at the counter of the office in question. His immunity from discovery at that time was doubtless due to his confining the use of the forged stamps to the one office. In all probability he was assisted by a skilled forger or gang of forgers, but it seems likely that had there been more than a couple engaged in the conspiracy they would not have been content with a single outlet for their fraudulent wares.

The Absent Watermark.

The forgery of the 1s. green plate 5 as philatelists know, is excellently done. It is a very close facsimile of the genuine stamp so far as design is concerned, the colour is closely matched, but it was obviously impossible for the forgers to procure the correct paper, which as we have said was watermarked with a spray of rose.

Watermarks afford Little Protection.

Now the watermark in postage stamps is well known to be little security against the use of forgeries. The watermarked device on a stamp is very small, and in machine made paper varies in the intensity with which it is impressed by the dandy roll in the course of manufacture. But the chief reason for its inefficiency in such

THE SHILLING GREEN, PLATE 6, FORGED.



FORGED PLATE 6.
Used October 31st, 1872.

FORGED PLATE 6.
Used June 13th, 1873.



GENUINE PLATE 6.



FORGED PLATE 5.
Used July 1st, 1872.

cases is that until their suspicions are aroused few postal employees, if any, would think of looking for the watermark. The watermark is thus only a last resort to decide finally the status of a specimen, after one has seen some flaws in the printed design or some uncertainty in the colour in which the impression is struck.

How the Forgeries were used.

The user of these forgeries must have known that he was fairly secure from suspicion so long as he used them discriminately, for as is well known once a stamp is affixed to a telegraph form, it is immediately cancelled, and after the message has been despatched the telegraph forms are filed away for a period, at the end of which time they are sent away in large quantities for destruction. Quite a large proportion of the stamps used for telegrams are never actually in the possession of the purchaser. The latter hands in a message the words of which are counted up, the necessary stamp and the form are passed back to the sender, the money taken, and the sender immediately affixes the stamp to the form and returns it to the clerk. Thus the sender even if he had expert knowledge of stamps could scarcely suspect the post office of selling him a bad one, and in any case would have no opportunity of examining it closely.

Covering up the Defects with a Postmark.

Then, assuming the clerk selling the stamp to be one of the conspirators he would have to deface the stamp in the ordinary way of business, and should the forgery be somewhat faulty he could make sure of his cancelling stamp coming down upon and defacing the defective part of the design. After that, unless a hue and cry arose from some other cause, the stamp would never again be removed from the paper, with which in course of time it would go to its destruction.

Philatelists Protect the Revenue.

The very close study of postage stamps by philatelists is a great source of safety to the revenue, though perhaps the fact is little appreciated by those in authority. Had the forgeries been used on letters in 1872 instead of on telegrams, it is not unlikely that they would have been promptly brought to the attention of the Post Office by philatelists, as, carefully as the forgers had done their work, they had produced some varieties which the philatelist would at once recognise to be impossible to have been produced from the official plates.

Leakages of Telegraph Stamps.

It is therefore only by a fluke—another almost inexplicable irregularity, that the forged stamps have even now been discovered by philatelists. As I have said, the old telegraph forms with the stamps upon them are sent to be destroyed after having been retained for a long time in case of questions arising concerning them. The destruction is supposed to be complete and an official is deputed to see that it is carried out. Yet numbers of the higher value stamps which have been used on telegraph forms constantly leak out and many stamps which would be rare in collections if they could only be had postally used are comparatively common owing to the leakages of the same stamps used for telegrams.

Discovery made too late to bring Culprits to book.

So twenty-six years after the first forgery was perpetrated too late of course to get at the culprit, a philatelist was able to inform the post office that they had been the victims of a fraud, the dimensions of which, while they must have been considerable, could not be ascertained with any definiteness. And now *thirty-eight* years after

its perpetration we are beginning to realise the enormous extent of the fraud.

Forged Plate 5, only a beginning.

All the forged stamps found in 1898 bore the plate number 5, and all the then known copies were used on one date viz. July 23rd, 1872. In one little lot of stamps which leaked out in the way described over one hundred forgeries bore the postmark of one day, and these probably only represented a fraction of the quantity passed through the Stock Exchange Telegraph Office on that day. Since then, investigations of philatelists have proved that the forgery of plate 5 was in use as early as June 3rd, 1872 antedating the original discovery by forty-four days on which the Telegraph Office would be working. Now it is to be seen from the photographs of the postmarked copies accompanying this article that so successful had the forgers been with plate 5 that when they noticed that plate 6, had come into use at the printers, they made a new forgery of this plate. The earliest dated copy of the plate 6 forgery we have seen, is dated October 3rd, 1872 and the latest carries on the period at which the fraud was still going on undetected to July 13th, 1873.

The Fraud Continued over Twelve Months.

Thus the fraud was going on in this one office for over a year. And it does not seem improbable, in view of the fact that the printers went to press with plate 7 in November, 1872, that the forgers, who were busy then with their new counterfeit of plate 6, would lay their plans to counterfeit plate 7 in readiness for the time when the stock of genuine stamps of plate 6 had been exhausted at the telegraph office.

Development of the Forger's Skill.

Since they made the forgery of the plate 5, the forger had evidently gained additional skill for the engraving of the forgery of the later plate is a great improvement on that of plate 5. Some of the defects in the forged plate 5 have been remedied in plate 6. The white lines round the plate number tablet, which were too thin and badly formed in the forged plate 5, are rather too clear and pronounced in the forged plate 6, while the figures 6 are larger and bolder than in the genuine stamp. The outline of the eye forms a heavy-lined triangle in the forgery, and there are only two lines of shading on the eyeball. The undulating lines beneath the eye are continuous in the genuine stamp, but in the forgery they are broken immediately below the angle formed by the outline of the eye. The reticulated network in the oval band round the portrait is slightly different.

Prominent Differences between the Genuine and the Forged Stamps.

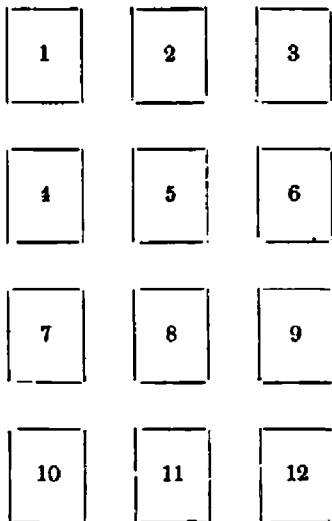
The most notable differences are (together with the large figures 6) in the white letters forming the inscriptions. These letters are not so well formed, the final G, instead of having a bold perpendicular tail, has the tail badly formed, so that until examined closely it appears to be curved and slightly ornamental. The whites of the letters of "ONE SHILLING" have not been cut deep enough in the forgery, so they shew lines of colour and blotches, especially in the letters N and H. The square blocks in which the corner letters appear almost touch the oval band in the forgery, though they are well apart in the genuine stamp.

The Arrangement of the Corner Letters.

The letters in these angles, as is generally known, were introduced with the idea of complicating the task of the forger and of the unscrupulous individual who might try and use clean halves of two used stamps to make one new one. Each stamp on the plate was lettered differ-

ently from its neighbour, and the manner of the lettering of the 1s. was similar to that used for the 1d. line-engraved, only the 1s. stamp was printed in twelve panes of 20, instead of having all the 240 stamps in one block. The panes were disposed three in a row.

Twelve panes of 20 stamps.



The lettering of the top three panes is worked out as follows.

| PANE 1. | | | | PANE 2. | | | | PANE 3. | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|---------|----|----|----|---------|----|----|----|
| AA | BA | CA | DA | EA | FA | GA | HA | IA | JA | KA | LA |
| AA | AB | AC | AD | EA | AE | AF | AG | IA | AI | AJ | AK |
| AB | BB | CB | DB | EB | BE | BF | BG | IB | BI | BJ | BK |
| BA | BB | BC | BD | BE | BE | BF | BG | BI | BI | BJ | BK |
| AC | BC | CC | DC | EC | CE | CF | CG | IC | CI | CJ | CK |
| CA | CB | CC | CD | CE | CE | CF | CG | CI | CI | CJ | CK |
| AD | BD | CD | DD | ED | DE | DF | DG | ID | DI | DJ | DK |
| DA | DB | DC | DD | DE | DE | DF | DG | DI | DI | DJ | DK |
| AE | BE | CE | DE | EE | EE | EF | EG | IE | EI | EJ | EK |
| EA | EB | EC | ED | EE | EE | EF | EG | EI | EI | EJ | EK |

The letter in the left bottom corner indicates the horizontal row in which the stamp occurs, the letter in the bottom right corner indicating the perpendicular row. The letters of the upper angles are simply the lower letters reversed.

Apart from the arrangement in panes, it will be seen that there were twelve stamps in a horizontal line across the sheet, and twenty in a perpendicular direction down the sheet, to make up a sheet of 240 stamps. Thus the lettering in the bottom left angle goes on from A to the twentieth letter in the alphabet, viz. : T, and the bottom right angle is occupied by the series of letters from A to the twelfth letter in the alphabet, viz. : L.

An Impossible Corner Lettering.

It will be obvious that the forged stamp of plate 6, lettered ^ML has a lettering which is impossible to the genuine stamp, as it would signify the thirteenth stamp in the twelfth horizontal row, whereas there were only twelve stamps in any horizontal row.

The foresight of the stamp printers in producing such a trap for the forger evidently was ineffectual in avoiding the forgery. It is scarcely likely that even had the stamps on telegraph forms passed through the hands of numbers

of innocent postal officials, they would have paid any attention to the corner lettering.

Two Forgeries never used together.

One matter which seems to make it practically certain that an inside post office man was complicated in the fraud is that the forgeries are mostly heavily cancelled to hide defects. Another point of interest as showing the cunning of the individual is that although the forgeries were doubtless printed in sheets or strips, they are never found in pairs or blocks. Instances are known where the cost of the telegram was 2s., and instead of putting two forgeries of 1s. to pay the postage the individual has used one forged 1s. and a pair of genuine 6d. stamps. Very likely the culprits knew that the lettering of their stamps if seen in pairs and blocks might lead to their detection.

Thousands of Pounds Lost per Annum ?

How long and to what extent was the fraud carried on ? These questions may never be settled definitely. We have said that the two extreme dates of postmarks known to collectors are June 3rd, 1872, and June 13th, 1873, over twelve months. It is extremely unlikely that the copies known to collectors represent anything more than a fraction of what were actually used to defraud the revenue, but sufficient copies with intervening dates are now known to satisfy us that the forgers were actively engaged in their nefarious business all those twelve months. The dated copies, now known, bear the dates 1872, June 8, 12, 13, 17, 28, July 1, 16, 23, October 31; 1873, June 13. If only 100 copies were passed daily (the number which leaked out in a single parcel purchased by one dealer and bearing one date) that would mean a £5 deficit daily or (excluding Sundays) £1,570 a year. But all the indications raise the suggestion that the amount was considerably in excess of this figure, and it has been estimated at probably £50 a day (that would mean 1,000 stamps) or £15,000 to £16,000 a year.

In any case for one office to suffer such a loss without noticing it or making any enquiry into its cause is somewhat startling.

Is Surface Printing Safe ?

As to the facility with which the forgery passed muster, it raises the query as to whether in the official fright at the occasional cleaning of our early postage stamps for illicit re-use has led them to seek safety from cleaning in a process of printing which lends itself easily to the more serious evil of forgery. The old line-engraved stamps were never forged in any way to defraud the revenue, and the few imitations that have been made to defraud stamp collectors are of the poorest possible description and would have been readily detected in the days of the currency of those stamps.

Surface printing, as used to-day, is used mainly because it is cheap, though the reason generally given by the authorities is that it is possible to produce stamps with inks and upon papers which will not permit of the removal of the cancellations. Had the 1s. green forgery been detected in 1872 we might have been using the handsome line engraving process for printing our stamps to this day.

If you have any difficulty in getting *The Postage Stamp* each week, give a regular order for it to your newsagent or bookseller and he will gladly get it for you regularly. It only costs you a penny a week.

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Afghanistan.—(Vol. VI. p. 139).—Another postal novelty hailing from the land of the Ameer is described by Sir David Massoon in the *Philatelic Journal of India*.

This comprises a special stamp, without value, for use on official correspondence. The design consists of the familiar representation of a Mosque appearing on the current postage stamps, enclosed in a star-shaped frame with eight points, the whole surrounded by a narrow double-lined circle. The stamp is a large one, being 38½mm. in diameter, and is perforated 11½. The inscription reads: "Solely for State Service."

Official adhesive. Design as above. Thin white wove unwatermarked paper. Perf. 11½.
(No value) Red

Crete.—(Vol. VI. p. 140).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for a sight of the current 2 drachmai Postage Due stamp with the new type of "ΕΑΛΑΣ" overprint near the foot, which we chronicled last week on authority of a continental contemporary.

Iceland.—(Vol. III. p. 20).—A hitherto unrecorded error of the 1902 provisional surcharges of this Island is noted by *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, having been shown to that Journal by their publisher's New York Branch. This takes the form of the 4 ore grey and rose, with the dated portion of the overprint reading "'02-'02" instead of "'02-'08" as on the normal.

New Hebrides (French).—(Vol. VI. p. 101).—The *Australian Philatelist* is informed that up to April 9th last the new French issue with the additional overprint of the word "Condominium," had not been received at Port Vila.

New South Wales.—(Vol. VI. p. 91).—The same Journal announces the issue of the current 6d. stamp, perf. 11.

Queen's Head designs. Wmk. Crown A. Perf. 11.
2d. ultramarine
6d. orange

New Zealand.—(Vol. VI. p. 129).—On authority of a correspondent, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the new ½d. King's Head stamp of the Dominion, with the "OFFICIAL" overprint.

Official stamps. Current design. Wmk. N.Z. Star. Perf. 14 × 15.
Overprinted "OFFICIAL" vertically in black in tall thin sans-serif capitals.

½d. green
1d. carmine

Russia.—(Vol. VI. p. 129).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly inform us that they have received the current 1 rouble stamp perf. 14 × 13½ with protecting varnish bars across the surface.

Spain.—(Vol. VI. p. 116).—The current 15 centimes stamp in the new design has been discovered by a correspondent in *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* in an imperforate condition.

Transvaal.—(Vol. V. p. 249).—It would appear that the rumour of the destruction of an entire printing of 2d. stamps for this Colony in violet was unfounded, as the issue of this value printed in that colour is now recorded by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*. Accordingly, we must ask our readers to kindly delete the record of the issue of this value printed in grey which we chronicled in our issue of February 19th, on authority of a contemporary.

Current King's Head design. Wmk. multiple Crown C.A.
Perf. 14. Single colour.
2d. violet

Victoria.—(Vol. VI. p. 116).—The *Australian Philatelist* notes the appearance of the current 1½d. value perf. 11.

Our list of current stamps with this perforation therefore stands as follows:—

Contemporary designs. Wmk. Crown A. Perf. 11.
¾d. green
1d. rose
1½d. brown on yellow
2d. mauve
2½d. deep blue
3d. orange-brown
4d. yellow-bistre
1s. orange
5s. carmine and blue
£1 carmine
£2 blue

West Australia.—(Vol. V. p. 22).—Mr. Fred Hagen has shown *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* the 10d. stamp in the current design, wmk. Crown A, and perf. either 12½ or 12 × 12½. The list of these stamps with this form of perforation, issued to date, is therefore as under:—

Contemporary designs. Wmk. Crown A. Perf. 12½ or 12 × 12½.
1d. carmine-rose
2d. yellow
3d. brown
4d. "
5d. olive-yellow
9d. orange
10d. red
5s. green

King George Stamps and Coins

BOTH the Mint and the Post Office Authorities have begun the task of designing coins and stamps for the new reign. The designs will be submitted for the King's approval before dies are cut.

The King has already had an interview with Mr. W. Grey Elliston-Macartney, the Deputy Master of the Mint, but reference has also to be made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is "Master and Worker."

The designers of the stamps have to submit their work to an expert philatelist, for the King has one of the best and most valuable collections of stamps in the world, and takes the keenest interest in the subject. There is a pros-

pect that the George V. stamps may come into use somewhat earlier in the reign than was the case with those of King Edward, the first of which were not on sale until about eleven and a half months after the accession.

Until the printing of the new issues has begun, the printing of the old ones will continue, so that a full supply shall always be obtainable. Some Victorian stamps, curiously enough, are still in use, and some parts of Australia, in particular. New South Wales and Queensland have not yet exhausted their stocks of "Queen's Heads."

—*Daily Mail*, 8/6/10.

“Redfield’s Stamp Weekly” on the League

An American View of The Postage Stamp League

ONE of the several flourishing weekly journals devoted to the interests of stamp collectors in the United States is *Redfield’s Stamp Weekly*, edited by Mr. Louis G. Quackenbush. This gentleman has in a recent article discussed the purpose and prospects of the Postage Stamp League, which, as our readers are by this time well aware, has been started by the conductors of *The Postage Stamp* for the promotion of the popularity of stamp collecting.

The opinions of this well-known American journalist endorse the view of the founders of the League that there is a broad field for a highly beneficial work to be done by the co-operation of the members of the League in distributing missionary literature.

We are glad to be able to reprint Mr. Quackenbush’s editorial *in extenso* :—

“Redfield’s” Editorial.

“While the federalisation of England’s present societies seems as far away as ever, the indefatigable Mr. Melville, the man who does things, seems in a fair way to enlist a great part of philatelic England under his banners in a new organization he has just launched, under the name of the Postage Stamp League. This Postage Stamp League, which is to be a national body, accepting members from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, is in no way to interfere, it is announced, with existing societies. Its main objects, as given in the prospectus, are to extend the popularity of the stamp collecting hobby with the great general public, by instituting and encouraging lantern lectures, assisting the formation of philatelic societies in districts where none already exist, assisting existing societies by loan of lantern slides and lectures, and by issuing broadcast bright and informative pamphlets for distribution in schools, literary societies, etc. These are good and worthy objects; and as Mr. Melville has never yet made a failure of any philatelic undertaking in which he has engaged, we look to see this new body great and influential in a very short space of time. It is to be in the main, we should understand, a militant missionary organization, a sort of Philatelic Bible Society for the dissemination of the gospel of stamp collecting among

the heathen of Great Britain. Books and leaflets on the joys and benefits of stamp collecting are to be sown broadcast, and members of the League are, we believe, expected to act, whenever possible, as local representatives in arranging for the distribution of this literature. The furnishing of lantern lectures to societies wishing to use them will be another important branch of the work; while it is the hope and intent to do much to bring isolated collectors in touch with their fellows.

“Such a body ought to be able to do a great deal of good, and we do not doubt that it will. We shall take pains to apprise our readers from time to time of the course of the experiment.

“Stamp Collecting for Invalids.

“One of the points on which the Postage Stamp League will lay stress in its missionary literature is the especial value of stamp collecting as a pastime for invalids. We are glad to learn of this; for there is no class of people in this whole world to whom stamp collecting is so great a boon as those who are shut out from the ordinary occupations and pleasures of life. The hopeless invalid, confined to his or her room year in and year out, or, at most, able to be wheeled on the verandah on sunny days, is of all persons the one who will derive most enjoyment and comfort from stamp collecting; and it is a thousand pities that a greater number of invalids are not acquainted with the pursuit. That there are quite a few ‘shut ins’ who have made its acquaintance we have knowledge from letters that frequently come to this office. In many sanatoriums and homes for incurables will be found little groups of earnest and enthusiastic collectors, deriving their original interest in the hobby, in most cases, from some one of their number who happened to be a stamp lover before coming to the institution. There are also, doubtless, many isolated cases of chronic invalids, confined to their homes, whose sad lot in life is in some degree alleviated by postage stamp collecting. Stamp collecting is, indeed, good medicine for the tired, the sick, and the worried of every kind and class. Any philatelic missionary work which is likely to reach the sick and unfortunate, and open up to them a new source of interest, consolation, and occupation, certainly deserves cordial support.”

Readers not caring to cut their copies of *The Postage Stamp* can have loose copies of the Application Form forwarded to them on application to the Registrar.

THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE.

Application Form for Membership.

I am a reader of *The Postage Stamp* and desire to be registered as a Member of THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE. I enclose P.O. No. _____ as the fee for registration and badge.

SIGNED (Mr., Mrs. or Miss).....

ADDRESS

DATE.....

(Please write clearly and give full address).

To the Registrar,
POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE,
14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton,
London, S.W.

For Office use only { No.
M.C.
Badge

* Foreign Members should send three International Coupons in lieu of postal order.

Editor's Letter Box

Publishing Offices:—1, AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

Editorial Address:—FRED J MELVILLE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Articles, Contributions and Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the correspondent. Articles, etc., not accepted, will be returned when postage is prepaid.

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Answers to Correspondents.

Editorial correspondence is now answered through the journal on this page and correspondents' initials will be used, together with the name of the town or district in which they reside, except where a special non-deplume has been given.

All general queries about stamps and philatelic matters are answered as far as possible and to the best of the information at our disposal.

The examination of stamps is, however, not included and stamps sent for opinions as to genuineness or otherwise must be accompanied by the usual fee of 6d. per stamp, minimum fee 1s.

Readers taking advantage of this Answers to Correspondents column are especially asked NOT to send small advertisements, subscriptions or orders for back numbers to the Editor. They should in every case be sent to the Business Manager.

For the Editorial and Business Manager's address see notices above.

G. S. (Lindfield, Sussex).—In the opinion of collectors, a firm's initials perforated in a postage stamp is a disfigurement, and considerably lessens the value of the specimens. There are, however, a few cases in which the initials impart a special interest (chiefly to the advanced specialist), such as the initials of the Board of Trade in Great Britain and the letters "O.S.," etc., which are not, however, firms' initials, signifying as they do "On Service" on certain Australasian stamps.

E. D. G. (Lee).—Your variety of the current 1d. Great Britain with the small flaw under "F" of "PENNY" is curious, but it is extremely minute, and, although you have found two copies, it may not have been due to any permanent flaw in the plate. You say you have "examined many stamps in the same position on the sheet," but you do not mention what that position is. Of course it would not appear on all sheets even of one printing, as the Post Office sheets are cut down from larger printed sheets. Specimen returned with thanks, June 16.

K. W. (London, S.W.).—The Victoria 4d. rose (S.G. 127), perf. 11½ × 11½, is said to have been perforated by a machine in use at Melbourne from 1858 onwards, gauging from 11½ to 12, but not giving either of these perforations exactly; it is usually classed as perf. 12. It was a guillotine machine, giving a round-hole perforation.

W. B. (Glasgow).—No special value attaches to the current stamps of Great Britain with inverted watermark. Many of them are so manufactured for making up into booklets of stamps that they present this peculiarity.

F. A. D. (Wimbledon).—Thanks, but the Mauritius 6c. rose on white paper, Arms type, and 12c. grey King's head, were both chronicled in our issue for April 9 of this year (Vol. VI, p. 21).

Mr. A. H. Davis (of Monte Video) very properly points out an error in Miss Fitté's article on "Errors," by which by a slip of the pen it was said (Vol. VI, p. 114) that a sheet of the 5c. green error of the Argentine Republic was "sold at the Monte Video post office." As our correspondent points out, and most of our readers will be aware, Monte Video is the capital of the Republic of Uruguay, and no doubt Buenos Aires, the Argentine capital, was intended. Mr. Davis says that another writer has described Paraguay as a "Central American" Republic, but this (wherever it occurred) is no less obvious an error. Mr. Davis adds: "I am glad to say that these (Central American) Republics and their stamps are thousands of miles away." We are much obliged to our friend for pointing out the slips.

T. H. (Nottingham).—Your friend who gave you the envelope with the ½ cent. de peseta stamps of Spain was quite right in saying that the 100 stamps only represented a value equal to 2½d. The peseta succeeded the escudos currency of 1867-1872: the escudo, being worth about 2s. 10d., was divided into 1,000 milesimas, so the 1 milesima (of which denomination there was a stamp in the 1870 issue) was equivalent to a tenth of a farthing, the same as ¼c. de peseta. The ¼c. de peseta was used, like the 1 mil. de escudo, for postage on printed matter. You will note that the other denominations in the 1872-77 and later sets are inscribed "COMMUNICACIONES," which was a name given to the postal and telegraph department when the two services were combined, and the higher denominations of stamps were permitted to be used for either branch. But the ¼c. de peseta is simply inscribed "CORREOS" (posts). In many foreign countries a distinction is made in the postal tariff on letters posted in a town for delivery in the same town, "drop letters" they called them in the United States, and this distinction was observed in Spain as regards letters, and possibly also as regards printed matter. Perhaps some of our Spanish readers will give us some instances of the use of the ¼c. de peseta.

The other three stamps you have had so much difficulty in identifying are postage due stamps, the first being of Austria proper, the other two, with value in fractions of a piastre, are Austrian Levant. If your Whitfield King catalogue is the current issue, you will find illustrations of the types on pages 22 (ad.) and 25 (b.). In putting them under "Turkey" you were not so far out as regards the last two, as these are used at the Austrian post offices in Turkey.

REGISTRAR'S ANSWERS.

G. W. B. (Leytonstone).—Booklets sent. Many thanks for your interest in the League. I shall be happy to answer your stamp queries as far as possible. In many cases it is better to send the stamps with the queries; but where verbal descriptions are sufficiently clear there is no need to send the stamps.

S. Y. (No. 149, Cricklewood).—Thanks. I am glad to have your interest and support.

W. W. (Skibbereen).—Your membership card should have reached you early this month. There is no book at present which

gives hints on starting a Stamp Club, but the Editor's recent articles on "How to Start a Philatelic Society" will be published in booklet form in the course of the summer.

Miss R. (Vaud).—Your letter of 9.6.10 to hand, with enclosures.

L. D. W. (Barnstaple).—Thanks for your letter. I am making inquiries.

J. W. (North Kensington).—Your number is 72, as given on the membership card. If the previous letter gave the number as 71, it was a clerical error, and I am obliged to you for bringing it to my notice.



Postage Stamp League

MEMBERS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

By cutting out three Advertisement slips from the front page of this week's *Postage Stamp*, members of the League may have a 12-word advertisement inserted free. Extra words: One slip = 4 words, and so on. 1d. stamps accepted (from members only) in lieu of advertisement slips. Non-members of the League cannot use this column.

WANTED, exchange, cash, Barbados Nelson, Is., Kingston Relief, Malta 2, 4, 4s. 6d. Queen's.—John McKenzie, 8, Dunrobin Place, Edinburgh.

POSTAL and philatelic literature wanted: prints, pamphlets, broadsides, journals, &c., relating to postage stamps and postal affairs.—Box 103, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

EXCHANGE Hudson-Fulton 1c., 2c., 1900, imperforates, mint or used on cover, line varieties, &c., for mint King's heads.—Stickley, Pine Hill, Mount Vernon, N.Y.

DEAL Exchange Club: half-yearly subscription now commencing: good sales: monthly packets; rules.—Pain, Gables, Deal.

FIFTEEN U.S.A. proofs; will exchange for Colonials.—Cooke, 7, Salop Street, Birmingham.

WANTED, *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* for March 27th, 1909 (Vol. xxiii. 13).—Box 101, 14 Sudbourne Rd., Brixton, London.

WANTED, King's heads, both sing. and mult.; exchange or cash; send list.—Box 112, 14 Sudbourne Rd., Brixton, London.

LOCAL Postage Stamps wanted; all countries; used or unused, and on entires.—Box 102, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

WANTED Subscribers for the *Novice* new amateur Magazine. Specimen sent.—John Venn, York Road, Cheam, Surrey.

50 RARITIES (Cape Δ, Papua, Maldives) 1/10.—141 Second, Manorpark.

FOREIGN and Colonial, 66 to 80% under catalogue. Approval.—Rev. G. Bell, Lisburn, Ireland.

STAMP BARGAINS. See our Approval Books. Reference required. Unused Post Cards, Letter Cards, 100 different, only 5/.—Charles & Co., Beechfield, Trinity, Jersey, C.I.

The POSTAGE STAMP

An Illustrated Weekly Journal for all Classes of Stamp Collectors

Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL
Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

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(Whole Number 144)

Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

A Philatelic Garden Party.



MRS. FIELDS' Garden Party to the members of the Junior Philatelic Society, on June 18th, was in every way an unqualified success. The day was gloriously warm and the evening deliciously cool, so that the Clerk of the Weather had seen fit to smile upon the function this year.

When the state of the philatelic press has advanced a little further we shall no doubt report such gatherings as that of Saturday, June 18th, by delicate descriptions of dainty dresses worn so becomingly, and that Miss So-and-So was there in a ———, here I hesitate. Perhaps some of the lady authoresses present on Saturday will help a poor old male with accurate descriptions and forward a technical glossary of feminine fancies so that we shall all understand what was what.

How to Study your Stamps.

Anyway, there were many ladies present, and in contributing to the gaiety of the occasion they proved more than the equal of the soberer male stamp collectors. Mrs. Field herself was "in her element" as the saying goes, and her rollicking spirits and good fun were speedily communicated to the rest of the happy family of about eighty of us.

The function is usually the occasion for Mrs. Field to introduce some little novelties of a philatelic order to amuse her guests, and the other day found the hostess as ready with new ideas as ever. This year she provided a little competition, a sort of trap to test the faculties for original philatelic research—Oh most mystifying and ill-used term!—on the part of the guests.

The Examination Paper.

The stamp selected as the subject for the examination paper was the ½ cent stamp of Quebec, and each guest received a typewritten list of the questions headed by a copy of the stamp for purposes of study. The answers were to be found in jumbling the letters of the inscriptions or in the designs. I do not propose to give the correct answers, though I will give some of the facetious ones, and if any of my readers like to send me their idea of the correct answers by Saturday, July 2nd, I will send a *Postage Stamp Handbook* to the first six readers who send correct answers, excluding of course those present at the Garden Party.



Questions.

1. A little over 39/-
2. A Girl's name
3. An invisible necessity
4. Treasures of the deep
5. A lady's delight
6. A means of separation
7. An accumulation of grains of corn
8. Nothing
9. A fruit
10. A Tradesman's delight
11. Part of an oyster
12. A Profession
13. A token of Royal Approval
14. Necessary for billiards

Incorrect Answers.

- 39/-; 7/4; "forty shillings or a month"
- Money
Aeroplanes
Marriage; an ocean trip
A bun
My fortune
A spring onion
An unpaid bill
The afterthought
Loafing
A writ
2d. to square the Marker

15. A utensil
 16. Running East and West
 17. Part of a hill
 18. Becoming in most men
 19. Not worth a penny
 20. What a naughty child requires
- John Burns
 Cheek
 This brainy document
 Drowning

A £1 green (Queen's head) was the first prize offered, and the second was a miniature silver cup. The gentlemen were evidently quite out of it as regards research, for two ladies headed the list having the largest number of questions answered correctly.

The Fate of "Mint State."

There was much revelry of varied styles, and no less varied refreshments. The cakes were adorned with philatelic emblems and terms, and Mrs. Field, who tried to discover the whereabouts of a chocolate cake which had been inscribed "Mint State" found after much searching, a small fragment bearing the significant three final letters "ate."

In every way the entertainment was of the best, and Mr. and Mrs. Field are to be congratulated on having made the function so thoroughly successful. The visiting members of the J.P.S. too, are to be congratulated on being entertained by such excellent hosts as Mr. and Mrs. Field.

Correspondence

Correspondence on all matters of general philatelic interest is cordially invited. All letters for publication should be sent to the Editor, The Postage Stamp, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, and letters should also be distinctly marked INSIDE with the name of this journal. The Editor does not necessarily identify himself with opinions expressed by correspondents.

ART AND THE POSTAGE STAMP.

To the Editor of *The Postage Stamp*.

Sir,

I am very much pleased to see that my letter upon the subject of Art and the Postage stamp has elicited the interest of your correspondents Cantab and Mr. Norman Buss, although their expressed opinions are those to which I must disagree.

Cantab, although granting the 8d. stamp as being horrible, does not think that the others are as bad as I represent them, and proceeds to be the apologist of the printer, laying the blame upon the chemist but all this is beside the point, my immediate concern is that the colours are atrociously raw and crude.

His other point, that the size of the stamp portrait counts but very little cannot be passed without serious challenge.

Cantab must know that the basis of all true design is that the subject shall fill its space with dignity and grace, and that its success as an art work is dependent upon these qualities and not upon subservient background and framework.

The moment, too, you lessen the proper size of the portrait you give undue importance to the background and you get two conflicting ideas, head against background, a confusion arising which can never in any degree be called artistic.

In the letter signed Norman Buss, which is somewhat jaunty in tone, he attributes to me and to many others an approval of nothing but the great "Dug up."

In spite of this, however, he cannot help admitting that there is a certain dignity about the early Victorian

The American Philatelic Convention.

President Mudge, of the American Philatelic Society has issued his call to arms, and all the members of that body who can arrange to respond to the call are looking forward to a brisk time at Detroit in August. The coming Convention will mark an epoch in one way at least, for it will be the twenty-fifth of these interesting gatherings. The members are summoned to attend at 10 a.m. on August 16th, and upon succeeding days until all business shall have been disposed of. The headquarters of the Convention will be at the Hotel Cardillac, and the business sessions will be held at the Museum of Fine Arts on Jefferson Street. The Committee on Arrangements has been appointed some time back, and is no doubt preparing a warm welcome for the stamp collectors who will make the pleasant pilgrimage to Detroit City.

The Design on the Azores Stamps.

Mr. C. A. Howes, writing to *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, says that he notes some papers are describing the new issue for the Azores as having a "flying dove" beneath the portrait. Inasmuch as the name "Azores" translated into English means "hawks" it is, Mr. Howes says, fair to presume that the bird represented is undoubtedly a hawk, and as such is symbolic of the "Hawks Islands."

stamps, and though no doubt he would very much like he cannot find any parallel in these enlightened times. And let me assure him there is a distinct reason for this.

The first designers had no previous postage stamps to imitate! and by good luck, formed their style upon what is, and always will be the best models for stamps, namely old coinage.

It was the search for the inartistic and grotesque novelty in the sad Victorian days which culminating in the present issue, denies *in toto* any claim to themselves of artistic merit.

And it is for this that we need to hark back to the starting place, the position from which emanated the 1d. black, that stamp which not only fulfils its purpose but is almost above reproach as a work of art.

In the notes of Cornelius Wrinkle he was good enough to offer me the assurance that the subject of my letter would receive the personal attention of King George.

In this connection I would suggest that the new issue of stamps should be dealt with in the same way as the new coinage, i.e., our most eminent artists be asked to submit designs, and as in the case of the Victorian sovereign by W. Wyon, the initials of the artist should be printed on the new stamps.

In this way an excellent artistic series might be obtained of extreme interest to philatelists, present and future, who would not fail to associate the artist with the design and give him his due as an important factor in the science of philately.

I beg to remain,

Wolverhampton,
 June 10th, 1910.

Yours, etc.,
 CECIL LAWSON.

New Zealand Pictorials

BY C. S. JEWELL

VERY much doubt whether any reader will remember an article by R. Anthrobus in *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* of the 20th March, 1909, dealing with these stamps. Be that as it may, I have no hesitation in saying that they are the most interesting of modern issues both for the study and research of keen philatelists. One of the most curious questions concerns the perforating machines used since 1906. I now quote from the article mentioned:—"It seems extraordinary that a small printing of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. should have been (made?) sometime during 1906, with a machine gauging 14 by $14\frac{1}{2}$, and that one should have heard absolutely nothing about this machine since. The only explanation to be suggested is that this particular machine may have been lent to the authorities for experimental purposes. Then again, it would seem that for the present, at any rate, the third machine, gauging 14 by 15, has entirely ousted the second, gauging 14 by $13\frac{1}{2}$. The latter, of course, may have proved unsatisfactory, but we are told that both machines were supplied by one firm as being identical, in which case one may reasonably expect indiscriminate use of either machine, and consequently fresh supplies perf. 14 by $13\frac{1}{2}$!"

Well, there is the utmost probability that I am altogether wrong, but upon studying the " $14\frac{1}{2}$ " and the other dated specimens of 1906, it seemed to me that the machine was not withdrawn at all. I formed this conclusion for the following reasons: It is certain that the first 14 was used much longer than it ought to have been; mixed perms. start in 1901, and "Cowan" mixed perms. are quite common, and the perms. of the 1904 plate (with dot) in the later state are deplorably bad.

Now I suppose that no one would have noticed that a new machine was being used, if the holes had not been cleanly cut. And then, *faute de mieux*, to distinguish this from the last, it was called 14 by $14\frac{1}{2}$ because the vertical line is a fraction over 14, and nearly $14\frac{1}{2}$; in any case, the difference is particularly minute. And I have specimens dated late in 1906 (curiously enough, most in September) of which the perforations are, in some cases, clear on one side, rough on another; in others, moderately clear all round, and quite different from the first machine. And further, I have a block of 45 of 310b., the perfora-

tions of which are made by a machine of similar type to the " $14\frac{1}{2}$," and whose holes are entirely different to the first 14 machine, being circles cleanly cut at the edges, though the paper has only been removed in a very few cases.

Therefore it is my belief that this machine was used frequently at first for a large supply of 1d., and so soon began to show signs of wear and tear, the paper being left in the holes, gradually, more and more, and that this is the machine that was used for perforating the new $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps in 1906. On looking at the other values from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. upwards, I find, as one would expect on the above hypothesis, that both varieties are found. For purposes of comparison, it is, of course, indispensable to have, if not blocks of four, at least pairs.

Turning now to the second point, that of the comb machines. To me, uninitiated in the ins and outs of "guillotines," and such, it does appear that the $13\frac{1}{2}$ machine is a "comb" and even I could bet 100 to 1 that the 14 by 15 is a "harrow," also that the "comb" is by far the more tedious of the two, and this, surely, is a very good reason for its being superseded in favour of the "harrow."

Finally,—as rumour saith is a word much used by Scotch ministers,—I quote again, with regard to the $14\frac{1}{2}$ stamps, "that the 1d. stamp is from the plate with dot. (Note, Ed. G.S.W. We have been told that these stamps were from the Waterlow or Royle plates without dot. The writer of the article certainly has a pair with dot. Do both varieties exist in this perf.?)" I have a specimen in the early state of the machine without dot, pale rose-carmine.

Penultimately, were the small designs of the 3d., 6d., and 1s. made by Perkins, Bacon & Co.?

Bargains in Stamps

If you want real bargains in Postage Stamps read the advertisement pages of *The Postage Stamp* every week. Every week there is something new, and many special bargains. If you miss a week you may miss the very stamp you want to complete a series.

Barbados Simplified

BY J. IRELAND

WHAT a difficult country this is in the catalogue! The first and second issues are so confused in a mass of varieties that it is a difficult matter indeed to sort the wheat from the chaff. There will be few readers of these lines who have any idea of the number of stamps that compose a set up to the first 5s. value. There are 92 in the catalogue, of which 80 are varieties; with the result that the early issues of this country are, as a rule, entirely neglected by the general collector. In a Simple Life collection the issues are taken as follows:—

1858. *Britannia*. No value.

($\frac{1}{2}$ d.) green

(1d.) blue
(4d.) red

1858. *Britannia*. With value.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. green (1874)
1d. blue (1874)
3d. lilac (1873)
4d. red (1875)
6d. red
6d. yellow (1875)
1s. black
1s. mauve (1875)
5s. rose (1873)

Most of the above are fairly easy to obtain in fine condition. I have found the green and red stamps of the first issue and the 3d. and 6d. rose of the second issue the scarcest stamps.

1882. *Queen's Head.*

- ½d. green
- 1d. rose
- 2½d. blue
- 3d. purple (1885)
- 4d. grey
- 4d. brown (1885)
- 6d. olive-black (1886)
- 1s. chestnut (1886)
- 5s. bistre (1886)

The 6d., 1s., and 5s. values are the scarcest stamps here. In Ewen's Classified Catalogue it is stated that only 2,400 (five sheets) of the 5s. stamps were issued. If this is the case, it must be well worth the 20s. at which it is priced in the catalogue. (If there were 5,000 "simple lifers," it will be seen how this stamp would increase in price—but this is not yet!)

1892. *Sea Horses.*

- ½d. grey and carmine (1896)
- ½d. brown (1909)
- ½d. green
- 1d. rose
- 2d. black and orange
- 2½d. blue
- 5d. grey-olive
- 6d. mauve and carmine
- 6d. lilac (1909)
- 8d. orange and blue
- 10d. blue-green and rose
- 2s. 6d. blue-black and orange
- 2s. 6d. violet and green (1904)

This completes the ordinary issues—34 stamps. There have been three commemorative issues, which should be ranged on a page by themselves after the foregoing. The page should be headed "Commemorative Issues"

1897. *Jubilee Issue. Dated 1837—1897.*

- ½d. grey and carmine
- ½d. green
- 1d. rose
- 2½d. blue
- 5d. olive-brown
- 8d. orange and blue
- 2s. 6d. blue-black and orange

1906. *Nelson Issue.*

- ½d. black and grey
- ½d. " green
- 1d. " carmine
- 2d. " yellow
- 2½d. " blue
- 6d. " mauve
- 1s. " rose

15th August, 1906. "*The Olive Blossom.*"

- 1d. black, blue, and green

The above-mentioned stamps were issued in addition to the ordinary postal issues, which latter they did not supersede, and it is not really essential to include them in a collection of postage stamps. It must be admitted, however, they make a most attractive page in a collection, and, according to the catalogue, have risen considerably in value since they were issued. Still, it should be a matter of principle to obtain the regular postal issues first.



United States Sample Stamps

A Reply to L.Z.M. (San Luis)

BY L. W. CROUCH

I HAVE been waiting for a reply to be published to the query raised by your correspondent L.Z.M. (San Luis) in the number of *The Postage Stamp* for June 4th, 1910. As none has been given, I will come into the breach.

The contract with the American Bank Note Company expired on June 30th, 1889, and an advertisement was issued on June 17th, 1889, calling for sealed proposals, to be received until July 17th, for the stamp printing contract for the next four years, commencing October 1st, 1889. Bids were asked for ordinary postage stamps of two sizes, viz., 1 × ¾ inch (the size then in vogue), and ½ × ¾ inch (the size of the 1890 issue). In the event of either size being adopted, the postal authorities required the stamps to be printed in certain colours. Samples of the stamps in the selected colours were attached to the specifications and blank forms of proposal furnished to bidders. These "sample" stamps consisted of the then current series printed in special colours and overprinted "SAMPLE" or "SAMPLE A." These stamps were

prepared and overprinted by the American Bank Note Company on a special order from the Post Office Department. The stamps printed in the colours selected for those of the larger size were overprinted "SAMPLE," in red on the 1 cent, 4 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, and 30 cents, and in blue on the 2 cents, 3 cents, 6 cents, 15 cents, and 90 cents.

Those printed in the colours selected for the smaller sized stamps were overprinted "SAMPLE A" in two lines, in red on the 1 cent, 3 cents, 4 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents, and 30 cents, and in blue on the 2 cents, 5 cents, 6 cents, and 90 cents.

The following is the list of the values and colours of the two sets (as set out in the specifications):—

"SAMPLE."

- 1 cent, ultramarine blue.
- 2 cents, metallic red.
- 3 " vermilion.
- 4 " milori green.
- 5 " chocolate.

| | | |
|----|---|--------------|
| 6 | " | dark red. |
| 10 | " | light brown. |
| 15 | " | orange. |
| 30 | " | black. |
| 90 | " | carmine. |

"SAMPLE A."

| | |
|----------|-------------------|
| 1 cent, | ultramarine blue. |
| 2 cents, | carmine. |
| 3 " | royal purple. |
| 4 " | chocolate. |
| 5 " | light brown. |
| 6 " | vermilion. |
| 10 " | milori green. |
| 15 " | steel blue. |
| 30 " | black. |
| 90 " | orange. |

There is a note at the bottom of the specifications to the effect that "the inks to be used in printing the

stamps must be of the colours shown on the samples for the corresponding kinds and denominations, and be fully equal in quality thereto, the use of aniline inks will not be allowed."

Other varieties are known :—

"SAMPLE."

| | |
|----------|--------------------|
| 2 cents, | dull lake. |
| 2 " | carmine lake. |
| 2 " | scarlet vermilion. |

"SAMPLE" with "A" added in MS. in black.

| | |
|----------|----------|
| 4 cents, | green. |
| 10 " | brown. |
| 90 " | carmine. |

"SAMPLE A" in MS. in red.

5 cents, blue.

I trust that the above may be of some value.

Prince Edward Island

BY R. E. R. DALWICK

Continued from page 136.

The last three cancellations are all found on the cents issue, and are usually struck across the stamps themselves. No. 14 is very frequently found obliterating an adhesive in conjunction with No. 13. No. 15 is a queer looking postmark, but is, nevertheless, one which does not look ugly upon a stamp.

16.—



There is another variety of the above large-sized postmark, in which the day of the month is above the month thus :—

21
FEB

This cancellation is often seen on envelopes of the cents issue, but it appears to be always used in conjunction with some other postmark, which latter usually does the franking of the stamp.

17.—

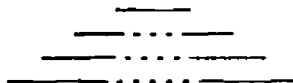


The above postmark is a very thick and heavy one, which was often used to cancel the stamps, with the

result that stamps so used can generally scarcely be recognized.

18.—There is a postmark which came into use rather late in the history of Prince Edward Island cancellations, consisting of 10 horizontal straight lines, each full line being composed of very short lines, or in other words each of the 10 lines is an ordinary line out into at a space of about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. This cancellation was followed by another of a somewhat similar character.

19.—Much the same as No. 18, except that instead of each line being composed of very short lengths of line from beginning to end, the ends of this cancellation are continuous lines, lengthening towards the centre thus :—



In these few remarks, it is hoped that some interest has been kindled in the hearts of those philatelists who are looking for a British Colony to specialise, and one which will require more original research than any other of its kind.

This article does not pretend to be a specialist's treatise on the stamps of Prince Edward Island, but merely a foundation basis for those collectors who start this Colony, so that they can build their own investigations upon the meagre ground-work here given.

THE END.

Back Nos. of "The Postage Stamp."

Those of our friends who are lacking any back numbers of the present vol. will do well to write direct to our Publishers, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, 1 Amen Corner, London, E.C., for what they require. Many newsagents do not care to bother about back numbers. Any number still on sale may be had for the published price and postage, i.e. 1½d.

Philatelic Dictionary

BY B. W. H. POOLE

Continued from Vol. V., page 283

Pointed Bust.—A variety of the first 1 anna stamp of India—due to a retouched die—in which the outline of the bust on the left is straight instead of being curved as in the earlier emissions.

Poitrin, M.—A printer of Paris, who printed the 1865-76 stamps of Turkey.

Poland.—Poland is one of the divisions of European Russia, and comprises the ten provinces or governments of the Vistula. Its total area is 49,159 square miles, and it has a population of nearly 9½ millions. It was at one time a separate kingdom, and had an area of five times its present size.

The Poles take their name from the Poliani a tribe that early became dominant amongst the Slavonic inhabitants of the Polish area. The history of the kingdom begins with its Christianisation in the 10th century, and after a period of dissensions the Teutonic Knights were summoned by the Kings to assist them, but soon became the most formidable enemy of the Polish monarchy, conquering large districts and necessitating frequent wars. The kingdom at its greatest extent was subdivided into about 40 palatinates which were mostly governed by hereditary chiefs. The nobles were the proprietors of the soil, and appropriated the larger portion of its products. They were brave and hospitable, but quarrelsome, and generally preferred their own interests to that of their country. This lack of patriotism added to continual religious feuds, the shocking state of the serfs, and the want of natural frontiers led to the ultimate downfall of the Empire. Owing to a state of civil war which prevailed in 1772, the adjoining Powers intervened, and the first partition of Poland took place, Russia, Prussia and Austria dividing a slice of territory comprising 84,000 square miles between them. Renewed dissensions led to another partition in 1793, and this time Russia and Prussia were more greedy and confiscated 118,000 square miles between them. In 1795 the Poles, objecting to the wholesale manner in which their territory was being annexed, rebelled, and this resulted in a third partition, when 82,000 miles of Polish soil were divided between Russia, Prussia and Austria, and the Polish monarchy was at an end. Some re-adjustment took place by the Treaty of Vienna in 1815; and rebellions against Russia in 1830, 1848 and 1863 have only brought further humiliation on Polish hopes and aspirations. The so-called "Kingdom of Poland," united to Russia in 1815, had its own constitution until 1830, and a separate government till 1864, when after the suppression of a widespread revolt the last visible remnant of independence was swept away.

For a short time Poland had its own special 10 kop. stamp, this being first placed on sale on February 10th, 1856.

Ponta Delgada.—The largest town in the Azores group, situated on the island of Sao Miguel. It has a population of 18,000, and is counted as "the third city of Portugal." This town has its

own particular postage stamps, the first of these being issued in 1892.

Poon.—The value in which all the stamps of Corea used between 1895 and 1900 were expressed. Five poon equal 1 cheun, and a poon is roughly the equivalent of ¼d. in English currency.

Poonch.—A town in the Indian State of Kashmir, having a population of about 7,500. From 1876 until 1894, it had its own special stamps, these being produced locally.

Port Cantonal.—An inscription shown upon all the cantonal stamps of Geneva, issued between 1843 and 1849, meaning "Cantonal Post."

Porte de mar.—The chief inscription upon certain labels employed at one time in Mexico to denote to the authorities at Vera Cruz the amount of postage upon each letter which was to be paid to the Company conveying the mails by sea. As the whole of the postage was paid by means of ordinary postage stamps and these labels merely gave information upon a matter of accounts, their philatelic interest is not very great. The inscription means, literally, "over-seas postage."

Porteado a receber.—The inscription shown upon the postage due stamps of Portugal, meaning "postage to be received."

Porte de Conducelon.—This inscription is shown upon the parcel post stamps of Peru, and means, of course, "Parcel Post."

Porte franco.—An inscription shown on many of the early stamps of Peru. It means "post free."

Portielje, G.—A painter of Antwerp, who designed the 5c. Brussels Exhibition stamp issued in Belgium, in 1896. His initials "G.P." are shown on the stamp in microscopic letters.

Port Lagos.—A small town in Turkey in Europe, at which France maintains a Consular post office. The stamps used in this office since April, 1893, have been surcharged with the name of the town.

Porto Gazetel.—The inscription shown upon the 5 paras stamp of Moldavia. It means "newspaper postage," this low value stamp being issued for use on newspapers.

Portomaerke.—The inscription shown upon the postage due stamps of Norway, and of the Danish West Indies. According to Mr. H. L. Ewen, it means literally, "postage stamp," but as the latter expression is usually translated "briefmarke" (letter stamp) or "freimarke" (frank stamp), "portomaerke" is given the signification of "strafportomaerke," i.e., "penalty postage stamp."

Porto pflightige dieust sache.—The inscription shown on the municipal service stamps of Wurtemberg, meaning "Service matter liable to postage."

Porto Rico.—A fertile West India Island lying 75 miles east of Hayti. It is the smallest of the Greater Antilles. It has an area of 3,530 square miles, and a population of over 900,000, of whom 60% are whites. The island was discovered by

Columbus in 1493, and Ponce de Leon founded a settlement there in 1510. It remained a Spanish possession until 1898, when, as a result of the war with the United States it was ceded to the latter country. Civil government was conferred in 1900. Postage stamps were first issued in 1873.

Porto Scrisorel.—The inscription shown on the early stamps of Roumania (Moldavia and Maldo-Wallachi) meaning "letter postage."

Porto Stempel.—This inscription meaning "Postage stamp" appeared upon the first envelope stamps of Finland.

Port Said.—A town of Egypt, on the west side of the Suez Canal, on a desolate strip of land between Lake Menzaleh and the Mediterranean. The place, which owes its origin to the Suez Canal, is named after Said Pasha. It is one of the largest coaling stations in the world, and has a present population of about 47,000. France has long maintained a Consular post office at this port, and since 1899 the stamps used have either been surcharged or inscribed "PORT SAID."

Portugal.—A Kingdom of Europe on the west side of the Iberian peninsula, between Spain and the Atlantic. The name Portugal, by which it has been usually called since the 10th century, is an extension of that of the port now called *par excel-lencé* O Porto ("the port"). Including Madeira and the Azores, which form an integral part of the territory, its total area is 35,745 square miles, and it has a population of about 5½ millions. Lisbon and Oporto (356,000 and 168,000 respectively) are the only towns with more than 25,000 inhabitants. The portuguese are a mixed race—originally Iberian or Basque, with later Celtic admixture. Jewish and Arabic blood are strongly present in the centre, and African in the south. Like the rest of Iberia, Portugal (the southern part of which was known to the Romans as Lusitania) was thoroughly Romanised after the conquest of the Carthaginians by the Romans in 138B.C. Then the peninsula was overrun by the Visigoths, and later by the Saracens. Northern Portugal fell under the influence of Castile; but under Alfonso I. (1143) Portugal became an independent kingdom, though the Saracens were not conquered in the south until 1250. Wars with Castile were frequent. Under John (1385-1433) Portugal and England were closely allied, and the Portuguese King John married John of Gaunt's daughter. With their son, Prince Henry the Navigator (died 1460), began the most brilliant era of over-sea enterprise and conquest, including the acquisition of Madeira, the Azores, and the doubling of the Cape of Good Hope (1486), the reaching of India by sea and Settlements there (1497), and the discovery and occupation of Brazil (1500). In the 16th century Portugal was one of the most powerful monarchies of Europe, and most prosperous of commercial peoples; but its decline was swift, and Philip II. annexed Portugal to Spain for sixty years. English assistance obtained the independence of the kingdom in 1640 (recognised by Spain 28 years later), but the glory had departed. Portugal shared in the troubles of the French occupation and the Peninsular War; after Napoleon's defeat, the old family, which had taken refuge in Brazil, was restored; but the country was rent by intrigue, dissension, and civil war. The rush of the European Powers

to occupy central and southern Africa, stirred Portugal to tenaciously cling to her once great Colonial Empire in Africa; but the march of events has given to Britain, Germany, France, and the Congo Free State, much that Portugal once claimed as hers.

The Government is a constitutional monarchy, with an upper house consisting of 90 life members, nominated by the sovereign, and 12 bishops; and a congress of 148 deputies, elected every four years by practically manhood suffrage. Postage stamps were first issued in 1853.

Portugal Continente.—An inscription shown on many Portuguese stamps, meaning "Portugal—Mainland." This is to emphasize the fact that though Madeira and the Azores are integral parts of the kingdom, they have their own official issues of postage stamps.

Portuguese Congo.—The Portuguese section of the Congo district, excluding Angola, which has its own postage stamps. Its total area, including Ambriz, Benguela and Mossamedes, is 172,800 square miles, and it has a population well in excess of two millions. Postage stamps for this region were first issued in 1893.

Portuguese East Africa.—A dependency of Portugal, situated between German East Africa on the north, and Rhodesia on the south. Since 1891, it has been divided into the three provinces of Mozambique, Zambezia and Lourenço Marques, each of which has a separate postal administration. For particulars see separate articles headed "Lourenço Marques," "Mozambique" and "Zambesia" respectively.

Portuguese Guinea.—A Colony of Portugal on the West Coast of Africa, south of the British possession of Gambia. It consists of the low coast and of the Bissagos Archipelago, its total area being 4,400 square miles, while its population is about 800,000. The chief town is Bolama, though the chief port is Bissao. Postage stamps were first issued in 1881.

To be continued.

The "Postage Stamp" on Sale.

The *Postage Stamp* is now kept on sale and may be had every week at the following dealers' establishments:

Bright & Son, 164, Strand, W.C.

David E. Ellis, 323, Euston Road, London, N.W.

F. C. Ginn, 143, Strand, London, W.C.

Lewis May & Co., 15, King William St., Strand, W.C.

W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C.

James Rhodes, 62, Market Street, Manchester.

W. Ward, Booth Street, Piccadilly, Manchester.

And at all Newsagents and Booksellers.

New Issues and Old.

Correspondents are desired to send early information of new issues and discoveries. All communications should be addressed direct to the Editor.

The Postage Due Stamps of the World*

BY L. W. CROUCH

(Continued from page 149)

Type II. The "τ" of "BETALEN" is over the join between two links, of which there are 33. The "o" of "PORT" is rounder than in Type I.

Type III. "τ" is over the left end of a link. There are 32 links. The "o" in "PORT" is round.

Type IV. "τ" is over the right end of a link, but far the best distinguishing feature is the larger size of the lettering, especially of "PORT." There are 37 links in the chainwork.

It should be noted that in the 1 gulden of this issue the right stroke of the "N" of "GULDEN" is directly under the right stroke of the "N" of "EEN." The "duty" plate for this value was superseded later by another showing differences, as we shall see.

The sheets of these stamps contained 200 stamps in 20 rows of 10; the plate for the frame was composed of 200 separate clichés, and worn or damaged ones were replaced from time to time, thus causing different states of the plate.

The plate as first used for the frame of these stamps contained 44 clichés of type I., 43 of type II., 99 of type III., and 14 of type IV., arranged as follows:—

PLATE A.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |

All the values, as issued on April 1st, 1881, i.e., the 1 cent, 1½ cents, 2½ cents, 12½ cents, 15 cents, 20 cents, 25 cents, and 1 gulden, were printed from this state of the plate.

In September, 1881, one damaged cliché (of type IV.) was replaced by a new one (of type III.), so that the three bottom rows appeared thus:—

PLATE B.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |

The fourth stamp in the 18th row was now Type III. All the above denominations were printed from this modified plate.

The perforation at first employed gauged 13, 13½, but after a few months a new machine was also brought into use, the perforations wherefrom gauged 12½ x 12. The 1 gulden was only perforated by the latter.

In January or February, 1884, while some sheets of Transvaal stamps were being perforated by this machine an accident happened to the machine. Repairs were effected, but the result was that the first stamp in each row was perforated 11½ x 12.

It will thus be seen that in one sheet there were 3 copies of type I., 10 of type II., 5 of type III., and 2 of type IV. perforated 11½ x 12.

In 1884 also a new "duty" plate was made for the 1 gulden, in which the word "GULDEN" was moved a little to the left so that it was better centred.

Reference List.

- White Wave Paper. Perforated 13, 13½.
- Four types of each value.
- April 1st, 1881. 1 cent, blue and black.
- 1½ cents " "
- 2½ " " "
- 12½ " " "
- 15 " " "
- 20 " " "
- 25 " " "
- Perforated 12½ x 12.
- 1 cent, blue and black. Perforated 11½ x 12 (1884).
- 1½ cents, blue and black. Perforated 11½ x 12 (1884).
- 2½ cents, blue and black. Perforated 11½ x 12 (1884).
- 12½ cents, blue and black. Perforated 11½ x 12 (1884).
- 15 cents, blue and black. Perforated 11½ x 12 (1884).
- 20 cents, blue and black. Perforated 11½ x 12 (1884).
- 25 cents, blue and black. Perforated 11½ x 12 (1884).
- 1 gulden, blue and bright red. Perforated 11½ x 12 (1884).
- 1884. "GULDEN" centred.
- 1 gulden, blue and vermilion. Perforated 11½ x 12.

* Postage Due Stamps are now being chronicled in "New Issues and Old" in *The Postage Stamp*.

Issue of 1885-7.

The stock of the 1870 5 cents and 10 cents was exhausted, and new stamps of these values were issued in June, 1887, in accordance with the official circular quoted above.

In the meantime the frame plate was re-made several times, and a new perforating machine was introduced in 1885, gauging 12½. The old 12½ × 12 machine was again repaired, so that the 11½ × 12 variety was corrected. The 5 cents and 10 cents, therefore, do not occur perforated 11½ × 12.

The clichés which were replaced were all in the last three rows, and those replacing them were all of

type III. The last three rows then became thus:—

| PLATE C. | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |

The proportion of types in the sheet was now 44 type I., 43 type II., 110 type III., and only 3 type IV. The 5 cents, 10 cents and 25 cents were printed from this state of the plate.

To be continued.

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.
After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Argentine Republic.—(Vol. VI. p. 140).—A correspondent, Mr. William Ward, has kindly furnished us with translations of the Spanish inscriptions on the new commemorative stamps, from which we learn that the subjects of the various designs are as follows:—1c. Pyramid to commemorate Independence; 1c. Portraits of Pena and Vieytes; 2c. Pena's Salon; 3c. Portraits of Azconaga and Alberti; 4c. Fort and House of Vice-Rgency (Sp.); 5c. Portrait of Saavedra; 10c. Bervti and French distributing colours; 12c. Palace of the Congress at La Plata; 20c. Portraits of Costelli and Mathev; 24c. Public Assembly of Congress; 30c. Portraits of Belgrano and Larrea; 50c. Rebellion of May 28th, 1810; 1p. Portraits of Moreno and Paso; 5p. Swearing in the Congressmen; 10p. Monument commemorating May 28th, 1810; 20p. Portrait of San Martin.

Bermuda.—(Vol. VI. p. 128).—The first value of the new series, the ½d., has made its appearance, and a specimen has been shown us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. The design is simple and pleasing and not overcrowded with detail. A representation of a XVII. Century vessel in full sail is enclosed in an oval frame above which appears the word BERMUDA in uncoloured Roman capitals on a solid ground, whilst the value in figures only is shown in a white tablet with an ornamental border at the base of the central design. The spandrels are filled with decorative scroll work.

The stamp is printed from steel plates, and the one before us appears to have a new form of marginal decoration consisting of two narrow parallel lines of colour.

New Design. Line-engraved. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14 ½d. green.

Ceylon.—(Vol. VI. p. 66).—On authority of a Colombo correspondent *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* gives the following particulars of the colours and values of a new series of stamps which have been prepared for the use of this Colony. All are said to be printed from the existing key-plate employed for the whole of the current series, excepting the 2, 5 and 6 cents values, these separate plates previously used for these denominations being discarded.

The colour scheme for the new series, as given by our contemporary is as follows, the second being the colour in which the value is printed.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2 cents orange and blue | 25 cents grey |
| 3 " green | 30 " purple-brown and green |
| 5 " brilliant rose | 50 " brown |
| 6 " red | R1 purple on yellow |
| 10 " sage-green and purple | R2 red on yellow |
| 15 " blue | R5 black on green |

R10 black on red

The above stamps are expected to be issued about the end of the present month.

Falkland Islands.—(Vol. VI. p. 115).—We must ask our readers to kindly delete the chronicle of the 2d. and 6d. values of the current series, which we, in common with our contemporaries, listed a short time ago, on authority of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. In the current issue of that paper it is stated that these stamps were listed in error, an over zealous correspondent having mistaken the Turks Islands stamps of the same values for a new issue of the Falkland Islands. Under these circumstances it seems a trifle unfortunate that the purveyor of the information in question should have stated that he had actually received these stamps. "An we mistake not" this is not the first occasion on which the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain's* new issue chronicler has erred on the side of impetuosity!

Hungary.—(Vol. VI. p. 115).—The 10 filler value of the current Postage Due series, is chronicled by the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* with a new type of watermark, viz., Gibbons' type 10 (Crown with flat base) instead of type 9 with which all values of the current issue are watermarked.

Postage Due Stamp. New watermark. Crown (with flat base). Perf. Value in black. 6 filler green.

Morocco (French P.O.).—(Vol. V. p. 306).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us a new 35 centimes stamp, which has just been added to the current series in use by the French Post Offices in Morocco. We gather that it is intended for registration purposes.

New value. Contemporary designs of France inscribed Maroc. Over-printed in black with new value in Spanish currency. No. wmk. Perf. 13½ × 14.

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 centime grey | 20 centimes purple-brown |
| 2 centimes claret | 25 " blue |
| 3 " orange-red | 35 " lilac |
| 5 " yellow-green | 50 " brown & lavender |
| 10 " carmine | 1 peso lake and green |
| | 2 peso deep lilac and buff |

South Australia.—(Vol. VI. p. 102).—We quote as follows from the *Australian Philatelist* (May 10th; 1910):—

"We have found in our stock the 8d. on 9d. yellow-brown perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ on three sides by $11\frac{1}{2}$. This is not noted in G. Blockey's Catalogue, published in these columns in February, 1905, pp. 77-8. We have been shown the 4d. thick "Postage" wmk. Crown A., perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ small holes; a pair of the 6d. wmk. Crown A., perf. $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ small holes, and a pair of the 10d. thick "Postage" wmk. Crown and S.A., perf. $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, and imperforate vertically between the two stamps.

Straits Settlements.—(Vol. VI. p. 102).—A \$500 stamp has been added to the current series of this Colony, and is illustrated by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*. It is printed from the new key-plate used for the current high values of the Nyasaland Protectorate, and the face value is £56 6s. 8d.

New value and design. King's Head. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14. Chalk-surfaced Paper. \$500 orange-brown and lilac.

Uruguay.—(Vol. VI. p. 116).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. and Mr. A. H. Davis for specimens of two new Commemorative stamps, which were issued here on May 22nd, in commemoration of the Centenary of Argentine Independence (Uruguay having remained a Province of Argentina until August 25th, 1825). They were on sale for one week only, and Messrs.

Whitfield King inform us that their agent could only obtain very small quantities of them at a time. The design is taken from a painting by Snr. Carlos M. Hesrora, depicting a Centaur with fetters sundered, roaming an open plain, whilst in the background the Sun rises over the eminence of Monte Video. The stamps are large upright rectangles, the central design being contained in an oval frame. At the foot they bear the dates 1810-1910. The stamps were printed from steel plates by the Cia Suel Americana de Billets de Banco, in Buenos Ayres, on paper having a peculiar form of watermark, consisting of diagonal lines crossing one another, and enclosing the letters R.O. in script capitals repeated at intervals.

Commemorative Issue. Design of Centaur. Wmk. Multiple R.O. and diagonal lines. Large line-engraved stamps. Perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

2 centavos carmine
5 " blue

Venezuela.—(Vol. IV. p. 299).—This country is also to commemorate the centenary of its freedom from Spain by the issue of a single pictorial postage stamp. We learn from *Redfield's Stamp Weekly* that Senor Pablo W. Hernandez, of the National Academy of Belles Artes, has been awarded the prize for the most suitable design, and that an order has been placed with the American Bank Note Co. for one million stamps.

Editor's Letter Box

Publishing Offices:—1, AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

Editorial Address:—FRED. J. MELVILLE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Articles, Contributions and Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the correspondent. Articles, etc., not accepted, will be returned when postage is prepaid.

Business Communications should be addressed to the Manager, and Advertisements to the Advertisement Manager, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

THE POSTAGE STAMP may be obtained through Newsagents or will be forwarded from the publishing office to any address at the following rates of prepayment: Yearly, 6s. 6d.; Half-Yearly, 3s. 3d.; Quarterly, 1s. 8d.; Single Copy, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

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OUR PUBLISHING DAY AND ADVERTISERS

In order to meet the requirements of the publishing trade our publishers now distribute copies to the Newsagents on Wednesdays instead of Thursdays as before. This compels us to go to press on Saturday

morning. Hence it is absolutely necessary for our printers to have all advertisements at latest on Friday morning; consequently, copy must be in the Advertisement Manager's hands not later than Wednesday, 5 o'clock p.m.

ADVERTISERS' PROOFS.

We are anxious to consult our Advertisers' convenience to the greatest possible extent, but where proofs have to be supplied and returned our printers must have the "copy" by Thursday morning at the latest, as we now have to print off a portion of our issue on Saturday morning.

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS.

So many of our readers have asked us to undertake the examination and identification of their stamps that we have made arrangements to accede to their wishes.

We shall be pleased to exp. as an opinion as to the genuineness or of wise of any stamps submitted to us, or identify them according to any catalogue at a charge of 6d. per stamp (minimum 1/-). All fees must be paid in advance with sufficient added to pay for return postage and registration.

Stamps upon which an opinion is desired should be mounted on a separate sheet from the letter accompanying them and addressed to "The Expert," c/o The Editor of "THE POSTAGE STAMP," 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

COLLECTORS' WANTS & EXCHANGES

Our friends will note that we have opened a column for collectors to advertise their wants, at the nominal charge of 1d. per word. Many collectors even in London have not time to hunt about for stamps, whilst others resident in the country, have not the opportunity.

By using this column Collectors' Wants will catch the eye of all who are likely to be able to supply the stamps needed, for dealers watch such advertisements very closely, and collectors who want to dispose of duplicates will not fail to note the opportunity for exchange or sale.

Advertisements of stamps for sale are not admitted to this column.

OUR BINDING COVERS.

In navy blue buckram, gilt lettered side and back, for binding any volume of "THE POSTAGE STAMP" price 1s. 6d., from Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

"THE POSTAGE STAMP" ON SALE.

"THE POSTAGE STAMP" is now kept on sale and may be had every week at the following dealers' establishments:—

Bright & Son, 164, Strand, W.C.

David E. Ellis, 323, Euston Road, London, N.W.

F. C. Ginn, 143, Strand, London, W.C.

Lewis May & Co., 15, King William Street, Strand, W.C.

W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C.

James Rhodes, 62, Market Street, Manchester.

Society News

Secretaries of Philatelic Societies are urged to send news items intended for publication as promptly as possible.

HERTS

PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Session 1909-10 was held at No. 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, May 24th, 1910, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, W. A. Boyes, R. Frenzel, A. H. L. Giles, A. G. Wane, F. Read, F. J. Peplow, A. J. Warren, B. T. K. Smith, F. J. Melville, Baron Anthony de Worms, Messrs. A. J. Séfi, L. Sauvé, W. T. Standen, P. Ashley, J. C. Sidebotham, H. L. Hayman and H. A. Slade. Mr. Hayman was voted to the Chair.

Before proceeding to the business of the day, the Chairman referred in a few well-chosen words to the lamentable death of His

Majesty King Edward VII., and informed the Meeting that Mr. Reichenheim, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, had despatched the following message of condolence to the Equerry in Waiting on His Majesty King George V.:

"Please convey to His Majesty the expression of the most respectful and true sympathy and condolence from the Executive Committee of the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain held in London last week."

The following telegram was received in reply:

"The King sincerely thanks the Executive Committee of the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain for their kind sympathy."

The Minutes of the Annual Meeting held on May 18th, 1909, were then read and signed as correct.

Reports from the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, giving a satisfactory account of the Society from every point of view, were read and adopted.

The Hon. Librarian, in his report, stated that through the munificence of Messrs. Franz Reichenheim, Fred J. Melville, W. H. Peckitt, D. Field, and others, large additions had been made to the Library during the past season. Applications for books had been more numerous than on previous occasions.

The Hon. Curators gave an account of the Collections under their charge, and mentioned that, with the exception of Messrs. Reichenheim and Hayman, very few donations had been received.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, it was proposed and carried, that the Hon. Curators should draw up lists of stamps that were not included in the collections, a copy of such lists to be distributed to every member.

Donations of stamps were received from Messrs. Hayman and Standen.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Congress Committee in appreciation of their services towards organizing and carrying out arrangements for the Congress.

Regret was universally expressed at Mr. Reichenheim's absence from the Meeting through ill-health, and a resolution, wishing him a speedy recovery, was carried with acclamation. A vote of thanks was subsequently passed in recognition of his very valuable services to the Society and of the energy displayed by him as Editor of the "Monthly Report."

A vote of £20 was passed to the Editor of the "Monthly Report" towards the expenses of publication, etc., of the Journal.

Mr. Cool volunteered his services in proof reading and despatching the paper and generally in assisting the Editor, if he was required to do so.

The following were elected to the Executive of the Society:—*President*: Franz Reichenheim. *Vice-President*: H. L. Hayman. *Hon. Vice-Presidents*: M. P. Castle, J. P., J. Dunbar Heath, H. R. Oldfield. *Committee*: P. Ashley, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, R. Frenzel, T. H. Harvey, W. T. Standen, A. J. Warren, Baron A. de Worms. *Hon. Librarian*: J. C. Sidebotham. *Hon. Lecturer*: P. Ashley. *Hon. Auditors*: F. Read, A. G. Wane. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*: H. A. Slade.

No alterations were made in the Rules of the Society. The questions as to the Meeting place of the Society and the dates of meeting for next season were left in the hands of the Committee, who would decide in time for notification in the October number of the "Monthly Report."

The Chairman foreshadowed a Social Gathering, for members only, on the Monday preceding the October Meeting.

It was suggested that a general display by Members, and a display of the Society's collections should be included in next season's programme.

The Hon. Secretary was requested to write to the Birmingham Philatelic Society offering the services of the Herts Philatelic Society towards making arrangements for the Congress of 1911.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman and to the Hon. Secretary, terminated the proceedings at 7.45 p.m.

H. A. SLADE, Hon. Secretary.

ISLE OF THANET PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The tenth and last meeting of the season was held at 17-18, Eastern Esplanade, Cliftonville, Margate, on Saturday, May 26th, 1910, at 8 o'clock. There was a very large attendance of members. Rev. P. Wolfers occupied the chair. The Secretary having read the minutes, Mr. G. R. Hewett proposed their being confirmed, Mr. F. Devon seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The Secretary then informed the members that Saturday Evening was inconvenient for a considerable number of the members, and that having discussed the question with the President, Mr. A. L. Adutt, they had arrived at the conclusion that either Wednesday or Thursday Evening would be better to hold next season's meetings. Mr. C. W. Siggers proposed that Wednesday Evening be chosen. Mr. A. Wolfers seconded. Carried unanimously.

The Secretary then gave the pleasing news that, with the aid of the President, he had secured a few promises of papers and displays for the forthcoming season. The following, he said, were promised definitely: November.—"France."—Mr. Franz Reichenheim.

November.—"Norway."—Mr. Alexander Seif.

Date not fixed.—"Great Britain."—Mr. A. Leon Adutt.

Date not fixed.—"Errors and Varieties."—Mr. Abraham Wolfers.

January.—"British New Issues, 1910."—Mr. Abraham Wolfers.

A remark was passed by the Secretary to the effect that famous specialists in Papua and St. Helena respectively might possibly display their collections to the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society. The following further contributions were then offered and decided on:

January.—"British Colonials."—Mr. G. R. Hewett.

December.—"Europeans."—Mr. J. M. Munns.

Date and subject to be announced.—Mr. C. W. Siggers.

Date and subject to be announced.—Rev. P. Wolfers.

The Rev. Philip Wolfers then read a lengthy and interesting account of "Rarities." The paper was much enjoyed by all, and it was remarked that it was exceedingly instructive, and was good evidence of much study and research. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer.

At 9.30 p.m., an Auction Sale was held, Mr. Jesse Holness acting as Honorary Auctioneer. Upwards of seventy lots changed hands at prices which seemed satisfactory to buyers and sellers. Mr. Holness, with his impromptu witticisms, kept the members amused throughout the sale. At its conclusion, Rev. P. Wolfers proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Holness for his trouble, and for the work which he had so voluntarily undertaken. Mr. James M. Munns seconded. Carried unanimously. In replying to the vote of thanks, Mr. Holness remarked that he hoped in the future "to put stamps up and knock 'em down again" for the Society. Mr. Holness then said that his young son was a keen votary of the hobby of stamp collecting, and asked whether he might become a member. He was elected. A vote of thanks accorded to the Chairman for his hospitality concluded the meeting at 11.15 o'clock.

The Secretary begs to request that any Ladies and Gentlemen who would be willing to give papers and displays for the Season 1910-11 will communicate with him.

ABRAHAM WOLFERS,
18, Eastern Esplanade,
Hon. Secretary.

SOUTH ESSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The first Annual General Meeting was held at the residence of the President on June 13th, and it is regretted that many members failed to attend.

Mr. A. H. Clark, the President, having taken the chair at 8 p.m., and read a telegram kindly received from Mr. D. B. Armstrong, worded as follows: "Broadstairs. Clark, Ivydene, Rectory Road, Walthamstow.—Cordial greetings and congratulations to fellow members. Deeply regret unable to attend to-night.—Armstrong," the re-election of officers to the Society for next season was proceeded with, which resulted as appended below: President, A. H. Clark; Vice-Presidents, D. B. Armstrong and Dr. S. Jackson; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, R. H. Clarke; Hon. Exchange Superintendent, M. J. Elsbury; Hon. Librarian, C. V. Brocklehurst; Hon. Auditor, E. J. Morgan; Committee, E. Small, A. B. C. Dyer, E. J. Morgan, and J. Childs.

The Society will esteem it a favour if non-members would help by contributing to the Library and Forgery Collections, sending literature to the Hon. Librarian, 338, Higham Hill Road, Walthamstow; and stamps, etc., to Mr. M. J. Elsbury, 3, Coppermill Lane, Walthamstow; by so doing furthering the cause of Philately in this district.

All present, knowing what had been done during the past short season and what is in view for next, there was no necessity to report upon these matters again, except that Messrs. Fred. J. Melville, W. E. Lincoln, and C. Symes had kindly consented to lecture for the Society, and that the Executive Committee of the Walthamstow Public Library had confirmed the dates for lectures to be held in November and March next. The Exchange Superintendent then informed the meeting that the sales from the packets were very favourable, being run at a fair profit to the Society. It has also been arranged that a person, whether philatelist or otherwise, may become an Honorary Member upon payment of any donation whatsoever per annum, and one person has already sent his first subscription of 10/- which he has promised to pay annually.

To raise funds for the carrying on of the Exhibition in February next a benefit concert is to be organised at the commencement of the coming season.

The Hon. Secretary will be glad to hear from any person able to lecture upon any subject other than Philately who would be willing to come to Walthamstow, as the Committee of the Public Library has approached the Society stating that they have an open date for such person.

Intending members are urged to send in their subscriptions, etc., as soon as possible, and all who wish to help in the organising of the Exhibition are also respectfully requested to write the Secretary at their earliest.

In conclusion, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the President for so kindly allowing the Committee to use his home when meeting and the great amount of assistance he had given, who, in response, stated that he was pleased to have done so.

R. H. CLARKE,
Hon. Secretary.

PUNCTUATION AS A MEANS OF EXPRESSION: Its Theory and Practice. (Pitman). A complete Manual, by A. E. LOVELL, M.A., Director of Education for the City and County Borough of Chester. An interesting and helpful manual of the subject, that will greatly impress the intelligent student and be much appreciated by all who value clearness and thoroughness in writing. Price 1s. 6d.

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| Columns | 1 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
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EVERYBODY READS THEM

A stamp dealer has lately estimated that out of 500,000 stamp collectors 10,000 are active enthusiastic philatelists. If that estimate be correct practically every keen collector reads the *Small Want Advt.* in *The Postage Stamp*. Are you on the look out for some variety? It only costs you 1d. a word to advertise for it in *The Postage Stamp*.

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GEO. C. GINN & Co.

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Cape of Good Hope Triangulars

1d. red ... 4/6 each } Or the set of 4
4d. blue ... 1/6 " } good
6d. lilac ... 6/6 " } average
1/- green ... 9/0 " } copies.

NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney Views, 1d. red, 2d. blue and 3d. green, for £5 the set. Good average copies.

BRITISH—King, 2/6, 5/- and 10/-, used postally, 3/1 per set.

New series of Approval Sheets from large collection now ready. High-class things going very cheap and liberal discounts to cash buyers.

Carefully note Name & Address. Estab. 1862.

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The "City" Stamp Dealers & Experts.

50, Bishopsgate Street Within, LONDON, E.C.

Stop!

These Bargains may never again be offered.

- Ceylon, 1899, 75 cent "On Service" mint (cat. 7/6) ... 3 0
- Ditto, block of 4 ... 12 0
- British South Africa, £30. fis. used £50, ... 3 6
- Canada, 1906, Post. Due 5c. (cat. 3d.) ... 0 1
- Labuan, 1895, 25 & 50c. & 1 dol. (c. 3/-) ... 1 0
- Bavaria, 1901, 5 mark green (cat. 3/-) ... 1 0
- Chili, 1903, 10 on 30c., mint (cat. 9d.) ... 0 3
- Curacao, 1889, 1.2, 2 & 3c. mint (c. 8d.) ... 0 3
- Suriname, 1898, 10 on 12c. blue ... 0 3
- " 10 on 20c. green ... 0 3
- Somali, French, 50c. green and black, inverted centre (cat. 12/6) ... 3 0
- Mexico, 1874, 10c. on thin paper (c. 5/-) ... 0 6
- Russia, 1902, 35 and 50 kop., the two ... 0 1
- Dominican Repub., 1880-81, 2c., 4 varieties (cat. 1/3) ... 0 4

W. BERRY, 21, Rycroft Street, Parsons Green, London, S.W.

FREE. The SCARCE BRITISH Jubilee Envelope and Card, to each applicant for approval books (50% discount).—**THE LONDON PHILATELIC Co., AL) Apsley, Hemel-Hempstead.**

FOREIGN and Colonial, 66 to 80% under catalogue. Approval.—Rev. G. Bell, Lisburn, Ireland.

WM. HADLOW GROVE PARK, LEE, KENT

SPECIAL.

- Stam, S.G. 112, mint ... 7 6
- " " 75, complete sheet with the two errors S.G. 80, rare thus, cat. 40/- each ... 40 0
- " S.G. 128, the rare type I., mint ... 5 0
- " " 159, 20t. ... 10 0
- " " 160, 40t. ... 17 6
- Lagos, King, 2/6, mult. ... 5 0
- Tasmania, no wmk., 1d. used ... 30 0
- B.E.A., May, 1890, set, mint ... 25 0
- B.E.A., May, 1890, set, mint ... 70 0

Special Bargain, French Somali Coast, set of 13, with inverted centres, cat. £13 11s. 6d., superb used (only one set) ... £2 2s. Superb collection of U.S. Fiscals ... £100 Collections and good stamps bought.

IF you want to know where to get New Issues at face value, write the number 1339 on a postcard with your name and address (nothing else) and post to Ewen's Subscription Stamp Collecting, 32, Palace Square, Norwood.

WANTED Subscribers for the Novice new amateur Magazine. Specimen sent.—John Venn, York Road, Cheam, Surrey.

50 RARITIES (Cape A, Papua, Maldives) 1/10.—141 Second, Manorpark.

WILL YOU JOIN THE ARMY

of contented customers, who have sent a postcard and received on approval for three days, my carefully compiled packet of 400 varieties of European stamps, from which you may select any 100 you want for 1/4! This is your opportunity: a personal invitation to yourself to examine the packet at your leisure. It doesn't matter if you have 500 or 5,000 stamps in your collection. There is not the least need in the world to buy if you don't see anything you require. You will certainly be 1d. out of pocket if you don't buy and I shall be a 1d.; but if you don't mind the 1d., I shall not worry about the 1d. I merely want to show you the packet, so please send a postcard now.

H. McCRAIGHT, BEMBOW ROAD, HAMMERSMITH, LONDON, W. (Abroad, cash with order, post free. Satisfaction guaranteed).

KEEP YOUR COLLECTION UP-TO-DATE BY SENDING FOR PARTICULARS OF W. H. PECKITT'S NEW ISSUE SERVICE, 47 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Wanted

Collections and Loose Lots; Rare single stamps; highest cash price sent per return post for suitable lots. Here is an example of prices we pay:—

- Brit. New Guinea, 2/6, unsur. 45/- each
- Cayman Islands, 4d. yel. & blk. 5/- "
- Natal, 1/- blue & carm., Mult. 4/- "
- Ditto, used ... 2/- "
- New Hebrides, 1/- Single CA. 15/- "

FOR SALE.

INDIA, King, 5, 10, 15 Rupees, fine used, violet postmark, 9/6 per set.

BRADLEY'S,

31/33, High Holborn, London, W.C.

STAMP BARGAINS. See our Approval Books. Reference required. Unused Post Cards, Letter Cards, 100 different, only 5/-.—Charles & Co., Beechfield, Trinity, Jersey, C.I.

A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION to THE POSTAGE STAMP would be an excellent gift to any friend who is interested in stamp collecting. If you will send a postal order to the publishers (Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., 1 Amen Corner) they will see that your friend gets a copy regularly, post free. You will thus be saved all trouble yourself, and have the satisfaction of knowing that your friend is reminded of your remembrance every week of the year. If you prefer to send the copy of your first week's subscription yourself, the publishers will send this to you gratis.

| | | |
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| Half-Yearly | 3 | 3 |
| Quarterly | 1 | 8 |

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The POSTAGE STAMP

An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors

Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL
Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 15. Vol. 6.
(Whole Number 145)

9 JULY, 1910.

Price 1d.

Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Bargain Hunting in Argentina.



A CORRESPONDENT who is enjoying a jaunt in South America, sends me an interesting letter from which I must make a few quotations.

"It may interest you to know that S.G., Ltd., has just bought the stock of Rosauer, one of the two big dealers out here. I looked in there the other day, and saw that some of the S.G.

books had already arrived, including Argentine [Cat. No.] 24 fine used 30s., 66 unused 35s. Nos. 66-68 will be worth having. Also Rosauer's stock has been priced in accordance with the catalogue, so that I had to pay \$1, or 1s. 9d., for No. 26, while before I paid 10 cents. Nevertheless, I scooped a block of fifteen No. 100 for five cents (1d.) each."

Incidents of the Centenary.

The celebration of the Centenary has been the signal for high jinks in the Argentine Republic, as witness some particulars just to hand:—

"We have been having a great celebration of the Centenario of Independence. The Infanta Isabel, Aunt of Alphonso XIII., is being feted, and cheered on every possible occasion; review of the Army hourly (that is to say, bits of the Army, which really makes a grand show).

Our seats at the Colon Opera on the 25th cost us \$200 odd each, or about £20. Zenatello and Tito Rufo are singing here nightly. The illuminations of the streets are wonderful, the electricity for the lamps costing £2,000 a night. If you fail to raise your hat before the flag, someone else razes it off your head for you.

Bottling up the Anarchists.

The local social-anarchists are getting quite a thin time of it, for they fired on a band of students, and killed some, but were set upon with the result that ten were lynched. The Chief of Police has resorted to strategy. He has got hold of 500 of the ringleaders, and as there was a rumour of blowing up the Colon on the great night of the 25th, when the Presidents of Chili and Argentina, as well as the Infanta were present, he informed the '500' that if anything disgraceful happened, they would be let loose to the popular justice. A moral might be pointed here at your local humanitarians. This gave the '500' a nasty jar, so we all went to the Opera in safety."

The P.M.G. on Imperial Stamp Designs.

The following tit-bit will interest those who have followed the discussion on suitable designs for our new stamps. Somebody recently suggested that the "lion and unicorn" should figure in place of His Majesty's portrait, but his suggestion was immediately howled down as unpatriotic and disloyal. It was more than that. Even Rowland Hill wrote of the hackneyed emblem as nonsense. The note is from the *Morning Post*:—

Mr. Remnant (U., Holborn) asked the Postmaster-General whether his attention had been called to the fact that in some parts of the British Dominions beyond the Seas postage stamps did not have the Sovereign's portrait upon them; whether seeing that such portraits were the most widespread and popular symbol of the unity of the Empire, and having regard to the fact that new designs would be required owing to the Accession of his Majesty King George, he would use his influence with the Governments in question towards having the portrait of His Majesty on all postage stamps throughout the Empire.

Colonel Seely (Under Secretary for the Colonies), who has furnished the answer to the question, says: The portrait of the reigning Sovereign is very generally imprinted upon the postage stamps of the Empire, and I do not think it is

either necessary or expedient to suggest that there should be no exceptions to its use.

No Memorial Stamp for the late King.

From the same journal I learn that:

"The Postmaster-General has informed a correspondent that it is not in contemplation to issue a King Edward VII. memorial postage stamp."

What a chance to have missed, though after all we are not disappointed. The Post Office could have netted quite a substantial unearned income by pandering to the souvenir lover, but the British Post Office keeps up its philatelic good repute.

Australian Artist to Design Coinage.

It is stated, apparently with official authority, that Mr. Bertram Mackennal, A.R.A., has been appointed to design and model the coinage of King George V. He is stated to be an admirable artist, and has the additional and welcome qualification of being a British born subject. He comes from Australia. It remains to be seen whether the same model of the King's portrait will be adapted for use on the postage stamps as

for the coinage. In the case of the King Edward stamps and coins they both bore Mr. Emil Fuchs' representation of the late Sovereign.

The Brighton Philatelists' Picnic.

The Brighton Members of the J.P.S. will be holding their Annual Country Gathering this year at Hassocks, on Wednesday, July 13th. The Secretary informs me that the train leaves Brighton Central at 1.25, and on arrival at Hassocks the party will ramble as far as Wolstonbury Beacon, which is a Sussex landmark, being 677 feet high. Arrangements have been made for tea at the Friars Oak Hotel, at 5.15, and the party will be pleased to meet any readers of *The Postage Stamp*, even though not members of the J.P.S. In this case the names of those proposing to go should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, J. Ireland, 103, Western Road, Hove, at once, in order that the catering arrangements may be extended. Ladies are specially invited.

Newsagents who do not stock *The Postage Stamp* are always willing and glad to take an order for supplying you with it regularly each week.

Esperanto for Stamp Collectors

Collectors from the Cape and Dutch East Indies give their Experiences

WE have much pleasure in adding the following communications to the interesting discussion which was recently conducted in these columns on the value of Esperanto in the pursuit of the stamp collector's hobby.

The first letter, that from Miss Pentz, was written in Esperanto, and we are indebted to an Edinburgh Esperantist (who has himself contributed to the discussion) for the favour of a translation:—

Wellington,

South Africa.

28th March, 1910.

The Editor of The Postage Stamp.

Dear Comrade,

In the *British Esperantist* of March, I have read that a correspondent in *The Postage Stamp* had an article about the utility of Esperanto for philatelists.

With pleasure I can add my testimony.

About a year ago I knew only English and Cape Dutch, and found it difficult to exchange stamps with people of other countries. Since then I have been learning Esperanto, and although I am learning slowly, and alone, I now have Esperanto correspondents for the exchange of stamps in Madeira, Portugal, Spain, Bulgaria, Hungary, Germany, Belgium, Turkey-in-Asia and China.

Recently I had a letter from a Chinese lady who wrote that she was the only native Esperantist. It is wonderful to think that our language has entered into the "Heavenly Land." I am very anxious to know the cost of subscription to *The Postage Stamp*, and if possible, to have a specimen number.

What can I do with correspondents who ask for the exchange of stamps and do not send any in return?

With friendly greeting,

I remain,

Yours in fellowship,

(Miss) M. G. PENTZ.

Totok, Celebes, Dutch East Indies,

30th April, 1910.

The Editor of The Postage Stamp.

Dear Sir,

The British Esperantist suggests that Esperantist stamp collectors should send to you their experiences as regards the usefulness of Esperanto in this direction. I was led to start collecting simply by the number and the variety of the stamps which came to me from all parts of the world owing to the international nature of my correspondence after I took up the "auxiliary language." (I know no European language except English).

Since starting I have made a collection of over 7,000 (over 5,000 in the first year) entirely by exchanging with other Esperantists, I do not purchase. The possibilities in this direction are limited merely by the number and quality of the exchanges which one can offer. I have found the exchanges for the most part very fair and satisfactory, and I think that the collector who does not buy cannot do better than learn Esperanto and collect with its aid. All with whom I have exchanged say the same.

Yours faithfully,

ESPERANTIST No. 13430.

New Issues and Old

¹⁾The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.
After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Antigua.—(Vol. V. p. 164).—The current 2½d. stamp all blue, is chronicled by *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* on thick paper, on authority of Mr. H. W. Hawkins.

Argentine Republic.—(Vol. VI. p. 165).—The 30 centavos value of the San Martin issue is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* perf. 13½ × 12½, instead of 13, 13½. The other values to be found with this perforation are as follows:—

| | |
|---|------------------|
| <i>Portrait of San Martin. Wmk. Sun. Perf. 13½ × 12½.</i> | |
| ¼c. violet | 10c. slate-green |
| 1c. brown ochre | 12c. dull blue |
| 2c. chocolate | 20c. ultramarine |
| 3c. green | 30c. claret |
| 5c. dull carmine | 50c. black |
| 6c. olive-bistre | |

The same journal reports that the 1, 3, 6 and 15 cents values of the San Martin issue were not obtainable at Buenos Ayres on May 7th, and expresses the opinion that the new Centenary stamps are evidently intended to supercede the San Martin series entirely.

Elobey, Annabon and Corisco.—(Vol. VI. p. 101).—Yet another provisional from this miserable Spanish possession is recorded by *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*. It consists of one of the large fiscal stamps inscribed "Posesiones Espanolas de Africa Occidental," overprinted with the legend "Correos—10c. de Peseta" horizontally in two lines, and the date, 1909, vertically.

Provisional. Overprinted on contemporary fiscal stamp for postal use. Imperf.

10c. on 50c. green

Haiti.—(Vol. II. p. 92).—Elsewhere in this issue will be found further details of a new series of postage stamps just issued here. There are as usual two series for foreign and local postage respectively. The series for foreign postage has the values in gold currency, and is comprised as follows:—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 15, 20, 50 centimes and 1 piastre. Of these the 2, 5, and 20 centimes values only have been issued to date. The local series contains two stamps only. 1 and 2 centimes de gourde, of which the first has been already issued.

New series. Portrait President Antoine Simon. No wmk. Perf. 12. Centre in black.

For foreign postage.

2c. de P. red
5c. de P. greenish blue
20c. de P. yellow-green

For local postage.

1c. de G. lake

New Zealand.—(Vol. VI. p. 129).—On authority of Mr. J. Ireland, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* records the current 4d. stamp perforated 14 all round, instead of 14 × 14½.

Nicaragua.—(Vol. V. p. 141).—Six values of the current series overprinted OFICIAL in a new type are chronicled by *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*.

Official Stamps. Contemporary Issue. Line-engraved. Perf. 12. Overprinted OFICIAL in Roman capitals horizontally in black.

10c. deep brownish-lake
15c. slate
20c. olive-brown
50c. myrtle
1p. orange-yellow
2p. carmine

Rio de Oro.—(Vol. IV. p. 21).—The issue of four new provisionals surcharged 1910—10—Céntimos in three lines of fancy type is recorded by *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*.

Provisionals. Surcharged on Baby Head issue of 1905, 1910—10—Céntimos, horizontally in three lines in black. Perf. 14. No wmk.

10c. on 5p. dull blue
10c. on 10p. red
15c. on 3p. deep lilac
15c. on 2p. blue-green

Roumania.—(Vol. V. p. 306).—The same journal notes the existence of *tête-bêche* varieties of the 5 bani Postage Due Stamp both perf. 11½ and perf. 11½ × 13½, also the 30 bani with the latter perforation. The 5 bani, perf. 11½, is now printed on white instead of tinted paper, and in a paler shade of green.

Postage Due Stamp. No wmk. White paper. Perf. 11½. 5b. pale green

Siam.—(Vol. VI. p. 92).—The first two values of the new series with design of the King's portrait supported by an idol have now been issued.

New series. King's Head. No wmk. Perf. 14 + 14½.
3 satang green
6 " carmine

Spain.—(Vol. VI. p. 154).—Another value, the 40 cents, has been added to the current series perf. 13 × 12½, and is noted by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

New King's Head design. Line-engraved. Thick paper. No wmk. Perf. 13 × 12½.

2 centimes brown
5 " green
10 " red
15 " violet
20 " dark grey-green
30 " blue-green
40 " pink.

Salvador.—(Vol. VI. p. 116).—The issue of the 3 centavos value in the new type with the portrait of General Figueroa is recorded by *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*.

New design. Head of Gen. Figueroa. Line-engraved at National Government Printing Office. Hemycomb watermark. Perf. 11 × 11½.

Portrait in black.

1 centavo dark brown
2 centavos deep green
3 " orange
5 " dark violet
6 " vermilion

Victoria.—(Vol. VI. p. 116).—The current ½d. stamp with the watermark Crown A. upright instead of sideways is noted by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

Hayti's New Stamps

Two Important Official Notifications

WE have been favoured by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. with specimens of four values of a new series of postage stamps recently issued in the Black Republic. They bear a portrait of President Antoine T. Simon, whose name together with the date 1909, appears beneath his likeness in the centre of the stamps. The stamps themselves are oblong, the frame being the same as that used for the 2c., 5c. and 20c. values of the 1906 series. They are printed by the American Bank Note Company on white wove unwatermarked paper, with yellowish gum, and are perforated 12.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the stamps were received at Port au France as long ago as January 17th last, but their issue was delayed owing to a dispute between the Minister of Finance and the Postmaster-General, which culminated in the latter surrendering his portfolio. Subsequently the Minister of Finance caused four of the new stamps to be put in circulation, these being the 2, 5 and 20 centimes stamps for foreign postage with values in centimes de Piastre, and the 1 centime de gourde, which is available for local postage only. The local gourde is worth slightly over 1s. only, whilst the gold piastre, which is based on the American dollar, is equivalent to 4s. 2d.

From a copy of *Le Moniteur*, the official gazette of Hayti, dated May 14th, kindly sent us by the Ipswich firm, we have made the following translations of notifications relating to the new stamps:—

NOTIFICATION.

Secretariate of State for Finance and Commerce.

To-day, the seventeenth day of the month of January, nineteen hundred and ten, the 107th year of the Independence.

We, the undersigned, L. Trouillot, Director of the Central Stamp Office, Chas. B. Guery, Chief of the Treasury, and G. Pierre-Louis, Principal Cashier to the Minister of Finance, accompanied by Mons. D. Lilavois, Director-General of Posts of the Republic, presented ourselves at the Customs House, Port au Prince, where, assisted by MM. O. Cham, Ch. Duplessy and E. Montiliere, Director and Inspector of that Office, we have, in accordance with the dispatch of the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce, under date of the 15th of this month, No. 401, marked, examined and received for account of the Government, two parcels, numbered 51 and 52, containing postage stamps from abroad.

These duties fulfilled, we removed them to the Central Stamp Office.

The next day we met again there accompanied by the Director-General of Posts of the Republic, and opened the cases to count and check 1,200,000 postage stamps sent forward by the American Bank Note Company of New York, under date of 7th January, 1910, addressed to the Director-General of Posts of the Republic.

Having commenced our work, we proceeded to calculate the cash value of the stamps contained in the cases.

Afterwards we sealed the packages on which we affixed the signature of the counters.

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| Parcel No. 51. | 100,000 t. de Or P. | 0'01P. | 1,000 |
| | 100,000 " " | 0'03P. | 3,000 |
| | 100,000 " " | 0'04P. | 4,000 |
| | 100,000 " " | 0'07P. | 7,000 |
| | 100,000 " " | 0'08P. | 8,000 |
| Parcel No. 52. | 100,000 " " | 0'10P. | 10,000 |
| | 100,000 " " | 0'02P. | 2,000 |
| | 100,000 " " | 0'05 | 5,000 |
| | 100,000 " " | 0'15 | 15,000 |
| | 100,000 " " | 0'20P. | 20,000 |
| | 100,000 " " | 0'50 | 50,000 |
| | 100,000 " " | 1P. | 100,000 |
| 1,200,000 | | Or P. | 225,000 |

The stamps have since been sent under strict control to the Director of the Central Stamp Office, Monsieur L. Trouillot.

We have in addition, addressed the present document in triplicate, (i.) to the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce, (ii.) to the Director of the Central Stamp Office, (iii.) to the Director-General of Posts of the Republic.

G. PIERRE-LOUIS, L. TROUILLOT, CHARLES GUERY.

To-day, the seventeenth day of February, nineteen hundred and ten, the 107th year of the Independence.

We, the undersigned, L. Trouillot, Director of the Central Stamp Office, Ch. B. Guery, Chief of the Treasury, and G. Pierre-Louis, Principal Cashier to the Minister of Finance, accompanied by Mons. de Lilavois, Director-General of Posts of the Republic, presented ourselves at the Customs House of the Capital, where, assisted by MM. V. Douyon, H. Hereaux, and E. Montiliere, Director, Controller, and Chief of that establishment, we have, at the request of the Secretary of State for Finance, in his dispatch dated 12th February last, No. 574, and conforming with ours of 15th January, 1910, No. 401, verified and received on account of the Government, two parcels containing postage stamps in gourdes, arriving from abroad by the s/s "Siberia."

The formalities fulfilled we conveyed them to the Central Stamp Office, where we returned to-day, again assisted by Mons. D. Lilavois, to count a quantity of one million, six hundred thousand postage stamps sent forward by the American Bank Note Company of New York, under date of 4th February of this year, addressed to the Director-General of Posts of the Republic.

Our work commenced, we proceeded to calculate the cash value of the stamps, after which we sealed the packages, on which we affixed the signature of the counters.

| | | | | |
|----------------|---------|--------|-------------------|-----------|
| Parcel No. 53. | Type de | 0'01C. | 800,000 timbres. | P. 8,000 |
| " " | " " | 0'02C. | 800,000 " " | P. 16,000 |
| | | | 1,600,000 timbres | P. 24,000 |

These stamps have since been sent under strict control to the Director of the Central Stamp Office.

We have, in addition, addressed the present document in triplicate, (i.) to the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce, (ii.) to the Director of the Central Stamp Office, and (iii.) to the Director-General of Posts of the Republic.

G. PIERRE-LOUIS, L. TROUILLOT, CHARLES GUERY.

The Simple Life

What it is and Why I Adopt it

BY J. IRELAND

THE best form my answer can take to Mr. Boulton's article in *The Postage Stamp* for June 18th is I think to explain the principles of this method of collecting.

The first fact to bear in mind is that it was devised by Mr. Ewen in order to make General Collecting a success instead of a failure.

The reason General Collecting is a failure is owing to the fact that collectors are unable to distinguish where the stamp leaves off and the "variety" begins,—accordingly they leave space for everything they find listed in the particular catalogue which they possess. This fact was recognised by Mr. Ewen when he compiled his "Classified Catalogue," over ten years ago. It may be of interest here to reproduce the introductory paragraph, which ran as follows:—

"The following catalogue of British Colonials is compiled on entirely new lines. In the first place, a distinct line is drawn between stamps and varieties; secondly, surcharged stamps are treated as varieties; thirdly, the stamps are classified according to their engravers; and lastly, some attempt has been made to show how long stamps remain in use, and not only when they were issued."

As Mr. Boulton points out in his article, a further note was inserted which was worded as follows:—

"This catalogue has been compiled mainly in the hope of benefiting those collectors who wish, whilst devoting their best efforts to specialism, to still keep alight in touch with the stamps of our whole Colonial Empire. If the varieties described in the Notes to each issue be ignored, a very interesting General Collection may be formed without taxing to the utmost the energy and purse of the collector, thus leaving him free to specialise the most interesting countries or issues. The Notes given will serve to indicate broadly the possibilities of each colony, and for further information, the reader is referred to the London Philatelic Society's Works, Stanley Gibbons' Catalogues, etc."

On page 178 of Vol. IV. of *The Postage Stamp* appears the first paper I read on this subject and, as in this I have given the list *in toto* for Straits Settlements from the catalogue in question it is unnecessary for me to give another one here. Any reader who does not possess this number can easily order it, and I will undertake to say he will gain more knowledge of the issues of that country therefrom in five minutes than he would obtain from Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue in a week,—not because the information is in any way different, but by reason of the different form in which it is given.

Since compiling the catalogue of British Colonials Mr. Ewen has tackled Foreign Countries on similar lines, but in this section he has only listed the stamps; the varieties being conspicuous by their absence.

Having made a study of the subject, I am of the opinion that this is an excellent way of forming a General Collection and that it is far ahead of all others in giving a collector a proper knowledge of stamps in general.

It was with the idea of educating my fellow members of the Brighton J.P.S. on the subject, with the ultimate result of obtaining an intelligent opinion, by means of discussion, that I included in our programme for 1908-9, the following items, which, so far as I am aware, had never before appeared on a Philatelic Society's programme. Philatelic Reading and Discussion, "When is a Variety not a Variety" from E.W.S.N., 1905, page 822; Debate, "Is a Classified Catalogue desirable?"

In order that they should possess a thorough knowledge of the subject I showed my collection, which I had arranged on these lines—at a meeting between the afore-mentioned items. The three papers which I read on the subject may be found on pp. 200 of Vol. IV. of *The Postage Stamp*; 260 of Vol. I. of *The Stamp Lover*, and 178 of Vol. IV. of *The Postage Stamp*. In preparing these papers I endeavoured to present the points raised in a perfectly clear and I hope unbiassed form. I regret to say that beyond a perfunctory discussion which ended in nothing, the practical results were absolutely nil. In justice to Mr. Boulton I must mention that as he was not then a member of the Society we were denied the pleasure of listening to what would, I am sure, have been a most entertaining criticism.

On page 541 of the current volume of *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, however, I am pleased to see that another of our members, Mr. J. C. Dallimore, has taken the catalogue question in hand, with, I think, a very satisfactory result, so that I hope this airing of the subject has not been altogether wasted.

Being still a general collector I am still following the lines of this Classified Catalogue which has been the cause of all the trouble. It is unlikely that I shall attempt to specialise until my collection is a good deal more complete than it is at present. I believe a collector should run a general collection for *ten years* before attempting to specialise—but on intelligent lines, if you like with a face value limit of one shilling.

I believe this result would be attainable if Mr. Ewen would publish his Classified Catalogue in book form at say a shilling a copy, and, I am sure, with all due respect to Mr. Boulton's opinions that there would be a very large increase in the number of *philatelists*, to say nothing of the poor deluded beings known as Simple Lifers!

New Issues and Old.

Correspondents are desired to send early information of new issues and discoveries. All communications should be addressed direct to the Editor.

If you have any difficulty in getting *The Postage Stamp* each week, give a regular order for it to your newsagent or bookseller and he will gladly get it for you regularly. It only costs you a penny a week.

The Cry of the Young Collector

BY DOUGLAS C. SMITH

THE young collector has of late years loomed largely in the philatelic world. The old fogeys of philately are crying out that he should be taught this and taught that, that he should be kept from falling a victim to the charms of the unnecessary and speculative stamp, and that a guardian angel should watch over his footsteps as he traverses the narrow way that leadeth to philatelic knowledge. The philatelic press has given vent to this subject with so much fervour that it has become a hardy annual that springeth up in the slack season. And, lastly, the second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain (and Ireland) has discussed the evil that the "unsolicited approval sheet" wreaks havoc among the ranks of the rising generation of philatelists.

Despite the fact that he looms so prominently in the philatelic eye, the young collector has never come forward on his own behalf, and has never given his views on the many vexed questions concerning his own welfare and the welfare of philatelia in general. This is a pity. For, the young collector of to-day, who is struggling with Latin and Euclid in all the schools throughout the Kingdom, is the philatelist of to-morrow, and on him rests the future of philately and the carrying on of the great hobby, when the grass waves above the graves of those who now wear the laurel wreaths of philatelic wisdom. It is high time the young collector should come forward and show the "stuff" he is made of, and endeavour to win his spurs in the arena of philately.

Therefore, as no one else shows any likelihood of doing such a deed, I have come forward with my "Cry of the Young Collector," and, although many could do it far better than I can I mean to try and show a little of what the Young Collector really thinks and feels. And one thing I have in my favour for the task I am going to attempt. I am sixteen years old, and have been an enthusiastic and active collector since I was five. Thus it will be seen I am fairly representative of my class.

The Young Collector is the first to admit that he is inexperienced and likely to fall a victim to the class of stamp which the true philatelist hates with a righteous hatred, but he will not listen to the advice which some are always so ready to give. This is because he realises what the advice-giver persistently fails to see, i.e., that it is impossible for him to collect the more really desirable stamp because the state of his finances will not permit. The Young Collector is lucky if he has 6d. a week to spend on his stamps, and this does not go very far in buying the old issues that he is told he ought to collect. Also he finds that it is possible for him to get as much pleasure out of Seebecks and North Borneos as the specialist in Old Europeans gets in his immaculate stamps that have no slur passed on their respectability.

The Young Collector cannot be taught. He can be guided along the right path, but he can-

not be drilled into a "correct" form of stamp collecting by an outside agency. It must come from within. If a young collector has not got an "eye for stamps" he can never become a philatelist; similarly if he has he cannot be prevented from becoming one. A philatelist is born not made. It is a mysterious thing that "eye for stamps"; with it a young collector will emerge triumphant from all the disappointments and disillusionments that beset his early philatelic career, while without it he succumbs at the first rebuff.

It has been said by some that the young collector who joins a philatelic society is discouraged by the specialised collections that are shown at the meetings. This is most emphatically not the case. Speaking from my own personal experience, I may say that the young collector is greatly encouraged. He sees what a wonderfully wide field there is in stamps, and what a task of pleasure it must be to build up, bit by bit, a specialised or moderately specialised collection. He feels the desire to do likewise burn strongly within him. And then—the philatelist is made.

There are two great evils against which the young collector has to contend. The "free" advertisement and what immediately follows, the "unsolicited approval sheet" against which the second Philatelic Congress had a debate, which, like everything else they attempted to do, ended rather tamely. These two things are the greatest evils that beset the budding philatelist of to-day. Would that they could be eliminated for ever! But I am sanguine enough to think that the future of philately will be no less glorious than it is at the present time. I believe, from what I have seen in school and out, that the great pastime will go on flourishing, that the coming generation will be as capable as the present, and that the goddess philatelia will go on making the whole world kin fifty years hence, even as she did when she was born, fifty years ago!

How to Collect New Issues.

The systematic collecting of New Issues is an important development of Modern Philately. Even in these up-to-date times there are stamps being issued occasionally which never get a chance to become common, and it is important to the collector who wishes to keep right up-to-date to watch the New Issue column in *The Postage Stamp*, and keep in touch with the advertisements of New Issues in *The Postage Stamp*. Many readers, by putting themselves in communication with some of the dealers who advertise New Issues in this journal, have had some exceptional bargains of late.

It is too late now to secure the 1 piastre 30 paras Levant for less than sixpence. But you can be in time for the next scoop. Consult our advertisement pages. There are several excellent services for the supply of New Issues advertised from time to time. Make your choice and join—soon.

The Postage Due Stamps of the World*

BY L. W. CROUCH

(Continued from page 165)

In 1887 the plate was entirely reconstructed, still retaining the four types, thus:—

PLATE D.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |

In this state there were 38 clichés of type I., 19 of type II., 130 of type III., and 13 of type IV. The 2½ cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, and 12½ cents were printed therefrom.

The 5 cents is the only value known perforated 12½, and printed from plates C and D.

In 1888 the plate was again remade, all the clichés of type IV. being removed, and the first five clichés in the 17th row, formerly type I., now were type III. The last four rows were thus:—

PLATE E.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |

The proportion of types was in this state 33 type I., 19 type II., and 148 type III. The 1 cent, 1½ cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, 12½ cents, 15 cents, 25 cents, and 1 gulden were printed from this state.

In the latter part of 1890 five more clichés were altered. In plate F the 9th and 10th clichés in the 1st row were type II. instead of type III.; the seventh in the 11th row type I. instead of type III.; the 9th in the 12th row type I. instead of type III.; and the 4th in the 13th row type I. instead of type III.

The 2½ cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, and 12½ cents were printed from plate F. The proportion of types was 36 type I., 21 type II., and 143 type III.

In June, 1891, the alterations made in plate F were made "as you were," i.e., the clichés altered in that plate reverted to type III., and also the 9th and 10th clichés in the 6th row became type III. instead of type I.

The proportions in plate G were, therefore, 31 type I., 19 type II., and 150 type III. The 1 cent, 2½ cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, and 1 gulden were printed therefrom.

In March, 1893, an entirely new plate was made, containing 28 clichés of type I., 16 of type II., and 156 of type III. The 1 cent, 1½ cents, 2½ cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, 20 cents, and 25 cents were printed from it.

It was made up as follows:—

PLATE H.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |

* Postage Due Stamps are now being chronicled in "New Issues and Old" in *The Postage Stamp*.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Reference List.

White Wove Paper. Perforated 12½ x 12.

Four types of each value.

June, 1887. 5 cents, blue and black.

10 cents, blue and black.

Perforated 12½.

Three types of each value. (Four of 5 cents).

1885. 1 cent, blue and black.

- 1½ cents " " "
- 2½ " " " "
- 5 " " " "
- 10 " " " "
- 12½ " " " "
- 15 " " " "
- 20 " " " "
- 25 " " " "
- 1 gudden, blue and vermilion.

To be continued.

Editor's Letter Box

Publishing Offices:—1, AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

Editorial Address:—FRED, J MELVILLE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Articles, Contributions and Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the correspondent. Articles, etc., not accepted, will be returned when postage is prepaid.

Business Communications should be addressed to the Manager, and Advertisements to the Advertisement Manager, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

THE POSTAGE STAMP may be obtained through Newspapers or will be forwarded from the publishing office to any address at the following rates of prepayment: Yearly, 6s. 6d.; Half-Yearly, 3s. 8d.; Quarterly, 1s. 8d.; Single Copy, 1d.

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OUR PUBLISHING DAY AND ADVERTISERS

In order to meet the requirements of the publishing trade our publishers now distribute copies to the Newspapers on Wednesdays instead of Thursdays as before. This compels us to go to press on Saturday morning. Hence it is absolutely necessary for our printers to have all advertisements at latest on Friday morning; consequently, copy must be in the Advertisement Manager's hands not later than Wednesday, 5 o'clock p.m.

ADVERTISERS' PROOFS.

We are anxious to consult our Advertisers' convenience to the greatest possible extent, but where proofs have to be supplied and returned our printers must have

the "copy" by Thursday morning at the latest, as we now have to print off a portion of our issue on Saturday morning

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS.

So many of our readers have asked us to undertake the examination and identification of their stamps that we have made arrangements to accede to their wishes

We shall be pleased to express an opinion as to the genuineness or otherwise of any stamps submitted to us, or identify them according to any catalogue at a charge of 6d. per stamp (minimum 1/-). All fees must be paid in advance with sufficient added to pay for return postage and registration.

Stamps upon which an opinion is desired should be mounted on a separate sheet from the letter accompanying them and addressed to "The Expert," c/o The Editor of "THE POSTAGE STAMP," 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton London, S.W.

COLLECTORS' WANTS & EXCHANGES

Our friends will note that we have opened a column for collectors to advertise their wants, at the nominal charge of 1d. per word. Many collectors even in London have not time to hunt about for stamps, whilst others resident in the country, have not the opportunity.

By using this column Collectors' Wants will catch the eye of all who are likely to be able to supply the stamps needed, for dealers watch such advertisements very closely, and collectors who want to dispose of duplicates will not fail to note the opportunity for exchange or sale

Advertisements of stamps for sale are not admitted to this column.

OUR BINDING COVERS.

In navy blue buckram, gilt lettered side and back, for binding any volume of "THE POSTAGE STAMP" price 1s. 6d., from Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

"THE POSTAGE STAMP" ON SALE.

"THE POSTAGE STAMP" is now kept on sale and may be had every week at the following dealers' establishments:—

- Bright & Son, 161, Strand, W.C.
- David E. Ellis, 323, Euston Road, London, N.W.
- F. C. Ginn, 143, Strand, London, W.C.
- Lewis May & Co., 15, King William Street, Strand, W.C.
- W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C.
- James Rhodes, 62, Market Street, Manchester.

63,000 Calculations.

PITMAN'S EDITION OF MASTER'S NEW READY RECKONER.

In crown 8vo., cloth, 358 pp., 1s. Pitman's Edition of Master's New Ready Reckoner contains upwards of 63,000 calculations which are in constant requisition in warehouses, offices, shops, and other places of business. The book shows at a glance the value of any number of articles at 342 prices, from one-thirty-seventh of a penny to a pound also fractional parts, ounces and nails, quarters and pounds.

THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE.

Application Form for Membership.

I am a reader of *The Postage Stamp* and desire to be registered as a Member of THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE. I enclose P.O. No. _____ * as the fee for registration and badge.

SIGNED (Mr., Mrs. or Miss).....

ADDRESS

DATE.....

(Please write clearly and give full address).

To the Registrar,
POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE,
14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton,
London, S.W.

For Office use only { No.....
M.C.
Badge

* Foreign Members should send three International Coupons in lieu of postal order.

The POSTAGE STAMP

*An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors*

Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL
Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 16. Vol. 6.
(Whole Number 146)

16 JULY, 1910.

Price 1d.

Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

King George V. becomes Patron of the Royal Philatelic Society.



HIS Majesty the King, who by reason of his accession to the Throne is unable to continue in the office of President of the Royal Philatelic Society, has graciously intimated his willingness to become Patron of the Society. His Majesty has further nominated the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T., to succeed him as President. His Majesty's interest in the

pursuit has thus been evinced once again in a manner which must redound to the honour and repute of our hobby. His Patronage is not likely to be one in name alone, and at the outset he has made a handsome donation to the Permanent Collection of the Royal Society.

The Roll of Distinguished Presidents.

Nor is it less an evidence of His Majesty's generous support of the Royal Philatelic Society that he has nominated the most distinguished student of Philately, the Earl of Crawford, to fill the vacancy caused by His Majesty's retirement from the Presidency. The name adds yet another grand one to the list of notable men who have occupied the office of President of the Society. The roll of Presidents now stands as follows—

| Elected. | President. |
|----------|--|
| 1869 | Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart. |
| 1878 | Mr. (now Judge) Philbrick. |
| 1890 | H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh (afterwards Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha). |
| 1892 | The Earl of Kingston. |
| 1896 | H.R.H. the Duke of York (afterwards Prince of Wales, now H.M. King George V.). |
| 1910 | The Earl of Crawford. |

The Royal Society's Report.

The Report of the Hon. Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society, Mr. J. A. Tilleard, which is reprinted in our columns from the *London Philatelist* this week shews a very marked increase in the activities of the premier society. The standing of a study like Philately may very largely be gauged by the progress of its leading organisations, and we must recognise in the present high and sound position of the Royal Philatelic Society a very substantial pillar of the prosperity of Philately. Much of the recent development of the society's properties is along very important lines. The philatelic library which, a few years back, was of small significance now ranks as one of the finest extant, and is consequently likely to prove of the highest value to the members. The reference collection, to which some important donations have recently been added is evidently making good headway, and if the precedent of the Government of India be followed by other Governments the collection should be a valuable supplementary collection to the Tapling Collection which only covers the period 1840 to 1890.

A Philatelic Bequest.

Among recent wills I note that Mr. George Glen Short, of 57, Carlisle Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W., and of 5, Berners Street, W., solicitor, who left estate of the gross value of £15,621 of which the net personalty has been sworn at £12,759 gave (amongst other bequests):—

To his colleague, Franklin Henry Pilleau, his loose postage stamps kept in envelopes, and £15, to supplement his own collection of postage stamps, or for the purchase of something else as a memento.

Next Year's Congress.

The members of the Birmingham Congress Committee have not allowed the grass to grow beneath their feet. Already they have issued their first announcement. Amongst other items which have already been settled the date of the next Congress is fixed for June 7th to 9th, 1911. What should prove a notable feature of the Congress is the proposed non-competitive and popular exhibition of stamps to be held in

some convenient hall where light refreshments can be obtained.

The Garden Party Puzzle.

The little contest at Mrs. Field's Garden Party to which I referred the other week aroused considerable interest among my readers, but none succeeded in giving the correct answers. I have therefore sent the booklets to the readers who sent the largest number of correct solutions.

The questions with the correct answers were as follows :—

QUESTIONS.

1. A little over 39/-.
2. A girls' name.
3. An invisible necessity.

ANSWERS.

1. Two Sovereigns.
2. Ada.
3. Air.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 4. Treasures of the deep. | 4. Pearls. |
| 5. A lady's delight. | 5. Necklace. |
| 6. A means of separation. | 6. Perforations. |
| 7. An accumulation of grains of corn. | 7. Ears. |
| 8. Nothing | 8. o. |
| 9. A Fruit. | 9. Date. |
| 10. A tradesman's delight. | 10. Orders. |
| 11. Part of an oyster. | 11. Pearl. |
| 12. A profession. | 12. Stage. |
| 13. A token of royal approval. | 13. Decorations. |
| 14. Necessary for billiards. | 14. Q. |
| 15. A utensil. | 15. Can. |
| 16. Running east and west. | 16. Lines. |
| 17. Part of a hill. | 17. Brow. |
| 18. Becoming to most men. | 18. Uniform. |
| 19. Not worth a penny. | 19. Half a cent. |
| 20. What a naughty child requires. | 20. A licking. |

Third Philatelic Congress at Birmingham

Preliminary Announcements by the Organizing Committee

MR. Charles J. Phillips has been added to the Birmingham Committee.

The Committee suggests for the consideration of all societies concerned that :—

The Congress be held June 7th to 9th, 1911.

Number of delegates sent by the various societies should be the same as at the second congress, viz. :— under 100 members 2 delegates; 100 to 200 members, 3 delegates; over 200 members, 4 delegates.

A non-competitive and popular exhibition of stamps should be held in some hall, where light refreshments can be obtained.

Some process of stamp printing to be shown if possible.

Two garden parties and a banquet to be provided for.

All papers to be submitted to the Committee

two months before the commencement of the Congress.

The following subjects are to be continued from the previous Congress and the Reports of the Committees appointed to consider Nos. 1 and 2 are to be received :

1. Philatelic Terms.
2. Forged Stamps.
3. Colour Question.

Will societies discuss the above and let the Hon. Secretary have their comments and further suggestions as soon as possible?

The scale on which some of the above items will be carried out, of course, depends largely on the financial assistance forthcoming. Many generous donations have been promised and Mr. Fred. J. Melville has sent the first cheque for 10/6.

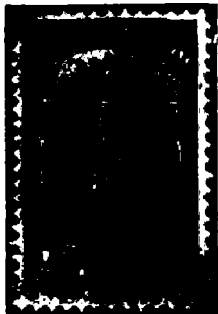
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—G. Johnson, B.A., 308, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Argentine Republic.—(Vol. VI. p. 171).—We append representative illustrations of the centenary series of postage stamps for this Republic, which have already been described in detail.



THE COMMEMORATION MONUMENT.



PORTRAIT OF SAAVEDRA.



PORTRAITS OF PENA AND VIEWTES.

Austria.—(Vol. VI. p. 129).—We learn that there is a proposal on foot to issue two separate series of stamps in commemoration of the 80th Birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

Belgium.—(Vol. VI. p. 140).—The recently chronicled Charity stamps of Belgium are four in number

and the same subject has been represented with variations in treatment by two artists. Mons. Le Maire's design is illustrated.



The design is after the most celebrated picture of the early period of Van Dyck's career, viz., "St. Martin sharing his cloak with a Beggar." The original of which picture is at the Church of Saventhem, near Brussels.

Bosnia.—(Vol. IV. p. 130).—The current pictorial series, is, we are informed, about to be issued with the addition of the figures "1830—1910" in honour of the same event, as the Austrian series referred to on the preceding page.

Gibraltar.—(Vol. VI. p. 67).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have kindly sent us a specimen of the 2d. stamp in the current design, printed in grey in accordance with the Colonial Colour Scheme. This stamp was listed, on authority of a contemporary several months ago.

Current King's Head Design. New Colours. Wmk. Multiple Crown G.A. Perf. 14.
2d. grey.

Northern Nigeria.—(Vol. VI. p. 101).—Our Continental contemporary *Champion's Bulletin* chronicles the 2d., 2½d., 5d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. values of this Colony in new colours conforming to the Colonial Colour Scheme. We shall refrain from listing them, however, until we receive confirmation of this rumour.

Paraguay.—(Vol. VI. p. 101).—We are informed by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. of the issue of the three highest values in the design of the 1906 series with view of Presidential Palace in new colours. There are two colour combinations for each value, the precise object of which is not apparent.

Design of Presidential Palace. Line-engraved. Printed by South American Bank Note Co., Buenos Ayres, from steel plates.
Perf. 11½, 12. *New Colours.*

| | |
|---------|----------------|
| 5 pesos | blue and black |
| 5 " | olive " |
| 10 " | brown " |
| 10 " | blue " |
| 20 " | yellow " |
| 20 " | lilac " |

Siam.—(Vol. VI. p. 171).—Three further values in the new type are noted by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*. With reference to the design of these stamps we quote as follows from our contemporary: "A correspondent informs us that the animal which is holding the King's picture on the new stamps is a Krut," a mythological being (in the Indian mythology called "Garuda") half man, half bird, with fangs in its mouth, and with a nose shaped like the beak of a hawk. It is the riding animal of the Indian god

Vishnu and the declared enemy of the lower world, especially of the snakes. There is much use made of the Krut in Indian and Siamese ornaments and it is always represented fighting against two snakes. The King of Siam has a Krut in his private seal."

New Design. King's Head, supported by Krut. No Wmk. Perf. 14 × 14½.

| | |
|-----------|------------------|
| 2 satangs | yellow and green |
| 3 " | green |
| 6 " | carmine |
| 14 " | blue |
| 28 " | red-brown. |

Spain.—(Vol. VI. p. 171).—The 50 cent value has now been issued in the current type, perf. 13 × 12½, and a copy has kindly been shown us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.

New King's Head design. Line-engraved. Thick paper. No wmk. Perf. 13 × 12½.
50 cents blue-green

Turkey.—(Vol. V. p. 154).—A provisional 2 piastres stamp has been issued here surcharged on the current 5 piastres value.

Provisional Issue.
2 piastres on 5 piastres bistré

United South Africa.—Our contemporary, *South Africa*, understands that the Union Government is preparing an artistic postage stamp to celebrate the establishment of the Union.

Uruguay.—(Vol. VI. p. 166).—We illustrate the type of the two commemorative stamps of this Republic chronicled in our issue for July 2nd.



Zanzibar.—(Vol. V. p. 94).—In their current stamp quotations we note that *Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market* separates the current stamps of this Protectorate into two series according to their watermarks, after the manner of the Papua stamps.

For the information of our readers we reproduce this list herewith.

Wmk. Vertical rosettes.

| | |
|----------|-----------------|
| 1 cent | grey |
| 3 cents | green |
| 10 " | brown |
| 15 " | blue |
| 25 " | brown * |
| 30 " | green |
| 75 " | black |
| 1 rupee | green |
| 2 rupees | lilac |
| 3 " | brown |
| 4 " | rose |
| 5 " | blue |
| 40 " | red and black |
| 50 " | lilac and black |
| 100 " | blue and black |
| 200 " | grey and brown |

Wmk. Horizontal rosettes.

| | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 3 cents | green |
| 6 " | rose |
| 12 " | lilac |
| 15 " | blue |
| 10 rupees | brown and green |
| 20 " | green and black |
| 30 " | brown and black |

Report of the Royal Philatelic Society, London

From the "London Philatelist"

THE close of the season 1909-10 has been overshadowed by the great national loss sustained in the death of our beloved Sovereign King Edward the Seventh, a loss that is deplored by the members of this society as sincerely as by any subjects of the realm.

This is not the place or the occasion to dwell upon the merits of our late Sovereign, who has died in the service of his people. It suffices to say that in modern times no personage has ever attracted to himself so large a share of the admiration and affection of mankind; and the wonderful manifestation of sorrow that we have seen displayed throughout the Empire tells, with more eloquence than any words can do, of the firm hold he had secured upon the hearts of his subjects.

But although he has passed away the King survives in his successor, and we can best respect his memory by giving our loyal aid and service to his son, King George.

Each of us in our own sphere can, in some small way, help our new King in the work he has taken upon himself, if only by according that confidence and support which will be gratefully and loyally given on all occasions by the members of this Society, over whose councils King George the Fifth has so long presided.

The Society's Address to King George.

On the accession of the King, the Council, in the name of the Society, through the Vice-President, presented to His Majesty an address in the following terms:—

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

"We, the Vice-President, Honorary Vice-President, and Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, for ourselves and for the Fellows, Members, and Associates of the Society, over whose Councils Your Majesty has so long been graciously pleased to preside, respectfully beg to express our profound grief at the loss Your Majesty has sustained by the death of our beloved Sovereign the late King, and we tender to Your Majesty our dutiful and heartfelt sympathy.

"We desire at the same time humbly to assure Your Majesty of our loyalty and devotion to the Throne and to the Person of Your Majesty, and of our earnest hope that Your Majesty's reign may be long and prosperous."

His Majesty's Reply.

To this Address a gracious reply was received from His Majesty through his Private Secretary, as contained in the following letter:—

"MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
"PALL MALL, S.W.
"25th May, 1910.

"Dear Lord Crawford,

"I have received and laid before the King the Address which you have forwarded to me from the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, expressing on behalf of themselves and the Fellows, Members, and Associates of the Society their profound grief at the loss which His Majesty has sustained by the death of his beloved father, and also loyalty and devotion to the Throne

and to the person of His Majesty, with earnest hopes for the prosperity of his reign.

"I am commanded by the King to assure you, and all those who have associated themselves with you in this Address, of His Majesty's deep appreciation of these most kind and sympathetic sentiments, proceeding as they do from a body over which His Majesty has had the pleasure of presiding for so many years.

"Yours very truly,
"ARTHUR BIGGE.

"The Earl of Crawford, K.T."

Twenty-four New Members.

In the course of the year since June, 1909, twenty-four new members have been elected Fellows of the Society, and one Associate has been added to the list. The names are as follows:—Messrs. C. M. Arns, and W. M. H. Artman, Capt. A. S. Bates, Messrs. A. Bishop, Wm. Canning, H. Chaplin, and S. Chapman, Col. F. H. Hancock, Messrs. J. S. Hardy and W. A. Harmer, Capt. C. G. S. Harvey, Mr. H. M. Hepworth, Mrs. Walter Jones, Messrs. L. J. Kershaw and J. K. N. Koning, Baron E. G. E. Leijonhufvud, Messrs. H. P. Manus, W. McHutchin, C. W. Matthes, and E. J. Mertzanoff, the Rev. J. Mursell, and Messrs. L. A. B. Paine, H. W. Warner, and E. A. Wiedemann as Fellows, with W. G. Campbell as an Associate.

Obituary.

During the same period we have lost by death two of our members, viz., Messrs. G. F. H. Gibson and H. G. Palliser, while from the same cause the name of Mr. A. A. Good, whose death at an earlier date had not been reported prior to the last annual general meeting has had to be removed from the roll of membership.

Mr. Good, who was formerly in the Consular Service in Germany had been a member for upwards of eighteen years.

Mr. Palliser who joined the Society in 1898, was, for some years prior to his removal to the West of England a regular attendant at the meetings, and was personally known to many of the members.

Mr. Gibson was well known as a prominent philatelist, who acted for eleven years as honorary secretary of the Manchester Philatelic Society, and he was for a long time closely connected with the management of *The Philatelic Record*.

Twelve Resignations.

The resignations during the year under review have been twelve in number, viz.:—

Messrs. T. Catterall, Jun., J. H. Clapp, L. H. Kjellstedt, F. Knuckey, A. Lacey, J. G. Langton, and J. A. Leon, Lieut.-Col. P. J. Melvill, and the Rev. P. E. Raynor.

Mr. Kjellstedt was the American representative of the Society. His services in this capacity have been much appreciated, and he has been good enough to offer, in every way in his power, still to forward the interests of the Society in the United States of America.

Mr. J. G. Langton has been one of our auditors, and notwithstanding his resignation of membership, he has very kindly consented, if so desired, to continue to act as honorary auditor, and to give to the Society the benefit of his valuable professional aid in auditing and reporting on our accounts.

Two Hundred and Eighty Fellows and Five Associates.

In addition to the losses through death and resignation the names of three members have been removed under the regulations, and the register now comprises 280 Fellows and Five Associates, an appreciable increase on the figures for the corresponding period of last year.

The Recent Meetings.

The Vice-President having renewed the invitation so kindly given in previous years, the first meeting of the season was held at his residence on October 21st, 1909, and the usual fortnightly meetings have since been held in this room. There have been sixteen meetings in all, including that of this evening, and at fifteen of these, papers have been read, or displays of stamps have been given with written notes or verbal explanations of the points of interest on the subject dealt with in the display.

The Society has been indebted to the following members for undertaking the special business of the several meetings:—

The President, a display of the stamps of British Guiana between 1860 and 1882. The Vice-President, a display of the stamps of St. Helena, St. Vincent, and other British Colonies, and essays and proofs of special interest in connection with the history of the stamps of the United Kingdom. The Honorary Vice-President, a paper on the "Advisability of Forming a Universal Union of Philatelic Societies to Discourage Unnecessary and Speculative Issues," and a display of stamps illustrating the points dealt with in the paper. Mr. W. Dornning Beekton, a display of the stamps of Greece. Mr. Harvey G. Clarke, a display of the stamps of the Transvaal. Mr. F. W. Edwards, a paper (with display) on "Local Stamps." Major E. B. Evans, a paper on and a display of Mulready envelopes and covers. Mr. T. W. Hall, a paper on the "Early Stamps of Venezuela," with a display of his collection of the issues of this country. Mr. H. M. Hansen, a paper on and display of the stamps of Schleswig-Holstein. Mr. L. L. Hausberg, a paper on the "Perforations of Queensland Stamps" with a display of his unused collection of that State. The Rev. Dr. James, a display of the stamps of the British Colonies in America, including those of the West Indies and other islands, and Mr. R. B. Yardley, a display of a reference collection of the stamps of New South Wales.

In addition to the above, a large number of members were able to take part in and contribute to the success of three meetings devoted to general displays. At the first of these, when members attending the meetings were invited to bring "Twelve Interesting Stamps" for inspection, a valuable and instructive display was given which was highly appreciated by those present.

The second meeting, at which the illustrations of the completed plates of the New South Wales portion of the New "Oceania" work were shewn, was remarkable for the production by members present of nearly 2,500 fine specimens of Sydney Views, brought for comparison with the plates, while at the remaining meeting an interesting display of entires was given by various members, the success of the meeting being contributed to by Mr. B. W. Warhurst very kindly

lending for the occasion some volumes of his well known collection.

Attendances at Meetings.

The average number of members attending the sixteen meetings of the season has been nineteen, a slightly smaller average than that for the previous year.

The Royal Patron.

In regard to the election of officers and Council for the ensuing season, I have to report that, by reason of his accession to the throne, the King is unable to retain the office of President. I am, however, authorised to announce that His Majesty, on his own initiative, has graciously signified that it is his will and pleasure to be the Patron of the Society.

I am further commanded to say that His Majesty has nominated the Earl of Crawford to succeed to the office of President, a choice which I feel sure would have received the unanimous vote of the Fellows, Members, and Associates had they been asked to fill the vacant office.

The letter from the Private Secretary, in which the intimation of His Majesty's wishes was conveyed to me, is dated May 14th, and is worded as follows:—

"With regard to the Royal Philatelic Society, His Majesty must now cease to act as President, but he will be its Patron and desires that Lord Crawford should become President."

No notices of resignation having been received by the date prescribed by the Articles of Association of the Society, all the other Officers and Members of the Council are deemed to have offered themselves for re-election, and one Fellow only, Mr. F. J. Peplow, having been nominated for ordinary membership of the Council, the vacancy caused by the changes before referred to will be automatically filled by the election of that gentleman to the Council.

It will remain for the meeting, when the subject is formally brought forward later on, to elect a Vice-President in succession to Lord Crawford, who will now become our President.

The Society's Accounts.

The accounts, which have been placed before the meeting, show that the finances of the Society are in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. Although, by reason of the change, referred to in my last report, in the date to which the accounts are made up, in order that the end of our financial year may correspond with the expiration of the year covered by our subscriptions, the balance at our disposal does not apparently represent so large a sum as we have been accustomed to see, it is a distinct improvement that the true position on a given date should be accurately ascertained.

It must, of course, be borne in mind, as pointed out by our Auditors, that no fair comparison of the bare figures can be made between the accounts as presented last year and those we have seen to-day. The former were for a whole year, and included moneys just received for subscriptions which were applicable to the requirements of a period of nine months later than the date to which the accounts were made up. On the other hand, the accounts now under consideration are for a period of nine months only, and show the actual net results of all financial transactions down to the expiration of the year covered by the annual subscriptions.

To be continued.

The Postage Due Stamps of the World*

BY L. W. CROUCH

(Continued from page 176)

Issue of 1894.

The colour of the postage due stamps was not very satisfactory, frequently being very pale, so the colour of the frame was changed from blue to ultramarine, which was a distinct improvement.

A trial printing of the 2½ cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, and 12½ cents was made in ultramarine from plate H, which showed the three types. It is said that only one sheet of each value was printed. The 2½ cents was issued at the Hague, the 5 cents at Amsterdam, the 10 cents at Middelburg, and the 12½ cents was divided between Amsterdam Arnheim and Zwolle. These must be very rare, but single copies must be in type II. to be identified, as subsequent plates of types I. and III. alone respectively were made.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper. Perforated 12½.

Trial Printing (3 types).

| | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------------------|
| October, 1894. | 2½ cents, | ultramarine and black. |
| | 5 " | " " |
| | 10 " | " " |
| | 12½ " | " " |

In October, 1894, a new plate containing 200 clichés of type III. only in 20 rows of 10 was made, and the 2½ cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, 12½ cents, and 25 cents were printed therefrom.

Owing to a defect in the 7th cliché in the 6th row and in the 3rd cliché in the 10th row, two fresh plates also entirely of type III. were made in 1895, and all values except the 1 gulden were printed from them.

In April, 1896, another plate was made, this time containing clichés of type I. only, which has been in use for printing the frames of all the above and all subsequent values except the 1 gulden, ever since.

Of course all these postage due stamps were printed by Messrs. Enschedé & Sons, of Haarlem.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper. Perforated 12½.

Two types of each value.

| | | |
|----------------|----------|------------------------|
| October, 1894. | 1 cent, | ultramarine and black. |
| | 1½ cents | " " |
| | 2½ " | " " |
| | 5 " | " " |
| | 10 " | " " |
| | 12½ " | " " |
| | 15 " | " " |
| | 20 " | " " |
| | 25 " | " " |

Issue of 1902.

In January, 1902, the minute value ¼ cent was added to the postage due series. At first sight it seems a most unnecessary addition, but it was explained that it was needed to make up odd amounts with other denominations.

They were printed by Messrs. Enschedé & Sons from the plate showing all type I., and were perforated 12½.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper. Perforated 12½.

January, 1902. ¼ cent, ultramarine and black.

Issue of 1904.

Late in December, 1904, a 7½ cents denomination was added.

This stamp was printed from the "Type I. only" plate, and was perforated 12½.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper. Perforated 12½.

December, 1904. 7½ cents, ultramarine and black.

Issue of 1906.



In January, 1906, Holland issued her first overprinted provisional. Need was felt for a 50 cents postage due stamp, and accordingly the 1 gulden was overprinted in black "50 CENT" diagonally, the letters of "CENT" are Roman capitals 3 mm. high, the whole overprint measuring 18 mm. in length.

The 1 gulden stamp being printed from an old plate, viz., plate G., there are three varieties of the frame of this stamp, viz., types I., II., and III.



In October, 1906, another provisional saw the light, this time a 6½ cents denomination. The overprint consisted of the figures "6½" 3½ mm. high, and a bar to cancel the original value, 11 mm. in length. This overprint was in red on the 20 cents.

This was of course in type I. only.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper. Perforated 12½.

Three types of 50 cents on 1 gulden.

October, 1906. 6½ cents on 20 cents, ultramarine and black.

January, 1906. 50 cents on 1 gulden, blue and vermilion.

To be continued.

* Postage Due Stamps are now being chronicled in "New Issues and Old" in *The Postage Stamp*.

Philatelic Dictionary

BY B. W. H. POOLE

Continued from page 163

Portuguese India.—The general name by which the various Portuguese settlements in India are known. The chief of these are Goa, Diu, and Daman.

All the Portuguese Settlements in India are under one administration, and the same stamps are used in all. These were first issued in 1871

Posta Romana.—The inscription shown on most Roumanian stamps issued between 1865 and 1887. It means "Roumanian Postage."

Postage.—An inscription shown on many of the stamps of the British Empire, signifying that they are intended for postal use only.

Postage & Revenue.—An inscription shown on many of the stamps of Great Britain and most British Colonies, showing that these labels may be used for both postal and fiscal purposes.

Postage Due.—An inscription, self-explanatory, shewn upon the unpaid letter stamps of the United States, New Zealand, etc.

Postage Free.—The inscription shown upon the first official stamps of New Zealand issued in 1887.

Postal Commission.—A surcharge, in conjunction with a new value, 3c., found upon the 4c. Ceylon stamps of 1883-84. These stamps were used to denote the extra commission charged by the Post Office on postal orders which had not been cashed within three months of the date of issue, so the surcharge is of no philatelic interest. For a short time, however, the Post Office did not object to the use of these stamps on letters.

Postally Used—A philatelic expression often used in connection with used stamps to denote postal use in contra-distinction to specimens used fiscally or on telegraph forms.

Postal Service.—An overprint found upon certain Indian stamps which were not, however, used for postage. These stamps served to indicate the amount of duty to be paid on parcels received from abroad, and their use was thus purely fiscal.

Postal Union.—(see "UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION").

Postal Fiscals.—These are stamps which, though originally issued for fiscal purposes only, were temporarily, or indefinitely, allowed to be used for the prepayment of postal charges with official sanction.

Poste Estensi.—The inscription shown on many of the stamps of Modena. It means "Post of the House of Este," the House of Este being the family name of the rulers of the Duchy.

Poste Italiane.—An inscription shown on most of the stamps of Italy meaning, of course, "Italian Post."

Poste Locale.—The inscription shown upon many of the early Cantonal stamps of Switzerland. It means "Local Post," and indicates the somewhat local nature of these issues.

Poste Paye. A surcharge shown upon the 1904 stamps of Hayti, meaning "Post Paid."

Poste Persane.—The inscription shown on all Persian stamps issued between 1881 and 1898, mean-

ing "Persian Post." All subsequent issues show both words in the plural.

Poste de Geneve.—This inscription appears on all the early stamps of Geneva, and means, of course, "Post of Geneva."

Postes.—A word shown on many stamps, either in conjunction with the name of the country issuing them, or merely with an indication of the facial value. It means "POSTAGE."

Postfrim.—A word shown on most of the stamps of Norway, Denmark, etc., the last portion being a contraction for "frimarki." It may be translated literally as "free postage stamp."

Post Horn.—I.—A watermark found in most of the stamps of Norway.

II.—A posthorn is printed on the backs of all the stamps of the 1886-87 issues of Sweden, and takes the place of a watermark in this case.

III.—The principal portion of the design on the newspaper stamps of Hungary, used in 1871-72. These stamps had no inscription whatsoever.

Poste Khedevie Egiziana.—The inscription shown upon the Egyptian stamps of 1872-75, meaning "Khedival Egyptian Post."

Postmark.—A postmark is really any mark applied to a letter or other postal packet during its journey through the post, but it is nowadays used in the more restricted sense of postal cancellation, i.e., a mark used for the purpose of cancelling the stamps.

Postmarke.—This word, meaning "Postage Stamp," is shown on the $\frac{1}{2}$ ggr. stamp of Brunswick.

Postmarked-to-order.—(See "CANCELLED-TO-ORDER")

Postmasters' Stamps. A term applied to certain provisional stamps issued by Postmasters in various towns in the United States and in Bermuda prior to the appearance of the regular issues.

Post Office.—These words form the chief inscription upon the famous 1d. and 2d. stamps of Mauritius, issued in 1847, and also upon the Alexandria, Annapolis, Millbury, New Haven, New York, Providence and St. Louis "Postmasters' stamps" of the United States.

Post Office Dept.—The inscription shown upon the United States official stamps used in the Department dealing with Post Office matters. Their use was discontinued some years ago.

Post Office Telegraphs.—Official stamps issued for use on telegrams as distinct from those issued by private companies.

Post Stamp.—The only English inscription, except that relating to the value, shown on many of the stamps of Hyderabad.

Post Tenebras Lux.—The motto shown above the Arms on the first stamps issued in the Swiss Canton of Geneva.

Postverein.—(See "DEUTSCH OESTR. POSTVEREIN").

To be continued.

Comedian as a Philatelist

"Daily Telegraph" Law Reports, June 24, 1910

MR. George Edward Wade, better known as Mr. George Robey, combines with the serious duties of a music hall comedian the agreeable hobby of stamp collecting. He now appealed from an order of Mr. Justice Bucknill, made at Chambers giving him leave to defend in an action brought by Mr. Ginn, stamp dealer, only upon his bringing the amount claimed—between £200 and £300—into court.

According to the statement of his counsel, Mr. Simon, K.C., (with him Mr. Harold Simmons), he desired to purchase some Mauritius stamps from Mr. Ginn, who, not having any of the kind wanted, sent him on December 2nd a quantity of other stamps in a book, stating that they were to be returned at the end of six days. As a matter of fact, they were not returned until April 22nd, and the plaintiff, treating the transaction as a contract to purchase if the stamps were not returned, claimed for their value. Counsel submitted that there was no contract, and that the judge's order was, therefore, wrong.

Mr. Cababe, for respondent, contended that the articles, having been detained so long, and no notice having been taken of letters asking for their return, the matter must be treated as a purchase under the Sale of Goods Act.

Mr. Simon urged that the only remedy the respondent could possibly have was a claim for damages for detention.

Lord Justice Farwell said the question of what was a reasonable time to keep the stamps was a question of fact for a jury.

Mr. Cababe thought his client had exhibited the patience of Job. If he were a book collector, and a book dealer knowing what books he required sent him them on approval, and he kept them for three months, he should regard himself as liable.

Lord Justice Farwell: If it were me, and they had not been sent to my order, I should say he was bound to fetch them away. You cannot force a bargain on me by sending to me a number of things

which you may think I want.

Mr. Cababe submitted that even if some of the stamps were not asked for, the inference to be drawn from the appellant keeping them was that he wanted them.

Lord Justice Farwell: That is for the jury to say. If you chose to send me a lot of stuff, I am not bound to send it back. You must fetch it. No person is bound to have a bargain thrust upon him.

Mr. Cababe: As to that, I recognise a difference between a stranger and one with whom there have been previous transactions.

Mr. Simon reiterated that the respondent had had his stamps back.

Mr. Cababe: Yes, but we have lost the season.

Lord Justice Farwell: I must say I think you have been badly treated. I do not think a man has acted well by keeping the goods four months, but that does not constitute a purchase in itself. I think there is a triable issue. But a dealer cannot force a contract upon a person whom he hopes to make into a purchaser by sending him what he has never asked for. There is a question to be tried on the question whether there was a contract, and upon the question as to what is a reasonable time for keeping the goods, having regard to their nature. We both feel that the plaintiff has been rather hardly used by the refusal or neglect of defendant to answer letters, and not behaving in quite a business-like manner. But I wish to say that a person who has goods sent to him by a tradesman which he has not asked for is bound to do nothing more than let him fetch them away. In this case I feel that it would have been a courteous act to comply with the letters.

Eventually the Court allowed the appeal, thereby discharging the judge's order, and giving unconditional leave to defend. It was agreed that there should be mutual discovery within seven days, and that the case should be put in the short-cause list, to be tried without a jury, within ten days afterwards. All the costs will be costs in the action.

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Articles, Contributions and Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the correspondent. Articles, etc., not accepted, will be returned when postage is prepaid.

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OUR PUBLISHING DAY AND ADVERTISERS

In order to meet the requirements of the publishing trade our publishers now distribute copies to the Newsagents on Wednesdays instead of Thursdays as before. This compels us to go to press on Saturday morning. Hence it is absolutely necessary for our printers to have all advertisements

at latest on Friday morning; consequently, copy must be in the Advertisement Manager's hands not later than Wednesday, 5 o'clock p.m.

ADVERTISERS' PROOFS.

We are anxious to consult our Advertisers' convenience to the greatest possible extent, but where proofs have to be supplied and returned our printers must have the "copy" by Thursday morning at the latest, as we now have to print off a portion of our issue on Saturday morning.

WILLIAM STAMP COMPANY 129, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, E.C.

5 Argentine, 1910, 20c., 24c., 30c., 50c., per set
1 peso 3 9
16 Canada Jubilee, 1897, 4c - \$5... .. 35 0
8 " 1908, Quebec, 4c - 20c. 2 6
Natal, 1902, £1, very fine fiscal each 2 3
" " £1 10s. " " " 3 0
" " £5 " " " 12 0
" 1908, £1 10s. " scarce " 5 0
Stamps purchased for prompt cash, especially high values. Wholesale List free.

The POSTAGE STAMP

Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL
Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

*An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors*

No 17. Vol. 6.
Whole Number 147

23 JULY, 1910.

Price 1d.

Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

15,000,000 Letters a Day.



to deal, correspond with almost an overwhelming vast total of work performed and to one who, like himself, comes newly to the office of Postmaster-General the vastness and complexity of the work and the organisation is very striking. The Post Office deals with letters and with halfpenny packets to the number of fifteen millions, not every year or every month or every week, but every day.

Registration Effected—but not of Births.

Naturally a department the organisation of which extends its operations into every nook and corner of the kingdom is the (generally) willing horse upon whose back the burdens of paying old age pensions, and of carrying out much of the work of the labour exchanges are heaped up. In addition the Post Office is in the throes of taking over the telephones, a business the magnitude of which will tax the organisation of the most efficient post office establishment, but the transfer of which will be effected no doubt without hitch or hindrance to the public service. Wireless telegraphy, too, is becoming a great branch of the work. Scarcely a soul out of the forty odd millions in this country but is brought into touch with the operations of the post office, and the extent to which the public depend on the post office clerk as a guide, philosopher and friend, was typified by Mr. Samuel

THE Postmaster-General's recent speech on the Post Office in the House of Commons attracted a good deal of attention. I should have referred to it before but that I was away in the wilds when it was delivered. Mr. Herbert Samuel, who recently succeeded Mr. Sydney Buxton at the head of the Post Office Department, said that the large figures with which they had now

when he told of a young mother bringing her infant to the post office to be registered.

How to Appreciate the Postal Service.

On the subject of the extension of Penny Postage the P.M.G. like his predecessors is sympathetic but not yet prepared to take the next plunge. He wished it were possible in the early days of his tenure of the office of Postmaster-General to be able to confer what he was sure would be a great boon on the country in the extension of our system of penny postage.

"Cheap post and telegraph rates for international purposes are, of course, of the greatest possible value in assisting commerce, in promoting social intercourse, and in fostering international goodwill, and the value of the cheap postal and telegraph services which are rendered by the Post Offices of the world to the various nations of the world can, perhaps, only be quite appreciated if one imagines them absent."

If there were No Post Office Department!

"Imagine" continued Mr. Samuel, "the whole of our international postal and telegraph system destroyed or non-existent; imagine that the nations never brought it into being, and one realises what the value of our postal and telegraph system is to our commerce, to the spread of the knowledge of the world among the peoples of the world, and in helping the nations to be less separated and less hostile."

Points from the P.M.G.'s Speech.

The immediate loss of revenue, if penny postage were established with France alone, would be £95,000.

The present cost of Imperial penny postage is £155,000 a year loss. . . . It is well worth paying, in my opinion.

An extension [of penny postage] to Germany would double the loss [incurred in the extension to France], and an extension to the other countries of Europe would give a total loss per annum of about £400,000

In 1907 a reduction in the foreign and Colonial rates cost £190,000.

In 1908 penny postage with the United States cost £138,000, though this is slowly being recouped.

A Twopenny Pocket Case.

Mr. W. Ward, of Booth Street, Manchester, sends me a specimen of his handy "XL All" Duplicate Pocket Case which costs but twopence post free. It is an oblong card folder provided with paper shelves on the well-known principle of the dealers' stock books. The back is furnished with an elaborate perforation gauge. For collectors who have their pockets already bulging with note books, etc., these slim pocket cases which scarcely take up any room in the pocket should be very serviceable.

An Old Dealer's Advice.

A recent editorial note in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* (U.S.A.), published by New York's veteran stamp dealer, Mr. J. W. Scott, gives some advice to those who wish to specialise with profit. The writer points out the foolishness of running after the fashions in philately. Referring to the Papua boom "differences in perforations which go unnoticed in the stamps of other countries are of prime importance here, while stamps printed on paper bearing the watermark sideways are striven after as if the salvation of the amateur depended on their acquisition. Stamps of their own country with inverted watermarks are frowned down. . . . The inevitable result will be a big drop in the price of Papua and those who sell before the drop comes will condescendingly inform their late confrères that they always get out of a crowd."

Be a "Dark Horse."

What our American contemporaries emphasises is that each collector should select his own country and "go it alone." "A fine specialised collection is always a valuable asset, but if every one has the same goods to sell there is no market. . . . If you must speculate pick your own subject and keep quiet until your book is full and all the remainders are used up. Then you will have something worth bragging about."

Retirement of a Prominent Dealer.

Another of America's veteran dealers is to the fore in the news this week. My good friend, Mr. C. F. Rothfuchs, is I regret to learn, retiring from the stamp business, and in the report of the Boston Philatelic Society's meeting it is stated that he made a farewell address to the Society on June 21st, and that he is removing from Roxbury (Boston), to Seattle. Mr. Rothfuchs has been closely identified with the work of the Boston Society and has held various offices from President down. Mr. Rothfuchs who had a very good stock was particularly strong in United States stamps of which he had made a speciality. I gather from *Mekeels' Weekly Stamp News* that Mr. Rothfuchs' stock has been purchased outright by that enterprising and old-established concern the New England Stamp Co., of Boston.

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Great Britain.—(Vol. VI. p. 101).—The current number of the *London Philatelist* contains the following description of the proposed new 2d. stamp, the issue of which has been abandoned on account of the death of the late King. "The design consists of the head of King Edward VII. to the left within a small white central circle, surmounted by a small crown. The inscriptions in block white letters 'POSTAGE' & 'REVENUE' are contained in curved labels respectively to the left and right of the head, of solid colour. Beneath the central design is an oval of solid colour, terminating in a point in the centre below, containing "2d." in large white letters. The upper and lower portions of the design are filled in with florid ornamental scroll, and the colour is of a medium bright mauve shade, while the perforation gauges, as usual, 14, and the watermark is the normal crown." It is stated that a large quantity of these stamps had actually been printed at the time of the King's death.

British Honduras.—(Vol. V. p. 214).—The remainders of the Queen's Head stamps of British Honduras, which were offered for sale by tender by the Crown Agents in November last have, according to the *Colonial Office Journal*, recently been destroyed.

Ceylon.—(Vol. VI. p. 165).—Owing to the change of ruler, the same journal announces, that the order for the preparation of new plates for printing the 2, 3, and 5 cents values of this colony, has been countermanded. The remaining values in the the new colours have been despatched.

Chili.—(Vol. VI. p. 89).—A number of new postage dues stamps consisting of various issues of regular postage

stamps overprinted by means of handstamps, are listed by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* as follows:—

Postage Due Stamps. Contemporary postage stamps overprinted with oval handstamps in black.

Overprinted "MULTADA-VALPARAISO I" vertically.

Issue 1892-1900.

25 centavos red-brown.
1 peso black and brown.

Issue 1905-07.

1 centavo green.
2 centavos carmine.
3 .. brown.
5 .. blue.
10 .. black and grey.
15 .. black and dull lilac.
20 .. black and brown.
50 .. black and blue.

Telegraph Stamp surcharged "Correos-12 centavos" and additionally overprinted as above.

12 centavos on 5c. red.

Overprinted "MULTADA-CORREO."

Issue 1905-7.

30 centavos black and green.

Colombia.—(Vol. IV. p. 68).—The same contemporary chronicles the current 1 centavo value of this republic with the name of the printer omitted from the foot of the design.

Current design re-drawn. Wove paper. No wmk. Perf. 12.

1 centavo green.

Dominica.—(Vol. IV. p. 201).—The *Colonial Office Journal* for July states that the shilling stamps of this colony have been provided in colours conforming to the Colonial Colour Scheme.

Fiji.—(Vol. IV. p. 68).—Also that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Fijian postage stamps are now printed in singly fugitive ink, and the 5s. and £1 stamps have been supplied in accordance with the Colonial Colour Scheme.

Holland.—(Vol. VI. p. 101).—The 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents value has now made its appearance in new colours as foreshadowed in our last reference to this country.

Contemporary Queen's Head design. New colours. No wmk. Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Head in second colour.

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents blue and black.

Jamaica.—(Vol. VI. p. 39).—We learn from the current issue of the *Colonial Office Journal* that the 3d. and 6d. stamps of this colony have now been provided printed in doubly fugitive ink upon chalk surfaced paper, and that the Colonial Colour Scheme has been extended to the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 6d., 1s. and 2s. values. The designs remain unchanged.

Malta.—(Vol. V. p. 46).—In the *Colonial Office Journal* we read also that the 2d., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5d., 1s. and 5s. stamps of this colony have been printed in new colours, the 5s. stamps bearing for the first time a portrait of the late King.

Northern Nigeria.—(Vol. VI. p. 179).—Our semi-official contemporary likewise confirms the statement made by a Parisian journal concerning changes in the colours of certain values of the current series of this colony, referred to last week.

Roumania.—(Vol. VI. p. 171).—Our contemporary, *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, adds the 10 bani to the list of

postage due stamps which it has seen in *tête-bêche* pairs, and on white instead of tinted paper.

Postage Due Stamps. No wmk. White paper. Perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

5 bani pale green.

10 " " "

30 " " "

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

5 bani pale green.

South Australia.—(Vol. VI. p. 165).—The 5s. stamp in the current Queen's Head type has made its appearance, watermarked Crown S.A. and perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 12 as formerly, and is so listed by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

Contemporary design. Queen's Head. Thick "POSTAGE." Wmk. Crown S.A. Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

5s. carmine.

Turks and Caicos Islands.—(Vol. V. p. 82).—These islands have, according to the *Colonial Office Journal*, been supplied with a farthing stamp printed from steel plates in crimson lake, the design being a representation of a local tropical plant known as the *Melocactus Communis* or *Turks Head*.

Bargains in Stamps

If you want real bargains in Postage Stamps read the advertisement pages of *The Postage Stamp* every week. Every week there is something new, and many special bargains. If you miss a week you may miss the very stamp you want to complete a series

The Postage Due Stamps of the World*

BY L. W. CROUCH

(Continued from page 182)

Issue of 1907.



On March 23rd, 1907, Holland issued a set of three low values, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, 1 cent, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, to celebrate the tercentenary of their famous Admiral, Michiel Adriaensz de Ruyter. Their issue had been announced by an official notice published in the *Staatscourant*, of February 20th, 1907.

These stamps showed a portrait of the gallant Admiral in an oval frame towards the left of the design and a spirited sea fight in an oblong frame to his right, above the portrait appeared the two dates "1607" and "1907" the one above the other; above the battle picture on a coloured ribbon in white capitals "NEDERLAND," below which was a white rectangle inscribed with figures of value and "CT"; on a white

scroll at the bottom of the stamp "M. A. DE RUYTER." The whole design measured 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 21 mm.

They were printed typographically in sheets of 150 stamps in 10 rows of 15. A special perforating machine had to be procured owing to the size of the stamps, gauging 12 × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. The numbers printed were 500,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, 600,000 1 cent, and 400,000 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

The sale of these stamps fell very flat, and the Government had large numbers of remainders thrown on its hands. It was therefore decided to use up some portion of these remainders by overprinting them for use as postage due stamps. This was accordingly done.

Of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent 30,000, of the 1 cent 40,000, and of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents 20,000 were overprinted, and thirteen denominations of postage due stamps were produced.

The overprint consisted of the word "PORTZEGEL" in block capitals 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high and below the second half of that word figures of value, and below them the word "CENT" or "GULDEN." This overprint was applied in black in all cases.

These stamps were issued on November 9th, 1907, a great deal of speculation took place, and several values were rapidly exhausted.

On the 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents on $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on the tenth stamp in the third row, and on the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents on $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on the third stamp in the seventh row, figure "1" of the fraction

* Postage Due Stamps are now being chronicled in "New Issues and Old" in *The Postage Stamp*.

" $\frac{1}{2}$ " was $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the larger figure of value instead of 1 mm. It is important to remember that this variety does not occur in this printing.

Although it was stated that no further issue would be made, an official notice was published in the newspapers on December 24th, that a further supply of all values was about to be issued. On December 26th a new supply was put on sale, but there were lacking the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, 50 cents, and 1 gulden denominations. On January 3rd, 1908, the last three values were again on sale. The $\frac{1}{2}$ cent was never re-issued.

The two printings can be differentiated. The ink used for the first printing was jet black; that used for the second was rather thin, and allowed one to see the colour of the stamp through the letters. Fresh electros were made for the overprint, and appear slightly different. The "P" of "PORTZEGEL" has sometimes a smaller opening at the top in the second printing. On the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents on 1 cent, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents on 1 cent, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents on $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, all the stamps in the sheet have the "1" of " $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. only from the large figures. The 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on $\frac{1}{2}$ cent only shows this variety on the tenth stamp in the third row, as in the first printing, so this variety is are on this stamp.

These stamps were unnecessary and speculative in the extreme, and quite spoil Holland's otherwise unsullied reputation. Forgeries of these overprints have been detected.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper. Perforated 12 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Black Overprint.

(Two Printings except of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on 1 cent).

- Nov. 9th, 1907. $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on 1 cent, claret.
 1 cent on 1 cent, claret.
 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents on 1 cent, claret. Figure and fraction close (2nd printing).
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents on 1 cent, claret. Figure and fraction close (2nd printing).
 5 cents on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, vermilion.
 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, vermilion. Figure and fraction close (2nd printing).
 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents on $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, blue. Figure and fraction close (both printing).
 10 cents on $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, blue.
 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents on $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, blue. Figure and fraction close (both printings).
 15 cents on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, vermilion.
 25 cents on $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, blue.
 50 cents on $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, blue.
 1 gulden on $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, blue.

Issue of 1908.

Although the 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents denomination in permanent form was ready for use early in 1907 together with a permanent 50 cents and the 1 gulden printed in ultramarine, it was not issued until October 1st, 1908. The other two values have not yet appeared at the time of writing. This was partly due to there still being sufficient stock of the overprinted 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ on 20 cents, and partly to the issue of the overprinted "De Buyter" issue lastly described.

This stamp was of course printed from the type I. plate as the other values were, and was perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper. Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

October 1st, 1908. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, ultramarine and black.

Issue of 1909.

Owing to a change in the internal postage rates a 4 cents postage due stamp became necessary, which would supersede the 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents value. As has been done in Holland during the last few years, a provisional was first issued, consisting of the 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents overprinted with a figure "4" in red obliterating the original value. This was apparently done for economy more than in order to sell the stamps to collectors. This provisional was first put on sale on June 3rd, 1909, at the post office established within the precincts of the International Philatelic Exhibition, held at Amsterdam.

In July the permanent stamp appeared, which was as usual in type I., and perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper. Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

A. Overprinted "4" in red.

June 3rd, 1909. 4 cents on 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, ultramarine and black.

B. Permanent Issue.

July, 1909. 4 cents, ultramarine and black.

For the above information on the postage due stamps of Holland I am greatly indebted to an article by M. Moens in *Le Timbre Poste*, for 1898, and to Mr. B. B. Kirby, who has most kindly given me valuable assistance.

Luxemburg.

Issue of 1907.

When the Luxemburg postal authorities were ordering a new series of postage stamps to supersede those bearing the portrait of the late Grand Duke Adolf, they also ordered a set of seven postage due stamps, evidently appreciating their utility in checking fraud.

The design shows at top a shield bearing the lion rampant of the Duchy, below which is a colourless octagonal space, in which the value was inserted at a second printing; the frame is rectangular, and is inscribed in coloured letters on shaded panels at left "GRAND-DUCHE," at right "de LUXEMBOURG," and at bottom "a payer"; the whole measures 18 x 22 mm.

These stamps were printed by typography in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, by Messrs. Enschédé & Son, of Haarlem, the printers of the current Dutch stamps, and were perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, probably by the same machine which perforated the Dutch stamps.

The colour of the frame of all values is green, the value being printed in afterwards in black.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper. Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

July 1st, 1907. 5 centimes, green and black.

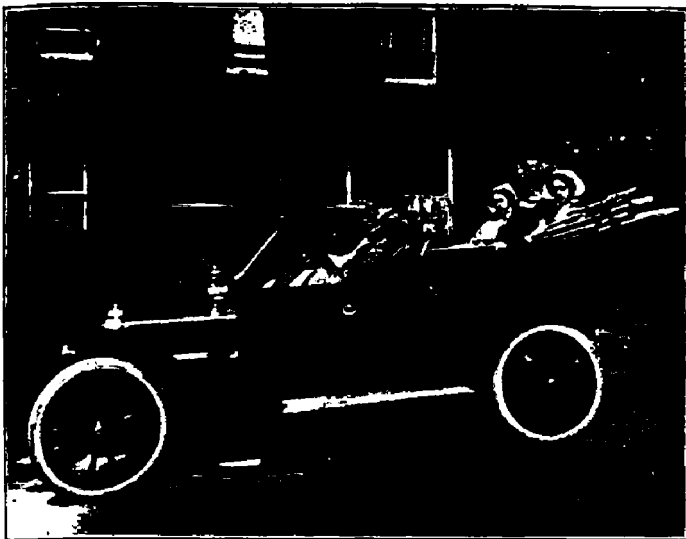
| | | | |
|------------------|---|---|---|
| 10 | " | " | " |
| 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " | " | " |
| 20 | " | " | " |
| 25 | " | " | " |
| 50 | " | " | " |
| 1 franc | " | " | " |

To be continued.

The Stamp "King" of East Anglia

A Summer Jaunt to Mr. Whitfield King's Home at Ipswich

BY THE EDITOR



Mr. and Mrs. Whitfield King and Daughters in their car.

The "Big Game" of Philately.

THE collector who has developed a real love for stamps becomes enthusiastic over all their associations. It is given perhaps to few to ramble freely and without restraint over the domain of a leading dealer, to dip here and there into a wonderful stock, and at every dip to uncover some surprises in the way of unsuspected blocks and panes imported—oh lucky pioneers—in the days of the currency of stamps now passing rare.

So, having had the unusual experience, we are going to take the readers of *The Postage Stamp* over the ground with us, and in the dog days of summer we shall enjoy together a ramble down Suffolk way on a hunt after the "big game" of "Philately."

On the Banks of the Orwell.

We just caught a glimpse of the broad estuary of the Orwell, and in another moment Mr. Charles Whitfield King and his son were greeting us on the platform of Ipswich Station. Their Talbot car was waiting, and in a few moments we were speeding through the streets of the quaint and busy country town. At first sight there is much of an old-world aspect about the place and this and the dialect of the crowd at the station seemed to give one an impression of being away from everywhere. But we had the benefit of Mr. Pickwick having visited Ipswich before us, and his experience, delightfully as it is represented by Dickens, had already prepared us for the fact that Ipswich folk are wide-awake and that anyone who goes there expecting to find them otherwise deserves to be let down as Mrs. Bardell let down the immortal President of the Pickwick Club.

Kings of East Anglia.

But stamps are realities too stern to admit of treatment in a Pickwickian sense, and this we realised in very truth when the car was pulled up at Morpeth House, and we saw on the opposite side of the road the emporium of the Stamp "Kings" of East Anglia.

The Stamp Papered Room.

Mr. Whitfield King first took us to a real stamp den, the walls of which are papered with stamps. This is in his private house in a room facing the business premises. The room is of unique interest and has been seen by thousands of visitors to Ipswich, including many notable celebrities in public life, and leading members of the theatrical and literary professions. The visitors' books form, too, a notable collection of autographs of the best known philatelists of the past four decades.

A Capital of One and Fivepence.

Here Mr. Whitfield King confided to us that he began stamp dealing in 1869 at the age of fourteen. About that time he went into the employ of a shipping firm. Other boys in Ipswich offices used to sell him the stamps off business letters, and the young Whitfield King, with a capital of one shilling and fivepence thought he could make a little pocket-money. Pocket-money is scarcely the term to apply to the ultimate yield of the business started in so modest a fashion.

The one-and-fivepence capital having been judiciously invested in stamps, the youthful dealer made a practice of buying more stamps with all the proceeds of his sales, while he was employed in the shipping office. He advertised in the boys' papers of the time such as *Sons of Britannia* and *Boys of England*.



The Business Premises, entirely devoted to the wholesale and retail trade in Stamps.



View of the General Office.

Good-bye to the Shipping Office.

The little business waxed strong and grew apace until the time came when the shipping clerk found himself becoming gradually lost in his other rôle of stamp dealer, and at the age of twenty-one he renounced his shipping post, as he was making more out of stamps than he was earning at his office. His association with his old employer was nevertheless a very happy one for the Mrs. Whitfield King of to-day is the daughter of his old master.

An Early Importer of New Issues.

From the day he left the shipping office Mr. Whitfield King devoted his undivided attention to his stamp business. He was practically the originator of the systematic importation of new issues, in the days when competition was not so fierce as it is to-day, and when the margin left after the sale to collectors made the business a lucrative one. Many of his importations must have been on an extensive plan, for numbers of stamps, now among the more desirable treasures of the

philatelist, are still to be found in the mint blocks, and in part sheets remaining from those consignments received in the days of their currency.

Built out of Postage Stamps.

Morpeth House, the private residence of Mr. King, was built out of the proceeds of the stamp business about a quarter of a century ago, and having had the foresight to acquire a considerable amount of the surrounding land, Mr. King has been able to extend his original home by large additions. So, too, he built for himself his fine offices and business premises, which are among the best equipped and most extensive premises to be found any where devoted to the business side of stamp collecting.

To these premises we were shortly conducted. They occupy the whole of the buildings seen in the accompanying photograph. The oriel window admits the light of day into the office of the principal, Mr. King himself. To the left, on entering the large double doors is the spacious general office where most of the general stock is kept, numbered according to the catalogue. The unused stamps



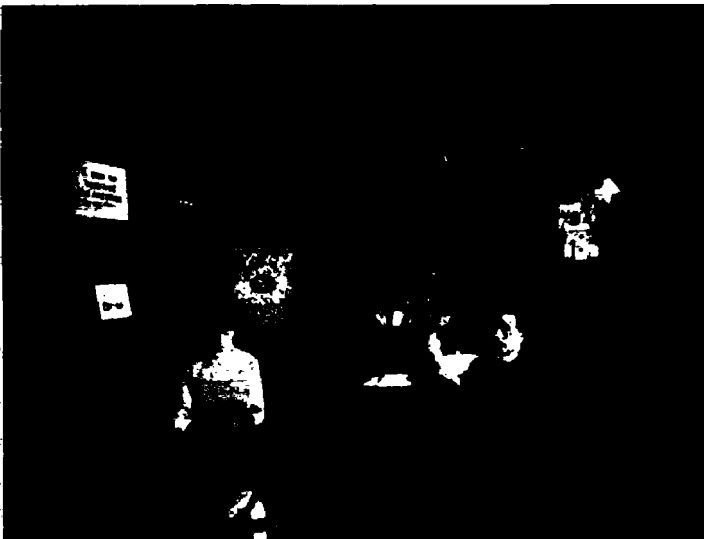
The Principal, Mr. C. Whitfield King, and his son, in his Office.

are kept in envelopes within envelopes, and then within sliding boxes with patent catches. The method is admirable, and all the time we were peeping about we never encountered a damaged or creased sheet, and as for dust or dirt all the boxes being airtight and the office being scrupulously scrubbed, there wasn't a sign. The most fastidious housewife couldn't have found a corner that required the use of her ubiquitous duster.

Like Father, Like Son.

Beyond the other end of the general office is the office of Mr. King's brother, Mr. Ernest G. King, who has for many years been associated with the management of the business. Mr. C. Whitfield King, jun., the son of the principal, has, since he left college, been an active and enthusiastic co-operator with his father, and has mastered the intricacies of the stamp business in a manner which it is given to few fathers to witness in sons engaged in parental firms.

A fully equipped parcel room on the same floor is used for despatching the voluminous parcel post



The Office of the Manager, Mr. Ernest G. King.

that has to be dealt with daily. So large is the post and so numerous the parcels that the Post Office sends a van regularly each day to collect them.

Stamps by the Million.

Upstairs, a large room extending nearly the whole length of the building is devoted to the sorting of stamps which are received in huge quantities. Here the same system of filing the stamps in envelopes and boxes is employed for the used stamps, and the long desks at which the sorters are seen at work in our photograph are really enormous "bins" in which are stacked quantities of flat packages containing particularly large parcels of sheets of unused stamps, and some of them being filled with the various better class "mixtures" of stamps sold by weight to dealers. In addition to the sale of stamps and albums to collectors, it should be remembered that the firm of Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. is engaged in the wholesale trade, and supplies vast quantities of stamps to dealers at home and abroad.



Parcel Room.



View of the Sorting Room at Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s premises.

of each of these albums is in thousands, and when one considers that the firm does not deal in the small shilling album or indeed in any lesser album than the five shilling Acme the quantities absorbed form a splendid testimony to the virility of the stamp collectors' hobby.

The "Acme" is the cheapest form of album with "Interchangeable" leaves. It is a strongly bound book in cloth boards working on the well-known "spring back" principle." The leaves are tastefully designed and printed by lithography, and unlike most cheap albums with moveable leaves, its general finish and substantial material make it of real permanent use. It costs but five shillings.

The "Paragon" is a still more substantial and better finished book, which can be had from ten shillings upwards, the leaves being supplied for this album with double linen joints.

The "Standard" is, of course, the well-known printed album extensively used by general collectors. The spaces for the stamps and the small illustrations are printed on one side of the page only in the two volume editions. Vol. I. is for stamps of the

How Stamp Mounts are made.

In a small room adjoining the sorting room a die press was at work stamping out the mounts which are now so indispensable to the philatelist. Several grades of gummed papers are used, transparent, opaque, "peelable," etc., and the sheets are put in the die press in wads of 250 and at each blow of the press a wad of 250 mounts is made ready for boxing.

The firm's price list and "Monthly Novelties" are distributed to a large number of clients at regular intervals, and a mechanical addressing machine enables the workers to deal with a huge postal list in a very short space of time.

Down amongst the Albums.

Down in the basement the heavy stock is kept. The popular and moderate priced albums which are the *specialité* of this firm so far as publications are concerned are stacked on skeleton shelves and large numbers of Acmes, Paragons, and Standards are kept packed ready for despatch. The annual output



Cutting out stamp mounts with a die press.

British Empire, and Vol. II. for stamps of Foreign Countries. A cheap edition includes the whole world within one volume with spaces for about 17,600 stamps.

This cheap edition is printed on both sides of the page and costs from twelve shillings according to the style of binding.

The Standard Catalogue.

The firm also publishes the "Standard Catalogue of Postage Stamps," the current edition of which is the tenth. It is a capital catalogue for those who do not want to hunt amongst the surfeit of minor varieties with which other catalogues are over-burdened. The catalogue sells at two shillings.

The Keynote of the Business.

It would take more space than is at our disposal to adequately deal with all the various objects of interest which Messrs. King's business presents to the philatelic visitor. The keynote to the firm's success is order and promptitude, and this was exemplified at every turn in the offices. In every room and on every wall we came upon a silent preacher of this business precept:—

A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING
AND
EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE.

Precepts are all very well, and we have seen business texts on walls of offices where they have been more honoured by the employées in the breach than in the observance. But not at Lacey Street. Here the

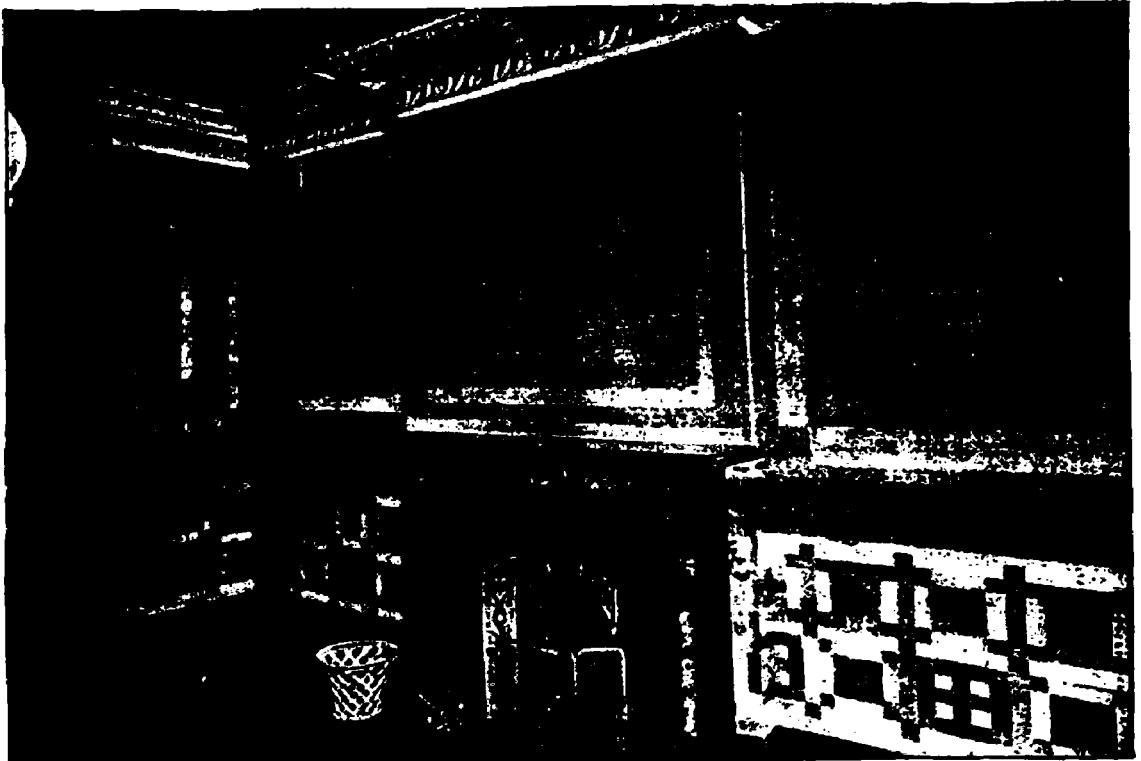
principal himself practices his own precept, and woe be to the employée who does not act upon the wisdom of the "writing on the wall."

Postal Curiosities.

The ramifications of the business are world-wide. Some extraordinary specimens are preserved by Mr. King of the queer correspondence sometimes received, and of the way in which foreign and ignorant persons have addressed their letters. One letter posted in *India* simply inscribed "Messrs. Whitfield King," without any further address, was duly delivered. But such curiosities are too numerous among Mr. King's treasured records for further reference here.

We would enthuse, had we space (indeed we did enthuse the other day) over the lawn at Morpeth House which is as level as a billiard table and which has been tenderly nursed by Mr. King, a keen player of bowls, for twenty-five years. For tennis, too, it is ideal. At one time Mr. King used to have a passion for orchids, and his extensive glass houses are still a delight, though nowadays he finds that his motor occupies the very small share of leisure which Mr. King allows himself. If we said that you could "swing a cat" in his billiard room it would indeed be gilding the lily, but certainly you could roller skate in couples all round the billiard table with plenty of room to spare.

Mr. and Mrs. King have one son, and two "princesses" at home to keep them from losing their good spirits as the years roll by, and one of our photographs shows the ladies setting out with Mr. King on the car for a jaunt in the leafy by-roads of Suffolk.



The much visited Stamp Room at Morpeth House, Mr. Whitfield King's private residence. The walls are papered with 49,542 postage stamps.

of the Royal Philatelic Society, London

London Philatelist"

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mination of the two accounts, will, at the balance at our disposal at that account was, although very much less than shown in the previous account, be good, while the larger sum was almost entirely absorbed in the expenses part pledged.

at the meeting to elect Auditors for the year, and Mr. A. W. Chambers and Mr. P. Castle, who are both eligible for re-election, and their willingness to again give us the valuable services.

connection with the library has steadily improved throughout the year. The classification of the principal works being sufficient, it was considered desirable to propose upon which Fellows, Members, and their families have the privilege of borrowing of rules, prepared by the Honorary Secretary for the season, setting out the conditions, upon which this privilege is accorded, to the Council. Except in the case of the most valuable works, which are not removed from the library, books, and serial volumes at any one time, can be borrowed and retained by the borrower for all reasonable purposes of

the remainder of the "Fraenkel" collection, and has been completed except German which is now being formed by the Honorary Librarian and is largely indebted to Mr. F. J. Peplow, who has undertaken the greater part of this valuable service and assistance.

works secured for the library since they are mentioned the very interesting *Collectors' Magazine* and the *Philatelist* belonging to the late Miss Fenton and her notes by that lady and some correspondence with the prominent philatelists and other items of philatelic interest. The Society are due to Mr. C. J. Phillips, Messrs. Gibbons, Ltd., for most courteously to claim to the volumes in question and the Society to secure these valued

lection.

additions to the Society's reference collection made during the past year, and stamps have been presented including a large number of "entires" which it is expected will be a prominent feature of the collection. A committee has been formed under the President, Mr. P. Castle and the work of dealing with the sections of the collection has been entrusted to several sub-committees, for the purchase and arrangement, and it is the result of their labours it will be seen in the next issue that a distinct advance has been

made in this important part of the Society's work. It is probable that before long regular information will be able to be given to members from time to time as to the progress made, and of the requirements of the several committees for extending or completing the work on which they are engaged.

Some Notable Donations.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the Government of India has presented for the collection a set of the adhesive postage stamps and "entires" of the Empire of India and its component States. It is hoped that this generous example may in course of time be followed by the authorities of other colonies and British possessions.

Before passing from this subject, I have the honour of announcing that I am commanded by the King to present to the Society, in His Majesty's name, a complete collection of the so-called "King of Spain" reprints of the stamps of Portugal and the various Portuguese Colonies. His Majesty had, a short time since, taken steps to obtain these stamps for the Society's collection, and they were brought to England and handed to our Royal Patron personally by His Majesty the King of Portugal, whilst on a recent visit to this country.

I am quite sure that I am voicing the feelings of the Fellows and Members in saying that not only are we truly sensible of the great honour of this the latest instance of the many favours conferred upon the Society by His Majesty, but we are all deeply touched by the knowledge that, at a time of such stress and sorrow as that through which the King has passed, His Majesty should have been graciously pleased to turn his thoughts to us his humble and very grateful subjects.

In accordance with the directions I have received, I have the pleasure of handing over the box containing the stamps to Mr. M. P. Castle, as the Chairman of the Collection Committee, and it is right that I should place on record the fact that I have, as in duty bound, assured the Royal donor of the dutiful thanks of the Society for the gracious and valuable gift.

A matter of importance deserving of record in a report on the Society's affairs is the announcement, made in the Autumn of 1909 by the trustees of the British Museum, as regards the photographic reproduction of stamps in the Tapling Collection. The Society is honoured by the decision of the trustees that permission to photograph any of the stamps is only to be given to applicants specially recommended by the Royal Philatelic Society, to whom the late Mr. Tapling wishes special facilities to be granted.

The Recent Congress.

The Society appointed as its delegates at the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, recently held in London, at the invitation of the enterprising Hertfordshire Philatelic Society, the Honorary Vice-President and Messrs. E. D. Bacon, L. W. Fulcher, and J. A. Tilleard. The Congress was attended by some ninety delegates from all the principal philatelic societies of the United Kingdom, and the admirable arrangements made by

the Herts Society for the meetings, both for the business transactions and for the entertainment of the delegates and their friends, were highly appreciated by all those attending the Congress.

Some papers of a high order of merit were read, and there were several discussions on matters of interest. Although no definite results were arrived at there can be no doubt as to the advantage to Philately that must ensue from the opportunities afforded by gatherings of this description for the mutual exchange of views on matters of general Philatelic importance between the representatives of the various societies and bodies, who, but for the Congress, would not otherwise be brought into contact with one another.

To those few who are inclined to scoff and to complain that nothing of real value has yet been effected, I would counsel patience. This is only the second Philatelic Congress that has been held in this country, and in all such matters some time must necessarily lapse before solid results can be expected to arise from the combined wisdom gradually developed from the experience gained by frequent meetings and interchange of ideas.

It has now been practically decided that the Congress shall be an annual affair, and Birmingham has been fixed as the place of meeting for next year.

The Avery Collection.

The celebrated collection of our late fellow-member, Sir William Avery, Bart., has during the past year been absorbed by the market. It is to be regretted that such a collection could not have been kept intact, but it is a satisfaction to know that some, at any rate, of the very great rarities for which the collection was renowned have found a resting-place amongst the stamps of other Fellows of this Society.

The interesting discovery, reported by Mr. Bacon, amongst the stamps owned by Sir W. Avery, of the missing essay of the 2d. Sydney View, which had been removed at some time from a piece of paper in the Tapling Collection, on which are the essays of the 1d. and 3d. values, is worthy of note, and encourages

the hope that some day the remaining missing Queen's Head essay by Clayton may be also found in some similar manner.

King Edward VII. Stamps.

The issue of the new 4d. stamps on the 1st November last, and of the 7d. value which only appeared on the 4th May in this year, will, it is presumed, complete the series of the King Edward stamps of the Mother Country, with the exception, perhaps, of a fresh design for the 2d. value, which has been prepared but has not yet been issued.

The question of the stamps for the new reign will no doubt come under consideration at an early date, and if, as there is no doubt will be the case, the King is consulted, the knowledge and experience of His Majesty on such a subject cannot fail to be of advantage to the authorities, in enabling them to provide for this country stamps of greater artistic merit than those which we have for some years past been accustomed to see.

Coming Events.

In regard to forthcoming events, one of the most interesting will be the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held at Berne in September next. Under the able guidance of our fellow-member Baron A. de Reuterskiold, as President of the Committee, a great success is anticipated for the Exhibition, which is the first to be held in Switzerland for fourteen years.

An Exhibition is also announced in Vienna in 1911, in which the Austrian societies will join, and I notice that Mr. A. Passer, a Fellow of this Society, will act as the Honorary Secretary.

The limits of space usually allotted to my annual report will not permit, on this occasion, of a more extended reference to events unconnected with the Society and its Members, but all such events are duly recorded as they occur in the numerous philatelic journals that are now at our disposal.

In conclusion, I would once more thank those who have, as in previous years, so kindly assisted to make my labours as your Honorary Secretary the task of pleasure that it always proves to me.

The Postage Stamp League

Distribution of the Membership Cards. Further List of One Hundred New Members

The Dalaty Membership Card.

EVERY member has now received the printed membership card of the League and many have written to express their delight with the handsome card printed in pearl grey, and bearing Mr. S. R. Turner's choice and emblematic design, specially drawn for the League.

Mr. Abraham Wolfers, of Margate, who has secured quite a number of members for the League writes as follows:

"Thank you very much for elegant membership cards for Postage Stamp League received on the 14th inst., which I have handed to owners, who like them very much.

"I have much pleasure in handing you now four more application forms together with P.O."

"Could not have chosen a Better Design."

Another member, Mr. Maurice Beckerton, writes:—

"I received the P.S.L. certificate yesterday and I think you could not have chosen a better design for it. I am only a general collector of postage stamps in a small way but I enjoy *The Postage Stamp* every week, as it is the paper which gives good information not only to the big stamp collectors but also to the small ones like myself. I am looking forward now to receiving the badge and if it is as nice as the certificate I shall be more than pleased."

The Delayed Badges.

Unfortunately there has been an unaccountable delay in the delivery of the badges from the manufacturers. Ordered early in April they were promised for delivery in May. However, the members of the League may rest assured that they will be circulated promptly, once they do reach the registrar.

The Lantern Slides.

The lantern slides of the Romance of Postage Stamps have already been lent for purposes of public lectures

but no reports of the lectures are to hand. Members using the slides are desired to send a few particulars of the meetings at which the lectures are delivered for the information of the Registrar, and in some cases for publication.

Proposed Society for Lancaster.

Another member is desirous of forming a philatelic society for Lancaster. Mr. W. H. Taberner, of 36, West Road, Lancaster, writes under date June 27th, 1910 :—

" Glad to see the success attending the League, which I look upon as a genuine effort to increase the interest in our hobby.

" I must not omit a word in praise of *The Postage Stamp*, which paper I have subscribed to from its birth. In my opinion, it is at the top of the philatelic journalistic tree, and I hope it may continue there.

" If the offer made in *The Postage Stamp* some time ago to insert the names and addresses of collectors who wished to get into *personal* touch with other collectors in their immediate neighbourhood, still holds good, I should be glad to avail myself of this privilege with a view to forming a Society here in Lancaster. If I am not in order in mentioning this to you, perhaps you would mention this matter in the proper quarter. Thanks in anticipation."

More Societies Join the League.

The support which is being extended to the League is well maintained and very gratifying. Among the recent societies that have associated themselves with the League as members are :—

- The Deal Philatelic Society.
- The Junior Philatelic Society (Brighton Branch).
- The Bath Philatelic Society.

and Mr. Moss's exchange club the " Victoria Stamp Exchange Club."

The Postage Stamp League Across the Seas.

The League is reaching many out of the way corners of the world. Among the foreign members there are representatives in the Crimea and in Odessa, Russia; Falkenberg, Sweden; Rolle, Switzerland; Germany (and German East Africa); France, and quite a considerable contingent from the United States.

Among Colonial members the South African contingent is the strongest, various places in the Cape Colony, Natal, and the Transvaal being represented. A recent application adds Belize, the capital of British

Honduras in Central America, to the list of places where members of the Postage Stamp League are to be found. Canada, too, has a number of members.

Another Hundred Names for the Register.

A further list of 100 new members is published this week.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| J. B. Boulton. | N. Welshford. |
| G. S. Pringle. | H. Rogers. |
| E. W. Richards. | A. Hibbs. |
| G. Brook. | V. Leigh. |
| F. H. Griffiths. | F. L. P. Smith. |
| G. E. Davey. | J. O. S. Mummery. |
| F. W. Jackson. | R. Martin. |
| A. E. Hebblethwaite. | G. F. Schulz. |
| D. B. Armstrong. | F. T. Sissons. |
| C. H. Hill. | Miss Lila Cohen. |
| J. McKenzie. | Miss H. Donald. |
| W. L. Pearce. | H. Williams. |
| Miss E. Rosser. | A. J. Edgar. |
| V. Miles, F.E.P.S.L. | H. Ambrose. |
| H. G. Jobson. | W. H. Cooke. |
| G. Connor. | J. Finlayson, Junr. |
| G. Hackett. | W. Yard. |
| C. J. Hennessy. | J. C. Smith. |
| H. Dent. | J. R. Henderson, C.A. |
| H. A. Reich. | G. W. Bailey. |
| I. Bishop. | Miss S. M. Parker. |
| M. Warahavsky. | E. Heginbottom, B.A., |
| Miss A. P. Williams. | F.R.P.S.L. |
| Miss A. K. Williams. | D. O. Sloan. |
| A. J. Spearpoint. | F. Goldsworthy. |
| F. L. Devon. | A. V. E. Winby. |
| <i>Victoria Stamp Exchange Club.</i> | J. Wood. |
| H. M. Melville Smith. | A. G. Lewellyn. |
| G. A. Goodman. | A. J. Watkin. |
| P. F. Curtis. | G. Norman, Junr. |
| L. P. d'Andria. | O. T. Bailey. |
| W. Haworth. | J. Richardson. |
| K. Wishen. | G. H. Brooke. |
| L. J. Magnanl. | Miss R. A. Pearson. |
| P. Talagrand. | Rev. J. T. Draper. |
| G. F. A. Clayton. | T. C. Cartwright. |
| Miss B. M. Elliott. | M. H. Saragin. |
| W. A. Walkerdine. | J. W. Heath. |
| Dr. Harry Brice. | H. Driver. |
| S. P. Pain. | F. C. Watts. |
| <i>Deal Philatelic Society.</i> | B. F. Kenyon. |
| A. Wright. | H. Boon. |
| A. S. Mittell. | A. W. K. Hawking. |
| W. A. V. Neill. | H. E. F. Radford. |
| A. J. Gonsalves. | E. G. Collins. |
| W. Shelley. | J. Ireland. |
| T. Fearnhead. | <i>Junior Philatelic Society (Brighton Branch).</i> |
| F. A. Wright. | W. H. Taberner. |
| I. Shingles. | Mrs. E. Rooke. |
| S. Youngs. | Sham Lal |
| Mrs. M. L. Woodthorpe. | |

THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE.

Application Form for Membership.

I am a reader of *The Postage Stamp* and desire to be registered as a Member of THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE. I enclose P.O. No. _____ * as the fee for registration and badge.

SIGNED (Mr., Mrs. or Miss).....

ADDRESS

DATE.....

(Please write clearly and give full address).

To the Registrar,
POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE,
14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton,
London, S.W.

For Office use only { No.
M.C.
Badge

Readers not caring to cut their copies of *The Postage Stamp* can have loose copies of the Application Form forwarded to them [on][application 'to]the Registrar.

* Foreign Members should send three International Coupons in lieu of postal order.

Editor's Letter Box

Publishing Offices:—1, AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

Editorial Address:—FRED. J. MELVILLE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Articles, Contributions and Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the correspondent. Articles, etc., not accepted, will be returned when postage is prepaid.

Business Communications should be addressed to the Manager, and Advertisements to the Advertisement Manager, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

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Answers to Correspondents.

Editorial correspondence is now answered through the journal on this page and correspondents' initials will be used, together with the name of the town or district in which they reside, except where a special non-desplume has been given.

All general queries about stamps and philatelic matters are answered as far as possible and to the best of the information at our disposal.

The examination of stamps is, however, not included and stamps sent for opinions as to genuineness or otherwise must be accompanied by the usual fee of 6d. per stamp, minimum 1s. 2d.

Readers taking advantage of this Answers to Correspondents column are especially asked NOT to send small advertisements, subscriptions or orders for back numbers to the Editor. They should in every case be sent to the Business Manager.

For the Editorial and Business Manager's address see notices above.

W. J. M. (Glasgow).—We cannot give you the value of forged stamps. Many dealers give away forgeries to customers interested in making reference collections or to specialists in particular countries. Very few dealers care to sell forgeries under any conditions.

S. Y. (Cricklewood).—The watermark is crown over N.S.W. See the illustrations of the types of this watermark on page 470 of your (Bright) catalogue. The same type of 2d. stamp was in use with philatelic variations for a quarter of a century, so probably you have not looked beyond the issue in which you found the design first illustrated.

H. M. C. (Chicago).—We know no separate publication on British Colonial postmarks, but there have been numerous articles in the philatelic journals.

W. R. W. (Southampton).—The new sevenpenny stamp has been fully discussed in *The Postage Stamp*, and we have no information as yet as to how long it is to be continued in use. At any rate, it is unlikely that the stamps of the new reign will be ready before the end of the present year or the beginning of next. "Is it worth while buying a few to keep?" Much depends on what you think worth while. There are plenty of sevenpenny stamps at the post offices, and large numbers have already been bought up, but our great-great-grandchildren may be glad of a few copies. Speculation of this sort is not worth while.

O. H. (Maidstone).—Your Rhodesia ½d. variety is one of five types which are all repeated twelve times in the sheet. The varieties are of trifling significance even to the specialist. The same applies to the "no stop" varieties of other values.

W. H. W. (Cloughton). Your suggestion re Colonial Colour Scheme has been worked out, somewhat on the lines indicated, and will be printed at the first opportunity.

J. W. (Kensington).—1. The shades are to some extent a guide. As the stamps, when perforated, were done with single-line machines, there frequently occurred cases of wide margins between the perforation and the stamp design, sufficient to allow of the perforations being cut away and leaving the appearance of the imperforate issue. Most stamps perforated in this way are possible to manipulate in this way, so care should be taken when buying.—2. The Hanover ½d. unused is evidently a reprint (judging from your description).—3. Probably a blurred impression, or (as you say it is a battered impression) it is an 80c. so soiled as to mislead you.—4. I cannot give you value of the fiscally-used stamp, but presume it would rank equally with the pen-marked stamp quoted, though I doubt if you could get a third of that amount for it.

A. W. (Margate).—Your Barbados stamp is the 1d. blue, perf. 14, discoloured probably by atmospheric conditions; returned 11.7.10.



Postage Stamp League

MEMBERS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

By cutting out three Advertisement slips from the front page of this week's *Postage Stamp*, members of the League may have a 12-word advertisement inserted free. Extra words: One slip = 4 words, and so on. 1d. stamps accepted (from members only) in lieu of advertisement slips. Non-members of the League cannot use this column.

WANTED, Labuan 1895, 2½c., 50c., \$1, mint. Please quote.—J. Ireland, Western Road, Hove.

LOCAL Postage Stamps wanted, all countries, used, unused, and on entires.—Box 102, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

GOOD Foreign and Colonials exchanged for fine German Colonials, high values.—Taberner, 36, West Road, Lancaster.

POSTAL and Philatelic Literature wanted. Official notices, postal prints, pamphlets, broadsides, journals, &c., relating to stamps and postal affairs.—Box 103, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

VICTORIA Stamp Club.—League members desirous of mutually helping each other are invited to join; packets throughout the summer; no entrance fee or annual subscription; first-class references essential; rules free.—Secretary, Moss, 60, Leicester Road, Loughborough.

EARLY Stamp Catalogues wanted.—Box 99, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

WANTED, N.Z. 304-5, 318, blocks of any interesting ½d. or 1d. values, with sheet numbers if possible; 255a, 6d., Lisbon. Will exchange Argentine. Also wanted Argentine, 34a, 61, unused, with gum.—C. S. Jewell, 61, Silverdale Road, Eastbourne.

ARGENTINES.—"4c. (Provisorio)" on 5c. red, inverted, Gibbons' No. 57 catalogue 40s., single 10s., block 60s., mint. Gibbons' No. 100 1s. 6d., catalogue 5s., block 5s. Real bargains. Entire with centenary stamp, postmarked "April" in error, very rare, 5s.—C. S. Jewell, 61, Silverdale Road, Eastbourne.

Society News

Secretaries of Philatelic Societies are urged to send news items intended for publication as promptly as possible.

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. Griadall, Mr. J. J. Knowles, Mr. C. A. Stephenson; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. G. Johnson, B.A.; Official Address: 308, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

The following programme is suggested for next session. It will be confirmed at the Annual Meeting on October 6th.

Oct. 6th, Annual Meeting; Oct. 27th, Display with notes, Trinidad, Mr. B. B. Tilley; Nov. 10th, Paper, Gold Coast, Mr. J. J. Darlow; Nov. 23th, Paper, Queensland, Mr. L. R. Hausburg; Dec. 1st, Auction; Dec. 15th, Display, Great Britain, Mr. J. J. Knowles; 1911—Jan. 5th, Lantern Display, Mr. J. A. Margoehis; Jan. 26th, Display, Interesting Colonials, Mr. R. Hollick; Feb. 9th, Display with notes, Iceland; Rev. W. N. Usher; Feb. 23rd, Paper, Bahamas, Mr. M. P. Castle; Mar. 3rd, Auction; Apr. 6th, Colour Question, Members; Apr. 8th, Colour Question, daylight meeting at Mr. Knowles'; May 4th, Annual Dinner.

ISLE OF THANET PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The Members of this Society will be pleased to learn that the President, A. Léon Adutt, Esq., has received a gracious reply from the Secretary of His Majesty, King George V., to the Society's message of sympathy, occasioned by the lamented death of His Majesty, King Edward VII.

ABRAHAM WOLFERS,
Hon. Secretary.

POSTAGE STAMP

An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors

HANKIVELL

LVILLE.

30 JULY, 1910.

Price 1d.

f the Week

RINKLE

of Great Britain.

IT is now apparently quite decided that with the first of the postage stamps of the new reign we are to see the inauguration of an entirely new era of British postage stamps. Messrs. De la Rue & Co., of Bunhill Row, who have printed the 1d. and 2d. stamps since 1880 and the higher values since 1855, have not secured the renewal of their contract with the Government, December 31st, 1910.

mail a member of the firm, said the other day:— among them ours, were for the contract. Since authorities have informed us been unsuccessful. The tion of a lower tender by will, I am afraid, involve—possibly some hundreds

ps.
stamps has been awarded, Printers in Ordinary to connection with the new contract the *Evening News*

re stamps a day will have Harrison & Sons, who have a number of years. contract commences with will therefore be for the 7. stamps. a contract,' said one of the

heads of the firm to an *Evening News* representative, 'means of course an immense amount of extra work for our firm.'

"We cannot tell how many extra hands we will be employing till we have investigated all the best machinery for stamp production and know which kind we will install."

"In any case it will be well over 100 hands. In taking on new hands we shall naturally give preference to those who already know something of the work, so that if many are discharged in other quarters through the loss of the contract, there is a considerable chance of their re-employment."

Why not a Government Printing Office?

It is noteworthy in this connection that most of the other great Powers have state printing establishments for the production of postage stamps. Great Britain stands practically alone in not printing its own postage stamps. The matter has frequently been brought forward, and was mentioned only the other day by Mr. Henniker Heaton in his valedictory speech in the House of Commons. Mr. Heaton's comment was of considerable interest.

"Further this is the only country in the world that has not a Government Printing Office. Why do not the Government have in connection with the General Post Office a great printing office to print their stamps and do work of that kind? In consequence of their not having such an office the Post Office pay much more for their postage stamps than any other country. An enormous sum of money would be saved by the establishment of a Government Printing Office. The first Committee on which I sat when I entered Parliament was one to inquire into certain printing contracts, and, within a fortnight, the contractors said they would take £40,000 a year off their contracts. That is the state of matters. Anyone can go and test the figures in the Library. They took £40,000 a year less for their printing of the stamps. Facts like that from an eminent firm ought to arouse the attention of the Postmaster-General to the necessity for establishing a Government Printing Office."

A New Interest in British.

I gather that Messrs. Harrison's contract is for surface-printed stamps, so there is now no likelihood of line-engraving coming into use again for our stamps. As to whether the perforations will be of a new gauge this is at present uncertain. One thing

we may safely foretell is that with the new stamps of the new reign, and produced by a new printer, there will be no little revival in interest in the stamps of Great Britain. Always a first favourite with collectors here, and in many cases abroad, the popularity of the stamps of Great Britain (and Ireland) will be still further enhanced.

Messrs. De la Rue's other Stamp Productions.

The projected change only concerns the contract for the stamps of the home country so Messrs. De la Rue will still continue to rank as one of the largest stamp printing establishments in the world. They print vast quantities of stamps to the order of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, also to the order of various self-governing Colonies, and they have at various times executed orders for a number of foreign governments, including Italy (1863), Belgium (1865), Orange Free State (1868-1897), Egypt (1879 to date), Siam (1886-1904).

Commonwealth Stamps.

The *British Australasian* (July 7th) announces that although the new Commonwealth coinage design will be affected by the accession of the new King, this change will have no bearing on the issue of Commonwealth stamps. Parliament next session is expected to pass a vote for a competition for a new design of a stamp for the whole of Australia, and competitors will probably have to include in the design the head of the present King.

Less Majeste on a Stamp.

A news message to the *Daily Express* from Vienna, July 14th, states that:—

A decision of the courts at Trieste is causing great indignation among young people in Austria.

Henceforward lovers will be liable to a summons for less-majesté if they vary the official position of a postage stamp whether on a card or on a letter to indicate their sentiments. To stick a postage stamp at a certain angle to express "undying love," "disappointment," "tender memories," and so forth is decidedly

a mark of disrespect to the Sovereign say the courts. The sender of a postcard at Cattaro who had used the Emperor's effigy to tell his sweetheart that he would love her always, has been condemned and fined for the offence.

The First Stage of Collecting.

According to the same newspaper a schoolmaster at Munster gives the following inventory of the contents of one of his pupil's pockets:—a hammer, two pencils, a brick, five yards of string, two ice cream plates, three spoons, marbles, a whistle, a large key, a slate, a pocket mirror, buttons, postage stamps, a violin string, a mask, two storybooks, and a horse-shoe.

An amusing task for a schoolmaster, but he does not explain how he came to a knowledge of these varied contents of the boy's pocket. Surely even a schoolboy has a right to keep the contents of his pocket to himself. Anyway, the boy was on the right way to becoming a collector of something or other, postage stamps perhaps, buttons may be.

Margate's New General Post Office.

A new post office has just been formally opened by the Right Hon. Herbert Samuel, M.P., at Margate, and apparently the officials of our go-ahead Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society were present in full force. Among the first messages sent over the wires from the new office were the following two telegrams to the Editor:—

"Margate, 1.20.

"Members of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society at opening of new General Post Office here by the Postmaster-General to-day send you best wishes."

"LEON ADUTT, President.

"DOUGLAS ARMSTRONG, Formerly Hon Sec."

Another message to similar effect was despatched to the Editor by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Abraham Wolfers, who has since followed his wire up with a postcard bearing a halfpenny stamp sold to him by the P.M.G., the first ½d. stamp sold from the new office. "Rich the treasure, sweet the pleasure—"

The Postage Due Stamps of the World*

BY L. W. CROUCH

(Continued from page 188)

Belgium.



Issue of 1870.

The Belgian postal authorities had intended to issue two postage due stamps of the denominations of 10 centimes and 20 centimes on January 1st, 1870. These stamps had in fact been printed, the design having been engraved by M. Charles Wiener, but they were never issued and the whole stock was destroyed.

However, on July 20th, 1870, the following Ministerial decree was issued:—

"BY ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

"1.—The issue is hereby sanctioned of special control stamps of the values 10 and 20 centimes, which are to be designated "chiffres-taxe." They are to be affixed to such letters as are entirely or partly unprepaid, always provided that they are only to be used for letters which are posted and delivered by the same office.

"2.—All instructions given with regard to the preparation, storage, issue, and book-keeping of ordinary postage stamps apply equally to these postage dues.

"3.—This decree will come into force on 1st August, next.

"Brussels, 20th July, 1870.

"V. JACOBS."

It will be noticed that these stamps, like so many of the early European postage due stamps, were only to be used on unprepaid or insufficiently prepaid local correspondence.

The design showed uncoloured numerals of value surrounded by an oval coloured band, surmounted by a crown and inscribed "A PERCEVOIR" at top

* Postage Due Stamps are now being chronicled in "New Issues and Old" in *The Postage Stamp*.

and "CENTIMES" at bottom; below the oval was a scroll inscribed "L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE," the rest of the design was filled by various royal insignia.

These stamps were surface-printed at the Government Printing Office, at Malines, in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, and were perforated 15. The design was drawn by M. H. Hendricks, and the die engraved by M. A. Doms, who performed the like offices for the contemporary postage stamps.

On August 20th, 1870, the following circular was issued relating to the manner of using these labels:—

"DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

"POST OFFICE BRANCH.

"Since 1st August of this year, the amount payable on unpaid, or insufficiently paid, letters, distributed by the same office as that in which they are posted, is denoted by special stamps, called 'chiffres-taxe,' these stamps are affixed by the postal officials according to the amount payable. These postage dues are issued in two values, 10 centimes and 20 centimes; they may not be used by public to frank letters. Postmen are forbidden to collect money on the class of letters mentioned above, unless the postage due stamps amounting to the sum demanded be affixed to the letter."

Although frequently there were occasions for the use of a 5 centimes value to make up an amount due, no such denomination was provided. However, a circular issued on January 6th, 1871, by the Director-General, Tassiaux, stated that in the case of insufficiently paid postcards a postage due stamp of 10 centimes was to be bisected horizontally, the two halves being each then equivalent to 5 centimes. These stamps were bisected not only horizontally, but also vertically and diagonally.



The 20 centimes is also known bisected, probably during a temporary shortage of the 10 centimes.

The paper used varies considerably in thickness. Several shades of the stamps may be found.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper. Perforated 15.

August 1st, 1870. 10 centimes, green. Half used as 5 centimes.
20 centimes, blue. Half used as 10 centimes.

Issue of 1895.

The following decree extended the use of postage due stamps to all correspondence:—

"DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS, POSTS, AND TELEGRAPHS.

"THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, POSTS, AND TELEGRAPHS, PURSUANT TO Article 107 of the Royal Decree, dated 12th October, 1870, in which the Minister of Public Works is authorised to sanction all details necessary to the execution of the law of 30th March, 1870,

"AND PURSUANT TO the Ministerial decree, dated 20th July, 1870, by virtue of which postage due stamps were issued, to be affixed to letters posted at, and delivered by, the same office, such letters being unpaid, or insufficiently paid,

"IS CONVINCED THAT this system of control may with advantage be extended to letters destined for all parts of the Kingdom,

"ORDERS AND DECREES THE FOLLOWING:—

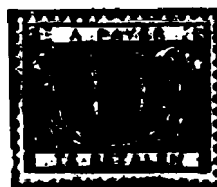
"1.—That postage due stamps of a new design be issued on 1st November next.

"2.—That the postage due stamps be issued in five values, i.e., 5, 10, 20, and 50 centimes, and 1 franc; they will be inscribed 'A PAYER' and 'TE BETALEN,' and will be printed in the colours of the corresponding values of the last issue of postage stamps.

"Brussels, 8th October, 1895.

"J. VANDENPEEREBOOM."

The design of the new stamps announced by the above circular showed numerals of value over a "C" or "FR" on a solid circular disk, flanked on either side by the head and fore-legs of a lion looking outwards; the disk is also surrounded by laurel wreaths: above and below are colourless tablets, inscribed "A PAYER" at top and "TE BETALEN" at bottom; the shape is oblong. At either end of the upper tablet are the initials "PL" and "AD" at left and right respectively, being the initials of P. Lemaire, of Ghent, the designer and of A. Doms, the engraver.



These stamps were also surface-printed at the Government Printing Works, at Malines, in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, and were perforated 14.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper. Perforated 14.

Nov. 1st, 1895. 5 centimes, green.
10 " orange-brown.
20 " bronze-green.
50 " pale brown.
1 franc, carmine.

Issue of 1900-1.

In March, 1900, the colours of the 50 centimes and 1 franc were changed to correspond with similar changes then being made in the colours of the ordinary postage stamps. This change was authorised by a Ministerial decree, dated March 23rd, 1900. The 10 centimes was issued in March, 1901, in carmine instead of red-brown by virtue of another decree, dated March, 15th, 1901.

All details of manufacture, etc., remain as before.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper. Perforated 14.

March, 1901. 10 centimes, carmine.
March, 1900. 50 " grey.
1 franc, ochre.

Issue of 1909.

A new value, 30 centimes, was added to the series of postage due stamps in March, 1909, in the same design as those of the last two issues. It was also said that a 40 centimes value was to be issued on May 1st, 1909, but up to the time of writing this has not materialised.

All details of manufacture, etc., are as before.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper. Perforated 14.

March, 1909. 30 centimes, pale blue.

To be continued.

British Guiana Simplified

BY J. IRELAND

THE best way of dealing with this country is I think to classify the issues into what, for convenience of reference I shall term type set and engraved. For anyone who has not interested himself in this country I should not trouble about the type set for the present. These can be included when the collection has attained something approaching completeness. As the issues are somewhat involved I will give exactly the arrangement I have adopted in forming my own collection.

Types I. and II. coming under the heading "type set," start with type III.

1853. *Ship. Dated.*

- 1 1c. red.
- 2 4c. blue.

These stamps were issued unperforated. They were reprinted in 1865 on thin paper and perforated 12½. Collectors should be on their guard against the reprints with their perforations removed.

Type 4 is type set.

1860. *Ship. Dated,*

- 3 1c. rose.
- 4 1c. brown.
- 5 1c. black.
- 6 2c. orange.
- 7 4c. blue.
- 8 8c. rose.
- 9 12c. lilac.
- 10 24c. green.

The foregoing are difficult to meet with in fine condition as are the three values which follow. The 1c. rose was reprinted in 1865 on thin paper and perforated 12½. The normal stamp is printed on thick paper and perforated 12. Types VI. to XI. are type set.

1863. *Ship. Dated. Larger design.*

- 11 6c. blue.
- 12 24c. green.
- 13 48c. rose.

All the foregoing stamps were lithographed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons. Those which follow are printed by Messrs. De la Rue.

1876. *Ship. "Postage" at top.*

- 14 1c. slate.
- 15 2c. orange.
- 16 4c. blue.
- 17 6c. brown.
- 18 8c. rose.
- 19 12c. violet.
- 20 24c. green.
- 21 48c. brown.
- 22 96c. bistre.

The 96c. was surcharged with "1" or "2" in 1881, which has had the effect of making this value somewhat scarce. The overprint may, however, be treated as an obliteration and the stamp taken in that condition in which case it is priced considerably less. The price used is 50s. or overprinted "1" 4s.

Types XX. to XXIII. are surcharges and XXIV. and XXV. type set.

In 1888-9 revenue stamps were used.

The next and last set is the design which is still current.

1889. *Ship. "Postage and Revenue" at top.*

- 23 1c. lilac and grey.
- 24 1c. green (1891).
- 25 2c. lilac and orange.
- 26 2c. lilac and carmine (1900).
- 27 2c. lilac on red (1900).
- 28 2c. rose (1907).
- 29 4c. lilac and blue.
- 30 4c. brown and violet (1907).
- 31 5c. blue (1891 to 1905, re-issued 1907).
- 32 5c. lilac on blue (1905 to 1907).
- 33 6c. lilac and brown.
- 34 6c. black and blue (1902).
- 35 6c. grey and black (1907).
- 36 8c. lilac and rose.
- 37 8c. lilac and black (1890).
- 38 12c. lilac and violet.
- 39 12c. orange and violet (1907).
- 40 24c. lilac and green.
- 41 48c. lilac and red.
- 42 48c. black and brown (1905).
- 43 60c. green and rose (1903).
- 44 72c. lilac and brown. ;
- 45 96c. lilac and rose. ;
- 46 96c. black and rose on yellow (1905).

The last set is rather a lengthy one and I should recommend making a start on this first and working backwards. It would not take very much of a rush on British Guiana to make several of the above rise considerably in value, especially unused. It is chiefly because of the awkward looking lists in the catalogue that this country is unpopular. This completes the list of engraved postage stamps.

We will now consider the type set stamps.

Provisional Issues. Type set.

1850. *Circular.*

- 1 2c. rose.
- 2 4c. orange.
- 3 8c. green.
- 4 12c. blue.

The above colours refer to the paper. The impression is in black. All the values are very scarce, the cheapest being the 12c., which is priced at £14.

1852. *Long Rectangular.*

- 5 1c. black on magenta.
- 6 4c. black on blue.

These were lithographed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons and should not perhaps come under the heading "type set" strictly speaking, but they bear a strong resemblance to the latter class and as the cheapest value (the 1c.) is priced at £7, this arrangement is not likely to dislocate a collection unduly.

1856. *Ship in double-lined frame.*

- 7 1c. black on magenta.
- 8 4c. black on magenta.
- 9 4c. black on blue.

The second stamp is the cheapest value here, being priced at £25. The 1c. is considered the rarest stamp in the world.

1862. *Square. Fancy borders. No central design.*

- 10 1c. black on rose.
- 11 2c. black on yellow.
- 12 4c. black on blue.

The cheapest stamp in this set is the 2c., priced at £5.

1882. *Dated. Ship with two masts.*

- 13 1c. magenta.
- 14 2c. yellow.

Same. Ship with three masts.

- 15 1c. magenta.
- 16 2c. yellow.

This is the cheapest of the type set issues each stamp being priced at 5s. used or unused. The stamps are perforated with the word "specimen" it being considered that this would be more likely to prevent fraud; as it must be remembered that all the type set stamps with the exception of the 1882 issue were set up and printed from ordinary printers' types so that forgery was not a difficult matter.

This set completes the type set stamps.

*Commemorative Issue.*1898. *Jubilee Issue. Dated 1897.*

- 1 1c. blue-black and carmine.
- 2 2c. brown and indigo.
- 3 5c. green and sepia.
- 4 10c. blue-black and red.
- 5 15c. brown and blue.

The sale for the 5c., 10c. and 15c. appears to have been small and in the year following they were surcharged "two cents." These values without the surcharge are now getting scarce. I can strongly recommend British Guiana collected on these lines, but don't forget *condition*.

The Local Stamps of Switzerland

BY FRED W. EDWARDS, F.R.P.S.L., F.C.S.

IN the series of introductory articles on the "local" postage stamps of the world, which the writer has contributed to the philatelic press, advocating the study and collecting of the little-known and even less loved local stamps of various countries, chiefly European, it has hitherto been the writer's misfortune to consistently champion an unpopular cause; but the local stamps of Switzerland, except perhaps the "Hotel" labels, are the sort of locals everybody loves!

In this contribution we have two groups of stamps to review—the government locals and the hotel labels; the former group including some of the oldest, most interesting, and highly prized stamps in the world; whilst in marked contrast to this group of valuable stamps are the practically worthless labels issued by various Swiss hotels to supply the postal and philatelic needs of visitors.

The "government" locals of Switzerland are conveniently divided into three well-defined sub-groups:—

- (1) The stamps of the Cantonal Administration;
- (2) Transitional stamps; and
- (3) Those of the Federal Administration.

Instead of quoting, individually, these stamps from current catalogues, it will doubtless be of more value and interest in this contribution to supplement in some measure the information embodied in the dealers' catalogues that list the stamps of Switzerland; but as the hotel stamps are excluded from current catalogues, we shall discuss these latter in some measure of detail.

Cantonal Administration.

Zurich.

The stamps of Zurich claim priority of place in our review of the Swiss locals for two great reasons: firstly, because these quaint and interesting Zurich stamps take rank in priority of

issue next to the first issues of Great Britain, having been issued as early as March, 1843; and secondly, because, though forming a very small group, they are very rare and valuable, a set of the five varieties being catalogued at about £140 unused, and nearly £40 used!

At the time these Zurich stamps were issued, Switzerland was composed of 26 independently governed States, forming 22 Cantons, of which latter Zurich was one, and Geneva another; and both these Cantons, together with the town of Basle, issued local stamps during the period known as the "Cantonal Administration."

The stamps of Zurich were of two values only, 4 and 6 kreuzer (or rappen) respectively, the 4 rappen value serving for the town local service, whilst the higher value served to frank letters within the Cantonal service. The currency of Zurich at that time was the same as that of South Germany:—

60 kreuzers (or rappen) = 1 florin.

Geneva.

The great peculiarity of the first Geneva stamps of the Cantonal Administration issued on September 30th, 1843, was that, as will be seen in the illustrations of them in current catalogues, the 10 cents stamp was capable of being bisected into two 5 cent stamps. The tablet bearing the inscription "Port Cantonal 10 cents," covered two 5 cents stamps, each similar in design to the other. These peculiar "twin" stamps are rather rare,—an unsevered pair of 5 cents stamps being catalogued at £75 used, and £28 unused; but the single 5 cents stamps are not so rare. The currency was unlike that of Zurich and Basle, but was that of France:—

100 centimes = 1 franc.

The pair of 5 centime stamps would frank a letter under 1 oz. in weight from one commune (or territorial division governed by a mayor) to

another; whilst a single (5 centimes) stamp franked a letter within the same commune.

Basle.

Two years after the first issue of stamps for Zurich, or, to be exact, on July 1st, 1845, a rectangular stamp bearing for the central feature of the design a pigeon carrying a letter, was issued for the town post of Basle or "Basel."

This embossed tri-coloured stamp (carmine, black and blue) was of the value 2½ rappen: but, strange to say, the currency was in this case different from that of Zurich and that of Geneva: the Swiss franc, having a value equal to 1½ French francs, and divided into 100 rappen, was the denomination used in Basle during the period of which we speak. This "Basel" stamp was in use until 1850, and was the last of the stamps of the Cantonal Administration.

Several of the Swiss Cantons issued fiscal stamps, the Canton Bern having fiscals but no postage stamps of its own.

Stamps of the Transition Period.

The political history of a country is generally reflected in its philatelic history; and just as the formation and consolidation of the German Empire is well illustrated in our stamp albums by the changes from separate issues of most of the German States to the general issues for the Empire, so also the establishment of a Federal Postal Administration in Switzerland, which absorbed the existing Cantonal Administrations, and thus assumed the direction of the Post Office throughout the Swiss territory, is represented by changes in the stamps of Switzerland.

But partly owing to the lack of uniformity in the currency, the Federal Postal Administration, though decreed by a law of December 6th, 1848, intended to come in force on January 1st, 1849, was not actually accomplished until June 4th, 1849, and during this period of transition Geneva issued three more local stamps, two of which were erroneously attributed by philatelists to Vaud and the other was mistaken for an issue of Neuchâtel.

Zurich also issued a stamp during this Transitional period, and peculiarly enough this 1850 stamp of Zurich was mistakenly attributed to Winterthur; these mistakes arising from the stamps of Geneva and Zurich issued during this Transitional period being "nondescripts."

Federal Administration.

The organisation of the Federal Postal Administration was somewhat peculiar, the territory being divided into certain postal circles or "rayons," in each of which there was a prescribed rate of postage, thus:—

1st circle or rayon, up to 10 leagues, 5 rp. for ¼ oz.; 7½ rp. for ½ oz.

2nd rayon, up to 25 leagues, 10 rp. per ¼ oz.: 15 rp. per ½ oz.

3rd rayon, up to 40 leagues, 15 rp. per ¼ oz.: 22½ rp. per ½ oz.

This peculiar division of Swiss territory for postal purposes will explain the inscription "Rayon I., II. or III." on the first issues of the Federal Administration.

The State Council was also empowered to grant local posts in important places at rates of 2½ rp. for 1 oz.; 5 rp. for 2 oz.

The first stamps for the Confederation appeared on April 5th, 1850.

Hotel Stamps.

Although the organisation of the Federal Post Office was complete, and left little to be desired, several of the leading Swiss hotels were situated at such a long distance from the post office, that the hotel keepers issued stamps to prepay the charge for conveying letters to the nearest post office; and that these "Hotel" labels did fulfil this useful function has been proved by the existence of genuine entires, of which the writer has seen a fine collection, many of which are testified by English visitors to have done genuine postal duty.

It is true that the supply of these stamps was greatly in excess of the demand for postal requirements, but private posts are by no means solitary sinners in this respect!

This group of stamps is small, comprising some 23 varieties, issued from six hotels, which we will take in alphabetical order.

Belalp

There were two types of stamps issued from the Hôtel de Belalp, and all the five varieties are of one value, 5 cents.

The list is as follows:—



1874. *Type I. Imperf.*

1. 5c. deep rose
2. 5c. red

1877. *Type I. Die re-cut. Thin letters.*

3. 5c. lilac
4. 5c. br. orange



1880. *Type II. Imperf.*

5. 5c. lilac

Kurort Stees.



1877. *One type only. No values expressed.*

1. (5c.) green
2. (5c.) blue
3. (5c.) red

Maderanerthal.



1872. *Type I. Imperf.*

1. 5c. pale ultramarine
2. 5c. blue (perf. 11)

Die re-cut, lettering, etc. Smaller. Imperf.

3. 5c. blue



1885. *Type II. Perf. 11. No value expressed.*

4. (5c.) bright ultramarine

Rigi Coulm.



1870. *Type I. Imperf.*

1. 10 (c.) rose and blue
2. 10 (c.) red and blue
3. 10 (c.) red and ultramarine



1885. *Type II. No value expressed.*

4. (10c.) green and red

Rigi Kaltbad.



1864. *Type I. No value expressed.*

1. (15c.) rose-red (imperf.)
2. (15c.) carmine (perf. 13)

The latter stamp is one of the rarest and best of the Swiss "Hotel" stamps.

Rigi Scheideck.



1867. *Type I. Imperf. No value expressed.*

1. (5c.) green
2. (5c.) blue
3. (5c.) rose-lilac

1880. *Type II. Perf. 12.*

4. (5c.) ultramarine
5. (5c.) rose

The Postmaster-General at Margate

Presentation of an Address by the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society

AT a Municipal Luncheon given to the Right Hon. Herbert Samuel, M.P., the Postmaster-General, by the Corporation of Margate on the occasion of his opening the new General Post Office there, on Tuesday, July 19th, 1910, Mr. Samuel was the recipient of an Address of Welcome from the members of the progressive Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.

The Postmaster-General was received at Margate Station by the Mayor, Alderman White. After a visit to the Town Hall he proceeded to Cecil Square, where the new Post Office Building is located and having secured an entrance by means of a golden key, he declared in a brief speech that the Post Office

was open for public utility. A few minutes later Mr. Samuel might have been observed busily engaged in selling stamps to the assembled guests.

This novel sight gave rise to much amusement and in a subsequent speech the local Postmaster, Mr. Norman Smith, remarked that he noted a great falling off in the receipts when the Postmaster-General ceased his labours at the stamp counter, and he greatly regretted his inability to engage him as a permanent assistant. A number of local philatelists were present at the opening ceremony and telegrams were dispatched to the Editor of *The Postage Stamp*, Mr. Norman Craig, M.P., K.C., Vice-Patron of the local philatelic society, and to Mr. Stuart Samuel, brother

of the Postmaster-General. Stamps were also freely purchased, the 4d. orange and 7d. grey being in the most popular demand.

After a thorough inspection of the handsome new Post Office Building, an adjournment was made to the Empress Rooms, adjoining the Cliftonville Hydro, where a dainty repast was served to upwards of 100 Councillors and guests. The Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society was represented at this function by the President, A. Leon Adutt, Esq., the Vice-President, Dr. F. E. Nichol, M.B., M.A., and Mr. Douglas B. Armstrong, one of the original founders, whilst the Mayor of Margate, who occupied the chair, is one of the Society's Vice-Patrons.

Mr. Samuel in replying to the toast of his health proposed by His Worship the Mayor, said that it afforded him no small satisfaction to be able to come to Margate that day to open a Post Office that was worthy of the growing importance of that borough. The Post Office was, he said, a visible sign of the degree of importance to which a place had grown, and it was in fact an automatic metre by which the prosperity of any town might be measured.

Fifty years ago, he went on to say, the Margate Post Office consisted of two small rooms, the public being served through a hole in the wall, and the staff numbered five persons only, which was increased to nine during the summer season. To-day the permanent staff of the Margate Post Office numbered 89, and in the busy season no fewer than 158 were employed, whilst the hole in the wall had given place to the commodious office in which he had been privileged to serve stamps that day. The extent of the business transacted by the local post office might be gauged by the fact that over 13 millions of letters were handled annually by the Margate Post Office.

He was glad to find that the local authorities took a real interest in the working of the Post Office system. Some people still retained the idea that it was an overgrown sleepy department, swathed in unceasing rolls of Red Tape. He assured them, however, that they were very alert and very up-to-date and employed all the latest devices. The mails were now brought from London to Margate by motor cars, which was the most speedy and economical method of transport to-day.

The Post Office did its best to keep up-to-date in the interests of the nation, for it was not the property of the King, or of any particular party, but belonged wholly and solely to the nation itself, and the magnificent edifice they had just inspected was theirs in common with the rest of the nation.

On the Postmaster-General resuming his seat, the President of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society rose, to present the Address from the members of that

Society. He said:—

"As President of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, I have the honour, on behalf of the members of the same, to ask you to kindly accept this casket in which is contained an Address, which reads as follows:—

"TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HERBERT SAMUEL, M.P.
"H.M. POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

"MARGATE, JULY 19th, 1910.

"SIR,

"We, the members of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, mindful of the consideration that our science and hobby has received at your hands and those of your predecessors in office, desire to avail ourselves of this auspicious occasion in the affairs of one of our native Boroughs to convey to you our hearty greetings and respectful good wishes.

"We beg to assure you of our very keen appreciation of the manner in which the best interests of Philately have been safeguarded by His Majesty's Postmaster-General, and to express a sincere hope that these traditions may always be preserved.

"In token whereof we crave your kind acceptance of a copy of this Address, as a slight souvenir of your presence amongst us to-day.

"We herewith beg to subscribe ourselves,

"Your most obedient humble servants,

"A. LEON ADUTT, F.R.P.S.L., *President.*

"F. E. NICHOL, *Vice-President.*

"ABRAHAM WOLFERS, *Secretary.*

"PHILIP WOLFERS,

"DOUGLAS B. ARMSTRONG, } *Committee.*"

"FRANK R. DEVON,

In acknowledging the presentation of this Address, Mr. Samuel thanked Mr. Adutt and the members of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society who were present for their very charming gift, and stated that in his younger days he also was a very keen stamp collector, but he could now lay claim only to being a stamp producer. As, however, he produced several millions of stamps annually both for sale to the public for postal purposes and for collectors, here and elsewhere, he thought he was entitled to be regarded as a Patron of Philately.

It was hoped, he said, to make the design of the forthcoming stamps a considerable improvement upon the present one. This was he thought, the first occasion on which there had been a Philatelist on the Throne, and as His Majesty was a very keen philatelist they were naturally very anxious to produce something that would meet with his expert approval. Several artists had been invited to submit competitive designs, but these had not yet been received. With regard to the announcement that Messrs. De la Rue & Co.'s contract, which expires at the end of this year will not be renewed, he regretted that he was unable to make any statement on this subject, as the tenders had only just come in. He concluded his remarks by again expressing his thanks, and said that he would treasure the gift as a pleasant souvenir of his visit to Margate that day.

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OUR PUBLISHING DAY AND ADVERTISERS

In order to meet the requirements of the publishing trade our publishers now distribute copies to the Newsagents on Wednesdays instead of Thursdays as before. This compels us to go to press on Saturday morning. Hence it is absolutely necessary

for our printers to have all advertisements at latest on Friday morning; consequently, copy must be in the Advertisement Manager's hands not later than Wednesday, 5 o'clock p.m.

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The POSTAGE STAMP

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all Classes of Stamp Collectors*

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Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE



The Next Stamp Exhibition in London.

THE Council of the Junior Philatelic Society at its meeting on July 25th passed an unanimous vote accepting the President's scheme for an Exhibition of Postage Stamps to be held in 1912 to celebrate the Jubilee of the birth of Philately. The Council fixed Thursday last for a discussion of the details of the plan.

An Invitation for the Fourth Congress.

Along with the proposal to hold the Exhibition in 1912 it was decided to extend an invitation at the Birmingham Philatelic Congress next year for the delegates to assemble for the Fourth British Congress to meet in London under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society during the period the Exhibition is open. This invitation is of importance as providing yet a further guarantee for the continuance of the Congress.

Thirteen Stamps for a Shilling.

Our "special correspondent" at Margate did not tell us of the Postmaster-General's little joke last week. *The Daily Express* says, that in opening the new post office at Margate Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P., enlivened the proceedings with a joke.

Serving the first lot of stamps, he announced that, as that was a special occasion, they were thirteen a shilling.

A lady at once asked for a shilling's worth on these terms and the Postmaster-General handed her eleven penny stamps and two halfpenny ones.

Postage Stamps on Approval.

The case between Mr. F. R. Ginn, the stamp dealer, and Mr. George Robey, of music hall renown, over a question of stamps sent him on approval is one of

considerable interest, and Mr. Justice Bucknill's summing up will be regarded as having an important bearing upon the position of the collector who receives stamps from dealers without making application for them. Similarly his Lordship made it clear that where stamps were solicited on approval as in the case of the Mauritius stamps, and retained beyond "a reasonable time" the property therein passed to the buyer. Most philatelists will regret that this trouble should have arisen between a well-known dealer and a no less prominent personage as a collector, for while the points at issue involved matters on which we do not recollect previous judgments affecting philately, it is always regrettable that busy men who snatch a little of their scarce spare time for the pursuit of our hobby should have their interest and support endangered by the worry and anxiety of an action at law. In the present instance, however, we may hope that Mr. Robey's interest in stamps is too well founded for him to readily renounce our royal hobby, and both parties may be congratulated on having raised and settled issues which have often agitated both collectors and dealers, but which have not, we think, hitherto come before the courts for a judicial pronouncement.

The British Guiana Quarterly.

That interesting quarterly the *British Guiana Philatelic Journal*, has been skipping this office of late. Number 7 did not reach us, but Number 8 is now to hand and it contains quite a big budget of reading matter. I gather from the reports of the Philatelic Society of the Colony that the General Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. D. Ferguson, is back at his post after a well earned long holiday in Europe, when his numerous philatelic correspondents in the homeland were glad to make his personal acquaintance. Among the collections which Mr. Ferguson has described to his confrères since his return to British Guiana are His Majesty the King's Great Britain and Turks Islands, the Earl of Crawford's United States, Great Britain, and British Guiana, and the collections of Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., Mr. Henry J. Duveen, and the Baron Anthony de Worms.

A Forthcoming Exhibition in British Guiana.

From the same journal I gather some details of the Exhibition of Stamps to be held in British Guiana in

the early part of 1911. It had been intended to hold this Exhibition in the autumn of this year, but owing to the number of members of the Society who will be absent on leave during the latter part of this year the event has been postponed until 1911. The Exhibition Committee is presided over by a gentleman of great distinction in the philatelic history of the Colony, the Ven. Archdeacon F. P. L. Joss. Other members of the Committee are the Hon. B. Howell Jones and the Hon. Robert Duff, Rev. G. V. Salmon, Messrs. T. A. Pope, J. K. D. Hill, Luke M. Hill, Geo. Allan, W. A. Abraham, and A. D. Ferguson.

It has been decided to ask permission from the Postmaster-General to have a special post box at the Exhibition during the time it is open, and a special postmark.

The Stamps of Venezuela.

This week our pages contain the first part of a concise and careful article on the postage stamps of Venezuela, which stamps offer a most interesting field for the specialist who is seeking a fairly wide scope for his studies without the necessity of indulging in the luxury of too many high priced varieties. The modern issues are not particularly attractive, but all the issues up to the Miranda set of 1896, provide ample opportunity for study. The article by Mr. A. B. Creeke, one of the *collaborateurs* of the, may we say, "classic" Wright & Creeke on *The British Isles*, is a capital introduction to the study of these stamps and we are indebted to Mr. Hugo Griebert of 170, Strand, for permission to republish the article from Mr. Griebert's house organ.

Brighton Philatelists on Holiday.

The annual outing of the Brighton philatelists which was to have taken place on July 13th was postponed on account of the number of members unable to attend on that date. The event is now intended to take place on Saturday, August 13th. The train leaves Brighton Central at 1.25 for Hassocks, each member or visitor taking his or her own ticket, the fare by this train being 9d. Members and others who intend joining the party should intimate their intention to Mr. J. Ireland, 103, Western Road, Hove.

Removal of the J. M. Bartels Co.

I gather from *Redfield's Stamp Weekly* that the well known firm of the J. M. Bartels Co., stamp dealers, of Boston, has now changed its headquarters to New York. The business was established by Mr. J. Murray Bartels at Alexandria, Va., in the early nineties, moving thence to Washington where it attained high importance. Mr. Bartels is one of those few dealers who is a very thorough student of stamps, and he has the distinction of being one of the first authorities on United States stamps, and on the very interesting subject of United States envelopes. In this latter subject he has had the co-operation both in his business and his literary studies of Dr. Victor M. Berthold. Mr. Bartels is also part author of a work on the stamps of the Philippines, and his private specialized collection of Danish West Indies is of front rank importance.

A Welcome Visitor from the States.

Another bit of news which will be welcomed by many of his friends in London and indeed in Europe generally is that Mr. Batchelder, one of the genial directors of the New England Stamp Co., of Boston, is about to set out on an European trip. Mr. Batchelder is well known "on this side" having made a number of business and pleasure trips and he spent a good deal of the summer of 1908 in London.

A New Power in the Old World.

The United States Government has at last come to an arrangement in regard to the difficulties under which the negro republic of Liberia has long been suffering. The Washington Government has notified its willingness to assist Liberia in placing the Republic on a stable basis by taking entire charge of the finances, military organisation, agriculture, and boundary questions of the country. The matter is of considerable political importance as it brings the United States into close contact with the interests of European powers in Africa. Collectors who have watched the philatelic speculations of the Republic in recent years will naturally be prepared for some philatelic portents of the change in the state of affairs in Liberia.

The Berne Philatelic Exhibition

Exhibit by His Majesty the King

THE Organising Committee of the International Philatelic Exhibition in Berne has received about 150 applications, and there will be exhibited Collections to the approximative value of five million francs.

For every class and every section there are entries. Besides the most interesting specialized collections of Swiss and foreign collectors, exhibits are announced by H.M. the King of England, the Swiss Postal Department, the International Office of the World's Postal Union and its director, the Postal Department of the U.S.A., the Postmaster-General of Bolivia, etc., etc.

The Exhibition will be opened by a Fete, in presence of the Swiss Postmaster-General and the other members of the patronage. Two banquets will take place, one on Tuesday, September 6th, with announcement of the decisions of the Jury, and the closing banquet on Saturday, September 10th. On Thursday, 8th of September, an excursion is projected, probably a trip by the new mountain railway on the "Niesen"

in the Bernese Oberland.

All preparations to welcome the visitors of all countries are made. The following hotels are especially recommended: Bernerhof, Bellevue (I. Class) rooms minimum, Fr. 4; Schweizerhof (Fr. 3.50); Hotel Pfister, Fr. 3; Hotel National, Fr. 3; (II. Class).

Other recommendable Hotels: Hotel de France, Fr. 2.50; Hotel Baren; Hotel, de la poste, Fr. 2; Hotel Sternen, Fr. 2; Hotel Gotthard (garni), Fr. 2.50; Hotel Simplon, Fr. 2.50.

We especially point out that these are *minimum quotations* for simple rooms, and that visitors may book for rooms in advance, as the Hotels will be crowded in that time of the season. For rooms please write direct to the Hotels or to the Secretary of the exhibition, who will give all other useful informations wanted. All philatelists and friends of philately are cordially invited to visit this really carefully organised Exhibition.

The Case of Ginn v. Robey

High Court of Justice.—King's Bench Division.—Before Mr. Justice Bucknill

From the "Times" Law Reports

Postage Stamps on Approval.

JUDGMENT was given in this case to-day (July 23rd). The action was tried on July 20th, and a report of the proceedings appeared in *The Times* of July 21st.

The action was brought by Mr. Frederick R. Ginn, a postage stamp dealer in the Strand, against Mr. George Robey, whose birth-name was George Wade, a music hall artist and postage stamp collector, to recover the sum of £276, alleged to be due for stamps supplied to the defendant. The latter paid into Court the sum of £42 14s. 2d. in respect of the plaintiff's claim.

The plaintiff's case was that stamps had been sent to the defendant on approval at his request and had been kept so long by him that he must be taken to have purchased them in accordance with the provisions of the Sale of Goods Act, 1893, section 18, r. 4. That section provides that:— "When goods are delivered to the buyer on approval or 'on sale or return,' or other similar terms, the property therein passes to the buyer—(a) when he signifies his approval or acceptance to the seller, or does any other act adopting the transaction; (b) if he does not signify his approval or acceptance to the seller but retains the goods without giving notice of rejection, then, if a time has been fixed for the return of the goods, on the expiration of such time, and, if no time has been fixed, on the expiration of a reasonable time. What is a reasonable time is a question of fact."

The defence was that the stamps were not kept an unreasonable time, and that as it was never in the contemplation of the parties that the defendant should buy the whole of the stamps, there never was a purchaser, and consequently there was no contract of sale.

Mr. Cababe appeared for the plaintiff: and Mr. Duke, K.C., and Mr. H. Simmons for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Bucknill to-day in the course of a long judgment said that the first question he had to ask himself was whether there was a conditional sale of these stamps, which it was alleged had become the property of the defendant, and for the price of

which he was said to have made himself legally liable. In other words, were the stamps delivered to the defendant within the meaning of r. 4 of section 18 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1893? His Lordship read the section, and, continuing, said that in order that it should apply, at the time the stamps were delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant, their mutual position must have been that of buyer and seller. Therefore, where goods were voluntarily sent by an owner who was desirous of selling them to another person whom he hoped might buy them but who had not done anything to indicate that he was a buyer the property in the goods would not pass simply because the person to whom they were sent had kept them for an unreasonable time. Having dealt exhaustively with the correspondence between the parties and the evidence given before him his Lordship said he had come to the conclusion that, except with regard to certain Mauritius stamps sent to the defendant, there never was a conditional sale of the stamps to the defendant at the time of delivery, and he found as a matter of fact and of law that however long Mr. Robey kept the stamps the position of buyer and seller could not be created between the parties, because it was necessary that that position should exist at the time the goods were sent, and could not subsequently be created unless by a declaration made by the defendant of his intention to create such a position, of which there was no evidence. If the law, as so expressed, was applied to the facts before him, his judgment must be for the defendant, except with regard to the Mauritius stamps, which had been kept by the defendant, and for which he was liable. The sum due in respect of these stamps, together with a small balance previously owing, was £43 13s. 11d., and there would therefore be judgment for the plaintiff for that amount, to include the £42 14s. 2d. paid into Court by the defendant. The plaintiff would have the costs of the action up to July 1st, and the costs of the issue upon which he had succeeded, and the defendant would have the general costs since July 1st.

Solicitors.—J. Westcott & Sons for the plaintiff; J. B. & G. S. Beirns for the defendant.

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Great Britain.—(Vol. VI. p. 186).—The current 1d. stamp has recently made its appearance with the control number I 10, being issued on or about July 5th. A new shade of the 2d. value is noted by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, viz., dark green and rose instead of light green and rose as in former printings.

Australian Commonwealth.—(Vol. VI. p. 39).—The current 5d. postage due stamp, wmk. N.S.W. and Crown, is noted by the *Australian Philatelist* with a new perforation $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$, and the opinion is expressed by that journal that the stamp was printed several years back, but only recently perforated.



Austria.—(Vol. VI. p. 178).—August 15th is notified as the date of the appearance of the proposed series in commemoration of the 80th Birthday [of the Emperor.

Azores.—(Vol. VI. p. 66).—Our correspondent, Mr. William Ward, who is by way of being a "fancier," informs us that the bird which figures on the new Azores stamps is neither gull nor hawk, but a petrel.

Gibbons' Stamp Weekly warns collectors against certain alleged errors of colour in these stamps which have recently come on to the market.

Belgium.—(Vol. VI. p. 179).—All four values of the Exhibition Charity stamps have now made their appearance in both types, with shaded and solid grounds.



1910. Charity Stamps. Designs as above. Surface printed on white wove unwatermarked paper. Perf. 14.

Type I., by P. Montald. Type II., by H. Lemaire.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (Shaded.) | (Solid.) |
| 1c. grey. | 1c. grey. |
| 2c. magenta. | 2c. magenta. |
| 5c. light blue. | 5c. light blue. |
| 10c. red. | 10c. red. |

Cayman Islands.—(Vol. IV. p. 201).—The current 1d. stamp of these Islands has recently been printed in a distinct new shade of green, which is much bluer in tone than any of the previous printings. A copy has been shown us by Mr. D. B. Armstrong.



China.—(Vol. VI. p. 67).—A new shade of the current 10 cents value has been shown to *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* by Mr. C. Harte-Lovelace which is a much duller blue than in former printings.

Dutch Indies.—(Vol. V. p. 306).—On authority of Mr. Herman Focke, *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* notes the existence of an error of the 15 cents stamp overprinted for use in Java, the stamp in question being surcharged with the two horizontal black bars only, and the word "Java" is missing from the overprint. The same correspondent states that he possesses the following values of this issue with the "Java" overprint inverted: ½c., 1c., 2c., 5c., 10c., 12½c., and 50c.



Finland.—(Vol. V. p. 306).—A correspondent of the *London Philatelist*, Mr. Albert Scheindling, states that special stamps are being printed for internal use in Finland and will be issued on January 1st, 1911. The designs will be the same as those of the current Russian issue, but the values will be expressed in Finnish currency. Foreign correspondence will, as heretofore, be franked exclusively with contemporary Russian postage stamps.

France.—(Vol. VI. p. 67).—Our Continental contemporary, *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, announces the appearance of the current 1 franc postage due stamp in a new shade, being light vermillion instead of rose.



Holland.—(Vol. VI. p. 187).—An addition to the current series of postage due stamps has been shown us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. in the shape of a new 3 cents value. The list of these stamps therefore stands as follows:—

Postage Due Stamps. Design as above. Medium white wove unwatermarked paper. Perf. 12½.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ½c. ultramarine and black. | 7½c. ultramarine and black. |
| 1c. " | 10c. " |
| 1½c. " | 12½c. " |
| 2½c. " | 15c. " |
| 3c. " | 20c. " |
| 5c. " | 25c. " |
| 6½c. " | " " |



Luxemburg.—(Vol. III. p. 8).—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* is informed by Mr. W. B. Edwards that he has discovered the 1 franc of 1891-6 perforated 11 all round. It has only been known previously perf. 12½, and 11½ x 11.

Morocco (French P.O.)—(Vol. VI. p. 165).—Two varieties in new colours have been added to the series of French postage due stamps overprinted in Spanish currency for use in the French post offices in Morocco. They comprise the denominations of 30 and 50 centimes surcharged on equivalent values of the current French series, and are listed by *Even's Weekly Stamp News*.

Postage Due Stamps. Type of Contemporary French Issue. Surcharged in red and black. Perf. 14 x 13½. No wmk.

| |
|------------------------|
| 5 centimes blue (red). |
| 10 " brown (red). |
| 30 " bistre (black). |
| 50 " red (black). |

New Hebrides (French).—(Vol. VI. p. 154).—From the *Australian Philatelist* we learn that up to May 11th last, the series with the addition of the word " Condominium " to the overprint, had not been received at Port Vila.



Norway.—(Vol. VI. p. 140).—According to the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* the 3, 5, and 30 öre values of the current series are now being printed from a re-engraved plate in which the " o " of NORGE is different and the posthorn more open.

Orange River Colony.—(Vol. IV. p. 56).—The two lowest values of the current series are noted by *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* in new shades, viz., green for the ½d., and carmine for the 1d.

Papua.—(Vol. VI. p. 129).—The 2½d. and 6d. stamps are chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* perf. 12½ and watermarked Crown A (sideways). The list of current stamps in this series is therefore now comprised as follows:—

Permanent Issue. Lithographed. Wmk. Crown A (sideways). Perf. 12.

- ½d. green and black.
- 1d. carmine and black.
- 2d. violet and black.
- 2½d. ultramarine and black.
- 6d. sage-green and black.
- 1s. orange and black.



Russia.—(Vol. VI. p. 154).—*The London Philatelist* lists the current 1 and 7 rouble stamps perf. 13½ on three sides and 11½ at the top, on authority of Mr. Albert Scheindling. These are from sheets which had partly escaped perforation and were completed by being run through the 13½ comb machine.



St. Vincent.—(Vol. V. p. 249).—The 5s. value in the current King's head design is reported by *The Levelbelzeg Tozsch* in new colours conforming to the Colonial Colour Scheme.

Contemporary King's Head Design. New Colours.
Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
5s. red and green on green.

Siam.—(Vol. VI. p. 179).—We learn from *Redfield's Stamp Weekly* that the design of the new stamps is the work of M. Tamanzo, an Italian subject and architect to the Siamese Public Works Department. They are printed in Leipsig from steel plates in sheets of 100.

South Australia.—(Vol. VI. p. 187).—*The Australian Philatelist* notes the existence of two types of the value on the current 2s. 6d. stamps of this state.

Type I. is stated to have narrow N's and a long bottom stroke to the E of "sixpence," whilst in type II. (which is the last printing) the N's are wide, the top stroke of the E in "sixpence" is inclined slightly upwards, and the letter S is flattened at the foot.

A compound perforation variety of this country has been shown to *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* by Mr. Heginbottom, comprising the 4d. value of the 1902 series perf. 11½ at the top and bottom and 12 at either side.

The same gentleman has shown our contemporary the current 5s. stamp in rose-red instead of carmine as heretofore.

Straits Settlements.—(Vol. VI. p. 166).—The \$100 value of this Colony has now made its appearance with the Multiple watermark and is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, as having been issued on or about June 15th. The same journal notes a new light shade of the current 4 cents stamp of this Colony.

King's Head. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
\$100 brown and green on yellow.

Sweden.—(Vol. VI. p. 67).—We gather from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the plates prepared for the new postage stamps have not been approved by the postal authorities, and an order for a new set has been placed in Vienna, so that there is likely to be a further delay in the appearance of the remaining values of the new series.

Switzerland.—(Vol. VI. p. 116).—*Der Philatelist* states that the design of the current low values has been partly re-drawn as the crossbow was incorrect. It has now been altered to conform to that shown on the first design used for these stamps.

Contemporary Design. Re-drawn. Granite Paper.
Wmk. Geneva Cross. Perf. 14.
2c. yellow bistre.
5c. green.

Turkey.—(Vol. VI. p. 179).—On authority of Mr. W. B. Edwards, the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* records two new perforation varieties of this country, viz., the 5 piastres of 1905 perf. 13½ and the 10 piastres of 1908 perf. 12.

United States of America.—(Vol. VI. p. 116).—The Rev. J. Dreyer informs the *Australian Philatelist* that at total of 1944 sheets, or 466,560 copies of the Hudson-Fulton 2c. commemorative stamps were issued in an imperforate condition.



Victoria.—(Vol. VI. p. 171).—The same journal chronicles the current 2½d. stamp of this State wmk.

Venezuela

BY A. B. CREEKE, JUN.

By permission from "Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers"

SOME few years ago that philatelically prolific part of the globe known to collectors as "South America" was in anything but favour, chiefly owing to contracts made with a Mr. Seebeck, who furnished certain countries with an entirely new issue every year.

Fashions in stamps, as in everything else, change without very much apparent reason, and sometimes from one extreme to the other: consequently, there was little real astonishment felt by advanced philatelists at finding that many collectors, both in South America and in England, had been quietly accumulating large quantities of the once despised issues of, say, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Brazil, or Chili. The fact, however, that both Continental and English dealers had comparatively small stocks of South American stamps caused not only astonishment but philatelic dismay; for the inevitable reaction, coupled with the inability to supply the demand, sent up the prices, not merely to what might be expected under normal conditions, but far above it, especially in the case of the earlier issues.

Of the countries mentioned, Uruguay is a very general favourite, partly on account of the pleasure to be found in studying the very interesting, and generally scarce, early issues; and partly, no doubt, owing to the excellence of engraving and beauty of design to be seen in the more modern emissions: could there well be a handsomer stamp than the Five Centesimos of 1900-1?

However, we have little to do with the past, except to found on it an opinion as to the limits to which the new favourite, Venezuela, will go; her claims to recognition, as a country replete with philatelic charms, and as a hunting-ground for possible varieties hitherto undreamed of, are as great as those of other South American States.

The Stamps of Great, and Greater, Britain will always be popular, but, within the wide circle of philatelic popularity, there is always some Colony, or group of Colonies, made the spoil child of the hour—to the temporary neglect of other and equally interesting Colonies, which, however, may feel quite certain that, some day or other, their turns will come: witness the immense demand for the issues of Australasia, West Indies, North American Colonies, India,

Crown A., perf. 12½, small holes, and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* records a new shade of the 2d. value, viz., deep violet.

West Australia.—(Vol. VI. p. 154).—We have been shown the ½d. stamp in the current design by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., wmk. Crown A on thickish paper, perf. 12 × 12½. The list of these stamps issued to date, therefore, stands as follows:—

Contemporary Designs. Wmk. Crown A. Perf. 12½ or 12 × 12½.

| | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| ½d. green. | 5d. olive-yellow. |
| 1d. carmine. | 9d. orange. |
| 2d. yellow. | 10d. red. |
| 3d. brown. | 5s. green. |
| 4d. brown. | |

Ceylon, etc., assisted in most cases by the publication of some elaborately-written handbook.

Then, too, came the quest for European stamps especially for those of the, so to say, obsolete States, now amalgamated into Empire or Kingdom—for instance, Germany or Italy—and the issues of which, free from taint of speculation and pictorial commemoration, are interesting in the extreme, much sought after, and, alas! equally difficult to obtain in fine condition.

Why, then, should not Venezuela, already becoming popular, attain, in the cycle of philatelic fashions, to the height of the interest and attention which have been bestowed on other countries?

Venezuela was somewhat slow in recognising the convenience of the postage stamp as a means of prepayment, for it was not until 1859 that her first issue saw the light: for two years she was content with three values—Half, One, and Two Reales, in yellow, blue, and red respectively.

The design, which is of small dimensions, consists of the national Arms, with "Correo de Venezuela" above and the value in words below—medio real, un real, or dos reales. The stamps were lithographed by Felix Rasco, of Caracas, the sheet being made up by means of transfers taken from the die, which was evidently engraved on metal: it may have been on wood, but the minute details, which are all well brought out, rather seem to negative this. As the design is exactly the same for each of the three values, the original die, whether on metal or wood, did not show any, or at most one, value, which was presumably added to or altered on the transfer before being placed on the stone: from this, by a process of duplicating, the whole sheet could be made up.

It may be that several transfers were taken from the die, and the value added to each, the stone being completed by repetitions of a block, instead of one stamp: in that case, there should be some differences, perhaps very slight, in the relative position of the lower label; or a minute flaw or mark may be repeated regularly over the sheet*. A *tele-beche* variety of the dos reales is catalogued, but its position on the sheet has not yet been ascertained: if there is more than one such variety, the alternative theory that the sheets were made up by repetitions of a block, may possibly turn out to be correct—whether one or several, the variety is very scarce.

* This is actually the case.—H. G. C.

The stamps of this small design are usually divided into two issues, the first consisting of coarse impressions, the latter of fine and well-executed prints: in fact, the second issue has sometimes been described as "engraved" or "from an engraved die," a somewhat vague expression, implying either a direct printing from an engraved plate or an impression from a lithographed stone, prepared from an engraved original die. In the fine printings, the stamps are closer together, and the vertical rows are separated from each other by a thin line of colour.

The colours are yellow to orange for the medio real, blue for the un real, and red to rose for the dos reales—of course, in more or less numerous shades and in various tones of the particular colour: this qualification applies practically to the subsequent issues as well, up to the 1882 set, when the colours showed less variation. The paper appears to have invariably been wove, generally white; but the coarse printings of the un real and dos reales are sometimes found on a bluish paper; and the fine prints occur, in the case of the medio real and the dos reales, on greenish paper and on yellowish paper, the latter being fairly common. The un real, of the fine printing, also appears to exist on a bluish paper, but it is rare. The *tele-beche* existed in the coarse printing only.

It would doubtless be a most laborious task, but it should be possible to "plate" these—in fact nearly all—lithographed stamps, as the process is one which lends itself to slight flaws and minute deviations from the original, not so much, perhaps, in the features of the design as in variations in the relative positions of its details. These two issues are imperforate, and no attempts at private, much less official, perforation

or roulette appear to have been made. As was often the case in the earlier days of prepayment by means of stamps, some of the values were cut in halves, each portion being allowed to pay half the rate of postage covered by the entire stamp: the un real of the first issue, and the dos reales of the fine printing, are so chronicled; and the Tapling collection contains an entire letter franked by a half of the higher value stamp.

The third issue (1861) consists of three values— $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and 1 centavo—of a larger design, showing the national Arms as before but on a white background: it is worth noting that the horse in the lower part of the shield is now depicted as galloping towards the left side of the stamp, instead of, as formerly and subsequently, towards the right.

These stamps also are lithographed on white wove paper and imperforate, the colours being green, lilac, and brown respectively: there seems to be no note as to how the sheet is made up, and no unofficial perforations or roulettes are chronicled. Possibly the stamps of this issue could be plated, as the lithographing is not particularly good.

The fourth issue (1863-1864) has for design an Eagle "displayed" (i.e., with wings expanded, but not perched) with "Venezolana" as motto instead of "Libertad"; "Federacion" at the top of the stamp; and the value at foot— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 reales, yellow to orange, blue, and green (yellow to bluish) respectively, the colours being changed in 1864 to red for the $\frac{1}{2}$ real, and grey for the 1 real. The stamps are lithographed on white wove paper, and are imperforate, and the previous remarks as to "plating" apply to this issue.

To be continued.

The Postage Due Stamps of the World*

BY L. W. CROUCH

(Continued from page 199)

Switzerland.

Issue of 1878.



As early as the year 1863 proposals for postage due stamps had been put forward, but although essays were prepared and exist at the present day, nothing further was done in the matter at that date.

A decree dated in April, 1878, announced the issue of a series of eight postage due stamps of the following values:—1 centime, 2 centimes, 5 centimes, 10 centimes, 20 centimes, 50 centimes, 1 franc, and 5 francs, and also stated that "they should have no value in the hands of the public, and therefore should not be delivered to the public either in cash or in exchange."

The design was simple in the extreme, consisting of a figure or figures of value on an uncoloured circle (in the 1 centime this circle had a rayed background), surrounded by a solid circular band bearing 22 colourless five-pointed stars: this was within a rectangular

border with winged wheels in the spandrels: there were no inscriptions on the stamps. The franc values were expressed as 100 centimes and 500 centimes respectively.

These stamps were printed in two operations, the numerals of value being printed in by a second printing. They were typographed by a private company formed by A. Escher, the Director of the Federal Mint at Berne, in sheets of 200 stamps in two panes of 100 in 10 rows of 10, and were perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. The paper was a white wove, supplied by Sihl, a paper manufacturer of Zurich, and was impressed by a control mark consisting of the Federal Cross in a double-lined oval. This "transparent mark," as it was called, was used on the recommendation of Herr Fuchs, the Chief Controller of Posts. The method of producing this mark is thus described in Herr Zumstein's Handbook of the Postage Stamps of Switzerland (*Philatelic Record* translation):—

"This control mark is impressed on the paper in the dry state. The paper passed between a smooth cylinder and a steel plate bearing 400 patterns, which were thus impressed into the paper. The impression was often so strong as to cause the oval pattern to fall out of the stamps, and the mark is visible on the front of the stamp, although actually the paper was impressed on the reverse side."

A decree of December 16th, 1878, authorized the use of the 5 franc postage due stamp for the franking

* Postage Due Stamps are now being chronicled in "New Issues and Old" in *The Postage Stamp*

of parcels. Apparently, however, they were affixed by the postal officials themselves.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper impressed with Federal Cross. Perforated 1½.

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| July, 1878. | 1 centime, blue. |
| August, 1878. | 2 centimes " |
| July, 1878. | 5 " " |
| | 10 " " |
| August, 1878. | 20 " " |
| | 50 " " |
| | 100 " " |
| | 500 " " |

Issue of 1880.

A decree dated January 31st, 1880, announced the issue of a new value, 3 centimes.

This was exactly identical to the others, except for the indication of value, and the details of manufacture, etc., were the same.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper impressed with Federal Cross. Perforated 1½.

February, 1880. 3 centimes, blue.

Issue of 1882-3.

In 1881 the use of a paper containing numerous small coloured threads, commonly called "granite" paper, was started for the ordinary postage stamps. About 1882-3 several values of the postage due set appeared on this paper, but owing to the colour being changed in 1883 the entire series in blue was not issued on "granite" paper. This paper was impressed as before with the control mark.

The details of manufacture, etc., were as before, except that from the beginning of 1882 the stamp printing was done by Stampili & Co., of Berne.

Reference List.

"Granite" Paper impressed with Federal Cross. Perforated 1½.

| |
|--------------------|
| 10 centimes, blue. |
| 20 " " |
| 50 " " |
| 100 " " |
| 500 " " |

Issue of 1883-92.

From time to time as the stocks of the blue stamps gave out, supplies were issued printed in two colours, namely, with the frame in green, and with the figures in red. As numerous printings were made, equally numerous shades and tones of green are to be found, but seem to me to form in reality but one emission.

The 2 centimes value was dropped. All the others, except the 1 centime and 3 centimes, appeared in 1883-4, the 3 centimes in 1890, and the 1 centime (showing the figure of value on a white background) in 1892.

The different colours of the border appeared thus:—

- Blue-green, 1883-4.
- Yellow-green, 1884-5.
- Green, 1890.
- Olive-green (figures dark red), 1892.
- Grass-green, 1899.
- Bright grey-green, 1900 (50 centimes only).
- Olive-green (figures bright red), 1901.
- Dark green, 1903.
- Pale green, 1906.

In the year 1891 the postal authorities issued the following notice:—

"The stamps (i.e. the postage-due stamps) will only be supplied cancelled with the overprint 'SPECIMEN' or at special request with a dated postmark. The Postal Administration will only issue them to the public against Reimbursement Orders or on prepayment at face value. For orders of upwards of 1,000 copies of each sort of a higher value than 5 centimes, the price will be reduced to 50 francs per 1,000, disregarding face value."

A decree dated May 1st, 1905, announced the withdrawal of the 5 francs denomination.

These stamps were printed similarly to the former issues, except that from 1906 the printing was done at the Federal Mint at Berne.

Reference List.

"Granite" Paper impressed with Federal Cross. Perforated 1½.

| |
|---------------------------|
| 1 centime, green and red. |
| 3 centimes " " |
| 5 " " " |
| 10 " " " |
| 20 " " " |
| 50 " " " |
| 100 " " " |
| 500 " " " |

To be continued.

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Articles, Contributions and Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the correspondent. Articles, etc., not accepted, will be returned when postage is prepaid.

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THE POSTAGE STAMP may be obtained through Newsagents or will be forwarded from the publishing office to any

address at the following rates of prepayment: Yearly, 6s. 6d.; Half-Yearly, 3s. 3d.; Quarterly, 1s. 8d.; Single Copy, 1½d.

OUR PUBLISHING DAY AND ADVERTISERS

In order to meet the requirements of the publishing trade our publishers now distribute copies to the Newsagents on Wednesdays instead of Thursdays as before. This compels us to go to press on Saturday morning. Hence it is absolutely necessary for our printers to have all advertisements at latest on Friday morning; consequently, copy must be in the Advertisement Manager's hands not later than Wednesday, 5 o'clock p.m.

ADVERTISERS' PROOFS.

We are anxious to consult our Advertisers' convenience to the greatest possible

extent, but where proofs have to be supplied and returned our printers must have the "copy" by Thursday morning at the latest, as we now have to print off a portion of our issue on Saturday morning

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The POSTAGE STAMP

Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL
Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

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all Classes of Stamp Collectors

No. 20. Vol. 6.
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Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The "Motifs" of the German Congress.



MR. M. P. CASTLE in his *London Philatelist* editorial for July takes the Philatelic Congress as his subject and puts forward some interesting suggestions as to means of extending the popularity and usefulness of the now assured annual event. While the conditions of life, social and philatelic, are different in this country from those obtaining in Germany he

yet thinks it well that we should study the history of the *Philatelisten Tag* of our Continental friends and see how far we can adopt their methods and ideas. "We have," he writes, "personally attended several meetings of 'The German Philatelic Day,' as it is still called (although the programme extends to three or even four days), and it appears to us that the three main motifs of these meetings are:—

"1.—The gathering together of philatelists for the discussion and settlement of questions of general philatelic interest.

"2.—The cultivation of social intercourse and philatelic friendships.

"3.—The increased facilities for the acquisition of stamps by collectors, and for the disposal of the same by dealers."

The Extreme Humanity of Collectors.

Now, continues Mr. Castle, "collectors being extremely human—which indicates the strong desire to pursue their own ends—are far more likely to be drawn together in large numbers by the last of the three ideas that I have referred to. I am by no means accusing collectors of undue selfishness or unworthy motives—but 'a collector is always a collector'—no matter in what line, and the main object of a philatelic career must, in the vast majority of cases, be the

bettering of the collection. He is therefore inclined to favour any gathering that affords such chances. Our friends, the dealers, are also naturally prone to regard their business as occupying a prior position to Philately and are attracted by the forgathering of many collectors. This feature has in Germany attained huge proportions, and it is safe to say that three-fourths of the attendance at the splendid gatherings that annually take place in one of the German cities is attracted by the mutual desire to buy, to sell and to exchange."

No Dealing—By Order.

The view thus expressed by the editor of the *London Philatelist* is one which will find an echoing answer in the hearts of many who were present at the Congress in London last April. It may be explained that the view discussed by Mr. Castle is apparently diametrically the opposite of the expressed ideas of the Organising Committee at the recent Congress, for in the programme of that Congress we find in black type and signed like an L.C.C. park regulation:—

"Dealing in Stamps and Philatelic Literature within the precincts of Carlton Hall is strictly prohibited.

"By Order."

Attendances Limited by Representation of Societies.

It is well known that to a large extent the officials of the Herts Society were endeavouring to model their Congress on the lines of the German *Philatelisten Tag* and we should think that they would not have eliminated one of the most successful German features without some pretty good reason. It probably lies in part if not wholly in the different basis of the British Congress meetings. Obviously from the very large attendances at the German functions the attendances are very democratic, they are not limited to a couple of elected representatives from each of the philatelic societies in the Fatherland. Under the present Congress system as regulated by the Committee on Procedure appointed at Manchester in 1909 the attendances cannot exceed a hundred all told unless we have a very big crop of new societies springing up in this country. Unless some broader scheme for

admitting members of all the societies without limit to the reunions can be adopted it would not, I think, serve any important purpose to provide facilities for buying and selling.

"Nothing Attracts a Philatelist like Stamps."

"The holding of a small Exhibition or Display of stamps by the entertaining society is also a feature worth consideration" says our contemporary, and in this respect the Birmingham Committee have anticipated the excellent suggestion. They are intending to provide a small non-competitive exhibition in Birmingham during the Congress. It might be well to have it regarded too as a desirable feature to endeavour to make the Congress coincide with a great Exhibition when such an Exhibition is being held. Mr. Castle's golden maxim that "nothing attracts a philatelist like stamps" is one which every philatelist can subscribe to, and where it is possible to have a big exhibition concurrently with the Congress the golden maxim is achieved in the fullest degree. If the delegates at the Birmingham Congress next year plump for London in 1912 they will have an opportunity of attracting collectors in large numbers from all parts of the country, not necessarily all in the capacity of delegates, but all sharing a common enthusiasm for stamps and stamp collecting.

An Important Work on Uruguay.

Mr. Hugo Griebert's book on Uruguay has been looked forward to with the keenest interest by collectors who have not altogether cold-shouldered foreign stamps for British Colonials. The volume is uniform with Mr. Phillips's *Fiji* and is the most important contribution to the philatelic literature of the present year up to date. The first part of a review of the book appears in our pages this week.

Is Halfpenny Postage Coming in the States?

Mr. P. M. Mann makes an interesting statement in the *Philadelphia Stamp News* for July 22nd, with regard to the ambition of Postmaster-General Hitchcock of the United States. He says, "The present

Postmaster-General Hitchcock will no doubt be called some day the Father of One Cent (Halfpenny) Letter Postage. How hard he is striving to bring this large boon to the letter sending public about, nobody knows but himself. This is his pet idea, he has said he was aiming towards that end, to give the letter sending public a one cent letter postage. And it looks very much like he would crown his service to the Government with that most wonderful accomplishment. How will he bring it about? He has introduced reforms in the postal administration. These reforms have made it possible for him to return to the Treasury of the United States \$5,000,000 of the amount set apart from the public funds to assist in defraying the expenses of the postal service."

Mr. Mann goes on to say that the postal deficit for the first nine months of the last fiscal year was only \$2,709,000 against \$12,832,000 in the same period of the previous year.

"What will the final quarter show? Perhaps a profit for the entire year. Or at least a small, very small deficit. Next year at least (and may you be preserved to us Hitchcock!) at the present rate of decrease in expenditure over receipts the Post Office Department will be running on a profitable business basis. Something unknown before. And then Hitchcock will realize his pet idea in seeing the public enjoying one cent letter postage."

A Bold Step.

Mr. Mann perhaps shares something of the optimism of his nation, and on this side where we have been privileged to see our post office making millions annually for the public treasury we may be excused for stopping to consider whether the U.S. Treasury officials will not claim the hard earned profits of the Postal Department, when there are profits to claim. And perhaps in view of the many years of heavy deficits the Treasury may fairly consider that they are entitled to get something back. But Halfpenny Letter Postage is a big step and if Postmaster-General Hitchcock really sets about to introduce it he will be the boldest P.M.G. of modern times.

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Briston, London, S.W.
After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Afghanistan (Vol. VI. p. 154).—The receipt of the new issue for this country, referred to in December last, is announced by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*. The designs closely resemble those of the current series, but the perforation is 11½ instead of 13½ as previously stated.

Mosque design. No wmk. Perf. 11½

1 abasi ultramarine
2 " green
1 rupee brown-lilac

Austria (Vol. VI. p. 208).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the following numbers of the new Commemorative series will be printed, and that they will be issued on the 18th inst. No definite information is to hand as regards the designs, but *Die Post* states that there will be two types, for the values from 1 heller to 1 krone, and for the 2, 5 and 10 kronen respectively, and that all values are to bear the dates "1830-1910."

It is believed that they will consist merely of

a modification of the existing designs of the 1906 Jubilee series. With the exception of the 5, 10 and 25 heller values, they will only be sold in complete sets of from 1 heller to 1 krone, and 1 heller to 10 kronen.

The numbers and values will be as follows:—

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 1 heller | 100,000 | 25 heller | 780,000 |
| 2 " | 100,000 | 30 " | 100,000 |
| 3 " | 100,000 | 35 " | 100,000 |
| 5 " | 7,000,000 | 50 " | 70,000 |
| 6 " | 100,000 | 60 " | 70,000 |
| 10 " | 7,800,000 | 1 krone | 70,000 |
| 12 " | 160,000 | 2 kronen | 17,000 |
| 20 " | 100,000 | 5 " | 17,000 |
| | | 10 kronen | 11,000 |

Bolivia (Vol. V. p. 191).—According to *Lemaire's Journal* the 10 and 20 centavos and 2 bani values of the recently issued Commemorative series are known with inverted centres.

Bulgaria (Vol. V. p. 128).—Two provisional stamps have been issued here, and are chronicled by the

Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung. They comprise the 3 and 15 stot. values in the current design surcharged "1" and "5" respectively, and the date "1910" in blue. We have been shown a copy of the provisional 1 on 3 stotinki by Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham. The date appears at the top and the new figure of value at the foot of the design.

Provisional issue. Contemporary series with Portrait of Czar Ferdinand overprinted in blue with new value and date 1910. Unwatermarked. Perf. 12½ × 13.

1 on 3 stotinki orange and black
5 on 15 " violet and green

Crete (Vol. VI. p. 154).—Advices received from this Island by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. state that the withdrawal of the current stamps overprinted HELLAS is daily expected, for political reasons, and local speculators are buying largely of the surcharged stamps.

Greece (Vol. V. p. 164).—Particulars of the new issue of postage stamps now being prepared to the order of the Grecian Government are given in the July *London Philatelist*, from which we reproduce the following information:—

"The stamps have been engraved and the steel plates made in London by Mr. Thomas Macdonald. The stamps will be printed by the firm of G. Aspiotis Freres, of Corfu."

The designs are four in number, and are as follows:—

"Design A.—Hermes the Messenger, standing in front of a Temple of Ionic style, putting on his sandals and getting ready for some errand. Taken from a fourth-century B.C. coin of Sybrita, Crete.

The following are the values of this design, measuring 18 × 24 mm.:—

5 lepta light green
30 " carmine-madder
50 " light green

"Design B.—The Goddess Iris, the messenger of the Gods standing before a Temple of Doric style. Taken from an old coin.

The following values are from this design, measuring 18 × 24 mm.:—

2 lepta carmine-madder
20 " Oriental blue
25 " " "
40 " pure blue "

"Design C.—Head of Hermes to the right. Taken from a 2 drachmai coin of the fifth century B.C., issued in Sybrita, Crete.

The following values are from this design measuring 18 × 24 mm.:—

1 lepton Oriental blue
3 lepta vermilion
10 " carmine-madder

"Design D.—Hermes carrying the baby Arcas, at the bidding of some God. From a coin issued in Pheneus, Arcadia, fourth century B.C.

"The following values are from this design, measuring 20 × 26 mm.:—

1 drachme Oriental blue
2 " vermilion
3 " carmine-madder
5 " Oriental blue
10 " pure blue

"The 25 drachmai stamp is from design C. only, but larger, measuring 24 × 31 mm., and will be issued in pure blue."

We understand that the stamps will be lithographed in sheets of 100, 10 × 10 for all values excepting the 25 drachmai, the sheets of which will contain 50 stamps only in 5 rows of 10.

They will be printed on medium white wove unwatermarked paper. The colour names are those given by the ink makers.

Holland (Vol. VI. p. 208).—We learn that previous to the issue of the new 3 cents Postage Due stamp chronicled last week, a provisional stamp of this value was on sale for one day only. It consisted of the current 1 gulden Postage Due stamp surcharged "3 cents" diagonally in black. The existence of this provisional has been notified to us by both Messrs. Whitfield King and Mr. W. T. Wilson. This surcharge is said to have exhausted the entire stock of 1 gulden stamps remaining on hand, and in consequence this value is likely to be re-issued printed in one colour instead of two.

Provisional Stamps. "3 cents" overprinted diagonally in black on current Postage Due stamp. Perf. 12½. Medium white wove unwatermarked paper.

"3 cents" on 1 gulden ultramarine and red.

Hyderabad (Vol. VI. p. 140)—*Even's Weekly Stamp News* announces the appearance of two new values in the series inscribed "Postage" issued on or about June 22nd last. They are stated to be the 8 and 12 annas, but no further particulars are available.

Juan Fernandez.—A special issue of stamps has been prepared for the use of this Island, which is a Chilian Convict Settlement.

The 12 centavos and 1 peso values in the current Chilian type have been overprinted.

The two values in question have never been officially put in circulation in Chili itself, and practically the whole stock has been overprinted. A few unsurcharged have however got out by favour, and have franked letters to this country.

This special issue for Juan Fernandez will be available for local postage only and for franking letters to the South American Continent.

For the above information we are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.

Paraguay (Vol. VI. p. 179).—The same firm send us an addition to the new permanent lithographed series of this country in the shape of a 5 centavos value.

New permanent design. Lithographed. Medium white wove paper. Unwatermarked. Perf. 11½.

1 centavos grey-brown
5 " lilac
10 " emerald green
20 " rose
50 " carmine
75 " indigo-blue

Roumania (Vol. VI. p. 187).—The impending issue of a new series of Postage Due stamps from this country is announced by *Lemaire's Journal*. It will contain nine values as follows:—2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50 and 60 bani and 2 lei.

Salvador (Vol. VI. p. 171).—The new series with portrait of General Figueroa is being issued one at a time as similar values of the old series become exhausted. The latest to appear is the 17 centavos, a copy of which has kindly been forwarded for our inspection by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.

New design. Head of Gen. Figueroa. Line-engraved at National Government Printing Office. Honeycomb Watermark. Perf. 11 × 11½ Centre in black.

1 centavo dark brown
2 " deep green
3 " orange
5 " dark violet
6 " vermilion
17 " sage-green

Siam (Vol. VI. p. 209).—Another value of the new series is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, viz., 12 satangs.

New design. King's Head supported by Krut. No watermark. Perf. 14 × 14.

| | |
|----|--------------------------|
| 2 | satangs yellow and green |
| 3 | " green |
| 6 | " carmine |
| 12 | " black and olive yellow |
| 14 | " blue |
| 28 | " red-brown |

Venezuela (Vol. VI. p. 186).—Mr. William Ward informs us that he has received the new 'Commemorative stamp referred to in our last reference to this country. It is a large square stamp of the value of 25 centavos, and is printed in blue.

Uruguay (Vol. VI. p. 179).—Mr. Hugo Griebert in his monograph *A Study of the Stamps of Uruguay*, states that Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton,

Ltd. (stamp printers of London), have been entrusted with the preparation of a new set of stamps for Uruguay. In the new set the 7 centesimos denomination will be abandoned. The contract price for production, etc., is 20.8 centesimos per hundred up to 3,000,000, and 22.3 centesimos when below 500,000 stamps. Of the various values the following quantities have been ordered:—

| | | |
|------------|-----|------|
| 8,000,000 | ... | ½c. |
| 4,000,000 | ... | 1c. |
| 4,000,000 | ... | 2c. |
| 12,000,000 | ... | 5c. |
| 2,000,000 | ... | 8c. |
| 300,000 | ... | 20c. |
| 300,000 | ... | 25c. |
| 100,000 | ... | 50c. |
| 100,000 | ... | 1p. |

A Study of the Stamps of Uruguay

Mr. Hugo Griebert's Contribution to the Literature of Stamp Lore*

BY THE EDITOR

The Dealer Philatelist.

WE have referred on several occasions to the type of dealer who combines with an active trade interest in stamps a profound concern in their associations—historic and technical.

The type is rare for neither the *connoisseur* nor the *dilettante* is readily combinable with the merchant in one and the same class of pursuit.

Mr. Hugo Griebert, the principal of the business of Hugo Griebert & Co., of the Strand, London, has during all the years of the Colonial furore in the stamp market pursued the even tenour of his private studies of the stamps of that one time Cinderella of the Continents—South America. For long it has been known that Uruguay was the chief centre of his investigations, and privileged visitors to his private offices were occasionally favoured with an insight to the other side of this prominent dealer's philatelic life. As a collector he possessed the characteristics of the enthusiast for stamps, and would enjoy shewing his Uruguay albums—which were from his business as things apart—to fellow students with the zest that comes of deep study and the privilege of being able to impart the results of his researches to fellow students.

A Book to Stimulate Study.

And now, after years of patient work, Mr. Griebert has produced his book on the subject of his studies. He calls it simply *A Study of the Stamps of Uruguay*, and judging from its bulk and the excellence of its typographical and mechanical production, uniform with the more recent of the *Stanley Gibbons' Philatelic Handbooks* one might be excused for supposing it to be the "last word," as critics are so fond of styling the successful monograph. The last word, however, still remains to be written on Uruguayan stamps, as on most other subjects—philatelic or otherwise. In fact on reading the work before us we confess to have felt on more than one occasion that its author could have told us more on many points had we had him esconced in his snuggery with a corona and the *stimmung wahr*.

The book is none the worse for not being discursive. What it loses by want of fulness of detail and elaboration it more than recovers by crispness and concision. Its advent at this juncture will serve rather to stimulate than to stem the researches that are now being directed by numerous students towards the elucidation of the philatelic mysteries of South America.

A Country with some Problems.

Uruguay is full of problems for the keen investigator, and it is over twenty years since any serious attempt has been made to provide collectors with a handbook to this country. Dr. Wonner's *Les Timbres de la Republique Orientale de l'Uruguay*, published at Neuilly in 1887, has long been out of date, and is practically inaccessible by reason of its rarity. A recent writer, M. Sigismond Jean, is occasionally mentioned by Mr. Griebert, but generally to pay him the doubtful compliment of correcting his information.

The Land of Adventure.

The first Uruguay stamps introduce us straightway to a land of adventure. They are popularly termed the "Diligencias." The name which figures on the stamps denotes their use in the early days prior to the creation of railways in the country, when passengers, parcels and all internal mail matters were carried by diligencias. Quoting Dr. Wonner:

"These 'Diligencias' are like mail coaches or omnibuses which accept for transport all official and private correspondence, and are also used for the conveyance of travellers and their baggage. The correspondence had to be delivered on the evening before the departure of the diligencias at the Central Office at Montevideo, or latest on the same day at the Diligence Office before five o'clock in the evening, which was the hour fixed for their departure. These were the same offices which later, in 1856, sold the three well-known stamps of 60 centavos, blue, 80 centavos, green, and 1 real, red, which served for franking those letters carried through their medium.

* *A Study of the Stamps of Uruguay*. By HUGO GRIEBERT. (The Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Handbooks.) London: Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391, Strand. Price 15/-

Imagine a large omnibus with ten places inside and three beside the conductor, who had charge of all mail matters and baggage. The team consisted of six horses, placed in a triangle, three next to the carriage, two preceding these, and the sixth one in front mounted by a young lad—at the side of the diligence a horseman continually stimulating the ardour of the horses. When his cries had not sufficient effect, he brandished his whip with much dexterity."

How the "Diligencias" were Produced.

The three stamps are classed by Mr. Griebert under the date 1st October, 1856, and were lithographed in sheets of 35 (7 horizontal rows of 5) all from one stone, a curious, to say the least, method of production. By Mr. Griebert's shewing after the sheets of the 60 centavos had been printed off the figures 60 were removed and the "80" substituted. Then after the 80 centavos had been printed the whole of the inscription of value was removed and the highest denomination expressed as "1 REAL" added, thirty-five times, on the stone.

This method has produced an interesting variety in the 80 centavos, the first stamp on the sheet having smaller figures. "My explanation of this is, that the lithographer on altering the stone of the 60 centavos tried to utilize the figures '60' which evidently had not been a success, and he consequently designed all the other figures in a more marked manner."

The "Diligencias" are not very frequently met with now-a-days, and blocks of them are practically unknown. "Not a single pair even of the 60 centavos or 1 real has come to my knowledge, with the exception of a block of fifteen of the 80 centavos, which exists in the collection of Mr. Vicente Ferrer, of Buenos Ayres, and a block of four of the same stamp in the collection of Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, of Lakewood, New Jersey." Mr. Griebert has nevertheless succeeded in getting the thirty-five varieties of the 80 centavos, and thirty-one out of the thirty-five of the 1 real varieties.

Vindication of an Outcast.

Mr. Griebert makes out a good case for the second type of 60 centavos "Diligencia" the proper status of which has been denied this type by most European cataloguers. Its existence is explained and one of the several known copies on entire original is illustrated by our author.

"As the original stone of the first 60 centavos had undergone at least two manipulations, and the quantity printed of the first 60 centavos must have been exhausted, only two ways were left open to the lithographer to produce a fresh quantity of the 60 centavos—the first one either to again erase the '1 real' and substitute '60 centavos' or to produce an entirely new stamp. He chose the latter manner and made a fresh stamp, designing the word 'Diligencia' and '60 centavos' in a much bolder type, the sun only showing 67 rays instead of the 105 rays of the first issue, also making the face of the sun much clearer, and instead of the Greek border ten pairs of short dashes on the left and right sides."

Of this stamp Mr. Griebert has "a clever forgery, which, however, differs in the face of the sun and in the lower inscription from the original. All the four originals of my collection and others that I have inspected have a certain test, which is missing in this forgery, but for obvious reasons I do not think it advisable to publish the details."

The Square Type of "Diligencia."

The square type of stamp inscribed "Diligencia" and the value in centesimos which had been accepted by Wonner and other early collectors as a regular issue are in Mr. Griebert's judgment essays or else stamps prepared but never issued..

Is the "Montevideo" Error a Myth?

In the next issue inscribed "Montevideo" in large block letters Mr. Griebert dismisses the theories which have been advanced to account for the supposed rare error of the 180 centavos printed in the colour of the 240. The theory which has hitherto had the most acceptance was that a transfer of the 180c. got amongst the block of thirty transfers used for making up the stone of the 240c., and that it was the 23rd stamp on the transfer. This block of thirty was repeated six times on the stone and then the top four rows of the block were again transferred to make up the complete sheet. The sheet of this stamp which we illustrated on page 302 of Vol. V. of *The Postage Stamp* seemed to confirm the idea that a wrong stamp had got in the transferring block and had been repeated seven times on the stone, and had been detected and removed leaving seven blank spaces instead of stamps at intervals in the sheet. Says Mr. Griebert:—

"I am sorry to state that to my idea even this theory must be entirely dismissed. We know how these early stamps were produced. The block of the original thirty stamps does not contain thirty varieties, but only one original design, which was transferred to the stone and then repeated twenty-nine times, after which manipulation all the stamps were touched up a little by the lithographer, and each stamp was thus given a slightly different appearance, just sufficient to enable me to plate them. Is it at all likely now that the design of the 180 centesimos should have been mixed with the 240 centesimos while the artist produced this block of thirty stamps?"

We must confess that we think Mr. Griebert's description of the process shews it to have been perfectly possible, and if possible, why not likely? More wondrous things have been achieved by the lithographer than to mix up his transfers when he is "patching" or arranging the transfers on a sheet for transferring to the stone. And once done it is not so easily detected on the stone until a few sheets have been pulled, for what Mr. Griebert may consider "a marked difference" between the 180c. and 240c. denominations while it is marked enough to the philatelic eye in the finished stamps with the additional guide of colour is not nearly so plain to the poor lithographer when he is working on the transfers. Instead we should think it unlikely that for any advantage to be gained in transferring, he would work with so unequal and unusual a number as twenty-nine stamps and a blank space.

But Mr. Griebert's conclusion as to the non-existence of the 180c. error may none the less be correct. "Many years ago Dr. Wonner stated that this error did not exist, and that they (the supposed copies) were either chemically changed or forgeries, and I entirely agree with him, as a genuine error of this stamp is even up to this date quite unknown in South America."

To be continued.

Newsagents who do not stock *The Postage Stamp* are always willing and glad to take an order for supplying you with it regularly each week.

The Postage Due Stamps of the World

BY L. W. CROUCH

(Continued from page 212)

Switzerland (continued).

Issue of 1908-9.

In 1905 a new paper was introduced, which was supposed to be especially suitable for copper plate printing. It was watermarked with the Federal Cross, so arranged that 80 crosses fell on each half sheet: therefore, parts of several crosses shewed on each stamp.

The postage due stamps appeared gradually on this new paper. That used for the postage due stamps still contained the coloured fibres. Otherwise these stamps were similar to the former ones.

According to a correspondent of the *Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung*, the following quantities of these stamps on watermarked paper had been printed up to about April, 1910:—

| | | |
|------------|-----|------------|
| 1 centime | ... | 800,000. |
| 5 centimes | ... | 3,200,000 |
| 10 " | ... | 3,200,000. |
| 20 " | ... | 1,600,000. |
| 50 " | ... | 500,000. |
| 100 " | ... | 200,000. |

Reference List.

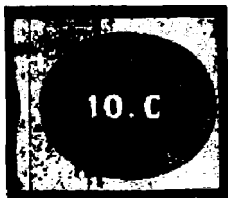
"Granite" Paper watermarked Federal Cross.
Perforated 11½.

| | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------------|
| March, 1909. | 1 centime, | pale green and red. |
| September, 1908. | 5 centimes | " " |
| | 10 " | " " |
| March, 1909. | 20 " | " " |
| September, 1908. | 50 " | " " |
| February, 1909. | 100 " | " " |

Italy.

Before commencing to consider the postage due stamps of Italy, I must acknowledge my indebtedness for all the official decrees and documents to the very valuable article by M. L. Hanciau now appearing in *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*. Though it may appear almost plagiarism, I have "lifted" the decrees from that article for the sake of completeness. For information on the essays for Italian postage due stamps, my readers must look to M. Hanciau's article itself.

Issue of 1863.



The first announcement of the introduction of postage due stamps was made in Articles 75 to 77 of the Regulations issued by the Post Office authorities for the carrying into effect of the Act passed May 5th, 1862, which were approved by a Royal decree, dated September 21st, 1862. These Articles read as follows:—

"Art. 75. The rate for letters not prepaid or insufficiently so, is indicated by Postage Due Stamps.

"Art. 76. The Postage Due Stamps are oval in shape, and show in white, on an orange background, the amount of the rate to be collected. They are affixed by the postal official at the upper part of the address side of the letters before their distribution.

"Art. 77. The addressees have the right to refuse the letters if the charge is not represented by Postage Due Stamps."

Apparently this stamp was only used for local correspondence.

The design shewed "10c." in white on a solid tablet within a shield: above the tablet was "SEGNA" in colour on a cartouche, and below "TASSA" similarly displayed: the whole was contained in a transverse beaded oval frame.

This stamp was printed by lithography by F. Matraire, of Turin, in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, and was issued imperforate. It first appeared on January 1st, 1863.

There is a dangerous forgery to look out for, made by G. Crecchi, of Leghorn, in 1884.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper. Imperforate.
January 1st, 1863. 10 centesimi, orange.

Issue of 1869.



A new stamp was announced by a Post Office Circular of December, 1868. Although it was only intended to supersede the last issue when that stock was exhausted, several postmasters misread their instructions and issued the new stamp on January 1st, 1869.

The design shewed "0,10" in outline figures on a a diapered background enclosed by a solid transverse oval band, inscribed "SEGNA TASSA" at top, and "CENT DRECI" below: the spandrels were filled in with conventional ornamentation.

The design was drawn, and the die engraved, by Enrico Repettati, and this stamp was typographed at the Government Printing Works at Turin, in sheets of 100 in 10 rows of 10, and were perforated 14. The paper was watermarked with a crown, which was turned sideways in the case of this stamp owing to its oblong shape. 5,479,000 are said to have been printed.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper, Watermarked Crown (sideways).
Perforated 14.

January 1st, 1869. 10 centesimi, orange-brown.

To be continued.

The Berne Philatelic Exhibition

How to Get There

The Postage Stamp is pleased to announce that arrangements have been made with the well known tourist agents, Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, whereby readers of this journal travelling to Berne for the International Philatelic Exhibition (open Saturday, September 3rd, to Monday, September 12th) will be provided with travel and accommodation facilities at special rates.

A large number of British collectors are exhibiting, and it is anticipated that many philatelists from this country will be paying the Exhibition a visit. It is not possible to exactly gauge the requirements of all British visitors, but Messrs. Cook & Son will gladly quote for special requirements and for extensions of accommodation or of travel. It should be borne in mind that September is a busy season in Berne, and to take advantage of Messrs. Cook's offer is to ensure getting the accommodation required.

The quotations below are based on the rates by three routes and on a prospective average stay of four days.

All communications regarding bookings should be made to Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son (Popular Tours Dept.), Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., mentioning *The Postage Stamp*.

ROUTE I. Leaving London at 9 p.m. on Friday evening, September 2nd.

From London, *via* Dover, Calais, Laon, Bale to Berne and back same route to London, including *cafe complet en route*, and lunch at Bale, also four days' full board

accommodation at Berne.

| | |
|---|---------|
| 2nd class throughout | £6 14 0 |
| 2nd class travel and superior hotels... | £7 6 0 |
| 1st class travel and superior hotels... | £9 7 6 |

ROUTE II. By the 2.20 p.m. service, Saturday, September 3rd, *via* Boulogne.

From London *via* Folkestone, Boulogne, Laon, Bale to Berne and back same route to London, including *cafe complet* at Bale, and four days' full board hotel accommodation at Berne.

| | |
|---|---------|
| 2nd class throughout | £6 14 0 |
| 2nd class travel and superior hotels... | £7 6 0 |
| 1st class travel and superior hotels... | £9 7 6 |

ROUTE III. Leaving Victoria, L.B. & S.C.R., Tuesday morning, September 6th, at 10 a.m., *via* Newhaven and Dieppe.

From London *via* Dieppe, Paris, Pontarlier, Neuchatel, to Berne, and back same route to London, including dinner at Paris (Lyon Station) four days' full board hotel accommodation at Berne.

| | |
|---|---------|
| 2nd class throughout | £6 0 0 |
| 2nd class travel and superior hotels... | £6 11 0 |
| 1st class travel and superior hotels .. | £8 6 0 |

The tickets quoted for above will be available for 25 days, and can only be issued for the services mentioned. Break of journey would be allowed on the homeward journey at all the principal stations.

Postal Associations of Old London

An Interesting Book with Sidelihts on the Posts of Olden Times

A BOOK which has been awaiting our attention for some weeks is *Inns and Taverns of Old London*,* a subject which may at first sight appear to be rather distant from the philatelic theme. Yet there is much to interest, if not the student of philately proper, at least the stamp collector who possesses a love of the antiquarian associations of our postal history.

Hobson's Choice.

Mr. Shelley's book would be an excellent guide for the lover of postal antiquities who wanted to spend a pleasant afternoon occasionally visiting the haunts of Thomas Hobson and his long line of successors in the carrying of goods and correspondences. Hobson, of whom I have some curious prints, was the original of "Hobson's Choice," and he was the chief of the Carriers who plied "betwixt Cambridge and the Bull," that is "The Blacke Bull in Bishopsgate Street, who is still looking towards Shoreditch to see if he can spy the Carriers coming from Cambridge."

Hobson attained so independent a position in Cambridge that he was able to enforce the rule that each horse in his stable was to be hired only in its proper turn, and it is from this that "Hobson's Choice" meaning "this or none," is derived.

Innkeepers as Postmasters.

There is no more interesting antiquarian subject than that section of coaching history that deals with the mail coaches, and this is very largely associated with the history of the Inns. And even earlier than the mail coach era the Post Office worked hand in hand with the innkeepers, who were almost the only postmasters, and whose establishments were the chief receiving offices for letters. On more than one occasion the work of the General Post Office had been actually conducted in an inn.

Lloyd's Coffee House and the Post Office.

Another section of Mr. Shelley's book deals with the Coffee Houses of Old London, and here again the student of postal history will find much that is curious, though Mr. Shelley is more concerned with the literary associations of these houses, and rarely alludes to their connection with postal matters.

One of the most famous of the old coffee houses was Lloyd's, which was founded by Edward Lloyd, who opened his house in Tower Street about 1688. In the next century, during the career of Anthony Todd, as Secretary at the General Post Office, we find the Lloyd coffee house paying £200 a year to the Post Office for being "indulged with ship

* *Inns and Taverns of Old London*. By HENRY C. SHELLY. London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., 1, Amen Corner, E.C. Price 7/6 net.

news," as Todd expressed it. Half of the money so paid went into Todd's own pocket according to Mr. Joyce, the historian of the post office.

Coffee Houses as Letter Receiving Offices.

One of the earliest pieces of print preserved, relating to a penny post, mentions (1680) that: "Letters and Paquets not exceeding a pound weight, being left at Mr. Hall's Coffee House in Wood Street, are speedily convey'd to all parts within the Bills of Mortality, by Robert Murray, the Inventer, and first Proposer, For One Penny."

The Dockwra penny post, of which the foregoing printed notice is one of the earliest records, had messengers calling "for all letters at all Coffee houses in the High Roads and Streets following (the lists were given in the Intelligences) every hour in some places, and an hour and half in the rest."

A Storm in a Tea Cup.

A letter delivered at Garraway's Coffee House for transmission by the Penny Post in 1680 caused much controversy in the intelligences of the period on account of the delay in its delivery and the alleged charging of a second penny on delivery. The letter had been deposited at 1 p.m. on the 7th April, and was not delivered to an address in Great Queen Street until 5 p.m. the next day. The public, even in those days did not let the pioneers of penny postage off lightly if there was any tendency to dawdle. Mr. Garraway, the founder of the coffee house mentioned, is, we

gather from Mr. Shelley's work, credited with having been the first to retail tea in England. His coffee house, of which Mr. Shelley reproduces a contemporary print, was in Change Alley, and was much frequented by the Jewish fraternity.

Addison's Editorial Letter Box.

When the history of the letter box comes to be written Addison's celebrated lion's head at Button's Coffee House will have a prominent place. This was a large gilt lion's head fashioned with masterly touches "to represent it as ravenous as possible," which its originator explained in the *Guardian*:—

"This head is to open a most wide and voracious mouth, which shall take in such letters and papers as are conveyed to me by my correspondents, it being my resolution to have a particular regard to all such matters as come to my hands through the mouth of the lion. . . . Whatever the lion swallows I shall digest for the use of the public."

The famous letter box afterwards did similar service for another editor, Dr. Hill, of the *Inspector*, and is now preserved by the Duke of Bedford.

Mr. Shelley's book is full of connecting links with persons and places of Old London, which have had their share in the development of postal communication, and the general historical and literary associations of these ancient hostleries and their frequenters makes this book quite a literary treat.

Editor's Letter Box

Publishing Offices:—1, AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.
Editorial Address:—FRED. J. MELVILLE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Answers to Correspondents.

Editorial correspondence is now answered through the journal on this page and correspondents' initials will be used, together with the name of the town or district in which they reside, except where a special non-descript name has been given.

All general queries about stamps and philatelic matters are answered as far as possible and to the best of the information at our disposal.

The examination of stamps is, however, not included and stamps sent for opinions as to genuineness or otherwise must be accompanied by the usual fee of 6d. per stamp, minimum fee 1s.

Readers taking advantage of this Answers to Correspondents column are especially asked NOT to send small advertisements, subscriptions or orders for back numbers to the Editor. They should in every case be sent to the Business Manager.

For the Editorial and Business Manager's address see notices above.

F. E. S. (Stratford).—We should be prepared to consider your suggestion if esperantists will occasionally send us items of interest in the universal language.

A. W. (Colwyn Bay).—Thanks, the Austrian commemorative series was mentioned in our New Issue column last week.

G. C. C. (Petersham).—Pardon our astonishment, but articles on the varieties of the 1901-5 issue of British New Guinea have

been quite numerous in *The Postage Stamp*. Few modern stamps have had so much written about them. You will find several articles *vis.*, Volume II, pages 76, 209, 303. III, 79. IV, 71, and V, 88. There is a 6d. Handbook by the Editor of this journal, on British New Guinea and Papua, which can be had post free for 7d. from Mr. W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, W.C.

N. B. (West Didsbury).—Thanks for letter of 20.7.10 with enclosure.

W. F. (Red Lion Square).—Much obliged for promise to watch the newspapers named. The "Stamp Titbits" column should be a good feature if readers will assist in collecting items of interest.



Postage Stamp League

MEMBERS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

By cutting out three Advertisement slips from the front page of this week's *Postage Stamp*, members of the League may have a

12-word advertisement inserted free. Extra words: One slip = 4 words, and so on. 1d. stamps accepted (from members only) in lieu of advertisement slips. Non-members of the League cannot use this column.

FINE used Malta 2/6, 5/-, 10/- wanted in exchange for Good Foreign.—Taberner, 36, West Road, Lancaster.

LOCAL Postage Stamps wanted, all countries, used, unused, and on entires.—Box 102, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

WANTED, information regarding existence or otherwise of Papua, wmk. upright or inverted, perf. 12½, 6d. Will pay good price for copy.—Abraham Wolfers, 18, Eastern Esplanade, Cliftonville, Margate.

POSTAL and Philatelic Literature wanted. Official notices, postal prints, pamphlets, broadsides, journals, &c., relating to stamps and postal affairs.—Box 103, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

EARLY Stamp Catalogues wanted.—Box 99, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

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The POSTAGE STAMP

An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors

Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL
Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

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20 AUGUST, 1910.

Price 1d.

Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Robinson Crusoe Stamps.



THE *Postage Stamp* recently announced the forthcoming issue of stamps for Juan Fernandez, the group of volcanic islands on one of which Alexander Selkirk, the reputed original of Robinson Crusoe, was marooned at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Islands belong to Chili, and they are about 380

miles west of Valparaiso. The decree announcing the issue of the stamps is dated from the Ministry of the Interior (Republic of Chili).

Santiago, 25th June, 1910.

No. 2546.

"I decree

"The postage stamps of the current issue existing in the Treasury, of the value of 12 centavos, numbering 1,500,000, and of the value of 1 peso numbering 1,000,000 be overprinted with the words ISLAS DE JUAN FERNANDEZ, and with corresponding values as follows:—

"The stamps of 12 centavos surcharged in blue the value being 5 centavos.

"The stamps of 1 peso as follows:

"400,000 with the value of 10 centavos.

"400,000 with the value of 20 centavos.

"200,000 without any indication of the value as they will be used to represent their face value, viz., 1 peso.

"All the surcharges on the 1 peso stamps will be made in a red coloured ink.

"The surcharged stamps will be used for the postal service between the Islands of Juan Fernandez, and between these and the Mainland of the Republic, and they will be put into circulation on the 1st August next.

"Take note, communicate it, publish it and insert it in the Archives of the Laws and Decrees of the Government.

"MANUEL SALINAS."

Caste.

I notice in Sir Bampfylde Fuller's recently published work "Studies of Indian Life and Sentiment" an amusing anecdote, illustrating the lengths to which caste prejudice is carried amongst our Indian subjects. It tells of a certain native Postmaster in an up-country village who, on account of his being a very strict Hindoo, would not permit those of another caste to enter the post office at all! They were consequently compelled to throw down their letters outside, at the end of the street, whence they were subsequently collected.

A Perforation Variety of Great Britain.

The President of the Isle of Thanet Society sends me in a recent communication a doubly perforated copy of the Great Britain 2d. blue, plate 7. It is a curious copy for it is only doubly perforated at the top and at the bottom, the sides being perf. 14 as usual. At first sight this would seem puzzling, for the stamps are well-known to have been perforated by comb machines, which perforate one horizontal and two vertical edges of each stamp in a row at one time. It would appear that the double perforation was originally all round the stamp and partly round the next horizontal row. Before making the second decent the sheet apparently slipped sideways so that the vertical double perforations were an appreciable distance apart. In separating the stamps the inner two rows of vertical perforations have parted leaving the stamp narrower than the normal perforation would make it.

The All Red Mail Route.

From an interview with Sir James Mills, K.C.M.G., Chairman of the Union Steamship Company, of New Zealand, appearing in the *Canadian Mail*, of July 23rd (for a copy of which I am indebted to Mr. Albert H. Harris) I gather that the Canadian Government has re-

cently invited tenders on a three and five years contract for the maintenance of the Ocean Mail Service between Vancouver and Victoria B.C., and Australian and New Zealand ports via Honolulu and the Fiji Islands. The contract for this service, which is at present held by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, expires next summer, and tenders for the new contract are to be received at Ottawa up to November 1st, 1910.

The present service between Vancouver and Australia was inaugurated by the Company in 1901, having previously started from San Francisco, but being shut out by the U.S. coastal navigation laws. At first it was by no means self-supporting, and received large subsidies from both the Australian Governments. Recently it has been much improved, and the older vessels have been replaced by up-to-date ocean liners, amongst which are the *Makura*, *Marama* and *Zealandia*.

Hitherto the route has been a direct one from Vancouver to Sydney, but the new contract provides for calls at New Zealand ports, an extension which is greatly desired in the Dominions.

Fanning Island, a remote coral island, and an important station in the All Red Cable route, is touched at by each alternate steamer on the southward route from Vancouver, which lands supplies and mails at English Harbour for the staff of the cable station.

In the course of the interview, Sir James Mills expressed the opinion that the reason for the new contract being for such a brief term was that the hands of the Canadian Government might be left free, as following the opening of the Panama Canal important developments in connection with the strengthening of the link between Canada and Australia might be anticipated.

London's New G.P.O.

The *Evening News* reports that the new G.P.O. in London is nearing completion, and will be the largest and finest building of its kind in the world. It occupies the site on which stood the old Blue-coat School (Christ's Hospital), and is built of ferro-concrete. I need not go into the statistical details of the number of glazed tiles used and other details of a like nature, but the descriptions of the observation galleries provided for the superintendents to watch the workers, and the ingenious uses of electricity in obliterating stamps, and in conveying packets of letters and mail bags, are interesting. There are two hundred four-faced synchronised clocks, two and a quarter miles of sorting tables, and thirteen acres of floor space. The gigantic building has been put up in good time for it is just five years since the late King Edward laid the foundation stone.

The Proposed Dickens "Stamp."

There has been much written in the newspapers recently of a scheme to prepare a "stamp" for raising a fund to commemorate the centenary of Charles Dickens. Readers of the novelist's works are to be asked to buy one of the stamps for every Dickens volume in their possession. The idea, if carried out, is possibly capable of producing a lot of money, which is apparently to be used for the benefit of members of the Dickens family who are not well provided for. The Dickens commemoration will be one of the most

widely popular celebrations of the age, and while fully in sympathy with both the celebration and the purpose of the fund, I regret that the suggestion for raising the latter has arisen on a basis that is not strictly in keeping with the great novelist's views. He was amongst other things a trenchant condemner of shams, and if the Dickens "stamp" comes into being it will be an out-and-out sham. The effect of the Dickens stamp, if not the purpose, will be to lead the uninitiated into the belief that it is issued with the authority of Government as postage and revenue stamps are issued, that it represents a certain actual face value and may in time be worth more than is to be paid for it in the first instance by reason of the existence of a large army of stamp collectors. In any case, to issue anything resembling a postage stamp is almost certain to lead to their use either with or without postage stamps on correspondence carried in His Majesty's Mails, and this is contrary to the by-laws of the Post Office in this country, though evidently not contrary to those of the American Post Office. One critic of the scheme has suggested a "bookplate" in lieu of a "stamp," and this seems much more appropriate to the purpose in view.

A Stamp Question in Parliament.

The following Parliamentary note in *The Contract Journal* is an interesting commentary on the point I recently raised in this journal on the subject of the Government undertaking its own stamp printing:—

"STAMP CONTRACTS.

"Replying to Mr. Snowden, Mr. Hobbouse states that, as regards postage stamps, the alternative of the Government itself undertaking the printing was before him at the time that tenders were invited, but he came to the conclusion that it was preferable to put the work out to contract. Consideration was also given to the question when the existing arrangements with regard to the supply of postal orders were made."

The "Times" on the New Stamps.

Designs for new postage stamps have been under consideration for some time past says a writer in *The Times*, of August 8th, and it is probable that an announcement upon the subject may be made before very long.

It is considered likely that the first of the new stamps will be issued early next year. Although all the stamps will bear a portrait of King George, different designs may be accepted for stamps of various values. There remain in stock considerable numbers of stamps of King Edward's reign, and the new stamps will only be issued gradually as the old ones are exhausted. As stated in *The Times* of July 20th, the contract for the supply of postage stamps for the United Kingdom has been entrusted to Messrs. Harrison and Sons, printers in ordinary to His Majesty.

Attention has been drawn repeatedly in recent years to the fact that in some colonies stamps have been circulated which bear other designs than the Sovereign's portrait. It is understood that in view of the tendency of stamps of this character to increase, certain remonstrances were conveyed to the governors of colonies and dependencies at the beginning of the last reign, and that in consequence the practice was abandoned in many cases. It is probable that the portrait of King George will be generally imprinted upon the postage stamps which will be issued in the course of the next few months in all parts of the Empire.

Turbulent Thibet

Viewed from a Philatelic Standpoint

BY D. B. ARMSTRONG



special postmarks, if not actually special stamps, are employed.

Of the 1904 campaign in Thibet, when Col. Younghusband's force fought its way through the mountain fastnesses into the forbidden City of Lhasa itself, we possess some interesting philatelic souvenirs.

The force had, as usual, its complement of field post offices, one of which, the base office, was located at Chumbi, whilst the others accompanied the troops on their forward march.

Lhasa was entered on August 3rd, 1904, and the British expedition remained in occupation of that city until September 22nd, during which time the correspondence of the troops was dealt with by one of the field post offices employing a special obliterator inscribed with the name of the Forbidden City. When first brought into use this postmark contained an error of spelling in which the name was rendered as "Lahssa," but this

was subsequently corrected. The accompanying illustration shows an envelope cancelled with this erroneous postmark.

Contemporary Indian postage stamps were employed at this post office, and when bearing the special postmark in question form interesting mementos of an historic campaign.

The Indian stamps which are to be found with these obliterations are the 3 pies grey, 3 pies carmine, and 1 rupee carmine and green, with the portrait of Queen Victoria, and the ½, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 annas values of the King's Head series.

On account of the disturbed state of the country and the bad condition of the roads, the number of mails despatched from Lhasa to the base office at Chumbi was necessarily limited, and such as were sent had to travel under armed escort.

In connection with the use of Indian stamps by these field post offices it is interesting to note that the soldiers' letters are actually carried free of charge as specified in the regulations, but the stamps are affixed in the first instance in order to prevent any delay in their delivery, the value of the stamps so used being recovered at the end of each month.

Since the opening of the trade route between India and Thibet postal agencies have been maintained by the Indian Government at Gyantse and Chumbi.

Formerly there was also one at Phari-jong which, on its evacuation by India, was occupied by Chinese soldiery.

The Thibetans are said to possess a primitive postal system of their own, the stamps or franks employed being strikingly unconventional. Letters are handed in at the post office and the amount of postage prepaid in cash. The post office official then affixes a curious wax seal to

THE "LAHSSA" POSTMARK ERROR, AS USED BY THE THIBET MILITARY MISSION, 1904.

THE gathering of war clouds upon this Eastern horizon has caused the eyes of the great newspaper reading public to be turned with some anxiety to this old-world mountain kingdom.

China, not content with having entered into armed occupation of her erstwhile suzerain and expelled the Dalai Lama, has been endeavouring to seduce the Himalayan States of Sikkim, Nepal and Bhutan from their allegiance to the British Government, and their rulers have received a peremptory summons to place their countries under the protection of China. Having gained a firm footing on the Thibetan plateau, she is endeavouring to extend her boundaries into Indian territory, and the present attitude of the Chinese Viceroy in Lhasa is distinctly menacing to British and Indian interests on the Himalayan frontier. The fortress of Phari, in the Chumbi Valley, within four miles of the Bhutanese frontier commanding the trade route from Darjeeling to Lhasa has already been occupied by Chinese troops. The Chinese advance is greatly resented by the Maharaja of Nepal, who has made the necessary preparations for protecting his frontiers from Chinese inroads, and has furthermore received an assurance from the Indian Government that "if necessary the forces of India may be relied upon to protect the country from any invasion of the Chinese."

The situation is grave in the extreme, and troops are being hurried to the frontier in anticipation of further developments. Meanwhile the safety of the British Agent at Gyantse with his escort of native troops gives rise to much uneasiness. In the event of hostilities ensuing philatelic developments may be expected, for Indian troops in the field are almost invariably accompanied by military field post offices by which

the letter to denote that the charges have been paid, and the letter is forwarded to its destination.

This seal, which is impressed in red sealing wax consists of a diamond shaped frame enclosing a syllabic Chinese character, whilst outside the frame at the top appear three minute dots. Unpaid letters are not accepted for transmission by the Thibetan Post Office.

What postal arrangement exists under the Chinese occupation is not known, but writing in *The Postage Stamp* in October last, Mr. Cornelius Wrinkle announced that "The Imperial Chinese Government are on the eve of establishing

a postal service in Thibet, and maintaining post houses on the three roads having a centre in Lhasa the nominal Capital."

Probably this innovation has already been carried into effect, for the Chinese military forces employed in Lama Land are composed entirely of troops trained on modern lines by European officers, so that it is reasonable to suppose that they will make use of up-to-date methods in administering the Province.

As no special stamp issue has made its appearance, it would seem that ordinary Chinese stamps were being used.

A Study of the Stamps of Uruguay

Mr. Hugo Griebert's Contribution to the Literature of Stamp Lore*

BY THE EDITOR

Continued from page 217

The Puzzle of the Printers.

In the next issue of stamps we encounter a curious mystery with regard to the printers. It is curious, for we have no doubt whatever about the stamps having been manufactured by Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald, and amongst the few other postage stamps this firm manufactured were the Sarawak lithographed issues, the credit for which has also been denied them, for reasons that are by no means reasonable.

The numeral set of Uruguay, issued January 10th, 1866, was attributed by Dr. Wonner and M. Moens to Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and the Sarawak stamps have been credited to Mr. Charles Whiting, of Beaufort House. The Maclure and Macdonald origin of the Sarawak stamps is now generally admitted, and in reviewing Dr. Wonner's work on Uruguay in January, 1889, the *Philatelic Record* stated that:—

Early Evidences of Origin.

"It is remarkable that Dr. Wonner should have fallen into the uncorrected error of ascribing the manufacture of the stamps of the 10th January, 1866, to Messrs. De La Rue & Co., as they were lithographed by Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald, and exhibited by them as specimens of their work at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. The first lot issued contained the error of 'centecimos' in place of 'centesimos' besides several less notable errors, which were due to imperfect transfers, and were greedily sought after by the collectors of errors at the time, when the crop was less plentiful than at present."

The Philatelist, which had early information of the Sarawaks printed by this firm, stated in its issue for September 1st, 1868, that the forthcoming new issue for Sarawak "is the work of the well-known firm of Maclure, Macdonald and Macgregor, the engravers of the current set of *Montevideo*, and other stamps."

However, Mr. Griebert has thought well to settle once and for all the error which Wonner and Moens were responsible for perpetuating in South America.

He says:—

"I was resolved to clear up this mystery, if at all possible, and wrote to Messrs. De La Rue and Co. asking them whether these stamps were executed by them, and to avoid any mistake enclosed with my letter a set of 1, 5, 10, 15 and 20 centesimos, imperforate, in addition to five plate proofs on cardboard consisting of the 5 centesimos printed in black and blue, the 10 centesimos in green and black, and a 15 centesimos printed in black. I had not long to wait for the following reply:—

"28th June, 1909.

"Dear Sir,—We are in receipt of your letter of 26th inst., and now return the specimens of Uruguay stamps which you sent us.

"We beg to inform you that these stamps were not manufactured by us.

"Yours faithfully,

"THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO., LTD.

"THOMAS DE LA RUE, Director."

"As the reply finally disposed of the erroneous statement that this firm were the producers I applied to Messrs. Maclure & Co., of this city, and to my great delight received the following answer:—

"August 16th, 1909.

"Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiry of yesterday's date we beg to inform you that the Uruguay stamps in question were produced by our old firm (Maclure, Macdonald & Co.).

"We return your five proofs and five stamps herewith by registered post.

"Yours faithfully,"

"P.P. MACLURE & CO."

The Printings of the Numerals.

Of the various and complicated series of printings of these Uruguay types Mr. Griebert gives a concise list as follows:—

* A Study of the Stamps of Uruguay. By HUGO GRIEBERT. (The Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Handbooks.) London: Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391, Strand. Price 15/-

| Issued. | Values. | Where printed. | Imp. or Perf. |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 Jan. 10th, 1866 | 5, 10, 15, 20 centesimos | England | Imperf. |
| 2 March, 1866 | 10, 20 centesimos | England | Perf. |
| 3 Oct. 1st, 1866 | 1 centesimo | England | Imperf. |
| 4 Jan. 1st, 1872 | 1 centesimo | England | Perf. |
| 5 Nov. 23rd, 1868 | 5, 10, 15, 20 centesimos | Montevideo | Imperf. |
| 6 October, 1870 | 5, 10 centesimos | Montevideo | Imperf. |
| 7 June, 1871 | 5 centesimos | Montevideo | Imperf. |
| 8 July, 1871 | 5 centesimos | Montevideo | Imperf. |
| 9 Aug., 1871 | 5, 10 centesimos | England | Imperf. |
| 10 Dec., 1871 | 5, 10, 15, 20 centesimos | England | Perf. |
| 11 March, 1872 | 5, 10 centesimos | Montevideo | Imperf. |
| 12 April, 1872 | 5 centesimos | Montevideo | Imperf. |
| 13 June, 1872 | 5, 10 centesimos | England | Perf. |
| 14 Oct., 1873 | 5 centesimos | Montevideo | Perf. |
| 15 March, 1876 | 5, 10, 15 centesimos | Montevideo | Perf. |

An Error of Engraving.

In the next issue printed by the American Bank Note Co., in 1876, Mr. Griebert tells of the curious mistake of the engravers in misplacing the parts of the arms on the 1 peso denomination, which led to the destruction of the whole

lot of 1 peso stamps in 1877. A few copies escaped, and are classed by Mr. Griebert among the rare unissued stamps. This blunder with the engraving of the 1 peso was the reason for the proper 1 peso not being issued until two years later than the other denominations.

The author of the work under review takes each succeeding issue in detail, and numbers the issues up to *forty-eight*. The quantities printed of the Waterlow set of Unpaid Letter stamps are given, and there is an important chapter on the Official stamps.

Mr. Griebert is certainly to be congratulated on a work of the greatest value to the student, and one which bears every indication of mature investigation, yet without being so exhaustive as to lack the stimulating influence which will lead his readers to pursue the investigations still further on their own account.

The Postage Due Stamps of the World

BY L. W. CROUCH

(Continued from page 218)

Italy (continued).

Issue of 1870-1.



The postage due stamp system was extended to all correspondence, and a set of ten values from 1 centesimo to 2 lire was announced by the following Royal decree:—

"VICTOR EMMANUEL,

"By the Grace of God, and by the Will of the Nation,

"KING OF ITALY.

"In view of the Regulations for the execution of the Postal Law of the 5th May, 1862, approved by our Royal decree of the 21st September, 1862;

"At the instance of our Minister of Public Works:

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE:—

"Art. 1.—The charge on unfranked letters and newspapers shall be denoted by the application of postage due stamps to the address side of the packet.

"Art. 2.—The postage due stamps are of the shape and size of the postage stamps, bearing in the centre an oval containing the indication of the value in lire and centesimi, and are in colour pale blue for the lire and pale yellow for the centesimi values.

"Art. 3.—The postage due stamps will be of ten kinds, as follows:—

"Of 1 centesimo.

2 centesimi.

5 "

10 "

30 "

40 "

50 "

60 "

1 lira.

2 lire.

"Art. 4.—The addressee of no matter what letter or newspaper sent through the post should refuse to pay the charge when it is not indicated by an equivalent value in postage due stamps.

"Art. 5.—Employés of any rank or category who shall distribute or permit to be distributed to the public unfranked letters or newspapers, to which no postage due stamps have been affixed, shall be subjected to the penalties prescribed by the existing Laws for the misappropriation of public funds.

"Art. 6.—This decree shall take effect on and after the 1st January, 1870, and from that date Articles 74, 75, 76, and 77 of the Regulations approved by our Royal decree of

the 21st September, 1862, may be considered to be repealed.

"We ordain that this decree duly sealed with the Seal of the State, be inscribed in the official records of the laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, and we command all whom it may concern to obey and cause it to be obeyed.

"Given at Florence, the 25th November, 1869.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"L. SPAVENTA."

The design showed the figure of value in the centre of an uncoloured transverse oval: above in colour on a straight tablet "SEGNATASSE," and at the foot "CENTESIMI," or "LIRA" as the case might be: the figures of value were printed at a second operation.

Enrico Repettati was again the designer and engraver. These stamps were typographed at the Government Printing Works at Turin, in sheets of 100, in 10 rows of 10, and were perforated 14, as before. The paper was watermarked Crown sideways. These stamps were issued on January 1st, 1870.

In consequence of these stamps being printed at two operations, all, except the 60 centesimi and 1 lira, are known with the figures of value inverted.

The stock of the last issue 10 centesimi lasted until September, 1871, when that value appeared in the new type. It is known with inverted figures of value, and has recently been discovered imperforate.

Reference List.

White Wave Paper, Watermarked Crown (sideways).

Perforated 14.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| January 1st, 1870. | 1 centesimo, buff. |
| | Numerals inverted. |
| | 2 centesimi, buff. |
| | Numerals inverted. |
| | 5 " |
| | Numerals inverted. |
| September, 1871. | 10 " |
| | Numerals inverted. |
| | Imperforate. |
| January 1st, 1870. | 30 " |
| | Numerals inverted. |
| | 40 " |
| | Numerals inverted. |
| | 50 " |
| | Numerals inverted. |
| | 60 " |
| | 1 lira, pale blue and brown |
| | 2 lire |
| | Numerals inverted. |

Issue of 1874.

On January 1st, 1874, two higher values, 5 lire and 10 lire, were added to the postage due series. They were authorized by the following decree :—

" Art. 1.—To the ten kinds of postage due stamps, established by our Royal decree quoted above, are added two further kinds, viz., 5 and 10 lire, of the same colour, light blue, as that adopted for the 1 and 2 lire.

" Art. 2.—The 5 and 10 lire postage due stamps will be put into use on the 1st January, 1874.

" We command all whom it may concern to obey and cause this decree to be obeyed.

" Given at Rome, the 18th December, 1873.

" VICTOR EMMANUEL.
" S. SPAVENTA."

These stamps were in the same design as the last issue, and the details of manufacture, etc., are the same. Both are known with inverted numerals.

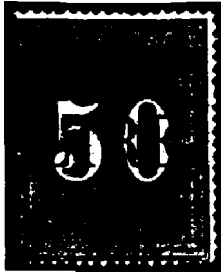
Reference List.

White Wove Paper, Watermarked Crown (sideways).

Perforated 14.

January 1st, 1874. 5 lire, blue and brown.
Numerals inverted.

10 " "
Numerals inverted.

Issue of 1884.

Two very high values, 50 lire and 100 lire, postage due stamps were issued on January 1st, 1884. They were originally intended for use on unprepaid letters and packets, but were chiefly employed as vouchers for the fees received on Post Office Orders, Money Orders, etc., and were affixed to the monthly returns of each post office. These accounts were disposed of, after being kept at headquarters for a certain period; in consequence these stamps are common in used state.

The following Royal decree authorized their issue :—

" No. 1709 (3rd series).

" HUMBERT I.,

" By the Grace of God, and by the Will of the Nation,

" KING OF ITALY.

" In view of our decrees of the 29th November, 1869, No. 5361, and of the 18th December, 1873, No. 1749 (2nd series) :—

" At the instance of our Minister the Secretary of State for Public Works.

" WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE :—

" Art. 1.—To the twelve kinds of postage due stamps,

issued by virtue of the above-mentioned decrees, two other kinds are added, viz., one of 50 lire, colour greenish, and the other of 100 lire, colour pale red.

" Art. 2.—The 50 and 100 lire postage due stamps will be brought into use on the 1st January, 1884.

" We ordain that this decree, sealed with the Seal of the State, be inscribed in the official records of the Laws and Decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, and we command all whom it may concern to obey, and cause it to be obeyed.

" Given at Rome, the 20th December, 1883.

" HUMBERT.

" Countersigned,

" SAVELLI-GENALA,

" Keeper of the Seals."

The design, which was as usual designed and engraved by Enrico Repettati, shewed uncoloured figures of value with the word "LIRE" across them in coloured letters: above in coloured lettering was "SEGNATASSE DA" in two lines, and below "CINQUANTA" or "CENTO" as the case might be: the whole was on a diapered ground within a rectangular frame.

These stamps were typographed at the Government Printing Works at Turin, but I do not know the size of the sheets, probably 50 stamps. The paper was the same as before, two crowns appearing in each stamp, and the perforation was the usual 14 gauge.

The use of these stamps was discontinued as from August 1st, 1896, by the following Royal decree :—

" HUMBERT I.,

" By the Grace of God, and by the Will of the Nation,

" KING OF ITALY.

" In view of Articles 136 and 137 of the General Regulations of the Postal Service, approved by the Royal decree of the 2nd July, 1890, No. 6954 (3rd series) :—

" And of the Royal decree of the 28th April, 1895, registered at the Court of Accounts on the 14th May of the same year, by which the employment of the 50 and 100 lire postage due stamps in the adjustment of the accounts relating to the service of Post Office Orders, Money Order Cards, and Credit Notes was suppressed ;

" At the instance of our Minister the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs :

" WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE :—

" Single Article.—The 50 and 100 lire postage due stamps, referred to in Article 135 of the above-mentioned Regulations, are suppressed and withdrawn from use from the 1st August, 1896.

" We ordain that this decree, sealed with the Seal of the State, be inscribed in the official records of the Laws and Decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, and we command all whom it may concern to obey, and cause it to be obeyed.

" Given at Rome, the 12th July, 1896.

" HUMBERT.

" TARMINE.

" Countersigned,

" COSTA.

" Keeper of the Seals."

The remainders were, I believe, sold to dealers at a mere fraction of their face value, which accounts for their present cheapness unused.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper, Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14.

January 1st, 1884. 50 lire, pale green.

100 ,, pale red.

To be continued.

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Austria.—(Vol. VI. p. 214).—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the designs of the new Commemorative series will consist of those already current with the addition of the dates 1830-1910 above and below the stamps. The plates have been spaced out, according to our contemporary, to admit of this addition, and the

sheets will in consequence contain 80 stamps only instead of 100 as at present.

The issue is to remain on sale until December 31st unless previously exhausted.

Bosnia.—(Vol. VI. p. 179).—The new Bosnian series, which is to be placed on sale on the same

date is likely to be similar in character to the above, and will include stamps of three new values, viz., 12, 60 and 72 hellers.

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste states also that a series of newspaper stamps of the values of 2, 6, 10 and 20 heller is to be issued for use in this country, and will be surface printed.

Brazil.—(Vol. VI. p. 115).—We are informed by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. that the sale of the recently issued Pan-American stamp has been suppressed owing to objections raised by the Portuguese postal authorities, who objected to them on the grounds of their being contrary to the postal convention as regards size, and taxed as unpaid, letters which were franked with this stamp.

According to *Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular* this stamp, after being withdrawn, was re-issued on May 1st last, and has since been extensively employed on foreign correspondence. Now, however, it has apparently been again recalled.

Ceylon.—(Vol. VI. p. 186).—From various contemporaries we gather that the undermentioned values of the new Ceylon series with portrait of the late King have been issued:—

Portrait of King Edward VII. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
Type of current 3 cents value. New colours.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 10 cents olive & brown | 2 rupees red on yellow |
| 25 " grey | 5 " black on green |
| 50 " brown | 10 " black on red |
| 1 rupee brown on yellow | |

Chili.—(Vol. VI. p. 186).—Our Ipswich friends send us the glad intelligence that the threatened reprint of the 20c. stamp of the first issue Chili will not take place after all. The President of the Republic has, it appears, put his veto upon the undertaking. "For this relief much thanks"!

Colombia.—(Vol. VI. p. 186).—Another value in the current type, the 2 centavos has appeared with the omission of the printer's name from the foot of the design, and is listed by the *Metropolitan Philatelist*.

Current design re-drawn. Wove paper. No wmk. Perf. 12.

| |
|------------------|
| 1 centavo green. |
| 2 centavos rose. |

Federated Malay States.—(Vol. VI. p. 39).—It is rumoured that stamps of the values of \$100 and \$250 will shortly be issued here.

Elobey, Annabon and Corisco.—(Vol. VI. p. 171).—A number of new provisionals have recently been issued here overprinted on the large oblong fiscal stamps inscribed "Territorios Espanoles del Africa Occidental."

Of these the 10c. on 50c. has already been chronicled in this journal.

Provisional stamps. Surcharged "CORREOS—10 cen de peseta" in black horizontally in two lines, and the date "1909" vertically. Imperf.

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 10c. on 25c. red | 10c. on 2p. 50c. blue |
| 10c. on 50c. green | 10c. on 10p. brown |
| 10c. on 1p. 25c. lilac | 10c. on 15p. grey |
| 10c. on 2p. violet | 10c. on 25p. red-brown |

Violet surcharge.
10c. on 50c. green
Date omitted.

10c. on 50c. green
10c. on 2p. 50c. blue

Hyderabad.—(Vol. VI. p. 215).—The 1 anna black inscribed "Post Stamp" of this State is chronicled by *Alfred Smith & Sons' Monthly Circular* with the "Service" overprint.

Official stamp. Overprinted SERVICE in one line in black.
1 anna black.

Montenegro.—(Vol. V. p. 239).—According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* the new series commemorative of the 50th Anniversary of the accession of Prince Nicholas is being prepared

in Vienna. The designs will represent the Prince at different stages of his career. First as a student in Paris, second at the time of his accession and present day, whilst another value will bear portraits of both the Prince and Princess. On other stamps of this series will appear representations of the Battles of Podgoritzza, Niksitch, Antivari and Voudjiedo. The stamps have been designed by Professor Schobäitsch, and 200,000 sets will be printed.

Nyassa (Portuguese).—(Vol. VI. p. 129).—Quoting from the same journal *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* announces that the new series for the Portuguese Colony is due to make its appearance this month. It will include denominations up to 700 reis.

Paraguay.—(Vol. VI. p. 215).—An addition to the series of high values recently chronicled in this journal is noted by *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* in the shape of a 2 pesos stamp. These stamps were printed some time ago, but have been withheld and have only recently been authorized for postal use.

Design of Presidential Palace. Line-engraved. Printed by South American Bank Note Company, Buenos Ayres, from steel plates. Perf. 11½. 12. New colours.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2 pesos carmine & black | 10 pesos blue & black |
| 5 " olive & " | 20 " yellow & " |
| 5 " blue & " | 20 " lilac & " |
| 10 " brown & " | |

Spanish Guinea.—(Vol. VI. p. 102).—Three further provisionals have appeared here as follows:—

Provisional Issue. Fiscal stamps overprinted "Habilitado para correos—10 cen de peseta" in black for temporary postal use.

| |
|------------------------|
| 10c. on 50c. green |
| 10c. on 2p. violet |
| 10c. on 25p. red-brown |

Turks and Caicos Islands.—(Vol. VI. p. 187).—We are in receipt of the new farthing stamp of this Colony, and note that *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that it was issued on July 7th last.

New value. Design of Melocactus. Line-engraved. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
1d. lilac-rose.

Venezuela.—(Vol. VI. p. 216).—We are indebted to Mr. J. Edmondson for the sight of the new commemorative stamp referred to in our last week's issue.

The stamp is finely engraved by the American Bank Note Company, and depicts a figure of Liberty standing upright with arms outstretched, whilst amongst the vegetation at her feet recline figures emblematic of Peace and Labour. In the background appears a panoramic view of the City of Caracas and the surrounding hills.

The two upper corners of the design are occupied by small medallions bearing portraits of Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, and Francisco Miranda, his Lieutenant, whilst on columns at the side are scrolls inscribed with the dates 1811-1911 and 1810-1910.

Across the top of the stamp in small white letters upon a coloured ground is the motto "Union, Union, o Anarquia os Devorra (Unite, Unite, or Anarchy will devour you)." The other inscriptions consist of the words "Correos de Venezuela" and "Centenario de la Independencia," whilst figures of value on coloured discs occupy each of the lower corners of the stamp.

For much of the above information we are indebted to Mr. Hermann Focke, writing in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*.

The stamp was issued on June 15th last. Commemorative State. Large square design as above. Printed in tail-douce by the American Bank Note Company of New York. White wove unwatermarked paper. Perf. 11½.
25 centimes indigo-blue.

The Postage Stamp League

A Society which Every Stamp Collector Ought to Join

Objects of the League.

THE Postage Stamp League has been started with two main objects. One is to extend the popularity of the stamp collecting hobby with the great general public, by instituting and encouraging lantern lectures, assisting the formation of new Philatelic Societies in districts where none already exist, assisting existing societies by loan of lantern slides and lectures, and by issuing broadcast bright and informative pamphlets for distribution in schools, literary societies, etc.

Membership in The Postage Stamp League does not involve expense or trouble to the members beyond Sixpence Entry Fee, and the filling up of a Form of Application.

Members desiring to do so may further assist the work by purchasing quantities of the literature for distribution, and by donations, which will be used for the free distribution of such literature, and for expenses of lantern slides and lectures.

The second object is to band all the readers of *The Postage Stamp* together for purposes of exchange and mutual assistance. Every member will be entitled to the free advertisement of stamps, accessories, etc., wanted or offered, under certain limitations. This will greatly facilitate the exchange of stamps amongst members of the League, which will be one of the most useful advantages to be gained by members.

How to Join the League.

An application form is printed on this page. All the intending member has to do is to fill this up and send it with a postal order for 6d. to The Registrar, POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

The Registrar will, in due course, furnish the member with a printed membership card bearing a distinctive membership number, and the official badge of the League, which is a neat and effective emblem, in itself a useful aid to freer intercourse amongst our readers.

The sixpence fee covers registration as a member and entitles the member to receive both the membership card and the badge; and also to participate in any further advantages extended to the League, subject to the conditions on which such further advantages may be offered. No annual renewal fee will be required.

THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE.

Application Form for Membership.

I am a reader of *The Postage Stamp* and desire to be registered as a Member of THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE. I enclose P.O. No. as the fee for registration and badge.

SIGNED (Mr., Mrs. or Miss).....

ADDRESS

DATE.....

(Please write clearly and give full address).

To the Registrar,
POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE,
14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton,
London, S.W.

For Office
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M.C.....
Badge

* Foreign Members should send three International Coupons in lieu of postal order.

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Articles, Contributions and Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the correspondent. Articles, etc., not accepted, will be returned when postage is prepaid.

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Stop Press News

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

First Stamp of King George's Reign.

The design for the special postage stamp which is to be issued in commemoration of the

Union of South Africa, was executed in South Africa, and the new stamps are to be despatched to Pretoria from London on September 3.

The stamp is to be of the size of an ordinary Transvaal revenue stamp, states *South Africa*, and will be of the value of 2½d. It will be dark blue in colour. The head of King George, framed in an oval, makes the central figure, and at the corners are the coats-of-arms of two of the old colonies, the Cape and Natal, and the shields of the late Republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

The underlying principle has been a representation of the union of the two races, Dutch and British. Under the shields of the Republics and the arms of Cape Colony are their respective "mothers." The only other letterpress on the stamp is the word "postage" in English and Dutch and the figures "2½d."

The preparation of a general set of postage stamps for use by the Union has not yet been put in hand, there still being a large stock of stamps of the respective Colonies to be used up.

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all Classes of Stamp Collectors

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Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Beginnings of the Georgian Stamps.



IN the race of the Colonies to produce the first portrait stamp of the Georgian reign it looks pretty certain that the Union of South Africa is going to run Newfoundland close. As stated in a "stop press" note in last week's *Postage Stamp*, a new stamp is now nearly ready for despatching to Pretoria to be ready for issue when H. R. H. Duke of

Connaught opens the new Parliament. From the description of the design we may at least expect something vastly more attractive than the last commemorative stamp of the Transvaal issued in 1896, to mark the introduction of penny postage. That was a grotesque production from the artistic and pictorial point of view.

Some London Trade Movements.

There has been quite a miniature General Post amongst the stamp dealers of London. Mr. Fredk. R. Ginn has removed from 143, Strand to No. 106, in the same thoroughfare. Messrs. Lawn and Barlow's lease at 99, Regent Street having expired this firm has secured larger premises at No. 52, Regent Street, a position just opposite Piccadilly Circus. Messrs. Charles Nissen & Co. have recently removed from Southampton Row to No. 52, Chancery Lane.

Messrs. Hollinghurst, Hollinghurst & Co., of Hornchurch, Essex, have informed us that they have opened a Branch office and shop at 76, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

The King's Collection of Nevis.

The latest gossip regarding the Berne Philatelic Exhibition is that the collection which His

Majesty the King will shew there is the royal collection of Nevis. There are few stamps that are more attractive to the philatelist, and the collection will doubtless present some features of interest and importance in regard to the study of this West Indian Colony. I learn also that Mr. Duveen is to show his magnificent Mauritius collection. I shall be glad to hear from collectors who are sending their collections to Berne, and to have some details of their exhibits.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that there will be a temporary post office opened in the Berne Exhibition, doubtless with a special postmark, and the new bi-coloured postage due stamps, which have been in readiness for some time past, will be issued for the first time from this temporary post office.

Mr. Hagen in a Hydro.

The *régime* of the "hydro" is not to everybody's liking. There are some to whom it is the ideal mode of regulating one's diet and one's comings and goings. But the popular Australian dealer, Mr. Fred Hagen, who has lately returned to the scene of his labours, found the hydro system too exacting. He has been writing very candidly of his experiences of British philately and of philatelists and others in his journal the *Australian Philatelist*, and while he is enthusiastic over nearly everything and everybody he encountered in the old country, he lets go at the hydro at—I won't say where.

"Unfortunately" he writes, "we have struck a hydro, everything goes by rule of thumb—bell rings at 7.30 in the morning, breakfast at 8.30 sharp. If you are not there it is not kept warm for you; no whisky procurable, 'must not do this,' 'must not do that'—Bah!! We are off to ——— this afternoon."

Then as a postscript our friend with the pocket book full of Sydneys adds 'Hydro has got on my nerves.'

An Octogenarian Emperor.



Last week the Austrian nation celebrated the 80th birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph of whom they are justly proud. The great doyen of the House of Hapsburg bids fair to out-reign our own Queen Victoria, for the aged monarch is still hale and hearty and continues to lead a Spartan life. Called upon at the early age of eighteen to assume

the responsibilities of state, he put aside all youthful pleasures once and for all, and has since worked indefatigably for the consolidation of the Empire, culminating in the present year in the "promotion" of Bosnia to the status of a Kingdom.

The heartfelt congratulations of the whole civilized world have gone out to the Emperor. Portraits in a variety of poses and at different stages of his eventful career are familiar to all stamp collectors, the 10 kronen stamp illustrated being a remarkable fine likeness of His Imperial Majesty at the time of his Jubilee in 1908. A special printing of these stamps has been made to commemorate the 80th birthday.

The Twenty-Fifth American Convention.

Last week was a philatelic gala week at Detroit, U.S.A., for on Tuesday there was commenced the twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Society. The American Society's Convention is primarily a gathering for discussion of the Society's affairs, not like the British Congress, for the airing of general philatelic topics. Sometimes there is a great deal of excitement at these conventions over the election of officers, whose honorary posts seem to be much more keenly contested than they are here, and much pseudo-political warfare goes on in the stamp papers. This year, however, there is but one ticket for all the positions on the Board of Directors with the exception of the post of Secretary. The present Secretary, Mr. Henry S. Adair, has been a keen and able Secretary for the past two years, but has found that his business has prevented him latterly from giving the necessary time to the work. So he is resigning, and there are now two Richmonds in the field.

The Candidates for the Secretaryship.

The contest we understand is likely to be a close one. The two candidates are Mr. Charles R. Morris, of Washington, D.C., and Mr. W. H. Barnum, of Cleveland, Ohio. The former of these two gentlemen has already become known to my readers, for I have had on many occasions to acknowledge his courtesy in sending me information on the subject of United States stamps. At the very heart of the official life in the U.S. capital his opportunities for serving the American Society are obvious. By his industry in philatelic work, and by the strenuous efforts he made to get the laws on stamp illustrations in the United States relaxed some years ago, he certainly deserves well of his fellow members. The relaxation of those laws did not come off, but that was not Mr. Morris's fault. If anyone had been able to effect a change he was the man,

but it was generally recognised that his Society had given him a task the failure of which was practically a foregone conclusion.

Mr. Barnum, with whose philatelic achievements I cannot claim to have been personally familiar, is evidently a man of considerable business acumen, and, if elected, is likely to be a strenuous and efficient Secretary. I am indebted to *Redfield's Stamp Weekly* for some particulars of this gentleman's work for philately. He has been a member of the A.P.S. since 1891, when he attended the Convention which was held that year at Niagara Falls. He has held the Presidency of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, of which he was for six years also the Hon. Secretary. In the A.P.S. he has shone chiefly in the recruiting work, and in the 1908-9 season headed the list of recruiting sergeants, gaining more new adherents to the Society than any other unofficial member.

"How Happy could they be with either."

Without entering upon comparisons between two candidates so well fitted to the post of Secretary of the greatest stamp society in the States, we may echo with slight (italicised) modification the sentiment of the Editor of *Redfield's* in saying that "When men of *their* calibre are willing to sacrifice their time and leisure for the good of the Society practically without recompense, the Society may certainly be congratulated on the fact." And while there may be a vigorous competition between supporters of the two candidates, it certainly looks as if it might well be a case of "how happy could they be with either."

The Brussels Holocaust.

I fear that amongst the valuable exhibits lost in the burning of the British section of the Brussels Exhibition, was the collection of proofs of the postage stamps printed by them for various Governments exhibited by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., of London Wall. They comprised about 300 specimens in all, contained in three cases, the countries represented including Liberia, New Zealand, China, Ecuador, Guatemala, Uruguay, Portugal, Nicaragua, Nyassa, British South Africa, North Borneo, Costa Rica, Chili, and the Congo State.

It appears that the conflagration originated in the special post office which was established in the Exhibition grounds, and by which a special type of postmark described in a previous number of *The Postage Stamp*, was in use.

New Issues and Old.

Correspondents are desired to send early information of new issues and discoveries. All communications should be addressed direct to the Editor.

Bargains in Stamps

If you want real bargains in Postage Stamps read the advertisement pages of *The Postage Stamp* every week. Every week there is something new, and many special bargains. If you miss a week you may miss the very stamp you want to complete a series

Stamps under the Hammer

A Chat with Messrs. Glendining & Co., Ltd., the Philatelic Auctioneers.



D. W. GLENDINING.

Tempora Mutantur.

TIMES have changed since Mr. Thomas Sapsea, Auctioneer, was bowed to in mistake for the Dean of Cloisterham. It is scarcely possible to imagine our brisk philatelic auctioneers of to-day trying the experiment of slightly intoning in their pulpits, or of finishing off their sales with a benediction instead of the businesslike "Thank you, Gentlemen." Certainly there is nothing of the ascetic about the hale and hearty wielder of the hammer at Messrs. Glendining's, to whose sale room I paid a visit the other day.

The Haunt of the Connoisseur.

The Argyll Galleries are a favourite haunt of the connoisseur, whether he seeks paintings or prints, china or bronzes, coins or medals, fiddles or whatnots, or — rare stamps. My call upon the chiefs of this well-known auction firm was due to a rumour that had reached me of an extension of their premises. A new and additional sale room to be built by a firm whose chief business was in selling stamps sounded well for the thriving state of the stamp market and my curiosity being piqued I bearded one of the genial "lions" of the firm, Mr. S. E. Gwyer, in his den to get some particulars.

The Philatelic Expert of the Firm.

Mr. Gwyer has been hammering away at philately from his early schooldays, though in a different sense to that in which his colleague, Mr. D. W. Glendining, is "hammering away" upwards of six hundred auction lots of stamps per sale during the season. Mr. Gwyer is a West Country man, having been born at Keynsham, near Bristol, in 1858. After spending some years at schools near Bristol and in London, he was sent to a school at Bourbourg, near Calais, where, in addition to completing his education, he developed an interest in stamps, both as collector and also with an eye to the business possibilities of the pursuit. It is on record that he was agent at his school for the then "unlimited" firm of Stanley Gibbons & Co.

The Fate of First Collections.

That first collection has long since joined the great majority of first attempts. After leaving school he swapped the stamp album for an iron steed, one of the old-fashioned high wheel type. The bicycle in the process of swapping became a gold watch, which in one of those periods which most of us experience sooner or later of being hard up, was turned into hard cash. The hard cash—well that went the way of all hard cash—into other people's pockets. There endeth the story of his first collection.

It was fated from the beginning that he should become associated with auctioneering, for he was placed with Messrs. Walton & Lee, of Mount St., but although £250 had been paid for his articles he found better possibilities in the colour business conducted by an uncle in Derby. The study of colours was also a congenial one and mixed well with the now renewed philatelic enthusiasm.

Mr. Gwyer's Next Collection.

Mr. Gwyer's next step was to a post in London, in the service of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, on whose business he later on made the acquaintance of the interesting stamp issuing countries of the East. Before leaving London he parted with his second collection which had been of greater importance than the first. During the formation of his second collection he had met a number of other philatelists, having joined the London Philatelic Society in 1876, when he and Mr. Maitland Burnett, a prominent collector of years ago, were introduced together to membership at a meeting held at Mrs. Tebay's, one of the most famous of lady philatelists. In those days the meetings were held in the private houses of various members in turn, and many are

the pleasant memories among collectors of that period, of the happy little social gatherings in one another's dens.

Stamp Hunting in the Far East.

Once out in the East, amid the new issues that are now old, and the old ones that were then more plentiful, the collecting spirit took new life in Mr. Gwyer. Calcutta, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, and Penang, Colombo, Kandy and Galle were the scenes of a varied business life in the East and many happy hunts after the big game of philately.

Returning home in 1894 Mr. Gwyer retired from the Bank, and shortly afterwards was drawn into the maelstrom of the stamp business in real earnest. He joined Mr. G. Hamilton Smith in founding a business in Regent Street, which in course of time moved city-wards, and ultimately became annexed by the great amalgamator, Mr. C. J. Phillips, of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

The Beginnings of Glendining's.

Before the last mentioned event Mr. Gwyer had met Mr. D. W. Glendining who had started a business in auctioneering at 14, King William Street, Strand. The sales were started in 1901 with a sale of war medals and decorations which are Mr. Glendining's speciality, he being recognised as the leading authority on this subject, whereas Mr. Gwyer, who looks after the philatelic side of the business, is well qualified by his long experience of stamps to maintain the firm's position as expert philatelic auctioneers.

There's Music in Fiddles and Money in Stamps.

Although the firm of Glendining & Co. is a new one compared with most of the well known auction firms it makes up in enterprise what it lacks in pedigree. Since that sale of medals in 1901, already referred to (and which, by the way, realised a total of £500), a number of interesting branches of business have been developed. Musical instruments formed a novel and successful field of enterprise, and the budding Sarasates of the past decade have had quite a number of opportunities of acquiring genuine Strads. Stamps were introduced soon after the commencement of the business, but it was not until Mr. Glendining had in 1902 the advantage of Mr. Gwyer's co-operation in looking after this branch that the stamp sales began to develop the importance they have since attained in the stamp market. In the course of but a few years the firm has however leaped to the philatelic front, and now I gather that the intended addition of a new sale room at the Argyll Galleries is largely caused by the necessity for providing greater accommodation for the stamp sales. Owing to the necessity for displaying the lots for several days before a sale, and the time required before the lots can be cleared afterwards, the sales have been limited to an average of two a week during the season of nine months customary in the auction business.

Attendances at Stamp Sales.

Mr. Gwyer tells me that the addition of the new sale room will leave the present room more free for the display of stamps and even for more frequent sales if required. I was interested to learn that the attendances at the stamp sales were larger than those of the other branches of the business.

"The new sale room," said Mr. Gwyer, "will be smaller than our present one. It will be used for sales of medals and musical instruments when the large sale room is required for stamp sales, at which the attendances are much larger than for medals. You see most other hobbies are very limited in their appeal. In the first place with medals the supply is very limited and consequently there is but a small clientele. Then in pictures and china

the collectors buy through the dealers and do not turn up at the sales in any numbers. There again too the hobbies they represent do not touch the vast mass of the collecting public."

"The Strongest Hobby in the World."

"In stamps, you see, it is different. There is a vast variety, and a free market. Stamp collecting is the strongest hobby in the world. And in no other hobby do you find so many sales as in philately."

£100,000 of Stamps Auctioned Annually in London.

"Have you ever formed any opinion as to the annual turnover of stamps at the London auctions?" I asked.

Mr. Gwyer's reply was delayed while he made a studied calculation.

"There is a stamp auction in London at least for five days in every week in a season of forty weeks, and five hundred pounds is a moderate total per sale, so that one can say without any exaggeration that London's auction turnover in stamps is quite £100,000 per season."

"£100,000 per season. But where do all the collections come from to feed so big an auction market? Can you give any explanation why so many collectors sell?"

Why Collectors Sell.

"At first sight," said Mr. Gwyer, "it might look as though a large number of collectors were giving up. But that is not the case. A frequent reason for sale is that the collector requires to realise temporarily, but starts on a new collection at the first opportunity.

"Then again you will notice that many of the collections we sell are general ones. Their owners frequently sell out a general collection when they are developing specialised collections. They are not retiring from the pursuit, but are enthused with the desire to collect one country or group of countries thoroughly, and to enable them to do this they dispose of all the balance and go full speed ahead on specialised lines. Of course in some cases collectors do give up, but the old saying once a collector always a collector applies wherever the study of stamps has been pursued on systematic and proper lines. More collectors sell to realise temporarily or to go in for specialising than because they are giving up collecting. Then of course the death of a collector is another cause of sale by auction."

Auction Prices as Guides to Values.

A time-honoured problem for discussion among philatelists is "do auction prices fairly reflect the market values of stamps?" and I propounded the query to my already long-suffering victim.

"I am afraid," he replied "that the publication of long lists of prices secured at auction for stamps that figure in the philatelic press is of very little service. The price of a stamp depends so much upon its condition that unless you have seen the stamp itself the price is scarcely any guide to its value. Condition cannot well be standardised and so it happens that what one man considers 'fine' another would consider 'poor' or at any rate but 'medium fine.' Auction prices therefore are absolutely unreliable unless you see the stamp, and I do not see much use in publishing them unless at least accompanied by illustrations, and even then the variety of colours and impressions often make it difficult to satisfactorily illustrate rare stamps."

Lots and Lots of Lots.

Questioned as to some of the stamp collections that had passed through the firm's business Mr. Gwyer reminded me that one of the first auctions was that of Mr. C. Murray's collection, not a very large one, but containing

some fine stamps. Then there was the Hetley collection which I remember was one of the best attended stamp auctions I have witnessed. Dr. Hetley's collection was a magnificent general one, but specialised as regards British Colonials, Japan and Roumania. British Guiana was fairly strong and an interesting stamp was the 12 cents green, U.S. of 1869, with small figures of value. In Transvaals I remember two fine vertical strips of five of the "1 Penny" on Queen's Head Transvaal shewing the types. The Hetley collection realised about £4,000.

The Transvaal collection of Mr. Alberto Philippe, of Hamburg, realised about £2,000, and the Sharck Sumners collection fetched between £4,000 and £5,000.

The Smyth Ryland collection which Messrs Glendining sold in 1905 made another prominent sale, which, if I remember right, was rich in good Europeans. There was the $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr. blue Saxony error, unused; the $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, blue arms type of Naples, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, cross type, unused; an unused 2 reals Spain, of 1852; and an unused 3 lire of Tuscany.

Mention of a Spanish rarity recalls the fine Jenquil collection of Spanish which realised £1,100. This was formed by a lady, Mrs. O. Jenquil. The Vasconcellos collection formed by the late French Minister to Brazil, and sold at the instance of his widow, the Comtesse de Vasconcellos, realised about £3,000.

The Nankivell collection sold last year contained the balance of the collections formed by our late Editor, but as is well known, Mr. Nankivell's earlier collection of Transvaals had long since been disposed of, and several smaller collections had also been sold. The collections remaining for sale in 1909 realised between £1,100 and £1,200.

In regard to single stamps of special interest I recollect two outstanding gems—the one penny Post Office Mauritius, and the fourpence blue Western Australia with inverted frame. Of course the number of other stamps which might be classed as really important rarities would fill several numbers of *The Postage Stamp*.

The New Season.

"And when does the new season begin"? I asked as I prepared to release Mr. Gwyer from my inquisitorial toils.

"Our first stamp sale for next season is on September 20th and 21st. After that we hold sales every alternate Tuesday and Wednesday throughout the season concluding on June 27th and 28th, 1911. Our first sale has got some very fine stamps in it, not so much in the way of great rarities as in really fine good class stamps. It is the breaking up of a big private general collection, and in my opinion it is one of the best all round general collections that we have had through our hands."

The Man with the Hammer.

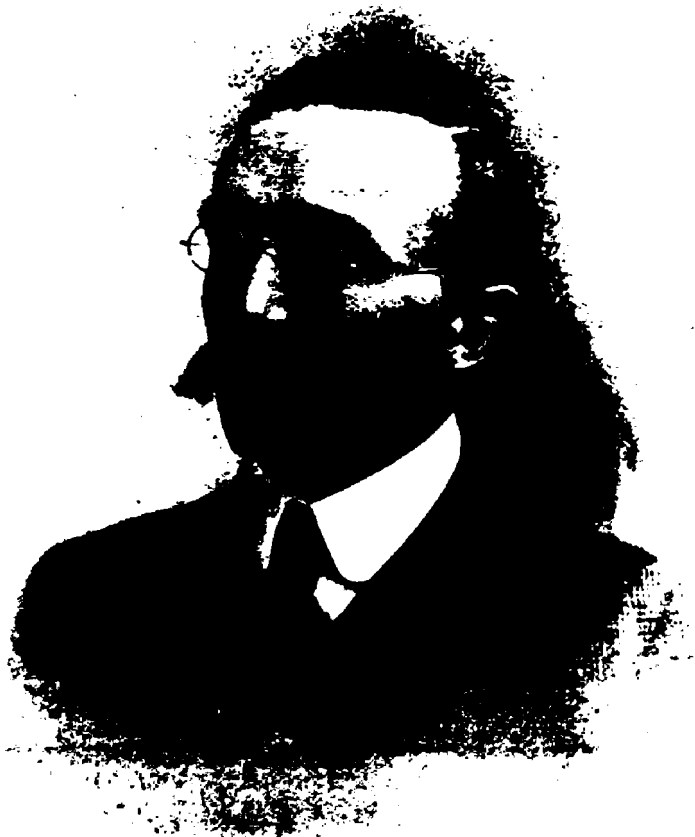
I have said but little of Mr. Glendining himself, because it was Mr. Gwyer who had been letting me into all the secrets

of philatelic auctioneering. But I may pay a tribute to the man who wields the hammer, and smiles benignly from his rostrum upon the muster of dealers and collectors who assemble at the sales. As an auctioneer he is quick and incisive. His eagle eye follows your most bashful nod and his quick ear catches the timid bid no less certainly than the loud roar of the bidder with the adamantine lungs. Mr. Glendining I find was born in 1863 the same year as an intimate business associate, Mr. Charles J. Phillips, first saw the light. Educated at the well known school of St. Olaves, Southwark, he left to enter the office of a firm of insurance brokers, with whom he remained until 1900, when he left and began to prepare for the opening of his auction business.

Some Popular Features of the Business.

A strong point with Messrs. Glendining & Co.'s business has been their prompt settlement with their clients. They make it a rule never to delay payment beyond twelve days. The precautions taken for the safety of all valuables sent them for disposal includes insurance against fire and burglary whilst in their possession, and it is a matter of gratification to the heads of the firm that not a single article entrusted to them has ever gone astray.

Add to these favourable considerations the courtesy and fair dealing to both buyer and seller, the widespread circulation of their catalogues, and the convenient central position of their galleries and it is easy to understand why the Argyll Galleries at 7, Argyll Street, Regent Street, have become so popular a rendezvous with both collectors and dealers.



S. E. GWYER.

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Great Britain (Vol. VI. p. 186).—A correspondent, Mr. Ivan H. Hess, kindly sends us a specimen of the current ½d. stamp with the control number I 10, which was issued on July 22nd last.

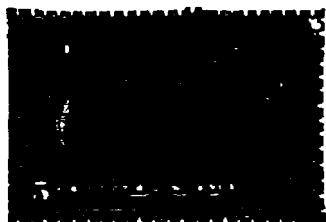
The current 2d. stamp is now appearing in a new shade, viz., dark green and rose instead of light green and rose as formerly. This is a new printing made in consequence of the decision not to issue the new 2d. stamp which had been prepared. Mr. E. W. Floyd writing in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, is of opinion that some of the old plates have been utilized for this printing, as the marginal lines are continuous, instead of being disconnected as on the current plates.

Barbados.—(Vol. V. p. 248).—The same journal announces the forthcoming issue of the 2d. stamp of this Colony printed in grey in accordance with the Colonial Colour Scheme, and of a new value, viz., 1s., whilst the 5d. and 10d. values of the current series are to be withdrawn from sale at the end of the present year and destroyed.

Colombia.—(Vol. VI. p. 227).—The appearance of a commemorative stamp in honour of the Centenary of the Independence of the Republic is announced by *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, on authority of Mr. Hermann Focke. Like its Venezuelan contemporary it is the work of the American Bank Note Company, the design being a portrait of Simon Bolivar. The inscriptions read "Colombia—Independencia Nacional"—and "Cinco Centavos—1810—Centenario—1910." The official date of issue is said to be July 20th.

Commemorative Stamp as above. Line engraved. White, wove, unwatermarked paper. Perf. 12.
5 centavos blue

Congo.—(Vol. VI. p. 67).—Various of our contemporaries announce the issue of a number of the current stamps of the Belgian Congo overprinted for use as postage due stamps. We therefore list as follows:—



Postage Due Stamps. Contemporary Postage Stamps. Overprinted TAXES. Types as above but inscribed "Congo Belge."

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 5 centimes green & black | 50 centimes olive & black |
| 10 " rose & " | 1 franc carmine |
| 15 " yellow " | 3 fr. 50 red & black |
| 25 " blue & " | 5 francs carmine & black |
| 40 " blue-green & black | 10 " green & black |

Fiji.—(Vol. VI. p. 187).—The issue of the 2½d. stamp of this Colony printed entirely in blue is announced by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* as having taken place on June 15th last. The following Fijian stamps have so far been printed in accordance with the Colonial Colour Scheme:—

King's Head Design. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14. New colours.

| | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| ½d. green | 1d. rose | 2½d. blue |
|-----------|----------|-----------|

Newfoundland.—The *Daily Mail*, of Saturday, August 20th, describes and illustrates the new series of Newfoundland stamps issued to commemorate the Tercentenary of the foundation of the first permanent settlement in the Colony. A fuller description is given on page 236 of this week's *Postage Stamp*, but the eleven values with the subjects illustrated are:

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| One cent. ... | Portrait of King James I. of England. |
| Two cents. ... | Arms of the London and Bristol Company for colonising Newfoundland. |
| Three cents. ... | Portrait of John Guy. |
| Four cents. ... | Guy's ship <i>The Endeavour</i> . |
| Five cents. ... | View of Cupids. |
| Six cents. ... | Portrait of Lord Bacon. |
| Eight cents. ... | View of Mosquito. |
| Nine cents. ... | Logging Camp, Red Indian Lake. |
| Ten cents. ... | The Paper Mills, Grand Falls. |
| Twelve cents. ... | Portrait of King Edward VII. |
| Fifteen cents. ... | Portrait of King George V. |

New Zealand.—(Vol. VI. p. 171).—The 4d. value in the pictorial type has been re-issued, the frame being now printed in yellow, instead of yellow-brown as formerly.

Nicaragua.—(Vol. VI. p. 171).—The following new provisional stamps from this country are noted by Mr. Edmund de S. Brunner in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* who writes as follows:—"In 1907 when the 'B. Dpto. Zelaya' was still applied with a rubber stamp in black, 500 of the No. 199, 50c. on 6c. slate were surcharged 'B. Dpto. Zelaya' in blue—a printed surcharge. Before those could be placed in use the 'Costa Atlantica B' set was issued."

"Stamps have become scarce during the war and these 500 stamps have now been placed on sale, April 20th, 1910."

"I have registered covers in my possession."

"100 of the issue were bought up by the Manager of the Moravian Missions in Nicaragua, an institution which uses considerable of that value."

Panama.—(Vol. VI. p. 91).—On authority of Mr. E. B. Power, *Gibbon's Stamp Weekly* notes the existence of all values of the 1908-08 set *imperforate*.

St. Vincent.—(Vol. VI. p. 207).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., kindly send us a specimen of the current 2½d. stamp of this Colony which has just been issued in the redrawn design, with the full stop under the "d" of the value inscription. The full list of stamps which have been issued to date in the redrawn type is as follows:—



Arms typelas illustrated. Line-engraved. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 13. Dot under "d" of value.

| | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1d. carmine | 3d. purple on yellow |
| 2½d. ultramarine | 6d. lilac |

Spain.—(Vol. VI. p. 179).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for the sight of the 25

centimes value which has just been added to the new Spanish series.

New King's Head Design. Line-engraved. Thick paper. No. wmk. Perf. 13 by 12½.

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 2 centimes brown | 25 centimes light blue |
| 5 " green | 30 " blue-green |
| 10 " red | 40 " pink |
| 15 " violet | 50 " blue-green |
| 20 " dark grey-green | |

Travancore.—A new value has been added to the current series of this Indian State in the shape of a 6 cash stamp, which is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*:—

Conch Shell Design. Wmk. Shell. Wave paper. Perf. 12.

6 cash red-brown

Turks and Caicos Islands.—(Vol. VI. p. 227).—Herewith we append an illustration of the new Farthing stamp; the issue of which was announced in our last issue.



Recent and Current Perforations of Australian Stamps

BY J. H. SMITH

Reprinted from the "Australian Philatelist"

THE complexity of the perforations of the later Australian stamps has been a cause of perplexity to many collectors, not only in Australia, but abroad as well, and the difficulty of understanding the "why and wherefore" has compelled some to relinquish the attempt to acquire anything like a reasonable proportion of "varieties of perfs."

Some people say—Why collect "perforations" at all? We shall reply to this question by remarking that perforations indicate periods, or, at least, they are supposed to do so. The exigencies of stamp printing offices cause changes in gauges, and these changes enable collectors to say approximately when certain stamps were in use. The various gauges of stamps which "exist" concurrently enable students to express an opinion as to the number of perforating machines in any office. The frequency with which one gauge of perforation is seen, as compared with others, enables these same students to define a relative degree of rarity. This is usually the function of dealers and cataloguers.

The accepted idea is that stamps are perforated immediately after being printed, and that they

are issued to the public in due course, just as any printer delivers the goods to his customer when they are finished. On this assumption, and with the help of corroborative evidence such as we have mentioned above, and used copies with dated postmarks, it is possible nowadays to fix to within a few days the date of issue, and if superseded, the probable extent of the supply.

In each office collectors must look for the vagaries peculiar to that office. For instance, no one would ever dream of expecting to see on stamps issued a few years ago from the Melbourne stamp printing office any perforation gauge "10." We know this is impossible, as we also know that no perforating machine having that gauge was ever employed in that office. The same remarks would apply to all the other States, except New South Wales and South Australia. But here again corroborative evidence enables us to say that a perf. 10 machine has not been in operation in either office for close on 20 years.

While an 11 machine has been in use in the Sydney stamp printing office for many years, this gauge has not, until recently, been in evidence

in any of the other States. In point of fact, it was introduced into the Melbourne office about eight years ago, and has since exercised an influence, if we may use the expression, on all stamps printed there; which latterly have included those required for Victoria, South Australia, West Australia, Tasmania and Papua.

It was not intended at first that this machine should be used for postage stamps, and we know that its use was intermittent, but "different men different manners." When Mr. Brain resigned the position of Government Stamp Printer, another person temporarily discharged the duties. He, in turn, was superseded by Mr. Cooke, and each gentleman had his own methods, with the result that collectors have of late been much perturbed by the somewhat frequent appearance of certain stamps perf. 11.

We might remark here that the 10 and 11 gauge perforating machines referred to, as well as a 12½ gauge mentioned later on, are all single line machine, sometimes called guillotine machines, and only perforate one row, either vertically or horizontally, at a time.

"Comb machines," or "triple cutters," are those which perforate three sides of a stamp at one operation, the fourth side of the first row being provided at the same time as the three sides of the second row are perforated.

The following tests will be found useful, in distinguishing between "single line" and "comb machines." If the former it will be found in sheets or blocks that the alignment will be perfectly regular, horizontally and vertically, and that at the intersections the holes will very frequently cut into each other. If stamps with white margins are examined it will be found, in nearly every instance, that the perforations cut

through them also. "Comb" perfs. differ in several respects, and, to a practised eye, can be distinguished readily. While the alignment of one line is always true that of the other is very often the reverse. These lines are the short cuts. (We might say that the term "comb" is given because the long line is like the back of a comb, and the short lines like the teeth, each line of the latter being the size of a stamp apart). The irregularity of one series of lines (mostly the vertical lines) is caused by the facts that it is made up of the "teeth" of the comb, and the sheet is apt to shift a little as each row is perforated. As a general rule, the holes do not cut into each other at the intersections, and all the white margins are not perforated; but the distance between the last hole of the teeth and the first of the next row will frequently be found to be longer or shorter than the average, whereas the holes of the long lines of perfs. are usually about the same distance apart from each other.

We could go into this subject more deeply, but the above will suffice for our present purpose. It must be admitted, however, that with single copies it is very difficult to distinguish between "single" and "comb" perfs., consequently collectors should always endeavour to acquire blocks of four at least.

One great difference in regard to the use of single-line and comb perforating machines is that whereas the former will perforate any size of stamps, the latter will only perforate those stamps that fit the "teeth." While the "comb" process is quicker, our experience is that it accounts to a great extent for a large proportion of the "off centre" stamps seen nowadays.

To be continued.

Newfoundland's New Stamps

JUST thirteen years after the issue by Newfoundland of its Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee series of stamps, which served also to commemorate the fourth centenary of the discovery of our oldest colony, a new series has been prepared in connection with the celebration this week of the Tercentenary of the settlement of the colony.

The new series, comprising eleven denominations, printed in *taille-douce*, was received at the office of the *London Daily Mail* on Friday last, and it is worthy of note that the colony has not been slow to advertise its newest industry. Philatelists will remember that in 1897 the stamps indicated the chief resources of the colony both from the industrial and the tourist points of view.

The industries and sports then included in the subjects on the picture stamps were:—

- "Mining, one of the Colony's resources."
- "Logging, one of the Colony's resources."
- "Fishing, one of the Colony's resources."
- "Seals, one of the Colony's resources."
- "Salmon Fishing, Newfoundland's sport."
- "Ptarmigan, Newfoundland's sport."

By the enterprise of the *Daily Mail* and the numerous associated publications, the largest paper mills in the world have been erected within recent years at Grand Falls, Newfoundland, the promoters availing themselves of the extensive spruce forests, the trees of which are eminently suitable for conversion into paper pulp, and of the logging facilities. Within a year of starting operations the paper has proved its superiority in strength of fibre and good colour to other papers of the same class,

and the output of pulp from the mills at Grand Falls is already enormous. The mills are shown in the view on the new 10 cents stamp, and it should be gratifying to the promoters of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, Ltd., to have their efforts to establish a new industry in our oldest colony so speedily recognised, and in a manner which, I believe, has never been accorded to any other British private enterprise before.

The *Daily Mail's* description of the new stamps is as follows:—

- One Cent.—The portrait of King James I. of England, who granted a charter to one John Guy, an alderman of Bristol City, to found a settlement in Newfoundland.
- Two Cents.—The arms—two crowned lions rampant and two chained unicorns—of the London and Bristol Company, which developed the settlement.
- Three Cents.—The head of Alderman John Guy, the first to form a permanent settlement in the year 1610.
- Four Cents.—The good ship Endeavour, upon which Guy sailed to Conception Bay.
- Five Cents.—The town of Cupids, one of the chief centres of Newfoundland's great fishing industry.
- Six Cents.—The head of Lord Bacon, the guiding spirit in the first colonisation of Newfoundland.
- Eight Cents.—A view of Mosquito, a Newfoundland township, close to Harbour Grace, the second town in the country.
- Nine Cents.—A logging camp upon Red Indian Lake, with the hewn spruce logs used for papermaking lying in the foreground, and at the back the rough shanties of the men.
- Ten Cents.—The great paper mills at Grand Falls. An excellent picture of the mills belonging to the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, where paper for *The Daily Mail* and allied publications is manufactured. This stamp is particularly interesting as commemorating Newfoundland's new industry.
- Twelve Cents.—The profile of King Edward VII.
- Fifteen Cents.—The portrait of the King, full face. The first stamp issued with King George's features upon it.

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An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors

Founded by
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Edited by
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Gossip of the Week

King Edward the Seventh—A Suggested Postal Memorial

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE



WRITING in the September issue of *The Stamp Lover*, a correspondent, Mr. R. S. Jacobs, makes an interesting suggestion. Quite a number of proposals have recently been put forward for a suitable rational memorial to the late King Edward. Some schemes are for simply ornamental monuments without

any claim to being serviceable. Mr. Jacobs' idea is one that commends itself upon the score of the benefit it would confer upon two nations, the *Entente Cordiale* between which owed much to King Edward.

Penny Postage with France.

Here is Mr. Jacobs' letter:—"Now that so many suggestions are being advocated as to the most appropriate manner of celebrating the reign of Edward the Peacemaker, may I venture to propose, through the medium of your journal, *The Stamp Lover*, that a fitting souvenir to the memory of the founder of the *Entente Cordiale* would be the establishment of the Penny Postage with this country and France.

"Surely such a tribute would be welcomed as much in France as in England, and would be infinitely more beneficial to the community than most of those already suggested."

The Cost of the Scheme.

The scheme is one to which I am glad to call attention, for there has been a consistent appeal for some years past for the establishment of an Anglo-French penny letter rate. Lord Blyth has

recently aroused new interest by shewing that 231 Peers of our realm are in favour of penny postage with France, and both the London and the Paris Chambers of Commerce are at present discussing the best methods for forwarding the progress of the movement to secure such a reduction. Now, the cost of penny postage with France would, on a comprehensive estimate (and the Postmaster-General is not likely to have under-estimated it), be £95,000 per annum, and the sum that would be forthcoming for a memorial to the late King would provide against a decreasing loss of postal revenue for a number of years. The Post Office Department, has not, I believe, at any time since the introduction of Uniform Penny Postage accepted guarantees or moneys from private persons for providing against losses to the post office revenue, but if the public decided that Penny Postage with France, or even with the whole of Europe (the latter at a decreasing cost say of £400,000 a year) would be a fitting memorial of the Peacemaker of Europe it would be an opportunity for the Postmaster-General and his Department to acquiesce in a gracious tribute by accepting the public fund created for the purpose.

It may be that Trafalgar Square could be improved, but the only justification for the vast expenditure necessary to carry out the reconstruction and improvement scheme would be in some practical benefit resulting from it. That such reconstruction had been undertaken as a memorial of King Edward would not be immediately apparent to future generations of visitors to the Square. A statue or other inscribed monument would doubtless be included, but the inscription would not be of such a character that those who run may read.

The Memorial that endures.

There is to my mind a more enduring memorial than brick or stone to the founder of Uniform Penny Postage in the words

HE GAVE US PENNY POSTAGE,

and if the King Edward Memorial could take the eminently practical form suggested by Mr. Jacobs we should have a no less enduring memory that

KING EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER GAVE US PENNY POSTAGE WITH FRANCE.

Penny postage is a great power for the promotion of International brotherhood and International peace. Elihu Burritt elaborated that theme many years ago. But by way of contrast I would add that Trafalgar Square, quite irrespective of any architectural defects it may possess, is at times wisely shunned by the true

lover of peace. The consolidation of *L'Entente Cordiale* by Anglo-French Penny Postage would be a greater and more enduring memory, and if it were deemed necessary to have a record in stone of the fact that the extension of penny postage to France was undertaken in memory of our beloved late Sovereign, then a simple monumental record, statue or otherwise, duly inscribed, might be erected in the vicinity of the pulse of our postal system, which is henceforth to be itself a magnificent memorial of the late King—I refer to the new General Post Office, or as it will always be called, King Edward the Seventh building.

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Austria (Vol. II. p. 236).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for sending us the 5 heller stamp in the new elaborated design. All the remaining values of the current series have been similarly treated. Messrs. Whitfield King write us as follows:—"Our Vienna correspondent writes us that on the 18th inst., before the head post office was opened, the street was blocked with a crowd of about 10,000 people waiting to buy the stamps. Two hours after the post office was opened the entire stock was sold out, and no more are to be issued; on the same day the stamps were selling amongst dealers in Vienna at 50% over face value.

"In addition to the stamps sold at the Vienna Post Office, there were also small supplies sent to the chief towns in Austria, but none of these received more than 100 sets, so that it is practically certain none of these are obtainable at any Austrian Post Office now except the 5, 10 and 25 heller values, the only ones which were sold separately."

Issue commemorative of 80th Birthday of Emperor. Designs of 1908 series enlarged and with dates "1830-1910" added at top and bottom of stamps. No wmk. Perf.

| | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 heller | 12 heller | 60 heller |
| 2 heller | 20 " | 1 krone |
| 3 heller | 25 " | 2 kronen |
| 5 " | 30 " | 5 " |
| 6 " | 35 " | 10 " |
| 10 " | 50 " | |

Kiautschau (Vol. V. p. 284).—From various of our contemporaries we gather that the 10 cents denomination of the current series of this German Colony has made its appearance on watermarked paper. The list of these stamps therefore, stands as follows:—

| Ship design. | Wmk. Lozenges. | Perf. 14. |
|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 1 cent brown | | 40 cents black on rose |
| 2 cents green | | 1 dollar carmine |
| 4 " carmine | | 1 " blue |
| 10 " ultramarine | | 1½ " violet black |
| 20 " black and carmine | | 2½ " carmine and black |

Salvador (Vol. VI. p. 216).—Another value of the new Figueroa series has been shown us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., viz., the 12 centavos, making a total of seven values issued to date,

out of a series comprising thirteen denominations. We learn from the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* that the dies and plates for the production of these stamps were prepared by Mr. Thomas Macdonald, of Monument Buildings, Eastcheap, E.C., who is well-known as an engraver of bank notes.

New design. Head of Gen. Figueroa. Printed at National Government Printing Offices from plates engraved in taille-douce by Mr. Thomas Macdonald, of London. Honeycomb watermark. Perf. 11 by 1½. Centr in black.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 centavo dark brown | 6 centavos vermilion |
| 2 centavos deep green | 12 " blue |
| 3 " orange | 17 " sage-green |
| 5 " dark violet | |

South Australia (Vol. VI. p. 209).—Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A., has shown us the 2/6 South Australia, watermarked Crown SA., with the same varieties of type as were noted on authority of the *Australian Philatelist* on the current stamps of this value in our last reference to this country.

Switzerland (Vol. VI. p. 209).—We have an addition to make to our list of the current low value stamps in the redrawn type with the cord passing behind instead of in front of the cross-bow in the shape of the 3 centimes, a copy of which has been kindly shown us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.



Contemporary design. Re-drawn. Granite paper. Wmk. Geneva Cross Perf. 1½.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 2c. yellow-bistre | 3c. lilac | 5c. green |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|

If you have any difficulty in getting *The Postage Stamp* each week, give a regular order for it to your newsagent or bookseller and he will gladly get it for you regularly. It only costs you a penny a week.

Venezuela

BY A. B. CREEKE, JUN.

By permission from "Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers"

Continued from page 211

The Fourth Issue.

Un real stamps were occasionally cut diagonally, each half being used as a medio real: the Tapling collection has a copy on a large piece of the original cover. It should be mentioned that in this as well as in the preceding issue, there was a different die for each value; and therefore tests for genuineness are not constant as in the stamps of the first and smaller design.

In 1865 (?) a new die was prepared for the medio real, the printing being in yellow and orange. The "N" of "Federacion" is wider and the letters of the indication of value are mostly thinner and taller: these, however, are only comparative differences, the easiest test being that the new die has 52 pearls in the central circle as against 49 in the original.

1866-67 Series.

The next set of stamps, first issued in 1866-67 and subsequently with an overprint in minute letters, constitutes the most interesting series in Venezuela, and there is still much to be done in discovering minor varieties, unofficial perforations, etc.

Five values were issued— $\frac{1}{4}$ centavo, yellow-green; 1c., blue-green; $\frac{1}{2}$ real, rose; 1r., vermilion; and 2r., yellow; they were lithographed by Felix Rasco, who had produced the stamps of the first type, and were supplied to the public in an imperforate condition: the colours vary very much in shade and tone. The design consists of the national Arms in an inscribed octagon, having the value at the foot, enclosed in a square linear frame, the spandrels being filled in with ornamentation.

The Medio Real of 1870.

There appear to have been two transfers made for the medio real, the second in 1870; but all values were evidently from one and the same die, the indication of cost being added by separate transfers.

The 1870 issues of the medio real were in sheets of 135 stamps, arranged in fifteen horizontal rows of nine each, the third, sixth, and ninth stamps of the fourth, eighth, twelfth, and fifteenth rows being inverted, so producing twelve *lité-bêches* on the sheet. This regularity in the appearance of the *lité-bêche* shows that the transfers were in blocks of twelve—four rows of three—the stamp at the lower right-hand corner being inverted; twelve blocks were used, those for the bottom of the sheet having the top row cut off. The variety is not scarce.

Private Perforations.

Though the stamps were supplied to the public without being perforated, the deficiency was to some extent remedied by private enterprise, for all values are to be found unofficially perforated or rouletted:—Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, perf. 13, p. en scie 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, p. en points, roul. 16.

In the Tapling collection appear the following varieties of these unofficial perforations:—1c. p. en scie 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ r. perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, p. en scie 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, roul. 16; 1r. p. en scie 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2r. perf. 13.

It was during the continuance of this issue that a large quantity of medio real stamps, differing in certain details from those issued in 1866, were supplied by the

post office to the public and to dealers; they are naturally found with genuine obliterations, but are supposed to have been fraudently made to defraud the Government. There is, perhaps, no really direct evidence that these particular stamps are forgeries: but the fact that all the medio real stamps, used for the overprinted issue of 1874 onwards, were of the earlier type seems to point to the probability that the subsequently issued varieties were not genuine Government emissions, though supplied by the post office.

These "forgeries," some printings of which were made up exactly as were those of the 1870 transfers, including the *lité-bêches*, are of great interest, and should certainly be collected, not only in an unused state, but also, if possible, on letters which they have franked.

The Microscopic Overprint.

In January, 1874, stamps of a type similar to those just dealt with, but in sheets of 300 (20 rows of 15), were issued, overprinted in black with an inscription in very minute characters.

The colours were at first as in the former issue; but, late in 1874, that of the 1 centavo was changed from green to lilac, and a new value was added—2 centavo, green.

Lité-bêches existed on sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ real and of the 1 real: ten pairs of the variety on those of the higher value, five being in each pane of 150—probably, the stones were made up by repetitions of blocks as in the case of the second transfer of the original medio real.

Space will not allow a full list of all the known varieties and combinations of overprint, but the following are the principal, and most, if not all, are to be found inverted:—

In 2 lines: (1) "Contrasena" thrice; (2) "Estampillas de Correo."

In 2 lines: (1) "Estampillas de Correo"; (2) "Contrasena" thrice.

In 2 lines: (1) "Estampillas de Correo"; (2) "Contrasena" four times.

In 2 lines: (1) "Contrasena" twice; (2) "Estampilla de Correo."

Sometimes the second line is repeated, or both lines are similar, or a word is repeated in a more or less mutilated state.

Unofficial perforation, etc., is also found in this overprinted issue:—Perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, perf. 12, perf. 13, perf. 16, roul. 12, and roul. 14.

In the last-mentioned type of overprint, there is a striking error—"Correos"—on the un real: it is known with unofficial perforation gauging 12.

These overprints, presumably added as some protection against forgery, are, if trying to the eyes, of great interest, and there must be many varieties still to be discovered and duly recorded.

The First Bolivar Issue.

In May, 1879, there appeared the first issue with a portrait, that of Bolivar, of large size, lithographed and imperforate, the word "Escuelas" being above, and the value in figures and words below: the colours

and values are:—1 centesimo, yellow; 5c., yellow; 10c., 30c., 50c., and 90c., blue; and 1 venezolana, 3v., and 5v., red.

These stamps also were overprinted, those without overprint being probably fiscals; the inscription was in two lines, each reading:—"Decreto de 27 Junio, 1870," the second line being inverted. Varieties of wording are to be found.

The 1880 Issues.

The next issue was in 1880, of the same type, but the values are in centimos and bolivars, the stamps are perforated 11½, 12, and there is no overprint:—5c., 10c., 25c., and 50c., yellow; 1b., 2b., and 5b., blue; and 10b., 20b., and 25b., carmine.

The 5c., 25c., and 50c. are known printed on both sides; and most of the values are occasionally to be found p. en scie at top, bottom, or a side, unofficially, of course. This set was supposed to be used for inland letters only.

Of the higher values, both in the former, the present, and the following issues, the colours vary only slightly in shades as compared with those of the low value stamps.

At the same time a series for foreign correspondence was also issued, of a somewhat similar design, but the head to left, with "Venezuela" above, and value below: the stamps are lithographed and perforated 11. The values and colours are:—5c., blue; 10c., rose; 25c., yellow; 50c., brown, green; 1 bolivar, yellow-green.

The 5c. and 50c. (brown) are found printed on both sides, and defects in the official perforation were remedied privately (? H. G.); all values being known partly p. en scie as in the set for internal use.

The 1882 issue engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co., of New York, and the subsequent lithographed set of 1887, do not call for special notice, but a look-out should be kept for varieties of omitted or added perforation, also for bisected stamps which have paid postage. The design of these is the portrait of Bolivar, facing to right for inland postage, and to left for foreign correspondence, each issue comprising both kinds of stamps.

The First Surcharge.

In 1892 appeared the first surcharge—25 centimos on the 5c., and the 10c., and 1 bolivar, on the 25c. and the 50c., of both kinds of the 1887 issue; and its wording shows it to be in pursuance of a decree of the 10th October, 1892.

All the values of the same (1887) issue were, in 1893, overprinted with the national Arms on a lined background—some in red, some in black.

Most of these surcharges and overprints exist double, and many of them inverted.

The first commemorative stamp, 25c., purple, was issued in 1893: it records the discovery of South America in 1498. This stamp, as well as those of the next issue—showing portrait of Bolivar and in two sets as usual—was engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co.

Commemoration by Cancellation I

In 1895 a system of commemorating national heroes, by means of a suitable inscription added to the necessary wording of a cancellation stamp, was inaugurated—for instance, from the 8th to the 10th February, a round cancellation stamp was used, inscribed "Primo Centenario del Mariscal Sucre 1795—8 de Febrero—1895."

The Miranda Set and others.

A series of stamps in memory of General Miranda, was issued in 1896: two of the values show errors of lettering, and all are known *lité-bêche*, there being many inverted stamps on some of the sheets.

In 1899, a new issue of six values took place: these and the "Inland" set of the 1893 series were subsequently overprinted in black with a fancy design embodying the word "Reellada" and the initials "R.T.M." (= Ramon Tello Mendoza, Minister of the Interior). Some of the 1899 issue received a somewhat similar overprint, but this time with the *facsimile* signature "Castro" in lieu of initials.

The remaining issues are nearly all provisionals, for various States and Districts of Venezuela, until 1904, many of which are of considerable interest, several existing in a variety of types which can be plated: in 1904, these provisionals ceased to be issued, and the three following emissions showed the portraits of General Sucre, Bolivar, and President Castro respectively.

Certain Revenue stamps, some of which are known with inverted head, became available for, or were allowed to prepay, postage in 1896; a Registration stamp was issued in 1899; and an Official series came into use in 1898.

The above brief sketch of the stamps of Venezuela, devoted mainly to the interesting issues of 1859-79, should suffice to show the interest which can be evoked by a study of this country's emissions; and there is no doubt that there is a grand field for scientific research, assisted greatly by the fact that none of the stamps is—at present—of much more than a moderate degree of scarcity.

THE END.

The Postage Stamp League.

Has been started with two main objects. One is to extend the popularity of the stamp collecting hobby with the great general public, by instituting and encouraging lantern lectures, assisting the formation of new Philatelic Societies in districts where none already exist, assisting existing societies by loan of lantern slides and lectures, and by issuing broadcast bright and informative pamphlets for distribution in schools, literary societies, etc.

Membership in *The Postage Stamp League* does not involve expense or trouble to the members beyond Sixpence Entry Fee, and the filling up of a Form of Application.

Members desiring to do so may further assist the work by purchasing quantities of the literature for distribution, and by donations, which will be used for the free distribution of such literature, and for

expenses of lantern slides and lectures.

The second object is to band all the readers of *The Postage Stamp* together for purposes of exchange and mutual assistance. Every member will be entitled to the free advertisement of stamps, accessories, etc., wanted or offered. To keep these advertisements within reasonable limits, members must send three League Advertisement Slips from one issue of the journal with each advertisement of twelve words. Advertisements will be dealt with in order of receipt, and are subject to the exigencies of space, after trade advertisements and literary matter have been dealt with.

Application Forms for membership may be had from The Registrar, *Postage Stamp League*, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Philately in Farthings

"Good is the Farthing that Saves a Penny"



A Farthing's Worth of Postage.

THE advent of a new farthing Colonial stamp reminds us of the increasing extent to which this value is being employed in the British Dominions beyond the seas. Ten years ago the halfpenny stamp reigned supreme as the lowest stamp fraction of a penny in use in the British Empire, but with the cheapening of ocean postages has come a corresponding reduction in the rates on inland correspondence in which the farthing stamp is becoming an important factor.

To what postal use, it may be asked, can such an insignificant stamp be put? The answer is that it is chiefly employed for inland newspaper postage, but in a few instances, it will also frank local postcards and circulars.

It is only during the last few years that postage stamps in the sterling currency have stooped to farthings. But that the idea of a lower value stamp for locally delivered circulars and newspapers is one that appeals to the popular taste, and that it is no less the ambition of authorities seeking to curry favour with their public is evidenced by the rapidity with which other Colonies followed the lead of Barbados in issuing the first farthing stamp of 1896.

Wanted - A Farthing Stamp for Home Use.

In Great Britain the demand is constantly arising that there should be some cheaper mode of delivering circulars through the post than the present halfpenny rate, especially in cases where the circulars are for an extensive house-to-house delivery in one particular town or district. And we venture to think that the farthing rate must appeal at some not very distant date to a business seeking Postmaster-General as a source of profitable revenue, for it would secure an enormous amount of the work which is now done by advertising concerns without any real guarantee of efficient service by bill distributors.

The First Farthing Stamp.

As already noted, the first British Colony to issue a farthing stamp was the West Indian Island of Barbados, and to this day the value in question is chiefly employed in our West Indian Colonies.

The following official notification in the *Barbados Official Gazette* heralded its appearance:—

"POST OFFICE NOTICE.—On and after this date all printed newspapers posted at the General Post Office for delivery in this island will be liable to a postage rate of one farthing for a weight not exceeding 2 ounces, and an additional farthing for every additional 2 ounces.

"No word or communication must be written or printed on the newspaper or the cover thereof after publication, except the name and address of the person for whom intended.

"No paper or thing shall be enclosed in such paper, except the printed supplement, if any, belonging to it.

"Pending the issue of adhesive one farthing stamps, the postage will be received at the General Post Office in coin, and the words 'Paid at Barbados' will be impressed on the newspaper by a hand stamp in the presence of the person posting same, who will be required to sign a paper stating the number of newspapers posted and the amount paid thereon.

"In the case of newspapers weighing over two ounces, the postage will be required to be paid with adhesive postage stamps.

"It will not be practicable at present to post newspapers at any of the country Post Offices for delivery in this island without a minimum postage of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. being paid.

W. P. TRIMINGHAM,
Colonial Postmaster.

"General Post Office, 23rd January, 1896."

It will thus be seen that the first farthing stamp partook of the nature of a provisional, and consisted of a circular handstamp with a Crown at the top containing the inscription "PAID AT BARBADOS" in three lines in the centre. This was first employed on January 24th, 1896, and remained in use until May 5th, when an adhesive postage stamp of the value in question was placed on sale.

This stamp was printed from the general key plate then in use for the production of the then current postage stamp series of Barbados. The design is taken from the Great Seal of the Colony, and depicts "a full length figure of Queen Victoria robed and crowned, standing in a chariot formed of a shell which is being drawn over the sea by two sea horses. In her right hand she holds Neptune's trident, and in her left the orb." The stamp itself was printed in grey, and the value, which was inserted from a separate "duty-plate" at a second operation, was in carmine. This value was subsequently included in a special series of stamps issued in Barbados in 1897, to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, for which purpose an enlargement of the above-mentioned design was employed.

In the year 1905, the $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamp in the small design was issued in common with a number of other denominations of the current postage stamp series of the Colony, printed on paper having the new multiple form of Crown CA. watermark.

The Nelson Centenary Farthing Stamps.

A special issue of pictorial stamps issued in commemoration of the Centenary of the Battle of Trafalgar also contained a farthing stamp, which was printed in grey with the central portion inserted in black.

The stamp has for its design a monument erected to the memory of Lord Nelson, which stands in the public square at Bridgetown, the Capital. The design was executed by Mr. G. Goodman, the Solicitor-General, whose initials appear in the lower corners of the stamp. The palm trees which are to be seen in the picture at the back of the Statue have no real existence,

as the monument stands in one of the busiest parts of the city, and were added at the suggestion of Lady Carter, wife of the Governor of the Colony, with a view to adding to the general artistic effect of the picture.

The accuracy of the announcement which is given at the foot of the stamp, to the effect that the monument in question was the "First Monument erected to Nelson's Memory, 1813," is disputed by the inhabitants of Montreal, Canada, in which city a Nelson Memorial was unveiled in the year 1808, the subscriptions for which were started on the night that the news of Trafalgar reached Montreal.

Finally, in 1908, consequent upon the adoption by the Colony of the new Colonial colour scheme, the farthing value in the small type was issued printed entirely in brown.

SUMMARY.

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Barbados, 1896. | ½d. grey and carmine, wmk. Crown CA. |
| " | Perf. 14. |
| " | 1897. ½d. grey and carmine, wmk. Crown CC. |
| " | Perf. 14. |
| " | 1905. ½d. grey and carmine, wmk. Multiple Crown CA. |
| " | Perf. 14. |
| " | 1906. ½d. grey and black (Nelson). wmk. Crown CC. |
| " | Perf. 14. |
| " | 1908. ½d. brown, wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14. |

The Maltese Farthing Stamp.

Malta was the next British Possession to adopt the farthing inland rate for newspapers, which she did late in the year 1900. Its purpose was the same as in the case of its Barbados predecessor, but its issue was considerably delayed owing to dissensions in the local Legislature against the passing of a Bill authorizing a postal charge upon local newspapers, which had previously been carried free. The Malta correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, in the issue of May 19th, 1900, stated that:—

"It is not yet possible to say when the stamp will be issued. Every time the question of making local newspapers pay ½d. for local distribution is brought for the final assent of the Council of Government of Malta, some two or three councillors, who are editors of local papers, try to, and succeed in postponing the motion. This has been going on for a couple of months, but we hope it will not be long before we see the stamp. As I say, these

two or three councillors are editors and publishers of local papers and are therefore much interested in the question and try to knock it down. The ½d. on each paper would probably come out of their pockets."

Eventually, however, the law in question was passed, and in November, 1900, it was announced that a new stamp of this value had been prepared and dispatched to the Island, and it appears to have been issued in that or the following month.

The design was pictorial in character, showing a panoramic view of the Grand Harbour at Valetta, including the bastions, fortress of St. Elmo guarding the harbour's mouth, and the port guardship at anchor. It was handsomely produced by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., the stamps being printed from plates engraved in *taille douce*. The colour was brown, of which there were several shades.

In 1905, this stamp was issued with the multiple, in place of the single, Crown CA. watermark.



SUMMARY.

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Malta, 1900. | ½d. brown (shades), wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14. |
| " | 1905. ½d. brown (shades), wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14. |

To be continued.

Bargains in Stamps

If you want real bargains in Postage Stamps read the advertisement pages of *The Postage Stamp* every week. Every week there is something new, and many special bargains. If you miss a week you may miss the very stamp you want to complete a series.

The Union Commemorative Stamp

It was first announced in *South Africa* more than a month ago that a special postage stamp would be printed to the order of the Union Government and issued in commemoration of Union. We are now able to add that Messrs. De La Rue, who until recently were contractors to the Imperial Government, have received the order. The stamp is to be of the size of an ordinary Transvaal Revenue stamp, and will be of the value of 2½d. The head of King George makes the central feature, framed in an oval, and at the corners are the coats-of-arms of two of the old Colonies, the Cape and Natal, and the shields of the late Republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The underlying principle has been to represent the union of the two races, and therefore the coat-of-arms of the late Orange River Colony has been ignored, being considered only as a transitory stage. Bearing in mind that the ideal of Union was preached by Cecil Rhodes and others in the years previous to the South African War, it seems fitting that the

intermediate stages between Republican days and the Union under the British Crown should be obliterated in a design that is to be a memorial of a great act. The colour of the stamp is to be dark blue. The stamps will be dispatched to Pretoria on September 3rd. The design was executed in South Africa. The idea of issuing a commemorative stamp is understood to have originated with the Transvaal Government prior to Union Day, but it was found impossible to get the stamp issued in time for May 31st. An idea of the minuteness of the detail engrossed on the stamp may be gathered from the fact that under the shields of the Republics and the arms of Cape Colony are their respective mottoes. The only other letterpress on the stamp consists of the word "postage" in English and Dutch and the figures 2½d. The preparation of a general set of postage stamps for use by the Union has not yet been put in hand, there still being a large stock of stamps of the respective Colonies to be used up. *South Africa*, 13.8.10.

Recent and Current Perforations of Australian Stamps

BY J. H. SMITH

Reprinted from the 'Australian Philatelist'

Continued from page 236

Having given our readers so much information, we can imagine that they will want to know how it is that some stamps are to be seen, at about the same time, with two gauges of perforation, one a "single," and one a "comb" perf. As we have already said the exigencies of stamp printing offices cause lots of things to happen. For instance, a comb machine gets suddenly "out of order," while certain stamps are being perforated. The operator immediately takes his sheets to a single cutter, oblivious of the fact that he may cause a flutter in philatelic dovecotes. A 4d. stamp is to him only a fourpenny stamp, whether perforated on a single cutter or comb machine, or whether the gauge is 11, 12 or 13. Even if a line or two is not perforated, or if a line is not perforated very well, and he has to paste a piece of paper over it and perf. it again—on another machine, it is still only a 4d. stamp, and nothing more—usually less, as it is the duty of the person who inspects the sheets to take out those that have irregularities and see that they are destroyed.

The fact that stamps of that kind have eluded the vigilance of the examiner is the reason why such "vagaries" are sought after by collectors. Their relative scarcity and the difficulty of obtaining them, induces collectors, dealers, "quasi" dealers, and "cash amateurs" to "value" them accordingly, on the principle "the greater the rarity the higher the price."

We propose now to go into details a little more, and explain to our readers how to look for certain things, what to look for, and when to look for it, taking as our starting point, as near as possible, the first year of the Commonwealth, viz., 1901.

New South Wales.—At this date all the stamps now in use were in existence—except the 9d. and 2s. 6d. (the former being printed in Melbourne, will be considered in its proper order). The ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 8d. and 1s. are all the same size (we call it normal). They "fit" the comb machines, and are usually perforated on them. All the comb machines gauge roughly 12 x 11½ to 11 2-3—the first of the two latter is near enough for all practical purposes. It is shorter than 12. All the denominations mentioned are vertical oblongs, except the 2½d., which is horizontally oblong. While the gauge of the former is 12 x 11½, that of the 2½d. is 11½ x 12; 11½ being the horizontal perf. and 12 the vertical perf. Now, as a matter of fact, the long line of perfs., i.e., the back of the comb, gauge 12, while the short lines, the teeth, gauge 11½; but as the 2½d. are fed into the perforating machine sideways, the reverse appears to be the case. Therefore, the irregular lines to be looked for on the 2½d. will be, not the vertical lines, but the horizontal ones. Until recently the practice was to perforate the 2½d.,

4d., 6d., 8d. and 1s. values sideways, the gauge being 12 x 11½ as at present, but when such was the case the irregular line of perfs., which gauged 12 was the horizontal line, and the gutter between two panes of 60 stamps was not perforated horizontally. At that time the 2½d. was put through the machine upright. The 10d. Queen's head, first issued about 1870, and the 2s. 6d. issued in 1903, are about normal size, and have been perforated on the comb machines, but lately it has been found more convenient to perforate them on the single cutters. They will be referred to again.

The 3d., 5d., 5s., 10s. and 20s. stamps being abnormal, can only be perforated on the single line cutters, and need not be looked for with comb perforations. The difficulty about the 3d. is that the spaces between the stamps are not only close but irregular—they are printed from a steel plate, engraved 54 years ago.

Single line machines gauging 10, 11, 11½, 12, 12½, and 12¾ to 13, have all been in use in the Sydney office at various times, but as the first and two latter have not been in use for nearly 20 years, we shall leave them out of consideration. It will be seen, therefore, that it is possible to find the 3d., 5d., 10d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. and 20s. either 11, 11½ or 12 singly or in conjunction with each other, but the 11½ and 12 gauges were those of two different "heads." We have already said that the 11 machine has been in use many years—it is always in evidence; but the gauge frequently reckoned as 11½, 12, is really the product of two machines which, however, only varied slightly, the 11½ being a little over, and the 12 a little under. About 1902 the 11½ gauge was discarded, and transformed into a machine for perforating official stamps; leaving only the 12 and 11 machines. These continued in use for several years, but about 1906 the "head" of the 12 machine was altered to 11½, and since that date only single perfs. 11 and 11½ are to be found, mostly in combination; the reason of this being that two men were usually employed at the same time, one perforated the stamps horizontally, and the other vertically. Of late many of these single line perfs. have come along with one gauge only, and we are inclined to the opinion that the practice has been altered—one man perforating both ways on each sheet.

Early in 1906, the 1d., 2d., 6d., 10d. and 2s. 6d. were, for a while, owing to breakdowns, perforated on the 12 and 11 single cutters (12 x 11), the 1d. has been seen perf. 11; the 2d. perf. 11½ x 11 and perf. 11, and the 6d. quite recently, also perf. 11. A few of the 1s. on Victorian paper were also perforated on the 11 machine, but they are exceedingly scarce. The 10d. on Cr. and A. perf. 12 x 11½, comb machine, will also in time be a much-sought-for variety, as diligent search has failed to find many.

The 2s. 6d. is now issued regularly, perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$, on single line machines.

Queensland stamps do not give much trouble. For several years prior to 1890, two single-line machines, gauging 12 and $12\frac{1}{2}$ respectively, were in use. (There was also a $9\frac{1}{2}$, but it was only used for a very short time, as an emergency—it was never intended for postage stamps).

In 1890 a comb machine was introduced. Gibbons' catalogue describes it as $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13, we call it 13. It is nearer the latter than the former, and avoids confusion with the single line $12\frac{1}{2}$, which is still in use. The normal-sized stamps, i.e., the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s., have been perforated on the comb machine since the date named, with a few exceptions. In 1899 an experiment was made with a new device for separating stamps. Some penny stamps were rouletted on the sides with zig-zag lines, but the result was a miserable failure. The stamps could not be separated as easily as was anticipated, and consequently a large proportion of those on the market are damaged copies. Some were subsequently perforated on the comb machine, but there are no varieties of gauge. The 9d. introduced in 1903, is printed in Melbourne, and will be considered later. In 1905, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps were temporarily perforated on the single line 12 machine. The large stamps, values 2s. to £1, can only be perforated on the single cutters, and are to be found with both gauges, the $12\frac{1}{2}$ being that on the current stamps.

South Australian stamps bristle with problems. In the early days single line machines, gauging 10, $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$, were used indiscriminately, the three being at times found on the same stamp. In 1895 a new single line machine, gauging $11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, large holes, was introduced, and has been the cause of much worry to perforation specialists. It was, however, found eventually that the gauge was very irregular, being $11\frac{1}{2}$ in some parts, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ in others. This machine was used for the long stamps, and the above statement was proved by seeing on a strip, both gauges without a

break in the alignment. We have had also several long stamps brought under our notice with one half of the vertical perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, and the other half $12\frac{1}{2}$.

In 1893 a comb machine gauging 15 was used on the normal sized stamps, i.e., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (two perforated as one, and subsequently perforated between on a single line machine), 1d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 5d., and 6d. This machine was two years later converted into a perf. 13.

In 1897 and 1902, there were fresh printings of the old 9d., 1s. and 2s. stamps, these were perforated on the single line machines with large holes. The following varieties have been seen on nearly all the three values, viz., $11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2}$ on three sides $\times 12\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ on three sides $\times 11\frac{1}{2}$. These, in our opinion, were all the product of one machine.

In 1902, the type of the long high-value stamps was used for some of the lower values, which were perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. Some are seen $12\frac{1}{2}$, and some are also seen compound. In this instance the machine with large holes does not appear to have been used.

About 1903, a new single line machine gauging 12 was introduced, and used up till the time the printing of South Australian stamps was transferred to Melbourne (about April, 1909). Indeed, we understand the perforating machines were taken over, but the single line cutters have not since been erected.

In 1904, the comb machine was fitted with a new head gauging $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. This has been in use since. So far as we can ascertain very few South Australian stamps have up to the present been printed or perforated in the Melbourne office. The 8d. and 9d. have appeared perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ small holes, the machine used being in evidence on the stamps of other States and Papua, also prepared there.

In the course of time, and until the issue of a Commonwealth series, new printings of South Australian stamps will have Melbourne characteristics in their perforations.

To be continued.

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Postage Stamp League

MEMBERS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

By cutting out three Advertisement slips from the front page of this week's *Postage Stamp*, members of the League may have a 12-word advertisement inserted free. Extra words: One slip = 4 words, and so on. 1d. stamps accepted (from members only) in

lieu of advertisement slips. Non-members of the League cannot use this column.

WEST Riding Stamp Exchange Club has a few vacancies, good sales, no entrance fee or subscription, references required.—Rules, Abraham Grace, Cloth Hall, Wakefield.

WANTED, English penny plate numbers 73, 88, 109, 112, 115, 132, 141, 163, 225. Leeward Islands, 6d., 7d., 1/- Jubilee. Orange River Colony, 6d. rose, surcharged V.R.I., dots above line and dots below line. Seychelles, Whitfield King's Catalogue, 7, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 24, 32, 37. All unused, mint condition. Please quote lowest price.—I. Mundell, Brooklyn House, Cowes.

LOCAL Postage Stamps wanted, all countries, used, unused, and on entires.—Box 102, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

INDIAN States stamps given in exchange for good Colonial or Foreign ones. Exchange pictorial cards also. Prompt replies.—Sham Lal, c/o Mohan Lal, Barrister, Saharanpore. Member J.P.S. and League.

POSTAL and Philatelic Literature wanted. Official notices, postal prints, pamphlets, broadsides, journals, &c., relating to stamps and postal affairs.—Box 103, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

EARLY Stamp Catalogues wanted.—Box 99, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

The POSTAGE STAMP

*An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors*

Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL
Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 24. Vol. 6
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10 SEPTEMBER, 1910

Price 1d.

Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

A Close Contest.

THE election of the Secretary of the American Philatelic Society at the recent convention in Detroit provided an exciting contest. As I foretold in my gossip a fortnight ago, the two candidates ran each other very close, and it was evidently the opinion of a large number of the members that the Society would be equally happy with either gentleman as Secretary. The news from Detroit tells us that Mr. W. H. Barnum has been elected, having secured a majority of one vote over his rival.

In consideration of the goodly number of votes cast (total 773) the contest must have been an interesting one to the eager friends of the candidates at the convention.

One hundred members assembled at the Detroit convention and were presided over by Mr. H. N. Mudge who is re-elected President of the Society. His address to the Convention is full of business-like suggestion and criticism, and is one that is well worthy of the careful consideration of officials of philatelic societies generally, although the report deals chiefly with the American Society's internal affairs.

The Berne Pilgrimage.

By the time this issue of *The Postage Stamp* reaches my readers the Berne International Philatelic Exhibition will be in full swing. Quite a number of dealers and collectors are making the pilgrimage—for pilgrimage it is indeed to travel in a train all round the clock to visit the finest show of stamps that has been exhibited on the Continent for many a long day.

Some British Exhibitors of Swiss Stamps.

From an early copy of the catalogue it is clear that British exhibitors are to the fore. Even in the class devoted to Swiss stamps there are two notable competitors from this country in Mr. Victor Beaujeux and Mr. H. J. Duveen. Mr. Duveen's collection of the Cantonal stamps is very rich in rarities. He has a block of fifteen of the Basle "doves" with large margins on three sides; an unused block of six-and-three halves of the Double Genèves; an unused block of six of the "small eagle" of 1845; the two top rows of a sheet of the large eagle; and in Zurich he has several copies of everything and some to spare! For instance there are all the five types unused of the 4 rappen with horizontal lines; the same with the vertical lines; and in addition to the types of the 6 rappen he has the retouched type 3.

Mr. Beaujeux shows a specialised collection of the Cantonal and another of the Federal stamps of 1850-1910. He is a very keen student in Mr. Beaujeux and has spent many years on his collection, and I wish him the success he deserves.

One of the exhibitors in the Swiss section is an Inter-laken lady.

The Two Rivals for the Championship.

In the Championship class there are but two entrants, and they are both from Great Britain—Mr. Leslie L. R. Hausburg and Mr. Franz Reichenheim. Among the English exhibitors in other classes there are several ladies, including Mrs. Bridson of Dartmouth, who is displaying Portugal; Mrs. Edith Field, who is showing British Colonies; and Miss Kitty Nelke, a young lady competing in the junior section with a general collection. Miss Nelke, it will be recalled, won a medal at Amsterdam last year.

The Exhibition in Argentine.

I gather that Dr. Emilio Diena of Rome has accepted the invitation of the Argentine Philatelic Exhibition Committee to act as sole judge at the Exhibition in Buenos Ayres this month. The Exhibition, under the patronage of the Argentine Government, opens early this month, and is to run contemporaneously with the Berne Exhibition. Dr. Diena's departure for Buenos Ayres removes him from the Berne jury on which he was to have acted as one of the judges. Many of the local philatelists in Argentine, Chili and Uruguay are quite competent to act as judges, but as nearly all of them wish to compete at this Exhibition they have very wisely secured a man from abroad to act as judge. No better choice could have been made than that of Dr. Diena, one of the ablest of philatelists, and one whose judgment is universally respected.

Mr. Pack's Uruguays to be Exhibited.

I also learn that the specialised Uruguay collection of Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack has been sent to Argentina for display at the Buenos Ayres Exhibition this month. This collection has been much extended and re-studied and re-arranged since it was displayed at Boston last winter. The collection now contains nearly all the early issues of Uruguay quite completely plated, and there are a number of items in the collection not yet recorded in the literature of the subject.

The Postage Due Stamps of the World

BY L. W. CROUCH

(Continued from page 226)

Italy (continued).

Issue of 1890.

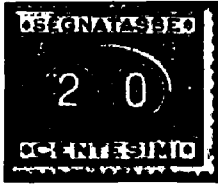
The 1 centesimo and 2 centesimi denominations were suppressed by the Act of June 12th, 1890. I quote the Articles of the Regulations made thereunder relating to postage due stamps:—

"Art. 136.—The postage due stamps are of 13 values, viz., centesimi 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60; and lire 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, and 100.

"Art. 246.—On every certificate of identification there is to be affixed at the time of delivery a postage due stamp value 50 centesimi or 1 lira, according as it is intended for the interior of the Kingdom, including the places abroad where there are Italian Post Offices, or for a foreign country.

"Art. 259.—The 1 and 2 centesimi postage due stamps are also suppressed.

"Those that remain in stock may, by Ministerial decree, be converted into Postage Due stamps of other values, by means of a special surcharge printed on them by l'Officina Carta-Valori, until they are exhausted."



It will be noticed that Article 136 mentions a 20 centesimi postage due stamp. This value was not included in the set at that date, so a provisional was made by overprinting part of the surplus stock of the 1 centesimo. The following Ministerial decree authorised this issue:—

"THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS:—

"In view of Article 136 of the Regulations approved by the Royal decree of the 2nd July, 1890, No. 6954, 3rd series, which enumerates thirteen kinds of special postage due stamps, amongst which there is a 20 centesimi stamp, which has recently been created;

"Seeing that by Article 259 of the same Regulations, which suppressed the 1 and 2 centesimi postage due stamps, this Department was authorised to cause them to be transformed into other postage due stamps, by means of a surcharge of the required value to be printed on them by the Government Printing Office;

"It having been decided to begin to utilize the said postage due stamps by converting them into 20 centesimi stamps:—

"DECREES:—
"Art. 1.—A part of the 1 centesimo postage due stamps, withdrawn from use by Article 259 of the Regulations approved by the Royal decree of the 2nd July, 1890, No. 6954, 3rd series, will be transformed into postage due stamps of 20 centesimi, created by Article 136 of the said Regulations, by an alteration to be made at the Government Printing Office by the substitution of the inscription 'Centesimi Vent'.

"Art. 2.—The said postage due stamps thus altered will be brought into use on the 1st October, 1890, and will be employed until the stock is exhausted.

"This decree is to be registered in the Court of Accounts. Rome, the 29th August, 1890. LACAVA."

The overprint consisted of a solid transverse oval, exactly the size of the centre oval in the stamp, containing two shaded circles containing "2" and "0."

This stamp is known with inverted overprint.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper, watermarked Crown (sideways). Perforated 14. Black overprint.

October 1st, 1890. 20 on 1 centesimo, buff and magenta.

Inverted Overprint

Issue of 1891.



On March 1st, 1891, two provisional postage due stamps, this time of the 10 centesimi and 30 centesimi values, were created from the remainders of the 2 centesimi by means of similar overprints.

The following Ministerial decree authorised their issue:—

"THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS:—

"Seeing that Article 259 of the Regulations approved by the Royal decree of the 2nd July, 1890, No. 6954, 3rd series, which suppressed the 1 and 2 centesimi postage due stamps, authorised this Department to cause them to be transformed into other postage due stamps, by means of a special surcharge printed on them by the Government Printing Office:—

"In view of the Ministerial decree of the 29th August last, by which it was decided to transform the 1 centesimo postage due stamp into one of 20 centesimi;

"It being important to order a supply of 10 and 30 centesimi postage due stamps;

"DECREES:—

"Art. 1.—The 2 centesimi postage due stamps, withdrawn from circulation by Article 259 of the Regulations approved by the Royal decree of the 2nd July, 1890, No. 6954, 3rd series, will be transformed, part into 10c. postage due stamps and part into 30c. postage due stamps, by means of the substitution, by the Government Printing Office, of the inscriptions 'centesimi 10' and 'centesimi 30,' respectively, for their original value.

"Art. 2.—The said postage due stamps thus altered will be brought into use on the 1st March, 1891, and will be employed until they are exhausted.

"This decree is to be registered in the Court of Accounts.

"Given at Rome, the 15th January, 1891. LACAVA."

These overprints were similar to that of the last issue. The 30 centesimi on 2 centesimi is known with inverted overprint.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper, watermarked Crown (sideways).

Perforated 14. Black overprint.

March 1st, 1891. 10 on 2 centesimi, buff and magenta.

30 on 2 centesimi, buff and magenta.

Inverted Overprint.

Issue of 1892-1903.

From 1892 to 1903 various new postage due stamps were issued as the old stocks ran out. The lire values were issued with the numerals of value printed in magenta, like the centesimi denominations, instead of in brown as theretofore. The frames were still printed in blue.

In May, 1892, the 1 lira appeared with magenta figures, in 1894 the 10 lire; in December, 1894, the provisional 20 centesimi on 1 centesimo was exhausted and the permanent stamp of that value was issued. In 1903 the 2 lire and 5 lire were issued with the numerals in magenta.

The details of manufacture, etc., are as before, and the 20 centesimi, the 1 lira, and 10 lire are known with inverted numerals.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper, watermarked Crown (sideways). Perforated 14.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|---|---|--------------------|
| December, 1894. | 20 centesimi, buff and magenta. | | | |
| | | | | Numerals inverted. |
| May, 1892. | 1 lira, blue and magenta. | | | |
| | | | | Numerals inverted. |
| 1903. | 2 lire, " | " | " | " |
| | 5 " | " | " | " |
| 1894. | 10 " | " | " | " |
| | | | | Numerals inverted. |

Issue of 1903.

The high values of 50 lire and 100 lire were again brought into use in 1903 for purposes of account in the post offices.

The following Royal decree authorised their issue:—
No. 402.

"In accordance with the Postal Law approved by Royal decree of December 24th, 1899, No. 501, and Article 137 of the Regulations for the carrying out of that Law, approved by our decree of February 10th, 1901, No. 120.

"By the advice of our Minister the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs:

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE AS FOLLOWS:—

"Art. 1.—From the 1st July, 1903, there shall be issued two new values of postage due stamps, viz., 50 and 100 lire.

"Art. 2.—The said postage due stamps are rectangular labels, measuring 29 mm. in height and 23 mm. in width. Those of 50 lire are Washington yellow in colour, and those of 100 lire Berlin blue. They bear across them the inscription 'SEGNATASSE DA LIRE CINQUANTA' (or 'CENTO').

"Given at Rome, June 18th, 1903.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL.
"T. GALIMBERTI."

These two stamps were exactly the same as those of 1884, except for the colours in which they were printed, and the details of manufacture, etc., are the same as those of that issue.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper, watermarked Crown. Perforated 14.
July 1st, 1903. 50 lire, yellow.
100 " blue.

The 2 centesimi, olive and magenta, 3 centesimi, brown and magenta, 6 centesimi, green and magenta, and 10 centesimi, violet and magenta, which were issued in February, 1908, are merely fiscal stamps.

San Marino.**Issue of 1897.**

It is to be feared that the real needs of this small republic were not the cause of the issue of postage due stamps, but rather the expected sales to stamp dealers and collectors. At any rate a series of eight values appeared on that most suggestive of dates, April 1st, in the year 1897.

The design showed the value, printed at a second operation in brown, in the centre surrounded by a band inscribed at top "REPUB. DI S. MARINO," and below "SEGNATASSE" on one end of the band, which laps over the other end, on which appears only the first three letters of the same word; below in small capitals appears "LIBERTAS"; the design is oblong.



These stamps were typographed at the Italian Government Printing Works at Turin in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10 on paper watermarked a Crown (which seems curious for republican stamps), which paper was the same as that employed for the Italian stamps, and were perforated 14.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper, watermarked Crown. Perforated 14.

| | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|---|
| April 1st, 1897. | 5 centesimi, green and brown. | | | |
| | 10 " | " | " | " |
| | 30 " | " | " | " |
| | 50 " | " | " | " |
| | 60 " | " | " | " |
| | 1 lira, rose and brown. | | | " |
| | 5 lire, " | " | " | " |
| | 10 " | " | " | " |

Norway.**Issue of 1889.**

Postage due stamps were first issued in Norway on July 1st, 1889, when three values appeared, 1 ore, 10 ore, and 50 ore. In October of the same year a 20 ore denomination was added.

The die for the frame was engraved by Herr Trondsen and from that die secondary dies were prepared for each value with the numerals engraved thereon.

The design showed in the centre a colourless upright rectangle, at the top of which on a shaded square appeared the outlined numeral or numerals of value, and below "at betale"; above this rectangle on a solid tablet in white block letters "NORGE"; on upright solid panels at either side the word "ORE" with a crown above it and a posthorn below; in a solid tablet at bottom "PORTOMARKE." The design measures 16½ × 20½-mm.

These stamps were printed in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10 by typography at the Central Printing Works, Christiania.

The paper was white wove, watermarked with a posthorn, one for each stamp. The gauge of perforation at first used was 14½ × 13½, but later supplies of the 20 ore were perforated 13½ × 12½ by a new machine introduced about 1894.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper, Watermark a Posthorn.

Perforated 14½ × 13½.

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| July 1st, 1889. | 1 ore, drab. |
| | 10 ore, carmine. |
| October, 1889. | 20 ore, blue. |
| July 1st, 1889. | 50 ore, maroon. |

Perforated 13½ × 12½.

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| (?) 1894. | 20 ore, blue. |
|-----------|---------------|

To be continued.

Philately in Farthings

"Good is the Farthing that Saves a Penny"

Continued from page 242

Bermuda follows Sutt.

At the same time that the Council of Government of Malta were disputing over the advisability of issuing farthing stamps, the Legislature of Bermuda were likewise engaged in passing an Act levying a rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per 2 ounces on inland newspapers, which had hitherto been permitted to pass through the post free of charge.

In order that this Ordinance might be brought into effect as from January 1st, 1901, it was found impracticable to have a special plate prepared for printing the new denomination, and accordingly the difficulty was met by creating a provisional stamp of the value in question to meet immediate demands.



A Farthing Overprint.

Messrs. De La Rue & Co., who were the printers of the Colony's postage stamp supply, were therefore instructed by cable to print off a supply of stamps in *grey* from the plate used in producing the current 1s. stamp of the Colony, and that the stamps thus printed should be surcharged with the legend ONE FARTHING, and shipped to the Colony so as to be ready for issue on January 1st.

The steamer by which the first supply of these stamps was sent out was somewhat delayed, and did not arrive at Hamilton until January 10th. On the following day the new farthing stamps were placed on sale, but within twenty-four hours the entire consignment, amounting to 192,000 stamps had been bought up by local speculators, and pending the receipt of a fresh printing, newspapers were permitted to pass free as before. A second supply was shipped to the Colony in the same year, and was followed by the issue of impressed wrappers of the value of $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

The overprint on the 1s. stamps was in a single line of tall, thin *sans-serif* capitals in black across the foot of the design, with a thin black bar cancelling the original value inscription.



The Farthing "Dockyard" Stamp.

Finally, on or about September 25th, 1908, a stamp of the face value of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. was added to the permanent series of Bermuda bearing a representation of the badge of the Colony—the entrance to a dock, with three vessels in the offing. This stamp, printed in brown and lilac, from the existing key-plate is now current.

SUMMARY.

Bermuda, 1901. Provisional ONE FARTHING on 1s. grey, Queen's Head, wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.

Bermuda, 1908. $\frac{1}{4}$ d. brown and lilac, wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

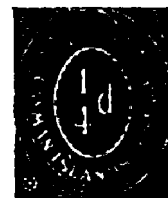
The Cayman Farthing Stamp.

Another West Indian possession, the Cayman Islands, had, earlier in the same year joined the ranks of the farthing stamp issuing Colonies.

About the middle of 1908, the rates of internal postage in Grand Cayman on postcards and printed matter were reduced to $\frac{1}{4}$ d. each for the former, and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per 2 ozs. for the latter. In consequence it became necessary to issue a special stamp of this value for the prepayment of the rate in question, and it was issued to the public on June 30th, 1908. The design chosen was a departure from the King's head type and consisted of a shaded oval tablet with scalloped edges, bearing in uncoloured figures the value $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and surmounted by a Crown, with the words CAYMAN ISLANDS POSTAGE in a semi-circle beneath, in white letters upon a solid band of colour: the remainder of the stamp is filled in with ornate foliate designs. The stamps were lithographed and were produced by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

By October, 1908, the first printing of these stamps, comprising 72,000 copies, was exhausted, and pending the receipt of a further consignment the postage on local postcards, etc., had to be prepaid in cash at the post office, where they were marked "Paid," and initialled by the Postmistress.

On November 3rd, 1908, a fresh supply of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamps was received, and the above-mentioned procedure was discontinued.



SUMMARY.

Cayman Islands, 1908. $\frac{1}{4}$ d. brown (shades), wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

The Only Farthing King's Head.

The Leeward Islands followed suit in 1909, by the issue of a $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamp, which is the only

stamp of this value printed from the general King's Head Colonial Postage and Revenue Key-plate. They were received in the Islands early in July, but were withheld from sale until the distribution to all of the Presidencies was complete, being issued simultaneously at all the Leeward Islands post offices on August 4th of that year.



SUMMARY.

Leeward Islands, 1909. 1d. brown, King's Head, wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

A Farthing Lesson in Botany.

Lastly, we have the new farthing stamp hailing from the Turks and Caicos group, where an internal postal system has apparently been recently established. The stamp, which is of handsome appearance, has for its central design an indigenous tropical plant known locally as the Melocactus or Turks Head. It was issued on June 17th, 1910, and was printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. from steel plates.



SUMMARY.

Turks and Caicos Islands, 1910. 1d. lilac-rose, wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

Recent and Current Perforations of Australian Stamps

BY J. H. SMITH

Reprinted from the "Australian Philatelist"

Continued from page 244

Tasmanian stamps are interesting. Before 1900 various types and sizes were in use, including stamps which emanated from various quarters. For many years only two perforating machines, gauging 11½ and 12, had been in use in the Hobart stamp printing office. In 1878, certain stamps were in use perf. 14, but these were printed in London, by De La Rue & Co., and perf. 14 is essentially a De La Rue gauge. In 1892-99, a "tablet" series was issued, also prepared by De La Rue, and perf. 14, without variations. In 1900 the same firm prepared the pictorial stamps, ½d. to 6d., the first issue of which was likewise perf. 14, but in 1902, the Melbourne office took over the printing of stamps for Tasmania, and the gauge became 12½ single cutter, with an occasional 11, those being the gauges of the single line machines in the Melbourne office, and their sizes preventing their being perforated on comb machines. On a few occasions the margins missed being perforated. This was rectified when the sheets reached Hobart, by running them through the 12 machine there. Compound perfs. of 11 and 12½ have been seen, most likely the result of two men working together side by side—not apparently a general practice in the Melbourne office, as it was until recently in the Sydney office. In a very few cases some stamps on the sheets were perforated one way only, the defect being remedied in Hobart, but perf. 12, on two vertical sides or two horizontal sides of the same stamp are very rare indeed.

Speaking from experience, we would say that the regular practice was to perforate the pictorial stamps on the 12½ machine only, the 11 being used as an emergency.

The 8d. and 9d. at present in use have had a long career. The first appeared in 1878, perf. 14, and continued so until 1907, when it came under the 12½ and 11 machines. (We might remark incidentally that this stamp was never issued on V. and Cr. paper). The 9d. wmk. TAS. is only to be seen perf. 11½ or 12 singly, after 1903 it was seen wmk. V. and Cr. and A. and Cr. perf. 12½ x 11 singly and compound.

The 10d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s. tablet types are still in use; the 1s. and 10s. have lately been prepared in Melbourne, and bear the Melbourne characteristics as to perforation, the 1s. existing p. 12½ and 11, singly and compound, and it is recorded with the 12 compound with 12½. The 10s. has only been seen 12½ and 11 singly, the latter being now scarce, and evidently an emergency perforation.

Victoria has within the past eight years stood out prominently by reason of the fact that since 1902 the stamp printing office of that State has been entrusted with the printing of the stamps required for four of the States and Papua. The printing of those required in Tasmania and West Australia having been begun in 1902, and those for Papua in 1908. Last year the South Australian stamp printing office was incorporated with that in Melbourne. Papua is not being considered in this article, but we may remark that all the regular stamps wmk. Cr. and A. have been, and are at present, printed in the Melbourne office also.

For 20 years prior to 1901, two perforating machines have been in use, one a single line cutter gauging 12½, and the other a comb mac-

bine, gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$ also. In 1901, the comb machine was fitted with a new "head" gauging $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. All the current stamps, except 5s., £1 and £2, have been up till recently perforated on it; the last-named values being perforated on the single line $12\frac{1}{2}$. Stamps perforated on the comb machine are fed in sideways.

In 1903, the single line 11 machine was brought in ostensibly for perforating Duty stamps, but it has also been used as an "emergency" for postage stamps, with the result that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., £1 and £2 on V. and Cr. paper are in existence with that gauge, the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value being also seen perf. 11 in conjunction with the $12\frac{1}{2}$ single cutter and $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ comb machine—most frequently the latter. This is accounted for by the fact that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp is only half the normal size, consequently all those stamps would require to be "divided" by being put through a single line machine. The possibilities in connection with $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps are as follows:— $12\frac{1}{2}$ all round single cutter; $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ comb perforation, with one side $12\frac{1}{2}$ single cutter; $12\frac{1}{2}$ single cutter by 11 single cutter; $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ comb perforation with 11 single cutter on one side; 11 all round, $12\frac{1}{2}$ single cutter on three sides by 11, and vice versa. Rather an appalling list of varieties for a block of four half-penny stamps. All the values above-mentioned have also been issued on Cr. and A. paper, perf. 11, with the addition of the 1s. in perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11$, the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 5s. also perf. 11, and the 2d., $12\frac{1}{2}$ or $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ compound with 11. We do not recollect having seen the last-named, but it is chronicled in Gibbons' catalogue. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ on V. and Cr. is also in existence, perf. 11.

The current 9d. stamps used in New South Wales and Queensland are printed in the Melbourne office, and must only be expected with the gauges of perforations existing there. They have been seen $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ and 11.

West Australia.—It was the practice for many years prior to 1902 to have the stamps of this State supplied by De La Rue & Co. So far back as 1872 the 14 gauge of that firm was introduced, and since then it was used almost entirely.

In 1902, the Melbourne office began supplying the stamps for West Australia, and from that date came under the same conditions as prevailed in that office, with a few exceptions. There was at this time a large supply of some values, notably the 6d. and 1s., and the W.A. Government had laid in a supply of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d. and 1s. values of a new design, in anticipation; all were perf. 14. The stock of the new $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., put on sale

in 1901, is not yet exhausted, and it is supposed that the stock of 6d. and 1s. stamps, put on sale 1906-7 will last for a long time yet, most likely until superseded by a Commonwealth series. Before 1902 the highest denomination of regular postage stamps was 1s. revenue stamps being used above that amount, but as revenue (which went to the State) and postage (which went to the Commonwealth) had to be separated, stamps of 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. and 20s. were prepared in Melbourne from old Victorian dies, altered to suit. All the West Australian stamps are about nominal size (we leave out of consideration the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d., and 1s., which are all perf. 14—no varieties), the values from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 10d., and the £1 stamps are horizontal oblong, and the 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s. vertical oblong. Some have been seen perforated on the single line cutter $12\frac{1}{2}$, and the comb machine, $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$; but we have not yet separated them. Those stamps horizontally oblong, gauge $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, as they are put through the comb machine the reverse way, i.e., upright instead of sideways, as is the case with the Victorian stamps. Our experience is that the 5d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s. are nearly always seen perforated on the single cutters, either $12\frac{1}{2}$ or 11. These values seem to us to be a trifle larger than the others, but there is less space between them on the plate, which goes to equalize matters as far as perforating is concerned.

The 1d., 2d., 4d., 5d. and 9d. have been seen perf. 11 in both wmk. V. and Cr. and Cr. and A., the 2s. perf. 11 on V. and Cr. paper, and the 1d. and 2d. have been seen perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ compound with 11 on Cr. and A. paper.

The past 10 years have been very prolific in varieties of perforations, not always unnecessarily so, but mostly in consequence of a desire to save time and expense. No doubt the various stamp printers have striven to get the best results in their various departments, but so long as they are heedless about the matter of perforations, which they are, so long may we expect a continuation of the present problematical state of affairs.

There is a consolation in the fact that when the Commonwealth series comes into being there will be more uniformity, and we can only express the hope that the presiding Commonwealth Stamp printer will always endeavour to emulate the style of Messrs. De La Rue's perforations—always 14, and no varieties.

We have not exhausted our subject, but we hope we have written enough to set our readers thinking, and that they will benefit thereby.

The Postage Stamp League

Has been started with two main objects. One is to extend the popularity of the stamp collecting hobby with the great general public, by instituting and encouraging lantern lectures, assisting the formation of new Philatelic Societies in districts where none already exist, assisting existing societies by loan of lantern slides and lectures, and by issuing broadcast bright and informative pamphlets for distribution in schools, literary societies, etc.

Membership in *The Postage Stamp League* does not involve expense or trouble to the members beyond Sixpence Entry Fee, and the filling up of a Form of Application.

Members desiring to do so may further assist the work by purchasing quantities of the literature for distribution, and by donations, which will be used for the free distribution of such literature, and for

expenses of lantern slides and lectures.

The second object is to band all the readers of *The Postage Stamp* together for purposes of exchange and mutual assistance. Every member will be entitled to the free advertisement of stamps, accessories, etc., wanted or offered. To keep these advertisements within reasonable limits, members must send three League Advertisement Slips from one issue of the journal with each advertisement of twelve words. Advertisements will be dealt with in order of receipt, and are subject to the exigencies of space, after trade advertisements and literary matter have been dealt with.

Application Forms for membership may be had from The Registrar, *Postage Stamp League*, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Austria.—(Vol. VI. p. 238).—The text of the official decree authorizing the issue of the recent commemorative stamps is given by *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, from which we quote as follows:—

DECREE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE,
15th July, 1910.

Concerning the issue of postage stamps in honour of the eightieth birthday of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

"In honour of the eightieth birthday of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, the current postage stamps, from 1 heller to 10 kronen, inclusive, will be issued in a modified form.

"The stamps are lengthened above and below by a band about 4mm. broad; in the centre of the upper band is added the date 1830, in the centre of the lower band the date 1910, the space to the right and left of the dates being filled in with various ornaments.

"The issue will take place on August 18th, 1910, and will be on sale on this and the following days until the exhaustion of the issue, which will be of restricted numbers. The 5, 10 and 25 heller stamps will be on sale at face value in all post offices, the 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 30, 35, 50 and 60 heller and 1 krone stamps in all treasury offices, and the 2, 5 and 10 kronen stamps in the chief post offices in capital towns.

"The stamps may be used until December 31st, 1910, concurrently with the stamps of the current issue."

Bermuda—(Vol. VI. p. 165).—We gather from *Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular* that the recently issued ½d. stamp of this Colony has been supplemented by stamps of the values of 1d., 6d., and 1s. in the new type.

New design. XVII. Century Sailing Ship. Line-engraved. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14. Colonial colour scheme.

½d. green
1d. red
6d. purple
1/- black on green

Colombia.—(Vol. VI. p. 234).—In addition to the new 5 centavos stamp chronicled in our issue of August 27th, *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* announces the issue of nine other values of the commemorative postage stamp series, all bearing portraits of national heroes. Also an acknowledgment of receipt stamp and a long registration stamp. It is stated that a 50c. value is required to complete the series.

Commemorative series. Line-engraved. White wove unwatermarked paper. Perf. 12.

½c. purple and black (*Camilo Torres*)
1c. green (*Polcarpa Salavarrietta: La Pola*)
2c. red (*Narino*)
5c. blue (*Bolívar*)
10c. violet (*Caldas*)
20c. black brown (*Santander*)
1p. purple
10p. lake

Acknowledgment of Receipt Stamp.

5c. orange and blue (*Acevedo Gomez*)

Registration Stamp.

10c. red and black (*Executions at Carthagen on February 24th, 1816, by order of the Spanish Government*)

Italy.—(Vol. VI. p. 91).—We gather from various contemporaries that the new line-engraved Garibaldian stamps mentioned in our last reference to this country have been issued.

Levant (German P.O.)—(Vol. III. p. 8).—*Even's Weekly Stamp News* states that the 50c. and 100c. values

of the current series of the German Levant Post Offices are to be withdrawn from sale, as there is little or no demand for them.

Mauritius.—(Vol. VI. p. 21).—We are informed by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. of the issue of a 10 rupees stamp in the new King's Head type. The list of new stamps issued to date by this Colony therefore stands as follows:—

New designs. Arms redrawn and King's head. Wmk. multiple Cr. CA. Perf. 14. Ordinary and chalky paper. Colonial colour scheme.

1c. grey black
2c. dark brown
3c. green
4c. green and rose
5c. grey and carmine (*King's head*)
6c. rose
8c. yellow brown
12c. grey (*King's head*)
15c. blue
25c. black and red on yellow (*King's head*)
50c. violet and black (*King's head*)
10r. green and red on green (*King's head*)

Newfoundland.—(Vol. VI. p. 234).—*The Postage Stamp* has already described the designs of the new series of Newfoundland stamps. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the colours of the stamps, not hitherto given, are:—

1c. green
2c. red
3c. olive brown
4c. violet
5c. blue
6c. purple
8c. bistre
9c. olive green
10c. slate
12c. red brown
15c. black

New South Wales.—(Vol. VI. p. 91).—Mr. E. W. Aggleton writes us that he has received the current 6d. New South Wales, wmk. Crown A., perf. 11 × 11½. The other values known with this perforation are the 2d. and 2s. 6d.

Contemporary designs. Wmk. Crown A. Perf. 11 × 11½ (Single-line machines).

2d. ultramarine
6d. orange
2/6 emerald

Papua.—(Vol. VI. p. 209).—The 1s. stamp has been added to the current series perf 11, with the sideways watermark, and Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have received this variety.

Permanent issue. Lithographed. Wmk. Crown A (sideways). Perf. 11. Centre in second colour.

½d. green and black
1d. carmine and black
2d. violet and black
4d. brown and black
6d. dark green and black
1/- orange and black
2/6 brown and black

Switzerland.—(Vol. VI. p. 238).—The new postage stamps of Switzerland were on sale at the Berne International Philatelic Exhibition on Sept. 3rd. It is stated by the Postal Department that as the ordinary postage

stamps of all values being now issued with the new designs of M. Welti's effigy of the son of William Tell and M. L'Eplattenier's Helvetia types, it seemed desirable for various reasons to issue the postage due stamps with a new design. Since the introduction of postage due stamps in 1878 the design has remained the same. In consequence, the Postal Department decided in April, 1910, upon an issue of new postage due stamps as soon as the stocks of the old stamps had been exhausted. The

preparation of the new design was entrusted to the artist who furnished the designs for the postage stamps, of the values starting from 10 centimes, namely, the bust of Helvetia and the Helvetia seated type. The new design represents in the centre the Federal coat of arms, surrounded by rhododendrons. The background is formed by a view of snowy peaks, and the denominating figure is placed in the middle of the lower border. The new postage due stamps are in two colours, red and grey-green.

Korea

A Japanese Possession

BY the annexation of the Hermit Kingdom of Korea, Japan has finally attained the object which led her to wage two lengthy and costly campaigns, and is now the undisputed possessor of a vast and fertile region which she has long regarded with covetous eyes as an outlet for her surplus population.

For the past five years Korea has been an integral part of Japan in all but name, and its government has been entirely administered by Japanese officials; and now her status as regards Korea has received the official recognition of the Powers.

It is interesting to trace by means of our stamp albums the signs which indicate the rise of Japanese influence in the Hermit Kingdom.

Prior to the Chino Japanese war Korea was a vassal state of China, and whilst she was without postage stamps or a postal system of her own, both China and Japan maintained postal agencies at Chemulpo, Seoul, Fusan and Wonsaeng.

As early as 1884 an abortive attempt was made at establishing a Korean postal system under Japanese auspices. A series of postage stamps were designed and printed in Tokio, and on December 4th, 1884, a handsome General Post Office building, which had been erected in Seoul, the capital, was inaugurated by a banquet. In the midst of the festivities, however, anti-progressive riots broke out and the disturbances continued for three days, during which time the Post Office was

sacked and burned and the stock of postage stamps destroyed.

No further attempt at organizing a national postal service was made until after the declaration of Korean independence on July 26th, 1895, when the first series of permanent Korean postage stamps was issued. There were four Japanese officials attached as advisers to the newly-created postal staff.

In March, 1900, the Japanese Government issued a special series of thirteen values of contemporary Japanese postage stamps overprinted with syllabic characters signifying "Korea," for the use of her postal agencies established in the towns of Chemulpo, Chinampo, Fusan, Kousan, Mosan, Pingyang, Mukho, Seoul, Suugchin and Yuesan.

After one year, however, this overprint was discontinued and the ordinary unsurcharged postal issues of Japan were placed on sale at the Japanese Post Offices in Korea, and those used in that country have since only been recognisable by means of their respective postmarks.

Finally, on April 1st, 1905, the entire Korean postal service was taken over by the Imperial Japanese Post Office, in commemoration of which event a special postage stamp was issued by Japan.

Subsequent to that date the separate postage stamp issues of the Hermit Kingdom have been suppressed and those of Japan are alone current throughout the length and breadth of her newly acquired colony of the "Morning Calm."

Editor's Letter Box

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Articles, Contributions and Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the correspondent. Articles, etc., not accepted, will be returned when postage is prepaid.

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EXAMINATION OF STAMPS.

So many of our readers have asked us to undertake the examination and identification of their stamps that we have made arrangements to accede to their wishes.

We shall be pleased to express an opinion as to the genuineness or otherwise of any stamps submitted to us, or identify them according to any catalogue at a charge of 6d per stamp (minimum 1/-). All fees must be paid in advance with sufficient added to pay for return postage and registration.

Stamps upon which an opinion is desired should be mounted on a separate sheet from the letter accompanying them and addressed to "The Expert," c/o The Editor of "THE POSTAGE STAMP," 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton London, S.W.

COLLECTORS' WANTS & EXCHANGES

Our friends will note that we have opened a column for collectors to advertise their wants, at the nominal charge of 3d. per word. Many collectors even in London have no time to hunt about for stamps, whilst others resident in the country, have not the opportunity.

By using this column Collectors' Wants will catch the eye of all who are likely to be able to supply the stamps needed, for dealers watch such advertisements very

closely, and collectors who want to dispose of duplicates will not fail to note the opportunity for exchange or sale.

Advertisements of stamps for sale are not admitted to this column.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

| | | | |
|--|-----|---|---|
| JOHORE, 1904, 50c., cat 2/- | ... | 1 | 0 |
| \$1, cat. 4/6 | ... | 2 | 0 |
| \$2, cat. 8/6 | ... | 4 | 0 |
| \$3, cat. 12/6 | ... | 6 | 0 |
| PERSIA, 1891, set of 8, 1-5k., used and unused, cat. 9/10 | ... | 1 | 3 |
| 1894, set of 11 complete, 1ch. -50k. | ... | 3 | 3 |
| 1896, .. 16 | ... | 5 | 0 |
| 1899, .. 16 | ... | 5 | 0 |
| 1907-8 .. 9 1ch. to 1kr. | ... | 0 | 6 |
| BRAZIL, 1905, official, set of 13 complete, 1-1,000 reis, cat. 10/7 by W. King | ... | 3 | 3 |
| CRETE, 1905, S. G. No. 110-14, cat 14/6 set of 5, complete | ... | 5 | 0 |
| SAMOA, 1899 Prov., set of 8 complete, No. 59-66, cat. 11/3, used | ... | 4 | 0 |
| New Season's price list, full of Bargains, post free. | | | |

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The POSTAGE STAMP

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all Classes of Stamp Collectors

Founded by
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Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

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Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Daily Press on Philately.



RECENT notes and observations on stamp collecting which have appeared in the daily papers have been chiefly remarkable for their sanity and general moderation, and it therefore comes as somewhat of a shock to read in the *Daily Mirror* of August 29th an article on stamp collecting obviously written by one wholly unfamiliar with his subject and containing a mass of totally inaccurate information. This pre-

cious article is headed "Taking up the King's Hobby," and commences by stating that a large number of fashionable people are taking up stamp collecting, a statement the truth of which no one will gainsay.

The Only Stamps Worth Collecting.

But in a subsequent paragraph the *Daily Mirror's* young man makes the startling and sweeping assertion "almost all stamps really worth collecting have been printed from a wooden 'sheet'—a sheet being a piece of wood upon which the engraver has carved out a compact square of twelve or more impressions."

Another Canard.

Further on we are told that there is a Convention now meeting at Berne to decide all questions relating to the issue of stamps for all the post offices in the world, and that His Majesty's collecting agent has just set out for Berne! Really all this is most interesting reading, but can it be that the writer is confusing the philatelic gathering of the clans for the Berne Exhibition with the first convention of the Universal Postal Union held in the Swiss capital as long ago as 1875? He proceeds to inform us in all seriousness that "It was under a rule of the Berne Convention which forbids the issue of a new set of stamps bearing the head of a deceased monarch that the English post office has just had to destroy the new twopenny stamps which had been got ready for issue"!!! And this

fearful and wonderful information is supposed to have been derived from the director of a well-known firm of philatelists.

Chacun a son gout.

Personally I have greatly appreciated the very complimentary manner in which the public press has of late devoted so much space to matters of philatelic interest, and have noted with pleasure the appearance from time to time of well written stamp paragraphs of real informative value. That is because some of our leading journals realise that they require to avail themselves of the services of an expert in the preparation of their philatelic news quite as much as in their art, golf, sporting or engineering columns. The *Daily Telegraph*, one of our most conservative dailies, has recently published articles from the pen of our Editor, and appearing in a paper so widely circulated such articles cannot fail to be of the greatest value to philately, but paragraphs of the type referred to above which not having been written by philatelists are frequently hopelessly misleading are calculated to do a vast amount of harm amongst those who are not sufficiently experienced in their hobby to detect its hopeless inaccuracies, and their appearance in a widely circulated morning journal is to be greatly deplored.

The Result.

As an outcome of the *Daily Mirror's* article I have received a letter from a correspondent, O.P.K., who having perused the article in question asks whether it is a fact that the "Berne Convention" has drawn up a rule "prohibiting the issue of stamps bearing the head of a deceased monarch," and if so why the Australian States are permitted to continue the issue of stamps bearing the portrait of the late Queen Victoria?

The answer, of course, is decidedly in the negative. There is not, never has been, and is never likely to be any such absurd regulation, which exists solely in the imagination of the writer of the article in question, and as the Parliamentary phrase has it "has no foundation in fact."

The League in the Colonies.

I am delighted to welcome as the latest addition to the rapidly increasing membership of the *Postage Stamp League* the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society, which is the strongest and most progressive philatelic

society in South Africa. It is very gratifying to know that our efforts for the advancement of philately are appreciated by our confrères overseas, and I shall hope before long to greet as fellow members of the League many more of our Colonial cousins.

Of course I have been a member of the League from the first, a fact that has doubtless contributed largely to its success. Don't breathe a word of this to the Editor though, as he is inclined to think that he and the Registrar have done it all between them, and I should not like professional jealousy to be the cause of my being decorated with the jewelled order of the Sack.

Exhibitions for 1911.

From the reports of the A.P.S. Convention I gather that it is the intention of the premier American Philatelic Society to hold an International stamp exhibition on a large scale in Chicago next year to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the Society's foundation. This is an item of news that I am heartily glad to receive. With the numerous exhibitions over and planned in Europe and

South America, all of which are invaluable for the popularization of the hobby, it is high time that American philatelists were bestirring themselves. With the many magnificent collections owned in the States the show should be one of more than ordinary merit, and I wish the undertaking every success. This makes the third stamp show planned for 1911, the other two being Vienna and British Guiana.

Our Indian and Australian friends will need to be hustling if they don't want to get left. The philatelists of San Francisco are hoping to hold an International Philatelic Exhibition in 1915.

An Auction Record.

Aproros of our recent article on "Stamps under the Hammer," Messrs. Harmer Rooke & Co., the well-known firm of stamp auctioneers, write me that during the past season no fewer than 24,763 lots have been put up for sale at their rooms. These figures are over 4,000 in excess of those of the firm's previous record, and they claim to have established by them an auction record for the whole of the world.

The Berne Philatelic Exhibition

Full List of Awards

Berne, Saturday, September 3rd



THE Berne International Philatelic Exhibition was opened at 10.30 this morning by M. E. Ruffy, the Director of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

The attendance at this function was confined to the members of the various Swiss Philatelic Societies and the numerous visitors from foreign countries. A more cosmopolitan assembly could scarcely be imagined. Nearly every capital in Europe is represented,

and the hotels here are full of British and German stamp dealers and collectors.

M. Ruffy's opening speech was brief, and there was no other ceremony. M. Ruffy was accompanied by Colonel E. Frey, Director of the International Bureau of the Telegraph Union; M. A. Stager, Postmaster-General of Switzerland; and by the Postmasters of Berne and Lausanne. M. Jaggi-Weber, the President of the Union of the Swiss Philatelic Societies, together with Baron A. de Reuterskiold, the President of the Exhibition Committee were also present.

Among the collectors and dealers we noted Ernst Zumstein, A. Furi, E. D. Bacon (London), Hilmer Djurling (Stockholm), Franz Hasler, Maurice Langlois, H. P. Manus (Amsterdam), Hugo Krotzsch (Leipzig), Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Ernest Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Peckitt and son, A. J. Warren, H. L'Estrange Ewen, Mr. and Mrs.

Reichenheim, H. J. Duveen, Mr. and Mrs. Field, Willy Jacoby, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Griebert, Dr. R. Stanley Taylor, Herbert Wade (Leeds), A. Coyette (Paris), R. Friedl (Vienna), A. Passer (Vienna), Dr. Chiesa (Milan), Osborne (San Francisco, U.S.A.), A. Batchelder (Boston, U.S.A.) and many others.

M. Ruffy made his opening speech in French. He said—

"I am happy to express to you a most cordial welcome to the soil of Helvetia in the name of the Committees of the Berne International Philatelic Exhibition. I extend a welcome especially to the representatives of the great philatelic associations assembled here from very diverse countries. I salute also the representatives of our Swiss Societies of *timbrologie*. Finally, our most cordial sentiments are given to those who come to us with their arms charged and their hands full, with riches accumulated by their patience, to adorn the Salon of our Casino, and to give the federal town of Berne for some days an attraction and a particular interest. And this attraction and interest of Philately finds a sympathetic chord with those of all ages and in all stations of life. The schoolboy, forgetful of his tasks, dreams that he sees to fly into his small album some 'dove' of Basle, or some 'large eagle' of Geneva, and as to those of us here, it is, alas, a long time since we have quitted the benches of the school. In all circumstances of life, from the barefoot little Tuscan boy on the steps of San Domingo or San Agostino, who demands 'a francobolli estero' and then, in return, conducts you to see the masterpieces; to the occupants of royal palaces. We have the great honour to number amongst our exhibitors His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, who, as Sovereign, has deigned to continue his interest in Philately which he formerly gave as Prince of Wales. We extend to him our profound and very respectful gratitude.

"You will not find here the sumptuous receptions which were accorded you in 1909 by the Venues of the North, or by the other great Capitals. The reception in our federal town will be necessarily of the most modest

proportions, but we hope, nevertheless, that you will find in it some pleasure. Perhaps it will appeal to your philatelic instincts to find yourselves on the soil where circulated, so shortly after the great reform of Sir Rowland Hill, the pretty Cantonal stamps, and it may be agreeable to you to see on their native Helvetic soil the Zurich, Basle, and Geneva. Then there is the stimulating effect that exhibitions such as this, which we are about to admire, have both on the artists who design stamps and upon the postal administrations who issue them; both can learn useful lessons therefrom. One can almost suppose that the Swiss postal administration had a presentiment of your visit, for it has, quite recently, and not without success, made some great efforts for the artistic improvement of its stamps. But enough said! An exhibition of postage stamps is a feast for the eyes and I read in yours that you are impatient to turn to the exhibits. Therefore, before we go to the exhibition salon together, I would desire no more than to tell you once again you are very welcome." (Applause).

Both as regards attendance and also the high standard of excellence attained by the exhibits, the Exhibition has proved itself an unqualified success. Indeed, it has exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

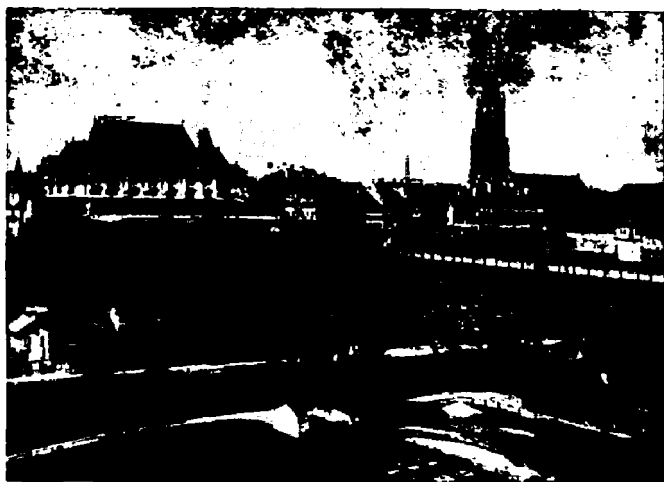
The new Casino is admirably adapted to the purposes of a philatelic exhibition, and is probably the finest building ever utilized for a stamp show. The exhibits, to the number of 176, have been gathered from all parts of the world, and, in addition to being of the highest degree of interest, are valued at over £200,000.

On Friday evening the preparations were so much behind that it was feared that everything would not be in readiness, but willing helpers were found amongst the large number of foreign philatelists visiting Berne, many of whom were experienced in stamp exhibition work, and after dinner on Saturday night these repaired in a body to the Casino, where they worked amid feverish activity until far into the night, and in fact on to the early morning, mounting and arranging the collections in their frames, so that all were in their place and in readiness for inspection at the time of the opening.

The King's display of Nevis was the chief centre of attraction at the Exhibition, and was appropriately draped with flags. It is quite a small collection, but includes many choice things, including proof sheets of the first issue in trial colours, the 1d. in green, the 4d. in blue, 6d. orange, and 1s. lilac-rose. There are reconstructed sheets of the 1d. and 4d., 1861, and also of the 6d. and 1s., whilst of the 6d. a complete unsevered sheet is also shown. The perf. 14½ engraved stamps are represented by a reconstructed sheet of the 1d., two of the 4d. (one used and one unused), and two of the 1s. Of the lithographed issue, perf. 15, there are shown unsevered sheets of the 1d. red, 6d. grey, and 1s. green, with shades.

The awards were announced at the banquet on Tuesday, September 6th, and include a large proportion of the English exhibitors. The Jury was composed of Messrs. E. D. Bacon (representing Great Britain), Hilmer Djurling (Sweden), Franz Hasler, Kaiserl Rat Hans Kropf (Austria), Maurice Langlois (France), Landgerichts Präsident Lindenberg (Germany), H. P. Manus (Holland), A. de Reuterskiold (Switzerland), and the work of judging the exhibits occupied them from the afternoon of Saturday. Dr. Diens who had been originally appointed to represent Italy was unfortunately unable to be in attendance having accepted the invitation of the Argentine Philatelic Society to act as Sole Judge at Buenos Ayres.

In all 142 awards were made in connection with the exhibition comprising two gold cups (Grand Prix). Ninety-five medals and forty-five diplomas.



The Casino where the Stamp Exhibition is being held is the large building on the left of the picture.

The official list is as follows:—

CLASS I. SWITZERLAND.

Grand Prix.—Mons. Jäggli-Weber, of Winterthur (President of the Union of Swiss Philatelic Societies) for his collection of the stamps of Switzerland.

(This collection contained a fine lot of the Cantonal issues on original covers, and the Swiss Federal issues from 1850-1910.)

Gold Medal.—Mr. H. J. Duveen, London, for his collection of the Swiss Cantonal stamps.

(This collection is rich in rarities and is valued at over £5,000.)

Section A.—General Collections of Cantonal, Transitional and Federal issues

Silver Medal.—Chs. Seinet-Jeaneret, of Neuchâtel.
Bronze Medal.—Mme. E. Rauber-Borner, Interlaken.

Section B.—Specialised Collections of above.

Silver Medal.—M. Victor Beaujeux, London. **Bronze Medal.**—M. Fritz Klarbach, Essen-Ruhr.

Section C.—Specialised Collections of the Federal issues

Silver Gilt Medal.—M. Victor Beaujeux, London.
Silver Medal.—M. Alph. Thommen, Motiers; M. A. Strässle-Cottet, Berne.

Section D.—Postmarks.

Bronze Medals.—M. Peter Halter, Hochdorf; M. K. Lemp Wyss, Berne.

Section E.—Entries.

Silver Gilt Medal.—Chs. Seinet-Jeaneret, Neuchâtel.
Bronze.—Philipp Kosack, Berlin.

Section F.—Proofs and Essays.

Silver Medal.—Dr. O. Steiner-Weiss, Berne.

Section G.—Fiscal Stamps.

Silver Gilt Medal.—Chs. Eugène Hoffman, St. Imier.

(With the congratulations of the Jury on the manuscript catalogue which accompanies the collection.)

CLASS II. CHAMPIONSHIP.

Grand Prix.—Mr. Leslie L. R. Hausberg, Weybridge, for his collection of Victoria, in recognition of the large amount of work that it has given him.

Gold Medal.—Mons. Cavalière Avv. Auguste Cave Bondi, Livourne, for his collection of Italy and the Italian States.

(This collection was contained in a locked cabinet enclosing twenty-four albums of stamps, and is rich in rarities, including the rarest stamp in the whole exhibition, a used copy of the 80c. Parma on piece with the 20c.



The Nydeckbrücke at the Swiss Capital.

Diploma of Honour.—Mr. Franz Reichenheim, of London, for his magnificent collection of France.

(The above collection is so well known that no description is necessary and it is sufficient to say that it represents the last word as regards the specialization of French Stamps.)

CLASS III.—EUROPE.

Gold Medal.—Mons. le Dr. Achillito Chiesa, Milan, for his collection of Sicily.

Section A.—Germany, France and Great Britain, with States and Levant Offices.

Silver Gilt Medal.—M. J. Schieb, Berne (Great Britain and Levant). Silver Medal.—M. Constant Guggenheim, Bale (France). Bronze Medal.—Hauptm A. D. Paul Ohrt, Düsseldorf (German States); M. Jules Roussette, Turin (France). Diploma.—M. Louis M. König, Vienna, (Germany and Levant).

Section B.

Silver Gilt Medals.—Mr. A. J. Warren, Epsom (Holland); M. E. J. Mertzsonoff, Rome (Greece); Mr. C. L. Pack, Lakewood, N.J. (Spain). Silver Medals.—Mr. Maurice Jonas, London (Greece); M. Adolf Passer, Vienna (Turkey). Bronze Medals.—M. W. von Polansky, Varsovie (Russia); Mrs. A. H. Bridson, Dartmouth (Portugal). Diploma.—M. Berthold Mather, Tramelan (Greece).

Section C.

Silver Gilt Medals.—Dr. Emilio Diena, Rome (Austrian Italy); Earl of Crawford, London (Naples); M. Karl Gunther, Chemnitz (Saxony); Baron Erik de Leyonhufoud, Nissafora (Sweden). Silver Medal.—M. Sigm. Heidrich, Jnr., Gablonz a N. (Sicily); M. E. Zumstein, Berne (Oldenburg); Hauptm A. D. Paul Ohrt, Düsseldorf (Oldenburg). Bronze Medal.—M. H. Robert, Berne, (Sicily); M. Hermann Dietsche, Waldshut (Baden); M. Friedr Doll, Oberndorf a N. (Wurtemberg); M. Ferdinand Kleeblatt, Beled (Hungary). Diploma.—Dr. G. Niedermayr, Pfarrkirchen (San Marino); M. Joseph Schmidt, Budapest (Levant).

CLASS IV. COLONIES.

Gold Medal.—Mr. H. J. Duveen, London, for his collection of Mauritius.

(This is the famous collection shown at the London International Exhibition, 1906, since when it has been further enriched by the addition of the two copies of the "Post Office" Mauritius from the Avery Collection, and a block of four id. "Post Paid" unused.)

Section 1 A.—Colonies of France, Germany, Holland, Spain, or Portugal.

Silver Gilt Medal.—M. Erich Unger, Forst (German Colonies); M. Jules Roussette, Turin (French Colonies); [Mr. A. J. Warren, Epsom (Dutch Colonies). Bronze Medal.—M. Isaac Blanco, Paris (Spanish West Indies).

Section A 2.—General Collections of British Empire.

Silver Gilt Medal.—Mrs. Edith Field, London. Bronze Medal.—M. Albert Riesen, Bienne.

Section B.—British Colonies in Asia or Africa, the Philippines, or Portuguese Indies.

[Silver Gilt Medal.—M. M. Z. Booleman, Amsterdam (Transvaal); Mr. Charles L. Pack, Lakewood, N.J. (Cape of Good Hope). Silver Medal.—Mr. P. M. Bright, London (Cape of Good Hope).

Section C.—British West Indies.

Silver Gilt Medal.—Mr. M. P. Castle, Brighton (Trinidad).

(Special award by Jury for philatelic study.)

Bronze Medal.—Mr. A. Leon Adutt, F.R.P.S. London (Cayman Islands); Mr. John E. Williams, Manchester (Cayman Islands).

Section D.—Australia and New Zealand.

Silver Gilt Medal.—Mr. C. L. Pack, Lakewood, N.J. (New Zealand).

Section E.

Bronze Medal.—M. Alph. Vuillemin, Lausanne (Cyprus).

CLASS V. FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Section A.—Asia or Africa.

Silver Medal.—Col. F. H. Hancock, London (Afghanistan); Mr. W. Jacoby, London (Shanghai). Bronze Medal.—Rittmeister A. Markl, Korneuburg (Abyssinia). Diploma.—M. P. Jorissen, P. Czn., Rotterdam (Egypt); Dr. Jur. Meyer, Herissau (Afghanistan); M. Ernst Rufener, Bero (Siam).

Section B.—America and United States.

Silver Gilt Medal.—Dr. Achillito Chiesa, Milan (Argentina); Mr. C. R. Paok, Lakewood, N.J. (Brazil). Bronze Medal.—M. M. Küpfer, Berne (United States).

Section C.

Silver Medal.—Mr. E. M. Taylor, London (Tonga). Diploma.—M. Jules Sessely, Geneva (Chili).

CLASS VI. RARITIES.

Section A.—Collectors.

Silver Gilt Medal.—Dr. Achillito Chiesa, Milan. Silver Medal.—Prince A. Doria Pamphily, Rome. Bronze Medal.—M. Maurice Picard, Paris. Diploma.—M. W. P. Costerus, Pz. Edam.

Section B.—Dealers.

Silver Medal.—M. Ernst Zumstein, Berne. Diploma.—M. Alberto Bolaffi, Turin.

CLASS VII. GENERAL COLLECTIONS.

Gold Medal.—Dr. Rod. Ferrario, Como.

(A collection containing upwards of 13,000 stamps.)

Section A.—Collections of 20,000 and upwards.

Silver Medal.—M. G. du Pasquier, Berne.

Section B.—Collections of 10,000 and upwards.

Silver Medal.—M. H. Contesse, Cully. Bronze Medal.

—M. J. Baudi-Marbach, Berne. Diploma.—F. Richard, Berne.

Section C.—Collections of under 10,000.

Silver Gilt Medal.—Mr. Owen Fearnley, Westcliff.

Bronze Medal.—M. E. Graf-Imhof, Thoune; M. A. Schott, Junr., Berne. Diploma.—M. Otto Heimbürger, Bâle.

Section D.—General Collections of Europe.

Silver Gilt Medal.—M. E. J. Mertzanoff, Rome. Silver Medal.—M. Gustav Labhardt, Lönach; M. K. Lemp-Wyss, Berne; M. A. Müller, Bienne. Bronze Medal.—Dr. Hugo Walser, Lausanne; M. Ad. Weber, Soleure. Diploma.—M. Chs. Seinet-Jeaneret, Neuchâtel.

Section E.—Junior Collectors.

Silver Gilt Medal.—Miss Kitty Nelke, London. Silver Medal.—M. W. Schiltnecht, St. Gall; Diploma.—M. Yvonne Kirchofer, Geneva; M. D. J. W. von Rosendael, Den Helder; M. Geza von Walla, Junr., Kardowet.

The first two awards in Section E are the medals offered by the Junior Philatelic Society of London. Miss Nelke secured the Society's award at Amsterdam last year.

CLASS VIII. ENTIERES.

Silver Gilt Medal.—M. Maurice Picard, Paris. Bronze Medal.—M. W. P. Costerus, Pz. Edam; M. J. Schieb, Berne.

CLASS IX. PROOFS AND ESSAYS.

Silver Medal.—M. Albert Coyette, Paris.

CLASS X. POSTMARKS.

Silver Medal. M. J. Schieb, Berne (Alsace and Lorraine).

CLASS XI. CURIOSITIES AND FORGERIES.

Silver Medal.—M. Ernst Zumstein, Berne; M. A. E. Glasewald, Gössnitz. Bronze Medal.—M. Wilh. Daiker, Bâle; M. Leon de Raay, Amsterdam. Diploma.—M. Heinr. Keimel, Munich; M. W. Theiss, Frankfort, S.M.

CLASS XII. LITERATURE.

Philatelic Works, Handbooks and Catalogues.

Silver Medal.—Kaiserl. Rat Hans Kropf, Prag; Swedish Philatelic Society; Hauptmanu A. D. Paul Ohrt, Düsseldorf; Mr. Hugo Griebert, London; M. Paul Kohl, Chemnitz. Bronze Medal.—Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole, Croydon; M. Ernst Zumstein, Berne. Diploma.—M. Max Wülbern, Hamburg.

JOURNALS.

Diplomas.—M. A. E. Fiecchi, Milan, "Gazetta dei Filatelisti"; M. A. E. Glasewald, Gössnitz, "Philatelist-

zeitung"; M. Philipp Kosack, Berlin, "Berlin Briefmarkenzeitung"; Llorca, "El Eco Postal"; M. Hans Müller, Hanover, "Der Deutsche Philatelist"; Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelverzamelers, "Nederlandsche Tijdschrift van Postzegelverzamelers"; Messrs. P. L. Pemberton & Co., "The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain"; The Philatelic Students' Fellowship, London, "Record of the Philatelic Students' Fellowship"; Proprietors of the Philatelic Record, London, "The Philatelic Record"; M. Franz Reichenheim, London, "Monthly Report of the Herts. Philatelic Society"; M. Louis Schneider, Bischweiler, "Die Post"; Stamp Security Co., St. Louis, "Philatelic Journal of America"; Verband Schweiz Philatelistenvereine, "Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung"; Messrs. N. Yaar & Co., Amsterdam, "De Nederlandsche Philatelist"; Messrs. Yvert & Tellier, Amiens, "L'Echo de la Timbrologie"; M. Ernst Zumstein, Berne, "Schweiz. Philat. Nachsichten."

Section B.—Printed Albums.

Diploma.—Mr. W. S. Lincoln, London; M. C. F. Lücke, Leipzig; MM. Schaufuss & Stolpe, Leipzig; Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., Ipswich; MM. Yvert and Tellier, Amiens; M. Paul Kohl, Chemnitz; MM. H. Krötzsch & Co., Leipzig.

Section C.—Accessories.

Diploma.—M. Fritz Holert, Geesthacht, Hamburg; M. Francesco Jaezy, Milan; M. A. Wiedemar, Berne.

At a special meeting of the Bernese Philatelic Society, held on September 5th, the question of international legislation for the suppression of forgeries was discussed at some length, many of the visiting philatelists giving their views on the subject and outlining the state of the law as regards stamp forgery in their own countries.

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Eminent European Philatelists amusing themselves at the famous Bear Pit!



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(The above collection is so well known that no description is necessary and it is sufficient to say that it represents the last word as regards the specialization of French Stamps.)

CLASS III.—EUROPE.

Gold Medal.—Mons. le Dr. Achillito Chiesa, Milan, for his collection of Sicily.

Section A.—Germany, France and Great Britain, with States and Levant Offices.

Silver Gilt Medal.—M. J. Schieb, Berne (Great Britain and Levant). Silver Medal.—M. Constant Guggenheim, Bale (France). Bronze Medal.—Haupton A. D. Paul Ohrt, Düsseldorf (German States); M. Jules Roussette, Turin (France). Diploma.—M. Louis M. König, Vienna, (Germany and Levant).

Section B.

Silver Gilt Medals.—Mr. A. J. Warren, Epsom (Holland); M. E. J. Mertzsonoff, Rome (Greece); Mr. C. L. Pack, Lakewood, N.J. (Spain). Silver Medals.—Mr. Maurice Jonas, London (Greece); M. Adolf Passer, Vienna (Turkey). Bronze Medals.—M. W. von Polansky, Varsovic (Russia); Mrs. A. H. Bridson, Dartmouth (Portugal). Diploma.—M. Berthold Mathez, Tramelan (Greece).

Section C.

Silver Gilt Medals.—Dr. Emilio Diene, Rome (Austrian Italy); Earl of Crawford, London (Naples); M. Karl Gunther, Chemnitz (Saxony); Baron Erik de Leyonhufoud, Nissafora (Sweden). Silver Medal.—M. Sigm. Heidrich, Jnr., Gablonz a N. (Sicily); M. E. Zumstein, Berne (Oldenburg); Hauptm A. D. Paul Ohrt, Düsseldorf (Oldenburg). Bronze Medal.—M. H. Robert, Berne, (Sicily); M. Hermann Dietsche, Waldshut (Baden); M. Friedr Doll, Oberndorf a N. (Wurtemberg); M. Ferdinand Kleeblatt, Beled (Hungary). Diploma.—Dr. G. Niedermayr, Pfarrkirchen (San Marino); M. Joseph Schmidt, Budapest (Levant).

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Section 3 A.—Colonies of France, Germany, Holland, Spain, or Portugal.

Silver Gilt Medal.—M. Erich Unger, Forst (German Colonies); M. Jules Roussette, Turin (French Colonies); [Mr. A. J. Warren, Epsom (Dutch Colonies). Bronze Medal.—M. Isaac Blanco, Paris (Spanish West Indies).

Section A 2.—General Collections of British Empire.

Silver Gilt Medal.—Mrs. Edith Field, London. Bronze Medal.—M. Albert Riesen, Bienne.

Section B.—British Colonies in Asia or Africa, the Philippines, or Portuguese Indies.

1 Silver Gilt Medal.—M. M. Z. Booleman, Amsterdam (Transvaal); Mr. Charles L. Pack, Lakewood, N.J. (Cape of Good Hope). Silver Medal.—Mr. P. M. Bright, London (Cape of Good Hope).

Section C.—British West Indies.

Silver Gilt Medal.—Mr. M. P. Castle, Brighton (Trinidad).

(Special award by Jury for philatelic study.)

Bronze Medal.—Mr. A. Leon Adutt, F.R.P.S. London (Cayman Islands); Mr. John E. Williams, Manchester (Cayman Islands).

Section D.—Australia and New Zealand.

Silver Gilt Medal.—Mr. C. L. Pack, Lakewood, N.J. (New Zealand).

Section E.

Bronze Medal.—M. Alph. Vuillemin, Lausanne (Cyprus).

CLASS V. FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Section A.—Asia or Africa.

Silver Medal.—Col. F. H. Hancock, London (Afghanistan); Mr. W. Jacoby, London (Shanghai). Bronze Medal.—Rittmeister A. Markl, Korneuburg (Abyssinia). Diploma.—M. P. Jorissen, P. Czn., Rotterdam (Egypt); Dr. Jur. Meyer, Herisau (Afghanistan); M. Ernst Rufener, Bern (Siam).

Section B.—America and United States.

Silver Gilt Medal.—Dr. Achillito Chiesa, Milan (Argentina); Mr. C. R. Pack, Lakewood, N.J. (Brazil). Bronze Medal.—M. M. Küpfer, Berne (United States).

Section C.

Silver Medal.—Mr. E. M. Taylor, London (Tonga). Diploma.—M. Jules Sessely, Geneva (Chili).

CLASS VI. RARITIES.

Section A.—Collectors.

Silver Gilt Medal.—Dr. Achillito Chiesa, Milan. Silver Medal.—Prince A. Doria Pamphily, Rome. Bronze Medal.—M. Maurice Picard, Paris. Diploma.—M. W. P. Coesterus, Pz. Edam.

Section B.—Dealers.

Silver Medal.—M. Ernst Zumstein, Berne. Diploma.—M. Alberto Bolaffi, Turin.

CLASS VII. GENERAL COLLECTIONS.

Gold Medal.—Dr. Rod. Ferrario, Como.

(A collection containing upwards of 13,000 stamps.)

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Silver Medal.—M. G. du Pasquier, Berne.

Section B.—Collections of 10,000 and upwards.

Silver Medal.—M. H. Contesse, Cully. Bronze Medal.—M. J. Baudi-Marbach, Berne. Diploma.—F. Richard, Berne.

Section C.—Collections of under 10,000.

Silver Gilt Medal.—Mr. Owen Fearnley, Westcliff. Bronze Medal.—M. E. Graf-Imhof, Thoune; M. A. Schott, Junr., Berne. Diploma.—M. Otto Heimbürger, Bâle.

Section D.—General Collections of Europe.

Silver Gilt Medal.—M. E. J. Mertzanoff, Rome. Silver Medal.—M. Gustav Labhardt, Lönach; M. K. Lemp-Wyss, Berne; M. A. Müller, Bienne. Bronze Medal.—Dr. Hugo Walser, Lausanne; M. Ad. Weber, Soleure. Diploma.—M. Chs. Seinet-Jeaneret, Neuchâtel.

Section E.—Junior Collectors.

Silver Gilt Medal.—Miss Kitty Nelke, London. Silver Medal.—M. W. Schiltnecht, St. Gall; Diploma.—M. Yvonne Kirchofer, Geneva; M. D. J. W. von Rosendaël, Den Helder; M. Geza von Walla, Junr., Kardowet.

The first two awards in Section E are the medals offered by the Junior Philatelic Society of London. Miss Nelke secured the Society's award at Amsterdam last year.

CLASS VIII. ENTIERES.

Silver Gilt Medal.—M. Maurice Picard, Paris. Bronze Medal.—M. W. P. Costerus, Pz. Edam; M. J. Schieb, Berne.

CLASS IX. PROOFS AND ESSAYS.

Silver Medal.—M. Albert Coyette, Paris.

CLASS X. POSTMARKS.

Silver Medal. M. J. Schieb, Berne (Alsace and Lorraine).

CLASS XI. CURIOSITIES AND FORGERIES.

Silver Medal.—M. Ernst Zumstein, Berne; M. A. E. Glasewald, Gössnitz. Bronze Medal.—M. Wilh. Daiker, Bâle; M. Leon de Raay, Amsterdam. Diploma.—M. Heinr. Keimel, Munich; M. W. Theiss, Frankfort, S. M.

CLASS XII. LITERATURE.

Philatelic Works, Handbooks and Catalogues.

Silver Medal.—Kaiseri. Rat Hans. Kropf, Prag; Swedish Philatelic Society; Hauptmann A. D. Paul Ohrt, Düsseldorf; Mr. Hugo Griebert, London; M. Paul Kohl, Chemnitz. Bronze Medal.—Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole, Croydon; M. Ernst Zumstein, Berne. Diploma.—M. Max Wülbern, Hamburg.

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Diplomas.—M. A. E. Fiecchi, Milan, "Gazetta dei Filatelisti"; M. A. E. Glasewald, Gössnitz, "Philatelist-

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Section B.—Printed Albums.

Diploma.—Mr. W. S. Lincoln, London; M. C. F. Lücke, Leipzig; MM. Schaufuss & Stolpe, Leipzig; Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., Ipswich; MM. Yvert and Tellier, Amiens; M. Paul Kohl, Chemnitz; MM. H. Krötzsch & Co., Leipzig.

Section C.—Accessories.

Diploma.—M. Fritz Holert, Geesthacht, Hamburg; M. Francesco Jaezy, Milan; M. A. Wiedemar, Berne.

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The Turks and Caicos Islands

BY A MODERATE SPECIALIST

THE joint postage stamp issues for these islands make an interesting and attractive series for the collector with a tendency towards moderate specialism. Not only are the stamps in question of handsome design and produced by the finest process of stamp manufacture extant, but they are out of the general run of popular countries and are therefore eminently suitable for those collectors who desire to strike out a line for themselves.

Geographical.

The group of islands bearing the above name lies in the Carribean Sea, to the South of the Bahamas and comprises some thirty small cays or coral islets, only eight of which are inhabited. Grand Caicos, the largest island is 20 miles long by six miles broad, whilst the most populous island, Grand Turk, on which is located the seat of Government, is seven miles in length by two in breadth, the town of Grand Turk itself boasting a population of 2,000. The total area of the group is about 165½ square miles, and the population 5,350.

Industries.

Salt making is the staple industry of the Turks and Caicos Islands, having been introduced in the 18th century by early settlers from Bermuda, and salt is exported from the islands to the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland to a total annual value of £22,782. Another local product is sisal hemp, which is cultivated on West Caicos, whilst sponges are collected on the Caicos Bank and shipped to Nassau (Bahamas) for disposal.

Historical.

The first colonists came from Bermuda early in the 18th century and commenced to develop the salt industry, but were driven out by the Spaniards, only to return from time to time, until finally in 1786, the islands were claimed by the British Government and an agent appointed for their administration.

In 1799 they were annexed to the Bahamas and remained under the control of that Colony until 1848. In 1874 they became a political dependency of Jamaica, and have since been administered by a Resident Commissioner representing the Governor of Jamaica and a local legislative council of five members.

Communication with the outer world is maintained by occasional sailing vessels and a monthly steamboat service between Jamaica and Halifax, N.S., touching at Grand Turk.

The climate is healthy but enervating to Europeans.

Philatelic History.

Prior to 1900 the Turks Islands only were provided with postage stamps, but about October of that year a new combined series was placed on sale inscribed "Turks and Caicos Islands," and bearing a representation of the badge of the Colony.

Three values of this series subsequently made their appearance, with the multiple watermark, and on the adoption of the Crown Agents Colour Scheme, a single printing of a new 3d. stamp was made in conformance therewith.

September, 1909, saw the issue of a complete new series with a portrait of King Edward VII., and in

July, 1910, a farthing stamp for internal postage made its appearance.



1900. October. Ten values. Design: Badge of Colony depicting sailing ship, with salt making industry being carried on in foreground. In the upper corners of the design are representations of the Melocactus plant, whilst the dates "1848—1900" have reference to the severance of the islands from Bahamas.

Printed in London from steel plates engraved *taille-douce* by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.

- ½d. green.
- 1d. carmine.
- 2d. sepia.
- 2½d. ultramarine.
- 2½d. greyish blue.
- 4d. orange.
- 6d. violet.
- 1s. purple.



Large Design. Wmk. Crown CC.

- 2s. violet.
- 5s. lake.

The ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 6d. values may be found without watermark, and are from the edges of the sheets.

On March 13th, 1905, the ½d. and 1d. stamps of the above listed series appeared with the new form of Multiple Crown CA. watermark. and three years later, on March 20th, 1908, a 3d. value was added to the series with this watermark, but was printed in new colours in accordance with the Colonial Colour Scheme, which had been adopted in that year.

1905—08. Three values. Design as before.

Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

- ½d. green.
- 1d. carmine.
- 3d. purple on yellow.

The 3d. value in the new colours had a very short life, being superseded on September 3rd, 1909, by that

denomination of a complete new series, bearing the portrait of King Edward VII., of handsome design and closely resembling the contemporary series of the Falkland Islands, which is now current throughout the groups.

1909. September 3rd. King's Head design. Printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. from line engraved plates. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14. Colonial Colour Scheme.

- ½d. green.
- 1d. red.
- 2d. grey.
- 2½d. blue.
- 3d. purple on yellow.
- 4d. red on yellow.
- 6d. purple.
- 1s. black on green.
- 2s. purple on blue.
- 3s. black on red.



1910. July 7th. One value. Design of Melocactus or Turks Head. Local tropical plant. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14. Printed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. from plates engraved *taille-druce*.

½d. red lilac.

Range of Catalogue Values.

These stamps being all of quite recent date one does not expect to find any considerable fluctuation in market prices. It is some time since the last Gibbons' catalogue was published but practically all the stamps of the first issue sell at double face or more. The 2s. violet and 3s. lilac priced in the last Gibbons' at 2s. 8d. and 4s. now fetch 4s. and 6s. respectively. Used copies are not frequently met with of any of the stamps of the salt making design.

| First Issue. | | | | First Issue. | | | |
|--------------|------|------|------|--------------|------|------|------|
| | 1900 | 1906 | 1910 | | 1900 | 1905 | 1910 |
| ½d. | 1d. | 3d. | 2d. | 4d. | 6d. | 6d. | 6d. |
| 1d. | 2d. | 3d. | 4d. | 6d. | 9d. | 8d. | 8d. |
| 2d. | 3d. | 3d. | 3d. | 1/- | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 |
| 2½d. | 4d. | 4d. | 9d. | 2/- | 2/8 | 2/8 | 2/8 |
| | | | | 3/- | 4/- | 4/- | 4/- |

Multiple Wmk.

| | 1905 | 1908 | 1910 |
|-----|------|------|------|
| ½d. | 1d. | 1d. | 1d. |
| 1d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. |
| 3d. | — | 4d. | 1s. |

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Austria.—(Vol. VI. p. 251).—Several of our Continental contemporaries give detailed lists of the new Commemorative stamps, from which we gather that the colours are as follows:—

Issue commemorative of 80th birthday of Emperor. Designs of 1906 series enlarged, and with dates "1830-1910" added at top and bottom of stamps. No wmk. Perf. 12½.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 heller, black. | 20 heller, brown lilac. |
| 2 " violet. | 25 " blue. |
| 3 " lilac. | 30 " olive. |
| 5 " green. | 35 " grey. |
| 6 " ochre. | 50 " olive green. |
| 10 " rose. | 60 " carmine. |
| 12 " vermilion. | 1 kreutzer, deep violet. |
| | 2 kr. carmine and olive. |
| | 5 " ochre and purple. |
| | 10 " blue, ochre and deep brown. |

Bosnia.—(Vol. VI. p. 226).—From the same sources we gather that the new Bosnian series is now in circulation. Like its Austrian prototype it consists merely of a modification of the designs of the current pictorial issue, an oblong space having been cleared at the foot of the stamps, and the dates "1830-1910" inserted in small coloured numerals on a white ground.

The stamps are said to have been placed in issue simultaneously with the Austrian series, and are of the following values and colours:—

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 heller, black. | 30 heller, bright green. |
| 2 " deep violet. | 35 " bronze green. |
| 3 " olive. | 40 " orange. |
| 5 " deep green. | 45 " red brown. |
| 6 " red-brown. | 50 " lilac brown. |
| 10 " carmine. | 1 kreutzer, lake. |
| 20 " black brown. | 2 " olive green. |
| 25 " Prussian blue. | 5 " deep blue. |

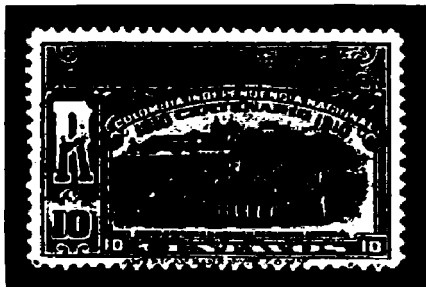
Bulgaria.—(Vol. VI. p. 214).—The necessity for the issue of the recently chronicled provisional stamps for this country was, we learn, due to a delay in the delivery

of the new pictorial series, which is being prepared in London to the order of the Bulgarian Government, and of which we gave full particulars on page 128 of volume V. They were to have been issued in March last.

Chile.—(Vol. VI. p. 227).—The U.S. Consul at Valparaiso informs *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* under date of July 9th, that the two new series of Chilean postage stamps might not be expected to make their appearance for a month from then. They are, therefore, about due to arrive in this country during the early part of September.

Colombia.—(Vol. VI. p. 251).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King, and also to Messrs. Bright & Sons, for a sight of the new commemorative postage stamps chronicled last week, specimens of which are now illustrated. They inform us that the large registration stamp has been withdrawn from issue on account of objections raised by the Spanish Minister in Bogota.





Federated Malay States.—(Vol. VI. p. 227).—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* lists the \$2 stamp in the current Elephant design printed in new colours, conforming to the Crown Agents' Colour Scheme, presumably from a "specimen" copy.

Large design of 1901. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA.
Perf. 14. New colours.
\$2 red and green on yellow.

Hungary.—(Vol. VI. p. 165).—In addition to the current 6 filler Postage Due stamp with the new type of watermark, listed in our last reference to this country, we learn that the 20 filler likewise exists with this watermark.

Postage Due Stamps. New watermark. Crown (with flat base).
Perf. Value in black.
6 filler, green.
20 " "

Juan Fernandez.—(Vol. VI. p. 215).—Specimens of the new stamps for this Chilean possession have been shown us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., and the 1 peso value is illustrated herewith.



Contemporary Chilean Postage Stamps overprinted "ISLAS DE JUAN FERNANDEZ," in two lines of Roman capitals, in blue on the 12 centavos and red on the remaining denominations. No wmk. Perf. 11½.

5 on 12 centavos red and black.
10 centavos on 1 peso olive green.
20 " "
1 peso olive green.

Levant (Italian P.O.)—(Vol. III. p. 811).—From *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* we learn that the current Italian Foreign Express Letter stamp has been overprinted for use in the Italian Post Offices in Turkey.

Express Letter Stamp. For Foreign Letters.
Large oblong stamp. Wmk. Crown (twice sideways). Perf. 14.
Head in second colour. Overprinted "LEVANTE."
30 centesimi, blue and rose.

Levant (Russian P.O.)—(Vol. VI. p. 115).—The same journal states that in October the current 10 Kopeks stamp of Russia will be issued overprinted "1 PIASTRE," and that it is proposed to substitute the inscription "½ PIASTRE" for the surcharge of 20 PARAS now appearing on the 4 Kopeks of the Russian Levant series.

Macau.—(Vol. IV. p. 44).—We quote as follows from *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*:—"Messrs. Graca & Co. have sent us a letter, the envelope of which is franked with four copies of our Nos. 188 and 205, all bisected to do duty for some lower value. The letter left Macau on July 14th, and reached us on August 18th. It is registered, and has evidently passed through the post without comment from the postal authorities. We should be interested to hear under what circumstances this bisecting of the stamps was authorized."

Salvador.—(Vol. VI. p. 298).—Three further values of the new series, 4, 19 and 29 centavos, have been sent us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., the two latter denominations not having been previously included in the postage stamp issues of this country.



New Design. Head of General Figueroa. Printed at National Government Printing Office, from plates engraved in taille douce by Mr. Thomas McDonald, of London. Honeycomb watermark. Perf. 11 × 11½.
Centre in black.

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 centavo dark brown. | 6 centavos vermilion. |
| 2 centavos deep green. | 12 " blue. |
| 3 " orange. | 17 " sage-green. |
| 4 " carmine. | 19 " chestnut. |
| 5 " dark violet. | 29 " chocolate. |

Uruguay.—(Vol. VI. p. 216).—From the *Madrid Filatelico* we gather that two new official stamps have been issued here, as follows:—

Official Stamps. Issues 1904-05 and 1906-08 overprinted "OFICIAL," and the date "1910-11" in red. Lithographed. Perf. 11½.
No wmk.
5c blue (1906-8).
20c. grey-blue (1904-05).

Victoria.—(Vol. VI. p. 171).—We extract the following from an exhaustive list of shades occurring in the current postage stamps of this State, as given by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*:—

| |
|--|
| 2d. red-violet, deep violet, violet. |
| 4d. orange yellow, dull yellow, greenish yellow. |
| 5d. deep purple brown, dull brown (chocolate), dull brown. |
| 9d. brown red, rose red. |
| 1/- orange-red, light yellow. |

The same journal also announces the appearance of the £1 stamp wmk. Crown A. (sideways), perf. 12½, in a new shade, viz., lake instead of rose-red.

The POSTAGE STAMP

*An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors*

Founded by
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Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

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Price 1d.

The Catalogue Comes of Age 21st Edition of Gibbons' Part II.

THE advent of a new edition of what is somewhat irreverently termed "The Philatelists' Bible" constitutes a Red Letter Day in the life of the average stamp man, be he dealer or collector, and is awaited with pleasurable anticipation by all English speaking devotees of the philatelic cult.

We note with pleasure, not unmingled with astonishment, that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' famous Catalogue has attained its majority and is now in its 21st edition. We tender our hearty congratulations to the publishers on having achieved this splendid record and trust we may be spared to have the pleasure of reviewing the Jubilee edition of this standard stamp catalogue of the world.

Of recent years insularity in stamp collecting has undergone a by no means unwelcome decline, and the enhanced popularity of the postal issues of foreign nations has led the publishers to adopt the truly Gilbertian policy of issuing Part II. of their world famous price list in advance of Part I.; an anomaly which might be easily rectified by a re-arrangement of the numbering of the volumes.

It is therefore a new issue of Gibbons' Part II. "Foreign Countries," in its familiar green cover that lies before us, to some of the principal contents of whose fateful pages we propose to introduce our readers. This year's volume is indeed a ponderous tome containing no fewer than 736 pages, an increase of 68 pages on the 1909 edition.

From the introduction we learn that a number of important additions and revisions have been made in the present edition and that the publishers with their usual enterprise have availed themselves of the services of a number of prominent specialists who have re-written those portions of the book which deal with the stamps of countries which they have made their special study.

The intricacies of Afghanistan have been unravelled afresh and the lists of these perplexing issues entirely re-arranged on the lines of the studies of Sir David Masson and Mr. Gordon Jones. Argentine has been re-arranged and re-written and now occupies 11 as against 8 pages in the previous issue of the catalogue. Mr. Adolph Passer, the prominent Vienna collector, has assisted in the revision of the Bosnia lists, whilst

in the compilation of the Brazilian and Chilian sections the advice of a number of leading South American specialists has been sought.

China has, we understand, been re-written in the light of Mr. Harte-Lovelace's recent articles, whilst Messrs. Peplow and Fulcher are responsible for the re-arrangement of the Japanese section. Nicaragua and Paraguay have also been extensively revised, the lists of the former country being based on the writings of Mr. Joseph Leavy. Mr. T. W. Hall and the Peru Philatelic Society have contributed to the improvement of the Peruvian section, and in the revision of Siam, Mr. R. W. H. Rowe, B.Sc., whose articles on the stamps of this country are at present appearing in the *Stamp Lover*, has been consulted.

The publishers have had the assistance of Mr. Ernst Zumstein, author of the Switzerland Handbook in the compilation of their new lists of this country: United States has been revised by Mr. E. B. Power, and Uruguay has been re-written on the lines of Mr. Griebert's recent handbook.

Turkey has also been re-arranged and the prices based on new wholesale quotations.

As a result of the Managing Director's South American tour and the establishment of a branch in Buenos Ayres the lists of all South American issues have been considerably extended. Brazil now occupies roughly 12 instead of 10 pages. Paraguay 9½ in place of 7½. Peru 18½ as against 14½. Salvador 20½ instead of 19½. Uruguay 15 as against 12½, and Venezuela 11½ instead of 10½.

Prices all round show a decidedly upward tendency. The early issues of South America and old imperforate Europeans in used condition being responsible for the most marked advances in price.

The present flourishing condition of the stamp market and the increasing demand for the stamps of certain popular countries is reflected in the following note:—

"We reserve the right to raise or lower the prices quoted in this catalogue without any further notice, and we give no guarantee to supply all stamps priced."

Argentine Republic.

The 10 centavos of the first issue (*small figure of value*) is slightly down used and is quoted at 6/- as

against 7/6, but the 15c. blue is raised from 10/- to 15/-. The 5c. large figure is likewise raised from 10/- to 15/-.

In the 1862 lithographed issue with accent over "u" of REPUBLICA the 5c. rose is raised from 3/6 to 5/- and the list has been extended to include a number of hitherto unlisted shades. The same value with large "5" and narrow "c" is priced at 5/- used as against 10/- in 1909.

The prices of the Rivadavia issue imperf. show considerable advance both used and unused. The 5c. unused has been raised from £4 to £7 and used from 25/- to 40/-; the 10c. is priced unused at £35 and used at £8 instead of £7. The 15c. blue has been advanced from £9 to £12 in an used condition.

There are one or two changes in the 1899-1900 Argentina series that are worthy of note. The price of the much sought after 16c. orange has been reduced to 8/- unused and 7/- used, whilst the 20c. lake has been advanced to 9d. unused, and the 1 peso to 3/8 unused and 9d. used, the 5p. to 15/- unused and 5/- used, the 10p. to 30/- unused and 12/- used, and the 20p. to 50/- unused.

In the changes of colour 1901-03 the 30c. scarlet has been raised in price to 2/- unused and 6d. used, and the same value in vermilion to 1/- unused and 2d. used.

Of the San Martin stamps the elusive 12c. orange is now quoted at 5/- unused and 1/- used.

Belgium.

The only change in the first issue is found in the 20c. value which in the blue shade is advanced from 50/- to 60/- unused and in deep blue from 9d. to 1/- used. The milky blue shade is no longer priced unused. In the second issue used the 10c. brown is reduced to 2/- from 2/6, whilst the 40c. carmine and pale carmine are both raised to 3/-.

This value of the I.L. without frame issue is now quoted at 1/- used in either shade having been reduced from 2/- and 1/6 respectively. The 1c. deep green of the 1861 issue imperf. no wmk. is advanced to 5/- both used and unused.

In the perf. 14½ issue the 40c. value used has been raised from 1/- to 2/-, and the 10c. pale grey-brown from 4d. to 8d.

The 1 franc lilac used, 1861, has been lowered in price from 8/- to 4/-.

The prices of used copies of the first De La Rue issue show a slight upward tendency. The 20c. pale blue is up from 3d. to 6d., the 30c. brown from 4d. to 6d., the 40c. carmine from 6d. to 9d., and the 1 franc from 8/- to 12/6.

In the 1869-80 series the same value is up from 1/- to 2/- used.

Brazil.

The first issue shows a considerable advance both used and unused, the 30 reis is quoted at 50/- unused and 15/- used as against 40/- and 12/- respectively in the last edition, the 40 reis at 30/- and 10/- instead of 20/- and 4/-, and the 90 reis at 100/- and 65/- respectively.

Chili.

A slight depreciation in the prices of the first issue is observed here, the 5c. being quoted at 6/- used and the 10c. at 12/6, and the same downward tendency is noticeable in several of the other issues.

This is somewhat difficult to account for in view of the popularity which the stamps of this country at present enjoy.

Holland.

The prices of most of the early line-engraved stamps show an appreciable advance a notable exception being the 5c. steel blue of the first issue which is reduced from 20/- to 7/6 used.

Italian States.

The unprecedented demand for the early issues of the Italian States which has been experienced during the past year has had the very natural result of booming the prices of these much sought after stamps. Enhanced prices are pretty general all round even San Marino coming in for a share of the boom. For Sicily the prices have in several instances been trebled since the last catalogue.

Peru.

There is a general upward tendency as regards the prices of these stamps, although in many instances the advances are very slight.

Quotations are given for Chilean stamps used in Peru, but these in our opinion tend to exaggerate the relative scarcity of these cancellations.

Switzerland.

Here the large eagle Geneva has been reduced unused from £6 to £3 10s., whilst the small eagle on yellow-green has been advanced from 25/- to 30/- used.

The Basle dove used has likewise been raised from £7 to £9. In the silk thread issues there are also one or two advances and the prices on the whole maintain an upward tendency.

United States.

The recent issues on experimental rag paper are quoted as follows:—unused 1c., 3d.; 2c. (Washington) 6d.; 2c. (Lincoln) 10d.; 6c. orange, 7/6; 15c. blue 12/-.

Uruguay.

The prices of the "Diligencia" issue are well up, the following being the new quotations for unused copies:—

| | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------|-----|----|
| 60c. pale blue | 100 | 0 |
| 60c. blue | 120 | 0 |
| 60c. deep blue | 140 | 0 |
| 60c. indigo | 300 | 0 |
| 80c. pale green | 60 | 0 |
| 80c. deep green | 100 | 0 |
| 1rl. dull vermilion | 50 | 0 |
| 1rl. deep vermilion | 60 | 0 |
| 1rl. carmine vermilion | 100 | 0 |

As compared with those in the last catalogue, which were:—

| | s. | d. |
|----------------------------|-----|----|
| 60c. pale blue | 80 | 0 |
| 60c. blue | 100 | 0 |
| 60c. indigo | 120 | 0 |
| 80c. pale green | 50 | 0 |
| 80c. deep green | 45 | 0 |
| 1rl. pale vermilion | 40 | 0 |
| 1rl. deep vermilion | 45 | 0 |

Space will not permit of our giving a more extended resumé of this monumental compilation which is without doubt an indispensable adjunct to serious and successful stamp collecting.

Typographically the work calls for nothing but praise, whilst the present issue contains a number of additional and highly instructive notes.

Newsagents who do not stock *The Postage Stamp* are always willing and glad to take an order for supplying you with it regularly each week.

How to Photograph Stamps

BY WILFRED HAWORTH

I. General Remarks.

NOWADAYS, when photography is such a common hobby, it is really amazing how few people can copy a photo or engraving so that the result will be anything like the original.

This is particularly the case with stamp photography. But there is some excuse, as a certain amount of knowledge of the various colour processes is absolutely indispensable, and it is the purpose of the following article to give the necessary assistance.

First and foremost you must have a focussing camera, and a decent lens. Without these it is useless to attempt to copy anything.

Then, as a rule, it is necessary to have what are known as orthochromatic plates. The film of these is specially prepared, and rendered more sensitive to one colour than another.

Now, to show the use of an "ortho" plate, suppose you wish to copy the first penny stamp of Cyprus. This, as every philatelist knows, is a reddish-brown stamp with a black overprint. If you take the photograph on an ordinary plate, the word "Cyprus" will scarcely show on the finished print. On the other hand, if you use an orthochromatic plate and a red screen, when you take a print from it you will find the design faded away to a grey, and the letters of the overprint standing up sharp and clear.

But before proceeding further let us run over the theory of colour photography.

It is a well-known fact that white light is composed of violet, blue, green, yellow, orange and red rays. If you coat a piece of paper with a substance known as a pigment, all the rays are absorbed except those of one colour. To give an example, if you put on a piece of paper that compound known as violet, all the blue, red, yellow, green and orange rays are absorbed and only the violet ones reflected.

Any photographer will tell you that all rays do not affect a plate to the same extent, violet ones are the most actinic, then come the blue, green, and yellow, and finally the orange and red, these latter having little or no effect on an ordinary plate.

A good example of a difficult stamp to copy is the $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo of the 1906 issue of the Panama Republic. This peculiar label is printed in red, blue, green and orange, on white paper, colours which are diametrically opposed to each other in their action on salts of silver.

Let us first copy it on an ordinary plate. The print obtained from this negative will show the blue as almost pure white, the green as a pale grey, whilst the red and orange will show up equally as an intense black. Now if you are to give any idea of the relative depths of tone of the colours, you must obviously endeavour to subdue the blue and green till the red and orange have time to act. So suppose you use an orthochromatic plate and a greenish blue screen. The result now obtained on printing shows the orange as dark grey, the red as grey, and the blue and green in shades of pale grey.

But this is an extreme case; as a rule one does not wish to copy a stamp with such colouring as the one mentioned.

In 1899 the 4 cent stamps ran short in Sarawak and overprinting was therefore resorted to, the 8 cents blue of the 2nd issue being surcharged "4 cents" in red. Now, if you wished to copy this stamp and did so using an ordinary plate, the overprint would show up black against a white stamp on the print. If you use a yellow screen, and, say, a "Barnet Iso," the blue stamp appears as grey with a black overprint.

One of the first difficulties which the novice at colour photography comes up against is to know which coloured screen to use.

Every colour has what is termed its "compliment," and every colour annihilates its compliment. For example, pink is complimentary to green, and if you photograph a pale green stamp through a pink screen the result will be a blank.

The following table should therefore be committed to memory, so that at any moment you will be able to say offhand the compliment of a colour mentioned.

| Colour. | Compliment. |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Green | ... Pink. |
| Greenish-yellow | Violet-blue. |
| Yellow-green | ... Violet. |
| Yellow | ... Blue. |
| Red | ... Greenish-blue. |

The above list may naturally be transposed, for yellow-green is the compliment of violet, and yellow of blue.

Screens are of varying depths, but when you purchase them you will be told the density value, i.e., the number of times by which the ordinary exposure is lengthened.

An excellent form of screen, and one which deserves to be better known, is the Birchett screen. It consists of a combination of yellow and green glasses, and is of the greatest use when copying a large number of colours.

With regard to the cost of the various screens, originally they were very expensive being made of specially prepared glass. Nowadays, however, thanks to a German inventor, they may be obtained at about sixpence each. They are not made of glass but of coloured gelatine, hence the comparative cheapness.

II. Plates.

The question of plates is another difficulty which the novice experiences, and it is a very difficult one to answer satisfactorily. The best results are doubtless obtained from process plates, but these require experience and time, it being impossible to use artificial light, unless you are prepared to make the exposure of some hours duration.

For all ordinary work such as copying a single unicoloured stamp, Barnet Red Seal, or Imperial Special Rapid, with no screen, succeeds quite well.

For copying a mixed lot of stamps or bi-coloured labels, an orthochromatic plate and a screen are absolutely indispensable. The Barnet "Ortho" or Ilford Rapid "Ortho" are quite sufficient for starting; later you may have to use the Lumiere Ortho. A, of which brand you must take the greatest care in develop-

ment, that no rays from the dark room lamp fall direct on to the plate. I would advise also a deep ruby glass in place of the usual yellow for the lamp.

The screens which go best with these brands of plates are:—orange, pink, yellow and green.

Stamps may occasionally be found for which it is necessary to use a very deep orange screen. Mr. Frank Phillips recommends the Lumiere Ortho. B for this purpose. Great care must be taken in development as this plate is highly sensitive to red. The dark room light should be green.

It is not often necessary to use any other plate besides those mentioned, but it may sometimes happen that a combination of colours is found, which does not give satisfactory results, however carefully you choose your screen and take your photo.

Hence we get the following excellent maxim for stamp photographers: "When in doubt use Lumiere Ortho. C." This particular brand of plates seems to be specially sensitive to every colour under the sun. Of course such cannot really be the case, but ruby, green or orange lights in the dark room always produce fog. It is best therefore to work in darkness for the earlier stages of development, later the film is not so sensitive, so a feeble red light may be used, but it must be very feeble.

There are numerous other brands of plates on the market but I can say nothing as to their respective merits or demerits never having used them personally.

I need scarcely add that it is not necessary to keep all the plates I have mentioned ready for use. The Barnet Red Seal and Barnet Ortho. will be quite sufficient for all ordinary work. Plates never improve with keeping, they either become spotty or else fogged; not through any fault of yours, but simply because of the reaction of the chemicals in the film. Therefore I say, do not keep a large supply in your house. One box each of the Red Seal and Ortho. is all that is necessary.

I have not mentioned the genuine colour plates as they are far too expensive for most people. Three shillings a negative, and far more chance of spoiling it than in ordinary black and white photography, is a little too much. Besides even when you have taken your photo you cannot print it, no method being yet known.

III. Focussing.

There are many more things to be taken account of in copying stamps than there are in ordinary landscape photography or portraiture. Each may, however, be calculated with a little care.

Let us take them in order.

You have mounted your stamps to be copied, on black or red paper with a very rough dull surface. Take care that they are absolutely flat, and that they are arranged so that no light is reflected from them. This latter remark applies particularly to stamps with chalky surfaces, such as certain stamps of Portugal and most of our current Colonials. I remember photographing some Jamaican stamps printed on chalky paper. I did not worry about the light falling sideways on the specimens. The results showed beautiful copies of the stamps in parts; across the face of one was a white streak, in another one corner was blank, and all owing to the fact that the light was reflected from the surface.

Then, see that the sheet supporting the stamps is absolutely vertical. If this is not so you will be unable to focus properly.

The next thing to do is to decide how much you wish to enlarge the stamp. In the following table, which I have taken from an excellent article on philatelic photography by Mr. F. Phillips in *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, Vol. VII., everything necessary will be found.

Column I. is headed "Number of times focus." To find this, divide the distance from the lens to the plate by the focal length of the lens you are using.

Columns II. and III. give the extent of enlargement in length and area respectively. Column IV. gives the factor by which it is necessary to multiply the ordinary exposure.

TABLE A.

| I. | II. | III. | IV. |
|----|-----------|-----------|-----|
| 2 | Same Size | Same Size | 2 |
| 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| 4 | 3 | 9 | 9 |
| 5 | 4 | 16 | 16 |
| 6 | 5 | 25 | 25 |
| 7 | 6 | 36 | 36 |
| 8 | 7 | 49 | 49 |
| 9 | 8 | 64 | 64 |

Now suppose, as an example, that you wish to enlarge a stamp to 25 times its area. From Column I. you see that the distance from lens to plate, divided by the focal length of the lens must be six inches. You therefore arrange your apparatus accordingly. If the lens is a 4" one, you must make the distance from lens to plate 24".

To be continued.

The Postage Stamp League

Has been started with two main objects. One is to extend the popularity of the stamp collecting hobby with the great general public, by instituting and encouraging lantern lectures, assisting the formation of new Philatelic Societies in districts where none already exist, assisting existing societies by loan of lantern slides and lectures, and by issuing broadcast bright and informative pamphlets for distribution in schools, literary societies, etc.

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Application Forms for membership may be had from The Registrar, *Postage Stamp League*, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

The Postage Due Stamps of the World

BY L. W. CROUCH

(Continued from page 247)

Norway (continued).

Issue of 1894.

In October, 1894, a new value, 4 ore, was added to the series.

The details of manufacture and paper were as in the last issue.

The old machine, perforating $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, was employed.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper, Watermark a Posthorn.

Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

October, 1894. 4 ore, magenta.

Sweden.

Issue of 1874.



Sweden introduced the use of postage due stamps on January 1st, 1874, when a series of ten values made its appearance.

The design is a simple one, as the designs of most postage due stamps are which have been issued for legitimate purposes; it showed the numeral or numerals of value in the centre on a solid background within a white outlined circle; in the case of the 1 krona the letters "Kr." were placed after the figure "1"; above on a curved white tablet "LÖSEN," and below on a similar tablet the value in words; these were placed on a dotted background within a simple frame, which measured $17\frac{1}{2} \times 20$ mm.

These stamps were printed by typography in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10 at the State Printing Works at Stockholm.

The paper used for this issue was a greyish-white hand-made wove paper, which was usually fairly thick. The perforation gauged 14, but probably some of the last printings on the hand-made paper may be found perforated 13. The gum is brownish.

Fine series of shades of all denominations may be found. The 1 krona was printed in two colours in a very curious way, which is confined to this stamp and the 1 krona official stamp; the stamp is divided diagonally, the upper left half being in blue, and the lower right in yellow-brown.

The 1 krona is known imperforate.

Reference List.

Greyish-white Hand-made Wove Paper.

Perforated 14 (later printings possibly 13).

January 1st, 1874. 1 ore, black.
3 ore, rose.
5 ore, brown.

January 1st, 1874. 6 ore, yellow.
12 ore, red.
20 ore, blue.
24 ore, lilac.
30 ore, pale green.
50 ore, pale brown.
1 krona, blue and yellow-brown.

Imperforate. 

Issue of 1877.

Two changes in the postage due stamps were made in 1877, both of a trivial character. A new perforating machine was introduced, gauging 13, and the paper on which the stamps were printed was a white machine-made wove. As stated under the last issue, the new perforating machine was probably employed on some of the later printings on the hand-made paper: the ordinary postage stamps are known on the hand-made paper and perforated 13.

The details of manufacture, etc., are as before, and an equally fine range of shades is to be found.

The 6 ore is known printed on both sides. Only one sheet was issued thus.

The use of these stamps was discontinued after December 31st, 1891.

Reference List.

White Machine-made Wove Paper. Perforated 13.

1 ore, black.
3 ore, rose.
5 ore, brown.
6 ore, orange.
Printed on both sides.
12 ore, orange-red.
20 ore, blue.
24 ore, lilac.
30 ore, green.
50 ore, brown.
1 krona, blue and yellow-brown.

Baden.

Issue of 1862.



Though these stamps are not generally included under the heading of postage due stamps, I venture to do so owing to the wording of the inscriptions and the manner of their use.

Many of the country towns and villages of the Grand Duchy of Baden were not on the main postal routes, and accordingly in order to provide a means of connecting these places with the State post offices, a rural post was set up in 1859. Westoby states, "It also conveyed postal matters (letters and parcels) between the villages, and was used for collecting the delivery charges on parcels and for various other pur-

poses, such as collecting and conveying money. It had an organisation of its own, distinct from that of the State post, to which nevertheless, it was an adjunct." A Grand Ducal decree, dated September 26th, 1862, provided for the improvement of the service, and 1 kreuzer, 3 kreuzer, and 12 kreuzer stamps were ordered to be prepared.

The design of these stamps shewed the figures of value in the centre, with "LAND-POST" in a curve above, and "PORTO-MARKE" in a curved line below: this was all in a fancy frame. The word "PORTO-MARKE" means "postage due stamp," as opposed to "FREIMARKE," i.e., "postage stamp"; this inscription justifies my inclusion of these stamps in this article.

These stamps were typographed (the clichés being made from a type-set original) by the Grand Ducal Administration on yellow paper, and were perforated 10. They were not sold to the public, but were affixed by the officials of the rural post to postal matter to indicate the amount of delivery charges to be paid by the addressee. They are very common unused, large remainders, said to amount to nearly a million, having been sold to Goldner, a Hamburg dealer, in 1872.

Reference List.

Yellow Wove Paper. Perforated 10.

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| November, 1862. | 1 kreuzer, black on yellow. |
| | 3 " " " |
| | 12 " " " |

Bavaria.

Issue of 1862.



As was so frequently the case in European countries, the first Bavarian postage due stamp was only intended for use on unprepaid or insufficiently prepaid local correspondence. It was issued on October 1st, 1862.

The decree announcing its appearance I have taken from a translation of an article by Dr. Erich Stenger in the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*, which translation appeared in *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, Vol. XI., page 493:—

"Re the introduction of Postage due stamps for unfranked Local Correspondence.

"IN THE NAME OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF BAVARIA!
"On the 1st October of the current year the present system of marking by hand the amount of duty to be paid by the addressee on unfranked local correspondence will cease, and instead special Tax tokens (postage due stamps) will come into use, which must be affixed to the letter and which alone give a right to demand a tax on delivery.

"1.—All letters are to be considered as local correspondence, which either:—

"(a).—Are to be delivered in the town of the distributing office itself, or in the Rural post district belonging thereto, or

"(b).—Are despatched from a place in the Rural post district to the post town itself, or to another place in the said Rural post district.

"2.—The stamps to be used for such unfranked correspondence, instead of marking the amount in writing, bear the value 3kr. (the single duty for delivery in the local or Rural post district), printed in black on white paper, with a red silk thread running through it sideways.

"For correspondence which exceeds the weight payable by single tax stamps, as many postage due stamps must be used as make up the amount which pays for that weight according to the tariff.

"3.—In the case of letters posted in the post town the postage due stamps shall be affixed by the distributing officer, in the case of letters handed to the postman in the Rural post district for delivery by the postman; in all cases on the side bearing the address, after the manner of postage stamps. Omission to use the stamps not only gives every recipient of local correspondence the right to refuse the demand for any payment, but will also be followed by commensurate penal proceedings against the distributing officer or postman concerned.

"4.—The postage due stamps will be issued to the post offices from the Royal District Treasury in sheets of ninety stamps, and the same regulations hold good for their issue and use as in the case of postage stamps.

"5.—For other unpaid correspondence which, not being part of the local deliveries, has to be despatched from the distributing office to another post office, the method of marking the amount of tax by hand remains unaltered.

"MÜNICH, September 22nd, 1862.

"GENERAL DIRECTION,
"DER K. VERKEHRS ANSTALTEN."

The design showed a figure "3" in an upright rectangle: above "Bayer Post-tax"; below "Vom Empfänger—zahlbar" in two lines, meaning "to be paid by the recipient"; at the sides "3 kreuzer," reading up on the left and reading down on the right: the whole is surrounded by a double-lined frame. All the inscriptions are in German characters.

This stamp was type-set at the Mint at Munich in sheets of 180 stamps in four panes of 45 in 5 rows of 9; the sheets were divided vertically into "post office sheets" of 2 panes, one above the other, before issue. It seems probable that the plate only consisted of 2 panes, which was applied twice to the sheet of paper, and that the two impressions were tête-bêche. As these stamps were type-set, each stamp in the sheet shewed slight differences. The following are the most important:—

(a) With "r" of "Empfänger" omitted.

This occurred in the 4th stamp in the 2nd row of the upper pane.

(b) "Baher" instead of "Bayer." This occurred on the 9th stamp in the 5th row (i.e., the right hand bottom stamp) of the upper pane.

There are numerous other varieties, but all these arose from damaged type, such as "Post-taxe" for "Post-tax," and are not of the same importance as the two given above. I would recommend anyone interested further to peruse the article by Dr. Erich Stenger in *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, Vol. XI.

This stamp was printed on the same paper as the contemporary ordinary adhesives. This was a special greyish-white paper, into the fabric of which red silk threads were introduced, so arranged that one thread should pass through each stamp towards the reverse side; thus the silk thread is nearer the surface on the reverse side, though copies may be found showing it on the face, having been printed on the wrong side of the paper. The ordinary adhesives showed the silk thread running vertically, but the postage due stamp was printed the other way of the sheet, and nearly always shows the silk thread horizontal. This was what is known to philatelists as "Dickinson" paper, but was manufactured at Pasing, near Munich.

This stamp was issued imperforate.

Reference List.

"Dickinson" Paper. Imperforate.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| October 1st, 1862. | 3 kreuzer, black. |
| | Variety—"Empfänger." |
| | " " "Baher" for "Bayer." |

To be continued.

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.
After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Bechuanaland Protectorate.—(Vol. IV. p. 223).—On authority of Messrs. Bright & Sons, the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* reports the existence of the current 6d. stamp of the Transvaal overprinted for use in this territory.

Contemporary Stamp of Transvaal. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14. Centre in second colour. Overprinted "BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE."
6d. orange and black

China (Russian P.O.)—(Vol. VI. p. 67).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have shown us the current 25 kopek stamp of Russia overprinted for use by the Russian Post Offices in China in blue instead of red as heretofore. The stamp itself comes in a new shade, viz., pale emerald instead of deep green.

They have also received the 14 kopeks with the overprint in black, and with the protecting varnish lines across the surface of the paper.

Contemporary Russian Postage Stamps. Centre in second colour. Un-watermarked. Perf. 14, 14½. With varnish bars across paper. Overprinted "KETA1" diagonally in new colours.

14 kopeks blue and rose (black overprint)
25 " pale emerald and mauve (blue overprint)

Crete.—(Vol. VI. p. 215).—We have been shown the current 50 lepta stamp with the large new London overprint in red by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. This stamp was listed in June last on authority of a Continental contemporary, but has apparently only just been issued. The complete list of stamps which have appeared to date with this overprint is as follows:—

Current Cretan Postage Stamps. No wmk. Perf. 14. Line-engraved. Overprinted "ΕΑΑΑΕ" in large Greek block capitals. Engraved, printed and overprinted by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., in London.

1 lepton brown (red overprint)
2 lepta violet "
5 " green "
10 " red (black overprint)
20 " green (red overprint)
25 " ultramarine (red overprint)
50 " brown "

Greece.—(Vol. VI. p. 215).—With regard to the new issue of Greek postage stamps now being prepared, we regret that we were apparently misinformed when we stated that these stamps were to be lithographed. It now appears that they are to be printed direct from the steel plates, which have been engraved in London for this purpose.

Holland.—(Vol. VI. p. 215).—From various sources we gather that the issue of the recent provisional Postage Due stamp "3 cents on 1 gulden" was limited to 30,000 copies, and that there are three varieties of the overprint for which Continental dealers are obtaining 2s. 6d., 5s. and 20s. respectively. This stamp was current from July 14th to 16th last.

Nicaragua.—(Vol. VI. p. 234).—The following note on some more recently issued Nicaraguan provisionals is contributed to *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* by Mr. Hermann Focke:—"The first mail from Bluefields, since the lifting of the blockade brings a few postal curiosities, which are enclosed for inspection. The 10c. claret American print has received no less than four different surcharges, as follows: 1. Obliteration of old value in claret, apparently in two heavy horizontal lines, with new value, '5,' surcharged in green over the claret obliteration. 2. Surcharged of new value '5 Centavos' in green. 3. 'Dpto. Zelaya—3' surcharged in dark green. 4. Surcharged 'Telegrafos' in black diagonally reading up. Though apparently a telegraph stamp they are used for postage."

We therefore list as follows:—

Provisionals. Contemporary stamps of 1909 issue. Engraved in taille-douce, and printed by American Bank Note Co. No. wmk. Perf. 12. Overprinted with new values as above.

"5" on 10 centavos claret (green overprint)
"5 Centavos" on 10 "
"Dpto. Zelaya" on 10c. claret (dark green overprint)
Overprinted "TELEGRAFOS" diagonally.
10c. claret (black overprint)

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- Southern Nigeria, 1909, 1/-, mult., fine used 0 8
- Ditto, 6d., mult., fine used 0 4
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- Ditto, 1904, 1 rupee, mult. 1 0
- Sierra Leone, 1904, mult., 1 1/2d., obs. fine used 0 2
- Ditto do. 2d. obs. fine used 0 3
- Ditto do. 3d. " " 0 5
- Ditto do. 6d. " " 0 5
- Ditto do. 2/- " " 2 6
- Ditto 1909, mult., 3d. purple on yell. 0 3
- Queensland, 1909, 4d. grey, fine used 0 2
- British S. Africa, 1890, fiscally used, fine, £5 or £10... .. each 2 3
- Ditto 1896, fiscally used, fine 5/- 0 3
- Ditto 1896, 10/- slate and vermilion, fiscally used 0 6
- Ditto 1898, £3 blue, fiscally used, fine used 2 6
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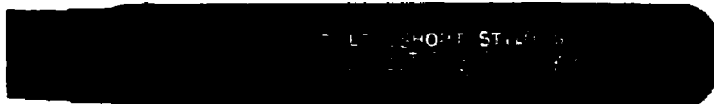
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*An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
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EDITED BY FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 2. Vol. 6.
(Whole Number 132)

9 APRIL, 1910.

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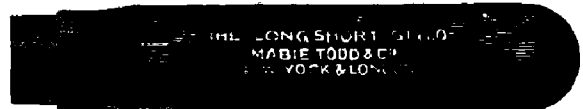


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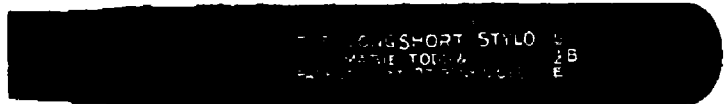
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FREDK. R. GINN

143, STRAND, LONDON, England.
Telephone No. 893 Gerrard. Established 1880.
Silver Medal, London Exhibition, 1897.
The House for Genuine Bargains. Compare my prices before purchasing elsewhere. Bargains for every grade of Collector. SPECIALITY—Filling Want Lists at specially reasonable prices. Superb specimens only sent. Correspondence from reliable Collectors solicited.

TWO IMPORTANT PURCHASES.

1.—EGYPT. A superb Specialised Collection in singles, pairs and blocks. Strongest in the first three issues. Large blocks showing border design in many shades. Tete beche pairs and blocks in many different shades. Proofs, essays, &c. in great variety. All unused
2.—BRITISH GUIANA. A very fine Specialised Collection, containing a large number of the older issues.
All are in perfect condition. Want Lists filled. On approval with pleasure.

Special Bargains Mauritius.

Scarce Provisional, 1900, 4c. on 16c. chestnut, Gibbons' No. 137, mint, 8d. each.

China.

Postage Due. The rare Provisional Set of March, 1904. In superb mint condition. Full set of 6 values for 10/- only. Post free. Catalogue value, 35/-

British South Africa.

1891, £10 brown 3/- each.
1896, 5/- chestnut and green ... 4d.
1901, £5 blue 4/-
All fiscally cancelled but bright, clean specimens. Worth double.

Post Free. Cash with Order.
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Pause

And peruse these offers.

W. Australia, 1902, 2/-, very fine used 1 3
" " 2/6 " " 1-9
" " 10d. " " 0 6
Transvaal, 1906, 2/6 mult. " " 1 6
Natal, 1909, 1/- blk. on grn. " " 0 4
Hong Kong, King, 1 dollar, mult. ... 0 6
" " 50 cent " " 0 3
Straits on Labuan, 4 & 8c. mint, mult., pair ... 0 6
Persia, 1903 (Shah), 5 kran., fine used 0 2
" " 10 " " 0 3

Write for my Approval Selections. Bargain List gratis and post free.

W. BERRY, 21, Rycroft Street, Parsons Green, London, S.W

To Dealers:—Write for Wholesale Circular of sets and singles per 12 and 100. THE very cheapest.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

100 BRITISH COLONIALS, all different for 1/- post free, and your money returned if unsatisfactory Cheap Sets from 2d. set. Price List Free. H. CHILD, 293, South Boulevard, Hull.

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Small Prepaid Advertisements. Twelve words for one shilling, and one penny for every additional word; four insertions at the price of three.

EVERYBODY READS THEM

A stamp dealer has lately estimated that out of 500,000 stamp collectors 10,000 are active enthusiastic philatelists. If that estimate be correct practically every keen collector reads the Small Want Advs. in *The Postage Stamp*. Are you on the look out for some variety? It only costs ... 1d. a word to advertise for it in *The Postage Stamp*.

YOU WRITE THE AD—WE DO THE REST

Collections Wanted

I buy COLLECTIONS and loose stamps of ANY COUNTRY. Cash sent by return of post for suitable parcels.

ESPECIALLY WANTED. Great Britain, 1d. black, and 2d. blue in lots.

JOHN JAMES COATES

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Telephone 13882 Central. Established 1879.

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GREECE?

We have one of the finest lots of early Greek Stamps that has ever been offered by any Dealer.

For Full Description see

"Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers." No. 6.

Just Published. Gratis. Post Free.

We especially wish to draw attention to our fine stock of RARE STAMPS OF ANY COUNTRY. Selections gladly sent for inspection. Prices throughout very moderate. We only handle stamps in first-class condition

RARE STAMPS & VALUABLE COLLECTIONS BOUGHT FOR CASH.

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170, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Telephone: 4435 Gerrard.
Telegrams, Cables: Griebert, London.

GEO. C. GINN & Co.

The "City" Stamp Dealers & Experts, 50, Bishopsgate St. Within, London, E.C.

Can offer this week only—a few of the following

Transvaal, "Kings," 10/-, used postally, Natal, "Kings," 4/-, used postally, 4/6 each (a good stamp now).
INDIA, 1st issue, 1854, 1/2 an. blue, 1 an. red, and 2 an. green, a good set, 4/- the set.
India, King, 5 rupee, used and black cancellation, 3/3 each.
Gambia, 1906. (The scarce provisionals).
1d. on 2/6 unused... .. 10/6 each.
" " used postally ... 11/0 "
1d. on 3/- unused... .. 5/6 "
" " used postally ... 6/6 "

We are still the best and largest buyers for cash. Collections and good loose lots specially wanted just now, also pairs and blocks of imperforated stamps.

ESTABLISHED 1882.
The "City" House for Bargains in Old Issues.
Carefully note Name & Address.

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IN MINT STATE.

1894. 5c. blue 15/-
1897. 8c. lilac & yellow ... 5/-

These are exceptional bargains as the stamps have hitherto commanded £5 and £4 per stamp respectively. They are not priced in any of the principal catalogues.

P. L. PEMBERTON & Co.,
68, High Holborn, London, W.C.
(Telephone 6647 Central).

If you want to know where to get New Issues at face value, write the number 1339 on a postcard with your name and address (nothing else) and post to Ewen's Subscription Stamp Collecting, 32, Palace Square, Norwood.

The Purpose of this 'Ad.'

Is to sell you a "Longshort" Stylo;
you will find it convenient, reliable
and lasting. It has many features
which will appeal to you, the chief
of which is, that it is

**LONG FOR THE HAND yet
SHORT FOR THE POCKET,
PURSE, or HANDBAG.**



hence the name

"LONGSHORT"



Made in Black, Tan or Mottled Vulcanite.

Open for Use.

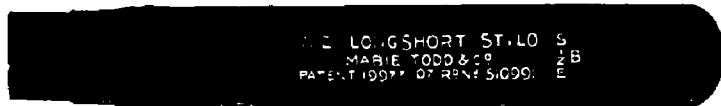
Length 4½ins.

Size A. 3/6



Closed for pocket. Length 2½ins.

Size B. 5/-
(5½in open, 3½in. closed.)



**WRITES PERFECTLY—
ALWAYS & INSTANTLY.**

Fitted with smooth point and
spring needle. May be carried
in any position without fear of
leakage.

GET ONE TO-DAY!

Sold by all Stationers,
or post free from Manufacturers,
3/7 and 5/1.

Write for Free Catalogue.

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95a, Regent St., W.
3, Exchange St., Manchester.
10, Rue Neuve, Brussels.
Brentano's, 37, Avenue de
l'Opera, Paris.
And at Sale, New York
Chicago and Sydney.



*An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors*

EDITED BY FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 4. Vol. 6.
(Whole Number 154)

23 APRIL, 1910.

Price 1d.

**SPECIAL
CONGRESS
NUMBER**
OF THE
Postage Stamp
NEXT WEEK.
FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Delegates and others away from home can have the Special Congress Number delivered to their Hotel by sending 1½d. to
SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD.,
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HARMER, ROOKE & Co.**
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All interested in Philately should write for Catalogues of these which are sent post free; country bidders can also have lots sent for their inspection prior to Sale together with valuations.
Commissions undertaken Free of Charge.
Collectors having good duplicates or collections for disposal can have same offered within seven days. Cash advances made if desired. Terms for selling 10%, minimum charge 1/6 per lot.

For further particulars address—
HARMER, ROOKE & Co.
Offices & Auction Rooms, 69, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Telephone 12796 Central. Telegrams—"Philatels, London."

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TARIFF REFORM or FREE TRADE?

1/- nett. BY L. M. S. AMERY and J. N. ROBERTSON, M.P. **1/- nett.**
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"Each exponent sets forth his case ably and lucidly."—*Glasgow Herald.*
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| | |
|--|-----------------|
| British North Borneo, 18 cent (unsurcharged) | Price 3/- mint. |
| British New Guinea, 2/8, Perf. 11, watermarked sideways | " 3/6 .. |
| British Levant, 1-30 on 4d. brown and green | " 7/6 |
| " " 1-30 on 4d. orange | " 7/6 |
| " " 1-10 on 8d. yellow | " 7/6 |
| " " 2-20 on 6d. lilac | " 5/- |

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| Eighth Pages | 12 | 6 | | 11 | 0 | | 10 | 0 | | 9 | 0 | |
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YOU WRITE THE AD—WE DO THE REST

GEO. C. GINN & Co.

The "City" Stamp Dealers & Experts,
50, Bishopsgate St. Within, London, E.C.

Can offer this week only—a few of the following
Transvaal, "Kings," 10/-, used postally, 5/- each.
Natal, "Kings," 4/-, used postally, 4/6 each (a good stamp now).
INDIA, 1st issue, 1854, 1 an. blue, 1 an. red, and 2 an. green, a good set, 4/- the set.
India, King, 5 rupees, used and black cancellation, 3/3 each.
Gambia, 1906. (The scarce provisionals)
1d. on 2/6 unused... 10/6 each.
" used postally... 11/0 "
1d. on 3/- unused... 5/6 "
" used postally... 6/6 "
We are still the best and largest buyers for cash. Collections and good loose lots specially wanted just now, also pairs and blocks of imperforated stamps.

ESTABLISHED 1882.
The "City" House for Bargains in Old Issues
Carefully note Name & Address.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

1/- King, black on green ... 7d.

CANADA.

50c. King, mauve ... 8d.

GOLD COAST.

1898-1900. 10s. green and brown ... 8/8
All fine used. Postage extra.

P. L. PEMBERTON & CO.,

68, High Holborn,
London, W.C.

Telephone 6647 Central.

FREE.

The SCARCE BRITISH Jubilee Envelope and Card, to each applicant for approval books (50% discount).—THE LONDON PHILATELIC Co., Apsey, Hemel-Hempstead.

APPROVAL SHEETS. Stamps from 1d. each. R. W. Lewis, Rectory Terrace, Wolverhampton.

WM. HADLOW
GROVE PARK, LEE, KENT

SPECIAL THIS WEEK.
CAPE, wood block, 4d. blue, very nice, £2 2s.
GAMBIA, wmk. CC., 1/- green .. £1 6s.
INDIA, Provl. postages on 6a. in grn., the two types... 17/6
ST. VINCENT, 1/- grey, compound perf. ... £1 1s.
SIAM, my discovery, Die I. of the 1c. green, mint, uncatalogued ... 5/-
Do., 4 atts. on 12c., double surcharge, mint, unpriced ... 7/6
These are just a few nice stamps from my extensive stock of stamps. Send on your requirements, and I will give them my best attention.
Don't forget. I attend all London auctions and buy stamps on commission on extremely profitable terms to buyers.
Telephone 91 Lee Green.
LONDON OFFICE, for appointments,
190 STRAND.

Note Reductions
FOR THIS MONTH.

| | My Price |
|--|----------|
| Ceylon, King, "On Service," 2c. un- used (cat. 6-) ... | 2 0 |
| Ditto do. 3c. unused (cat. 5-) ... | 2 3 |
| Ditto do. 5c. " (cat. 3-) ... | 1 3 |
| Ditto do. 15c. " (cat. 6-) ... | 2 0 |
| Ditto do. 30c. " (cat. 10-) ... | 3 0 |
| Straits on Labuan, 10c. mint (cat. 1-) ... | 0 5 |
| Suriname, '93, 20c. (cat. 1-) fine used ... | 0 4 |
| " 1898, on Holland, 2½ gulden superb used (cat. 7/6) ... | 2 9 |
| France, 1849, 1 fr., used, fine (cat. 7/6) ... | 2 9 |
| Crete, Prince George, set of 5 (cat. 7-) ... | 2 9 |
| Thessaly, complete set of 5 used ... | 0 8 |

Bargain List gratis and post free.
My Approval Sheets are the best, write for them and judge for yourself.

W. BERRY, 21, Rycroft Street, Parsons Green, London, S.W.

SPECIAL OFFERS.

| ALL MINT. | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Papua, 2/6 price 3/6 | Levant, 1-10 yellow price 7/6 |
| Levant, 1-30 brown and green .. 7/6 | " 2-20 lilac 5/0 |
| " 1-30 orange 7/6 | Morocco, 50c., single watermark .. 6/6 |

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DUTCH INDIES. Sur. JAVA, 1 gulder s. d. 1 0
INDO CHINA. 1904-6. 2 francs ... 1 0
FRENCH CHINA. 1907 Prov. ... set 0 6
2, 4, 6 and 10 cts. ...
RUSSIAN LEVANT.
Jerusalem, 5, 10 & 20 paras, mint, .. 0 4½
Mont-Athos " " 0 4½
Salonica " " 0 4½
Trebizonde " " 0 4½
GERMAN EAST AFRICA.
2½ heller 0 0½
7½ heller 0 1
15 heller 0 2
30 heller 0 4
60 heller 0 10
ZANZIBAR. 1908. 3 cts. 0 1
6 cts. 0 1
12 cts. 0 2
15 cts. 0 2½

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Approval selections of good stamps at moderate prices to responsible persons. Supply References.

DAVID B. ELLIS, Importer & Dealer in Postage Stamps. — 323, Euston Road, London, N.W.

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1910 COLONIALS and Foreign Packets post free 4d. Approvals 25% below lowest cat. prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. —W. F. Godwin, 44a, Lawrence Road, S. Ealing, Middlesex.

APPROVAL Selections. Write at once if you desire real bargains. Specified wants carefully dealt with.—Douglas Bedwell, "Branksome," Hills Road, Cambridge.

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SIMPLIFIED CATALOGUE
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NEW EDITION SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED
GIVES THE REAL VALUE OF YOUR STAMPS
D. FIELD, 4 & 5, The Royal Arcade
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JUST OUT! NEW PRICE LIST OF SETS, &c. FOR 1910. Full of Bargains. Post free on application.

Selections sent on approval to reliable collectors, on receipt of references or deposit. Wholesale List (22 pages) post free to Dealers.

Large and small collections and mixed lots wanted. High prices paid. Write or call. Mention paper.
The Universal Stamp Co., 48, Mincing Lane (Fenchurch St. end), London, E.C.

The Purpose of this 'Ad.'

Is to sell you a "Longshort" Stylo;
you will find it convenient, reliable
and lasting. It has many features
which will appeal to you, the chief
of which is, that it is

**LONG FOR THE HAND yet
SHORT FOR THE POCKET,
PURSE, or HANDBAG.**

hence the name

"LONGSHORT"



Made in Black, Tan or Mottled Vulcanite.

Open for Use.

Length 4 1/2 ins.

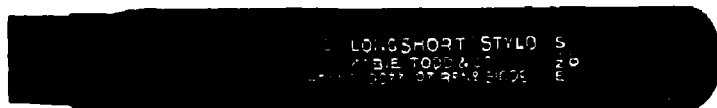
Size A. 3/6



Closed for pocket. Length 2 1/2 ins.

Size B. 5/-

(5 1/2 in. open. 3 1/2 in. closed.)



**WRITES PERFECTLY—
ALWAYS & INSTANTLY.**

Fitted with smooth point and
spring needle. May be carried
in any position without fear of
leakage.

GET ONE TO-DAY!

Sold by all Stationers,

or post free from Manufacturers,
3/7 and 5/1.

Write for Free Catalogue.

MABIE, TODD & Co.,

"Swan" Fountain Makers,

79 & 80, HIGH HOLBORN, London, W.C.

82, Cheapside, E.C.
95a, Regent St., W.
3, Exchange St., Manchester.
10, Rue Neuve, Brussels.
Brentano's, 37, Avenue de
l'Opera, Paris.
And at Bale, New York
Chicago and Sydney.

The POSTAGE STAMP

An Illustrated Weekly Journal for all Classes of Stamp Collectors

EDITED BY FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 5. Vol. 6.
(Whole Number 185)

30 APRIL, 1910.

Price 1d.

A FEW OFFERS AS TAKEN FROM MY WEEKLY CIRCULAR:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

| | | |
|------|---|------|
| AMX. | Lot of 1261 1d. imperf., all used on large pieces of originals, many showing dates of use unexamined... | 12/6 |
| AKR. | 3d., plate 5 (pair) and 6d., plate 8, used on front of envelope with C30 Valparaiso postmark, also post-marked at Panama | 6/6 |
| ALN. | 2d., plate 13, a superb used block of 6 with date stamp postmark, scarce thus | 1/3 |
| ANB. | £1, Cross, a superb used block of 6 with dated post-marks, extremely rare in blocks and probably a unique piece | £18 |
| APQ. | Mint block of 6, 1d. lilac, 14 dots | 13/6 |
| APU. | 3d., plate unused, very fine, but no gum | 4/- |
| AMN. | 3d., 1887, on orange paper, mint | 32/6 |
| ANT. | Army Telegraphs, 1d., superb pair used on piece of original, from | 2/- |

OSWALD MARSH, P, BELVEDERE ROAD,
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1910 COLONIAL PRICE LIST.

Now Ready. Post Free on Application.

Contains prices for nearly 10,000 British and British Colonial Stamps from 1d. to £60 each.

We have the following rarities for disposal. Prices on application.

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Canada. 12d. black on wove.
Cape. Unused blocks of 4 of Perkins Bacon 1d., 4d. and 1/-, and De la Rue 1d., 4d., 6d. and 1/-.
Gt. Britain. 2/-, plate 8, used. With Expert Committee's opinion.
Labuan. 1880, 6 in red on 16c. blue, unused.
Lagos. 1884, 2/6, 5/- and 10/-; 1904, 10/-.
Natal. 1st issue, 9d. and 1/-, used.
St. Vincent. 1d. on half 6d. An unused unsevered pair.
Tobago. C.C. £1 Lilac, mint.
Turks Island. 2) on 1d. Pair showing both types.
Uganda. 1896, V. 96 R., strip showing all 10 values, 5c. to 100c. (S.G. 44-53).
West Australia. 1857, 2d. brown on red, unused.

Also numerous other Foreign and Colonial stamps.

BRIDGER & KAY, 71, Fleet St., London, E.C.

H. E. HAWORTH & Co., Ltd.

87/9, Aldgate High Street,
LONDON, E.

Selections of Stamps sent on approval.

Condition and Cheapness our Speciality.

We do not offer Bargains but sell at
a uniformly low rate.

Collections wanted for prompt cash.

References required. Telephone 10381 Central.

MESSRS.

HARMER, ROOKE & Co.

Will hold their 358th Sale on
Monday, May 2nd.

This will comprise over 600 lots, including fine Gt. Britain, Colonial remainders, and many single rarities.

The Sale will commence at 2 p.m. and not at the ordinary time, continuing throughout the afternoon with a short interval for refreshments.

Following Sale, THURSDAY, MAY 5th, at 4.15 p.m.

Catalogues obtained gratis from the Auctioneers.

Country bidders can, if desired, have lots sent for their inspection prior to Sale, together with valuations.

Vendors having rare stamps or collections for disposal can have same offered within seven days, no waiting, prompt and satisfactory results.

Cash Advances made on Importants Lots.

HARMER, ROOKE & Co.

Offices & Auction Rooms, 49, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Telephone 12294 Central. Telegrams—"Philators, London."

N.B.—We have no connection whatever with any stamp dealers of same or similar names.

W. H. PECKITT

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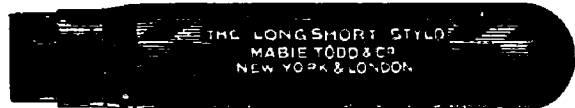


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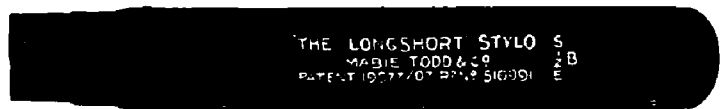
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(Whole Number 136)

7 MAY, 1910.

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ALL MINT.
Papua, 2/6 price 3/6
Levant, 1-30 brown and green 7/6
" 1-30 orange 7/6
Levant, 1-10 yellow price 7/6
" 2-20 lilac 5/0
Morocco, 50c., single watermark 6/6
W. H. PECKITT, 47, STRAND, LONDON, W.O.

The Purpose of this 'Ad.'

Is to sell you a "Longshort" Stylo;
you will find it convenient, reliable
and lasting. It has many features
which will appeal to you, the chief
of which is, that it is

**LONG FOR THE HAND yet
SHORT FOR THE POCKET,
PURSE, or HANDBAG.**

hence the name

"LONGSHORT"

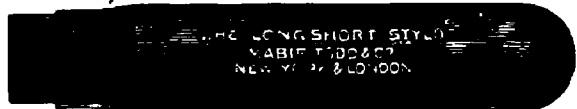


Made in Black, Tan, or Mottled Vulcanite.

Open for Use.

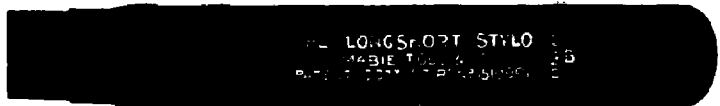
Length 4 1/2 ins.

Size A. 3/6



Closed for pocket. Length 2 1/2 ins.

Size B. 5/-
(5 1/2 in. open, 3 1/2 in. closed.)



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ALWAYS & INSTANTLY.**

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The POSTAGE STAMP

An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors

EDITED BY FRED. I. MELVILLE.

No. 7. Vol. 6.
(Whole Number 137)

14 MAY, 1910.

Price 1d.

A FEW OFFERS AS TAKEN FROM MY WEEKLY CIRCULAR:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

| | | |
|------|--|------|
| AMX | Lot of 1261 1d. imperf., all used on large pieces of originals, many showing dates of use unexamined... | 12/6 |
| AKR. | 3d., plate 5 (pair) and 6d., plate 8, used on front of envelope with C30 Valparaiso postmark, also post-marked at Panama | 6/6 |
| ALN. | 2d., plate 13, a superb used block of 6 with date stamp postmark, scarce thus | 1/3 |
| ANB. | £1. Cross, a superb used block of 6 with dated post-marks, extremely rare in blocks and probably a unique piece | £18 |
| APQ. | Mint block of 6, 1d. lilac, 14 dots | 13/6 |
| APU. | 3d., plate unused, very fine, but no gum | 4/- |
| AMN. | 3d., 1887, on orange paper, mint | 32/6 |
| ANT. | Army Telegraphs, 1d., superb pair used on piece of original, from | 2/- |

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NORWOOD, LONDON, S.E.

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In addition to our Price List of Colonial Stamps we have just issued one of sets and packets of Colonials; stamps, packets and sets of Foreign Countries. Also list of fiscal stamps, sets, etc., including particulars of a fine collection of 33,000 different adhesive revenue stamps, price £1,000, etc. etc.

Post Free on Application.

From a recent purchase of B.E.A. and Zanzibar we can offer the following exceptional bargains.

SPECIAL OFFERS.

| | | |
|------------------|---|------|
| BR. EAST AFRICA. | 1897, 2½ on 1a. blue, unused, mint, set of 3 types, Gibbons' 135, 136, 137 (cat. 137/6) | 30/- |
| ZANZIBAR. | May, 1896, 2½ on 1a. plum, unused, set of 3 types, Gibbons' 123, 124, 125 (cat. 170/-) | 45/- |
| | May, 1896, 2½ on 1a. plum, type 3 or 5 (cat. 35/-) | 12/6 |
| | Jan. 1896, 2½ on 2a, Gibbons 146, 147, 148, (cat. 160/-) | 35/- |

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SPECIAL OFFER.

I have just purchased a small number of the exceedingly scarce errors of the over-printed JAVA Stamps (1908), showing inverted surcharge.

These errors are very scarce, few existing in this state. Early application is necessary, as I have only a small number. All the stamps are in mint condition.

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 4c. - - 10d. each. | 5c. - - 1/8 each. | 25c. - - 10/- each. |
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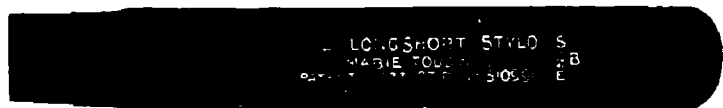
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(Whole Number 138)

21 MAY, 1910.

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| 1869 | 1/- blue... | 12 6 | |
| | 1/- brown | 16 0 | |
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| " " 159, 20t. | 10 0 |
| " " 160, 40t. | 17 6 |
| Lagos, King, 2/6, mult. | 5 0 |
| Tasmania, no wmk., 1d. used | 30 0 |
| " " 2d. " | 25 0 |
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 " " 2 1/2d. blue ... 0 2
 South Australia, 1909, 8d. blue, (Cr. over A.) ... 0 6
 Ditto, 6d. green (Cr. over A.) ... 0 3
 Transvaal, 2/- King, mult. (cat. 2/6) ... 0 10
 Argentine, 1910, 24 or 30 cent. ... 0 2
 " " 1910, 50 cent, 3d.; 1 peso, red & blue ... 0 6
 Austrian Jubilee, 5 krone, fine ... 1 3
 Chili, 1 peso ... 0 3
 China on French, 1 franc. (cat. 9d.) ... 0 3
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ALL MINT.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|
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| Levant, 1-30 brown and green | 7/6 | " " 2-20 lilac | 5/0 |
| " " 1-30 orange | 7/6 | Morocco, 50c., single watermark | 6/6 |

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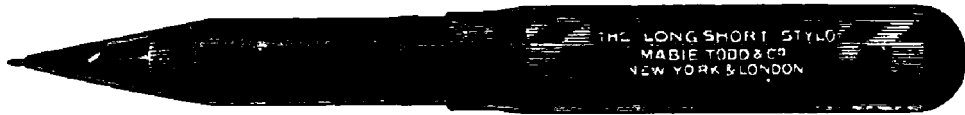
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which will appeal to you, the chief
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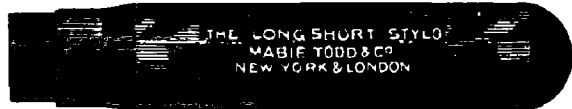


Made in Black, Tan, or Mottled Vulcanite.

Open for Use.

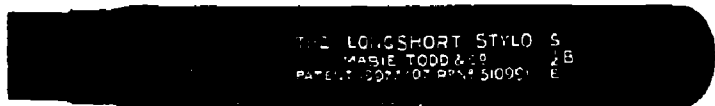
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No. 9. Vol. 6.
(Whole Number 139)

28 MAY, 1910.

Price 1d.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

| | | |
|------|--|------|
| AMX. | Lot of 1261 1d. imperf., all used on large pieces of originals, many showing dates of use unexamined... | 12/6 |
| AKR. | 3d., plate 5 (pair) and 6d., plate 8, used on front of envelope with C30 Valparaiso postmark, also post-marked at Panama | 6/6 |
| ALN. | 2d., plate 13, a superb used block of 6 with date stamp postmark, scarce thus | 1/3 |
| ANB. | £1. Cross, a superb used block of 6 with dated post-marks, extremely rare in blocks and probably a unique piece | £18 |
| APQ. | Mint block of 6, 1d. lilac, 14 dots | 13/6 |
| APU. | 3d., plate unused, very fine, but no gum | 4/- |
| AMN. | 3d., 1887, on orange paper, mint | 32 6 |
| ANT. | Army Telegraphs, 1d., superb pair used on piece of original, from | 2/- |

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No. 10. Vol. 6.
(Whole Number 140)

4 JUNE, 1910.

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WHITFIELD KING & Co., IPSWICH

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ECONOMY. A uniform charge of 10% (1/11 1-5th in the 1/-) is made upon actual face value from fractions to pounds.

PROMPTITUDE. It is my object to effect a supply with the least possible delay after the stamps are issued.

SIMPLE ACCOUNTS. Detailed and plain.

EFFICIENCY. Beyond various provisionals and other issues that have appeared during the past years, my customers have been supplied with such stamps as the—Fiji CONDOMINIUM, SCARCE LEVANT VARIETIES, NEW SET OF PAPUA—all at the above rate.

COMPLETE DISTRIBUTION. Every customer to my New Issue Service receives their full supply at the same time. I indent for my complete requirements, and on receipt, the stamps are sent out at the above uniform rate, irrespective of any rise in value.

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In view of the great and widespread interest that is now taken in the "King's Head Stamps," and the actual and impending changes now taking place, it is absolutely essential for every collector who wishes to keep his collection up-to-date, and is desirous of securing the various changes of colour, etc., that are coming out from day to day, to join a service such as this, where his interests will be carefully considered.

— CIRCULAR WITH FURTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION —

Among recent stamps distributed, and received for distribution, are the following:—Trinidad Official; Solomon Islands, 3/-; Gibraltar, 2/- new colour; Borneo 18c.; N. Nigeria, 1d. new colour; Straits, 50c. new colour; Victoria, 4d., perf. II; etc.

Monthly Bargain List, with notes regarding New Issues, full list of King's Head-prices, etc., etc., sent free upon application.

W. H. PECKITT, 47, Strand, London, W.C.

Telephone—3204 Gerrard.

Telegrams and Cables—"Peckitt, London."

Revised Scale for Advertisements in The Postage Stamp.

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| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
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Small Prepaid Advertisements. Twelve words for one shilling, and one penny for every additional word; four insertions at the price of three.

EVERYBODY READS THEM

A stamp dealer has lately estimated that out of 500,000 stamp collectors 10,000 are active enthusiastic philatelists. If that estimate be correct practically every keen collector reads the Small Want Advt. in *The Postage Stamp*. Are you on the look out for some variety? It only costs you 1d. a word to advertise for it in *The Postage Stamp*.

YOU WRITE THE AD—WE DO THE REST

LATEST

- Rhodesia, 1896, 3/- green on blue each 1/3
- Gambia, 1904, mult. wmk., obsolete colours, 3d. mint 5d.
- Ditto ditto 4d. mint 7d.
- Ditto ditto 6d. " 10d.
- Ditto ditto 1/- " 1/9
- Ditto, 1902, single wmk., 2/- mint ... 3/10
- Ditto ditto 2/- used postally 4/6
- British "King," 10/- blue 2/6
- " " 5/- rose 6d.

New series of Approval Sheets from large collection now ready. High-class things going very cheap and liberal discounts to cash buyers.

Carefully note Name & Address. Estab. 1882.

GEO. C. GINN & Co.

The "City" Stamp Dealers & Experts.
50, Bishopsgate Street Within,
LONDON, E.C.

CHILI

- 1892-1900, 30c. carmine fine used ... 1/-
- 1901-2, 50c. black and red, fine used ... 1/-

NOTE.—These two stamps are much under-priced in the catalogues, and are now very scarce.

1904, 12c. on 5c. red, variety "no Star at left of CENTAVOS," mint, cat. 40/-, Price 10/-

P. L. PEMBERTON & Co.,
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FREE. The SCARCE BRITISH Jubilee Envelope and Card, to each applicant for approval books (50% discount).—THE LONDON PHILATELIC Co., (AL) Apaley, Hemel-Hempstead.

WANT North Central South American and European in exchange for others, can also give good Mexicans.—E. M. Ash, Apartado 1632 Mexico City D.F.

WM. HADLOW
GROVE PARK, LEE, KENT

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- Siam, S.G. 112, mint 7 6
- " " 75, complete sheet with the two errors S.G. 80, rare thus, cat. 40/- each 40 0
- " " S.G. 128, the rare type I., mint 5 0
- " " 159, 20t. 10 0
- " " 160, 40t. 17 6
- Lagos, King, 2/6, mult. 5 0
- Tasmania, no wmk., 1d. used 30 0
- " " 2d. 25 0
- B.E.A., May, 1890, set, mint 70 0

Special Bargain.

French Somal Coast, set of 13, with inverted centres, cat. £13 11s. 6d., superb used (only one set) £2 2s.

Superb collection of U.S. Fiscals ... £100
Collections and good stamps bought.

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IF you want to know where to get New Issues at face value, write the number 1339 on a postcard with your name and address (nothing else) and post to Ewen's Subscription Stamp Collecting, 32, Palace Square, Norwood.

50 RARITIES (Cape Δ, Papua, Maldives) 1/10.—141 Second, Manorpark.

FOREIGN and Colonial, 66 to 80% under catalogue. Approval.—Rev. G. Bell, Lisburn, Ireland.

INDIAN Native States postage stamps, 100 different genuine varieties, price 5/- only.—M. A. Januwala, Cutch, Mandvi, India.

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ARE THESE?
What you desire.

- Gold Coast, 1909, 1/- black on green, fine used 0 8
- Sierra Leone, 4d., 1909, fine used ... 0 6
- Straits Sts., '06, \$5, light fis. cancel. 1 0
- Queensland, 'Crn. & A.' 2/- fine used 0 9
- Persia, 1910, 13ch. brn. & blue, " 0 2
- Do. do. 1 kran silver & mauve " 0 4
- Siam, 1906, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 8 att, used each 0 1
- Do. '09, 2 santang on 1 att., fine used 0 1
- Do. do. 3 " 3 " 0 2
- Do. do. 6 " 4 " 0 2
- Do. do. 12 " 8 " 0 3
- Do. do. 14 " 9 " 0 3

Write for my Approval Sheets.
Superb Specimens at Bargain Prices.

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Selections sent on approval to reliable collectors, on receipt of references or deposit. Wholesale List (22 pages) post free to Dealers.

Large and small collections and mixed lots wanted. High prices paid. Write or call. Mention paper.

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- Natal, 1902, 4d. CA., mint ... each 1/-
- " " £1, fiscal 2/-
- " " £1 10s. Od., fiscal, fine ... 2/6
- " " £5, fiscal, fine 10/6
- " " 1908, £1 10s. Od., fiscal, fine ... 5/-
- 16 Canada Jubilee, 1837, 4c. to 5 dollars, 37/- per set.

Fine Selection Stamps always on view.
Highest Prices Paid for Great Britain, 1902, 26, 5/-, 10/-, £1. Price List post free.

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The Purpose of this 'Ad.'

Is to sell you a "Longshort" Stylo;
you will find it convenient, reliable
and lasting. It has many features
which will appeal to you, the chief
of which is, that it is

**LONG FOR THE HAND yet
SHORT FOR THE POCKET,
PURSE, or HANDBAG.**



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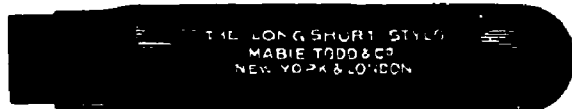


Made in Black, Tan, or Mottled Vulcanite.

Open for Use.

Length 4 1/2 ins.

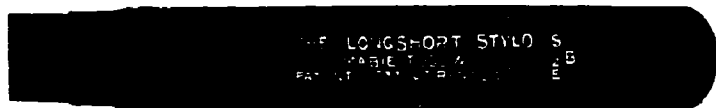
Size A. 3/6



Closed for pocket. Length 2 1/2 ins.

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(5 1/2 in open, 3 1/2 in. closed.)



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The
POSTAGE STAMP
*An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors*
EDITED BY FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 11. Vol. 6.
Whole Number 141

11 JUNE, 1910.

Price 1d.

A FEW OFFERS AS TAKEN FROM MY WEEKLY CIRCULAR :-

GREAT BRITAIN.

| | | |
|------|---|------|
| AMX | Lot of 1261 1d. imperf., all used on large pieces of originals, many showing dates of use unexamined... | 12/6 |
| AKR. | 3d., plate 5 (pair) and 6d., plate 8, used on front of envelope with C30 Valparaiso postmark, also post-marked at Panama | 6/6 |
| ALN. | 2d., plate 13, a superb used block of 6 with date stamp postmark, scarce thus | 1/3 |
| ANB. | £1. Cross, a superb used block of 6 with dated post-marks, extremely rare in blocks and probably a unique piece | £18 |
| APQ. | Mint block of 6, 1d. lilac, 14 dots | 13/6 |
| APU. | 3d., plate unused, very fine, but no gum | 4/- |
| AMN. | 3d., 1887, on orange paper, mint | 32/6 |
| ANT. | Army Telegraphs, 1d., superb pair used on piece of original, from | 2/- |

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By EMIL DAVIES,

Author of The Money, and the Stock and Share Markets.

With a History of the Rubber Plant.

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Telephone No. 893 Gerrard. Established 1880.
Silver Medal, London Exhibition, 1897.
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Do. do., £5 blue ... 2 6
Do. do., £10 lilac ... 2 6

(All these B.S.A. are fine picked specimens, fiscally used, in most cases almost unmarked, and are a real bargain.)

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" " £1, fiscal ... 2/-
" " £1 10s. od., fiscal, fine ... 2/6
" " £5, fiscal, fine ... 10/6
" " 1908, £1 10s. od., fiscal, fine ... 5/-
16 Canada Jubilee, 1897, 3c. to 5 dollars, 37/- per set.

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Highest Prices Paid for Great Britain, 1902, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, £1. Price List post free.
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We shall be pleased to send on approval

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Rhodesia, 1896, 3/- green on blue ... each 1/3
Gambia, 1904, mult. wmk., obsolete colours, 3d. mint ... 5d.
Ditto ditto 4d. mint ... 7d.
Ditto ditto 6d. " ... 10d.
Ditto ditto 1/- " ... 1/9
Ditto, 1902, single wmk., 2/- mint ... 3/10
Ditto ditto 2/- used postally ... 4/6
British "King," 10/- blue ... 2/6
" " 5/- rose ... 6d.

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Carefully note Name & Address. Estab. 1882.

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CHILI

1892-1900, 30c. carmine fine used ... 1/-
1901-2, 50c. black and red, fine used ... 1/-

NOTE.—These two stamps are much underpriced in the catalogues, and are now very scarce.

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FOR SALE. Block of 24 (12x2) unused Penny Red, S.G. No. 31, perf. 14, full gum, perfect.
Write to: **W. YARDE,** Hillisborough, Bryates, ABERTILLERY, Mos.

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Is to sell you a "Longshort" Stylo;
you will find it convenient, reliable
and lasting. It has many features
which will appeal to you, the chief
of which is, that it is

**LONG FOR THE HAND yet
SHORT FOR THE POCKET,
PURSE, or HANDBAG.**



hence the name

"LONGSHORT"



Made in Black, Tan, or Mottled Vulcanite.

Open for Use.

Length 4½ ins.

Size A. 3/6

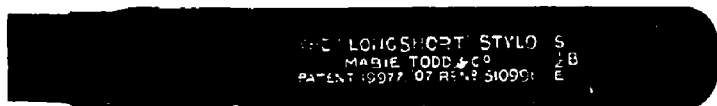


222

Closed for pocket. Length 2½ ins.

Size B. 5/-

(5½ in open, 3½ in closed.)



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ALWAYS & INSTANTLY.**

Fitted with smooth point and
spring needle. May be carried
in any position without fear of
leakage.

GET ONE TO-DAY !

Sold by all Stationers,

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3/7 and 5/1.

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EDITED BY FRED. J. MELVILLE.

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(Whole Number 149)

18 JUNE, 1910.

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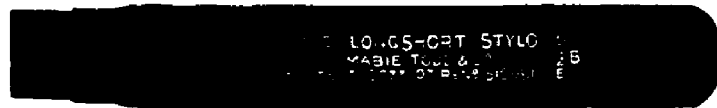
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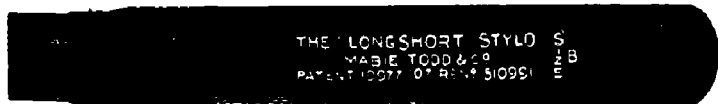
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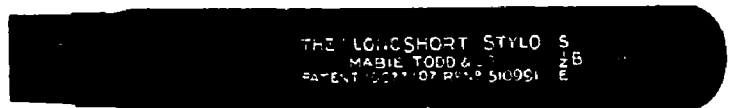
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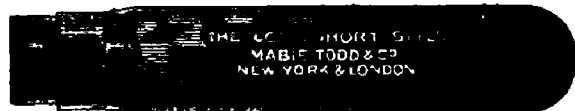


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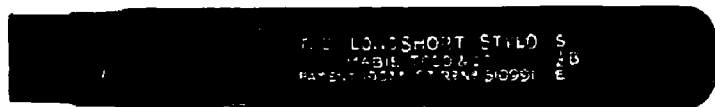
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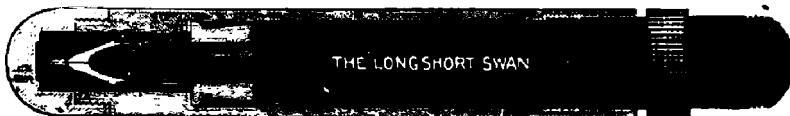
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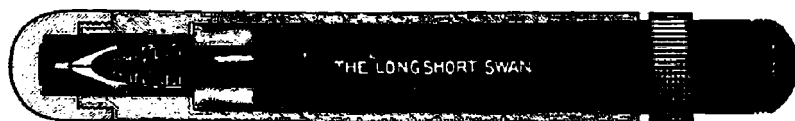
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The POSTAGE STAMP

*An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors*

EDITED BY FRED. I. MELVILLE.

No. 21. Vol. 6.
(Whole Number 151)

20 AUGUST, 1910.

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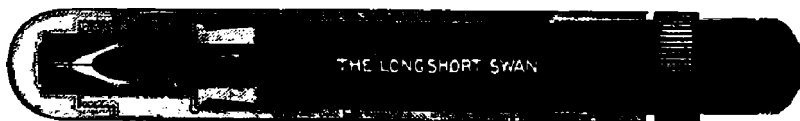
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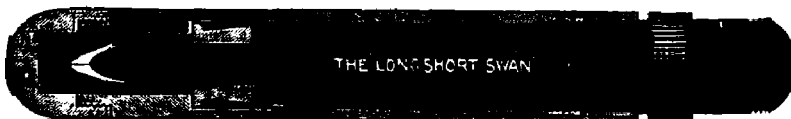
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*An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors*

EDITED BY FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 23. Vol. 6.
Whole Number 153.

3 SEPTEMBER, 1910.

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No. 24. Vol. 6.
Whole Number 154

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- Ditto, 1897, £1, fine used (cat 30s.) 12 0
- Ditto, 1898-1908, 7/6 black, fine used 6 0
- Argentine, 1910, Comem., 12 cents... .. 0 2
- 24c. brn. & blue 0 4
- Bolivia, 1910, Centenary, 10c 0 1 1/2
- 20c. 0 3
- Brazil, 1910, 200 reis, "Pan-American" 0 2
- 1906, 500 reis (cat. 8d.) 0 3
- 1,000 reis (cat. 6d.) 0 2
- 12 Austrian, 1900, "Postage Due," 1 to 100 hellers, complete, a scarce and uncommon set 1 0

Bargain List Gratis and Post Free.

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We shall be pleased to send on approval

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 - 25r. (each)... 13/6
 - Natal, '02, 5r., 10r., £1, blk. canc., per set 4/6
- Cash Buyers; Wholesale Offer requested.
Wholesale Price List Post Free.

THE WILLIAM STAMP COMPANY
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| 500 " " " | 50 | " 2/6 | 100 4/- |
| 500 " British Colonials* | 50 | " 4/- | 100 6/6 |

*10/- deposit required with this packet.

Write me to-day. I guarantee complete satisfaction.

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Publishing Offices:—1, AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

Editorial Address:—FRED. J. MELVILLE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Articles, Contributions and Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the correspondent. Articles, etc., not accepted, will be returned when postage is prepaid.

Business Communications should be addressed to the Manager, and Advertisements to the Advertisement Manager, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

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All that a pen should be!

THE
66
SWAN

**FOUNTAIN
PEN.**

The make that has dispelled the mistaken ideas as to dirtiness, unreliability and costliness of fountain pens.

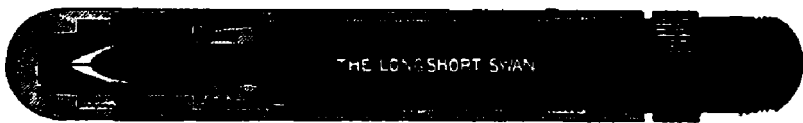
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.. LONGSHORT "SWAN"

which need not be carried upright; may be laid down or kept in any position without fear of leakage; and which has the additional advantage of being short when out of use and long for writing with.



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One pattern
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A New Volume will be commenced next week.

League Advertisement Slip.
24 Sept., 1910.
Cut this out.

The POSTAGE STAMP

An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors

EDITED BY FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 26. Vol. 6.
(Whole Number 156)

24 SEPTEMBER, 1910.

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With a History of the Rubber Plant.

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- " " " " 20c. ... 0 3
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Closed for pocket. Length 3½-ins. (Illustration actual size).

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