

THE *Crawford 2109*
POSTAGE STAMP

EDITED BY
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"POSTAGE STAMPS WORTH FORTUNES,"
"A PENNY ALL THE WAY,"
"STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN," "UNITED STATES,"
THE MELVILLE STAMP BOOKS, AND
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ETC., ETC.

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Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Where Ignorance is Bliss.



A correspondent writes me this week on the backwardness of some of the minor officers of the postal service in country districts in learning the modern developments of their department.

"Last week" he writes "I had occasion to write to a friend on the China Expeditionary Force in China, and only put a 1d. stamp on it. Being posted in a small village the postman knew by whom it

was posted and came and asked me to put more postage on it to save the addressee having to pay double. He did not know how far the Imperial Penny Postage scheme had spread.

"Another instance of ignorance of the same scheme on the part of an official. I was posting a letter to New South Wales this week when a doubt entered my head whether we had penny postage there as they have not got it from there. I asked an official in a large centre, and he said 'penny postage only worked with some parts of Canada and America!'"

New Private Limited Company.

A recent issue of the *Financier and Bullionist* (5/9/10) contains the following new company announcement of interest to philatelists.

STANLEY GIBBONS (ARGENTINA), LTD.

Registered August 31st, by Gush, Phillips & Co., 3, Finsbury Circus, E.C. Capital £3,000, in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of stamp importers and dealers, philatelic publishers, etc., in the Argentine Republic and elsewhere in South America. Private company. The first directors (to number not less than three nor more than nine) are: C. J. Phillips, G. H. Hamilton-

Smith, W. H. Phillips, S. E. Gwyer, F. Phillips and D. W. Glendinging.

V.R.I.'s Available for Postage.

Messrs. Bright & Son write me that they learn from a correspondent that "any of the African stamps are interchangeable in any of the Union countries; even V.R.I. Orange River Colony can be used." Then at last there is hope for some of the specialists who bloated these issues to dispose of a few by starting a business in South Africa!

The London Stamp Exhibition, 1912.

The names of the first members of the Executive Committee for the London Stamp Exhibition of 1912 are just announced. It is probable that two additional members will be appointed with the special purpose of representing the interests of the stamp trade on the executive. The Committee as at present constituted is as follows: Fred J. Melville, *Chairman*, Douglas Ellis, *Vice-Chairman*, and Herbert F. Johnson, E. M. Gilbert Lodge, D. B. Armstrong and J. C. S. Mummery.

Nicaragua Settling Down—to? Philately.

A news despatch from Managua to the *Jamaica Gleaner* states that—

"Gradually order is being brought out of the chaos that has prevailed since the outbreak of the recent revolution.

"With General Juan J. Estrada, the Provisional President, publicly inaugurated in the Hall of Congress and the troops paid off and mustered out, tranquillity reigns.

"The popularity of the new President is shown by the fact that a large number of prominent persons from the provinces have come to Managua personally to extend to him their felicitations, while the people of Granada have presented him with a gold laurel wreath."

So we may confidently expect a renewal of the quieter days of peaceful traffic in pretty postage stamps for the collector. A portrait series will doubtless advertise the features of Gen. Estrada amongst the younger generation of collectors, while a few more surcharges and overprints to signalise the close of the revolution will bring the bawbees briskly from the well-lined pockets of the specialist.

The Trade at Berne.

At the recent Berne Exhibition, one of the things that impressed me most was the activity among the trade. All the stall holders seemed to be kept busy all day and every day, and all the stalls were taken up. It was rather surprising that no English dealer had taken a stall, though the enterprising New England Stamp Co. of Boston, U.S.A., had a stall, at which Mr. A. W. Batchelder transacted quite a lot of business. His takings on the morning of the opening day totalled to over one hundred pounds. The number of important transactions was considerable. A collection of Sicily, which received an award in the Exhibition, changed hands before the afternoon of the first day, and a Swiss dealer disposed of a big collection of Peru at his stall. The same dealer succeeded in selling at least one other substantial collection. M. Zumstein, of Berne, had several stalls with an extensive stock of European stamps, including some fine Swiss from the Mirabaud collection. M. E. Locher, of Berne, also had a stall, and M. A. Bolaffi, of Turin. Luecke, of Germany, made a big show of albums. Altogether there were about a dozen stall holders and they all seemed thoroughly satisfied with the briskness of the trade.

Mr. Bradbury's Price List.

We are with this issue distributing Mr. Wm. Bradbury's List of Sets of Stamps, and would draw our readers' at-

tention to the bargains there offered. On looking through the list we are surprised to see the varieties of the somewhat neglected "Queen's heads" which he still offers, for some of them are now very scarce; in fact, much scarcer than the prices indicate.

There are also practically all the "King's heads" on offer, the scarce Papuas, Sierra Leone, Lagos, old and provisional East Africa, Zanzibar, Zululand, and many other bargains. Mr. Bradbury has been in the business since 1883 and his Price List bears testimony to the expert knowledge he possesses and we trust that he has a very busy and prosperous season before him.

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.

Lord Crewe on "Surcharges"

The Secretary of State for the Colonies issues an Emphatic Warning to Civil Servants in the Colonies not to deal in Stamps.

WE are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. of Ipswich for the following copy of a circular addressed to the Colonies by the Secretary of State, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crewe. It deals with the old subject of surcharges, but incidentally recommends that dealers' orders should only be taken for definite supplies of stamps in current use. This will probably preclude the acceptance of deposits from dealers to be utilised for the supply of new issues. We publish the document in full.

CIRCULAR.

Sir,

DOWNING STREET,
July 13th, 1910.

I have the honour to inform you that my attention has recently been called on several occasions to disputes and irregularities in various Crown Colonies arising in connection with the sale of postage stamps to persons who deal in them for purposes of trade.

2. The more serious difficulties which have recently been experienced have been connected with issues of surcharged stamps. Attention was called to the objections to such issues in Lord Ripon's circular despatch of August 18, 1893, in which it was pointed out that surcharging should be unnecessary if proper care is taken to maintain a sufficient supply of stamps. I concur in this view, and, with the object of avoiding such issues for the future, I have decided that the Officer Administrating the Government, the Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Postmaster of the various Crown Colonies and the Protectorates should be held collectively and individually responsible for ensuring that an adequate stock of stamps is kept in the Colony or Protectorate, and for ordering a fresh supply as soon as the stock in hand falls below the amount normally required for a period of, say, six months.

3. It will, I believe, be found in practice that no difficulties will arise if a large supply of halfpenny and penny stamps is always kept in hand. Multiples of these could always be used either separately or in combination with other stamps in the event of a temporary shortage in any stamp of a higher denomination.

4. I find that in certain cases Colonial Governors have accepted from dealers standing orders for the supply of new issues, etc. Such arrangements are calculated to lead to irregularities and complaints, and should be discontinued. They are quite outside the ordinary functions of a Post Office, and I consider that any dealer making such a proposal, should be informed that his order can only be accepted if it is for a definite supply of stamps in current use.

5. While it is, no doubt, generally understood by members of the Civil Service of the Colonies and Protectorates that dealings in postage stamps for purposes of private profit are not allowed, I desire to impress on all Postmasters, Treasurers, or other financial officers that they will render themselves liable to grave censure if they engage in any transactions of this nature.

6. In this connection I think it well to lay down, following the practice of the General Post Office in this country, that all officials should refuse to comply with requests to affix stamps to letters or to cancel stamps which are not affixed to letters. You will be good enough to see that this rule is adopted throughout the territory under your government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CREWE.

The Thousand Islands

A Short Account of the Maldives and their Stamps

THE Maldivian Islands to the number of several hundreds form an archipelago in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles west of Ceylon.

They were first colonized in 1518 by Portuguese settlers from that island, who established trading factories in the group, upon which they bestowed the title of "Maldiva" or the Thousand Islands.

In 1645 on account of the oppression of the natives by the Portuguese, the Sultan of the Maldives placed himself under Dutch protection; and subsequently they passed into the hands of Great Britain, together with the island of Ceylon in 1796.

As a dependency of Ceylon, a deputation is sent every year to pay homage to the Governor of that Colony on behalf of the Sultan of the Maldivian Islands.

Male, the capital, is situated on the island of the same name, having a population of 2,000 and an area of one and three quarter miles.

The inhabitants of the Maldivian Islands, who number about 30,000, are of a very low type, and are Mohammedans.

There is considerable trade with Ceylon, the principal articles of export being copra, coconuts, cowries, and tortoise shell.

Philatelic History.

Prior to the year 1905 there were no postal arrangements whatever in the group, but following the visit of the Maldivian premier to Colombo in the Autumn of 1905, it was decided to establish a post office at Male and to provide a special series of stamps for use there.

After considerable delay, due to the non-arrival of the post office fittings which had been ordered from India, the Male post office was finally opened on September 9th, 1906, and a series of stamps consisting of certain values of the current King's Head issue of Ceylon overprinted MALDIVES, was placed on sale.



1906. September 9th.

Six values of contemporary Ceylon postage stamps overprinted MALDIVES in small thick sans-serif capitals in black across the top of the stamp. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

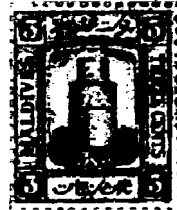
- 2c. red-brown.
- 3c. green.
- 4c. yellow.
- 5c. lilac.
- 15c. blue.
- 25c. bistre.

After two small printings of the above stamps had been made, His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon

issued a decree to the effect that no more surcharged stamps were to be issued "as such stamps appear to be bought up in no time by philatelists, creating thereby a constant demand for more supplies at the Maldives Post Office."

It was generally supposed at the time that this would do away once and for all with the philatelic aspirations of the Maldives, and great was the surprise when it was announced towards the end of 1908 that negotiations were in progress for the issue of a new series of distinctive design, for use in the dependency.

In its issue for June 5, 1909, *The Postage Stamp* announced the issue and receipt of the new stamps. These had for their design a representation of an ancient minaret, 50 feet in height, and said to be 800 years old, which stands in front of the chief mosque at Male. The stamps were printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., in London, from steel plates engraved *taille-douce*.



1909. Four values. Design of Minaret as above. Wmk. Quatrefoils. Perf. 14. Line-engraved. Inscriptions in English and Arabic.

- 2c. brown.
- 3c. green.
- 5c. mauve.
- 10c. carmine.

Range of Catalogue Prices.

The Ceylon stamps overprinted Maldives were amongst the sensations of the philatelic season of 1906-07, and although the first supplies of the low values were obtainable for a short time at new issue prices, when the small numbers printed became known and the fact that no more were to be issued, they immediately rose and the present quotations reflect with considerable accuracy the relative scarcity of these stamps. Of the 2 cents Ceylon the total number overprinted MALDIVES was 4,400; 3 cents, 3,000; 4 cents, 2,200; 5 cents, 18,800; 15 cents, 1,200; and 25 cents, 1,200.

The second issue of stamps, bearing the minaret design, is still current, the complete set costing no more than sevenpence.

The catalogue quotations for the overprinted series have been as follows:—

Ceylon Stamps Overprinted "MALDIVES."

	1906	1908	1909—10
2c.	—	2/6	2/6
3c.	—	2/6	2/6
4c.	—	3/-	3/-
5c.	—	2/-	2/-
15c.	—	—	20/-
25c.	—	—	25/-

How to Photograph Stamps

BY WILFRED HAWORTH

Continued from Vol. VI., page 264

IV. Exposure.

Having focussed your stamp and decided on the size of the enlargement, the next matter is the exposure. This varies of course with the brand of plates used, the density of the colour screen, and the extent of the enlargement, as well as with the brightness of the light.

The only satisfactory way to gauge the exposure is to use a good actinometer. Personally I always use a "Watkins," but that is only because I had it before I began copying stamps.

Gauge the time exactly according to the instructions, then turn to column IV. of the last table and see the factor corresponding to the size to which you are enlarging. The screen you use will doubtless have its density number printed on the outside of the envelope. In case it has not, I append a list of the more common filters, and a rough estimate of their density.

Colour.	Factor.
Red ...	14-20.
Deep Pink ...	9-13.
Light Pink ...	7-8.
Orange ...	10-12.
Yellow ...	3-6.
Deep Green ...	12-16.
Light Green ...	8-10.

It is well to note here that you must vary your exposures slightly according as your stamp is light or dark. If its colour is pale slightly less exposure is required, whilst if it is dark it is best to allow a second or two more.

An example or two as to how to calculate exposure, may be of use to those who are complete novices.

Suppose you are copying a stamp with a yellow screen of the usual density of five. You are using a Barnet Ortho. the speed of which by the H. & D. standard is 300, and you are enlarging to thirty-six times the size of the original stamp.

You take your actinometer and measure the exposure according to that. Suppose it comes to two seconds. Now, since your screen is a "five times yellow" you must multiply the 2 by 5. But you have not yet allowed for the enlarging. Against the area "36" in column III. of Table A. you will find in column IV. another 36. You must therefore multiply the 10 (2 by 5) by 36, which gives 360 seconds or 6 minutes' exposure.

Or again, you find your actinometer time is $\frac{1}{10}$ second, screen an "eight times green" and enlarging area 4. Worked out we get:—

$$\frac{1}{10} \times 8 \times 4 = 1\frac{1}{5} \text{ seconds.}$$

One more little tip before I leave the subject of exposure. When you are putting the dark slide into the camera, be careful to keep the apparatus absolutely still. It is irritating to find on development that you have only half a stamp on your plate, owing to the camera having slipped round.

V. Developing.

Development should be carefully studied as it is possible to correct under or over exposure to a certain

extent during this operation.

The best developer for a plate which you think is properly exposed is amidol.

To make this, dissolve four ounces of pure sodium sulphite in a pint of rainwater (distilled is better). Keep this for a stock solution. When you wish to develop a plate, take half an ounce of the above solution and five grains of dry amidol. This when mixed with half an ounce of water (distilled if possible) forms a developer which works quickly and evenly, the whole image flashing up on the plate at once. Development should be carried on till the details are visible on the back of the negative.

If you are not sure whether your plate is exposed properly use a weak solution of Rodinal, say, ten drops to an ounce of water. It will take some time to develop with this but you will be repaid, as, if the plate is over-exposed you can regulate its development so as to avoid a thick negative from which it is difficult to print, and if it is under-exposed you can develop longer without fear of chemical fog.

An excellent method in the case of under exposure is to take a large basin and fix in it two supports which will hold a negative in a vertical position. Having done this fill the basin with a solution of Rodinal of strength five drops to two ounces of water. Let the plate stand in this for about twenty minutes before you examine it. If nothing shows leave it for another twenty minutes. If there is nothing on the plate then add two more drops of Rodinal to each two ounces of water used, and allow to stand for fifteen minutes. If the image still shows no signs of appearing the plate must be too much under exposed to be of any use.

As it is absolutely necessary that there should be no staining of the film a special fixing bath must be used. This should be made as follows: Dissolve one ounce of Sodium Sulphite in sixteen ozs. of water. Then add 4ozs. of Hyposulphite of Soda, and, when quite dissolved, 30 drops of concentrated Sulphuric Acid.

Another excellent fixer, and one which is very often used is what is known as the "thiocarbamide" bath. To make it dissolve 1oz. of thiocarbamide in half a pint of water. When dissolved completely add 10ozs. of a 40% solution of Hypo.

Plates should be left in the fixing bath for two or three minutes after the white has disappeared from the back, and then they should be washed in gently running water for at least an hour.

In drying negatives be careful no dust falls on the film, or many weird varieties may occur in the shape of secret dots, horns on foreheads, etc., etc.

VI. Printing.

The best printing paper that I have come across is the Wellington Slow Contact paper. This is a gas-light bromide paper, and if the directions sent out with each packet are followed carefully, the resulting prints will be most pleasing.

For those who prefer daylight printing "Simplex" Selftoning paper will answer admirably.

Occasionally it may be desirable to print in the original colour of the stamp. This can of course only

be done in the case of uni-coloured labels on white paper.

What is known as the Gum-Bichromate process is used in this case. It has the merits of being extremely simple, and the paper, etc., is easily made at home. The great advantage with this method is that any shade or colour may be matched with a little care. The "rationale" of the process is as follows:—

A good class paper, Rives or Saxe is the best, is coated with a film of gummy matter composed of:—

White Gum Arabic (lumps)	4ozs.
Sugar	... 2ozs.
Water	... 10ozs.

These when mixed together must be allowed to stand for a day or two, shaking every now and then.

The mixture should next be strained through fine muslin which has been previously wetted in plain water. As the liquid is very thick it should be forced through the muslin.

Sensitise the paper first by soaking it in ammonium or Potassium Bichromate (about 5 grains to an ounce of water), drying it in a dark cupboard. When bone dry, pin a sheet down to a flat board and in a dull light, coat its surface evenly with a mixture of one part of the

gum solution given above, one part of clarified fish glue and 10 parts of water, in which has been dissolved sufficient colour to give the required tint.

The paper must then be again thoroughly dried. The exposure should be timed by means of an actinometer. You may, however, make shift to gauge the time by first printing a piece of ordinary P.O.P. till all detail is visible; the time which this takes is the time for the coloured paper.

Development may be carried out by merely floating the print face downwards on water, but this is a very tedious process. It is better to soak it in water for ten minutes and then use a spray diffuser or a soft brush with slightly warm water, when those parts unaffected by light will soon wash away leaving the picture in its entirety.

The "Carbon" process may also be used with advantage, as may the new paper called "Ozobrome," but as the methods of printing and developing are fully described with each packet sent out there is no need to enlarge on them here. A trial outfit of the Carbon process can be purchased for 2/6. This contains all the transfer papers, supports, tissue, etc., that are necessary.

To be continued.

The Postage Due Stamps of the World

BY L. W. CROUCH

(Continued from Vol. VI., page 266)

Bavaria (continued).

Issue of 1871.



It was nine years before a more permanent postage due stamp was issued. On April 1st, 1871 a 1 kreuzer value was issued together with a typographed 3 kreuzer both in a design similar to the type-set one last described. A Royal proclamation dated March 30th, 1871, announced this issue.

The principal differences between the type-set and the typographed are as follows:—

1.—All the lettering in the typographed stamps is rather larger: the figure "3" is shorter in the typographed and rather squat.

2.—The word "Bayer" in the type-set stamp reads "Bayr" in the typographed.

3.—There is no stop after "Posttaxe" in the typographed.

One die was engraved for these stamps, from which the plates were constructed. They were printed typographically at the Mint at Munich in sheets of 60 stamps in two panes of 30 in 5 rows of 6. Mr. Westoby is wrong in saying that the sheets contained 90 stamps in 2 panes of 45.

Owing to the introduction of perforation, the "Dickinson" paper, on which the type-set 3 kreuzer was printed, could no longer be employed, and accordingly a greyish-white paper watermarked a lattice-

work design which showed on a single stamp like two or more lozenges, was introduced. This paper, like the last, was made at the Pasing Mills. Variations in the size of the lozenges may be noticed. This paper was intended to be laid, but the laid lines are generally rather indistinct.

The perforation gauged $11\frac{1}{2}$, and was effected by a machine which perforated an entire sheet at one stroke. It was the same as that used for the ordinary adhesives of the same period.

I have seen the 1 kreuzer shewing a clear double print.

Reference List.

Greyish-white Laid Paper, watermarked Lozenges.

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

April 1st, 1871. 1 kreuzer, black.
Double-printed.
3 kreuzer, black.

Issue of 1876.



In November, 1875, a new paper was introduced for the ordinary adhesives, this time watermarked with undulating horizontal lines, apparently because the old "lozenge" watermarked paper did not fit the 1 mark ordinary postage stamp issued in 1874.

The currency also was changed (the alteration to operate as from January 1st, 1876) from kreuzer to pfennig. Instead of preparing an entirely new postage due stamp, it was decided to overprint special printings from the ordinary postage plates, probably for reasons of economy.

Accordingly the 3 pfennig, 5 pfennig, and 10 pfennig plates were printed from in grey, and the stamps were overprinted in carmine in two lines "Vom Empfänger—zahlbar" in German characters. This overprint was probably type-set, because various errors of lettering are chronicled in a later overprinting of the 10 pfennig, which seem to indicate several settings of the type.

These stamps were printed by typography at the Mint at Munich in sheets of 60 stamps in two panes of 30 in 5 rows of 6. Probably one pane was overprinted at a time.

The paper was a greyish-white laid (the laid lines being very indistinct) watermarked with undulating

horizontal lines as described above, made at the Pasing Mills as before.

The perforation gauged $11\frac{1}{2}$ from the same machine as before.

The 3 pfennig and 5 pfennig were for use on unprepaid dutiable official correspondence, and the 10 pfennig for unprepaid ordinary letters, all of course being local correspondence.

Reference List.

Greyish-white Laid Paper, watermarked horizontal wavy lines, wide apart. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Overprinted in Carmine.

January 1st, 1876. 3 pfennig, grey.
5 " "
10 " "

To be continued.

A Rare Canadian Postmark

BY F. G. BING

SOME time ago Mr. H. H. Harland handed me a Canadian postage stamp, the 3 cent red of the 1868-76 issue, bearing a very interesting and unusual postmark. A query on the subject had been inserted in a philatelic contemporary without result, but it was suggested that further enquiries might lead to an explanation of so curious a cancellation.

The stamp had been obliterated with a small thick-lined circle in which appear the words "WAY LETTER" in large type. Eventually a full account of the matter was obtained from the Canadian postal authorities, and being assured that the explanation will interest *Postage Stamp* readers, and deserves a wider publicity than it has hitherto been given, the letter received now makes its first appearance in the philatelic press.

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

"OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POSTAGE STAMP BRANCH.

"OTTAWA, 13th March, 1908.

"DEAR SIR,—Replying to your enquiry on the subject, as to the object of the post office mark consisting of a rather thick circle in which are the words 'Way Letter' only, impressed upon a Canada postage stamp (3c.) similar to the one you enclosed, and which I herewith return, I find on enquiry that previous to the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada in 1867, there was in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick a regulation requiring mail couriers on the coach roads to accept letters for mailing, when these were offered them at a distance of not less than one or two miles from the nearest post office, to place them in a locked leather pouch provided for the purpose, and to post them at the first post office, the Postmaster of which was instructed to stamp these letters with the words 'Way Letter.' After Confederation this postmark lingered at some of the offices in the provinces named, when it was used for general cancellation purposes, if not for its primary purpose. It has now, however, wholly disappeared. Some think it lasted up to 1887 or 1891, but I am sorry I cannot furnish you with a more definite date as to its extinction

"Very truly yours,

"E. P. STANTON,

"Superintendent."

It will be seen from this interesting letter that the postmark was in the first instance applied to the postage stamps of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and it is quite possible that only upon the stamps of these two provinces does it possess its full original significance. At the same time it does not follow that the regulations under which this cancellation was in use were immediately withdrawn with the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada; and it is more than probable that the custom based upon these regulations of accepting letters from the public at a distance from a post office, and applying the special obliteration, would continue long after that date, as it is evident that the use of the "Way Letter" postmark was never definitely prohibited by the Canadian postal authorities, or the date of its extinction would not have been in doubt. It is, however, quite certain that only a comparatively small number of letters would be entitled to receive this special mark, and its rarity is therefore indisputable. With the publication of this explanation it is quite likely that active search will be made by collectors for further copies of the postmark, and it would be interesting to know with what result. A fairly wide field is offered, as the cancellation may obviously occur upon any of the issues of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and upon the Canadian issues up to and possibly including that of 1868-90.

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 last 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.

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.

Barbados.—(Vol. VI. p. 234).—The two values in new colours mentioned in our last reference to this country, have now been issued, having been placed on sale on August 5th last, and are chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

Design as above. New Colours. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA.
Perf. 14.

2d. grey. 1s. black on green.

In the same issue of our contemporary appears a reproduction of the following official notification :

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

WITHDRAWAL OF 5D. AND 10D. POSTAGE STAMPS.

Notice is hereby given that the stock of 5d. and 10d. postage stamps which may be on hand at the end of the current year will be destroyed, and no further sales will be made of these values after that date.

(Signed) W. H. BAILEY,

General Post Office, Colonial Postmaster.
13th July, 1910."

Gilbert and Ellice Islands.—"Specimen" copies of a forthcoming postage stamp issue for this British Protectorate have been seen by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, and were distributed by the Postal Union authorities in August last. They comprise seven values of the current issue of Fiji overprinted "GILBERT and ELLICE PROTECTORATE" in black, except on the 1s., which has the overprint in red. It is expected that the actual issue will take place at any early date. The colours and denominations of the stamps are as follows:—½d. green, 1d. carmine, 2d. grey, 2½d. ultramarine, 5d. purple and olive, 6d. purple, 1s. black on green.

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands are situate in the Pacific Ocean to the North-East of the New Hebrides group, and constitute a British Protectorate under the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner of the Western Pacific.

The Gilbert or Kingsmill Islands consist of 16 large islands and a number of islets, with a total area of 166 square miles, and a population of 35,200. The principal islands are BUTARITARI, LITTLE MAKIN, MARAKEI, APIANG, TARAWA and MAIANA.

The Ellice or Lagoon Islands are nine in number, and have an area of 14 square miles, and a population of 2,400. The names of the islands are NANOMEA, NANUMANGA, NIUTAO, VAITUPU, NUI, NUKUFETAU, FUNAFUTI, NUKULKILEI and NUIRAKITA. The European population numbers about 80 all told. Copra is the principal article of export. In 1907 the revenue amounted to £4,620 and the expenditure to £4,296.

Leeward Islands.—(Vol. IV. p. 286).—Quoting from the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes the existence of "specimen" copies of the 3d. and 5s. stamps of this Colony in colours conforming to the Crown Agents' colour scheme.

New Hebrides.—(Vol. VI. p. 208).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the impending issue of a new series of Fiji stamps overprinted "NEW HEBRIDES CONDOMINIUM," without the addition of the coloured bar obliterating the word "Fiji" in the original inscription. The colours and values are given as follows:—Overprinted in black: ½d. green, 1d. carmine, 2d. grey, 2½d. ultramarine, 5d. purple and olive, 6d. purple. Overprinted in red: 1s. black on green.

The *Australian Philatelist* states that up to July 27th last the French series with the additional overprint "Condominium" had not been received at Port Vila, and that, owing to a shortage of all stamps, the postmaster will only sell those actually required for postal purposes. It is rumoured that the long-delayed international postage stamps for the New Hebrides are being prepared in London.

Nicaragua.—(Vol. VI. p. 268).—Another provisional from this distressful state is chronicled by the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, on authority of Mr. James Malings. This consists of the current 15 cents. slate overprinted in red with the inscription "VALE 10c.," and was issued on or about July 22nd last.

Provisional. Overprinted "VALE 10c." horizontally in red on contemporary issue. Line-engraved. No Wmk. Perf. 12.
10c. on 15c. slate.

Papua.—(Vol. VI. p. 251).—The *Australian Philatelist* states that the "rift in clouds" variety on the vignette stone used for the current issue of Papua no longer exists, as the new stone which was brought into use for printing the 2s. 6d. value is now being used for all the other denominations. This variety figured as No. 23 on sheets of all values excepting the 2s. 6d., and was probably caused by one of the printers accidentally drawing his finger nail across the stone.

It is anticipated that the new issue in single colours will make its appearance shortly.

St. Vincent.—(Vol. VI. p. 235).—Our Ipswich friends also send us the current ½d. stamp of this Colony in the new type with a dot under the "d" of the value inscription.

Re-drawn Arms Type. Dot under "d" of value. Line-engraved.
Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

½d. yellow-green.	3d. purple on yellow.
1d. carmine.	6d. purple.
2½d. ultramarine.	

Salvador.—(Vol. VI. p. 260).—Three more stamps in the Figueroa type have been issued, viz., 10, 50, and 100 centavos, specimens of which have kindly been sent us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. They inform us that these stamps complete the series, and that no further denominations are to be issued. We therefore list as follows:—

New Design. Head of General Figueroa.

Printed at National Government Printing Office from plates engraved in taille douce by Mr. Thos. MacDonald, of London. Honeycomb Watermark. Centre in black Perf. 11 × 11½.

1 centavo dark brown.	12 centavos blue.
2 centavos deep green.	17 " sage-green.
3 " orange.	19 " chestnut.
4 " carmine.	29 " chocolate.
5 " dark violet.	50 " yellow.
6 " vermilion.	100 " pale blue.
10 " mauve.	

Union of South Africa.—(Vol. VI. p. 242).—We understand that it is the intention of the Union Authorities to place the new Union commemorative stamp on sale for a short time at the offices of the High Commissioner of South Africa, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., and that they will be obtainable there on and after November 4th of this year.

Editor's Letter Box

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

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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.

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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Society News

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

LIVERPOOL JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: J. H. M. Savage. Committee: Mrs. Burton, G. J. Edmondson, A. S. Allender, N. Clissold. Hon. Exchange Secretary: Sydney Pearn, 67, Clare Road, Bootle. Hon. Librarian: P. A. Fletcher. Hon. Treasurer: R. S. Archer, junr., Clifton House, Clifton Park, Birkehead. Hon. Secretary: R. A. Mannings, 21, Well Lane, Rock Ferry.

Meetings of the Society will be held on the dates named below, at 7.30 p.m., in the Board Room of the Incorporated Trade Protection Society, 42, Castle Street, Liverpool. Visitors, including ladies, are welcome.

1910.

Sept. 19—Paper: "Romantic insights into Philately," F. S. Chilcott. Display: Orange River Colony.

Oct. 3—Paper: "Methods of collecting," W. C. Taylor. Display: Gibraltar.

Oct. 17—Paper: "Notes on the postage stamps of Brazil," The Secretary. Display: Brazil.

Oct. 31—Paper: "Reprints," The President. Display: New South Wales.

Nov. 7—Invitation from the Liverpool Philatelic Society, St. George's Restaurant, 5, Redcross Street, Liverpool. Paper on the stamps of St. Vincent, with lantern slides, by J. J. Darlow.

Nov. 14—Paper: "The postage stamps of the Falkland Islands," W. H. Lawson. Display: Falkland Islands.

Nov. 28—Short papers by members. Display: Bulgaria.

Dec. 12—Paper: "Rectangular stamps of Cape Colony," J. Bate. Display: Cape Colony.

1911.

Jan. 16—Paper: "The postage stamps of Egypt," A. S. Allender. Display: Egypt.

Jan. 30—Paper: "Some of the World's postal arrangements," R. S. Archer, junr. Display: Italy.

Feb. 13—Paper: "Colour and colour changes," H. W. Greenwood. Display: Argentine.

Feb. 27—Paper: "Colonial issues of 1910," with display, N. Clissold. Display: Great Britain (issues after 1855).

March 13—Paper: "Philatelic notes," P. A. Fletcher. Display: Canada.

March 27—Paper: "Biographical notes on United States stamps," with display, A. W. Brown. Display: United States of America (issues from 1890 onwards).

April 10—Paper: "Elementary explanations," R. O. Dagg. Display: Gold Coast.

May 1—Annual meeting.

ISLE OF THANET PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A committee meeting of this society was held at 18, Eastern Esplanade, Cliftonville, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, at 8.30 o'clock, and the following report was drawn up. Committee's report of Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, Season 1910, January to May:—On Saturday, January 22nd, five gentlemen, Messrs. A. L. Adutt, D. B. Armstrong, F. L. Devon, A. Wolfers and Rev. P. Wolfers, met at the Queen's High Cliffe Hotel, and, in accordance with the motion of the last-named, the meeting formed itself into the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society. Mr. Adutt was elected President; Mr. Armstrong, Secretary and Treasurer; Dr. F. E. Nichol, M.A., Vice-President; and Messrs. Devon, Wolfers and Rev. Wolfers formed the Committee. Meetings were arranged to be held fortnightly at the Queen's High Cliffe Hotel at the hospitality of the President, and a programme was drawn up which read as follows:—

Jan. 29—Mr. A. L. Adutt, Display, Great Britain.

Feb. 12—Mr. D. B. Armstrong, Paper and Display, The Post in Morocco.

Feb. 25—Mr. A. Wolfers, Paper and Display, Papua.

Mar. 12—Mr. A. L. Adutt, Display, Cayman Islands.

Apr. 9—Mr. E. Heginbottom, Display, Antigua, Bahamas, etc.

Apr. 23—Mr. Fred. J. Melville, Lantern Lecture, "His Majesty's Mails."

Apr. 30—Mr. D. B. Armstrong, Paper and Display, U.S. used Abroad; and Ten-minute items by Messrs. J. M. Munns, A. Wolfers, P. Wolfers, A. J. Spearpoint, and A. L. Adutt.

May 14—Mr. E. Heginbottom, Display, Barbados, Grenada.

May 26—Rev. P. Wolfers, Paper, "Rarities"; and Auction Sale, Hon. Auctioneer, Mr. Jesse Holness.

All the items were of the highest order of merit and were thoroughly enjoyed by all who had the pleasure of being present at the meetings. It is an interesting fact to note that, whereas the attendance at the first meeting was five, and that at the second meeting was four, sixteen members attended the last few meetings, and the audience at Mr. Melville's lecture consisted of upwards of one hundred members and friends, among whom were Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P. for Canterbury, who presided, and Sir John Gorst, the Vice-Chairman.

The society was represented at the 2nd Philatelic Congress by Mr. A. L. Adutt and Mr. H. F. Johnson, and generally during its hitherto short life, it has been to the fore in all matters of importance appertaining to philately.

It was a severe blow to the society to learn on March 12th that Mr. D. B. Armstrong was relinquishing his dual post of Hon. Sec. and Treas., as he was removing from the district. However, Mr. Abraham Wolfers was elected to the vacant post and has filled it very satisfactorily. The Committee desires the following gentlemen to accept the hearty and cordial thanks of the society for the

hospitality which they have extended in the columns of the journals of which they are severally editors: the Editors *Isle of Thanet Gazette*, *Isle of Thanet Times*, *East Kent Times*, *Thanet Advertiser*, *Pullen's Kent Argus*, Fred J. Melville, Esq. of *The Postage Stamp*, Percy C. Bishop, Esq. of *The S. C. F.*, and Major E. B. Evans of G. S. W. Also cordial thanks are tendered to Mr. J. Holness, who kindly held an auction sale of stamps for the society on May 26th and has since consented to become Honorary Auctioneer.

At the moment of writing there are twenty-seven active members of the society, and good prospects of a large number of entries during the forthcoming season. The committee considers that it has good reason to be gratified by the work already accomplished, and that there is every hope of many seasons of success and prosperity before the society. Floreat Philatelia!

ABRAHAM WOLFERS,
Hon. Sec. and Treas.

It is a source of much pleasure to the Secretary to inform the members of this Society, through its official organ, that J. E. Heginbottom, Esq., B.A., F.R.P.S.L., has consented to continue exhibiting his collections before the Society. He has kindly promised to conclude his West Indians in the forthcoming season, thus:—

Jan. 25—Jamaica, Leeward Is., Montserrat.

Feb. 22—Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia.

Mar. 22—St. Vincent, Turks Is.

Apr. 26—Trinidad, Tobago, Virgin Is.

There is still one meeting unprovided for, and the Committee will welcome any lady or gentleman who will consent to contribute to the programme.

ABRAHAM WOLFERS (Hon. Sec.),
18, Eastern Esplanade,
Cliftonville, Margate.

CROYDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Hon. Sec.—Mr. W. H. Jackson, 83, Waddon Road, Croydon.

The third Annual General Meeting took place on Wednesday, September 7th, at the Y.M.C.A., North End, Croydon.

The President occupied the chair at 8 p.m., and after the usual preliminaries, called upon the Secretary for the Balance Sheet and Report, which proved to be very satisfactory, and was adopted on the proposition of Mr. Lines, seconded by Mr. Knight.

Mr. Lines, the Exchange Packet Superintendent, then produced his report and balance sheet, which showed that 21½% of the total value of stamps sent in had been sold. The report was adopted unanimously.

The Librarian's report was then laid before the meeting, and agreed to.

Mr. Holmes, Curator of the Society's Permanent and Forgery Collection, read a statement with reference to the progress of the collection, and explained that the total number of stamps, entires and forgeries, now amounted to 2,058.

The Chairman heartily thanked all the officers and other helpers for their services during the past season.

The election of officers then took place, and resulted as follows:—President, Mr. F. G. Bing; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. A. Ashby and H. H. Harland; Librarian, Mr. W. J. C. Pope; Exchange Superintendent, Mr. R. Lines; Committee, Messrs. H. G. Knight, W. J. Holmes, H. Simmons and G. W. Shaw.

Mr. Shaw, having resigned from office as Secretary, Mr. Jackson was unanimously elected to fill the post.

Mr. Holmes was then formally asked to retain his position as Curator, to which he kindly consented.

The programme for the new season was laid before the meeting, and proved to be complete with the exception of two evenings, which were then filled up.

The meeting closed at 10 p.m.

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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Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Argentine Stamp Exhibition a Success.



I am glad to learn from Dr. Diens this week that the Argentine Stamp Exhibition which was held practically concurrently with the Berne one, has been a thorough success. It was opened at 9 p.m. on Saturday, September 3rd, and I read with no little pleasure that it was opened without the formality even of an opening speech. Sensible people in Argentina! Dr.

Diens who went out to act as sole judge at the Exhibition writes that he has been received with every courtesy as indeed the eminent author of Modena, Sicily and other of our most important monographs would be if there were philatelists to receive him in the heart of the Polar regions. The Prince George's Hall, in which the Argentine Exhibition has been held, is a well lighted and spacious building which proved quite adequate to the occasion. Altogether in the learned doctor's words the Exhibition "speaks well for Philately in this Republic." After his long pilgrimage in the cause of Philately my readers will doubtless join with me in wishing Dr. Diens a pleasant voyage home.

Sale of Colonial Stamps in London.

The announcement that the forthcoming commemorative stamp of the South African Union will be placed on sale in London early next month, has a precedent in the War Fund and charity labels issued by the Victorian Government some years ago, which were obtainable from the London offices of the Agent-General for Victoria. The experiment was far from being a successful one, however, and the sales inconsiderable.

Although rumours have on various occasions been freely circulated that new issues of Colonial stamps would be placed on sale at the offices of the Crown

Agents for the Colonies such an arrangement has never been brought into effect.

There would appear to be no very serious objection to the adoption of this course and it is one that should commend itself to the attention of the Crown Agents.

Whenever a new issue of British Colonial stamps takes place it is known that a considerable quantity will be required to supply the demands of stamp dealers, etc., and there is surely no good object to be served by paying the carriage out to the Colony of several hundred pounds worth of stamps only to have then shipped back to England by the next steamer to fill orders from English stamp dealers. The cost of transport would be saved and the Colonial authorities spared a large amount of work not directly within their province if a certain portion of each new issue was placed in the hands of the Crown Agents for sale to stamp dealers in London on personal application at their offices.

And what a boon it would be to the proprietors of New Issue Services who would no longer experience any qualms as to the safety of remittances sent to distant lands.

Of course in order to check a continuous stream of small boy callers demanding "an unused ½d. Antigua, 1d. Barbados, ½d. Leeward Islands, 1 cent Zanzibar with full gum and marginal plate number, please," it would be necessary to restrict the sales to wholesale lots of not less than £50 face value, as in the case of Colonial remainders, but even then the innovation should prove an entirely welcome one both to dealers and collectors. It would have the further advantage of dispensing entirely with any temptations of local minor officials to indulge in a little private dealing in contravention of the veto contained in Lord Crewe's recent circular letter.

The system has been adopted with conspicuous success by both the French and German Colonial Offices, and some day perhaps one of our own Colonial Secretaries will be brought to realize its manifold advantages.

The London (Philatelic) Season.

On every hand I am encountering signs and portents which indicate the arrival of the Philatelic Season of 1910-11. The other week saw the advent of the new

Gibbons and the commencement of a new volume of *The Postage Stamp*, both of which events reminded me that the weeping summer of my discontent had passed away and my miserable life was once more to be enlivened by the chairman's call to order and the seductive tapping of the auctioneer's hammer. Reports are to hand of two successful sales held respectively by Messrs. Glendining, and Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper, at both of which some excellent prices were obtained.

My favourite stamp journals all appear to have taken a new lease of life and wear an air of autumnal solidity and comfort, whilst on Saturday last the Juniors held their first meeting of the season, an occasion which I always regard as marking the commencement of the London stamp season in dead earnest.

Automatic Stamping Machines.

Considerable attention has been paid by the Press to the installation on Tuesday, September 20th, of an automatic machine, which not only sells stamps on the penny-in-the-slot principle, but affixes them to the letter while you wait. The machine has been installed at the Throgmorton Avenue Post Office and has proved a great convenience. It is certainly an useful invention, but much as I appreciate its utility I can scarcely offer my support to a Mr. A. J. Smith, who in a letter to the *Daily Chronicle*, expresses a hope that when the next Civil List is issued his name will be included "For," he says, "it is almost exactly three years ago that I enunciated this idea in your friendly column, so that the 'enterprise' is not exactly all on the side of the Post Office."

But what about the inventor?

Bavarian Commemoratives.

The proposal to issue a series of commemorative stamps to mark the 90th Birthday of the Regent recalls the unhappy history of the rulers of this German Kingdom.

King Otho, the nominal ruler is insane and the kingdom is administered by his uncle, Prince Luitpold, as regent. His brother Louis II., whom he succeeded went mad and committed suicide. He was patron of the musician and composer Wagner.

The suggested commemorative series is intended to bear a portrait of the Regent in place of the familiar arms design which has appeared continuously on the stamps of Bavaria, for 43 years past.

The issue will mark the 25th anniversary of the Regency in addition to the 90th Birthday of the Regent, which falls in June, 1911.

A competition for new stamp designs inaugurated by the Bavarian Government in 1908 proved an entire failure, none of the designs submitted being at all suitable for the purpose for which they were intended, and the project of issuing a new postage stamp series was therefore abandoned. It is to be hoped that in the present instance their efforts to obtain an artistic design will meet with greater success.

It is noteworthy that Bavaria is the only kingdom in the German Union which retains its own distinctive postage stamps.

New Stamp Printing Firms.

Hitherto the printing and engraving of postage stamps in this country has been almost entirely restricted to the same half dozen firms, viz., Messrs. De La Rue, Perkins Bacon, Waterlow & Sons, Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Blades, East & Blades, and Waterlow Bros. & Layton. But recently there has been quite an influx of new blood in the stamp printing world, and the names of Messrs. Harrison & Sons and Mr. Thos. Macdonald have been very much to the front.

I now learn of yet another addition to the ranks of the British stamp printers in the firm of Messrs. Whitehead, Morris & Co., Ltd., of Fenchurch Street, E.C., by whom the Newfoundland Tercentenary series were printed, and, who I am informed, have in hand the preparation of a permanent series with a portrait of King George for that Colony.

How to Photograph Stamps

BY WILFRED HAWORTH

(Continued from page 5)

VII. Intensification.

So far I have taken it for granted that the negative is a perfect one. In some cases at least this will not be so, the present section is therefore devoted to remedying the results of under-exposure, and the next of over-exposure.

Throughout stamp photography you must aim at sharp contrasts. When it comes to intensifying or reducing you must remember this and choose your intensifier or reducer accordingly. Taking intensifiers first, the most powerful I have come across is the Lead and Ammonium Sulphide process. The method of procedure is as follows:—

Having thoroughly freed the plate from "Hypo." by washing it in water for some time, place it in a bleaching solution composed of:—

Lead Nitrate	...	40 grs.
Potassium Ferricyanide	...	90 grs.
Water	...	2 ozs.
Nitric Acid (concentrated)	...	10 drops.

In making this bath, dissolve the Lead Salt first in the water, and then add the Ferricyanide. When both are quite dissolved, the Nitric Acid may be put in.

Having bleached the plate, thoroughly wash it in running water till the drippings produce no precipitate with Ferrous Sulphate. Fifteen minutes is usually sufficient time.

The blackening solution is made of one part of yellow Ammonium Sulphide solution and 20 parts of water. Place the negative in a dish, and pour this mixture over it quickly and rock evenly till the plate is black right through. Wash it again for five or ten minutes and then dry it. As this intensifier is extremely strong it should only be used on very weak negatives. The blackener may be used over and over again, as may also the bleaching solution.

For medium intensification the Silver process is about the best. This is carried out in the following manner:—Free the plate completely from Hypo., and then bleach in a saturated solution of Mercury Perchloride. This solution should be kept made up as

it does not deteriorate with keeping. It may be used any number of times.

As soon as the plate is thoroughly whitened place in running water for at least twenty minutes. For blackening make up the following bath. Dissolve ten grains each of Silver Nitrate and Cyanide of Potassium in separate vessels, each containing an ounce of rain water (distilled water is better). When both are completely in solution add the Cyanide drop by drop to the silver salt, shaking after each addition. Continue this until nearly all the Silver Cyanide precipitated is redissolved.

Put the well-washed plate into this and rock it till it is blackened through. Then wash again and dry. The Silver Cyanide solution is very stable and will keep almost indefinitely. It may be used several times.

For only slight intensification bleach in the Mercury Perchloride bath referred to above. The blackening may be carried out by placing in a 2% solution of caustic potash.

In all the methods of intensification mentioned it is quite impossible to reduce the density of the negative if you have intensified too much.

The uranium salts are used occasionally as by merely placing in Howard Farmer's reducer all traces of intensification may be removed. They are, however, of little use in philatelic photography, owing to the fact that they stain the film a golden brown, which tends to make the lines fuzzy rather than sharp.

The best known of this group is made up of:—

Uranium Nitrate	... 100 grs.
Water	... 10 ozs.
Acetic Acid (Glacial)	... ½ oz.
Potassium Ferricyanide	... 100 grs.

I only give it in case someone might like to try experiments.

There is still another method of intensification which is often useful. This is what is called "Re-development."

The plate is first placed in a solution made up of:—

Potassium Bichromate (10% sol.)	1 dram.
Hydrochloric Acid (20% sol.)	... 1 dram.
Water	... 1 oz.

In this bath it turns a whitish yellow. After about five minutes wash it till all the yellow has disappeared leaving the film bleached white. It may then be re-developed by means of any of the developers mentioned in section IV.

The great advantages of this method are, that it may be repeated any number of times, and that it does not affect the plate in any way which prevents future use of other intensifiers or reducers.

VIII. Reduction.

The same care must be exercised in selecting a reducer as in choosing an intensifier. Some chemicals reduce every part of the plate equally, others only the darkest parts. In philatelic photography the former are required. But reduction should not be used if it can be avoided, as almost all reducers act on the high lights more than on the other parts, thus tending to soften contrasts.

Never use Ammonium Persulphate. This is one of the most powerful "contrast softeners" known.

The best and safest is the Howard Farmer reducer which was mentioned in the last section.

Two solutions are required for this.

A. A solution (saturated) of Potassium Ferricyanide, [i.e., red not yellow prussiate], and

B. A 10% solution of Hypo.

The mode of procedure is as follows:—

Place your negative in a dish and pour over it an ounce and a half of B. Let this thoroughly soak into the film. Meanwhile put two or three drops of A into your measure. Pour the Hypo. from the dish on to the Ferricyanide and then pour the mixture over the plate again. Rock gently and watch the action carefully. If there is no appreciable thinning of the negative at the end of three or four minutes, add another two or three drops of Ferricyanide to the measure and proceed as before. On no account add any of solution A to the dish while the negative is in it or local action will result and your plate will be spotty. Be content to go slowly. Use as little Ferricyanide as possible as there is a tendency to stain with some brands of plates. Should you find that the negative is stained immerse it in a one in ten solution of Sodium Sulphite after it has been well washed in running water for at least 15 minutes.

The next method should only be used on very dense negatives.

Make up the following solution:—

Copper Sulphate (Blue Vitriol)	... ½ grn.
Water	... 1 pint.

When this is completely dissolved add sufficient strong ammonia to just re-dissolve the precipitate formed on adding the first few drops. For use take one ounce of this solution and add it to an ounce of 2% solution of Hypo.

One other most useful formula must be included. It is not very well known but it is excellent for removing a slight veil of fog, and it has the great advantage that it does not stain the film.

First dissolve one grain of potassium cyanide in two ounces of distilled water (rain water will do if distilled is not available). This should be put in a bottle and labelled "A." It must be noted that potassium cyanide is one of the most dangerous poisons known. Solution "B" is alcohol saturated with iodine scales. For use take enough of A to well cover the plate and add a few drops of B. When A and B are mixed they will not keep more than a few hours. After each plate add a few more drops of B.

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.

Back Nos. of "The Postage Stamp."

Those of our friends who are lacking any back numbers of the last 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.

East Africa and Uganda

An Interesting Group of Stamps to complete

A Double-Barrelled Protectorate.

SUBSEQUENT to the year 1903 a single series of postage stamps common to both countries has replaced the individual stamps of these two Protectorates, and may with advantage be collected by the moderate collector in a group apart from the complicated and mystifying early postal emissions of either British East Africa or Uganda.

Historical and Geographical.

The two Protectorates in question were transferred from the control of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office on April 1st, 1905, as a single territory and were created a Crown Colony under the title of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates. For the time being they retain their separate Commissioners and internal government, but the appointment of a Governor with control over the combined territories is only a matter of time.

British East Africa, which forms the seaboard portion of the combined Protectorates extends along the African coast line from the mouth of the River Umba on the South to the Juba and the borders of Italian Somaliland on the North, and inland to where it effects a junction with Uganda.

The land rises gradually from the sea until it terminates in a great plateau in the interior, over 5,000ft. above sea level.

It is divided into seven provinces, including the Protectorate of Witu.

Although the climate near the coast is moist and unhealthy, that of the interior of the country is favourable to Europeans.

The five provinces, which constitute the Uganda Protectorate all lie round the shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza in the East African hinterland, and are bounded on the East by the East Africa Protectorate, on the West by the Congo Free State, and on the South by German East Africa.

Together the Protectorates have a combined area of 286,000 square miles and a population of some 6,000,000.

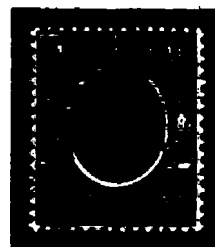
The capital and seat of Government is at present located at the old Portuguese Port of Mombasa, but the various Government departments are being gradually removed to Nairobi, in the interior, which is the future administrative centre.

Philatelic History.

The first unified postage stamps for the use of the two Protectorates made their appearance in 1903, the first value being placed on sale on July 24th, of that year. One year later the Multiple watermark was introduced for printing these stamps, and in October, 1907, the currency of the country was changed from 16 annas to 100 cents to the rupee necessitating the issue of a complete new series of low value postage stamps, and completing the list of combined stamps issued in East Africa and Uganda to date.

1903-04. Sixteen values. Inscribed "East Africa and Uganda Protectorates." Portrait of King Edward

VII. Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14. Bi-coloured. Centres in second colour. Printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., in London.



- 1/2 anna, green.
- 1 anna, carmine and grey.
- 2 annas, lilac and purple.
- 2 1/2 " ultramarine.
- 3 " green and chocolate.
- 4 " black and grey-green.
- 5 " orange-brown and grey.
- 8 " turquoise blue and grey.



Large Design. Wmk. Crown CC.

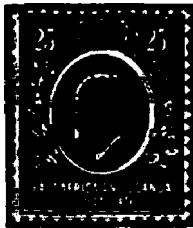
- 1 rupee, green.
- 2 rupees, purple and lilac.
- 3 " black and grey-green.
- 4 " emerald green and grey.
- 5 " carmine and grey.
- 10 " ultramarine and grey.
- 20 " stone and grey.
- 50 " red-brown and grey.

The numbers printed of the low value stamps with the single Crown and CA. watermark were very small and commencing in the following year, these and also the high denominations were gradually replaced by those having the Multiple Crown CA. watermark, as the supplies with the Single watermark became exhausted.

1904-08. Sixteen values. Design as before. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Ordinary or chalky paper. Bi-coloured, centres in second colour. Perf. 14.

½	anna, green.
1	„ carmine and grey.
2	annas, purple and lilac.
2½	„ dark blue.
3	„ green and chocolate.
4	„ black and grey green.
5	„ orange-brown and grey.
8	„ turquoise blue and grey.
1	rupee, green.
2	rupees, purple and lilac.
3	„ black and grey green.
4	„ emerald green and grey.
5	„ carmine and grey.
10	„ ultramarine and grey.
20	„ stone and grey.
50	„ red-brown and grey.

Owing to the adoption of decimal currency the values of all stamps under 1 rupee had to be changed, and in October, 1907, seven values with denominations in cents, but otherwise as before were placed on sale, and were followed by the remaining two stamps needed to complete the new series in January, 1908, these latter being the 1 and 75 cents.



1907-1908. Nine values. Decimal currency. Design as before. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1	cent, brown.
3	cents, grey green.
6	„ red.
10	„ pale olive and lilac.
12	„ violet and lilac.
15	„ ultramarine.
25	„ black and green.
50	„ orange-brown and green.
75	„ light blue and grey black.

Range of Catalogue Prices.

As already stated the numbers printed of the low values of the first series with the Single Crown CA. watermark were very small and they were speedily superseded by those having the Multiple Crown CA. watermark. This, added to the fact that the remainders of the issue with the Single CA. watermark were destroyed, has caused them to appreciate very much in value during the past few years, the rapid rise of the catalogue quotations for these stamps being clearly shown in the following table. Much the same may be said of the rupee values with the Crown CC. watermark, but in their case the change to the Multiple Crown CA. was more gradual and they do not therefore exhibit such a rapid upward movement as in the case of the lower denominations.

Although the series in decimal currency has only been in issue a couple of years the old anna values

with the multiple watermark are already increasing in price. No quotations are given for the decimal series, which being still current may be readily obtained at ordinary current issue rates.

		First Issue.		
		1904	1906	1909
½	anna	8d.	8d.	1/-
1	„	2d.	6d.	6d.
2	annas	—	1/6	2/-
2½	„	4d.	3/-	4/-
3	„	—	5/-	5/-
4	„	6d.	1/6	2/6
5	„	—	6/-	8/-
8	„	—	4/-	5/-
1	rupee	1/9	1/9	5/-
2	rupees	3/6	3/6	7/6
3	„	5/3	5/3	10/6
4	„	7/-	7/-	15/-
5	„	8/9	9d.	—
10	„	17/-	17/-	—
20	„	33/-	33/-	—
50	„	—	82/-	—

Multiple Watermark.

		1905	1906	1909
½	anna	1d.	1d.	3d.
1	„	—	2d.	4d.
2	annas	3d.	3d.	4d.
2½	„	—	4d.	6d.
3	„	5d.	5d.	1/-
4	„	—	6d.	—
5	„	8d.	8d.	1/6
8	„	1/-	1/-	—
1	rupee	—	—	2/-
2	rupees	—	—	3/6
3	„	—	—	5/6
4	„	—	—	7/-
5	„	—	—	9/-
10	„	—	—	17/-
20	„	—	—	33/-
50	„	—	—	82/-

The above prices are for unused specimens only.

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, 923, Euston Road, London, N.W.

F. C. Ginn, 148, 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.

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 Postage Due Stamps of the World

BY L. W. CROUCH

(Continued from page 6)

Bavaria (continued).



Issue of 1882-7.

In 1881 the paper making contract was transferred from the Pasing Mills to a paper making company near Munich, whose factory was supplied with more up-to-date machinery.

The paper manufactured by the new contractors was a white wove watermarked with wavy lines. This paper was cut for the stamps so that the lines ran vertically down the stamps.

The postage due stamps were issued on the new paper, as the stocks on the old paper were exhausted.

The size of the sheets and perforation were the same as in the last issue.

It is in the 10 pfennig of this issue that the varieties of lettering in the overprint are chronicled, viz. :— "Empfänger" or "Empfang" for "Empfänger," and "zahlbar" for "zahlbar."

Reference List.

White Wove Paper, watermarked vertical wavy lines.
Perforated 11½. Overprinted in Carmine.

(?) 1887.	3 pfennig, grey.
May, 1883.	5 " "
(?) 1882.	10 " "
	"Empfänger" for "Empfänger."
	"Empfang" for "Empfänger."
	"Zahlbar" for "Zahlbar."

Issue of 1888.

Owing to the values of the stamps being now in Imperial decimal currency, i.e., in pfennig and marks, it appeared more convenient to have the stamps in sheets of 100 instead of in sheets of 60, as theretofore.

New plates were accordingly made to print sheets of 100 stamps in two panes of 50. The paper was therefore cut in a different way, so that the wavy lines

of the watermark now ran horizontally across the stamps.

A new perforating machine was employed for the pfennig values, perforating 14½.

The stamps were typographed as before, in grey at the Munich Mint, and bore the usual overprint in carmine.

The 3 pfennig is known with inverted overprint.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper, watermarked horizontal wavy lines.
Perforated 14½. Overprinted in Carmine.

January 1st, 1888.	3 pfennig, grey.
	Inverted Overprint.
	5 pfennig, grey.
	10 pfennig, grey.

Issue of 1895.

A 2 pfennig denomination of postage due stamps was required in the autumn of 1895, apparently in some haste, for the 3 pfennig of the issue just described was further overprinted in red with the new value in each of the four corners. This provisional is of considerable rarity.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper, watermarked horizontal wavy lines.
Perforated 14½. Overprinted in Carmine and in Red.

September 4th, 1895. 2 pfennig on 3 pfennig, grey.

A permanent 2 pfennig stamp soon superseded the above provisional. Like the other values, a printing in grey was made from the 2 pfennig plate, and was overprinted in carmine "Vom Empfänger zahlbar."

The details of manufacture, sheets, paper, and perforation are as before.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper, watermarked horizontal wavy lines.
Perforated 14½. Overprinted in Carmine.

September, 1895. 2 pfennig, grey.

It was suggested in 1907 to withdraw the postage due stamps, as they were very little used, being still restricted to use on unprepared or insufficiently prepaid local correspondence. Nothing apparently resulted from this suggestion.

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.

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.

Bavaria.—(Vol. II. p. 101).—It is announced that there is a proposal afoot to issue a special series of stamps bearing the portrait of the Regent in commemoration of his 90th birthday and the completion of 25 years Regency.

Belgium.—(Vol. VI. p. 208).—From *La Revue Postale* we learn that the work of preparing the new Belgian stamps is proceeding apace at the Belgium stamp factory at Malines, and that they have been designed by M. Pennens. It is not anticipated that there will be any change in the colour scheme.

Cook Islands.—(Vol. VI. p.).—On authority of a correspondent, Mr. A. R. D. Watson, the *Australian Philatelist* notes the existence of a vertical pair of the 1d. black of the first issue Cook Islands (Greek border type) imperforate horizontally.

France.—(Vol. VI. p. 208).—A new postage due stamp of the value of 2 francs has been issued for the purpose of collecting a fine of this amount upon letters which have been sent through the post as circulars at reduced rates. In such instances this fine is imposed in addition to double the deficiency of actual postage.

Postage Due Stamp.
2 francs vermilion.

Gibraltar.—(Vol. VI. p. 179).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have received the 4s. stamp in new colours conforming to the Crown Agents' colour scheme. The list of stamps issued to date in new colours therefore stands as follows:—

Head of King Edward VII. New colours. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA.
Perf. 14. Value in second colour.

1d. green.	1s. black on green.
1d. carmine.	2s. purple on blue.
2d. grey.	4s. black and carmine.
2½d. ultramarine.	

Great Britain.—(Vol. VI. p. 234).—Mr. F. G. Bing informs us that he has the current 1d. stamp with the new control number J10. It is stated by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* to have been issued on September 15th.

Honduras.—(Vol. V. p. 248).—From *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* we learn of the issue of a bisected provisional stamp here consisting of the current 2 centavos divided diagonally in half and used for 1 centavo.

Mexico.—(Vol. VI. p. 140).—The same journal states that the new Mexican centenary series was to be issued on September 16th.

Newfoundland.—(Vol. VI. p. 251).—We gather that the recently issued commemorative series were the work of a new firm of stamp printers, Messrs. Whitehead Morris & Co., of Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. This firm is also said to be preparing a new permanent series for the Newfoundland Government bearing the photograph of King George V., which will replace the pictorial issue in question.

New South Wales.—(Vol. VI. p. 251).—The *Australian Philatelist* notes the appearance of the current 2d. New South Wales, wmk. Crown A., perf. 12 × 11½ in a new shade, viz., deep bright ultramarine.

New Zealand.—(Vol. VI. p. 234).—Mr. Watson has also shown the *Australian Philatelist* a pair of the 1d. pictorial issue of New Zealand, London print, imperforate between, vertically.

Persia.—(Vol. VI. p. 129).—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, quoting from *Le Collectionneur des Timbres Poste*, states that the 1 chahi stamps of 1902 overprinted "P. L.—Teheran" diagonally in two lines, are some which were lost in the Sefid Rond river on the journey from Denzeli to Teheran. On being recovered the stamps, which had lost all their gum, were placed on sale for local use in the Capital only, hence the cause of the overprint, which signifies "Poste Locale Teheran."

An addition has been made to the new permanent Persian postage stamp series, listed on page 226 of Vol. V., in the shape of a 1 Kran value printed in purple and sepia.

New series. Design of Persian Arms (Lion and Sun). Centres in second colour. No wmk. Perf. 12 × 12½.

1 chahi orange and marone.	1 Kran purple and sepia
2 " violet and "	2 Krans deep green, sepia and silver
3 " yellow-green and "	
6 " scarlet and "	3 " grey, sepia and silver
9 " slate-grey and "	4 " blue, sepia and silver
10 " magenta " "	5 " chocolate, sepia and gold
11 " deep blue " "	10 " orange, " "
26 " blue-green " "	20 " sage-green, " "

We append herewith a translation of an official decree relative to some recent Persian provisional stamps chronicled in our issue of May 28th last, taken from *Champions Bulletin*.

The Director-General of Persian Posts undersigned, certifies.

1. That there were supplied to the Administration of Persian Posts, under the supervision of the Netherland's Government Inspector, by the firm of J. Enschedé & Sons, of Haarlem, five hundred sets of stamps, imperforate, but gummed, of the series of 1907, decreed by Mohammed Ali Schah, comprising seventeen values in the set.

2. That all these five hundred sets of stamps, amounting to 8,500 imperforate stamps were created by the surcharge, some 1 chahi, and the others by the surcharge 2 chahis.

3. That only 325 of these stamps were sold to the public in November last, and served to frank regular correspondence.

Given at Téheran, May 1st, 1910.

The Director-General of Posts.

(Signed) MOLITOR.

N.B.—1. The clichés of the 1907 series have been destroyed: another new printing of the stamps of that issue is impossible.

2. The steel dies which were used to make the above surcharges have been defaced.

Given at Téheran, May 2nd, 1910.

The Director-General.

(Signed) MOLITOR.

Russia.—(Vol. VI. p. 209).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co have now shown us the current 25 kopec stamp in the new shade unsurcharged, which we referred to last week under Russian P.O. in China. The new shade is emerald-green.

Editor's Letter Box

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

Editorial Address:—FRED. J. MELVILLE, 14, Sudbourn 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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Society News

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

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

Meetings held at the Express Creamery, 200, Western Road, Brighton, from 7.30 to 10 p.m. Displays and Papers at 8. Second and fourth Thursdays.

Programme of Meetings. Session 1910-11.

Oct. 13.—Display: New South Wales. Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Oct. 27.—Display: Foreign and Colonial Postcards and Envelopes, Mr. Herbert Clark. Paper: Mr. P. C. Bishop. (An unused Postcard will be presented to each member present).

Nov. 10.—Paper and Display: Postage Stamps in the Making, Mr. Fred J. Melville.

Nov. 24.—British Postmark evening. Paper and Display: N.P.B. Obliterations, The Rev. H. C. Bond, M.A. Paper and Display: London District Obliterations, Mr. J. Ireland.

Dec. 8.—Display: Queensland, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine, F.R.P.S.L.

Dec. 29.—Ten Minute Papers, by Members. (A reconstructed sheet of Penny Reds (1858) will be presented to the reader of the best paper).

1911.

Jan. 12.—Display: British Telegraph Stamps, Mr. Herbert Clark.

Jan. 26.—Display: Belgium, Mr. W. Mead. Display: Some Colonial Stamps, Mr. C. J. Smith.

Feb. 9.—Paper: Mr. A. B. Creeke, 'Jun. Paper: Mr. Charles Nissen.

Feb. 23.—Display: Ceylon, Baron Anthony de Worms, F.R.P.S.L.

Mar. 9.—Display: Holland, Mr. B. B. Kirby. Display: Mr. H. H. Harland.

Mar. 23.—Single Country Display, by Members.

Apr. 13.—Paper: The Advancing Stamp Collector, Mr. Herbert Clark.

Apr. 27.—Display: Prussia, Mr. Ralph Wedmore.

May 11.—"Philatelia," Messrs. S. R. Turner and H. Lee.

May 25.—Annual General Meeting.

The Secretary will be glad to receive the names of Members willing to contribute to next season's programme, also suggestions for items, by May 10th.

NORTH OF ENGLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Report of Seventh Annual General Meeting held at the Y.M.C.A., Newcastle, on September 15th.

Mr. W. J. Cochrane was in the chair and there was a large attendance of members.

It was unanimously agreed to recommend Mr. R. W. Wilkinson's name to the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for the medal offered by the paper for the most interesting paper read during the session. This was Mr. Wilkinson's paper on the First Issue of Holland.

It was decided to hold two meetings monthly in future from September to May, on the first and third Thursdays in each month.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President—M. H. Horsley, Esq., J.P. (re-elected).

Vice-Presidents—Messrs. G. B. Bainbridge, W. J. Cochrane, and W. Waite Sanderson.

Committee—Messrs. C. L. Bagnall, L. E. Buckell, J. Coltman, Mark Easton, T. D. Hume, and R. W. Wilkinson.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. Hugh R. Viall, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

Exchange Secretary—Mr. Denton Hepworth.

Hon. Librarian—Mr. J. B. Denley.

It was decided to form a Permanent Collection for the Society and a Committee was elected to settle details.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—Messrs. Henry Clapham and Allen Graham.

At the close of the meeting the chairman, on behalf of some 70 of the members, presented to Mr. Mark Easton, the retiring secretary, a vellum scroll and cheque as a token of appreciation of the services rendered by him to the Society during the past seven years. He also handed Mr. Easton a gold curb bracelet for Mrs. Easton as a memento of the occasion.

JOHANNESBURG UNITED PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The meeting of the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society on August 9th, though poorly attended, had all the interest that has of late been so pleasantly familiar. The formation of the "Natal Railway Philatelic Society" was announced and a letter from the "Philatelic Society of Rhodesia" revealed still another addition to our friendly rivals. Interesting communications were read from outside centres, notably one from Mr. S. A. Kiagsbrun, of Pretoria, as to the Society's journal. The President, Mr. J. C. Hand, was nominated to act with the editor on the technical and business details of an enterprise that is going very strongly. Much interesting "Stamp Talk" followed, much of which will, it is hoped, see the light of day as "Letters to the Editor," or in the "Notes and Queries" columns of the next number of the paper.

Messrs. W. P. Cohen, Henderson, and A. J. Cohen, showed fine collections of the countries set down for the evening's exhibition, but the subject—the six stamp issuing colonies of Portuguese East Africa—was really too vast to be philatelicly educative.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF RHODESIA.

This Society has just been formed with the following gentlemen as Office Bearers: Chairman—L. E. Whitmore.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—W. L. Simon, P.O. Box 121, Bulawayo, Rhodesia, S.A.

General Committee—G. A. Pingstone, Sidney Redrup, J. P. Furber, E. R. D. Hall, C. C. Woollacott.

The first meeting was held on the 2nd August, when the rules and regulations for the management of the Society were adopted.

The Exchange Department is at present limited to residents of Rhodesia and of other parts of South Africa but later on it is hoped to enlarge this department so as to include collectors in other parts of the world. The subscription is only nominal and the Secretary will be pleased to forward the rules and regulations to any intending member who communicates with him.

Rules of other Societies would be most gratefully received by the Hon. Secretary who would also be very glad to have any other information relating thereto that might be furnished.

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.

AUSTRALASIAN Stamps, twenty-five 3d. stamped addressed.—Ruthbert, Ottawa House, 125, Antill Road, Bow, London.

CONTROL LETTERS, King's Head, varieties wanted, singles and pairs.—L. Worthington, Leek.

CURRENT ISSUES, Approval, deposit or reference.—Jaques, 36, Downhill Park Road, Tottenham.

FOREIGN and Colonial, 66% to 80% under catalogue; approval.—Rev. G. Bell, Lisburn, Ireland.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BRIT. GUIANA.

1876, CC, 1 ct., slate	...	0 1
2 cts., orange	...	0 1½
4 cts., blue	...	0 10
8 cts., rose	...	0 7
12 cts., pale violet	...	1 0
1882, CA, 1 & 2 cts.	each	0 ½
4 cts., blue	...	0 4
8 cts., rose	...	0 2
1889-90, 8 cts., dull pur. and rose	...	0 4
96 cts., " " " " " " " "	...	3 3
1900, 48 cts., single CA.	...	3 0
TRINIDAD, 1883-4, 4 cts. grey	...	0 2
1s. orange brown	...	2 0
1896, 1d. or 1d.	each	0 ½
2d.	...	0 1
4d.	...	0 6
5d.	...	2 3
6d.	...	0 6
TOBAGO, 1886, CA, 1d. carmine	...	0 1½
VIRGIN Is. 1887-87, 1d., rose	...	1 0

New Season's price list, full of Bargains, post free.

Unless mentioned to the contrary all are superb used copies. Postage extra on orders under 21s.

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The POSTAGE STAMP

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

Founded by
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Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 3. Vol. 7.
(Whole Number 159)

15 OCTOBER, 1910.

Price 1d.

Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Manoel the Unfortunate.



stuck thus bravely to the perilous position which has been his unlucky heritage.

King Manoel as a Stamp Collector.

It is by no means generally known that King Manoel, in common with the monarchs of Great Britain and Spain, is an enthusiastic stamp collector. Such is, however, the case, the specialistic tendencies of the last of the Braganzas lying in the direction of the stamps of Portugal and her Colonies and Brazil, which as an Empire was united with the Portuguese throne. It will be remembered that in the early part of this year he presented a collection of the so-called "King of Spain" reprints of Portugal to the Royal Philatelic Society.

The King of Spain Reprints.

These stamps, which were prepared by the Portuguese Mint in 1903, were created in consequence of a request for a complete set of the postal emissions of Portugal and her Colonies, made by King Alfonso of Spain whilst on an official visit to the late King Carlos of Portugal in that year. Writing in the *London Philatelist* a short time back, Mr. J. N. Marsden, the well-known specialist in Portugal, gave the following interesting account of these stamps:—"This request could not be granted at once, as no complete collections, either of originals or reprints, existed in official hands. The authorities therefore decided to make special printings of all the stamps of which no originals existed, and they are generally known as the 'King of Spain reprints.' Altogether,

168 collections were made. They are arranged in cardboard boxes, having printed on the outside the number of the collection and 'Collecção dos sellos de franquia de Portugal, Ilhas Adjacentes e Ultramar--1853-1905' (collection of the postage stamps of Portugal, the adjacent islands, and the Colonies--1853-1905).

"The stamps are arranged in large envelopes with the name 'Continente,' that is Portugal, or the island or Colony printed thereon, and inside each large envelope the stamps are arranged in small envelopes in their separate issues. The dates of issue which are given do not in many cases agree with the dates which investigation has shown to be correct.

"Although much mystery surrounds their process of manufacture, and of all the collections I have seen no two seem to be exactly alike, some containing originals where reprints exist in others, but this applies to the later issues. It appears, and indeed I have proof, that in some cases the stamps were printed one by one, and then attached to sheets of paper and perforated, probably a few at a time. Already amongst the Lisbon dealers many are being sold in ignorance as originals. They are, of course, in most cases, much rarer than originals. No chalk-surfaced paper has been employed except in the case of stamps printed on coloured papers, and the perforation is invariably 13½. They are all gummed, and the gum is very white.

"In most cases there should not be much difficulty in distinguishing these reprints when they are placed side by side, but it is sometimes difficult to describe the differences. The paper, except in the case of the coloured papers, is thinnish and semi-transparent, showing the colours slightly through it on the back, and bears a faint greyish tinge. The colours, too, vary in a greater or lesser degree from originals and former reprints."

Mr. Marsden remarks that it was the boast of the Mint authorities that these "King of Spain reprints" could not be detected from the originals.

Some King Carlos Essays.

There is reason to believe that at the time of the assassination of the late King Carlos, early in 1908, the Portuguese postal authorities had a new series of stamps in contemplation. Mons. Eugene Mouchon, the veteran Parisian engraver, who executed the portrait of Dom Carlos on the 1895 series of Portugal, relates that in 1906 he submitted an engraving of a new design for the late King's portrait, and also four new frame designs for a new postage stamp issue.

Stamps of the Moment

The King Manoel Issues of Portugal

CURRENT events in the Iberian Peninsula will have caused many collectors to turn with renewed interests to the stamps of the unhappy country thus suddenly plunged in the sea of revolutionary discontent.

The news that the young King Manoel has had to evacuate his own Palace, and that a Republic has been proclaimed would seem to indicate that the recently issued series of Portuguese postage stamps bearing his effigy is likely to have but a short life, and it may not therefore be inappropriate to indulge in a brief resume of its somewhat chequered history.

King Manoel, as is well-known, ascended the Portuguese throne in 1908, under the most painful circumstances, and whilst still in his minority.

His father, Dom Carlos I., and his brother, the Crown Prince, were assassinated in the streets of Lisbon on February 1st of that year, and the young Prince, who accompanied them, was himself wounded in the *melee*.

The work of preparing a new series of postage stamps with a portrait of the youthful King was commenced almost immediately after his accession, and as early as March, 1908, it was announced in the Press that he had granted special sittings to photographers for a portrait which was to figure on the new stamps.

From this photograph a die for the new stamps was engraved by Senor A. Rego, and a number of proofs were printed off, and with the overprint "Specimen," were circulated on the Continent in June of the same year.

Visitors to the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1909, will doubtless remember a number of these proofs contained in the collection of Portuguese proofs and essays exhibited by Consul C. George.

It was originally intended that the stamps should be issued on New Year's Day, 1909, but the design as first prepared did not meet with the approval of King Manoel, and in consequence the die had to be re-engraved, and a considerable delay ensued. Meanwhile there were constant false alarms of the appearance of the stamps in the philatelic journals. Eventually, however, on August 26th, 1909, an official decree, dated August 19th, authorizing the issue of the new postage stamps on January 1st, 1910, was printed in the Portuguese Government Gazette, the *Diario de Governo*, and accordingly on New Year's Day of the present year they were placed on sale.

The new series which was surface-printed at the Lisbon Mint upon chalk-surfaced paper, had for its design a profile portrait to the left of King Manoel in military uniform on a horizontally lined background. The portrait was contained in a circular frame surrounded by foliate and other decorations, and surmounted by a shield emblazoned with the Portuguese Arms. The name of the engraver, A. Rego, appeared in minute characters at the foot of the design.

There were two separate types of what was substantially the same design, the second being employed for the two highest denominations only, 500 and 1,000 reis.

The values from 2½ to 300 reis were printed in sheets of 150 in 15 rows of 10, but the 500 and 1,000 reis were in small sheets of 28 stamps only, arranged in seven rows of four.

Fourteen values comprised the series as follows:—

JANUARY 1ST, 1910.

Designs as above. Portrait of King Manoel, Surface-printed in Lisbon on chalk-surfaced paper. No wmk. Perf. 14 × 15. Centres of high values in second colour.

2½	reis lilac
5	" black
10	" grey-green
15	" pale purple-brown
20	" rose-red
25	" chocolate
50	" indigo blue
75	" yellow-brown
80	" French grey
100	" brown on green
200	" deep green on salmon
300	" black on azure
500	" chocolate and olive
1000	" black and indigo

Dating from June 30th of this year the old stamps bearing the portrait of Dom Carlos are demonetized in Portugal, and in the adjacent islands they will remain valid for postage only until October 31st, 1910.

Portuguese Colonies.

On April 8th, 1910, a similar series to the above was issued for use in the Portuguese possession of the Azores Islands. The design was adapted from that of the above listed Portuguese series with the addition of a hawk with outspread wings, and the rising sun beneath King Manoel's portrait, the word Azores meaning Hawks.

APRIL 8TH, 1910.

Modified design as above. Portrait of King Manoel. Inscribed ACORES. Surface-printed at the Lisbon Mint on chalk-surfaced paper. No wmk. Perf. 14 × 15.

2½	reis lilac
5	" black
10	" grey-green
15	" pale purple-brown
20	" rose-carmine
25	" chocolate
50	" blue
75	" yellow-brown
80	" French grey
100	" brown on green
200	" deep green on salmon
300	" black on azure
500	" chocolate and olive
1000	" black and blue

Several errors of colour of the above stamps have been reported, but collectors are warned against these as they are believed to be merely "printer's waste."

None of the other Portuguese Colonies have so far been provided with new issues of postage stamps, although series with King Manoel's portrait are believed to have been in the course of preparation for all of his overseas possessions.

No separate issues will be made for Funchal and Madeira, as these islands now make use of ordinary unsurcharged Portuguese stamps. The special issues previously in use there were withdrawn in March last.

The Portuguese Colonies which have still to be supplied with new issues are:—Angola, Cape Verde Islands, Inhambane, Lorenzo Marques, Macau, Mozambique, Portuguese Congo, Portuguese Guinea, Portuguese India, St. Thomas and Prince Island, Timor and Zambesia.

Meanwhile, the present stocks of some of the Portuguese Colonial Post Offices are beginning to run low, and both Nyassa and Macau have recently had to resort to the issue of provisionals.

The British Solomon Islands

Another Small Group for the Moderate Specialist



FOR the collector who, whilst maintaining his interest in his general collection, is desirous of indulging his specialistic tendencies to a moderate extent, there are a number of small and straightforward stamp issuing countries which have sprung into being during the past decade and offer admirable opportunities for activity in this direction.

In the interest of those of our readers who are on the look out for a suitable country on which to try a 'prentice hand in specialism, it has been our object in writing up a few of these countries from time to time to assist them in their choice.

The country with which we are dealing this week is one that is peculiarly well adapted to the requirements of the would-be specialist.

Its two small series of postage stamps are readily obtainable and are free from perplexing varieties, whilst the design is picturesque, and they are by no means prohibitive on the score of expense. It is, in fact, a neat, compact, and attractive little country.

Geographical.

The British Solomon Islands are a group of coral islands lying in the Pacific Ocean to the south east of the island of New Guinea. The principal islands are Bougainville, Choiseul, Ysabel, and Malaita, in the northern division of the group, and Vella Lavella, Kulambangra, New Georgia, Guadalcanar, and San Christoval in the southern.

Together they have an area of about 15,000 square miles and a population of 167,000, of whom only 110 are white.

The natives are savage and warlike and indulge in cannibalism.

The government is administered by a British Resident, representing the Commissioner of the Western Pacific.

Tulagi is the seat of government, the other settlements being Gavutu, Gizo and Shortlands.

Historical.

The Islands were discovered in 1567 by Alvaro Mendana de Meyra, and were christened Solomon by him in the supposition that they were the "Land of Ophir" from which King Solomon derived his riches.

In 1788 they were visited by the celebrated French explorer, Bougainville, from whom one of the islands takes its name.

A British Protectorate was established over a number of the islands in 1893, the whole of the group passing into the hands of Great Britain in 1899, under the terms of the Samoa Convention by which Germany

renounced all claim to the islands of Choiseul and Ysabel.

Philatelic History.

The first postage stamps were issued early in 1907, and were roughly lithographed in Sydney, N.S.W. After about eighteen months they were replaced by a series of similar design printed in London from line-engraved plates.

To the latter series three high value stamps were added in the spring of 1909, thus completing the philatelic history of the Islands to date.

First Issue. 1907. February 14th. Seven values. Design of lagoon with native war canoe in foreground. Lithographed by Messrs. W. E. Smith & Co., in Sydney.

Large Design. Coarse, white wove, unwatermarked paper Perf. 11.

- ½d. deep ultramarine.
- 1d. rose.
- 2d. dull blue.
- 2½d. orange yellow.
- 5d. yellow green.
- 6d. chocolate.
- 1s. violet.

The 2½d. and 6d. stamps are known imperforate. There are a number of minor differences in all values caused by the crude manner of their production.

Second Issue. October 27th, 1908. Owing to the British Solomon Islands having entered the Postal Union on September 3rd, 1907, it became necessary for the colours of the ½d. and 2½d. values to be altered in order to conform to the regulations of that body in respect of low value postage stamps.

The Sydney stamps being deemed unsatisfactory it was decided to have an entirely new series, produced in the finest and most up-to-date manner and the order was accordingly placed with Messrs. De la Rue & Co., the prominent London stamp printers, who prepared a handsome series of stamps printed from steel plates, the design being based on that of the first series, but reduced to the regulation size.

The new series was printed in colours conforming to the Crown Agents' Colour Scheme.

On the receipt of the new issue the lithographed stamps were withdrawn from use, and early in 1909 the remainders were destroyed.

Reduced Design. Line-engraved. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. sideways. Perf. 14.

- ½d. yellow green.
- 1d. carmine.
- 2d. grey.
- 2½d. ultramarine.
- 5d. sage green.
- 6d. red lilac.
- 1s. black on green.

Early in 1909 the following three high value stamps were added to the above listed series.

Design as before. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

- 2s. purple on blue.
- 2s. 6d. red on blue.
- 5s. green on yellow.

Range of Catalogue Prices.

Since its withdrawal from issue, the first series has advanced in value. Especially may this be said in the case of the 5d., 6d., and 1s. stamps of which only 30,000 were printed, whilst the total numbers issued of each of the remaining denominations was 60,000.

The following table shows the upward tendency of the first issue in an unused condition. Used specimens fetch, as a rule, prices slightly in advance of those now quoted for unused copies.

	<i>First Issue.</i>		
	1907	1908	1909—10
½d.	1d.	1d.	4d.
1d.	2d.	2d.	6d.
2d.	3d.	3d.	9d.
2½d.	4d.	4d.	1s.
5d.	7d.	7d.	1/9
6d.	8d.	8d.	2s.
1s.	1/4	1/4	3s.

Impressions of Collecting

BY PHIL. HATTERLY

THE accompanying brief notes have been written in a spare half hour with a view of eliciting discussion. They are the writer's impressions formed during the past three years. Starting out first with the object of getting together a collection for his son the writer finally fell a victim to the hobby himself with the result that his collection now numbers close on 10,000. In accumulating this number a fair amount of time and cash have been expended but the resulting pleasure has been well worth it. Although some of the opinions may appear to be revolutionary they are nevertheless honest.

The Album.—Beginners should commence with a modest album—one that is simply divided up into squares without any specific guide as to arrangement. The stamps should be placed in the album consecutively in the squares as obtained, with of course the stamps of each country placed together. The specimens inserted should be marked off in the catalogue so as to enable the collector to know exactly what stamps he has got. When a few thousand stamps have been accumulated they should then be transferred to an album in which a space and illustration is allotted for each variety. This method is advocated because beginners are apt to get disheartened if they commence with an album of the latter kind on account of the numerous spaces that are left blank. This also deters them from showing what appears to them an unrepresentative collection to their friends and indirectly affects the army of collectors as the more publicity given to collections the more chance there is of adding to the ranks. When a truly representative collection has been got together the specimens may if desired be transferred to a series of blank albums where shades, minor varieties, blocks, strips, and pairs, etc., can be arranged according to the whim of the collector.

Catalogues.—The catalogues issued in this country all emanate from the houses of dealers and may be termed exhaustive price lists. As a guide to the value of stamps they are invaluable and the compilers and publishers are to be complimented on the thoroughness of their productions. For the general collector the one published by Whitfield King is to be recommended while for those who travel further afield Gibbons' or Bright's are both good. At the Philatelic Congress the question of a simplified catalogue was raised but the practical difficulties in connection with the publication of such a work are many. Even if published it would have a very limited sale unless priced and to arrive at prices would be a very difficult matter. They would at their best be only rough approximations

and dealers would not necessarily have to conform to them. In the dealers' catalogues the prices are arrived at on a business basis according to stocks which is the only satisfactory method.

When is a postage stamp not a postage stamp? When a copy is in mint condition and bears the words "postage and revenue" on it. To my mind such a stamp cannot by any stretch of the imagination be considered a postage stamp. It is as much a revenue stamp as a postage stamp and to call it the latter until it has performed its function by passing through the post is a misnomer. In dog fanciers' parlance I should term it a mongrel. My advice to collectors is to purchase only postally used copies of stamps bearing the words "postage and revenue."

What to collect.—This depends on the pocket. A well filled one enables most varieties to be accumulated. There is not much excitement, however, in collecting under these conditions. The greatest pleasure lies in my opinion with the philatelist who has a meagre purse. In this case energy and resource must be employed in order to obtain a collection of decent dimensions. To this end it is necessary to invoke the aid of friends for stamps, to exchange duplicates and hunt for bargains. A collection got together in this way, involving hard work, is, as a rule, much prized. General collecting should be adopted by all beginners. The best plan is to limit the value to one shilling face, and to try as far as possible, when purchasing, to complete sets to this value before touching others. Don't, however, let bargains slip. Pick them up anywhere and everywhere. In this connection it pays to follow the advertisements in the philatelic journals. Many bargains are to be picked up from such mediums.

Condition.—Much discussion has arisen during the past few years on this point. The writer's advice is to collect only perfect and lightly cancelled copies. To consider one has picked up a bargain by purchasing a damaged copy, however slight, at one-tenth catalogue, is a fallacy. Missing perfs., cracks, tears, imperfs. cut into designs, heavy cancellations, bad centring, and thinned copies should be avoided. If anyone wishes to verify this indictment let him try to dispose of a slightly damaged copy to a dealer. The result will open his eyes. It is not only from a financial point that defective specimens should be left alone, but also from the artistic point. Nothing spoils a collection more than to contaminate good specimens with such rubbish.

Perforations.—"Much ado about nothing" is an

apt term to apply to perforations. No doubt they enable the date of issue to be ascertained in many cases but beyond this they are of no educational value. Why the means of separating stamps should serve to create varieties and enhance their value in numerous instances one hundred fold is beyond the writer's comprehension. Such varieties could well be left out of the already overburdened catalogues with advantage. This question of perforation is apt unless left alone by collectors to multiply varieties to a bewildering extent. A country has only to alter its perforation with each printing to create new varieties and I would commend this suggestion to certain South American Governments as a means of increasing their revenue. To worship perforation to the extent that is done at present is apt to bring philately into ridicule.

Watermarks.—Like perforations, watermarks enable in many cases the date of issue to be ascertained. Beyond this, however, their study has no educational value and I consider they are given an undue importance especially in these days when what may be termed actual varieties are in abundance. To worship them as a fetish as appears to be the case in some quarters makes one open his eyes in amazement. Watermark upright, watermark upright inverted, watermark sideways, watermark sideways inverted is manufacturing varieties with a vengeance and if this classification goes on we shall soon require, in the place of the handy catalogue, an Encyclopædia Britannica.

Engraved, lithographed and surface printed stamps.—The collection of varieties even of the same design but produced by any of the processes mentioned is perfectly legitimate, because, unlike perforations and watermarks their study is educational and enables the difference between the various methods of printing to be detected. One can show a friend a collection in which such varieties are included without fear of ridicule. An explanation of their difference awakens an intelligent interest. While on this subject the writer cannot avoid expressing regret at the crude designs of many of the present day surface printed British and Colonial stamps. When placed alongside the richly engraved early issues the comparison is odious and it is hoped that in the preparation of the new King George designs, especially as the King has always taken a keen interest in philately, a radical improvement will be shown.

Paper.—Although the question of paper is one that is usually left to the specialist it is desirable that all collectors should have sufficient knowledge of the subject to enable them to detect the difference between the various papers used in the production of postage stamps. To obtain this knowledge entails a careful study of the processes employed in paper manufacture. Such a study is both instructive and educational and is time well spent, and for this reason I consider paper varieties perfectly legitimate ones—ones well worth including in all catalogues. When I say paper varieties I mean stamps that are printed on paper manufactured by distinctly different processes.

Shades.—The collection of shades affords an interesting study in colours. There is nothing that appeals to the eye and looks more pleasing than a country's stamps judiciously arranged in their varying shades. As a side-line to collecting, many a pleasant hour could with advantage be spent in this direction. It is, however, desirable to see that actual shades are

represented—shades that are easy to distinguish—and not those which even in the strongest light are difficult to detect.

Surcharges, inverted centres, etc.—Ordinary surcharges, inverted surcharges, inverted individual letters, inverted centres and frames were in the past eagerly sought by collectors. In those days they could be classed as genuine varieties and were the outcome of necessity or genuine error. The same cannot be said at the present day when such varieties are purposely manufactured as a means of mulcting collectors for the benefit of certain states on the verge of bankruptcy or unscrupulous individuals. It is difficult to see how they can be omitted from the catalogues after they have actually been put into circulation and used for postal purposes, but it is evident that such issues should be treated with the contempt they deserve. Collectors have the remedy in their own hands by leaving them severely alone.

Commemoratives.—The question of Commemoratives it will be remembered was raised at the Philatelic Congress at Manchester, when it was decided to approach the postal authorities with a view to their suppression. The matter was duly presented to the authorities, with the result one would have naturally expected, viz., that they could not interfere. Commemoratives are not in my opinion the "rubbish" which a certain section of collectors term them. Instead of being a deterrent to collectors as is supposed in some quarters they are an incentive and the ranks of collectors would, I feel sure, dwindle without them. They certainly brighten up the pages of an album. Portraits of rulers are apt to get monotonous. A change is necessary in most things, and stamps are no exception to the rule, and that change has been brought about by these commemorative issues, the majority of which are excellent examples of the designer's art and the printer's craft. "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever," and such stamps as the Cabot series of Newfoundland and the Quebec series of Canada are examples that might well be followed by some of our other Colonies. Commemoratives afford an excellent means of impressing on the mind important events in a country's history. Some countries it is true have a tendency to overdo it, but that is no reason why commemoratives generally should be banned.

Postcards and Wrappers.—The collection of postcards and wrappers declined when they were deleted from the catalogues a few years ago. There are, however, signs of a revival in this direction. They are certainly postal emissions and as such should be included in the catalogues and in collections. A collection of a country cannot be considered complete without them. Space in the catalogues occupied by watermark and perforation varieties could, with advantage, be allocated to them. No doubt their unpopularity at one time was due to the question of bulk and difficulty of arrangement. These, however, should not at the present time prove obstacles, as albums in these days of cheapness could be designed for their reception at a low cost. From a financial point of view I am of opinion that the collection of postcards would eventually prove a good investment and I advise all collectors to go in for them now while they can be purchased at a reasonable figure. That they will appreciate in value is certain and as the issues are not extensive, the outlay on their purchase should not prove a deterrent. As a guide for purchasing, Bright's catalogue (Part II.) is recommended.

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.

Bavaria.—(Vol. VII. p. 15).—According to the *Philatelic West* a commission which recently sat to inquire into the advisability of making a change in the design of the permanent postage stamp series of this state, has recommended that in future the arms appearing on these stamps shall be printed in colours instead of being embossed, by which means a considerable saving in expense will be effected.

Bosnia.—(Vol. VI. p. 259).—Messrs. Charles Nissen & Co. inform us that they have a new variety of the perforation of the 1906 pictorial series of this country, viz, the 25 and 35 heller stamps, perforated 10½ compound, with one or more of the gauges given in the catalogue.

Crete.—(Vol. VI. p. 268).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for the sight of the current 50 lepta postage due of this island with the new London type of "Hellas" overprint. The following is a list of the postage due stamps issued to date with this overprint:—

Postage Due Stamps. Overprinted "ΕΛΛΑΣ" in large Greek block capitals in black. No wmk. Perf. 14.

1 lepton red.	50 lepta red.
40 lepta red.	2 drachmai red

There remain to be issued the 5, 10 and 20 lepta and 1 drachma values with the new type of overprint.

Gold Coast.—(Vol. IV. p. 177).—*Champion's Bulletin* lists the 2s. stamp of this Colony in new colours conforming to the Colonial colour scheme. As it is not priced we infer that it is chronicled from a "specimen" copy only, and therefore we refrain from formally listing it until evidence is forthcoming of its actual issue.

Hong Kong.—(Vol. V. p. 273).—Our *Pan-Asian* contemporary likewise chronicles the 1 cent stamp of Hong Kong, printed in brown, to which the same remarks apply.

Levant (Russian P.O.).—(Vol. VI. p. 260).—From various of our contemporaries we learn of the issue of the current 5 kopecs stamp of Russia, overprinted "20 para" for use in the Russian post offices in the Levant.

Stamp of Russian series 1902-05. Laid paper. Perf. 14½. Overprinted "20 para."

20 para on 5 kopecs purple.

We gather also that the series of Jubilee stamps overprinted for the use of the Russian post offices at Mételin and Rizeh have now been actually issued, and are comprised as follows:—

Jubilee series of Russian Levant of May, 1909. Centres in first colour. No wmk. Perf. 14, 14½ and 13 for 10 to 70 piastres. Diagonal varnish lines across paper. Overprinted with word "METELIN" or "RIZBH" and new values in Turkish currency in black.

5 para on 1 kopec orange.
10 " 2 kopecs green.
20 " 4 " carmine.
1 piastre on 10 kopecs blue.
5 piastres on 50 kopecs green and purple.
7 " 70 " orange-yellow and chocolate.
10 " 1 rouble orange and brown.
35 " 3 r. 50 k. sea-green and marone.
70 " 7r. pink and myrtle.

The series for the use of the Mount Athos office up to and including the 10 piastres value only is about to be

issued with the name overprinted in Russian characters reading "S. Athos."

Medellin.—(Vol. V. p. 128).—Two oblong commemorative stamps have been issued here, and are chronicled by *Champion's Bulletin*. They bear a representation of a draped flag and the dates 1810—1910. The inscriptions read MEDELLIN-CORREOS URBANOS in two lines, with the initials S.M.P. in white letters on a disc in the right-hand top corner of the design.

Commemorative Stamps as above.

50c. lilac-brown, yellow, blue, and red.
\$1 pale green, yellow, blue, and red.

Montenegro.—(Vol. VI. p. 227).—The same journal lists the new Montenegrin Jubilee stamps which have apparently been issued. We note that the colours and values are as follows:—

Various designs. Perf. 12.

1 pa. black.	25 pa. blue.
2 pa. violet-brown.	35 pa. bright brown.
5 pa. pale green.	50 pa. violet.
10 pa. carmine.	1 k. pale carmine.
15 pa. grey.	2 k. bright green.
20 pa. olive bistre.	5 k. bright blue.

Nicaragua.—(Vol. VII. p. 7).—A further provision is noted by *Champion's Bulletin* as follows:—

Stamp of 1909. Line-engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company. No wmk. Perf. 12. Overprinted with new denomination.

2c. on 3 centavos orange.

Sweden.—(Vol. VI. p. 209).—An official stamp of the value of 5 ore in the new type embodying the Arms of Sweden has just been issued, and will, we understand, be followed at no distant date by 10 and 30 ore denominations:—

Official Stamp. New design. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 13.

5 ore green.

Union of South Africa.—(Vol. VII. p. 7).—The following official notification, taken originally from the *Union Gazette* is culled from *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*:—

"15th August, 1910.

"It is hereby notified for general information that, until further notice, postage and revenue stamps which were in authorised use on 30th May, 1910, in the four Colonies incorporated in the Union of South Africa are now recognized as available throughout the Union, and their use is no longer limited within the territorial boundaries of the original Colonies of issue.

"In due course postage and revenue stamps for the Union will be issued, when suitable arrangements will be made for the withdrawal of the separate Colonial issues."

Uruguay.—(Vol. VI. p. 260).—The complete list of stamps recently overprinted for official use is as follows:—

Official Stamps. Various Issues of Postage Stamps. Overprinted OFICIAL, 1910, in two lines.

2c. vermilion (black overprint).
5c. blue-green (red overprint).
10c. dull lilac
20c. blue-green (black overprint).
25c. brown
50c. rose

The Postage Due Stamps of the World

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 14)

Austria.

Issue of 1894-5.



An official decree authorised the issuance of six values of postage due stamps which duly made their appearance on January 1st, 1894. These were the 1 kreuzer, 3 kreuzer, 5 kreuzer, 10 kreuzer, 20 kreuzer, and 50 kreuzer. Three more values were added to the series in May, 1895, viz., the 2 kreuzer, 6 kreuzer, and 7 kreuzer.

The design shows a large coloured numeral of value on an uncoloured transverse oval with the word "KREUZER" across the numeral in shaded capitals; the oval is surrounded by a coloured band with beaded edges inscribed in white letters "KAIS. KOENIGL. OESTERR. POST" in the upper part, and "PORTOMARKE" in the lower part; the spandrels are filled in with simple ornamentation, and the whole is surrounded by an outer line measuring $21\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ mm.

These stamps were typographed at the State Printing Works in Vienna, in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10. The perforation vagaries are perfectly appalling. At first two single-line machines were used, one gauging 10, $10\frac{1}{2}$, and the other 11, 12. Compounds of these two may be found. About 1899-1900 a new machine was gradually introduced gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13. The 1 kreuzer, 2 kreuzer, 3 kreuzer, 5 kreuzer, and 10 kreuzer, are chronicled perforated by this machine. Doubtless compounds exist of this machine employed in conjunction with the other two.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper. Perforated 10, $10\frac{1}{2}$; 11, 12; $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13 and Compounds.

January 1st, 1894.	1 kreuzer, brown.
May, 1895.	2 " "
January 1st, 1894.	3 " "
	5 " "
May, 1895.	6 " "
	7 " "
January, 1st 1894.	10 " "
	20 " "
	50 " "

Issue of 1900.

⚠ Taking effect from January 1st, 1900, the currency was changed from kreuzer and gulden to heller and kronen.

A ministerial decree, dated November 25th, 1899, announced the new issue; I take the following extracts which concern postage due stamps :—

"Instead of the ordinary postage stamps, postage due stamps, and newspaper stamps now in use, there will be issued new ones, with the value expressed in the new currency, of the following kinds :—

"(b).—Postage due stamps, 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 40, 100 heller, deep brown.

"In the design of the new postage due stamps there is no change except that the uncoloured space in the centre bears the word heller.

"STIBRAL,
"Postmaster-General."

The series of postage due stamps with the values expressed in heller was issued accordingly on January 1st, 1900: the set comprised twelve values, from 1 heller to 100 heller, and included 3 heller and 5 heller denominations not mentioned in the above decree.

The design was similar to that of the last issue, except that the word "HELLER" was substituted for "KREUZER" in the centre oval.



The usual perforation abortions are to be met with. Two single-line machines were used for these stamps, being the $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13, and the 10, $10\frac{1}{2}$. Of course compounds of the two are not unknown.

The paper employed was an unwatermarked white wove, but a few sheets of the old paper with the watermark "ZEITUNGS MARKEN" in the sheet were used. The 5 heller is recorded thereon.

Owing to the large numbers of new stamps of different kinds that had to be supplied on account of the alteration in currency, the perforating machines were quite unable to cope with the work, and so large numbers of all values of the postage due stamps were issued to the post offices in an imperforate condition. Several are known with an unofficial pin perforation, gauging $10\frac{1}{2}$.

The following are the quantities of postage due stamps issued during 1904, extracted from the Statistik des Oesterreichischen Post und Telegraphenwesens.

1 heller	...	1,157,400
2 "	...	1,385,000
3 "	...	13,220,000
4 "	...	703,100
5 "	...	6,010,000
6 "	...	7,091,000
10 "	...	9,890,000
12 "	...	199,500
15 "	...	980,500
20 "	...	1,138,000
40 "	...	292,000
100 "	...	440,000

Reference List.

White Wove Paper. Perforated 12½, 13; and 10, 10½.

January 1st, 1900.	1 heller, brown.	
	Imperforate.	
	2 heller, brown.	
	Imperforate.	
	3 heller, brown.	
	Imperforate.	
	4 heller, brown.	
	Imperforate.	
	5 heller, brown.	
	Imperforate.	
	6 heller, brown.	
	Imperforate.	
	10 heller, brown.	
	Imperforate.	
	12 heller, brown.	
	Imperforate.	
	15 heller, brown.	
	Imperforate.	
	20 heller, brown.	
	Imperforate.	
	40 heller, brown.	
	Imperforate.	
	100 heller, brown.	
	Imperforate.	

Issue of 1908-10.

A series of a truly weird and wonderful design was put into use on April 8th, 1908. They were apparently issued as a part of the Jubilee issue. Several values were dropped owing to changes in the postal rates, and two new ones, 30 heller and 50 heller, were added.

The design is square, 22 x 22 mm., and is extremely difficult to describe. In the centre on a solid rectangle appears the figure or figures of value in white; above are the Austrian Arms with large wings reminding one of mural paintings in Egyptian temples; all round the solid rectangle is colourless ornamentation consisting chiefly of crosses, among which "PORTO" in white capitals at the bottom is almost lost.

These stamps were typographed at the State Printing Works at Vienna in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, and were perforated 12½.

The paper at first employed was thick and chalk-surfaced, but in December, 1908, in common with the newspaper stamps, the 4 heller, 6 heller, 10 heller, 20 heller, and 100 heller appeared on a thin unsurfaced paper, which was evidently found to be less expensive. The other values appeared during 1909 on this paper. In May, 1910, a 25 heller stamp was added to the set.

These stamps have been chronicled perforated 7. I make the following extract about this variety from *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, Vol. VIII., page 33:—

"According to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, the Board of Trade in Vienna caused 400 sets to be specially perforated 7, and the greater part were sent to the offices of the International Postal Union at Berne! The remainder were distributed to certain highly placed personages known to be philatelists, and a proportion was divided between the chiefs of the ten head post offices of the Empire."

Reference List.

Thick Chalk-surfaced Paper, since December, 1908, thin unsurfaced Paper. Perforated 12½.

April 8th, 1908.	1 heller, rose-carmine.
	2 " "
	4 " "
	6 " "
	10 " "
	20 " "
May, 1910.	25 " "
April 9th, 1908.	30 " "
	50 " "
	100 " "

To be continued.

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Society News

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

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The opening meeting of the twelfth season was held on Saturday, October 1st, at Prince Henry's Council Chamber, 17, Fleet Street, and was attended by upwards of sixty members.

The meeting was preceded at 6 o'clock by a successful auction sale conducted by Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, the Society's Honorary Auctioneer.

At 7.30 the President, Mr. Fred J. Melville called the meeting to order, and following upon the adoption of the minutes, delivered his twelfth annual Presidential Address.

The subject of this year's address was "Philately in the Reign of Edward the Seventh," and included a brief review of the circumstances which had influenced stamp collecting during the period. The reign had been remarkably prolific in philatelic varieties, due in the first place to the change of portrait and the use of King's Heads, but also due to technical and administrative changes which had been responsible for an unusual number of varieties. These included (1) the introduction in 1904 of the Multiple Crown CA watermark, and (2) in 1905 of chalk-surfaced paper for postage and revenue stamps, (3) the initiation of the Crown Agents Colour Scheme in 1908, and (4) the decision of the Rome Convention of the Postal Union in 1906 respecting the uniformity of colour for the 1d., 1d. and 2d. stamps, and the recommendation regarding the use of Arabic numerals instead of, or in addition to words to denote the face value.

Other influences at work during the late reign were the growth and progress of the philatelic societies, the spread of junior societies modelled upon the lines of the Junior Philatelic Society, and the formation of societies in dominions over the seas. The prestige of Philately had been increased by the high position attained during the reign under review by the now Royal Philatelic Society. Since King Edward had been graciously pleased to confer the distinction of "Royal" upon the premier society they had seen the

Society flourish, and they welcomed its increased activity and what they believed to bear every promise of permanence, its increased prosperity.

In conclusion the President thought there was every reason to feel confidence in the progress that stamp collecting had been making in the reign so recently concluded, a progress which cannot fail to be maintained and even quickened under the reign of our first philatelic sovereign King George the Fifth.

After the Presidential Address, Mr. E. A. Leigh displayed a selection of King Edward stamps from his collection. Mr. Graham also shewed an interesting collection of the Cape of Good Hope in which the triangular issues were well represented, and Mr. Daniel Thomson displayed a collection of British Levant including the rare 1 piastre on 2d.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to these gentlemen for bringing their collections.

The next meeting of the Society will be in Prince Henry's Council Chamber, 17, Fleet Street, on Saturday, October 15th, for which date the following programme has been arranged:—

6 p.m. Bourse.

7.30 p.m. Display with notes by Mrs. D. Field, entitled "The British Empire: North, South, East and West."

8.20 p.m. Display: Imperforate Issues of Switzerland, by Victor Beaujeux.

Additional interest attaches to these two displays by reason of the fact that both collections received high awards at the Berne International Exhibition last month. Visitors will be welcome on October 15th. Ralph Wedmore, Hon. Secretary, 54, Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.

The POSTAGE STAMP

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

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Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Lantern Lecture at Croydon.



ONE of the latest Societies to join *The Postage Stamp League* is the Croydon Philatelic Society. Adopting the plan of promoting local interest by means of lantern lectures they have already arranged for a visit this week from our Editor with his lecture on "Postage Stamps with Stories." The lecture is being given at the Croydon Public Library, the authorities

of which are strengthening their library as regards philatelic works in connection with the event. The Hon. Secretary of the Croydon Society is Mr. W. H. Jackson, of 83, Waddon Road, Croydon, who will no doubt be pleased to hear from collectors in or near Croydon.

Steamship Companies which have Issued Stamps.

A reader calls my attention to the following paragraph which recently appeared in the columns of the daily press:—

CHEQUE FOR £1,347.825.

A cheque for £1,347.825 has been drawn by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for the purchase of the shares of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. This completes the negotiations entered into a few months ago, which met with the approval of the proprietors of both companies.

My correspondent goes on to say that to many philatelists the paragraph will bring interesting recollections, for the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. were among the pioneers of the postage stamp in the Great West. When the Peruvian Government decided in 1857 to issue postage stamps it was this company that handed over to that Government the plates for printing the stamps which had hitherto been used on letters conveyed by the company between certain ports on their steam packet service. From

these plates the Peruvian authorities produced the 1 and 2 real stamps comprising their first and very scarce provisional issue of December, 1857.

Who Engraved the Pacific Company's Stamps?

My correspondent adds that "to the more studious philatelist it will also recall the fact that he has only guessed the answer to the riddle of the firm which produced these plates, which were among the finest specimens of early line-engraving for postage stamps." Has any reader of *The Postage Stamp* ever been able to definitely ascertain the source whence the P.S.N. Co. procured these plates?

The Royal Mail Co.'s. Stamp.

I might point out that to the collector of the old school there is another philatelic association in the news paragraph quoted. For not only did the P.S.N. Co issue stamps but the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company hoisted its flag upon an unpretentious surface-printed stamp in 1875, for use on letters carried by this Company between various ports in the West Indies. Little is known of the stamp, which was produced by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London.

A Philatelic Evercirculator.

Mr. T. Henderson, the Hon. Secretary of the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society recently sent me a very interesting and curious journal. It is the organ of the aforementioned Society, but it is not printed in the usual way but is typewritten. Four copies only were made of this—the first—number and these have been circulated amongst the members of the Society so that they could read at their ease the papers delivered at their meetings. The journal is without a name not having yet been christened, but it is hoped that the venture will arouse sufficient interest in South Africa to justify printing future numbers. The idea of a typewritten evercirculator was a favourite with our late Editor and is certainly quite a good wheeze for the smaller societies at home. As an example of the scope of such a journal I find in this South African production the following comprehensive contents list:—

Editorial Preface and Apology.
 Report of Annual Meeting of the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society.
 An Extract from *Punch*, February 14th, 1842.
 A Story in Stamps: Vasco da Gama, by T. Henderson.
 Philatelic Notes and Queries.
 Johannesburg Philately in 1894-5: The Story of a Dead Society, by T. Henderson.
 The Issues of Natal to 1870, by J. Ornstien.
 Philatelic Jottings.
 Lest We Forget.

Another Australian Stamp Firm.

Mr. J. H. Smyth, of Sydney, New South Wales, writes me that he is now resuming business as a dealer on his own account, having for some years been connected with the well-known Sydney firm of Messrs. Fred. Hagen, Ltd. Mr. Smyth's name and philatelic reputation have long been well-known to collectors in touch with Australian philately, as he has been successively Editor of the *Australian Journal of Philately*, from 1900 to 1906, and of the *Australian Philatelist*, from 1905 to August of the present year. Collectors interested in Mr. Smyth's new venture in the stamp trade of Sydney can communicate with him at Box 1660, G.P.O., Sydney. We wish our journalistic colleague every success and a well earned (but I trust only temporary) rest from the cares and anxieties of editorship.

Australian Collectors Objecting to Proposed Issue.

Mr. Smyth tells me in a recent letter that the intended overprinting of the stamps of the various States comprising the Commonwealth may be modified to the use of the word "Australia" only. It was stated in last week's *Postage Stamp* that the words "Commonwealth of Australia" were originally decided upon. Now I gather there is an outcry by philatelists at the innovation and there is a possibility that representations may be made to the Postmaster-General on the subject. It will be pointed out that there is ample time between now and the 1st January to prepare a new issue and that the extra printing of the word "Australia" on the stamps will be an unnecessary expense.

Mr. Bartels' New Journal.

Nassau Street, New York, occupies pretty much the same position in the stamp trade of the city of the sky scrapers as does the Strand in London. It is the street of the stamp trade, and thither has lately migrated an old friend, Mr. J. Murray Bartels. The *Philatelic Gazette* is a new monthly journal which

appears to be issued from Mr. Bartels' firm at Nassau Street, and shows that in leaving the old quarters at Boston the firm has not been seeking a quieter and more reposeful business career. A monthly journal is no small addition to the work of a stamp business, but Mr. Bartels has the co-operation of Mr. Wm. W. Randall as Editor, and Mr. Victor M. Berthold as a contributor, and the combined forces of these three students have produced a very interesting first number. There is some straight talk from the Editor on the front which will appeal to those who have hitherto been disposed to criticise our American contemporaries. "The paper is not an organ for anyone, there will be no politics in its columns, but in a readable and attractive manner we hope to interest our readers on the subject of stamps. . . . We don't know that this journal is filling 'a long felt want,' but we do believe the time is opportune for a cleanly conducted stamp paper published here in the great metropolis for all classes of collectors."

Varieties of the "1902" Series of U.S.

The first number of the *Gazette* contains articles on "The Proofs and Essays for U.S. Envelopes," by Edward H. Mason; "The 1902 Series of the U.S.," by J. Murray Bartels; "U.S. Envelope Department," conducted by Victor M. Berthold; "The Reprints of New Brunswick," by J. Murray Bartels, and a variety of philatelic and personal notes. Mr. Bartels' article on the 1902 series of the United States stamps deals this month with the 1 cent green, issued on February 3rd, 1903. He tells us that it occurs in seven distinct shades, which are listed and priced in U.S. money:—

yellow green	...	...	.40
yellowish green	...	...	.18
dark yellowish green	...	...	.12
pale grey green	...	...	.12
grey green	...	...	.12
dark grey green	...	...	.03
deep green	...	...	.03

The above are perforated. In 1906 the stamp was issued imperforate for use in the automatic machines, and the imperforates are in grey green, and dark grey green, each shade being priced at .08. In addition the stamp may be had imperforate horizontally, and imperforate vertically, and there are half a dozen kinds of automatic machine perforations for those who collect them. Quite a respectable lot of varieties for a halfpenny stamp.

Postage Stamp League.

The Registrar is pleased to announce that the League Badge with Mr. Turner's happily inspired design has now been distributed to all members. It is a source of much satisfaction to him to know that it has met with the general approval of the members, many of whom have written him in praise of the emblem. One writes:—
 Dear Sir,

I have received the Badge, and am very pleased with same. My wife was pleased with it too, and would have me put it in my coat buttonhole straight away. With best wishes for the success of our League,

I remain, Yours sincerely,

G. BROOK.

Particulars of the Postage Stamp League may be had on application from the Registrar, The Postage Stamp League, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

What's On.

Week ending October 29th

Wednesday, October 26th.

Croydon Philatelic Society. Meeting at Y.M.C.A., North End, Croydon, at 7 p.m. "Display of General Collections."

Northampton Philatelic Society. Meeting at 48, Marefair. Ten Minute Papers

Thursday, October 27th.

Junior Philatelic Society (Brighton Branch). Meeting at Express Creamery, 200, Western Road, Hove, Brighton, at 7.30. Display: "Foreign and Colonial Cards and Envelopes," Mr. Herbert Clark. Paper, Mr. P. C. Bishop.

How to Photograph Stamps

BY WILFRED HAWORTH

(Concluded from page 11)

IX. Lantern Slides.

One reason why people desire to photograph their stamps is that they may illustrate lectures. Of late years the optical lantern has come to the front for this purpose. In the present section I shall deal with the making of transparencies for the standard size of lantern ($3\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$) by contact.

Place your negative into the frame as though you were about to print a proof on Albumenised paper. But in place of the paper put one of the prepared slides, which may be bought at most chemists, with its film side against the negative film. This must of course be carried out in the dark room.

Daylight is far too intense for printing by, so you must use artificial light. A table lamp with a good "batswing" burner will be found to be all that can be desired. Hold the printing frames about 18 inches away from the burner, which should be turned on full, for two or three seconds. This exposure will be found to be sufficient when using a plate of ordinary rapidity and a good negative. If the latter is thin place it three feet away from the light and increase the exposure fourfold. If on the other hand it is dense place it closer to the light. As in all gaslight printing the correct exposure must always be guessed, but experience teaches how long to give.

Any developer may be used for developing transparencies if you do not mind staining. If you do, beware of pyrogallic acid.

After development the plates must be washed and placed in a weak solution of alum and water for about ten minutes or so. They may then be fixed in ordinary hypo. and washed again for an hour or two. When they are quite dry you may proceed to colour them, if you like. If you are not going to tint them they should be varnished. The fluid for this operation had better be purchased and as full instructions are given with each bottle I need not enlarge on it here.

When the varnish is dry the film should be further protected by means of a slip of glass of the same size as the plate. The edges then require binding. To do this successfully first prepare the following mucilage :

Dextrine	...	2 parts.
Loaf Sugar	...	1 part.
Warm Water	...	Sufficient to make into a thin cream.

Coat one side of some thin strong paper with this mixture and allow it to dry.

To bind a slide cut this paper into strips $\frac{3}{8}$ " wide and $1\frac{1}{4}$ " long. Place the transparency and the sheet of glass together, moisten the gum of the paper and proceed to fasten the two glasses together as firmly as possible by attaching the strip half on one side and then bending it over and sticking it to the other.

It is possible to enlarge a photograph of a postage stamp, direct on to a lantern slide, but the process requires a quantity of expensive apparatus.

X. Accidents, etc.

Even in the best regulated households accidents occur, and photography is no exception. The follow-

ing notes and hints may therefore not be out of place to finish up with.

Pinholes are small transparent spots on the negative. They arise from various causes such as, dust on the plate during development, flaws in the film and so on. The treatment is the same in all cases no matter what the cause may be. The hole must be "spotted out" as it is technically called, by means of a mixture of black and yellow ochre. These two colours are used as by means of them it is possible to obtain any depth of tone desired. The pigment should be mixed with gum water and applied by means of a small fine-pointed brush, which should be dipped into the gummy fluid and allowed to become nearly dry. It is easier to shade when in this condition.

Dark Spots, due to undissolved chemicals in the developer, are remedied by careful retouching of the finished print. The only other way to remove them is to scratch them off the film with a sharp penknife, but of course this is highly dangerous.

Torn Films. Sometimes the finger nail may catch and tear a bit of the film, This must be replaced, and in order to shrink it and make it a fairly good fit you must put the torn part in alcohol and water (equal parts). If this is not strong enough you may use a few drops of neat methylated spirit applied with a brush.

Scratched Films. The remedy consists for the most part of retouching. As, however, the subject is a large one and would require a longer article to deal with it, let it be sufficient for the worker to know that it may be remedied by the application of colour as in stopping out pinholes.

Scratched Glass. A bad scratch on the glass side may sometimes cause trouble. The best remedy for this is to rub a drop of turps into the crack, polish off all superfluous oil, and with the finger force in a little finely powdered pencil lead until the scratch is filled.

Cracked Glass. Proceed as for scratched glass, or you might try filling the crack with a solution of Canada balsam in chloroform.

Broken Glass. The only way to put this right is to strip the film off and fix it on another piece of glass. This operation is too long and intricate to describe here. You will, however, find it given in any standard work on photography.

In conclusion I must acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Phillips' article in *Gibbons' Weekly* and to Rev. F. C. Lambert's "The Perfect Negative," particularly the latter. It is a book which every photographer ought to have, being full of interesting formulae, etc.

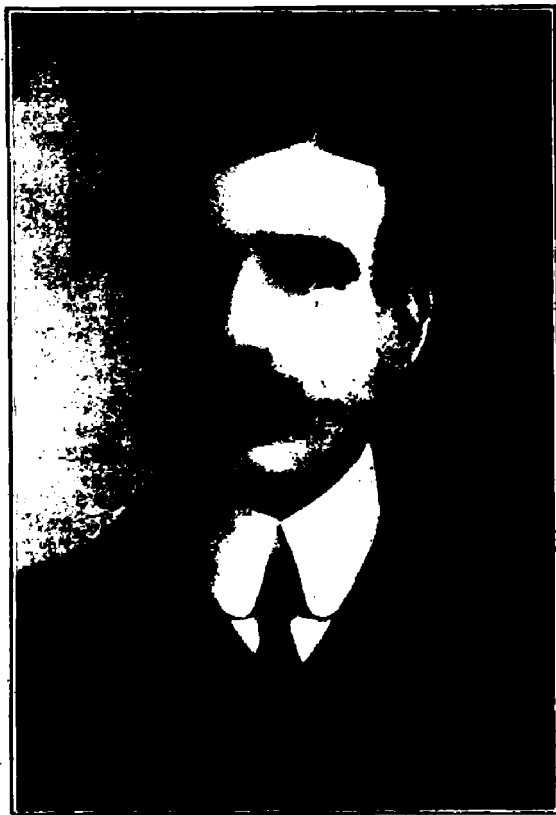
Mr. Haworth's interesting articles will shortly be reprinted in book form with additional formulae for the use of philatelic photographers. The reprint will appear in "The Postage Stamp Handbooks" series.

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.

Two Men and Some Stamps

A little Record of the Doings of "Bridger & Kay"



"BRIDGER" AND —

The Beginning of a Business.

ABOUT the middle of the last decade—and this is history—two young Civil servants concocted a plan by which they should free themselves from the toils of the Circumlocution Office for good. Both were young men, and each was a stamp collector. The plan they conceived was to start a business for themselves and be independent of old age pensions and of cynical friends who always pretend to believe that the civil servant spends his life observing men and matters from the exalted window of a palatial office.

And as some have left the Civil Service to distinguish themselves in literature, art, or science, these two civil servants meant to make their mark in their new occupation of postage stamp dealing.

The Partners.

The young men were Mr. E. J. Bridger and Mr. A. B. Kay, whose names are now familiar to every reader of *The Postage Stamp* in the title of their firm of Bridger & Kay. It was no little risk to leave the sheltered and secured career of the Service, especially in the case of one of the partners who had achieved the top of the list of successes in the competitive examination for what is known as the Second Division. But the step once taken there was no turning back

and the two friends have maintained their business connection and achieved their philatelic successes together.

It was in 1898 that the two embarked upon the business of Bridger & Kay. Mr. Bridger had all along been a keen collector of stamps, and, as a boy, his stamps used to be the envy of all the young collectors in his neighbourhood. Mr. Kay too has been collecting as long as he can remember and has continued his connection with stamps without a break from his earliest boyhood days. He ultimately achieved a victory which comes to few boys in converting his father from the darkness of unbelief into an enthusiastic philatelist.

Interested in all Classes of Stamps.

Mr. Kay has more of the student in him than the dealer, and his own collections have attained considerable importance. He is a well-known authority on fiscal stamps, and his collection of forgeries and reprints is of considerable magnitude. The latter is housed in six large albums and is now used chiefly as a reference collection in the business, in which it constantly proves its utility in deciding ticklish problems for the customers of the firm. It is to Mr. Kay also that is due the broad outlook the firm has on philately, not confining its efforts to supplying the stamps which are the fashion of the hour, but catering for all classes even to the studious but retiring collectors of the out-of-the-way classes of stamps such as fiscals, telegraphs, locals, and entires.

Mr. Bridger is the business man of the firm, and in that capacity he has his hands too full to do much private collecting in these days. The firm buys very largely at auctions, more largely in fact than most of the London dealers, and Mr. Bridger is a very familiar figure in the auction room.

Something of Everything.

The stock of stamps held by the firm is very large and very comprehensive. The partners endeavour always to keep something of everything in the British Colonial line. Of course the great rarities cannot be kept in stock; there are always buyers ready and eager for most of the very rare stamps. But of the lesser rare stamps there are usually upwards of a hundred Sydneys, several score of Mauritius post paid, and other stamps of similar class are constantly being replenished in their stocks. Through the entire run of British Colonies the firm's stocks are very extensive and are constantly receiving additions by purchases made at the auctions or of large lots from other sources.

Some Notable Purchases.

The firm has bought a good number of fine collections and broken them up for their stock. In the last year or two several important collections have been acquired.

A £5,500 Collection.

One of these was a collection of British Colonials only, and cost £5,500. While it comprised a very

fine lot of all the colonies some of the countries were highly specialised. In Newfoundland which was practically complete, used and unused, there were both the shillings unused and a fine range of shades of both the scarlet and orange issues. The portion of the collection dealing with the Cape of Good Hope contained a splendid lot of the triangulars, including blocks of thirty of all the stamps in the original remainder. Mr. Bridger showed me the receipt for the famous deal in triangulars. The price paid by Mr. J. R. F. Turner for the remainder had been £1,200 for 240 (a sheet) each of the 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1/- dark green and 192 of the 1s. emerald. The lot was first mentioned to the firm of Bridger and Kay by one of their earliest clients, Dr. Lyon, but the firm did not pursue the matter very much, as their client had only inquired what sheets of triangular Capes would be worth and the dealers thought he was joking. The sale of this remainder took place in January, 1898.

Another Collection bought for £3,750.

Another of the firm's purchases was a big general collection of all countries at £3,750. It was not remarkable for any particularly rare individual items, except the fine complete sheet of the first issue of Brazil, 90 reis, which is unique. I remember the interest it attracted amongst the visitors to the Berne Exhibition where it was recently shown by Mr. C. L. Pack, in whose collection this choice item now reposes. Brazil was very strong in this particular collection and there were no fewer than ten complete sets of the slanting figure type, used and unused. The Brazils were sold *en bloc* to a well-known American collector, doubtless that voracious collector of everything that is rare in his pet countries, Mr. Pack.

The Midnight Deal.

Messrs. Bridger & Kay have had no fewer than three of the *Imprimatur* collections of Great Britain. The first one they acquired for £850. One of the three collections was sold to a collector in Austro-Hungary, and Mr. Bridger who travelled thither to carry through the deal had a rapid experience and did some quick business. He arrived at his prospective customer's house at midnight to find that the client was packed up and was leaving at 4 o'clock in the morning on a big game expedition to the Rocky Mountains. But the claim of a stamp deal is paramount with the true philatelist and the deal was concluded before the collector set out on his long expedition.

The mention of Austria reminded Mr. Kay that within a month of Mr. Bridger's visit he, Mr. Kay, had to visit the same country but to a different town, and in connection with a wholesale deal running into four figures, which was successfully brought off and paid for in cash.

Impressions of Stamp America.

Both partners do a good deal of travelling in connection with the business and have visited all the nearer capitals of Europe. Mr. Bridger a year or two ago went on a business trip to America with which country the firm has extensive connections.

I asked Mr. Bridger to give me his impressions of American philately. "What impressed me most about the collectors," he said, "was that they are not nearly so advanced, taking them generally, as in England, and though the average collector is more particular about condition the difference between

'very fine' and 'superb' is not so much appreciated as here. I found really superb copies of good stamps quite reasonable to purchase and so I bought a good lot to bring back with me.

"Then as regards the dealers," Mr. Bridger went on to say, "they hold, or as they say 'carry' much smaller stocks. Hardly any except perhaps two or three of the leading dealers have stock books, and their trade is mostly done with want lists."

Going-Going-Gone to Mr. Bridger.

The firm's expenditure at the London auctions is very considerable and I asked Mr. Bridger if the auctions were proving as good a source of supply as they were a few years back. He replied, "We are the largest purchasers at the auctions in this country, and our purchases are not falling off. Already this season we spent upwards of £400 at one sale. That was Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's sale on September 27th and 28th. The exact amount was £414."

The Cult of the Block of Four.

Asked as to any special methods the firm adopted in catering for all classes of collectors to the extent that they do Mr. Bridger said, "We make a special feature of our handy and convenient stock books. They are not very bulky and practically every country is represented by one or more such books. They are easily slipped into an envelope and despatched so that clients have no trouble in returning them. We generally aim at keeping four to eight copies of each stamp in the stock books so that the customer has several to select from. The books also contain a large number of blocks of four, and pairs. We were the first dealers to put blocks of four in our books as



"KAY."

a regular practice. Then we also include in our stock books complete sheets where they are interesting to collect in that form, and such countries as Gambia and Labuan are well represented in the small sheet issues by complete sheets."

The Scarcity of Good Stamps.

"As this is practically the beginning of the season perhaps you will give the readers of *The Postage Stamp* your views on the present and prospective state of the stamp market, Mr. Bridger?"

"Prices are going up," spake the oracle. "They are going up all round, and good stamps are getting scarcer and scarcer. We are always open to give high prices for collections and single rarities and have a large number of want lists waiting to be filled with rarities of all countries."

The Reference Collection.

Before I left the two partners to their callers, already two deep in the outer office, both asked me to say that the firm's reference collection of forgeries, containing many thousands of specimens arranged by Mr. Kay, is always open for the inspection of students for examination and identification of specimens. It is a very interesting collection and contains many frauds that have deceived even the elect, including a Great Britain ninepenny "hair line" for which £60 was once paid at auction. It is now safe from further harm and is doing penance for its sin in being

set up as an example and a warning.

In the way of publications the firm has not produced much. But they have, I believe, issued a catalogue of fiscal stamps, and at intervals publish a useful priced list of Colonial stamps on sale. The latter list is very comprehensive and the firm can generally supply all the stamps priced in it at the prices marked. Our readers are already familiar with "B. & K. Items," an occasional circular which the firm issues at intervals.

The fiscal catalogue is practically the only recent one in English and Bridger & Kay's is one of the very few haunts of the fiscal collector in London. Mr. Kay, whose knowledge of these interesting emissions is as extensive and peculiar as Mr. Weller's knowledge of London, has long held the office of Secretary to the Fiscal Philatelic Society, and took an active part in organising the one and only London Fiscal Stamp Exhibition in 1905.

An Historic Site.

As I left the building at 71, Fleet Street, I looked up at the walls of the comparatively new building thrust back from the street in conformity with the coming widening of Fleet Street, but I looked in vain for the mark of the Historic Houses Committee of the London County Council. Here surely or almost on the very spot where B. & K. sell old postage stamps to philatelists, Perkins Bacon & Co. were working double shifts in 1840 to turn out penny blacks for the multitudes of the philistines of those days.

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. 157).—According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* an order has been placed with the South American Bank Note Company for a new series of postage stamps to replace the commemorative series now in use. They are to be issued on January 1st, 1911.

Australian Commonwealth.—(Vol. VI. p. 207).—On New Year's Day the current stamps of all the Australian States are to be issued overprinted with the legend "AUSTRALIA" in which form they will become interchangeable and will be valid for the prepayment of postal charges in any part of the Commonwealth. When the existing stocks of the distinctive issues of each State have been exhausted they are to be replaced by a single uniform Commonwealth issue the preparation of which is already engaging the attention of the Federal postal authorities.

British South Africa.—(Vol. V. p. 248).—On authority of Messrs. Bridger & Kay, *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* notes the existence of imperforate specimens of the ½d. and 1d. stamps of the British South Africa Co., 1898-1908 series in blocks on original covers.

Charkhari.—(Vol. IV. p. 104).—A new type of the current 1 pice stamp of this State is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* having a short inverted "L" above the word INDIA of the inscription, and one dot instead of two after the latter c in the legend CHARKHARI STATE C.I. The stamps are printed in sheets of 64, eight rows of eight.

Cochin.—(Vol. IV. p. 188).—*The Philatelic Journal of India* states that the new stamps with the portrait

of the Rajah which were to have been placed on sale on August 17th last, have not yet been issued. In the proofs submitted some fault was found with the die and the delay has been caused by the making of the necessary corrections. It is expected that the new stamps will be issued in November. They have been manufactured by Messrs. John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., and are of the values of 4 and 9 pies, and 1½ annas.

Congo (Belgian).—(Vol. VI. p. 234).—The remaining four values of the current series, 40 and 50 centimes, 1 and 5 francs, with the additional inscription in Flemish are reported by *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* to be about to appear.

Crete.—(Vol. VII. p. 22).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us another value, the 1 drachma, with the new type of hellas overprint.

Current Cretan postage stamps. No wmk. Perf. 14. Line-engraved. Overprinted ΕΛΛΑΣ 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 " ").
20	" green	(red " ").
25	" ultramarine	(" ").
50	" brown	(" ").
1	drachma, carmine and black	(black overprint).

Dominica.—(Vol. VI. p. 186).—The 1/- stamp in New colours has now been issued and is listed by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*. It is said to have appeared on or about August 30th.

*Current View Design. Colonial Colour Scheme.
Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.*

1d. green.
1d. carmine.
2d. grey.
2½d. ultramarine.
3d. purple on yellow.
1/- black on green.

German Empire.—(Vol. IV. p. 44).—The Imperial German Printing Establishment at Berlin is installing rotary presses for printing postage stamps in long strips to form rolls for use in the automatic stamp vending machines which are now coming into general use.

Gold Coast.—(Vol. VII. p. 22).—The 2/- value in new colours, which we referred to last week on authority of a Continental contemporary, has now been issued, and Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that copies have reached them.

*Current King's Head Design as above. Colonial Colour Scheme.
Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.*

1d. green.
1d. carmine.
2d. grey.
2½d. blue.
3d. purple on yellow.
6d. purple.
1/- black on green.
2/- purple and blue on blue.

The 2/6 and 5/- values in new colours are expected to be issued shortly.

Great Britain.—(Vol. VII. p. 15).—A correspondent, Mr. H. D. Legge, informs us that he has the current halfpenny stamp with the control number J10, which he purchased at Lewes on October 5th. Both values have now been issued with the new control, the 1d. being chronicled in our last reference to this country. This will probably be the last control number to appear on the sheets of King Edward stamps of Great Britain.

Italy.—(Vol. VI. p. 251).—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* states that two commemorative stamps will be issued by the Italian Government next year to mark the Jubilee of the Italian Union and the opening of the first National Parliament at Turin. They will bear a portrait of Count de Cavour, who, with Garibaldi, was instrumental in founding the Kingdom of Italy.

Jamaica.—(Vol. VI. p. 187).—We gather from the *Daily Telegraph* that a new issue of postage stamps for this Island is in contemplation and that at least one of the values will bear the portrait of King Edward VII., by way of a local tribute to his memory.

Meanwhile the issue of the 2½d., 4d., 1/-, and 2/- stamps of the current types in colours conforming to the Crown Agents colour scheme is expected shortly.

Juan Fernandez. (Vol. VI. p. 260).—The special issue of stamps prepared by the Chilean Government for the use of these islands has turned out somewhat of a farce. It appears that owing to the President having revoked the decree authorising the reprinting of the 20 centavos of the first issue, the authorities feared lest he might take the same drastic action with regard to the stamps overprinted "JUAN FERNANDEZ." Accordingly they were hurriedly placed on sale in Santiago de Chili on August 1st, six days before the time named in the decree for their issue. Subsequently, a second decree was issued, in which it was stated that owing to the small population a special issue for Juan Fernandez was not necessary, and therefore the stamps prepared for use there might be used up as ordinary Chilean postage stamps, and

are thus available for postal use in any part of Chili. Indeed it seems doubtful whether any of the overprinted stamps ever saw the islands at all, and it is stated that ordinary uncharged Chilean postage stamps will continue to be used there as heretofore.

Macau.—(Vol. VI. p. 260).—Mr. J. M. Shields informs *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* that the recently issued bisected provisionals were created to meet a shortage of 1 and 2 avos stamps due to the non-arrival of a new series bearing King Manoel's portrait for use in the Colony. They were only in use for two weeks and consisted of half the 3 avos used for 1 avo, and half the 6 avos on 200 reis used for 2 avos.

A number of surcharged provisionals are expected both here and in Portuguese India pending the issue of a complete new series in both possessions.

Malta.—(Vol. VI. p. 187).—Both Messrs. Bright and Son, and Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., inform us that they have received the current 5d. stamp of this Colony printed in a new colour, conforming to the special colour scheme for line-engraved stamps drawn up by the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

*Current Pictorial Design. New Colour. Line-engraved.
Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.*

5d. olive green.

The 2d., 4½d., 1/-, and 5/- stamps in new colours are also expected to be issued shortly.

Mauritius.—(Vol. VI. 251).—The three missing rupee values, 1, 2½, and 5 rupees, have now been issued, thus completing the current series. They are listed by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* and were issued on or about August 3rd last.

*New Designs. Arms Re-drawn and King's Head.
Wmk. Mult. Cr. CA. Perf. 14. 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 (" ").
1 rupee, black on green (" ").
2½ rupees, black and red on blue (King's Head).
5 " green and red on yellow (" ").
10 " green and red on green (" ").

Mexico.—(Vol. VII. p. 15).—Messrs. P. L. Pemberton & Co. kindly send us a specimen of the new 5 centavos stamp of the series issued on September 16th last, to mark the centenary of Mexican independence. The stamp which bears a portrait of Hidalgo, the Priest, is handsomely printed from plates engraved *taille-douce* on paper having the same watermark as the issue which it replaces. At the foot of the design are shown two globes linked together by a chain, apparently emblematic of the old world and the new. Messrs. Pemberton inform us that they have also received the 4 centavos value which bears a portrait of Juan Aldana. The stamps are believed to have been printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., who are responsible for the now current series.

New Designs. Commemorative of Centenary of Independence. Printed from plates engraved in taille-douce by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., in London. Medium white wove paper. Wmk. "SERVICIO POSTAL DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS" in large single-lined capitals diagonally across the sheet a few letters appearing on each stamp. Perf. 14.

4 centavos, carmine (Juan Aldana).
5 " orange (Miguel Hidalgo).

Montenegro.—(Vol. VII. p. 22).—We are indebted to Mr. W. T. Wilson of Birmingham, for submitting a

set of the new Montenegrin series listed in our last issue. The designs by Prof. Schobaitach have been handsomely produced in *taille-douce* engraving. The lowest value, the 1 para, gives a portrait of Prince Nicholas I. as a student in Paris, whilst the 2 and 20 paras bear the effigies of the Prince and Princess at the time of their marriage in 1860, in a medallion. On the remaining values Prince Nicholas appears at various stages of his career, the 5 perpera value depicting him on horseback.

New South Wales.—(Vol. VII. p. 15).—Mr. J. H. Smyth informs us that the current 2d. stamp is now being printed from "a new electro, made from the original woodblock die, which has been re-cut in several places."

Panama.—(Vol. VI. p. 235).—We are indebted to Messrs. Bright & Sons for a specimen of the current 2½ centavos stamp of this Republic, overprinted "RETARDO" diagonally in black with a handstamp. for use as a provisional "Too late" stamp. They are informed that it was issued about the end of August pending the arrival of a fresh supply of the ordinary Too late stamps from New York.

Provisional Too late stamp. Contemporary postage stamp. Overprinted "RETARDO" diagonally in tall sans serif capitals in black.

2½ centavos, orange-red.

Papua.—(Vol. VII. p. 7).—Mr. E. Aggleton calls our attention to the existence of the 2½d. value in the current lithographed type, perf. 11, which he has had since April last, but which was omitted from our recent list of these stamps. We therefore revise as follows:—

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.
2½d. ultramarine and black.
4d. brown and black.
6d. dark green and black.
1/- orange and black.
2/6 brown and black.

Paraguay.—(Vol. VI. p. 227).—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* publishes the text of an official decree which appeared in the Government organ, *Le Diaro*, of July 22nd, authorizing the preparation of a regular postage stamp series comprising values from 1 centavo to 3 pesos; an official series from 1 centavo to 2 pesos; postage due stamps of 1 centavo to 1½ pesos, and post cards from 10 to 25 centavos. Also a series to commemorate the centenary of independence containing 3,000,000 1-centavo stamps; 1,000,000 5-centavos; 500,000 20-centavos; 300,000 50-centavos; and 200,000 75-centavos.

Peru.—(Vol. IV. p. 177).—A provisional Express Letter stamp has been created by overprinting the current 10 centavos postage stamp diagonally in violet with the legend *ESPRESSO*.

Contemporary postage stamp. Overprinted "ESPRESSO" in violet for use as an Express Letter Stamp.
10 centavos, pale blue.

St. Vincent.—(Vol. VII. p. 7).—We are informed by Mr. E. W. Aggleton that in addition to the values listed in our last reference to this country he has the 2d. in the new re-drawn type with dot under "d" of value.

Re-drawn Arms type. Dot under "d" of value. Line-engraved. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

½d. yellow-green.
1d. carmine.
2d. orange-yellow.
2½d. ultramarine.
3d. purple on yellow.
6d. purple.

Southern Nigeria.—(Vol. V. p. 191).—Various of our contemporaries note the existence of a new plate which has recently been brought into use for printing the current 1d. stamps of this Colony.

The "d" of the value is said to be larger, and the "1" is differently formed, whilst in the rows of pearls round the crown each one is distinct and shows a dot in the centre, and the shading is carried right across the forehead instead of terminating abruptly at the outline of the head.

Editor's Letter Box

Publishing Offices:—1, AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.
Editorial Address:—FRED. J. MELVILLE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.



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, a strong Magnifying Glass and nickel-plated Tweezers in exchange for 220 stamps, all different; good specimens.—Horowitz, 16, Hope Street, Cape Town.

LOCAL Postage Stamps wanted, all countries, used, unused, and on entires.—Box 102, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

WANTED, pairs or blocks Gibraltar and Morocco Agencies (Queen's) with plate numbers. Send lists to Roskilly, Park Street, St. Albans.

EARLY Stamp Catalogues wanted.—Box 99, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

WANTED, new 7d. British stamp; honest exchange desired in stamps and cards with everyone. Write soon to Shamlal Government School, Saharanpur (India). Member J.P.S., London.

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.

MEMBERS wanted for Exchange Club, Glasgow and neighbourhood.—D. KERRACHER, 51, Paisley Road West, Glasgow.

SUPERB!

All Stamps sent out by me are fine picked.

	each
Argentine Centenary, ½, 1, 2 or 5c.	0 1
" 3, 4, 5, 10 or 12c.	0 2
" 20c. (cat. 8d.)	0 3
" 24c. (cat. 9d.)	0 4
" 30c. (cat. 1/-)	0 5
" 50c.	0 8
Russia, 1906, 10 rouble, superb (cat. 6s.)	1 6
Rhodesia on B.S.A., 2d. or 2½d., superb	0 2
" 6d.	0 4
" 1/-	0 8
Peru, 1 sol. black and lake (cat. 1/-)	0 5
Straits Stms. 1910, 30c. mauve & or.	0 3
" 1910, 2 dol. grn. & red on or.	2 6
Sierra Leone, 1909, 2½d. blue or 3d.	0 3
pl. on yellow	0 3
Ditto, 4d. black and red on yellow	0 6

See my Approval Sheets. Superb Specimens.

W. BERRY, 21, Rycroft Street, Parsons Green, London, S.W.

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The POSTAGE STAMP

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

An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors

No. 5. Vol. 7.
(Whole Number 161)

29 OCTOBER, 1910.

Price 1d.

Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Remember, remember, the Fifth of November.



WHILE many youths will be letting off Chinese crackers in their own and other peoples' gardens on Guy Fawkes Day, the Junior Members of the Junior Philatelic Society are likely to be letting off squibs at a meeting in Prince Henry's Council Chamber, 17, Fleet Street. The meeting on November the fifth, is being devoted to a beginners' night, when the

youngest members have everything their own way and say just what they think about stamps and stamp collecting in general. The firework display will begin with an auction at which the prices will go up like rockets, followed by a set piece in which a golden rain of philatelic advice and knowledge will be showered upon the audience by Messrs. C. W. Care, H. W. Armstrong, W. J. C. Pope, Alan Westlake, and others.

Gibbons' Stamp Weekly.

I learn with no small regret that it has been decided by Mr. Charles J. Phillips, the Managing Director of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. to cease the publication of *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* with the close of the now current volume. With most keen collectors in this country at any rate the regular weekly visitor for the past six years will be sorely missed, for it was not only an important repository of philatelic learning but it was the news organ of the firm which in many respects leads the philatelic market.

The Story of G.S.W.

The history of *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* is doubtless familiar to the readers of *The Postage Stamp*. Both papers enjoyed the editorial direction of the late

Mr. Edward J. Nankivell at the start. It is perhaps doubtful whether a busy firm like that of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., would have embarked upon the difficult task of conducting a weekly journal requiring unceasing attention, both editorially and in the business management, but for the fact that an experienced and able journalist was at their disposal in the person of Mr. Nankivell. He edited *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* from the beginning of 1905 to September, 1907. The journal was subsequently edited by the firm of Stanley Gibbons (1907 to 1909). Mr. Charles J. Phillips and Mr. W. Percy Barnsdall undertaking the greater part of the work.

The Doyen of Philatelic Editors.

Laterly the journal has been edited by Major Edward B. Evans, R.A., who, freed from the cares of the *Monthly Journal* which Messrs. Gibbons had been running concurrently with the *Weekly* has had the burden of weekly journalism thrust upon him and has certainly fulfilled his arduous duties with much of the distinction that marked his long control of the *Monthly Journal*. From the philatelic standpoint the *Weekly* attained its highest level under the editorship of Major Evans, but the exigencies of weekly publication must have rendered his task an arduous one, and one which perhaps the stamp collecting public have not appreciated at its true worth.

Back to the "Monthly Journal."

And so the *Weekly* is to be consigned to the limbo of lost regrets! But there is one redeeming feature in the news. The dear old *Monthly Journal* is to arise from its ashes with a new life—its "second time on earth"—and the same genial personality in the editorial chair who wrote of his work a little over two years ago on closing the book of the *Monthly Journal* :—

To ourselves it has been a pleasant task throughout; we have made many kind friends and we hope no real enemies. If we have made any of the latter (and we do not know of any) we would ask them to regard the Editor of the *M.J.* as dead and buried, and to forget that he ever existed; whilst our friends we hope and believe will continue their friendship. . . . For we are not in reality bidding them good-bye at all. Like the fabled Phoenix (a bird which is bound to intrude itself on occasions like

this), we are privileged to arise from our own ashes, and that not once in a hundred years only, but once in every month, and whilst nominally *Weekly*, we hope to keep going as strong as ever for a few years more.

Philatelists everywhere will gladly re-echo the fervent hope that the few years more may be indefinitely prolonged, and we hope that when the revived *Monthly Journal* enters upon its new life in January next it will do so with the substantial support of all true lovers of philately.

The Third Congress.

Some interesting announcements are to hand from the Committee organizing the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. Among the suggestions for the entertainment of delegates it is proposed to hold a non-competitive exhibition and a stamp bourse, two garden parties and a banquet. Ample provision for three days in all conscience. The Countess of Warwick has kindly intimated that she will be pleased to entertain all the delegates at Warwick Castle. The Birmingham philatelists are evidently determined not to be behind their metropolitan *confrères* in securing for their prospective visitors a busy time. It is estimated that the arrangements will cost about £200 and donations are invited from any who are interested in the Congress. The Congress has been fixed for the three days, June 7th to 9th, 1911.

The Work of the Committees.

Among the subjects to be discussed are some old friends:—

Philatelic Terms.
Forged Stamps.
Colour Questions.

The first two of these subjects were dealt with at the Congress last April and were entrusted to two Committees. I wonder if those Committees have yet got to work. There is a parable of the wise virgins who were prepared, and the unwise ones who were not prepared. Let us hope that the Committees in question will have their lamps trimmed in good time and that they will be able to present to the Congress next June some matters of real practical service to their fellow-philatelists.

Portuguese Stamps Selling Briskly.

Several correspondents have written to state that they have news from Portugal that the stamps of Portugal and its various Colonies will be overprinted with the inscription *REPUBLICA*. Something of this sort was of course only to be expected, and I should personally much regret if so important an event in the history of our own times were allowed to go unrecorded in the pages of our stamp albums. But it is regrettable that the change should involve so large a number of stamps as must be represented in the current stamps of the whole of the Portuguese dominions. Meanwhile there is a big rush on current Portuguese stamps at all the dealers' shops. One prominent firm displayed a sixpenny set of King Manuel stamps in the window and the head of the firm tells me they sold between three and four hundred sets the first day. Stamp dealers should always keep an eye on their newspaper and follow up the events of the day by preparing attractive window shows of stamps of topical interest.

New British Stamps Expected in May.

The *Daily Telegraph* of Tuesday last week contained an interesting announcement concerning the new stamps of Great Britain, which, by the way are to be printed at a new factory which is being specially erected at Hayes (Kent). The paragraph in the *Telegraph* states:—

Mr. Cecil Harrison, of the firm of Harrison & Sons, Government printers, who recently secured the contract for the printing of the stamps for His Majesty's Government, stated yesterday that he expected they would be ready for publication in May next. The new stamps would be practically the same colour as those of King Edward, but of a somewhat different design. The Mint authorities had the matter in hand, but the actual design had not yet been decided upon. When finished it would be submitted to His Majesty for approval, and then, in the New Year, plates would be engraved and a number of series printed off and circulated privately.

The question of the design of the stamps will be given the most careful consideration by King George, who takes a great personal interest in the matter, and who, as is well known, is a great authority on philately.

Philately in the Lay Press.

Mention of the *Daily Telegraph* reminds me that I have not called attention to the important development of philately in this famous newspaper. This journal published special articles recently on the Berne Stamp Exhibition, on the Austrian Jubilee Stamps, and on Lord Crewe's Circular Despatch to the Colonies on the subject of Postage Stamps. Since Thursday, September 29th, the *Telegraph* has started a regular column of notes on "Postage Stamps," and these will henceforward appear every Thursday. They are contributed by the Editor of *The Postage Stamp*, and mark an important development in the attention given to philately by the lay press.

Alderman H. Keatley Moore, B.Mus., B.A., took the chair at the lantern lecture on "Postage Stamps with Stories," at the Croydon Public Library last Tuesday (October 18th). The lecture was the opening one of the regular winter series of lectures conducted by the library authorities on subjects of popular interest, and it was due to the efforts of the Croydon Philatelic Society that postage stamps occupied a place—and a prominent place too—on the syllabus. Among the stamps shown were such trifles as the Post Office Mauritius, and in according a vote of thanks to our Editor, who delivered the lecture, Mr. Keatley Moore jocularly suggested that most of the stamps shown could be had from the lecturer at a penny a piece at the door. . . . About a dozen people waited at the door after the lecture with their money ready. Oh Croydon, Croydon, *c'est incroy-don-able*.

What's On.

The Shadow of Coming Events.

Thursday, October 27th. Meeting Brighton Branch J.P.S., 200, Western Road, Brighton, 7.30 p.m. Display, Foreign and Colonial Post-cards and Envelopes Mr. Herbert Clark. Paper, Mr. P. C. Bishop. (An unused post-card will be presented to each Member present).

Monday, October 31st. Meeting Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society, 42, Castle Street, Liverpool, 7.30 p.m. Paper, "Reprints," The President. Display, "New South Wales."

Saturday, November 5th. Junior Philatelic Society, 17, Fleet Street, London, E.C. Beginners' Night, 6 p.m., Auction. 8 p.m., Paper, C. W. Care. 8.15 p.m., Paper, "Philatelic Literature for Beginners," W. J. C. Pope. 8.30 p.m., Paper, "A Philatelic Philippine," H. W. Armstrong. 9.0 p.m., Paper, "Used and Unused," Alan Westlake. 9.30 p.m., Display, "Simplified Collection," J. Ireland.

The World's Stamp Errors.

Miss Fitté's important articles on Errors have now been reprinted in handy book form and can be obtained in two parts at sixpence each, post free 7d. each. The two parts are now ready and will be sent by Mr. W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C., on receipt of 1/2.

The Army Post Office

During the Recent Manœuvres

By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE RED FORCE

THE Grand Army Manœuvres of 1910, which lasted from September 19th to 24th, have an interest for philatelists, other than those who followed the course of the operations in their newspapers from day to day. Owing to the exceptionally large number of troops, which it was intended to put into the field, and in order that the manœuvres might take place under service conditions to the last detail, it was decided to set up military field post offices for the benefit of the troops. Major P. Warren, with Lieutenant Powny, Quartermaster-Sergeants Edwards and Barnes, and 70 N.C.O.'s and men of the 8th (City of London) Batt. the London Regt. (Post Office Rifles) were detailed for this purpose.

The Army Post Office operated not only during the Army Manœuvres proper, but also during the Cavalry and Inter-Divisional Manœuvres in August; but it is in connection with the first that the more important and arduous work was undertaken.

In the War Office instructions for the manœuvres, 1910, the following paragraph appeared:—

" 19. Postal arrangements.

" 19 (a). The postal arrangements for the troops in the manœuvre area will be made by Major P. Warren, Army Post Office Corps, in communication with the Commands concerned.

" (b). The arrangements made will continue through out the manœuvre period.

" The Army Post Office Corps will establish Field Post Offices, from which letters and parcels will be despatched and delivered, and at which stamps, postal orders, etc., will be sold and postal orders cashed.

" (c). Letters, etc., for the troops should bear the name of the regiment, battalion, battery, or other unit to which the addressee belongs, and only the words 'On Manœuvres.'"

" *It is essential that letters, etc., should not be addressed to any particular town or camp, except in the case of officers of the Directing Staff located in hotels, whose letters should be directed to the hotels at the various towns in which they may be staying.*

" 20. Neutrals.

" 20. Post carts * * * * will be regarded as

neutral."

The Base Office of the Army Post Office was located in a house in Fisherton Street, Salisbury, which city was a convenient centre, owing to its being the meeting place of several lines of railways. Sixteen Field Post Offices were established, i.e., one to each Brigade, and one to each Head Quarters, Red and Blue.

The postmarks used consisted of a single circle, inscribed "ARMY POST OFFICE" at the top, a code letter and the date in three lines thus "A—SP 20—10," and the number of the office at the bottom. In the case of the Field Post Offices these numbers ran from 1—16. They were allotted to the Field Post Offices as they took the field. Nos. 1 and 2 commenced work on August 13th during the Cavalry Manœuvres, being attached to Cavalry Brigades. Nos. 3, 4, and 5 were allotted to Brigades of the 4th Division on August 24th for the Inter-Divisional Manœuvres, and so on. Finally No. 16 was allotted to the South Midland Brigade (Territorial Force), consisting of the 4th Batt. and Bucks. Batt. Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, 4th Batt. Royal Berkshires, and 5th Batt. Gloucesters, which had been specially selected to represent the Territorial Force at the manœuvres; its work only started on September 19th, when this Brigade left its standing camp at the Bustard for field operations.

Four date-stamps were employed at the Base Office at Salisbury, very similar in type to that used by the Field Post Offices, but inscribed "ARMY BASE POST OFFICE" and numbered 17, 18, 19, and 20.

The working of the Army Post Office was wonderfully carried out, letters and parcels being distributed to the troops twice a day where they might happen to be. Directly a battalion had settled down into its bivouac for the night, there were letters for the men. This marvellously efficient service was a great boon to the troops, nothing tending more to raise their spirits and maintain their cheerfulness after a long and tiring day than to receive news from home. Even troops on outpost duty were not forgotten, the Post Office orderly bringing letters to the pickets.

The Postage Stamp League

BY THE REGISTRAR

Mr. John L. Anderson, of Dundee, writes me this week as follows:—

"I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of *The Postage Stamp League* Badge. The design is good and the button appropriate to be worn in the coat. I am very well pleased with it.—I remain, yours fraternally."

The 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.

The General Issues of the French Congo

BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

A Gallic Possession.

THE region known as the French Congo occupies about 680,000 miles of territory in Western Africa, bounded on the North by the German Colony of the Cameroons and on the South by the Congo Free State.

In 1838 some French settlements were founded on the shores of the Gaboon River and a refitting station was established in that district for the use of the French warships engaged in the suppression of the slave trade. It is from these unimportant trading stations that the present vast Gallic possession has sprung into being. Through the efforts of intrepid explorers such as Serval, Marche Compiègne and Bally, the interior of the country has gradually been opened up and the sphere of French influence extended inland to the rich and fertile districts from which are obtained the rubber and scarce woods that constitute the principal articles of export.

The territory is administered by a Commissioner-General and is divided into four districts, viz., Gaboon, Middle Congo, Ubangi-Shari and Chad. With the exception of the Chad district all have their own local administrations but none are as yet self-supporting. Libreville, the capital of Gaboon is the seat of administration. It is situated at the mouth of the Gaboon River and was founded in 1849 as a refuge for freed slaves. The chief towns of the other districts are Brazzaville (Middle Congo), and Port-de-Possel (Ubangi-Shari).

Philatelic History.

The first postage stamps provided for the use of this territory made their appearance in August, 1886, and were inscribed with the name GABOON by which title it was then known.

In 1890, however, on account of the territorial expansion the separate issues for Gaboon were discontinued, and on April 3rd, 1891, the colony itself was merged in the newly created administration of the French Congo. During 1891-92 various values of the general French Colonial issue of 1881-86 were issued overprinted CONGO FRANCAIS in a variety of types, but owing to the numerous and complicated character of these provisionals they may well be ignored by the general collector, or, if included at all, a single stamp showing the type of overprint will suffice.

A full series in the general Commerce and Navigation type of the French Colonies was issued in November, 1892, and remained in use until 1900, when the pictorial series at present in use made its appearance. There have been two lots of provisionals issued in 1900 and 1903 respectively.

On July 1st, 1904, Gaboon recommenced to issue her own postage stamps and under the terms of a decree of February 15th, 1906, the territory was divided into four administrative sections, of which Gaboon and Middle Congo have now distinctive postage stamp issues so that the stamps inscribed "Congo Francais" are only current in the Ubangi-Shari and Chad districts.

First Regular Issue.

1892. November. Thirteen values, surface-printed from general French Colonial Key-plates by

the French Government Printing Establishment' Boulevard Brune, Paris. Name of colony inserted at second printing. Emblematic design of Commerce and Navigation seated on the prow of a vessel and upholding the French tri-colour. Designed and engraved by Eugène Mouchon.



Tinted papers. No. wmk. Perf. 14 x 13.

1 centime,	black on <i>azure</i> .
2 centimes,	brown on <i>buff</i> .
4 "	purple-brown on <i>grey</i> .
5 "	green on <i>pale green</i> .
10 "	black on <i>lilac</i> .
15 "	blue.
20 "	red on <i>green</i> .
30 "	cinnamon on <i>drab</i> .
40 "	red on <i>yellow</i> .
50 "	carmine on <i>rose</i> .
75 "	brown on <i>orange</i> .
1 franc.	olive-green on <i>toned</i> .

A Provisional Issue.

Two provisional stamps of the values of 5 and 15 centimes respectively were created in 1900 during a temporary shortage of these denominations by overprinting the 20 and 30 centimes stamps of the above series locally with the inscription VALEUR, 5 and 15, the latter being known impressed in both *black* and *blue* ink whilst the former exists in *black* only.

1900. Overprinted "VALEUR" and figure in *black* or *blue*, locally.

5c. on 20c.	red on <i>green</i> .
15c. on 30c.	cinnamon on <i>drab</i> .

New Colours.

In December of the same year four values of the current "tablet" series of the French Congo were sent out to the Colony printed in new colours conforming to the requirements of the Postal Union authorities. The despatching of these stamps is said to have been an error on the part of the printers as a full new series had been received at Libreville, but the stamps in the new colours were nevertheless actually placed on sale for a short time, the remainders being destroyed together with those of the other values of the same series in April, 1903.

1900. December. Designs, etc., as before. *New colours.*

10 centimes,	rose-red.
15 "	grey.
25 "	blue.
50 "	brown on <i>azure</i> .

Earlier in the year it had been decided to supply the French Congo territories with a special distinctive

postage stamp issue of a pictorial character with designs of local significance. The preparation of the designs for this series which was the forerunner of all the existing French Colonial pictorial issues was entrusted to Mons. Paul Morwart, painter to the French Admiralty who chose the following subjects for his designs, "A Panther in Ambush," "A Woman of the Bakalois Tribe," and "A Grove of Palm Trees at Libreville." These designs were engraved on steel by Mons. Benjamin Damman and the stamps themselves were printed in Paris from plates engraved in *taille-douce*, at the works of Maison Chassepct (Map printers to the French Colonial Office) as owing to stress of work it was found impossible to have the work carried out at the Boulevard Brune.

Special heavy paper having a special type of watermark for each design was employed, produced by the Maison Perrigot Mazure.

1900. May. Fifteen values as above. Three pictorial designs. Linc engraved. Various watermarks. Thick white wove paper. Perf. 11. Background in second colour.



Wmk. Thistle Branch.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| 1 centime, | purple and sepia. |
| 2 centimes, | brown and yellow. |
| 4 " | vermillion and grey. |
| 5 " | green and grey-green. |
| 10 " | red and pale red. |
| 15 " | dull violet and olive-green. |



- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Wmk. Rose Branch. | |
| 20 centimes, | green and pale red. |
| 25 " | blue and pale blue. |
| 30 " | carmine and yellow. |
| 40 " | chestnut and green. |
| 50 " | deep violet and lilac. |
| 75 " | claret and orange. |



Wmk. Olive Branch.

- | | |
|----------|-------------------------|
| 1 franc | drab and grey-green. |
| 2 francs | carmine and grey brown. |
| 5 " | orange and black. |

The 2 cents is known printed in error in the colours of the 10 centimes, and the 2c., 40c., and 2 francs exist *imperfector*.

The 1903 Provisionals.

Owing to the exhaustion of the initial printings of the 5 and 10 centimes stamps of the above series comprising 200,000 and 100,000 copies respectively it was found necessary to issue two provisional stamps of those values pending the receipt of a fresh supply from France. These were created locally by overprinting 4,000 copies of the 30 centimes stamp with the inscription 5c. and an equal number of the 2 francs 0,10. These were placed on sale on July 13th, 1903, but only about half of the numbers printed were actually used, and on the receipt of a fresh consignment in the permanent type the remainders were destroyed.

1903. Provisionals. Overprinted locally on contemporary stamps of 1900.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| 5c. on 30c. | carmine and yellow. |
| 10c. on 2fr. | carmine and grey-brown. |

The pictorial series listed above is still current in the French Congo and all values may be obtained at a small percentage over face. The designs were re-engraved in 1907 at the French Government Printing Establishment and utilized for the special issue for the Middle Congo.

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.

Bolivia.—(Vol. VI. p. 214).—On authority of the *Journal des Philatelists*, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the forthcoming issue of a new series of three Bolivian commemoratives marking the centenaries of the battles of Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and Potosi. The issue will consist of 2,250,000 stamps.

Chili.—(Vol. VI. p. 269).—The first values of the long promised Chilean commemorative series, 2 and 5 centavos, have now been received, having been sent us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. They are large oblong stamps,

finely executed by the American Bank Note Co., of New York, both of the designs representing battle scenes in the War of Independence. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the series will be valid for postage during three months ending January 1st next.

Commemorative issue. Pictorial designs. Printed from steel plates by American Bank Note Co., N.Y. Medium white wove unwatermarked paper. Perf. 12. Centres in second colour.

- | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2 centavos | lake and black (Battle of Chacabuco). |
| 5 " | blue and black (Battle of Maipo). |

Macau.—(Vol. VII. p. 31).—The numbers issued of the recent bisected provisionals as given by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* are half of 3 avos 61,880, half of 6 avos on 200 reis 39,200.

Mexico.—(Vol. VII. p. 31).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for the sight of a full set of the new Mexican commemorative series, of which the 4 and 5 centavos values were chronicled in our last issue. The series, which comprises eleven stamps in all, is a very handsome one, the values from 1 to 20 centavos bearing portraits of celebrities of the War of Independence, and the three highest denominations portraying notable incidents of the campaign.

Series Commemorative of Centenary of Independence. Printed from plates engraved in taille-douce by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. in London. Watermarked with portions of inscription spread over entire sheet. Perf. 14. Centres in second colour.

- 1 centavo purple (JOSEFA ORTIZ).
- 2 centavos green (LEONA VICARIO).
- 3 " brown (LOPEZ RAYON).
- 4 " carmine (JUAN ALDAMA).
- 5 " orange (MIGUEL HIDALGO).
- 10 " blue and orange (ALLENDE).
- 15 " slate blue and lake (EPIGEMIO GONZALEZ).
- 20 " carmine and blue (ABASOLO).
- 50 " magenta and sepia (*Populaca receiving Proclamation of Independence.*)
- 1 peso ultramarine and black (*Mass before the Battle of the Mount of Crosses.*)
- 5 pesos lake and sepia (*Storming of Granaditas.*)

Morocco (French P.O.).—(Vol. VI. p. 208).—*Le Circulaire Philatelique* announces that it is proposed to substitute Arabic overprints for those in Spanish currency now appearing on the stamps issued by the French Post Offices in Morocco, as it is considered that they would be more convenient.

New Hebrides.—(Vol. VII. p. 7).—We quote as follows from the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*:—"Mr. H. W. Hawkins kindly tells us that on making a request for some one shilling stamps he was informed by the Postmaster at Vila that he had received no stamps from Fiji, and the definite issue being announced will not receive any more."

Papua.—(Vol. VII. p. 32).—Mr. Albert Ashby has kindly shown us a sheet of the current lithographed 1d. stamp, which he has just received from Port Moresby, perf. 12½, having the upright Crown A. watermark, and without the rift in clouds variety on No. 23.

Portugal.—Messrs Whitfield King & Co., Mr. W. Ward and other correspondents are informed that the current postage stamps of Portugal and all the Portuguese Colonies will, without delay, be issued overprinted with the legend "REPUBLICA."

"Damaged" & "Repaired" Stamps

A Remarkable Letter

The following are the views of a well-known American collector, and we publish them with the object of ascertaining the opinions of our readers on this highly debatable question. Correspondence on the subject should be addressed to the Editor.

AT the threshold, I wish to apologize for the personal note in the following paper. As the inferences and deductions are drawn from my own experience, I would convey to the reader, especially if he be of limited purse, but unlimited aspiration, a method by which his collection may become of real pleasure to him; that he may not grow disheartened; that he may find joy and reward in his quests; and finally, that he may, above all else, reap content.

I have been a "collector" for thirty years. Three collections have passed out of my hands to be dispersed, for the reason that I was and I hope still am what is jibingly called a "purist." Condition has been my lode-star,—especially perfect centring; it is to-day. When my purse forbade certain rarities that were essential to completeness, the collection lay neglected, and then was sold.

Several years ago, I again became interested in the collecting of the bits of paper that mean so much of weal or woe,—interested in the old way, as a searcher for the perfect stamp. In many instances the particular stamp desired, though inexpensive, proved elusive. But many perfect copies came, until the collection numbered more than 5,000 treasures.

Then the tide turned. It was impossible to obtain perfection copies of desirable stamps with a purse far from plethoric, and as I was never a hoarder of duplicates or a trader, there was a halt.

The problem was solved by a friend, who offered, for one-tenth catalogue, a United States rarity which had, alas! a few perforations and a small portion

of the design clipped by remorseless shears. I pondered long, for the stamp was well-centred, then purchased. But the appearance of the damaged rarity was always a grief, so it was sent to an expert stamp repairer to be rehabilitated. Now it is an honour to the collection. Then I picked up, here and there, other scarce and rare stamps, in damaged state, and these in turn found their way into the repairer's hands, in every instance returning to me matchless gems of his art. As a general rule, I was careful to purchase only well-centred, bright and clean stamps, but sometimes I was misled by improper cataloguing in the auction lists. A carefully prepared record, describing accurately the damaged stamp and the repairs it has undergone, is made for insertion in my albums.

I buy close-cut imperforate stamps, if reasonably priced, even where a small portion of the design is missing; torn copies, perforate or imperforate, and damaged also, if the injury is not too great. The prices paid vary from 10 to 30 per cent. of catalogue, according to the scarcity of the stamp. Common stamps, or those cataloguing less than 8/., I do not purchase if the damage exceeds a small tear, or loss of a perforation or two. The thing essential is to know the scarce stamp and to pay the fair price for it. The percentage I have suggested is that which a well-known expert repairer informs me he pays for damaged stamps. His opinion should be final.

I have purchased stamps cataloguing 2/- and upward, slightly torn, but not otherwise damaged, where the cancellation was slight and the stamp perfectly centred, dispensing with the repairer's services. Stamps thinned on the back may be purchased at a good discount from catalogue, if one cares to add them to his collection. It is the old and imperforate stamp which comes to one oftenest in poor condition, and it is this stamp which the purist-in-embryo would

possess but for the prohibitive valuation attached to it, however, arbitrarily.

If I break a lance for the damaged stamp, be sure I do not depreciate the perfect one; for no collection, however small, would deny place to the perfect copy, if it were obtainable.

The leading American catalogue has the following to say regarding the repaired stamp, "A repaired stamp is worth, of course, the same as a damaged specimen, with a small added charge for the work of repairing."

The point of the matter reposes in the "added

charge," which varies necessarily with the amount of time necessary to the work. No one will deny the value of the Hawaii so-called "missionary" stamps. No one would forbid an imperfect copy space in an album. Yet of the known specimens, only one, which is heavily cancelled, is not of the damaged class!

The advice given by the expert repairer, always excellent, may be supplemented, as fitting close to my paper, with the added admonition, from the same source: "Do not buy dirty stamps. They are dear at any price, and a disgrace to a collection."

The Postage Due Stamps of the World

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 24

Austrian Post Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Issue of 1902.



In January, 1902, the Austrian post offices in the Turkish Empire were given a short series of postage due stamps. The 5 heller, 10 heller, 20 heller, 40 heller, and 100 heller of the Austrian postage dues were printed in green, and overprinted in black with their respective values in Turkish currency.

The perforation gauging 12½, 13 only has been recorded in these stamps.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper. Perforated 12½, 13.

Overprinted in Black.

January, 1902. 10 paras on 5 heller, green.
20 paras on 10 heller, green.
1 piastre on 20 heller, green.
2 piastres on 40 heller, green.
5 piastres on 100 heller, green.

Issue of 1908.



In July, 1908, a set of postage due stamps in a design similar to those issued in Austria itself in the same year was issued for her Turkish post offices.

The only difference in the design is that the word "PORTO" appears under the Arms at the top of the stamp instead of at the bottom, and the ornamentation, etc., at the bottom is replaced by the word "PIASTRE" in large uncoloured fancy capitals.

They were at first printed on the thick chalk-surfaced paper used for the Austrian issue, and were perforated 12½. In 1909 the whole series gradually appeared on the thin unsurfaced paper.

Reference List.

Thick Chalk-surfaced (from 1909 thin unsurfaced) Paper.

Perforated 12½.

July, 1908.	¼ piastre, yellow-green.
	1 " "
	1½ piastres "
	2 " "
	5 " "
	10 " "
	20 " "
	30 " "

Hungary.

Issue of 1903.



In the autumn of 1903 a series of nine postage due stamps was issued.

The design was somewhat similar to those of Austria. It showed the figure or figures of value printed by a second operation in black in a transverse oval; above in coloured letters "MAGYAR KIR POSTA" and below "FILLER," the rest of the design consisted of ornamentation, and an outer line measuring 23 x 19½mm.

They were typographed in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, at the State Printing Works at Vienna.

The paper was a white wove, watermarked the Crowns of St. Stephen in circles which were interlaced, the complete watermark extended over a block of four stamps.

The perforation gauged 11½, 12.

The 12 filler value was for unpaid local letters, the town rate being 6 filler. The 6 filler was for

unfranked printed matter from Austria, the rate being 3 filler.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper, watermarked Crown of St. Stephen in circle, extending over 4 stamps. Perforated 11½, 12.

September, 1903.	1 filler, green and black.
August 1st, 1903.	2 " " "
	5 " " "
October, 1903.	6 " " "
August 1st, 1903.	10 " " "
September, 1903.	12 " " "
August 1st, 1903.	20 " " "
	50 " " "
September, 1903.	100 " " "

Issue of 1907-8.

A new paper was introduced in 1905, which was watermarked with smaller Crowns of St. Stephen so arranged that one fell on each stamp. It should be noted that the orb on the top of the Crown bends over to the right.

Postage due stamps were issued printed on this paper, as the stocks on the old paper became exhausted.

The machine perforating 11½, 12 was still in use to a limited extent, only the 5 filler and 50 filler being recorded on the new paper perforated by this machine. In 1907 a new machine began to be employed perforating 15. So far all the denominations, except the 1 filler and 100 filler have been recorded perforated by the new machine.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper, watermarked Crown of St. Stephen.

	<i>Perforated 11½, 12.</i>
April, 1908.	5 filler, green and black.
	50 " " "
	<i>Perforated 15.</i>
April, 1908.	2 filler, green and black.
December, 1908.	5 " " "
October, 1907.	6 " " "
	10 " " "
April, 1908.	12 " " "
October, 1907.	20 " " "
November, 1908.	50 " " "

Issue of 1909-10.

In 1908 a new watermark was introduced. It is still the Crown of St. Stephen, but in a different type, having the orb on the top bent over to the left and having the base of the Crown straight. The postage due stamps were issued on the new paper, from time to time, as fresh printings became necessary. The perforation 15 was exclusively used.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper, watermarked Crown of St. Stephen.

	<i>Perforated 15.</i>
September, 1909.	2 filler, green and black.
	5 " " "
April, 1910.	6 " " "
September, 1909.	10 " " "
June, 1910.	20 " " "
September, 1909.	50 " " "

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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OUR PUBLISHING DAY AND ADVERTISERS

In order to meet the requirements of the publishing trade our publishers now distribute copies to the Newagents 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.

Society News

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

JOHANNESBURG UNITED PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The meeting on August 23rd was poorly attended, and for various reasons fell short of the Society's recent standard. The President had been prevented by pressure of business from preparing his promised paper, and the country chosen for exhibition, Straits Settlements, with their subsidiary States, drew forth only two exhibitors.—Mr. Henderson, who showed a good collection of the Straits proper, and Mr. A. J. Cohen, whose display was completely representative of all the States.

The meeting of September 13th proved very successful. The attendance was good and included four visitors, one of whom was proposed for membership. After formal business, letters from Messrs. Klugebrun & Emil Tamsen, and long communications from the Rhodesian Society, were read, all dealing mainly with our Society's adventure in journalism.

The whole question will be discussed at a special committee meeting. A suggestion from Rhodesia for inter-society exchange packets was accepted with slight modifications. Mr. A. J. Cohen showed a very fine series of Swiss Cantonal in perfect condition on pieces of the original covers. The stamps of Mauritius were the exhibit of the evening and the six collections shown (by Messrs. Hand (President), Ansell, A. J. Cohen, W. P. Cohen, Henderson, and the Society) proved rich in rarities.

T. Henderson, Hon. Secretary, P.O. Box 4967, Johannesburg.

NORTH OF ENGLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the session was held at the Y.M.C.A., Newcastle, on October 6th. Mr. M. H. Horsley presided and there were 25 members present.

The ordinary business of the Society being concluded, Mr. W. Waite Sanderson gave a display of his collection of the stamps of "Nevia." This includes six unbroken sheets, viz., one of the 1867 issue engraved, and five of the 1878 issue lithographed.

In the 1867 issue there is a unique piece consisting of a block of four one penny used on part of entire, several specimens of the fourpence unused, one shilling, blue green, used, and unused, and of the one shilling, yellow green.

1878 issue. In addition to the unbroken sheets referred to above, there is a specimen of the one shilling, pale green, used, on piece of entire.

The 1879-80 and 1882 issues are complete, mint and used, and included the bisected penny without surcharge.

In the 1883-90 issue there are three mint copies of the rare sixpence, green, and a used copy of this stamp on entire.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Sanderson for his magnificent display. Hugh R. Viall, Hon. Secretary.

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all Classes of Stamp Collectors

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Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Quantities of Siamese Stamps.



THE *Stamp Collector* (U.S.A.) publishes a letter from a Siamese correspondent which gives some interesting figures of the recent overprinting of stamps with the values expressed in satangs. It appears that *Der Philatelist* recently published a record of the numbers overprinted and the Portuguese Vice-Consul in Siam sent them to the Acting Director General of Posts

and Telegraphs for verification. The figures as corrected by this official are given in the table below :

	<i>Der Philatelist.</i>	<i>Official.</i>
On 1887 issue.		
14s. on 12a. lilac and carmine ...	95,000	70,000
On 1904 issue.		
6s. on 6a. carmine ...	150,000	156,000
14s. on 14a. blue ...	20,000	27,000
On 1906-8 issue.		
2s. on 1a. yellow and green ...	1,500,000	1,114,200
2s. on 2a. dark green ...	1,000,000	200,000
3s. on 2a. dark green ...	8,000	—
3s. on 3a. violet grey ...	700,000	735,300
3s. on 3a. yellow green ...	unknown	8,000
6s. on 4a. rose ...	550,000	560,000
6s. on 5a. carmine and rose ...	16,500	16,500
12s. on 8a. black and yellow ...	750,000	756,000
12s. on 12a. blue ...	unknown	—
14s. on 9a. blue ...	950,000	900,000
14s. on 12a. blue ...	23,000	46,200

The figures at the right are those corrected by the Post and Telegraph Department, and the two values which do not exist are left blank. In the letter of the Director General (dated July 29th, 1910) he expressly states that "the two values, 3 satangs on 2 atts green and 12 satangs on 12 atts blue, have not been printed."

The Death of King Chulalongkorn.

Mention of Siam reminds me that the death of King Chulalongkorn on Sunday last will mean another

change in the Siamese stamps. We have had variety enough from that country to suit the tastes of the most active collectors, and the 1910 series has scarcely got launched before there comes this really legitimate occasion for superseding it with a series bearing the effigy of the new king. As the new king is credited with being a stamp collector it is to be hoped he will rid us of the surcharging frenzy which seems to have possessed the Siamese postal officials from remote times.

A New Thing in Societies.

A new sort of philatelic association has been formed in the United States under the name of the Philatelic Side-Line Society. My good friend, Mr. Joa. A. Steinmetz, of Philadelphia, has consented to be its first President, and among the earliest adherents I note the familiar names of Mr. A. F. Henkels and Mr. Percy McGraw Mann. One naturally wonders what are the side-lines with which the society is to associate itself. I gather from a recent issue of the *Philadelphia Stamp News*, that it will be chiefly for collectors of "Exhibition labels and kindred stickers and labels, sometimes called Exposition Stamps, Commemorative Stamps, Charity Stamps, Advertising Stamps, and by various other names." Although I should not be prepared to admit the class of labels evidently indicated as being even distant side-lines of *philately* it is common knowledge that many stamp collectors have taken an interest in preserving certain of these classes of labels, particularly the Exhibition ones. I myself have always preserved such items for reference, for it is these out-of-the-way labels which are so frequently puzzling to novices in stamp collecting. They often bear little indication of not being postage stamps and the tyro who comes into possession of them searches his catalogue in vain to identify the specimens. Thus it is often useful to be able to explain their real origin to shew that they are not postage stamps. The Side-Line Society that I should like to see would be one that would endeavour to collect all the data and specimens possible of original designs, essays, proofs, the records of forgeries, which, although being on a side track, would nevertheless be properly a philatelic side track,

and would contribute to the sum total of philatelic knowledge.

Charity that begins with Speculation.

Personally I do not think it very desirable that any stimulus should be given by philatelists to the issue of imitation stamps such as advertising labels, whether they advertise exhibitions, charities, or dessicated soup. Charity labels, and such labels as the proposed and so-called Dickens "stamp" are very misleading. They are bought largely by the mildly speculative with the idea that one day they may be valuable. I remember a gentleman of good position writing me that he had the celebrated hospital stamps issued a few years back. He had invested 3/6 in those charity stamps (the 1/- and 2/6 labels) and although at the time he may have had the idea that he was laying up treasure in heaven he had now thought the treasure would be sufficiently increased that he could realise a small fortune ere he went to claim the more remote reward. And so it is with most of the so-called stamps. Some will buy the Dickens stamp to stick in their copies of his works, some will buy them simply as curiosities, but by far the majority will buy them in the hope that their "value" will increase in the keeping.

Philatelic Society Anniversaries.

Two of the American Stamp Societies are preparing to celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversaries. One is the American Philatelic Society, which will make a special splash at its Convention which is to be held in Chicago next summer. The other is the Boston Philatelic Society, one of the oldest and yet one of the most go-ahead societies in the States. Boston will jubilate in February, and Mr. A. W. Batchelder who was recently in London is the Chairman of the Jollification Committee. I am not sure that that is its proper name but no doubt it explains an important part of the duty of the body which is to make all the arrangements. In the way of age the Royal Philatelic Society is getting quite an ancient institution and has more life in it than ever. Another nine years and the Fellows will be celebrating the jubilee of the premier society.

The Achievements of a (Wholesale) Grocer.

Why should not grocers do admirable things? Why not i'faith? The Knight of the Burning Pestle did espouse the cause of fayre ladye in times long gone. It is long since any one of that "grateful and comforting" profession has attained such celebrity but I learn that one C. H. Lawrence, a local wholesale grocer of El Paso, which is surely in Texas, has outvied the Kings of Ipswich by making unto himself a philatelic bedroom. "And now he has without question," says a Galveston paper, "the most unique slumber apartment in El Paso." There are 60,000 postage stamps used in covering a 13ft. by 16ft. ceiling—a study in mosaic—the red 2 cent stamps provide "materials for hours of study"—there are two green comets in the design, two rabbits and a rooster, and a hen of 1 cent stamps—and last, but not by a long chalk the least, is the bold lettering "C. H. Lawrence, Wholesale Grocer, Trade Mark." Ah well, may pleasant dreams attend him, lest he see these things in the night.

The Philatelists' Friend.

Mr. J. D. Fielding, of 129, King Street, Great Yarmouth, sends me particulars of his Universal Stamp Cabinet, which he describes as "the philatelists' friend." It is a miniature bureau for the methodical placing of stamps and each bureau consists of twelve drawers. The cost of the bureau is trifling, being 1/6 only, and 4d. extra for postage, so it should be of use to the collector who wants to keep his duplicates in such a manner that they shall always be readily accessible.

A Stamp Paper for South Africa.

A short while ago I mentioned the typewritten evercircular of the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society. Already its promoters seem to have satisfied themselves that there is an opening for a philatelic journal in South Africa, and so their next number will be printed. The forthcoming printed number will be numbered Vol 1. No. 1., and most of the philatelic societies of South Africa are appointing the new journal as their official organ. Mr. T. Henderson informs me that the new paper will appear monthly from November 1st and that it will contain eight pages. The annual subscription will be 8/6 post free. All enquiries should be made to the Editor, Box 4967, Johannesburg.

The Postage Stamp League

BY THE REGISTRAR

Mr. Abraham Wolfers, the Honorary Secretary of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, writes under date October 22nd—

"Dear Sir,—I thank you for badges of membership of *The Postage Stamp League*. The design is undoubtedly interesting and symbolic of every philatelist's aspirations, viz., the increase of votaries of our hobby.

"I have pleasure in enclosing two more application forms and P.O. 1/, and hope to obtain several more members this season.

"With compliments and best wishes for a highly successful season.—Yours faithfully, ABRAHAM WOLFERS."

The 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.

The Postage Due Stamps of the World

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 40)

Bosnia.

Issue of 1904.

In November, 1904, postage due stamps were issued for the first time in the Austrian military post offices in the then "occupied" Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, annexed by Austria in 1908 from the hands of helpless Turkey just at that date reforming.



The design shows coloured figures of value in a transverse beaded over: a band round the oval is inscribed "MILIT. POST PORTOMARKE," and a ribbon below the word "HELLER" with outline figures of value at each end of the word.

The figures and word of value were printed in red, the frame which measured 22 x 19 mm. in black, and a fancy background in yellow for all values except the 200 heller, on which it is in green.

They were printed by typography at the State Printing Works at Vienna, probably in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, but were divided into sheets of 50 stamps before issue.

Three principal gauges of perforation were employed, all from single-line machines, viz.: (a) 12½, 13; (b) 10½; and (c) 9. Compounds of all may be found, for a full list of which see the reference list hereto.

The first supply consisted of the following numbers:

1 heller	...	30,000.
2 "	...	50,000.
3 "	...	30,000.
4 "	...	30,000.
5 "	...	100,000.
6 "	...	50,000.
7 "	...	30,000.
8 "	...	30,000.
10 "	...	100,000.
15 "	...	50,000.
20 "	...	100,000.
50 "	...	30,000.
200 "	...	40,000.

Doubtless further supplies were received at later dates.

The 200 heller denomination was only for use in connection with departmental accounts.

Reference List.

White Wove Paper. Perforated (a) 12½, 13, (b) 10½, (c) 9, (d) 12½, 13 x 10½, (e) 12½, 13 x 9, (f) 10½ x 9.

November, 1904.	1 heller, black, red and yellow.
	Perf. a, b, c, d.
	2 heller, black, red and yellow.
	Perf. a, c, d, f.
	3 heller, black, red and yellow.
	Perf. a, e.

4 heller, black, red and yellow.

Perf. a, b, c, d, e.

5 heller, black, red and yellow.

Perf. a, b, d.

6 heller, black, red and yellow.

Perf. a, d.

7 heller, black, red and yellow.

Perf. a, b, d.

8 heller, black, red and yellow.

Perf. a, c, e.

10 heller, black, red and yellow.

Perf. a, b, c, d, e.

15 heller, black, red and yellow.

Perf. a, d.

20 heller, black, red and yellow.

Perf. a, b, c, d, e.

50 heller, black, red and yellow.

Perf. a, b, c, d, e.

200 heller, black, red and yellow.

Perf. a.

Roumania.

Issue of 1881.



A series of six postage due stamps were issued in Roumania on May 1st, 1881, all printed in the same colour, deep brown.

The design was very simple, consisting of a numeral of value in an uncoloured transverse oval in the centre; a straight uncoloured tablet at top was inscribed "TAXA DE PLATA," a similar tablet at bottom "BANI," and at either side "POSTA" at left and "ROMANA" at right; coloured squares at the four corners contained post-horns. These stamps were of large size, measuring 22½ x 28 mm.

They were typographed at the Government Printing Office at Bucharest. The perforation at first used gauged 11½ from a single-line machine, about 1885 another single-line machine was employed, gauging 13½. Compounds of these are to be met with.

The colour varies from deep to pale brown, the 10 bani and 30 bani appearing in the latter shade in 1886.

The 5 bani, perforated 11½, is known in *tete-beche* pairs, owing to one cliché having been inverted. This error was apparently soon corrected.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated (a) 11½, (b) 13½, (c) 11½ x 13½.

May 1st, 1881.	2 bani, brown.
	Perforated a, b.
	5 bani, brown.
	Perforated a.
	<i>Tete-beche</i> pair.

- 10 bani, brown.
Perforated a, b, c.
- 30 bani, brown.
Perforated a, b, c.
- 50 bani, brown.
Perforated a.
- 60 bani, brown.
Perforated a.

Issue of 1887-9.

In 1887 the colour of the postage due stamps was changed to green. At first the ordinary white wove paper was employed, but in 1889 a yellowish-toned paper was introduced.

The same perforating machines were used, producing similar varieties to those of the last issue.

Reference List.

White (after 1889 yellowish toned) wove paper.
Perforated (a) $11\frac{1}{2}$, (b) $13\frac{1}{2}$, (c) $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

- 2 bani, green.
Perforated b, c.
- 5 bani, green.
Perforated a, b, c.
- 10 bani, green.
Perforated b, c.
- 30 bani, green.
Perforated a, b, c.
- 50 bani, green.
Perforated b.

Issue of 1890-6.

From 1890 to 1892 the 2 bani, 5 bani, 10 bani, and 30 bani appeared on paper with Arms indented on the back. In 1893 the 50 bani also appeared, and in 1896 the 60 bani was issued on similar paper, in green for the first time.

The early supplies of these stamps were printed in pale green, the later supplies (all the 50 bani and 60 bani) in emerald.

The usual perforation varieties are to be found.

Reference List.

Wove paper indented at back with Arms.
Perforated (a) $11\frac{1}{2}$, (b) $13\frac{1}{2}$, (c) $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

- 2 bani, pale green, emerald.
Perforated a, b, c.
- 5 bani, pale green, emerald.
Perforated a, b, c.
- 10 bani, pale green, emerald.
Perforated a, b, c.
- 30 bani, pale green, emerald.
Perforated a, b, c.
- 50 bani, emerald.
Perforated a, b, c.
- 60 bani, emerald.
Perforated a, b.

To be continued.

Issue of 1888.

This issue is only to be identified by the paper, which is a white wove watermarked with Roman capitals "PR," standing for "Posta Romana."

Reference List.

White wove paper, watermarked "PR."
Perforated (a) $11\frac{1}{2}$, (b) $13\frac{1}{2}$, (c) $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

- 2 bani, green.
Perforated a, b, c.
- 5 bani, green.
Perforated a, b, c.
- 10 bani, green.
Perforated a, b, c.
- 30 bani, green.
Perforated a, b, c.
- 50 bani, green.
Perforated a, b, c.
- 60 bani, green.
Perforated b.

Issue of 1900.

Again the paper was changed to a thin, white, unwatermarked wove, tinted pink at the back.

Reference List.

Thin white wove paper, tinted pink at back.
Perforated (a) $11\frac{1}{2}$, (b) $13\frac{1}{2}$, (c) $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

- 2 bani, green.
Perforated a, c.
- 5 bani, green.
Perforated a, c.
- 10 bani, green.
Perforated a, b, c.
- 30 bani, green.
Perforated a, b, c.
- 50 bani, green.
Perforated a, c.

Issue of 1910.

About May, 1910, the 5 bani, 10 bani, and 30 bani appeared printed in pale green, on unwatermarked, white wove paper without the pink tinting at the back.

Apparently new plates had been made up, as *tete-beche* pairs of all three values are known, indicating that one or more clichés were inverted in each plate.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated (a) $11\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

- May, 1910. 5 bani, pale green.
Perforated a, b.
Tete-beche pair, perforated a, b.
- 10 bani, pale green.
Perforated b.
Tete-beche pair.
- 30 bani, pale green.
Perforated b.
Tete-beche pair.

Back Nos. of "The Postage Stamp."

Those of our friends who are lacking any back number of the last 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" 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.

Philatelic Dictionary

BY B. W. H. POOLE

Continued from page 233

Postzegel.—An inscription shown on the early stamps of Holland and the Transvaal. It is the Dutch equivalent for "Postage Stamp."

Pound.—The £1 stamps of Great Britain and Victoria have the value expressed as "one pound," but the stamps of similar denominations in other parts of the British Empire using the same currency as the Motherland are usually expressed as "£1" or "20s."

P.P.—A postmark frequently met with, especially on old letters. The initials stand for "Poste Payé," i.e., postage paid.

P.R.—A watermark shown in many of the stamps of Roumania. The letters are for "Posta Roumana," i.e., Roumanian Post.

Pre.—A contraction for "piastre" surcharged on the 1876 provisional issue for Turkey.

Preussen.—The local equivalent for "Prussia" as shown upon all the stamps of this German State.

Prince Edward Island.—An island situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separated from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by Northumberland Strait. It is the smallest and most densely populated (47 to the square mile) of the Provinces of Canada, having an area of 2,133 square miles, and a population of about 104,000. The Island is extremely irregular in outline, and some of the inlets penetrate far inland, dividing it into three peninsulars. The Island was discovered by the Cabots, but was annexed to France, though little was done towards its settlement until 1715, when its fertility attracted some Acadians from Cape Breton. It was captured by the British in 1755, and was finally ceded to Britain in 1763. At first it formed a part of Nova Scotia, but was made a separate Province in 1768. Until 1799 it was known as St. John's Island, but in that year it was re-named Prince Edward Island in compliment to the Duke of Kent, who paid it a visit. The Province is represented in the Dominion Parliament by four Senators and five members of the House of Commons. Postage stamps were first issued on January 1st, 1861, and these were superseded by the general issue for Canada on July 1st, 1873.

Principaute de Monaco.—The inscription shown on the stamps of Monaco, i.e., Principality of Monaco.

Printed both sides.—These are stamps having the design printed on the back as well as on the face.

Printed Matter, Stamps for.—These are special stamps issued in Cuba and the Philippine Islands for use on printed matter only.

Printing.—Various methods of printing are employed in the production of postage stamps, and these will be found described under the separate headings of Embossing, Engraving, Lithography, Typography, and Type-set Stamps.

Prii.—A surcharge shown on certain Iceland stamps issued in 1897. The first letter is not really a

"p," but a Saxon letter signifying "th." The whole word means "three."

Prince Henry Issue.—A special set of stamps issued in Portugal in 1894 to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the birth of Prince Henry the Navigator.

Principality de Trinidad. The inscription shown on certain bogus stamps, issued in 1894, purporting to belong to the Principality of Trinidad. The stamps show a view of an island with a pleasure yacht in the foreground, and they were issued by an adventurer, named Harden Hinckley, who posed for a time as Prince James I. of Trinidad. He annexed, to his own satisfaction at any rate, the little islet of this name, which is situated about 50 miles from the coast of Brazil, and whose ownership was once the subject of a dispute between the Governments of that country and of our own. The Island is nothing but a barren, uninhabited rock, and the scheme of foisting these labels on philatelists was quite unsuccessful. It is said that Hinckley lost all his money in this venture, and soon after committed suicide in an hotel in Texas.

Private Stamps.—These are stamps issued by private individuals or societies, with official sanction, and recognised by the Governments of the countries in which they appear as having proper franking power. Instances may be found in the private stamps for Civilian Rifle Clubs issued in Portugal, and the stamp issued by Senor Duro in Spain in 1881.

Private Telegraph Stamps.—These are stamps issued by various private telegraph companies in Great Britain between 1853 and 1891, for the prepayment of telegraphic messages.

Proof.—A proof is an impression taken from a die or plate, complete or incomplete, of a stamp design subsequently issued for use. The impressions taken by the engraver during the progress of his work, or from the die immediately it is complete, are known as die-proofs, while early or trial impressions from the plate are known as plate-proofs.

Protectorate de la Cote des Somalis.—The inscription shown upon the stamps of Djibouti, meaning "Somali Coast Protectorate."

Providence.—A seaport, and since 1900, the sole Capital of Rhode Island, U.S.A., having a population of about 180,000. Founded before the conventional type of American cities had been discovered, its streets are pleasantly irregular, and the site singularly uneven, rising in one place to 201 feet above high-water. The city was settled in 1636, and until 1900 it was only joint capital of the Island with Newport. In 1846 special 5c. and 10c. stamps were issued by the Postmaster to facilitate the prepayment of postage prior to the appearance of the general issue for the whole of the United States.

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.

Bermuda.—(Vol. VI. p. 251).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 1d. rose in the new Ship design. The stamp which was mentioned in our issue for September 10th, appears only lately to have come to hand.

Ship design. Printed in taille douce. Perf. 14.
1d. rose.

Jamaica.—(Vol. VII. p. 31).—*The Jamaica Gleaner* of October 1st, contains the following official notice:—

The following is a description of the 2½d., 4d., 1s., and 2s. postage stamps which are to be put into circulation, the design being the same as the old issue, but printed in different colours.

The design of the 2½d. stamp consists of the Arms of the Colony set in a panel having perpendicular sides and curved edges at the top and bottom surmounted by the word "Jamaica," on each side of which in the upper corner is printed 2½d. in numerals. At the lower corners are printed the words "Postage" and "Revenue" and across the foot of the stamp the words "Two pence half penny." The whole stamp is printed in blue on white paper.

The design of the Fourpenny stamp consists of a laureated profile of Queen Victoria facing to the left on a ground of horizontal lines, set in a frame with circular opening with beaded panels filling up the four corners of the stamp. The words "Jamaica Postage" and "Fourpence" appear in black letters in horizontal bands running across the top and bottom of the stamp.

The stamp is printed in black on yellow paper, the lettering being on ground colour.

The design of the One Shilling stamp consists of a laureated profile of Queen Victoria facing to the left on a ground of horizontal lines, set in a frame with oval openings round which is a band with the words "Jamaica Postage" in the upper half, and "One Shilling" in the lower half in black letters. The corners between the oval and the margin of the stamp are filled with light scroll work. The stamp is printed in blue on green paper, the lettering being of the ground colour.

The design of the Two Shilling stamp consists of a laureated profile of Queen Victoria facing to the left on a ground of horizontal lines, set in a frame with circular opening surmounted by a line of beads. The words "Jamaica Postage" and "Two Shillings" are printed in black letters in bands running across the stamp above and below this circle and following its curve: the corners of the stamp are filled with suggestions of ornamental design.

The stamp is printed in purple on blue paper, the lettering being purple.

GEO. S. THOMPSON,
Deputy Stamp Commissioner.

Stamp Office,
24th September, 1910.

The four stamps are stated to have been issued on the date of the above notice.

The 2½d., 1s. and 2s. stamps have been shewn us this week by Mr. Peckitt's New issue Service.

Arms design. Perf. 14.

½d. green.
1d. carmine.
2½d. ultramarine.

Queen's Head types. Perf. 14.

3d. lilac on yellow.
4d. black and red on yellow.
6d. violet.
1s. black on green.
2s. purple on blue.

Mexico.—(Vol. VII. p. 38).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the Centenary stamps which we described last week are already obsolete, having been issued on September 15th, and withdrawn on the 30th. We gather that September 15th was the eightieth birthday of President Diaz of Mexico, and it was the centenary of the eve of the struggle for freedom from the Spanish dominion. Hidalgo was aroused by his fellows on the night of the 15th and commenced the operations, on the dawn of the 16th, which led to the independence of Mexico.

New Hebrides.—(Vol. VII. p. 38).—Our Swiss contemporary, *Schweizerische Philatelistische Nachrichten* reports from specimen copies the new series of stamps for the British issue for the Condominium. They are overprinted NEW HEBRIDES CONDOMINIUM in black on Fiji stamps up to 6d., and in red on the 1s. The Fiji stamps are the new ones conforming to the Crown Agents' Colour Scheme, and this time the name Fiji is not obliterated by a double rule as in the old series.

The stamps listed in our contemporary are as follows:—

Fiji stamps overprinted NEW HEBRIDES CONDOMINIUM.

½d. green, overprinted in black.
1d. carmine " "
2d. grey " "
2½d. ultramarine " "
5d. purple and olive green, overprinted in black.
6d. dull purple and bright purple, overprinted in black.
1s. black on green, overprinted in red.

North Borneo.—(Vol. V. p. 306).—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the \$5 bright purple and the \$10 brown, overprinted BRITISH PROTECTORATE in red. Let us hope that these complete the long range of the Borneo stamps which are to be thus overprinted. The £1 scarlet (overprinted in black) and the £2 green (overprinted in red) were the last ones to be issued and they appeared as long ago as 1905.

San Marino.—(Vol. VI. p. 247).—Our attention has been called by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. to the 5 centesimos stamp of the 1903 series which is now printed in a deep blue green, very distinct from the pale blue green hitherto used for this stamp.

Sweden.—(Vol. VII. p. 22).—We have to add on the information of Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the 10 ore rose official stamp to the 5 ore green already chronicled in the new small type of Arms design. The 30 ore brown is not yet to hand.

Official stamp. New design. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 14.

5 ore, green.
10 ore, rose.

Switzerland.—(Vol. VI. p. 251).—*The Schweizerische Philatelistische Nachrichten* describes certain improvements in the dies of the son of Tell type of stamps for impressing upon private envelopes and cards. It appears that separate electrotypes have been made direct from the steel die for printing these envelopes and cards and on the specimen copies examined by the chronicler in our Swiss contemporary (the 2 centimes and 5 centimes private postcards) the figure of the little boy Tell is much sharper, there is no running together of the lines, and no blurring, the boy's face is "handsome and lifelike," the name HELVETIA is clearer and sharper than in the previous types, and lastly the denominating figures 2 and 5

are better formed. "The Swiss Postal Department is to be congratulated on these improvements" says our contemporary. The writer adds that the first example to make its appearance in the new style will be the 5 + 5 reply postcard, but he gives no hint as to whether the adhesive stamps will be brought into line with the "speaking likeness" of little Tell and the still newly improved figures.

Trinidad.—(Vol. VI. p. 102).—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the new ½d. green stamp of this colony, with value in figures, overprinted OFFICIAL in black.

Official stamp on current type, overprinted OFFICIAL in black.
1d. green.

Philately in South Africa

By "AFRIKANDER"

AT a time when public interest in South African affairs has been stimulated by the opening of the first parliament of United South Africa, a few words anent the rise and progress of organised philately in our newest Dominion will doubtless be acceptable to many readers of *The Postage Stamp*.

In a country like South Africa with a large floating population it is not surprising to find that many of the attempts which have been made in the past to establish regular philatelic societies on a sound footing have been of a most ephemeral character when not entirely abortive.

Throughout the past twenty years Johannesburg appears to have been the stronghold of philately in South Africa and in the Transvaal alone has organised philately been met with any conspicuous success.

The earliest record of the existence of a philatelic society in South Africa is in the year 1892, when a notice appeared in some of the English philatelic journals announcing the Second Annual General Meeting of the South African Philatelic Society as having been held at Port Elizabeth on July 20th, of that year.

The writer is under the impression that previous to 1892 a small coterie of local philatelists used to meet regularly in one of the Cape Town cafés, but his recollection on this point is somewhat hazy.

A philatelic society was formed in Kimberley in the same year, but after a very short life was discontinued owing to lack of support.

On April 18th, 1894, in a room at "Handel House," Johannesburg, a music depot, the Transvaal Philatelic Society was founded. About seventeen persons were present at the inaugural meeting, Mr. A. A. Osborne being elected first President, Mr. Sallo Epstein Secretary, whilst Mr. Isaac Van Alphen (Postmaster-General of the South African Republic) and Mr. Emil Tamsen were appointed Hon. President and Hon. Vice-President respectively. The name of the society appears to have been subsequently changed to that of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society. It continued to flourish and prosper for about two years but was wound up during the troublesome times of the Jameson raid.

A philatelic society was formed in Durban in 1894 under the title of the Natal Philatelic Society, the inaugural meeting being held in a room at the offices of the Natal Drug Company. Mr. F. H. Hadfield was elected Vice-President, and it was resolved to ask the Governor to honour the society by becoming its

President.

In the following year, 1895, another philatelic society was formed in Pietermaritzburg, Natal, and named the Maritzburg Philatelic Society. A President was elected and fourteen members enrolled at the first meeting.

A philatelic society was formed in Pretoria on March 1st, 1898, with Mr. Isaac Van Alphen, the Postmaster-General as its first President, and Mr. C. C. Plomer as Hon. Secretary. This society held a highly successful exhibition on December 2nd, and 5th, 1903, but since then it has been dormant.

In March, 1899, a new philatelic society named the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg rose from the ashes of the defunct Johannesburg Philatelic Society, but business had to be suspended in September owing to the South African War, at which time it had a membership of sixty. Meetings were resumed, however, in May, 1902, and from that time on have been held regularly once a month.

The year 1906 saw the advent of a rival society in Johannesburg formed under the title of the Transvaal Philatelic Society, under the Presidency of Mr. T. Henderson.

Finally, in May, 1909, the two Societies were amalgamated as the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society, constituting to-day the only really progressive association of stamp collectors in South Africa.

A philatelic society has been in existence in Durban, Natal, for some years and has done good work for the cause of philately in that colony. In August, 1906, a successful stamp exhibition was held under the auspices of the Durban Philatelic Society, which was opened by the Governor of the Colony, Sir Henry McCallum, himself an enthusiastic stamp collector.

There is believed to have been a philatelic society in Kimberley towards the close of the South African War, known as the Diamond Fields Philatelic Society, but it had a very short life.

To-day philately appears to be flourishing in South Africa. Excellent reports are to hand of the work of the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society. A philatelic society has just been formed in Rhodesia and another in Natal which is known as the Natal Railway Philatelic Society.

"Floreat philatelia" is evidently the battle cry of the present generation of South African philatelists, and it should be unnecessary to add that in all their undertakings for the furtherance of the hobby they will have the support of all English collectors, by whom the progress of philately in South Africa under the Union will be watched with the deepest interest.

Editor's Letter Box

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LONDON, E.C.

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

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Answers to Correspondents.

A.B. (Tongwynlais). I do not know of any postage stamp which bears a picture representing "The Last Supper" of Biblical history. In describing compound perforations the top and bottom are stated first and then the vertical sides. There is no added value, and but small interest attaching to the inverted watermarks you mention. Your other notes are so interesting that they have been referred to in another part of the paper.

J.W. (Stockport). Your stamps are No. 1 War Tax Stamp of Spain, No. 2 Fiscal Stamp of Spain. This stamp, used postally, figures as No. 558 in S.G.'s catalogue, but your copy has a fiscal cancellation. No. 3 Hungarian Fiscal. No. 4 Dutch Fiscal. No. 5 Italian Fiscal. Stamps returned 20th October, 1910.

L.B. (Paris). You do not say whether you are enquiring in connection with old issues of British Colonial stamps or new ones. Some of the modern provisional stamps are, to my mind, better used than unused, but generally speaking the unused are the favourites, so that you should be all right in keeping to your policy of unused on y.

Society News

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

CROYDON

PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—F. G. Bing.
Vice-Presidents—A. Ashby, H. H. Harland.
Committee—H. G. Knight, G. W. Shaw, W. J. Holmes, H. Simmons.
Librarian—W. J. C. Pope, 36, Alexandra Road, Croydon.
Exchange Superintendent—Robt. Lines, 21, Elgin Road, Croydon.
Hon. Secretary—W. H. Jackson, 83, Waddon Road, Croydon.
Sept. 7. Annual General Meeting
Oct. 12. Ladies' Night. Notes and Display—Portions of Collections of "British Colonials," etc.—Miss Field.
Oct. 18 (Tuesday) 8.15 p.m. At Croydon Public Library, Lantern Lecture—Postage Stamps with Stories—by Mr. Fred. J. Melville, President London Junior Philatelic Society, Editor of *The Postage Stamp*, etc., etc.
Oct. 26. General Collection Display.
Nov. 9. Notes and Display—Old European Covers—S. R. Turner.

Nov. 23. Paper and Display—Simple Life Collecting—J. Ireland.
Dec. 7. Social Gathering. Full details to be announced at a later date).
Jan. 11. Single Issue Display.
Jan. 25. Odds and Ends—A. Ashby and H. H. Harland.
Feb. 8. Paper and Display—Turkey, 1867-87—G. T. Turner.
Feb. 22. Notes and Display—Sudan—F. G. Bing.
March 8. Notes and Display—Hong Kong Cancellations—H. Lee.
March 22. Notes and Display—Holland—B. B. Kirby.
April 12. Paper and Display—Postmarks and Obliterations—W. J. Holmes.

PUBLIC DISPLAY OF STAMPS.

At short notice members of the Croydon Philatelic Society have been asked to contribute a display of stamps to the Hobbies Exhibition at the Croydon Public Hall, beginning on Tuesday, November 8th, and remaining open during the week. A combined exhibit is being formed to show a small representative display of the postage stamps of the world. Any readers of *The Postage Stamp* in the neighbourhood of Croydon desiring further particulars of the exhibition should communicate with the Hon. Secretary of the Croydon Society, W. H. Jackson, 83, Waddon Road, Croydon.

NORTHAMPTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting was held on September 14th, at which the President presided over a good attendance. It was decided unanimously to hold the meetings this season at 48, Marefair, the Hon. Librarian having kindly offered the use of a suitable room at a nominal rent; the Society's Library will thus be available for easy reference at the meetings.

It was also arranged to open the room from 7.0 p.m. on meeting nights for the benefits of those desiring to come early for exchange or other purposes and to subscribe to the principal philatelic papers which will be at the disposal of those interested.

The Hon. Secretary then read his report and presented the balance sheet which was passed as satisfactory, a considerably larger balance being on hand than last year, this being accounted for by profit on the working of the Exchange Section of which the Superintendent states that both contributions and sales have more than doubled since last season; the average percentage of sales being now 15%.

There are vacancies for a few more good buying and selling members.

The Hon. Librarian reported the donation of a number of books and papers from various members, and the funds have allowed of a good proportion of these being bound up, but there are still some volumes which require binding and donations to the binding fund from those who have not already given will be appreciated.

Miss M. Brooks and Mr. S. C. Veal were elected members and resignations have been received with regret from Rev. T. J. Watts and Mr. R. A. Floyd.

Rules and subscriptions remain as before. Officers were elected and Programme fixed for the ensuing season as follows:—

President: H. E. Archer, Esq.
Vice-Presidents: H. Bennett, Esq., F.R.P.S.L.; J. Jolleyman, Esq.
Exchange Superintendent: B. A. Swift, 12, Abington Grove, Northampton.
Librarian: W. Fox, 48, Marefair, Northampton.

Auditor: E. T. Phillips.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: W. Nichols, 70, Stimpson Avenue, Northampton.

Committee: All the above Officers, and Messrs. A. Crick, W. B. Shoosmith, R. L. Thompson.

Oct. 12th.—Display, "Italian States on original envelopes," Mr. A. P. Walker, of Birmingham.

Oct. 26th.—Ten Minute Papers, "Any Philatelic Subject" all members.
Display, "British Colonials," Mr. B. A. Swift.

Nov. 9th.—Display with Notes, "Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher," Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.

Nov. 23rd.—Paper, "Of what should a collection of Postage Stamps consist?" Mr. E. T. Phillips.

To be followed by discussion in which all members are asked to take part.

Display, "Recent Issues," Mr. H. E. Archer.

Dec. 14th.—Display with Notes, "St. Lucia and St. Vincent," Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.

"The Study of Philatelic Literature," Mr. B. A. Swift.

Jan. 11th.—Display, "United States," Mr. J. Jolleyman.

Jan. 25th.—Display with Notes, "Trinidad, Tobago, Virgin Islands," Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.

Feb. 8th.—Display, "Straits Settlements," Mr. H. Bennett.

Feb. 22nd.—Display, "British Bechuanaland, British Central Africa, British South Africa, British Somaliland," Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.

Mar. 8th.—Display, "Malay States," Mr. H. Bennett.

Mar. 22nd.—Display, "British East Africa, Gold Coast, Gambia," Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.

April 12th.—Paper, "Japanese Forgeries," Dr. A. E. Payne, of Leicester.

Display, "Norway and Sweden," Mr. W. Nichols.

April 26th.—Paper and Display, "Great Britain—Line Engraved Issues," Mr. W. Nichols.

HUDDESFIELD & DISTRICT PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Oct. 6. President's Address and Display
Oct. 20. Visit and Display by Halifax Philatelists.

Nov. 3. General Display—Griqualand and Uruguay.

Nov. 17. Display—Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope—Mr. W. M. Gray.

Dec. 1. Exchange Night.
Dec. 15. General Display—Great Britain and Roumania.

Jan. 12. Display—Japan—Mr. W. D. Haigh.

Jan. 26. Display—Dr. Adair.
Feb. 9. Overprints on British Stamps—Paper and Display—Mr. W. Denison

Roebuck, F.L.S., F.R.P.S.L.
Feb. 23. General Display—Heligoland and Russia.

March 9. Display—Dr. James.

March 23. General Display—New Zealand and Greece.

April 6. General Display—Gambia and Turkey.

April 27. Annual General Meeting.

Meetings are held on alternate Thursday evenings, at 7.30 p.m., at the Lion Restaurant, opposite the Railway Station.

On "General Display" Evening members are particularly requested to bring their collections of the Countries to be displayed.

C. H. Greenwood, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, 49, Perseverance Street, Primrose Hill, Huddersfield.

TO Beginners.—British Colonial and Foreign Stamps. Used and unused. All id. each. References.—K. Foster, 25, Grenville Place, Brighton.

NEW ISSUES free. Turks Island, Hayti, Tripoli, Paraguay, Mauritius. To introduce our cheap selections. Send penny postage. J. R. Morris & Co., Leighton Buzzard.

The POSTAGE STAMP

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

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all Classes of Stamp Collectors*

No. 7. Vol. 7.
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Price 1d.

Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE



**£18,938,098 Worth of
Postage Stamps.**

THE Postmaster-General of Great Britain and Ireland has done good business during the year ending 31st March, 1910. His report is much later than usual in making its appearance within the familiar blue covers. He is certainly the biggest dealer in current issues of postage stamps in this country for his postmasters man-

aged to rake in £18, 938,093 4s. 11½d. on account of postage stamps sold. The odd farthing is probably accounted for by the more than 10 per cent. over face which is charged on postcards or else by the commission on the sale of stamps. Anyway the sum represents a vast number of halfpenny and penny, and other stamps, and the fact that the strictly postal net revenue shows a profit of £4,908,725 will make the new issue dealers envy the P.M.G. his small profits.

Mails Seized by Lions.

The lot of the mail carrier in the Nyassaland Protectorate is not always merry and bright. He is at times beset with difficulties before which the troubles of the home postmen in securing the use of elevators in flats pale into insignificance. The latest report on the posts in the Protectorate gives as an instance of the risks and difficulties of the overland mail service, the information that in August (1909) one of the overland mails was seized by lions and torn to pieces.

Postmen Up a Tree.

That little incident is nothing new in the annals of the Nyassaland mails. In February, 1894, two carriers conveying mails between Mpimbi and Zomba were confronted by several lions. Deeming discretion

to be the better part of valour, it is related that they sought safety in the high branches of a friendly tree, and waited until their leonine majesties condescended to move on to pastures new.

Fighting the Floods.

The carriers of that time (1894) cut quaint figures in long frock coats, knickers and fez, but without boots and stockings. They were armed with Snider rifles of which they were immensely proud. Mr. Harry, who organised the postal service of the old British Central Africa Protectorate, relates that a carrier lost near Blantyre a mail bag containing nothing but a supply of postage stamps for the Postmaster at Mpimbi. After giving a truly pathetic account of the rainy weather met with, he stated that he tried to cross a swollen stream, and found, when the middle was reached, that he must either sacrifice his bag or rifle, or face destruction in the shape of being washed away. Upon scant deliberation the bag was allowed to go in order that his cherished fire-arm might be saved.

A Falling Off in Nyassaland Stamp Sales.

The revenue of the Nyassaland Protectorate has dropped off very considerably in the year under review, although the expenditure has increased and there has always been a deficit. The huge drop of nearly 50 per cent. is stated to be mainly due to the falling off in stamp sales to dealers, which were stimulated last year by a new issue of stamps, but which sank during the year under review by no less than £1,783, namely, from £1,974 to £190. The greater expenditure has resulted from the heavier weight of mail matter carried and the increased charges against mails by sea.

A Record Deficit.

Last year the Nyassaland Post Office had in spite of the £1,974 from stamp dealers, a deficit of £262. The year previous (1907) there was a loss of £1,261, and the year just concluded appears to have produced a deficit which cannot be less than £2,825, the largest, I believe, in the history of the post office in this

Protectorate, at any rate larger than any other year in the past ten years.

The World's Postage Stamp Statistics.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. always give in the introduction to their catalogue a statistical account of the world's postage stamps. In the new catalogue just to hand the figures are as follows:—

Total number of stamps issued to date, as included in the catalogue, 23,404.

These figures are analysed thus:—

British Empire ...	6,984
Other Countries ...	16,420
Total ...	23,404

And geographical groups thus:—

Europe ...	4,905
Asia ...	4,532
Africa ...	5,252
America ...	5,164
West Indies ...	1,891
Oceania ...	1,660

Total ... 23,404

Last year's total, dated October, 1909, was 22,926, so that there has been an increase of 478 "standard" varieties in the twelve months ending October, 1909.

Recent Sale Prices.

Messrs. Glendining & Co. are the only philatelic auctioneers who favour the offices of *The Postage Stamp* with lists of the prices realised at their sales. In the sale on October 18th and 19th, I note that a nice copy of the 27 paras, Moldavia, realised £32; the 8 annas, purple of India (Gibbons' No. 518) realised £11. In Mauritius there were about fifty lots which were sold on the second day. The following are a few of the items:—

	£	s.	d.
1848, very early impression, 1d. red on white paper, creased at top but otherwise superb ...	5	5	0
1848, very early state of plate, 2d. blue on bluish ...	9	0	0
1848, early state 1d. on bluish ...	5	5	0
1848, early state 2d. on bluish ...	6	2	6
1848, another early impression, with large margins ...	10	0	0
1848, fairly early impression, 2d. pale blue, error PENOE ...	6	10	0
Oct., 1859, 2d. blue, large fillet, deep colour ...	14	10	0

Heavily embossed copies of the 9d. blue and 1/- buff, Natala realised £13 and £9 10s. 0d. respectively, the 1d. red, surcharge inverted (S.G. 86) fetched £15 10s. 0d., and the 1d. on 6d. rose surcharged four times, unused, fetched a like amount. A copy of the 1s. scarlet vermilion of Newfoundland reached the highest figure in the sale, viz., £60.

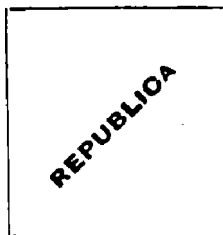
The Oil Rivers Surcharges.

The Niger Coast provisionals will always be a bit of a wonder to many collectors. There are few more disheartening pages in the catalogue than that on which all these various coloured surcharges on the English stamps already overprinted "BRITISH PROTECTORATE OIL RIVERS" are listed. But that these stamps are appreciated is of course a fact, as the following prices, realised at the above mentioned sale, show:—

	£	s.	d.
1d. in black on 2½d. (S.G. 14) mint ...	9	0	0
1d. in blue on 2d. (S.G. 23) used ...	10	0	0
1d. in violet on 2½d. (S.G. 27) mint ...	12	10	0
1d. in vermilion on 2½d. (S.G. 29) mint ...	24	0	0
One Shilling in black on 2d. (S.G. 32) mint ...	26	0	0
5s. in violet on 2d. (S.G. 33) mint ...	14	0	0
10s. in vermilion on 5d. (S.G. 34) (mint) ...	11	10	0

Republic of Portugal

The First Stamps of the Republican Government



AT the moment of going to press we have been shewn the 80 reis French-grey stamp of the King Manuel portrait type overprinted REPUBLICA in red. The overprint reads diagonally from the bottom left corner to the top right corner. No doubt other values will be to hand during the week.

The Herts *Monthly Report* for November contains translations of official notices appearing in the *Diario do Governo* of October 15th, 1910. We reproduce these interesting announcements below:—

[No. 1]

I decree, that until an issue of new stamps and other forms for payment of postage is made, those at present in circulation shall be overprinted diagonally by the Mint with the word "Republica" in red or green, according as it may be more distinct from the colour of the same.

Given at the Palace of the Government of the Republic this 13th day of October, 1910.

The Minister of Promotion,

(Signed) ANTONIO LUIS GOMES.

[No. 2]

The Provisional Government of the Portuguese Republic orders, through the Minister of Promotion, that the stamps and other forms for the payment of postage of the former *regime* at present in circulation will be substituted by others with the overprint "Republica," in conformity with the Decree of this date, according as the Mint may be able to make the said change, which shall be effected in the shortest possible space of time and in the manner which the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs may determine in combination with the Director General of the Treasury.

Given at the Palace of the Government this 13th day of October, 1910.

The Minister of Promotion,

(Signed) ANTONIO LUIS GOMES.

Mr. Tait, of Oporto, who communicated the above translations to our contemporary explains that in the originals the title of the Minister is "O Ministro do Fomento." This fully translated would appear to mean Minister for Promotion (or Increasing) Commercial and Treasury Interests.

Jamaica Simplified

BY J. IRELAND

JAMAICA is an excellent little country to take up if the different printings—designated by varieties of watermark and shades of colour—are not taken into account. It is, in fact, not a difficult or very expensive matter to complete it unused; and now that the Colonial Colour Scheme has invaded, what is to all intents and purposes, the first—or Queen's Head—issue, the developments should be interesting, not to say somewhat extraordinary.



First Issue. 1860. Queen's Head.
Inscribed "Postage."

- 1 ½d. marone (1872).
- 2 ½d. green (1885).
- 3 1d. blue.
- 4 1d. rose (1885).
- 5 2d. rose.
- 6 2d. grey (1885).
- 7 3d. green (1863).
- 8 3d. olive (1883).
- 9 3d. lilac on yellow (1909).
- 10 4d. brown.
- 11 4d. red on yellow (1910).
- 12 6d. lilac (1860 to 1890, re-issued 1909).
- 13 6d. orange (1890 to 1909).
- 14 1s. brown.
- 15 1s. black on green (1910).
- 16 2s. brown (1897).
- 17 2s. purple on blue (1910).
- 18 5s. lilac. (1897).

Of the above, Nos. 9, 10, 12, are still current and, 2, 3, 8, and 13 are quite easy to obtain unused. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are however, not so commonly met with in this condition and in my humble opinion are worth full catalogue. This only refers to unused, however, the used stamp being quite common.

Second Issue. 1889. Queen's head.
Inscribed "Postage and Revenue."

- 19 ½d. lilac.
- 20 2d. green.
- 21 2½d. lilac and blue (1891).

The foregoing stamps are quite common. The 2d. value appears to have dropped out of use, but since when, I do not know. It is rather remarkable what little use there appears to be for a stamp of this denomination in this part of the world; even the Caymanites manage to conduct their vast postal business without a 2d. stamp,—or have done up to the present, I hasten to add.

Third Issue. 1903. Arms, bi-coloured.

- 22 ½d. black and green.
- 23 1d. black and rose.

- 24 2½d. black and blue.
- 25 5d. black and yellow.
- 26 5s. black and violet (1905).

Of this issue the ½d., 1d., and 5d. values are obsolete, the first two having been re-drawn in 1906, and the 5d. withdrawn from use about eighteen months ago. The latter should be a scarce stamp in a short time.

1906. Arms design re-drawn.

- 27 ½d. green.
- 28 1d. red.
- 29 2½d. blue (1910).

It was mentioned in a recent number of *The Postage Stamp* that the 2½d. would still be in the old design, but I take leave to doubt this as the ½d. and 1d. values have been re-drawn for the single colour printing.

[The reference appears to have been made to the non-introduction of the reigning sovereign's portrait on several values, and was not to be read as implying that the 2½d. arms design would not be re-drawn.—Ed.]



Commemorative Issue.
1900. Llandoverly Falls.

- 1d. red.
- 1d. black and red (1901).

I regret to being ignorant of what the above issue was to commemorate. The stamp was first of all printed in red and afterwards in two colours; exactly the reverse of the usual proceeding. The (bi-coloured) specimen in my collection has the frame re-drawn, a solid line of colour replacing the two thin inner lines; this line of colour is also extended to the tablet containing the numeral of value. I do not place this on record as a wonderful discovery as it probably exists on all the bi-coloured stamps. My unicoloured stamp is also on a slightly yellowish paper whereas the bi-coloured is on white, but this is no doubt owing to the action of the climate on the gum. It is curious that none of my specialist friends nor new issue chroniclers appear to have noticed these slight variations from the normal.

The following Handbooks on the Stamps of Jamaica can be had from Mr. W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, by those desirous of further information:—

- "Jamaica and Cayman Islands," 25 pp. Edward J. Nankivell. 4d., post free ½d.
"Jamaica," 90 pp. By Fred J. Melville. 6d., post free, 7½d.

The Postage Due Stamps of the World

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 44)

Servia.

Issue of 1895.



On May 1st, 1895, a set of five postage due stamps appeared for Servia.

The design shows the double-headed eagle of Servia with a Crown above, and on its breast an uncoloured circle bearing the figures of value; this is on a vertically lined rectangular background, an ornamented rectangular border surrounds this, and contains at top an uncoloured tablet inscribed "PORTO MARKA" (in English characters "PORTO MARKA"), and a similar tablet at foot inscribed "ПАРА" ("PARA") with figures of value before and after.

These stamps were printed at the State Printing Works at Belgrade by typography in sheets of 100 stamps in 4 panes of 25 in 5 rows of 5.

The paper was a thin white wove with numbers of coloured fibres introduced into its texture, commonly called granite. The perforation gauges $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

The 5 paras is known printed in carmine, the colour of the 50 paras, in error. This arose from a 5 paras cliché being inserted in the plate for the 50 paras. Evidently this error was never corrected, as it occurs in the two distinct shades of the 50 paras, and is also fairly common.

One cliché of the 20 paras was inverted in the plate, thus making a *tete beche* pair. This error also was apparently not corrected as it occurs in the later issue.

The inverted cliché was the 3rd in the last row of one of the panes.

Quite recently the 5 paras has been discovered perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ by the new machine introduced about 1899.

Reference List.

- "Granite" paper. Perforated $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
- May 1st, 1895. 5 paras, rosy mauve.
Error, 5 paras, carmine.
10 paras, blue.
20 paras, orange-brown.
Tete-beche pair.
30 paras, green.
50 paras, carmine.

"Granite" paper. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

(?) January, 1899. 5 paras, rosy mauve.

Issue of 1899-1902.

The "granite" paper was done away with in 1896, and the stamps were gradually issued on a thicker

ordinary, white wove. A new perforating machine was also procured, perforating $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Of the postage due stamps the 20 paras was issued first on the white wove paper in February, 1899; at first it was issued in orange-brown, but later in deep brown. The 5 paras was added in 1902. At present only those two values have appeared. Evidently postage due stamps are very little used in Servia.

The same plates were used for printing these stamps, and therefore *tete-beche* pairs of the 20 paras may be found.

The 5 paras and 20 paras are now chronicled on laid paper also, no doubt similar to that employed for the ordinary postage stamps from 1908.

Reference List.

- White wove paper. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
- August, 1902. 5 paras, rosy mauve.
February, 1899. 20 paras, brown.
Tete-beche pair.
- White horizontally laid paper. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
- (?) 1908. 5 paras, rosy mauve.
20 paras, deep brown.
Tete-beche pair.

Montenegro.

Issue of 1894.

At the end of 1894 Montenegro provided itself with a series of eight postage due stamps.



The design shows an uncoloured figure or figures of value on solid ground surrounded by an uncoloured circular band bearing Slavonic inscriptions; below on a straight solid tablet "NOVTCHIE" or "NOUTCHIEA" also in Slavonic characters. All this is on an ornamental background which measures 17×20 mm.

These stamps were lithographed at the Austrian Imperial Printing Works at Vienna, in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, and in consequence the perforation varieties are appalling. Three single-line machines were employed, gauging $11\frac{1}{2}$, 11, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ respectively.

The 3 novcics, 20 novcics and 30 novcics are known double-printed, and the 1 novcic imperforate and imperforate vertically.

Reference List.

- White wove paper. Perforated (a) $11\frac{1}{2}$, (b) 11, (c) $10\frac{1}{2}$.
- 1 novcic, rose-red.
Perforated a, b, c.
Imperforate.
Imperforate vertically (perforated c.).

- 2 novcics, yellow-green.
Perforated a, b, c.
3 novcics, orange.
Perforated a, b, c.
Double print (Perforated a.).
5 novcics, sage-green.
Perforated a, c.
10 novcics, mauve.
Perforated a, b, c.
20 novcics, ultramarine.
Perforated a, c.
Double print (Perforated a.).
30 novcics, emerald.
Perforated a, b, c.
Double print (Perforated a.).
50 novcics, greenish-grey.
Perforated a, c.

Issue of 1902.

In 1902 the currency was changed from novcics and florins to heller and kronen. The postage due stamps with the values expressed in the new currency were issued on July 1st, 1902.

The design was similar to the last with the necessary alterations of the inscriptions.



The details of manufacture and printing were the same as of the last issue, but the perforation gauged $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

The 5 heller is known double-printed. The 5 heller, 25 heller, 50 heller, and 1 krone have been recorded imperforate.

Reference List.

- White wove paper. Perforated $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.*
July 1st, 1902. 5 heller, orange.
Double print.
Imperforate.
10 heller, olive.
25 heller, purple-brown.
Imperforate.
50 heller, emerald.
Imperforate.
1 krone, greenish-grey.
Imperforate.

Issue of 1905.

It was decided to commemorate the granting of a Constitutional Assembly, which was elected on November 27th, 1905, and consisted of sixty members, by overprinting the current postage stamps. The postage due stamps also suffered.



The overprint was printed at Cetinjed, and consisted of the word "УСТАВ" at top, "1905" at bottom, "Constitution" reading upwards at left, and a Slavonian word reading downwards at right. It should be noted that the word "Constitution" measures about $15\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The overprint was set up in type, and was applied to the 10 heller in red and the other values in black.

There are numerous minor varieties of no great importance, except that in the later printings the word "Constitution" on the 1st stamp in the top row is in the larger lettering used for the issue next to be described.

The 5 heller, 25 heller and 50 heller exist with inverted overprint, all values with double overprint, and the 10 heller with the overprint in blue or black, instead of red.

Reference List.

- White wove paper. Perforated $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
Black overprint (red for 10 heller).*
December, 1905. 5 heller, orange.
Inverted overprint.
Double overprint.
10 heller, olive-green.
Double overprint.
Black overprint.
Blue overprint.
25 heller, purple-brown.
Inverted overprint.
Double overprint.
50 heller, emerald.
Inverted overprint.
Double overprint.
1 krone, greenish-grey.
Double overprint.

To be continued.

Nyasaland Protectorate

Report on the Postal Service in 1909-10

ON the first of January, 1910, a direct exchange of mails was inaugurated between Chinde and Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and vice versa. Communications with South Africa have thus been much accelerated. The service via Delagoa Bay and Johannesburg, which was unsatisfactory, has been suspended.

The overland service to Mpimba in Northern Angoni-land is to be extended to Karonga in North Nyasa, when the relays will cover a distance of some 500 miles. As an instance of the risks and difficulties incident to the overland mail service it may be men-

tioned that, in August of last year, one of those mails was seized by lions and torn to pieces.

The total postal revenue shows a decrease on that of 1908-9 of £2,269 and the expenditure an increase of £294. The decrease in revenue is mainly attributable to the falling off in stamp sales to dealers, which was stimulated last year by a new issue of stamps, but which sank during the year under review by no less than £1,783, namely, from £1,974 to £190. The greater expenditure has resulted from the heavier weight of mail matter carried and the increased charges against mails by sea.

The following table shows the amounts of correspondence dealt with during the year :—

	1909—10
Letters	780,375
Postcards	19,646
Newspapers	170,924
Book Packets... ..	82,242
Parcels	9,910
Samples	1,664
Closed Bags (Colonial Office)	97

These figures do not take into account correspon-

dence in transit (i.e., re-sorted at different offices) which has been included in previous postal statistics.

The use of British postal orders is indicated by the following figures :—

	£	£	£
	Sales.	Poundage.	Paid.
1908-9	7,436	102	3,550
1909-10	10,040	136	6,334

It will be seen from the above figures that the popularity of these orders continues to increase.

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.

Chili.—(Vol. VII. p. 37).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the following additional values of the Centenary issue :—10c., 12c., 20c., 25c., 1p., 2p., 5p., and 10p. These, with the two already recorded, make ten denominations, but we understand there are still one or two further low denominations to come. The stamps are all of large oblong size, the centavos values being horizontal, and the peso denominations being vertical. The list to date is as follows :—

1910. Commemorative Issue. Engraved in *taille douce*, and printed by the American Bank Note Co. of New York. Central vignettes in black. Frame designs in the colours given.

- 2c. lake, Battle of Chacabuco.
- 5c. blue, Battle of Maipo.
- 10c. brown, encounter between Frigates Lautaro and Esmeralda.
- 12c. red, the Capture of the Maria Isabel.
- 20c. orange, the Abdication of O'Higgins.
- 25c. ultramarine, the first Chilean Congress.
- 1 peso yellow, Statue of San Martin.
- 2 pesos rose, Portrait of General Blanco.
- 5 pesos green, Portrait of Zenteno.
- 10 pesos purple, Portrait of Admiral Cochrane.

Congo (Belgian).—(Vol. VII. p. 30).—Messrs. Whitfield King state that the 40c., 50c., 1f., and 5f. of the Belgian Congo new type are to hand this week and that the 3 francs and 10 francs are also issued but specimens are not yet to hand.

Crete.—(Vol. VII. p. 30).—The Ipswich firm tell us that all values of the current set of postage stamps with the large black surcharge printed in London have been received except the 2 drachmae, which still exists with the fancy overprint only. All values of the postage due set have also been issued with the new overprint.

Jamaica.—(Vol. VII. p. 46).—Peckitt's New Issue Service sends us the 2½d. ultramarine, 1/- black on green, and 2/- purple on blue. The 4d. we have not yet seen, but as the 2/- is printed from the old plate and the 4d. is also understood to be printed from the old plate the colours of the Crown Agents' Colour Scheme given for these stamps in the Melville Stamp Book put to press a few weeks ago should be corrected to 4d. black on yellow, and 2/- purple on blue on pages 69 and 88. Our last week's chronicle should read :—

Arms design. Perf. 14.

- 4d. green.
- 1d. carmine.
- 2½d. ultramarine.

Queen's Head types. Perf. 14.

- 3d. lilac on yellow.
- 4d. black on yellow.
- 6d. violet.
- 1s. black on green.
- 2s. purple on blue.

Newfoundland.—(Vol. VII. p. 15).—The recent commemorative set has already been commented upon for having described our Shakespearean friend as Lord Bacon, but this is not the only error which occurs in the stamps. Messrs. Whitfield King point out that on the first consignment of the 6 cents (" Lord " Bacon) there was an error in the inscription below the portrait in which the z of the word COLONIZATION is reversed. Our correspondents state that this error was soon discovered and corrected, presumably on a new transfer, for the stamps were printed by lithography. The first consignments must have consisted entirely of the errors, writes our correspondents, and we find our own copy procured at the time of issue bears confirmation of this. How many sheets of the errors were printed is not yet known.

Portugal, Republic of (see page 50).

South Australia.—(Vol. VI. p. 238).—Mr. Peckitt sends us the large POSTAGE type of £1 blue perforated 12½ small holes, watermarked Crown SA.

Union of South Africa.—(Vol. VII. p. 7).—The new commemorative stamp of the Union of South Africa was issued on Friday, November 4th, in London and in South Africa, the date being that on which H.H.H. the Duke of Connaught, representing His Majesty the King, formally opened the Union Parliament. The portrait of H.M. King George is full face, within an oval border inscribed in English and Dutch UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA UNIE VAN ZUID AFRIKA. Above is the Imperial Crown, and at the top angles are the Arms of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and NATAL, and in the bottom corners the Arms of the ORANGE FREE STATE and TRANSVAAL. The date 1910 figures below the portrait frame, and at each side the face value 2½d. appears in white figures on a coloured oval surmounted on the left by the word POSTAGE, and at the right by the Dutch equivalent POSTZEGEL. The stamp is engraved in *taille-douce* printed on paper watermarked multiple rosettes, and comb-perforated 14.

1910. Commemorative Stamp. Wmk. Multiple Rosettes. Perf. 14.
2½d. blue.

Victoria.—(Vol. VI. p. 260).—Peckitt's New Issue Service sends us the 2½d. blue perforated 12½.

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.

Designs on Postage Stamps.

To the Editor of *The Postage Stamp*.

SIR,—As we shall soon have a new set of postage stamps, I wonder whether it is possible to go out of the groove a little and thereby secure a set of stamps worthy of a great empire.

I would suggest for our new ½d. and 1d. values a portrait (full face) of our King George V.; 1½d. Queen Alexandra; 2d. and 2½d. King Edward VII.; 3d. Queen Victoria; 4d. King Alfred the Great; 5d. Queen Elizabeth; 6d. Electra (type of Electricity); 7d. Locomotive (internal commerce); 9d. Steamship (over seas commerce); 10d. Prince Edward of Wales; 1/- Airship and Motor Car; 2/6 Edward I.; 5/- Edward III.; 10/- Map of United Kingdom; £1 Map of World (British Empire in red).

I believe such a set of stamps, if finely engraved and executed, would be a "thing of joy," and further, the revenue would be largely increased by the large sale, not only in these islands, but all over the world.

I should further like to see several of the good old colonial stamps revived, e.g., Canada might re-issue the old Beaver type and 1st issue of Nova Scotia, 1d. and 1/-, and Locomotive and Steamship type of New Brunswick. Newfoundland might give us the old Seal and Dog's head types. New South Wales the large square type of 1854. New Zealand and Queensland 1st types. Victoria, Queen on Throne. St. Vincent Figure of Justice (large type), and many other colonies might revert to some of the grand old types.

FRED. A. WRIGHT.

Toignmouth, Oct. 14th.

Philately and Esperanto.

The Editor of *The Postage Stamp*.

DEAR SIR,—During February and March you published in *The Postage Stamp* some very interesting letters from Esperanto-Philatelists on the utility of Esperanto as a means of increasing one's collection.

I have found great delight in our hobby for some years; my chief regret was that I had no congenial companionship. I used to think of the enormous amount of correspondence passing about the world and wished I had friends abroad who would correspond with me about stamps. Well, after reading the letters mentioned above, I decided to try Esperanto I sent to the British Esperanto Association for a small exercise book and received it by return; that was on March 26th, before a month was over I was exchanging stamps with collectors in Hungary and Austria. I now have correspondents, philatelic and otherwise, in 18 different lands, and am continually hearing from other countries. I have but few duplicates and they are mostly common varieties.

I am quite satisfied with the treatment I receive in the matter of exchange. Only this morning I received stamps from an Esperantist in Mexico. I am surprised at the good feeling and anxiety to please shown by all my correspondents.

I am able to testify to the ease with which Esperanto may be learnt by persons possessing ordinary intelligence, for when a boy I attended a village school

and have received help from nobody while learning the international language. I say to any collector who desires to put a little pleasant anticipation into his or her life, "Learn Esperanto." The best book for beginners is the "Esperanto Teacher," by H. Fryer, 7d., it is the only one I have used up to the present.

All particulars may be obtained from the B.E.A., 133, Museum Station Buildings, W.C. Perhaps the foregoing will interest your readers as it is the pure outcome of the letters I read in *The Postage Stamp*.

Yours faithfully,

H _____ W _____.

A Matter of Opinion.

The Editor of *The Postage Stamp*.

The "Impressions" of "Phil Hatterly," otherwise excellent, are spoilt by the senseless tirade about unused stamps. It reminds one of the childish riddle, "When is a door not a door?" As well tell a numismatist not to collect a "mint" coin or medal but to prefer those only which have got grimy by circulation. Besides it is often cheaper to secure a new issue unused, as if quickly withdrawn, the price of a used copy is at once put up to an exorbitant figure. I suppose if Phil had an unused Penny Black given him worth 20/- he would at once put it in the post and reduce its value to 6d.—Cui bono?

And yet he advocates collecting pieces of stamped cardboard!!!

Yours, &c.,

E. G. COLLINS.

Kingston-on-Thames, 14/10/1910.

Damaged and Repaired Stamps.

The Editor of *The Postage Stamp*.

MY DEAR SIR,—Referring to the letter you print in your number for October 29th, touching on the question of "Damaged" and "Repaired" stamps inasmuch as you ask for "opinions" on this point in philately, permit me herewith to give you my own humble ones.

To begin with, as regards "for" or "against" having "repaired" stamps in one's collection, this method of collecting is after all entirely a "personal" one. Each collector of course should collect as he or she thinks best, and I am the last to lay any special rule as to how to collect, when it is for the mere collecting, apart from ever wishing to part with the collection. But although as before said I consider this matter entirely resting with the collector, therefore personal, it becomes a general matter of interest under these conditions.

1. Should the collector ever sell his collection.
2. Should this collector insert any remarks in a philatelic journal, and either he or the Editor invite further comment upon it.

Therefore, as I am not the collector, and discussion being invited, I pen these lines stating not only my own point of view, but, I believe, that of many other philatelists.

These remarks must be taken to apply to collectors

who have in their collections; 1, Common stamps; 2, Medium stamps; 3, Rare stamps; 4, Very Rare stamps; and finally 5, Philatelic "raræ aves," or gems of the "highest water."

Examples of 1 and 2 I need not of course give, an odd stamp or two in the other divisions will amply suffice for my purpose. Thus under division 3, would come Turks 1/- prune; early St. Vincent provisionals; Barbados provisional 1d. on 5/-, etc., etc.

Under division 4, would come Dominica provisional 1d. on 6d. green; English 9d. hair lines; British Honduras 3c. on 3d. CC. 12½, etc., etc., and, finally, under division 5, would come the "P.O." Mauritius; British Guiana 2c. rose, 1850, etc., etc.

Assuming such collectors wish to dispose of their stamps, or else would like an unbiased opinion upon them, with a value of same, touching any "repaired" stamps they might have in their collections. Now touching their disposal.

Stamps under 1 and 2 are not worth "repairing," as a rule, it will be admitted and are not worth spending any money in having them "doctored up" as it were. Stamps under division 3 possibly are worth it; under 4 certainly worth it; and, finally, under 5, most certainly so. The only other alternative to not having stamps "repaired" where worth it, is of course to let them remain in your albums showing their defects, etc. My own personal view is that I dislike immensely having either damaged or "repaired" stamps in my collections, and, again, as I am not the fortunate possessor of any stamps coming under division 5, but am the fortunate possessor of many rare stamps coming under divisions 3 and 4, in a thoroughly sound, postally used condition, this "repairing" question does not really ever trouble me. To the best of my belief, in all my collections, I have only had one solitary rare stamp repaired, and that was on

the advice of an expert; the stamp being the rare provisional Bermuda 3d. in fancy letters on the 1d. rose, postally used. When I obtained this stamp, the defect was only slight, and I had it repaired, but as previously named, I am strongly against taking either repaired or damaged stamps for my albums, and would sooner be without them in 999 cases out of every 1,000. Why so? For one reason, even if "repaired" they are defective so as not to look so, and for another, if such stamps be ever sold the fact of their being defective ought to be named to would-be-purchaser,—as any honest collector would do, assuming the fact had not genuinely escaped his notice when arranging about the sale. Further, if you have a lot of "repaired" stamps, considerable additional trouble is caused in disposing of same, and again, even if originally bought for much less than if sound, are not, as a rule, likely to fetch as much on a re-sale, and scarcely ever more, than was originally paid for them.

Again, from a true philatelic value, "repaired" stamps can never naturally form a good a collection or as complete a one as if the stamps were sound.

Finally, it comes to this, for most collectors who cannot afford costly stamps, I should say sooner than get damaged ones at reduced cost and go to the expense of having them "repaired" or to the trouble of repairing them themselves, sooner than act thus, I say, "steer clear of such altogether." This of course is only my own opinion, I give it for what it is worth, might I add I do so, after a philatelic experience now of over 30 years standing.

With apologies for troubling you,

Very truly yours,

Signed E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A., F.R.P.S.Lond.

October 31st, 1910.

Editor's Letter Box

Publishing Offices:—1, Aiken Corner, LONDON, E.C.

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

Society News

THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

Thursday, October 13th, 7.30 p.m. Paper—Oil River and Niger Coast Protectorate—P. L. Pemberton. Members are invited to bring their collections of this country.

Thursday, November 10th, 7.30 p.m. Display with Notes—Queensland—L. L. R. Hausburg.

Monday, November 14th, 7.30 p.m. Smoking Concert, at the Horseshoe Restaurant, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.

Thursday, December 8th, 7.30 p.m. Display—British Guiana, British Honduras and Falkland Islands—E. Heginbottom, B.A.

Thursday, January 12th, 7.30 p.m. Display—Brazil and Uruguay—Postage Stamps, A. H. L. Giles, R.N.; Fiscal Stamps, W. Schwabacher.

Thursday, February 9th, 7.30 p.m. Display—Columbia—T. W. Hall.

Thursday, March 9th, 7.30 p.m. Display with Notes—Serbia—J. H. Abbott.

Thursday, April 6th, 7.30 p.m. Paper, illustrated by Reference Collection—Great Britain, the Stamps and Entires of King Edward's Reign—L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc.

Display—Great Britain Early 1d. and 2d. Officials, etc.—E. Heginbottom, B.A.

Thursday, May 11th, 7.30 p.m. Annual General Meeting, and Displays of 12 Stamps with Notes by Members present. T. H. Hinton, Hon. Secretary.

THE CROYDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—F. G. Bing.

Hon. Secretary—W. H. Jackson, Sidney Lodge, Waddon Road, Croydon.

The opening meeting of the 1910-11 season was held on Wednesday, 12th October, at the Y.M.C.A., North End, Croydon.

The president opened the formal business at 8 p.m. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The librarian acknowledged Vol. VI. of the Postage Stamp, and Vol. XV. of the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, as donations from the President, and the Curator, donations to the Society's collections from Messrs. Lines, Pope and Jackson.

Two resignations were accepted and two new members elected to the Society.

The Sub-Committee appointed reported that all arrangements were completed for Mr. F. J. Melville's Lantern Lecture at the Central Library, on Tuesday, the 18th instant. The chair would be taken by Mr. Alderman H. Keatley Moore, B.Mus., B.A., at 8.15 p.m. Special cards had been printed and distributed.

Among the special exhibits were two nice little rarities shown by one of the

new members, viz., Cape of Good Hope, 1d. on 3d. CC. in mint condition, and a fine used copy of the scarce thin type surcharge, 3 on 3d. with surcharge inverted.

A letter had been received from Miss Field expressing regret that through illness she would be unable to attend, and stating that she was, however, sending the collection in care of a friend.

The President then called upon Mr. Northwood to give the display on behalf of Miss Field.

The stamps shown were from the Colonial Sections of her general collection. They were mounted on plain interchangeable leaves and well described, the condition was of a very high standard, and great taste shown in the mounting, the colour being taken in consideration in preference to the run of the values, with very pleasing effect. The stamps of Barbados, British East Africa, British Honduras, Canada, Cape of Good Hope (including many early values on original covers), Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Grenada were all well represented in the exhibit.

The meeting closed after an enthusiastic vote of thanks was accorded to Miss Field also to Mr. Northwood for their share in the entertainment.

PACKET Colonials: Montserrat, Leewards, Barbadoes, Bechuanaland, Falklands, Cyprus, Gambia, Caymans, Chamba, Zanzibar, Papua, Turks, Nyassaland, Solomons, etc., 1/-.—Druitt, 47, Ordell Road, Bow, London.

SOME fine and desirable Colonials, one-third to one-fifth Gibbons. Highest references essential.—H. Bodman, Silverless Street, Marlborough.

The POSTAGE STAMP

An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors

Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 8. Vol. 7.
(Whole Number 164)

19 NOVEMBER, 1910.

Price 1d.

Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Latest British Forgery.



ANOTHER British forgery! The announcement savours somewhat of the sensational and if there were a philatelic evening newspaper it would probably give the title the place of honour on its bill. The forgery of the 10/- "anchor" which is described on another page is, however, a forgery made to defraud collectors, and in that respect differs from the

astounding forgeries of the 1/- green plates 5 and 6 which were made to defraud the government. Albeit the new forgery is an even more ingenious and skilled production for the paper is the same and the perforation is the same as in the genuine stamp.

An U.S. Nightmare for Us.

I dare say many general collectors will pray with particular fervour that Mr. Hitchcock, the American P.M.G., will think better of his project of issuing once again official stamps and stamped envelopes for the United States. The old "officials" were interesting enough, but the practice of distinguishing those for use in each distinct branch of the government service created an excessive number of varieties for the stamp collector. The old officials included a series for each of the following departments:—

- Agriculture.
- Executive.
- Interior.
- Justice.
- Post Office.
- State.
- Treasury.
- War.

In most cases there were ten denominations to each set, from 1 cent to 90 cents, but in the State Depart-

ment there were additional high denominations, viz.: \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20. These high values were exceedingly handsome stamps, but they exact a handsome price out of the collector.

The American Catalogue to Drop Chalkies.

Scott's new catalogue for 1911 has just reached this side. In their introduction the publishers (The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., of 127, Madison Avenue, New York), state that they propose to drop the lists of chalky paper varieties in future. They say: "When first listing these chalky paper varieties in the 1908 edition of our catalogue, we stated that we were doubtful as to the wisdom of the step, and if experience proved the interest in these varieties a passing one, we reserved the right to omit the classification in future editions. Three years' experience has shown that the limited market was highly artificial, and the varieties themselves have proved of practically no interest to the great majority of collectors. Unless the present season brings a remarkable change in this state of affairs, we shall drop these chalky paper varieties from our next edition."

The Progress of Stamp Collecting.

But although they find interest in the chalkies practically dead in America (and *The Postage Stamp* here has maintained its policy of not listing chalky varieties from the first) the very next paragraph in the introduction strikes an optimistic note on stamp collecting in general.

"It gives us pleasure," say the publishers, "to report a continuance of the new wave of stamp collecting interest noted last year. The increase in the number of collectors has occurred not only in this country (United States), but to an even greater degree in Europe. This is probably due in part to the greater publicity being given to stamp matters in the newspapers, especially the widely published fact that the present King of England is owner of one of the finest collections in the world, while many other leading and well-known men are enthusiastic philatelists."

Fine Old Stamps Disappearing.

The result of the increasing popularity of stamp collecting is that "the new demand has shown itself particularly in the old issues. The early issues of nearly all countries, in fine condition, are rapidly disappearing from the market, and 'nice things' are bringing constantly higher prices." This of course will have been obvious to all who have noted the more rapid growth of stamp collecting in public favour of recent times. But that popularity has also had an important effect on newer issues, for many collectors, finding the old stamps constantly the more difficult to procure in nice condition are taking care to follow up modern issues on a systematic basis.

Proposed New Society for Devon.

Mr. F. A. Wright, of Westville, Teignmouth, Devon, writes me that he is thinking of starting a philatelic society in his neighbourhood. If any readers of *The Postage Stamp* are interested in the project they should communicate with him at the address I have given.

Lantern Lecture at Kew.

On Friday evening last week, on the occasion of a *Conversazione*, given at the Kew Gymnasium, Mr. E. Dudley Elam, M.A., of Kew Gardens, read a most interesting paper on the subject of Philately. It was entitled: "Postage Stamps, their Origin, History, and Value," and it may safely be said that none of the audience were previously aware how attractive the subject might be made to the non-expert. The paper was fully and admirably illustrated by a series of excellent lantern slides, the use of which had been obtained through the courtesy of the Editor of *The Postage Stamp*.

The "Free Postage" Stamps of Switzerland.

Switzerland's new scheme of postage stamps for use of charitable institutions will provide quite a new line in charity postage stamps. It is certainly a novel way of regulating franking, but I wonder if it will prevent the abuse of these stamps by the institutions. The very fact that the stamps cannot be obtained by collectors in the unused condition will

open the door for the officials of these institutions to traffick in the unused stamps at a considerable figure over the nominal face value.

Booming the South African Union Stamp.



The authorities representing the Union of South Africa in London took steps to secure wide publicity to the Commemorative stamp just issued on November 4th. A supply of the stamps was available in London on that date, and in anticipation of their being placed on sale a die proof in black was sent to most of the

London and various other newspapers for purposes of illustration. The stamp has had a brisk sale in the metropolis during the week, most of the dealers selling it at 3d., the face value being 2½d.

The Run on "Republicas."

The sales of the Portuguese Republican provisionals in London have been enormous, and the week following the issue of these and the South African stamp must have been the busiest time the stamp shops have had for many a long day. Sets were advertised last week at 12/6 in *The Postage Stamp*, and I understand that the demand was very largely for complete sets up to the 1,000 reis. At several of the shops the supplies of the high values gave out, but by this time no doubt there have been further consignments. The set is of undoubted interest, and will provide a little lesson in history for the young collectors of future generations.

Our Providence Dealer.

"Our Providence Dealer" is a heading in the latest *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*. At first sight I imagined that it was a Ward Beecherism for a natural law-yer. But on closer inquiry I find from the article that Mr. Frank M. Mason is the only stamp dealer in Providence City, Rhode Island. May he long continue to deal in postage stamps, and in Providence too.

Another British Forgery

A Counterfeit 10/- grey-green, with correct watermark and perforation

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE

DURING the past week we have been shewn copies of a forgery of a stamp of Great Britain. It is of an exceedingly dangerous character, inasmuch as it is practically identical in design, paper, watermark and perforation.

Of Italian Origin.

The forgeries, which have been shewn us by Messrs. Bridger & Kay, are imitations of the 10/- grey green of Great Britain, watermarked anchor (No. 135 in the catalogue of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.). The forgeries have lately been offered to Messrs. Bridger & Kay, who, on examination, found them to be very deceptive forgeries. They tell us that they were offered them in good faith, but they understand that they came originally from Italy.

How the Genuine Paper was obtained.

The forgeries are printed on genuine watermarked and perforated paper obtained by discharging the colour from some fiscal stamp of which there are several that can be so utilised.

"No Actual Difference."

Apparently the design is reproduced by some photographic process, as Messrs. Bridger & Kay state they can find no actual difference, save that the appearance is more scratchy and blurred than the genuine, probably owing to the paper being absorbent after the chemical treatment necessary to remove the original design of the fiscal stamp.

The Corner Letters.

The white parts are, if anything, slightly thicker and more prominent, especially on the head, and the corner letters are also larger than on the genuine stamp.

The letterings on specimens Messrs. Bridger & Kay have had are DF—FD and EB—BE.

The postmarks which are also well forged are "Kensington, B.O., Young St., S.W., Ju. 19., '82" and "York St., Manchester, Sp. 18, '83."

The Lines of Shading.

In the specimens we have seen the colour is darker than that of the genuine stamp, and in the reproduction of the design by a photo-mechanical process some of the finer lines of the shading on the face, especially behind and above the eye have been lost. In the genuine stamp these lines of shading on face

and neck are all finer towards the front, to produce the contour effect, and in the forgery the fine terminals are broken off, and the general character of all the lines of shading is indefinite and without the incisive firmly drawn lines of the original. The measurement of the reproduction is the same as in the genuine.

A Small Defect.

At one point in the forged specimen before us the white ornament at the centre left (between the scrolls) practically runs into the white frame line whereas on the original there is a clear colour space between the white line and the white ornament.

In bringing this forgery to the notice of our readers we would express our indebtedness to Messrs. Bridger and Kay, and trust, with them, that the publication of these particulars may prevent the further distribution of this forgery.

A New Idea in Charity Stamps

The Latest Scheme of the Swiss Post Office

BY THE EDITOR

THE *Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung* says that the new Federal postal law of Switzerland, which is to come into force on January 1st, 1911, provides a little surprise for philatelists.

The Editor of our contemporary has been in communication with the Post Office Department on the subject of certain free postage stamps the issue of which was foreshadowed in the bill.

Free Postage for Charities.

The Swiss Postmaster-General informs our contemporary that in accordance with article 60 of the new law the Federal Council is authorised, within limits to be fixed each year by the Federal Assembly to supply special postage stamps gratuitously to institutions, societies and associations engaged in charitable work. These stamps are to be used by these organisations on their own postal matter, and must not be put to any other use.

Collectors only to have Obliterated Specimens at Face.

For collections, and for private individuals, the stamps can only be supplied by the General Post Office at their nominal value and obliterated by the postal authorities.

Three Denominations of "Free Postage" Stamps.

These special free postage stamps will be of the facial values of 2, 5 and 10 centimes, and are printed on greyish-blue paper.

The stamps are to come into use immediately upon the commencement of the operation of the new postal law, that is to say on January 1st, 1911.

Distinct from other Charity Stamps.

These stamps will introduce quite a new line in charity postage stamps, as they will have little in common with the Caritas stamps of Belgium or Consumptives of Victoria and the now numerous classes of such stamps paying a charitable contribution plus

the ordinary postage. They will also be distinct from the purely charity stamps.

The new Swiss stamps are to be used in regulating a system of franking which is we believe something quite novel, though possibly the Red Cross stamps of Portugal may have been regulated in some similar manner.

Mons. L'Eplattenier's Design to be used.

There will be no new design for the new charity stamps. M. L'Eplattenier's view of the Swiss mountains and the Swiss shield (white cross on red ground) as used for the recently issued postage due stamps will be used and will be printed on greyish-blue paper. The only addition to the impression will be the letters P.P. (signifying *port payé*) in the opening along with the figure denoting the postal equivalent.

A considerable edition is prepared for the commencement of the new system. Of each of the three denominations 1,600,000 have been printed in sheets of 400 divided into four panes and on one sheet (as printed) we gather that the panes will be disposed as follows, with two denominations printed side by side.

2	5
5	2

The stamps are being printed in olive green and red on a two-colour press, the first of its kind to be used in Switzerland.

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 53)

Montenegro—continued.

Issue of 1906.

Owing to the failure of the stock of these stamps, a fresh overprinting was made in October, 1906. Only the 10 heller postage due stamp was affected.

This overprint differs from the last by the larger size of the lettering, and the different types of the word "YCTAB." Several settings were employed, but only one for the 10 heller postage due: this setting only contained types II., III. and IV. of the word "YCTAB," arranged as follows:—

2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4

Type II. of "YCTAB" measures $9\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ mm., type III. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and type IV. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ mm.

The 9th stamp in the eighth row showed the error "Constitution" for "Constitution," the 6th stamp in the 9th row "Constitution" for "Constitution," there was a large "0" in "1905" on stamps Nos. 1, 19, 27, 38, 51, and 53.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
Red overprint (three types).

October, 1906. 10 heller, olive-green.
"Constitution" (type IV.)
"Constitution" (type IV.)
Large "0" in "1905"
(type II.)

Issue of 1907.

In 1907 the currency was again changed, this time to paras and kruna. The design of the postage due stamps was entirely altered. It showed a white shield bearing shaded numerals of value, above which was a crown, and below on a solid tablet enclosed in an uncoloured one "ИЛПА," branches of laurel at either side of the shield; a curved shaded band over the crown was inscribed with Slavonian characters, and a Slavonian inscription extended along the top of the stamp; the background consists of horizontal lines.



These stamps were printed by the Austrian Imperial Printing Office at Vienna, in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, and were perforated $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
June, 1907. 5 paras, red-brown.
10 " lavender.
25 " carmine.
50 " green.

Bulgaria.

Issues of 1884-7.

A set of three postage due stamps was issued in September, 1884, of the values of 5 stotinki, 25 stotinki, and 50 stotinki. The design showed the value in figures in the centre on a solid circle with the value in Bulgarian characters on curved tablets above and below: reading upwards on the left and downward on the right were words meaning "Bulgarian Post," at top and bottom and on a small tablet within the rectangular frame there were Bulgarian words signifying "tax for after-payment."

These stamps were printed by lithography at Sofia, according to Mr. B. W. H. Poole, in sheets of 60 stamps in 6 rows of 10; it would appear more probable from the known size of the sheets of the later issues in approximately the same design and printed at the same place that the sheets contained 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10. The first supplies were issued with a zigzag perforation gauging $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$, in 1886 they were issued imperforate, and in 1887 perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ by a single-line machine. Apparently these were not separate issues, but supplies with either means of separation, or without any, were put into use as they were received. The 25 stotinki is known partly perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, and partly with the zigzag perforation.

Reference List.

White wove paper.
(a) Zig-zag Perf. $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$.
September, 1884. 5 stotinki, orange.
25 " lake.
50 " blue.
(b) Imperforate.
5 stotinki, orange.
25 " lake.
50 " blue.
(c) Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
5 stotinki, orange.
25 " lake.
Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times$ Zigzag
perf. $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$.
50 stotinki, blue.

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.



Bahamas.—(Vol. VI. p. 66).—The 1d. pictorial will, it is announced, appear at an early date, on multiple paper.



Cayman Islands.—(Vol. VI. p. 208).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists the 6d. in a new shade, viz.: pale purple instead of dark lilac, issued 15th May, 1910, or earlier.

Chili.—(Vol. VII. p. 54).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us additional values in the Centenary set in the 1, 3, 30 and 50 centavos. The 1c. and 3c. are of the horizontal oblong type, and the 30c. and 50c. of the upright type. There is still a 15c. value to come, and our correspondents state that this was not yet issued at the time their supply of these four values was despatched, but it is expected at an early date.

Our list of this issue is brought up-to-date as follows:—

1910. Commemorative Issue. Engraved in *taille douce*, and printed by the American Bank Note Co. of New York. Central vignettes in black. Frame designs in the colours given.

- 1c. blue green, taking the Oath of Independence.
- 2c. lake, Battle of Chacabuco.
- 3c. chestnut, Battle of Roble.
- 5c. blue, Battle of Maipo.
- 10c. brown, encounter between Frigates Lautaro and Esmeralda.
- 12c. red, the Capture of the Maria Isabel.
- 20c. orange, the Abdication of O'Higgins.
- 25c. ultramarine, the first Chilian Congress.
- 30c. purple, Monument to O'Higgins.
- 50c. yellow green, Carrera Monument.
- 1 peso yellow, Statue of San Martin.
- 2 pesos rose, Portrait of General Blanco.
- 5 pesos green, Portrait of Zenteno.
- 10 pesos purple, Portrait of Admiral Cochrane.



East Africa and Uganda.—(Vol. II. p. 225).—

According to the *Colonial Office Journal* the 6c. carmine is now printed from a single plate, but there is no difference in the design. It will at times be easy enough to tell the stamps printed from the old plates by the variation in the position of the central oval and also by the impression of the central oval showing on the back.

Hong Kong.—(Vol. VII. p. 22).—The 1c. brown, King's head, is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King on multiple Crown CA. paper. We quoted a Continental contemporary last month with regard to this stamp, which is now issued.

King's Head (Edward VII.)
1910. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
1c. brown.

Jamaica.—(Vol. VII. p. 54 and 51).—The new 2½d. all blue is *not* in a re-drawn type, as was suggested in last week's article on Jamaica and in our chronicle.

Nicaragua.—(Vol. VII. p. 22).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. forward two provisionals, 2c. on 3c. and 10c. on 15c. The overprints read VALE 2c. in black on 3c. reddish orange; VALE 10c. in red on 15c. slate, the stamps overprinted being the re-issue of the American Bank Note Company's type (S.G. type 37) in the new colours of 1909. Our correspondents point out that there is an error in the 10c. on 15c., in which the word VALE is spelt VLEA.

1910. Provisionals. On American Bank Note Co.'s printing of 1909.
No wmk. Perf. 12.

Vale 2c. in black on 3c. reddish orange.
Vale 10c. in red on 15c. slate.

Portugal.—(Vol. VII. p. 50).—The complete series bearing the portrait of the dethroned King Manuel has now made its appearance with the overprint REPUBLICA reading diagonally across the stamp as described last week. The overprint is in red except on the 20 reis rose red on which it appears in green.

The overprint is also to be applied to the stamps of the Portuguese Colonies, and it may also be applied to stocks on hand of the stamps of the reign of King Carlos.

1910. Republican issue. Stamps of the King Manuel portrait type overprinted REPUBLICA in red or green. Type as illustrated for the 2½r. to 300r., but with value at the top of 500r. and 100r. Chalk surfaced paper. Perf. 14 × 15.



- 2½r. lilac.
- 5r. black.
- 10r. grey green.
- 15r. pale purple brown.
- 20r. rose red (overprint green).
- 25r. chocolate.
- 50r. indigo blue.
- 75r. yellow brown.
- 80r. French grey.
- 100r. brown on green.
- 200r. deep green on salmon.
- 300r. black on asure.
- 500r. chocolate and olive.
- 1000r. black and indigo.

Switzerland.—(Vol. VII. p. 47).—A novelty in the way of Charity stamps will be introduced by the Swiss Federal Council when the new postal law comes into force on January 1st, 1911. Under this law approved charitable institutions will be allowed to frank a stipulated quantity of postal matter each year without any charge. To regulate the use of this privilege the Swiss authorities have prepared special stamps using the design by M. C. L'Eplattenier recently adopted for the postage due stamps. This design has been

printed on blue-grey paper in the denominations 2, 5 and 10 centimes, 1,600,000 of each being printed as a commencement. These stamps bear in the value tablet the letters P. P. (port payé) at either side of the numeral thus :—

P
2
P

The stamps will be doled out to the various societies in quantities to be regulated within limits fixed annually, and are only for the use of the particular societies on their own postal matter. Collectors, however, will be supplied with obliterated copies, at the nominal face value, by the considerate Swiss Post Office Department. It is clearly not the present intention to allow them to be trafficked in in the unused condition.

Union of South Africa.—(Vol. VII. p. 54).—We illustrate the new commemorative stamp which we described last week. The stamp was placed on sale simultaneously in London and South Africa on Friday, November 4th. Specimens of the stamp have been forwarded to us from various sources.



Uruguay.—(Vol. VII. p. 22).—Mr. A. H. Davis, of Buenos Aires, and Messrs. Whitfield King send us a provisional 5 centesimos on 50c. The overprint, which is in black, reads :—PROVISORIO 5 CENTESIMOS—1910.

Mr. Davis informs us that this provisional was issued in Uruguay on the 6th October, and that the official notice relating to the issue gives 300,000 as the total number that have been surcharged.

Commemoratives

A Ten-Minute Paper read before the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society by Abraham Wolfers

COMMEMORATIVES are judged as unnecessary and speculative issues by the masses of philatelists. That there is a great element of truth in this needs no proof and hardly stating. We will agree that they are unnecessary, but are they inadvisable? Theatres and other places of pleasure, including the perpetual picture palaces, are unnecessary,—we could subsist without them, but it is generally agreed that relaxation, in the form of amusement, is desirable in order to sustain both mental and physical strength, and therefore, they are advisable. In a similar way, perhaps, it is advisable that countries occasionally issue stamps, commemorating events of importance and interest to the nation concerned. By no means, do I state this as a fact, nor as my own personal opinion, for I am in a state of grave indecision, on the subject, but I think that it is likely that I am correct.

We have all heard of Macaulay's notion of a school-boy and how he considered one of this genus to possess information and knowledge fit for a capable school-master, but he and I must agree to differ on the point. Ask the average school-boy of ten years of age the date of Columbus' discovery of America. If he is wise, he will say he doesn't know, and if he is unwise, he will reply, 1749 or something else. But ask the kiddy of six years of age who has his shilling Lincoln and he will give you the correct date. The lisping baby stamp collector knows the more important details connected with great events better than the lad of twice his age, who knows not our goddess, and the cause of this is probably the issue of Commemoratives.

Ladies and Gentlemen, unfortunately, it invariably takes me more than ten minutes to become serious over a point of philately, so I shall have to relinquish all idea of being sensible on the subject in hand. Accordingly I will narrate an incident to you which should have some bearing on the discussion. Some short time ago I received a communication from a friend of mine, who has the good fortune to reside

in that essentially philatelic state, Nicaragua, according to geographical text books, noted for its great exportations of gummed paper. The letter reads as follows :—

THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE,
NICARAGUA.

MY DEAR WOLFERS,—Talking of Commemoratives, none should know better than I do of their capabilities. To give you an idea of their value, I will tell you what occurred here in the Palace. Of course you know I am the chief adviser of our President. Well, I entered his sanctum last Friday and I saw him with handkerchief in hand, gazing woefully into his empty coffers. "Alas," I heard him say, "What is to be done? We must raise 10,000,000 pesos if we are to save Nicaragua. The approaching war will soon be on us, and we will succumb to our mortal enemies unless we have the necessary cash." (It appears that he had declared war against Ecuador, while I was having my lunch).

Of course, I soon found a cure for his trouble and told him so. "My dear fellow," I said, "wherein lies the difficulty? Issue a new set of stamps,—to commemorate anything, the death of Queen Anne is as good as another event,—and send them abroad, and, in exchange, the pesos come flying in." You should have seen his smile of happiness. Of course, he saw the wisdom of my advice. We issued the stamps on Saturday and declared peace on Wednesday, and we *did* make cash out of it. It was a useful set of stamps, too. I've been using the five peso labels as stamp hinges and find the gum of excellent quality. Cycling the other day, I had a nasty puncture in my front tyre, but a strip of three 10 pesos, orange, soon put that right. What remuneration, think you, would our postal authorities give for this advert.?

How is the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society progressing?

Yours, Q. X.
(An interesting display of Commemoratives followed).

Editor's Letter Box

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

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

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Answers to Correspondents.

C.M. (Barking).—So far as we know there is no postage stamp of the United States answering to your description, viz.:—"with two heads on it, same kind of stamp as the 1c. or 7c. of Canada," and inscribed 1809—1909. The stamp issued for the Hudson-Fulton celebration bears these dates 1809—1909 and has two ships depicted in a scene on the Hudson river. If this be the stamp you mean you may dismiss as a fairy tale the story that there were "only four made." The number made was fifty millions. The only U.S. adhesive postage stamp with two heads (portraits) on it was Columbus \$4 (dated 1492—1892) while the 1c. Jamestown stamp of 1907 shews three heads, two of them being very small insets. Your stamp may be an advertising label of some sort, if it be not the Hudson-Fulton issue wrongly described.

G.W.B. (Leytonstone). Your Jamaican stamps are "specimen" copies; a number of copies were so marked and distributed to postal departments to inform them of the nature of the postage stamps to be recognised by them in handling correspondence from Jamaica. They were probably also sent to the chief district offices in Jamaica. Now-a-days new issues of stamps are distributed to other postal departments by the central bureau of the Universal Postal Union, about 750 copies of each new stamp being overprinted SPECIMEN, MUESTRA or other equivalent being sent to the bureau at Berne for the purposes of this distribution. This number is not the limit of stamps so overprinted, as in many cases an additional quantity is so treated for use in notifying the post offices within the issuing country.

Your explanation of your South Australia "8. O. wide apart" is a very likely one, but not having seen it we cannot pass any definite opinion.

The United States 24 cents Newspaper and Periodical, overprinted "Facsimile" is not a proof but an imitation or, though it may sound cryptical "an honest forgery." It is honest enough so long as the word Facsimile remains upon it. Similar productions have been made on the Continent with the word FALSCH (forgery) overprinted upon them; the only danger about these is that unscrupulous firms might at times omit the overprint, and the perhaps still greater possibility of people removing the word facsimile or falsch and passing the stamp off as supposed genuine copies.

We should like to see your Great Britain specimen if you will kindly send it along.

J.W.D. (Stroud). There is an interest in the English stamps used in South Africa during the War, but it is impossible

to lay down any scheme of valuation which would answer your query. The Transvaal registration envelope overprinted ERI is priced in Bright's catalogue (part II.) at 1/- unused.

H.H.F.S. (Dial). Yes, as a member of the League you are entitled to advertise wants and exchanges by sending coupons from the front cover, counting four words for each coupon, minimum three coupons (or 1d. stamps) for 12 words.

Society News

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

ANNUAL GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING. The report for 1909-10, and the balance sheet showing a balance in hand of £88 19s. 1½d. were approved, as was the amended programme for 1910-11, as follows:—

October 27th. Display with Notes—Trinidad—Mr. B. B. Tilley.
November 10th. Paper—Antigua and Montserrat—Mr. J. J. Darlow.
November 24th. Paper—Queensland—Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.
December 1st. Auction at Imperial Hotel. Lots to reach Hon. Secretary by November 1st.
December 15th. Display with Notes—Great Britain—Mr. J. J. Knowles.
January 5th. Lantern Display—Mr. J. A. Margorchis.
January 20th. Display with Notes—Interesting Colonials—Mr. R. Hollick.
February 9th. Display with Notes—Iceland—Rev. W. N. Usher.
February 18th (Saturday). Display with Notes—Spain—Mr. H. L. Hayman.
February 23rd. Paper—West Australia—Mr. M. P. Castle.
March 2nd. Auction at Imperial Hotel. Lots to reach Hon. Secretary by February 1st.
April 6th. Colour question by members.
April 8th. Daylight meeting at Mr. Knowles.
May 4th. Ten minutes with interesting stamps by members.
June 7th—9th. Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain at Birmingham.

The following were unanimously elected members:—Alderman W. H. Renwick, J.P. Councillor E. Marston-Rudland, Dr. L. C. S. Broughton, Messrs. H. Burr-Higgs, A. V. Taylor, R. S. Jacobs, Walter Hull, F. A. Bellamy, J. Boschetti-Birch.

The officers and Committee were elected as above.

Mrs. Courteney, Messrs. F. C. Henderson, H. L. Hayman, J. Swabey, and F. Fisher were thanked for recent donations to the permanent collection; and Dr. E. Barclay-Smith, Messrs. C. T. Reed, H. S. Hodson, W. H. Peckitt, and P. Kohi for contributions to the library; also all publishers who had sent periodicals and catalogues during the past year. Detailed lists of these were ordered to be printed in the annual report which will be sent to anyone desiring to join the society.

Further details of the Third Philatelic Congress were reported and it was decided to include in the report a circular giving particulars up-to-date. The arrangements already made warrant us in believing that the Third Congress will be a real, live, interesting, enjoyable and profitable affair for those who come and we ask all societies to elect their delegates at once. It is having daily attention and further particulars will be published as decided. Every suggestion shall have ample consideration and every delegate and visitor a hearty welcome.

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Programme of Meetings. Season 1910-11. (Subject to revision).

Meeting Place.—Prince Henry's Council Chamber, 17, Fleet Street, E.C. (first floor). Reached from all parts of London by bus or rail.

Time of Meetings.—The meetings are held on the First and Third Saturdays of each month. The first meeting of each month begins at 8 p.m. The second meeting of the month begins at 7 p.m. The hall is open on each night at 6 p.m. for auction sales of members' duplicates and to enable members to meet and exchange stamps.

Bourse.—No charge or commission of any kind is made on exchanges effected among the members at the meetings. But the Council points out that exchanging must be confined to the hours before or after the actual business.

Important.—The annual subscription does not admit of the posting of regular notices of every meeting. Members are therefore urgently requested to keep the full programme by them for frequent reference.

October 1. 6.0. Auction. 7.30. Presidential Address—Stamp Collecting in the Reign of Edward the Seventh. 8.10. General Display of King's Head Stamps.

October 15. 6.0. Bourse. 7.30. Display with Notes—The British Empire, North, South, East, and West—Mrs. Field. 8.20. Display with Notes—Imperforate Issues of Switzerland, 1843 to 1862—Victor Beaujeux.

November 5. Beginners' Night 6.0. Auction. 8.0. Paper by C. W. Carr. 8.15. Paper—A Philatelic Philippic—H. W. Armstrong. 8.30. Paper—Philatelic Literature for Beginners—W. J. C. Pope. 8.45. Paper—Used and Unused—Alan Westlake. 9.0. Display of a Simplified Collection—J. Ireland.

November 19th. 6.0. Bourse. 7.0. Paper and Display—Belgium and the Congo—G. Loverius. 8.0. Display with Notes—Japan, 1871-1876—F. J. Peplow.

December 3. 6.0. Auction. 8.0. Paper and Display—The Imperforate Issues of Chili—G. H. Dannatt. 8.40. Display—The Line-Engraved Stamps of Barbados—H. Tarrant.

December 17. 6.0. Bourse. 7.0. Display—The Sydney View Stamps of New South Wales—Leslie Hausburg. 1911.

January 7. 6.0. Auction. 7.30. Lantern Display—Early Issues of Uruguay—Hugo Griebert. 8.0. Paper and Display—The Rivadavia Issue of Argentine—C. S. Jewell.

January 21. 6.0. Bourse. 7.0. Display of a Group of South African Countries—Frank H. Melland. 8.0. Paper and Display—The Line-Engraved Issues of Antigua and Montserrat—Douglas Ellis.

February 4. 6.0. Auction. 8.0. Paper and Display—Bulgaria—Samuel D. Timms. 9.0. Display—New Issues—E. Aggleton.

February 18. 6.0. Bourse. 7.0. Display—Ceylon—Baron Anthony de Worms.

March 4. 6.0. Auction. 8.0. Display with Notes—The British Empire Simplified—J. Ireland. 9.0. Display with Notes—Guatemala—J. Douglas Ragg and W. J. C. Pope.

March 18. 6.0. Bourse. 7.0. Display with Notes—Falkland Islands—D. S. Darkin. 8.0. Paper and Display—Prussia—Ralph Wedmore.

April 1. 6.0. Auction. 8.0. Display with Notes—Sicily—Herbert Wade. 9.0. Display—A General Collection of Northern Europe (including Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Finland)—A. H. L. Giles.

April 15. Easter Week-end. No meeting.

May 6. Special Programme—to be announced later.

May 20. 6.0. Auction. 7.0. Paper and Display—The Postal Fiscals of Great Britain—A. B. Creeke, Junr. 7.45. Paper and Display—German States—G. Lovertus. 8.20. Paper—Hints to Users of Exchange Packets—D. S. Darkin (Hon. Superintendent of the Exchange Branch).

Sept. . . . Annual General Meeting.
E. Wedmore, Hon. Secretary, 54, Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(BRIGHTON BRANCH).

Both Mr. Herbert Clark and Mr. Percy Blahop who were down on the programme for October 27th were unable to be present, but papers kindly sent by these gentlemen were read to the members. Mr. J. Ireland at a moment's notice was good enough to give a display of British Colonials, and a splendid display it was too. Mr. Ireland collects stamps in rather a peculiar way, but apart from his eccentric methods, no one can deny that his collection is a fine one, and the condition of his specimens excellent.

Mr. Mead voiced the thanks of the members present to Mr. Ireland for so ably filling the gap, and thereby enabling the company to spend a most enjoyable evening.

An unused postcard and an unused entire envelope were presented to each member; these gifts having been kindly sent by Mr. Herbert Clark and Mr. B. W. Warhurst.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—J. Ireland, 102, Western Road, Hove.

SOUTH ESSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The opening meeting of the season was held on October 13th, at the Pioneer Institute, Hoe Street, Walthamstow, at 8 p.m.

Having confirmed the minutes of the previous ordinary meeting and donations to the library from Mr. E. Small, acknowledged by the Librarian, the President, Mr. A. H. Clark, informed those present of what the Society had in view and that Sir J. A. Simon, K.C., had kindly consented to become Patron, to whom a hearty vote of thanks was cordially passed. He also mentioned, with regret, that Mr. W. E. Lincoln was unable to give his lecture "Philatelic Monuments to War," but would do so at a later date, and in lieu of this Mr. Chas. Nissen had kindly sent down a display of the various fiscal stamps of the United States of America.

The President then called upon Mr. R. H. Clarke, who gave a few remarks dealing with why he collects the postage stamps of the Swiss Federal Administration.

In passing round the pages of U.S.A. Fiscal stamps, Mr. A. H. Clark commented upon the fact that this coincided with his own display, the collection including stamps for matches and perfumery, etc., issued by private companies and also by the Government. Many of these were of curious designs and shapes, whilst others were the same as ordinary stamps with the exception of the wording, and were much admired by all present.

Mr. A. H. Clark now exhibited in full his display dealing with the "By-Paths of Philately," introducing the meeting through all the stages preceding the issue of a postage stamp to the public, showing the original designs and printer's proofs of suggested postage stamps, many of which were of exceptionally fine engraving; essays, die and plate proofs; imprimatur sheets, a large block of the "Rainbow" series and a copy of the documents that

are sent to the various post offices re new issues, together with the specimens. A sheet of Imperial Crown watermarked paper was also shown by him. The President then displayed telegraph, railway and college stamps, postcards, envelopes, and entires, forgeries and everything else pertaining to his subject.

In conclusion, Mr. E. H. Clarke proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Chas. Nissen and the President for a very enjoyable evening, the meeting terminating at 10 p.m.

Hon. Secretary—R. H. Clarke, 290, Blackhorse Lane, Walthamstow.

JOHANNESBURG UNITED PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Another successful meeting of the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society was held on September 27th in the Society's room in Trust Buildings. The attendance was good and included five visitors. The election of Mr. Hans Meyer was confirmed. The President, Mr. J. C. Hand, had an important announcement to make. A new philatelic journal will be published monthly from the 1st November next under the auspices of the Society. It will cost 6d. monthly, postage 1d. extra, or 6/- per annum prepaid (6/6 post free). It will contain eight pages, the page being the size of a Stamp Lover page. It hopes to be the recognised organ of all South African Societies and the mouthpiece of all South African philatelists. It will be chatty and popular rather than technical, and while especially devoted to South African philatelic happenings, it hopes to have support from Europe, Australia, etc. Subscriptions, donations, literary contributions (articles, notes, and queries, etc.), want lists, advertisements, etc., are earnestly solicited from all interested. Especially ought South Africans, whether philatelists or not, to support a new South African industry, for the new venture will be the first philatelic journal printed in South Africa. Its promoters are confident of their ability to make it "go" and keep it going. They will shortly issue a prospectus to be circulated broadcast among all known philatelists. Meanwhile inquiries should be addressed to Editor, Box 4997, Johannesburg. The President made an earnest appeal to the loyalty of all members to support a movement in which the J.U.P.S. will play the part of pioneers.

The exhibit of the evening was the stamps of Zanzibar. Fine collections were shown by Messrs. Hand, Henderson, Ansell, and W. P. Cohen.

FREE. Two different Soudan to applicants for Approval Books intending buying, and enclosing 1d. postage.—Horace Wilde, Carshalton Road, Blackpool.

"POSTAGE Stamp," 6 volumes or separate numbers. What offers?—Jackson, Hillsboro', Harpenden.

GREAT Britain—Lightly postmarked duplicates. References please.—Miss Nicol, P. 38, Hayter Road, Brixton Hill, London.

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.

TWENTY Stamps, 3d., post free. Colonials, &c.—"Collector," 24, Vicarage Crescent, Margate.

LOCAL Postage Stamps wanted, all countries, used, unused, and on entires.—Box 102, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

MEMBERS Wanted for good medium Exchange Club. References. Rules from Brandreth Gibbs, Keppel, West Folkestone.

EARLY Stamp Catalogues wanted.—Box 99, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

MEMBERS Wanted for "City of Glasgow" Exchange Club.—Apply D. McKerracher, 51, Paisley Road West, Glasgow.

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.

CRESTS.—Miss Elliott will send crests for postage stamps. Ten good crests for every stamp that she can use.—Address, Ravensbrook, Oxted, Surrey. Duplicates taken.

COLLECTORS' Duplicates for Sale, on approval against references. Prices from two-fifths to one-fourth catalogue.—Butler, 3, Truro Street, London, N.W.

WANTED 1840 penny black stamps, good exchange given. Colonials for disposal.—G. Sewell, Moorlands, Salisbury.

HOW DO YOU KEEP YOUR STAMPS?



You can keep your Stamp Duplicates in proper order in a "UNIVERSAL" STAMP CABINET. It contains 12 drawers, holding 12,000 stamps. Well finished in imitation Morocco. Price only 1/6, postage 4d. Every keen stamp collector should have one of these cabinets. Stamps found in an instant. No more stamps lost or mislaid. Hundreds in use. Send P.O. 1/10 now to

J. P. FIELDING, 128, King Street, Great Yarmouth.

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. 7.
(Whole Number 165)

26 NOVEMBER, 1910.

Price 1d.

Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

A British New Guinea Fake.



M B. LEONARD BRAND kindly sends me a fake of the rare 2s. 6d. British New Guinea stamp of 1901-5, which will interest collectors of these stamps, and at the same time put them on their guard. The stamp has been manipulated by deleting by some means or other the word Papua of the 2s. 6d. small surcharge, and

covering the signs of the removal of the word by means of a heavy postmark. The fakes, Mr. Brand tells me, are coming on the market from the Continent, so let purchasers of British New Guinea stamps beware.

Rhodesia's Latest.

"Penny plain and tuppence coloured" is the first thought that will come to the mind of the philatelist on seeing for the first time the many-hued series of new Rhodesian stamps. If one may be allowed to talk of "loud" colours these may be said to shriek. A more unusual lot of combinations in two colour printings I cannot recall. Portrait vignettes rarely look well in fancy colours, and to print them in a variety of reds can scarcely be considered the best of colour "taste." There are eighteen stamps in the set from ½d. to £1.

Taking the Biscuit.

My good friend Mr. W. Ward, who dearly loves to give his *confrères* of the philatelic press "the biscuit" may take it himself this week for describing Nicaragua as an example of a South American country issuing *bona-fide* provisional stamps in a London letter to an American paper. Salvador also might be conveniently shifted on the map to oblige the hustling man from Manchester.

The Collectors' Object.

But in another paragraph in his London letter to *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, Mr. Ward makes up for his little geographical lapse by telling his readers the good news that "Collectors seem to have one object in view—that of keeping the trade busy." That I suppose is how the present briskness of trade appeals to many a dealer. There may be some other idea at the back of the collectors' noddles that they were really setting out to collect stamps, but incidentally they have been keeping the dealers mighty busy, and who are more entitled than the dealers to the benefits of a growing and prosperous trade? In the firm and improving state of the stamp trade lies the security of the collector who invests with discrimination.

The I.P.U. Smoker.

There was quite a good muster at the Horseshoe Restaurant, Tottenham Court Road, on Monday, November 14th, on the occasion of the sixth annual Smoker of the International Philatelic Union. The learned Chairman, Mr. J. C. Sidebotham, described it as the sixth annual "Pudding Feast," which it might well have been, but for the omission of the puddings. The I.P.U. Smoker is quite a popular event of the early stamp season, and the programme prepared by Mr. William E. Lincoln for the occasion was, as usual, of a very excellent character.

Miss Doris Lee told us about "Sydney's Holidays," and afterwards introduced "The Pretty Little Girl from Nowhere." To an encore of the latter song she sang an enticing little refrain to the effect that "I am longing for someone to love me."

Work in the Abstract.

Mr. Mansell Stevens made an excellent accompanist, and Mr. Jack Lennol told us about his "Debating Society," which once discussed the alluring subject of Work. The speakers had all given the matter considerable study from the theoretical rather than the practical point of view. "Setting the Village on Fire" was another of Mr.

Lennol's laugh-raising songs. As a rule the members of the stamp trade do not play upon our credulity, but Mr. William E. Lincoln, whose histrionic abilities are a by-word at philatelic (and other) entertainments, told us the tale of "The Lighthouse Keeper" which, strange to say, I could scarcely credit.

Mr. Edward Sydney indulged in a moral lesson for the benefit of the gayer of the young visitors when he sang "What a Don!" Mr. Jack Treval gave us all the benefit of a brass band *sans* brass, and introduced a wholesome farm-yard atmosphere in his "Mimetic Entertainment." Mr. Owen Way contributed several items in capital style, and altogether there was a very high standard of ability shewn throughout the long programme.

A Straight Talk from the Hon. Secretary.

Speechifying, properly enough, was reduced to a minimum. Mr. T. H. Hinton, the Hon. Secre-

tary, proposed the health of the Chairman, Mr. J. C. Sidebotham, and took the opportunity of waking up some of the members who turn out to the annual Smoker, and hold their peace and keep their distance throughout the rest of the meetings of the Union. Mr. Sidebotham briskly replied, and offered the toast of the Organising Committee, on behalf of whom Mr. Lincoln replied, distinguishing himself by his brevity.

Spend Your Money Right.

So runs the heading of an advertisement in an American stamp journal. For readers who like to follow the subsequent argument to its—query—logical conclusion, I give the remainder of the announcement. "WE are in the business; to help you spend your money, but we are trying hard to show you how to spend it right. *Perhaps if we get acquainted you'll know why its pays us to advertise as we do.*"

The Jersey Stamp Case

Prisoner sentenced to Three Months for Stealing Stamps

PAUL Julien Nortier (50), was charged on October 13th, at St. Helier, Jersey, with having stolen a number of postage stamps belonging to Mr. Charles Vernon Stone. The accused, through his advocate, pleaded guilty.

The case was concluded on November 5th, sentence being passed on Nortier of three months' imprisonment without hard labour, to date from October 13th, since which time prisoner has been in custody.

The Charges.

The case presented a number of points of interest to stamp collectors and the trade. The charges were:—

Having during the month of July, 1910, or about that time, at No. 1, Library Place, stolen a number of postage stamps belonging to Mr. Charles Vernon Stone from a book marked Healy No. 39, and to the prejudice of the said Mr. Stone;

Also, with having, on the same occasion, substituted in the said book a number of postage stamps of lesser value to those taken, and thus committed fraud to the prejudice of the said Mr. Stone;

Also, with having, during the said month of July, at the same place stolen from another book, marked Rondel, No. 1 and No. 2, a number of postage stamps to the prejudice of the said Mr. Stone;

Also, with having, on the same occasion, substituted in the said books a number of postage stamps of an inferior value to those abstracted, thus committing a fraud to the prejudice of the said Mr. Stone;

Also, with having, during the evening of Monday, the 10th inst., and Tuesday, the 11th inst., at the same place, stolen from a book marked Stone, No. 1, a number of stamps of a total value of £9 2s. 6d., and this to the prejudice of the said Mr. Stone;

Also, with having, on the same occasion, substituted in the said book a number of stamps of

lesser value to those taken, and with having thus committed a fraud to the prejudice of the said Mr. Stone.

Preparing a Keyed Book.

Advocate C. S. Le Gros defended, replacing Advocate Alavoine, who had been retained by the accused for his defence.

The Centenier said that on Saturday, August 27th, Mr. Stone came to him and said that he had been advised to place a certain matter in his hands; that he was a dealer on commission in foreign stamps, and that he had missed a quantity from one of his books to the value of about £5. He told him he suspected the accused, and, in reply to a question, Mr. Stone told him that others had inspected the book. He (witness) promised to go into the matter, and he did, finding it a very delicate matter. Mr. Stone could not give him the descriptions of the stamps taken, but he could the value. He handed him (witness) a book from which stamps of various prices had been taken, these in each case having been replaced by others of lesser value. He (witness) felt that on the evidence he then had he could not proceed against the accused. They decided upon preparing a book with a key to the stamps and their values. This meant a great deal of work; and he, with the assistance of C.O. C. J. Dupré and P.C. Le Gras, prepared a key to a book of 1,200 stamps. This key he now produced, the value, colour and designation of each stamp being given, this being done so that the stamps could be identified. This key took about a week to prepare, and they then gave the book of stamps to Mr. Stone, and a note was sent to Mr. Nortier telling him that Mr. Stone had some new stamps, and asking him to come and inspect them. Mr. Nortier called on Monday at Mr. Stone's. On Tuesday Mr. Stone informed them (the police) that Mr. Nortier had spent an hour and a half there, and that he found after his departure that a number of the stamps in the collection had been exchanged. He (witness), with O.G. Dupré and

P.C. Le Cras, then went to Mr. Nortier's house, and found stamps in his book bearing the private marks they (the police) had put on them. Mr. Nortier's explanation not being satisfactory, he took him into custody, and also took possession of his book of stamps and others that he found in the house. After he had taken Mr. Nortier to the Station he formally charged him, and accepted bail for his appearance to-day, a gentleman present in Court to-day remaining security in the sum of £20. Yesterday, he, with C.O. Dupré, continued his investigations, and found that stamps to the value of £9 2s. 6d. had been taken on Tuesday, and all those taken they found in Mr. Nortier's book. Some 19 stamps had been replaced by others of lesser value, while in 53 cases stamps of lesser value, taken from another part of the book, had been placed in the places of those of higher value taken.

The Value of the Stamps.

The Centenier then produced a list showing the numbers of stamps and full details of them taken, and the places they were found in Mr. Nortier's book. He was calling a witness (Mr. Rondel) who would bear out the first part of the charge.

By Advocate Le Gros: The value of the stamps taken in July was £6 16s. 0d., and in October £9 2s. 6d. He had always known the accused to bear a good character in the past, and that was why he had been so careful as to how he acted when Mr. Stone first put the matter in his hands.

C.O. C. J. Dupré and P.C. Le Cras gave corroborative evidence.

Mr. C. V. Stone said Mr. Nortier called at his shop on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 15th and 16th of July last. He bought some stamps from him on those occasions, and subsequently when he sent the book back to the firm to whom the stamps belonged, they wrote back stating that stamps had been taken from it and replaced by others of lesser value. He went to Centenier Luxon and found that stamps in a book of stamps belonging to Mr. Rondel, and from which he also sold on commission, had been placed in the book belonging to the English firm, and vice-versa. On Monday and Tuesday last Mr. Nortier called at his place, and on the latter day he bought stamps to the value of 10s. 2d. Witness took his book to the police, and yesterday Mr. Nortier asked him to forgive him, declaring that otherwise he would shoot himself.

The Magistrate: He did not do so.

Witness: Not in my shop.

By the Magistrate: Nortier admitted taking the stamps, saying he did not know why he had done it, and offered him any sum of money to be let off, but he (witness) said that the matter was in the hands of the police. On the previous occasions when he visited his establishment he bought stamps to the average value of 2s. to 4s. each time.

"In a Fit of Madness."

The Centenier then read for Mr. Stone a letter from the English firm for which he is agent, stating that stamps had been abstracted from the book, and Mr. Stone read his reply to the firm, in which he stated that he had suspicions of the accused, and intended putting the matter in the hands of the police, and asking the firm to send back the books from which stamps had been

taken. Witness then detailed to the Magistrate the method by which the accused abstracted the stamps. He took a cheap one from one part of the page, and placed it in the place from which an expensive one had been taken.

By the Magistrate: Mr. Nortier told him yesterday that he had acted in a fit of madness.

"A Connoisseur."

By the Advocate: He had never sent either of the books to Mr. Nortier's house. He was shaving a customer at the time Mr. Nortier called.

The accused here stated that when he had been at Mr. Stone's establishment for stamps, Mr. Stone had either been shaving or sat with his back towards him, and that was how he had taken advantage of him. (Accused then burst into tears).

Mr. Rondel said he took a book of stamps to Mr. Stone to sell on commission early in the year, and in July last he got the book back and found that 32 stamps had been taken and substituted by cheaper ones. He spoke to Mr. Stone on the matter, and later in the year the latter showed him the letter he had received from the English firm he dealt with, and on looking through the book belonging to that firm he saw a number of stamps in it which had been removed from his book. The value of stamps taken from his book was 5s. 4d., and they had been replaced by stamps of the total value of 8d. The better stamps only had been taken.

The Magistrate: The person who took the stamps must have been a connoisseur.

Witness: He knew what he was about.

The Centenier here read a letter from witness to him (the Centenier), in which he stated that the stamps which had been replaced in his book were on mounts similar to those in the book belonging to the English firm for which Mr. Stone was the agent.

Mr. Stone (recalled) said in reply to the Advocate that he never replaced stamps sold from the books with others.

The Centenier said he would ask for a remand of a week, as he could not prepare a report in less time.

Bail was refused.

The Renewed Hearing.

At the further hearing the reading of the Centenier's report and other documents by the Attorney-General occupied over half an hour.

Advocate Alavoine, who appeared for Nortier, entered a plea of "Guilty."

H.M.'s Attorney-General said he had made a minute investigation into the antecedents of accused, and found that they were exemplary. Nortier had been Hon. Treasurer of several societies, the accounts of which were in proper order. At the same time, society had to be protected, and he had to ask for the same punishment as he would do in any other case. He would ask for a sentence of 3 months' imprisonment with hard labour, but would not ask that prisoner be banished. Nortier had married an English subject, who possessed real property in the Island.

Counsel's Plea for His Client.

Advocate Alavoine dealt at length with his client's antecedents, showing how he had met

with a carriage accident in which he had injured his spine, and produced a photograph showing the apparatus which it was necessary for Nortier to wear. Counsel also read testimonials from officials in France and Australia as to his client's high character, and then quoted from the evidence given by witnesses for the defence at the Police Court, all of whom stated that Nortier had the stamp mania. He would neglect his meals and stay up until an early hour in the morning poring over his collection. One witness had predicted that if Nortier did not give up the mania he would have to be placed in a lunatic asylum. Mrs. Nortier had, in the course of her evidence, stated that since her husband's arrest she had found tickets to show that he had pawned his gold watch, ring, studs, etc., in order to get money to buy more stamps. He had no need to do that, as his income was at least £200 a year, and she and he had recently bought the Chateau de Parville in Victoria Street. Counsel stated that he had had occasion to visit his client in the Public Prison many times since his arrest. Usually a prisoner's first words were, "What am I going to have for this?" Not so with Nortier, who had kept on exclaiming, "However could I have done it; I must have been mad." If ever a man had gone through mental agony it was Nortier during the past month. Counsel was authorised to state that directly after the case, Mrs. Nortier would make full restitution to Mr. Stone, and his client's intention was to immediately give up having anything whatever to do with stamps. Counsel also produced a letter which his client had but a few weeks prior to his arrest received from the Con-

stable of St. Helier, who asked his co-operation in some important work in connection with the Battle of Flowers. His client had handled thousands of pounds, and the value of the stamps was but three pounds! Advocate Alavoine closed an eloquent and impressive appeal for mercy by asking that the First Offenders' Act be applied. His client had already been sufficiently punished, and there was no likelihood of his committing himself again.

The Sentence.

The Bailiff's conference with the Jurats occupied a much longer time than in average cases, and the finding of the Court was anxiously awaited.

Eventually, the Chief Magistrate, addressing the prisoner, said that the Jurats at his side thought that the Attorney-General's conclusions were just, because prisoner's action had been repeated; it had been premeditated and considerable dexterity had been exercised. Society had to be protected, but it was protected if the punishment was such as to deter the accused from committing himself again. In view of prisoner's physical ailments, the Court was in favour of deleting the Public Prosecutor's conclusions as regards hard labour and also to make the three months' imprisonment date from the day on which he was first incarcerated—October 13th.

Prisoner (who had frequently given way to tears during the case) was then sentenced accordingly.

Our report has been drawn from *The Evening Post* and the *Morning News* of Jersey.

The Postage Due Stamps of the World

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 60)

Bulgaria—continued.

Issue of 1894.

The 5 stotinki in a modified design appeared in January, 1894. The lettering was much larger, the figure of value was outlined, and there were various other points of difference.



This stamp was lithographed at Sofia in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, on thin pelure paper, and was perforated 11½ by the single-line machine used for the previous issue.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½.
January, 1894. 5 stotinki, orange.

Issue of 1895 (?).

The date of the issue of these stamps seems to be

in some doubt. Stanley Gibbons' catalogue gives 1893 as the date of their emission, but Mr. Poole in his recent article on the stamps of Bulgaria says that as he can find no mention of either of them until fairly late in 1895, he thinks it probable the latter is the more correct date of issue. Apparently new dies for making up the lithographic transfers for the 5 stotinki and 25 stotinki were engraved. The die of the old 5 stotinki of 1884 was evidently used as a model in the case of that denomination.

The difference between the new dies and the old lies chiefly in horizontal lines of the background, which are more widely spaced in the new ones; there are other points of difference. In the 5 stotinki the figure of value is quite different in appearance.

These stamps were also printed by lithography in Sofia in sheets of 100 in 10 rows of 10; two single-line perforating machines were employed, perforating 10½ and 11½ respectively. The paper was generally thick, but the 5 stotinki is to be met with on a thin paper with both perforations.

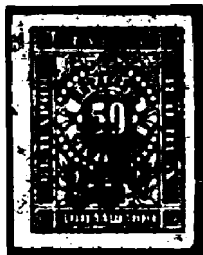
Reference List.

White wove paper.
(a) *Perforated 10½.*
5 stotinki, orange.
Thin paper.
25 stotinki, dull lake.

- (b) *Perforated 11½.*
5 stotinki, orange.
Thin paper.
25 stotinki, dull lake.

Issue of 1895 (Provisional).

In October, 1895, a provisional 30 stotinki postage due stamp appeared. According to Mr. Poole it was issued to meet a change in the postal rates. It was produced by overprinting in red the 50 stotinki of the 1884-7 issue with the figures "30" and a bar above cancelling the original value. Both the imperforate and perforate stamps were overprinted thus.

**Reference List.**

White wove paper. Perforated 11½. Red overprint.
October, 1895. 30 stotinki on 50 stotinki, blue.
Imperforate.

Issue of 1896.

In 1896 a new issue of the 5 stotinki, a permanent 30 stotinki, and a new value, 10 stotinki, in a re-drawn design was made. The higher values appeared in March, 1896, the 5 stotinki in June. The re-drawn design was similar to the former designs, but is smaller, and the inscriptions were in larger lettering.



These stamps were lithographed in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, and were perforated 13 by a comb machine. Two stones were evidently made for the 5 stotinki, as two different types of that value may be found, one showing a larger space between the central coloured disc and the frame surrounding it than the other. Mr. Poole's microscopic examination of entire sheets and blocks of these stamps has resulted in the discovery that the stones of the 5 stotinki and 30 stotinki were made up with transfers of five impressions, each shewing minute differences: the 10 stotinki was transferred apparently to the stone in pairs.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 13.
June, 1896. 5 stotinki, orange (two types).
March, 1896. 10 " violet.
30 " green.

Issue of 1901.

This was a set of scarce provisional postage due stamps used only at Roustchouk. They were five values of the 1902 issue of ordinary adhesives with portrait of Prince (now King) Ferdinand, overprinted T within a circle in black. The story of their issue is best told by the following extract from *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* for April, 1902:—

"When the postage due stamps ran out of stock at the General Post Office, Sofia, an official circular

was issued to all the post offices authorising those whose stock was getting low to borrow from other neighbouring offices, or, in default, to use ordinary postage stamps. Roustchouk, a town on the frontier of Turkey, and a long way from Sofia, was one of the first to run out of stock, and having a large demand, was unable to borrow sufficient, and had recourse to using ordinary postage stamps. The public refused to pay dues on letters apparently correctly stamped. The postmaster at Roustchouk then (December 21st) ordered the clerks to write in red on each letter, 'due ——— stotinki,' and sign this manuscript surcharge as a guarantee of its correctness. But the Roustchouk public were still unkind enough to refuse to recognise anything but a proper postage due stamp. As a compromise the postmaster surcharged a number of the ordinary postage stamps with his letter 'T' (taxe) obliterating stamp, which, as our readers are aware, is in universal use for marking unpaid international correspondence. Roustchouk is the only town which made these provisionals, and they were in use from December 23rd to 26th 1901 (old style)."

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 12½. Black overprint.
December, 1901. 5 stotinki, emerald and brown.
10 " rose and sepia.
15 " lake and greenish-black.
30 stotinki, bistre-brown and black.
50 stotinki, deep blue and brown.

Issue of 1902-4.

Early in 1902 a new series of postage due stamps began to appear. This time a quite different design was used. It showed the Arms of Bulgaria in the centre in a horizontally-lined oval; on a solid tablet at top, conforming to the oval were words meaning "Bulgarian Post," below in a straight line on a solid background the value with the figures before and after "stotinki," below that on a diagonally shaded tablet were Bulgarian words meaning "for after payment."



These stamps were printed, according to Mr. Poole, by the Cartographic Bureau of the Russian War Department in sheets of 100 in 4 panes of 25 in 5 rows of 5, and were perforated 11½ by a single-line machine.

A new value, 20 stotinki, was added in February, 1904.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½.
January, 1902. 5 stotinki, rose-red.
March, 1902. 10 " green.
February, 1904. 20 " blue.
January, 1902. 30 " marone.
March, 1902. 50 " orange.

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, Sudborne 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.



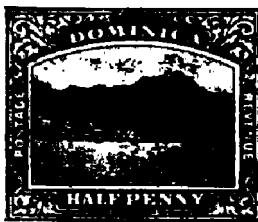
Bermuda.—(Vol. VII. p. 46).—We illustrate the 1d. rose stamp of this Colony chronicled at the beginning of the present month.

Congo (Belgian).—(Vol. VII. p. 54).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens of the 3 francs red and black, and 10 francs green and black, with the inscriptions in both Flemish and French. The 3 francs shows a Congo Village, and the 10 francs a stern wheel steamer on the Upper Congo river.

The series now comprises:—

1910. Pictorial Vignettes. With inscription on frames in Flemish and French. Vignettes in black, frames in colours given below.

5 centimes	green
10 "	rose
15 "	ochre
25 "	blue
40 "	green
50 "	olive
1 franc	rose
3 francs	red
5 "	rose
10 "	green



Dominica.—(Vol. VII. p. 30).—The 1s. black on green is now to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. It is on surfaced paper, and is in the view type as illustrated. The stamps brought into line with the colour scheme in 1909-10 are as follows:—

1909-1910. Colours changed.

2d.	grey
3d.	purple on yellow
6d.	purple
1s.	black on green

New Zealand.—(Vol. VII. p. 15).—Mr. Peckitt sends us the (King Edward portrait series) 6d. perforated 14 × 14.



Northern Nigeria.—Through Mr. Peckitt's New Issue Service we have received the 2½d. stamp of Northern Nigeria printed in blue.

1910. New Colours.

½d.	green
1d.	rose
2½d.	blue

Rhodesia.—(Vol. VII. p. 30).—Messrs. Waterlow and Sons (Limited), have produced an elaborate series of stamps to the order of the British South Africa Company for use in Rhodesia, and incidentally to enliven the pages of our stamp albums with a wonderful array of colour effects. The stamps bear portraits of Their Majesties the King and Queen (after photographs by Downey), and are printed in *taille douce*, there being eighteen denominations in all.

1910. Portraits of King George and Queen Mary. No wmk.

½d.	green
1d.	red
2d.	grey-black
2½d.	blue
3d.	yellow and purple
4d.	orange and indigo
5d.	olive-green and red-brown
6d.	purple and brown
8d.	purple and indigo
10d.	purple and bright red
1s.	blue-green and black
2s.	blue and black
2s. 6d.	crimson and green-black
3s.	purple and green
5s.	green and brown-lake
7s. 6d.	light blue and red
10s.	orange and green
£1	black and claret

United States.—We gather from *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* that it is the desire of Mr. Hitchcock, the present Postmaster-General, to adopt the system of official stamps and stamped envelopes for checking the amount of postal charges to be laid to the door of other government departments in the States. It will be remembered that official stamps were in use in that country from 1873 to 1884, but the plan was abolished in favour of the "penalty envelopes."

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 series.

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Society News

DUNDEE AND DISTRICT PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

1910.
 September 22. Annual Business Meeting.
 October 6. Switzerland—Display with notes, Mr. Geo. Martin.
 October 20. Finland, 1885—Paper, Lantern Display, and Exhibit of Stamps—Mr. E. Philpot Crowther.
 November 3. U.S.A.—Display—Mr. David Dickson.
 November 17. France—Display with Notes—Mr. John W. Christie.
 December 1. Canada—Display—Mr. P. Rickmann. Postage Stamps in the Making—Paper—Mr. P. M'Intosh.
 December 15. Cape of Good Hope—Display—Mr. J. L. Slevwright.
 December 29. Nicaragua—Display—Mr. Max Alexander.
 1911.
 January 5. Norway and Sweden—Display—Rev. John Beveridge, M.A.
 January 19. India—Display with Notes—Mr. Geo. MacDowell.
 February 2. Brazil—Display with Notes—Mr. G. H. Whitaker.
 February 16. The History of Stamp Collecting—Paper—Mr. T. M. Wears.
 March 2. Crete—Display with Notes—Mr. T. H. Leighton.
 March 16. Miscellaneous Displays by Members—Messrs. David, Buis, Richmond and Lindsay.
 March 30. Great Britain—Display—Mr. J. R. W. Clark.
 April 13. Ceylon, &c.—Display with Notes—Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
 Hon. Secretary—John W. Christie, 4, Tullidoph Road, Dundee.

That the science of stamp collecting is on the ascendancy in Dundee and district was evidenced on Thursday last, by the large attendance of members and by the interest shown in the lecture and display on the stamps of the U.S.A., by the President, Mr. David Dickson—George Martin.

THE CROYDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The second ordinary meeting of the season was held on 26th October, at the Y.M.C.A., North End, Croydon.
 The chair was taken by the President, at 8 p.m. Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.
 The Chairman mentioned for the benefit of those who were unable to attend that the lantern lecture by Mr. Melville, arranged at the suggestion of the Society, at the Central Library, on the 18th instant, had been a complete success, drawing a large and enthusiastic audience although under the most adverse conditions

of weather.

The librarian acknowledged a large number of magazines, catalogues, etc., both foreign and English, as donations from Mr. H. Lee, and the Curator, donations from Mr. Pope for the Society's reference collection.

Three new members were elected to the Society.

Among the special exhibits one of the members showed a copy of the rare 3d. plate 3 of Great Britain (better known to collectors as the secret dot variety).

The President then called upon the several members to give the display of their General Collections. Great interest was shown for the exhibits, nearly every collection being shown mounted in different albums; Imperials, Walkers, Whitefield King's, and Stolzenberg's; the former seeming to be the favourite. The various forms of showing adding greatly to the interest.

The proceedings closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the exhibitors.
 W. H. Jackson, Hon. Sec.

NORTH OF ENGLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Report of Meeting held at the Y.M.C.A., Newcastle on November 3rd.

Mr. M. H. Horsley in the chair, and there were also present 31 other members and 3 visitors.

The following were elected members, bringing the membership of the Society up to 101.—Messrs. B. Longbottom, G. H. Wright, W. B. Robinson, J. G. Pickering, and Spencer Hume.

The chairman called upon Mr. G. B. Bainbridge to give his display of the Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Bainbridge prefaced the display by reading a short and very interesting paper setting out the dates and printers of the various issues, the reason for the issue of the woodblocks and explaining how the errors occurred in the latter stamps. During the display he drew attention to particular points to be noticed in connection with certain specimens and also related many interesting and humorous anecdotes of his experiences in collecting the stamps.

There are in all over 1500 copies shown on 130 well-filled pages, including blocks varying in size from 4 to 12 specimens, both used and in mint condition. It is difficult to do justice adequately in reporting such a splendid collection, every stamp being in almost perfect condition and a treasure in itself. Perhaps the gem of the collection is a page containing four deep blue 4d. Woodblocks, perfect specimens and of fine rich colour. Mr. Bainbridge, however, seemed to be most proud of a page containing 18 single specimens of the One shilling Emerald Green used, every stamp being in perfect condition. Other stamps which must be mentioned are specimens of the 4d. Woodblock with retouched corner and three of the Woodblock errors. Two of the latter were kindly lent to Mr. Bainbridge by Mr. W. H. Peckitt for display to the Society. One of the most interesting portions of the collection is that containing specimens on entire envelopes, of which there are a large number.

The most noticeable of the very fine specimens in the collection are a triangular block of the one shilling dark emerald green and a pair of very pale emerald in mint condition, which Mr. Bainbridge obtained through the Birmingham Philatelic Society from the sheet discovered some time ago and which caused a great sensation in the philatelic world at the time.

At the close of the display Mr. W. H. White Sanderson proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Bainbridge for his magnificent display and it was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Bainbridge suitably replied.
 Hugh E. Viall, Hon. Secretary, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

TO Beginners.—British Colonial and Foreign Stamps. Used and unused, All id. each. References.—K. Foster, 25, Grenville Place, Brighton.

BARGAIN! Accumulation over 7,000 Uncommon Colonial, Australasian, African duplicates. Lot 1/6.—Collector, 117, Kyverdale, Stoke Newington, London.

FREE. Two different Soudan to applicants for Approval Books intending buying, and enclosing id. postage.—Horace Wilde, Canhalton Road, Blackpool.

GREAT Britain—Lightly postmarked duplicates. References please.—Miss Nicol, P. 38, Hayter Road, Brixton Hill, London.

USED South American, &c., New Cuba; Mexico, Brazil, Nicaragua, &c. Not rubbish. 1/- per 100 post free.—L. Oliver, Glosop, Manchester.

PERSIA, 1903, 1 to 12ch., mint (cat. 1/4) 9d. Canada, 1859, 12½c. (cat. 2/-); 1/3 India, 1895, 2 rupees (cat. 1/6), 10d.; 3 rupees (cat. 2/6), 1/6; 5 rupees (cat. 4/6), 3/4. See our Approval Sheets for Rare Bargains.—Allen & Co., Henry Street, Bradford.

FOREIGN Stamps. Unpicked. 1½lbs 1/8 postage 4d. 5,000 stamp mounts 6d. Blank Album, 40 moveable leaves, 11d.—William Lewthwaite, Egremont, Cumberland.

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 Do., 2 rupee, do. ... 3 0
 Southern Nigeria, 1907, 3d. purple on yellow, fine used ... 0 4
 Do., 1/- black on green, do. ... 0 8
 Straits Settlements, 1908, 25c., all mauve, fine used ... 0 3
 Do., 5 dol. red and green on green do. 5 0
 British N. Borneo, 1888, 1. 2. 5. & 10 dol., (cat. 13-) the 3 ... 4 6
 China, Surcharged "Postage Due," set of 6. mint. (cat. 9/6) the set ... 3 6
 Persia, 1898, 1c. to 50 kran, set of 16. mint, (cat. 21/8) the set ... 5 0
 Soudan, 1898, 2, 5, & 10 piaster (cat. 6/6) the 3 ... 2 6
 Do., 1912, 1 piaster, (cat. 8d) ... 0 2

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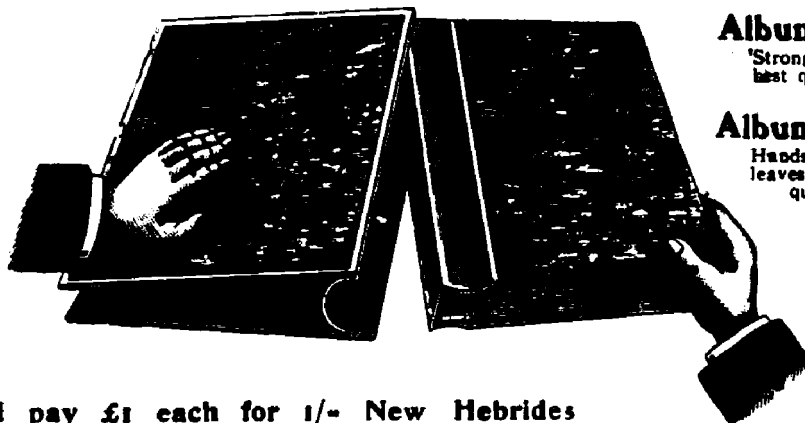
PERFECT IN EVERY RESPECT.

	EACH		EACH
Argentina, 1899, 50c. or 1 peso, 2d.; 5 pesos, 1/9; 10 pesos	6 3	Madagascar, 1904, Bull, 20c., 3½d.; 30c., 6d.; 2 francs	1 6
" 1910, 5 pesos, 5/6; 10 pesos, 12/6; 20 pesos	25 0	" 1908, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c., each	0 1
" 30 centavos (per dozen 2/4), each	0 3	" 25c. or 35c.	0 4
Austria, 1910, Jubilee, 25h. blue (only in use a few days)	0 5	Norway, 1907, 1k., 4d.; 1k. 50, 1/3, 2kr.	1 0
Belgian Congo, 1908, typographed, 5, 10, 15, 25c., each	0 6	" 1909, re-drawn, 1kr., 9d., 1k. 50, 1/6; 2kr.	1 6
" 40c., rare	1 0	New South Wales, Medallion type 5/-	1 8
Bermuda, 1910, 2½d. blue, 3d.; 4d. green, Ship	0 1	Portuguese Nyassa, 1901, complete set	1 3
Brunei, 1906, 2c. on 8c., rare value	1 3	Portugal, 1895, 500 reis	0 2
" 1907, 5c. blue and black, rare	1 9	" King Manuel, obsolete 2½, 5, 25, 50r. each	0 1
Chili, 1867, 5c., 1d.; 10c., 1½d.; 20c., 4d. (pairs at same rate)	0 2	" 10 or 20r., 2½d.; 15r.	0 4
" 1904, 3c. on 1 peso	1 0	Russia, 1908-9, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, or 10k.	0 1
" 1910, Pictorial, 2c., 1d.; 5c., 2½d.; 12 or 20c.	2 9	Russia China, 1910, 1 or 2k.	0 1
Canada, Jubilee, 1897, 2c., 2d.; 50c., 10d.; 2 dollars	0 2	" 7 or 10k.	0 2
Columbia, 1910, Jubilee, 4c. or 5c., fine	0 4	St. Helena, King, 4d. obsolete, 1/-; 6d. lilac	0 10
France, 1870, Bordeaux, 10c., splendid margins	0 9	Salvador, 1907, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 12c., each	0 1
German Levant, Lozange wmk., 1½pi., 4d.; 1½pi., 5d.; 4pi.	1 3	" 1910, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 17c., each	0 1
Gambia, 1898, 2d., 5d.; 2½d., 10d.; 3d., 4d., or 6d., rare	5 6	United States, 1893, 8c. claret, 1d.; 1901, 4c. motor car	0 2
" King, single CA, 3d. or 4d., 10d.; 1/-, rare	4 0	" 1909, 4c. (picked copies 2d. dozen 1/- per 100)	0 4
" 1/6, 2/9; 2/6	1 9	" 3, 5, 6, 8, 10c., each 1d.; 15c., 1½d.;	0 8
" multiple, 4d., 8d.; 1/-	2 0	" 13 or 50c.	0 1
Greece, 1902, 5, 25, 50, 1 drachma, scarce set	0 2	" Alaska, Lincoln, Hudson, 2c (dozen, 3d.;	0 1
Gibraltar, King, 2½d., mult., on blue, 1/-; 2½d., mult. blue,	0 2	" per 100, 1/4), each	0 1
1½d.; 2d. grey	1 0	Siam, Jubilee, 1s., 1½d.; 4 on 5s., 5d.; 18 atts	0 8
Hayti, 1898, 7 or 8c., 1½d.; 50c., 6d.; 1 gourde	0 1	" 1909, 6 satang on 5 atts, rare	1 6
" 1910, 1c. or 5c., bi-coloured	1 0	" 14 satang on 12 atts, rare	1 6
Honduras, 1907, 50c., 6d.; 1 peso, under catalogued	1 9	" 14 satang on 14 atts	0 8
Holland, 1898, 2½ gulden, 5d.; 5 gulden, cat. 5/-	1 6	Serbia, 1905, 1 para to 1 dinar, set	0 8
Hong Kong, King, single CA, 1 dollar, special	2 6	St. Vincent, King, single CA, 1/- rarity	9 0
India, Queen, 2rs. or 3rs., 10d.; 5rs.	0 2	Trinidad, 1900, 1d., Narrow O in One (dozen 9d.)	0 1
" King, 2rs., 4d.; 3rs., 1/9; 5rs.	0 3		
" 6 annas, 1½d.; 12 annas (2½ dozen), each	0 8		
Italian Eritrea, 1895, 25c. blue	1 3		
Lagoa, Queen, 4d., 5d. or 6d., each	0 7		
" 7½d., 10d. or 1/-, each	3 6		
" King, single CA, 2½d. or 3d.	1 2		
Levant, Queen, 4 piastres, 1/9; 12 piastres	0 5		
" King, 1½pi., 4½d.; 1½pi., 6d.; 2½pi., 8d.; 5pi.	0 1		
Mauritius, King, obsolete, 5c., 3d.; 12c.	0 2		
" Arms, 1910, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6c., each	1 6		
" 15c., each	2 6		
" 1904, 1 rupee, mult., obsolete	0 0		
" 1902, 1 rupee, single CC, obsolete	6 0		

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN UNUSED.

French Levant, 1pi. on 25c., block of 4, containing error, S.G. 127A, cat 12/6, special	6 0
Gibraltar, Queen, 5 pesetas	5 0
Leeward Isles, multiple, bi-coloured, 2½d	1 9
Nicaragua, 1908, block of 4, 1c., containing error 8908	2 0
" 1c.	2 0
Siam, 1909, 3 satang on 3a. green	3 0
United States, Alaska, Hudson, Lincoln, imperf., 2c., 2d. each (pairs and blocks same rate)	0 9
" 1909, 13c. obsolete (pairs and blocks same rate)	0 9

LOOSE LEAF ALBUMS (Superior Quality).



Album No. 1. The "Popular."

Strong Cloth Cover, 100 leaves 9½ × 7½ inches, best quadrille leaves, red or green covers.
Price 2/6 each.

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I pay £1 each for 1/- New Hebrides

Single CA, used or unused, and 3/- each for fine copies 2d. blue Gt. Britain 1840.

Union Stamp of South Africa, King George, 2½d. blue, unused at face, or free to clients ordering over 10/-

COLLECTIONS AND RARE STAMPS PURCHASED.

JAMES H. RHODES, 45, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

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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Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Retirement of Mr. Henniker Heaton.



SHORTLY after this issue of *The Postage Stamp* reaches my readers the Parliament will have been dissolved. And with the dissolution, I understand, Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, who has spent twenty-five years as member for Canterbury, is to retire from the political arena. Like most men who are adhesive and stick—to the aims and purposes of

their lives, he has not always been regarded by officials with the warmth of affection. Many of the postal reforms for which he has laboured have ultimately been yielded, and now he marks his retirement from political activity by a little bequest to the Post Office. In the words of Mr. W. S. Gilbert he has "made a little list" of the reforms which still remain to be achieved.

Reforms to be introduced with the New Stamps.

These reforms—or rather some of them are being dealt with in an article in another part of this journal. But it is interesting to note that almost coincident with the retirement of the veteran postal agitator the Postmaster-General has announced his intention to introduce with the King George stamps next year some of the very reforms for which Mr. Henniker Heaton has persistently agitated.

Mr. Samuel said in the House of Commons last week: "I propose on the occasion of the issue next year, probably at the time of the Coronation, of the stamps and cards of the new reign, to carry out a reform which has long been effected in most other countries, and which has long been desired in this, and to sell the thin halfpenny postcards and the penny letter cards at one halfpenny and a penny each

respectively, without the additional charge now imposed as the price of the cards themselves. At the same time I propose to supply the 2s. books of stamps which now contain the value of only 1s. 11½d. in stamps, the remaining halfpenny being charged to cover the cost of the manufacture of the books, in a form containing stamps to the full value of 2s."

The New Stamp Contracts.

From Mr. Samuel's further remarks we learn that the Board of Inland Revenue has been able to arrange the contracts for the supply of the new stamps and postal stationery on more favourable terms than hitherto. For that reason, and also on account of a considerably increased revenue from the advertisements inserted in the books of stamps these concessions are to be made without imposing any additional charge upon the Exchequer. Stamped wrappers and envelopes will also be sold at prices slightly lower than at present.

Post Card Reforms.

It has long been a grumble that a halfpenny postcard should cost three farthings, yet a penny one has only cost a penny. I believe the extra charge originally made for postcards and stationery was due to a fear that the stationery trade would be injured by the sale of stationery with stamps complete at the ordinary postal rate. Until lately, too, it was forbidden to affix anything to a postcard except an adhesive stamp if required for the postage. Now printed matter on thin paper is permitted to be so affixed.

The Chiefest Reform of all.

It still remains open for Mr. Samuel if he retains office in a new Parliament, to confer the boon to which Mr. Heaton gives premier place in his "little list" of Universal Penny Postage in the Coronation Year. There is excellent reason in the suggestion by Mr. Heaton that Coronation Year should be signalled by His Majesty the King, proclaiming, as royal largesse, Universal Penny Postage.

An Auction Revival.

The other day Sotheby's held an auction of postage stamps, a kind of sale which they have not held for thirty-eight years. The first stamp auction in London was held in Sotheby's rooms many years back (March 18th, 1872) and that was a remarkable departure for the celebrated dispersers of rare books. It was historic too for the philatelist. Sotheby's have mostly been associated with book sales and to every book-lover the name is as familiar as a household word. But it is related that at one time (seventy years back at least) the firm used to sell choice wines. Mr. Tom Hodge, however, put a stop to the custom, as he did not consider its features at all a happy accompaniment to the dispersal of rare books.

A Notable Philatelic Literature Sale.

On another occasion Sotheby's came into touch with the philatelic world by the sale of the library of his honour Judge Philbrick. As one of the earliest stamp collectors the judge's library contained a fairly substantial collection of stamp books though his chief collections in the bibliophilic direction were choice editions of Walton's "Compleat Angler," and other collections of copies of the classics.

A Stamp Printing Order—and how it was lost.

Mr. B. T. K. Smith in the Bazaar recalls the curious mis-reading of the instructions of the Tasmanian authorities by which Messrs. Perkins Bacon missed printing the postage stamps of the Colony for a considerable period. "The authorities," says Mr. Smith, "had originally requested that the stamps should be sent out ready prepared from London, or the necessary

machinery, etc., to make them in the Colony. The manufacturers, however, misunderstood the directions, and sent out the plates with the first supplies of stamps—a mistake which, as they afterwards wrote, 'they very much regretted,' and naturally so since it deprived them of the chance of executing further orders." The plates received in the Colony had to be handed to local printers when fresh supplies were required.

Some Useful Scottish Society Members.

The recently formed Aberdeen Philatelic Society appears to be making good progress. The old and infamous libel on the Scottish character, long since abandoned by all but the gropers in the darkness of ignorance, is disproved by the very generous way in which the members of this Society are furthering its efforts. A lady member who recently joined gave a donation to the Society's funds of a guinea, and another member presented a guinea to be put towards the provision of a bookcase for the Society's library. Aberdeen awa' has got philatelic members of the right sort, and they will shew some of the Southerners how to do things.

The Rex Stamp Affixing Machine.

Mr. Charles A. Hunton writes to the *Financial Times* that the Rex Automatic Postage Stamp Selling and Affixing Machine recently installed at the Throgmorton Street (London) Post Office has been performing its duties in an efficient manner. Since the 27th of September last it has affixed over 95,000 stamps without a hitch and the makers have every reason to believe that the Post Office authorities are entirely satisfied with the trial.

Obituary

Mr. Harry Lee, died November 25, 1910

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we report the death, at an early age, of Mr. Harry Lee, a well-known and well-beloved official of the Junior Philatelic Society. He had long been affected by heart trouble, and this had of late given his relatives and friends much cause for anxiety. He passed away peacefully on the morning of November 25th.

Mr. Lee was a young philatelist of a type all too rare in our hobby. A thorough student, he cared naught for the seductions of fashion in stamp collecting, and quietly but steadily pursued the even tenour of his studies in stamps of neglected and difficult groups. He was a Junior from first to last, though advanced in philatelic knowledge, and he gave his interest and support ungrudgingly to the Society with which he had been associated almost from the first.

Harry Lee possessed the qualities that distinguish the student from the mere collector. He rarely displayed in public, and it was some years before he could be persuaded to shew his "Uruguay" before the Junior Philatelic Society on January 7th, 1905. That evening was the first intimation to many of his friends of the serious work that had been going on unobtrusively but unceasingly for years. In the previous year, Lee, still quite a boy, had been elected to the Committee; later, in 1905, he was appointed Hon. Secretary of the Expert Committee. This office he continued to hold (latterly in conjunction

with that of Curator of the Permanent Collection) until the end. For a time he acted also as Hon. Assistant Secretary. He assisted at the various exhibitions, and also took an active interest in the formation of the Dulwich and Brighton branches of the Society.

His collections were numerous, notably Uruguay, Paraguay, and other South African countries; locals and fiscals especially attracted his interest as side lines. He formed for himself a good working library of stamp books, and he was one of the original members of the Philatelic Literature Society, and of the Philatelic Students Fellowship.

To say that Harry Lee was a great favourite at the meetings is but to hint at the true state of affairs. His never-failing cheeriness of disposition, and his abundant good humour, aroused in his fellow-workers the warmest attachment. As an official he leaves a big gap in the Council of his Society, but as a friend and a colleague we shall miss him most of all.

Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to his parents in their sorrow. They suffer a severe loss in the early removal of their only son; but if anything can, even in a moderate measure, serve to assuage parental grief it must be the knowledge of the industrious and lovely life which won for Harry Lee the respect and the warm affection of all who knew him.

German New Guinea

An Article for the General Collector

SO much attention has been paid during the past few years to the vagaries of the stamps of British New Guinea and Papua and such a large number of collectors are at present specializing these issues, that doubtless the suggestion will appeal to many of them to broaden their philatelic outlook in this direction and extend their specialistic activities to the German and Dutch portions of the Island and endeavour to form a group collection embracing the whole of the Island of New Guinea.

In the case of the Dutch portion of Papua no special stamps have been provided, but contemporary issues of the Netherlands Indies have throughout been employed upon correspondence emanating from the trading stations established on the Western Coast of New Guinea of which the principal is at Dorch. Stamps of the Dutch Indies showing the cancellations of these stations are by no means easy to find, but are well worth looking for and when found make an interesting addition to a collection of New Guinea postage stamps.

Holland was the first European nation to form a settlement on the second largest island of the world which she did in 1848, being followed in 1885 by Germany who annexed a region in the North East of New Guinea extending over 70,000 square miles upon which was bestowed the title of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.

Under the terms of an Imperial Charter, dated May 17th, 1885, the administration and development of this territory was entrusted to a commercial syndicate known as the German New Guinea Company, which enjoys sovereign rights within its own sphere of influence.

In addition to the mainland of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land there were also placed under the administration of German New Guinea the following islands in adjacent parts of the Western Pacific over which a German protectorate had been proclaimed in November, 1884:—Bismark Archipelago, comprising New Pommern, New Mecklenberg, New Hanover, the Islands of Bougainville, Buks Choiseul and Zoebel in the North of the Solomon group and a number of smaller islands.

The principal settlements are Herbertshohe on Gazelle Island in the Bismark Archipelago where resides the Priest-Governor of German New Guinea (an official appointed by the Imperial Government but in the pay of the German New Guinea Company) Stephansort, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen and Konstantinofrafen and Frieschafen in Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. The combined populations of the territories is estimated at 180,000 of whom only a very small number are Europeans.

Amongst the principal products of this German Colony may be mentioned copra, coffee, cotton, and rubber, the first named being exported to a total annual value of £75,000.

Very little is known of the interior of the country which is very wild and rugged and covered with dense scrub which renders exploration a matter of great difficulty.

For administrative purposes the Caroline and Marianne Islands are attached to the Government of German New Guinea, but each of these Colonies has its individual postage stamp issues.

The four islands in the North of the Solomon group were ceded to Great Britain in 1899 under the terms of the Samoa Convention.

It was not until four years after the annexation of German New Guinea that a post office was opened at Stephansort in Kaiser Wilhelm's Land on December 14th, 1889. Post offices were subsequently established at Herbertshohe and Matupi on New Pommern. In addition every government station is regarded as a sub-post office and postal duties are performed by the officials in charge, who do not, by the way, receive any additional remuneration for such services, which are included in their regular functions.

Inland postage throughout the territory is entirely free as the majority of the European residents are connected in one way or another with the German New Guinea Company, and it is desired to encourage frequent communication between the various stations and settlements.

On correspondence consigned out of the country, however, regular Postal Union rates are charged, German New Guinea having been a member of the Universal Postal Union since January 1st, 1888.

The postal system is maintained at a minimum of expense as all vessels clearing from ports in the Colony are required to convey the outward mails to the next port at which they are calling for which service they do not receive any fee whatever.

At first ordinary unsurcharged German postage stamps were employed in franking the foreign correspondence of the Colony, which may be recognised only by means of the postmarks of the three chief post offices mentioned above, but in August, 1897, a series of six values of the contemporary postage stamps of the German Empire overprinted "Deutsch Neu Guinea" was received at Herbertshohe and placed on sale for postal purposes. These were in turn replaced, late in the year 1900 by a series in the current German Colonial design, which is still in use throughout the territory. The new watermarked paper has not yet been used for the stamps of this Colony.

1897. August. Six values of 1889 issue of German Empire overprinted "Deutsch Neu Guinea" diagonally in three lines in black at the Imperial Printing Works, Berlin.



No. wmk. Perf. 13½ x 14½.

- 3 pfennig, deep brown.
- 5 „ green.
- 10 „ carmine.
- 20 „ ultramarine.
- 25 „ orange.
- 50 „ red brown.

There is a shade of the 3pf. value yellow brown instead of deep brown which is comparatively scarce.

1900. Thirteen values. German Colonial Key-plate design with name of Colony inserted at a second operation in space left blank for that purpose. Picture of Imperial German yacht "Hohenzollen." Typographed and printed at Imperial Printing Works, Berlin.



No wmk. Perf. 14. Name in second colour.

- 3 pfennig, brown.
- 5 „ green.
- 10 „ carmine.
- 20 „ ultramarine.
- 25 „ black and red on yellow.
- 30 „ black and orange on buff.
- 40 „ black and carmine.
- 50 „ black and purple on buff.
- 80 „ black and carmine on rose.



Large oblong stamps.

- 1 mark, carmine.
- 2 marks, blue.
- 3 „ violet-blue.
- 5 „ carmine and black.

Range of Catalogue Prices.

These stamps although they cannot by any process of reasoning be adjudged scarce have never been as plentiful as are the majority of new issues. As in the case of the other German Colonies the numbers issued of the first surcharged issue were comparatively small, and like them also all issues of German New Guinea are better in an used than an unused condition.

The principal catalogue quotations for the stamps of the first issue have been as follows. No quotations are given for the 1900 series as this is still current and may be readily obtained at a small percentage over face value.

	First Issue.				
	1900	1902	1904	1906	1911
3 pfennig	3d.	3d.	2d.	3d.	3d.
5 „	4d.	3d.	2d.	3d.	3d.
10 „	1/6	5d.	4d.	4d.	4d.
20 „	1/9	6d.	6d.	8d.	8d.
25 „	2/-	1/3	1/-	1/3	2/-
50 „	2/6	1/6	1/6	2/-	2/-

These prices are for unused only. Slightly higher prices are asked for used copies. The 3pf. in the yellow brown shade is quoted at 5/- unused and 4/- used.

The Famous Providence Local

A Brief Story about one of the most interesting of the United States Postmaster Provisionals

From Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News

WELCOME P. Sayles, who was Postmaster at Providence, R.I., in August, 1846, saw the opportunity to promote the convenience of the people and ordered a plate for a set of stamps from Henry A. Hidden, a local engraver. The plate had designs for 11 five cent stamps for city letters and one ten cent stamp for out of town mail. The stamps were each one and one-eighth inches long and not quite seven eighths of an inch deep and had scroll work in the four corners, filling the space between the edges of the stamp and the lines of the flattened circle, in which was the lettering:—

Post Office,
Prov. R.I.
Five Cents.

There is a variation in the stamps, for some of them have the period, following the word cents and some of them are without it. Hidden delivered the plates to Postmaster Sayles, and some sheets of the stamps were printed in an establishment at Turk's Head, the ink being black and the paper, thin and tough, of a yellowish shade that is intensified, of course, with time. Comparatively few of them were sold, and fewer still were used. In fact, for some time after philatelists discovered the stamp, which was not until many years after its issue, it was believed that none had ever been used, but since then old letters with the cancelled stamp still on them have been found, and several are owned in this city. A cancelled stamp is worth about \$75, and not more than a dozen are believed to exist; the uncanceled ones are quoted at \$5 for the five cent variety and

30 for the ten cent stamp in the stamp catalogues. The stamp has been reprinted, the reprints being from the original plates but on a different variety of paper.

Their life in the Post Office was short, the stamps and the plate, done up in a bundle together were taken with him as his personal property by Postmaster Sayles when he left the Post Office, and the bundle was carelessly thrown aside in his office.

There they remained for some years, until one day his nephew, the late Lycurgus Sayles, afterward a well-known member of the Rhode Island bar, happened to see them on a visit to the office. He made some remark about them, and the Postmaster gave him the plate and what stamps he had on hand. Mr. Sayles took them home, and in course of time forgot about them. In the meantime the increase of stamps started the stamp collecting fad, the Rhode Island Philatelic Society was formed and the existence of the old stamps was discovered. The Society finally appointed Alfred Dawson and George H. Wood of the once well-known house furnishing firm of Warren

and Wood, of this City, both enthusiastic collectors, a committee to find the plate of these stamps if possible. They searched through the Old State House on North Main Street, in the belief that the plate might be among the things stored there; they hunted through the collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society, following out a story that Engraver Hidden, who, with Postmaster Sayles, passed away long ago, had given the plate to the Society, but they found nothing, although they even searched through files of old newspapers and took other means of carrying on the search. Then one day a collector happened to show Lycurgus Sayles one of the Providence stamps.

"Why, I think I have some stamps like that," said Mr. Sayles. He found the plate and a number of stamps and easily disposed of them all. The plate he sold to a Philadelphia stamp dealer for \$2,500 after several handsome offers had been refused. This was almost 40 years after it first came into the possession of Mr. Sayles.

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.

Republic of Portugal.

The Editor of The Postage Stamp.

Dear Sir,—I read with interest in this week's Postage Stamp the translations of the decrees authorising the surcharge "REPUBLICA" on the stamps of the Portuguese Monarchy. I notice that the correspondent of the Herts Monthly Report translates "O Ministro do Fomento" as "The Minister of Promotion," a quite meaningless phrase. Having been recently studying the stamps of Honduras, I have found decrees emanating from the "Despacho de Fomento y Obras Publicas," and finding it difficult to find an English equivalent for the word "Fomento," I applied to the Consul-General for the Republic of Honduras in London, who most kindly informed me that the English equivalent for the full name is "Office of Public Works." Although in the case of Honduras the language is Spanish, no doubt "Fomento" in Portuguese should be translated also "Public Works," which would be far more intelligible than "Promotion."

Yours faithfully,

I. W. CROUCH.

Aylesbury, Nov. 10th, 1910.

A Philatelic Conundrum.

The Editor of The Postage Stamp.

Dear Sir,—Replying to E. G. Collins in your issue of November 12th, I would point out that my remarks with reference to the collection of unused stamps referred only to those bearing the words "Postage and Revenue." The opinion expressed in my article was not made without careful consideration. Let us consider the point under discussion without introducing side issues. In the first place, an unused stamp with the inscription mentioned cannot be regarded as a Revenue stamp until it has been fiscally used. In the second place, neither can it be regarded

as a postage stamp until it has been postally used. If it is neither in an unused condition, what is it? Perhaps E. G. Collins will enlighten me and your numerous readers.

Yours faithfully,

PHIL. HATFERLY.

Nov. 14th, 1910.

Stamps, Designs and Repairs.

The Editor of The Postage Stamp.

Dear Sir,—What a surprise! To think of stamp collectors—not mere ink-slingers—caring to write, or greatly daring, to criticise others who have written in their stamp papers. We are progressing, what with Congresses and Conferences, and I'm not the one to veto it. So here goes—but what about "senseless tirade?" The childish riddle is not much of one, but I have asked the question more than once this century, "What is a stamp?" without getting a clear reply.

One of our greatest philologists, a keen philatelist, says that our adhesives are simply what they were first called—labels—that only the "stamped card-boards" and envelopes are "stamps" or postal franks because they are literally stamped upon or impressed with a franking power to pass through the post; and, by analogy, our labels may be considered only as such, unless they have been stuck on a letter and actually stamped by a postmark as an indication that the letter may be carried by post. Certainly a stamped envelope or postcard is the most exclusively postal stamp there is, being available for no other purpose.

Others contend that these labels are paper money issued for the convenience of franking instead of paying the money as of old, and therefore the designs thereon must or should be indicative of official authority as to issuing them, and that this is only rightly possible

by their having on their face the small emblems as the coinage has of any particular country. What would our numismatic brethren say if you offered them a disc of bronze or silver with a representation of an airship or a bicycle thereon, or the portraits of a missing link, poor old Jumbo, etc., and told them they were current coin of the realm. Would Mr. Wright accept a banknote without the familiar Britannia, the cashier's signature, or the peculiar lettering of its value; then why should our £1 note or postage label be accepted if it bore on its face simply a "Map of the World," instead of an authoritative indication of its issue in a form that it is illegal to copy or imitate.

As to scientific "repairing" of a stamp such as putting on new perfs., or skilfully joining three pieces

into one apparent whole, it may be only a personal question for the one who accepts it knowingly, but it ought not to pass from his hands—or even into them—without a clear indication in indelible ink either on front or back, that it is so supplemented or repaired. Otherwise it is only an imitation of something which, if a genuine original, may be worth many shillings or pounds, its value in damaged condition being but a few pence; and the selling of one such or a collection containing any such manufactures without informing the buyer is something like obtaining money by false pretences and akin to a forgery or a Fournier facsimile.

Yours faithfully,
B. W. W.

Chelsea, 12th Nov., 1910.

Postage Stamp Ideals

A few of Mr. Henniker Heaton's Schemes for Stamp Reforms

IN his letter to the Postmaster General, printed and entitled *An Ideal Post Office*, Mr. Henniker Heaton finds that there are sixty-two of the reforms he has agitated for during his parliamentary career which still remain to be carried out. He proceeds to enumerate these. Philatelists are with Mr. Heaton nearly all the way in his proposals, but for the present we merely refer to those reforms which more intimately concern the stamp collector.

Nos. 15, 16, and 17 refer to postcards. They should be sold at face value, of better quality, and no charge made for imprinting them on private cards. "It is said" reports the retiring M.P. "that the British postcard issued by you (the Postmaster General) is the meanest in quality in the world, and contains 20 per cent. of German clay.

No. 21. Stamps should be sold on Sundays at telegraph offices, railway stations and chief provincial offices that are open for general business.

No. 28. Postage Stamp Designs. "It always strikes me that England is the only country not named on its own postage stamps. I do not attach very great importance to this, but I think the grand old name might well appear."

No. 29. An International Postage Stamp. "An Imperial, and if possible also an International postage stamp should at once be brought into use; and until this is done room should be set apart in each of the more important post offices in the Kingdom for the sale of foreign and colonial stamps (as it is done in some of the Colonies) in order to enable commercial men to send stamps to the Colonies and foreign countries for replies, etc."

Mr. Heaton suggests that a premium be charged, thus United States 5 cent. stamps would be 3d. each. This to prevent speculation. Another suggestion is that there should be an international stamp exchange on the plan used by bankers for exchanging their cheques.

No. 31. Illegible postmarks. Are they so illegible nowadays? We rarely see them without a pretty clear indication of date and place of posting, &c. But the marks used on parcels are miserable disfigurements to our stamps—there we are with Mr. Heaton every inch of the way.

No. 48. A Government Printing Office. "No other country in the world is without it. . . . An enormous sum would be saved by the printing of stamps and stationery for the Post Office alone." A sum of nearly a million a year for printing for the British Government is in Mr. Heaton's view "out of all proportion to the

value of the work done"

Mr. Heaton might add with some force that such a department would afford a more perfect safeguard in the matter of printing papers of value, as well as the secret papers printed for Government use.

No. 52. Letter Service de Luxe. "I would invite designs for a handsome express stamp, value 3d. This express stamp would ensure delivery (1) of any special letter of great importance; (2) of a letter on Sundays throughout London; and (3) it would also ensure a letter catching the Continental or late country post. It would be delivered by special bicycle messenger. I am confident that the 'Letter Service de Luxe' would yield, at the very lowest computation, a profit of £250,000 a year."

No. 59. Automatic Stamping Machines.

No. 62. A Postal Consultative Committee. "That there be established a postal and telegraphic committee similar to that existing in France, called 'Le Commission des Postes et des Telegraphes,' to consist, as in France, of 26 members, selected from the members of both Houses of Parliament, chairmen of railway companies, and representatives of the principal commercial, industrial and social bodies; the Postmaster-General to be President of such Committee, and that it be the duty of such Committee to consider and report upon suggestions for the improvement of the Postal and Telegraphic services."

And why not a representative or representatives of the philatelic body?

Mr. Heaton's ideals for the most part would not present great difficulties in the achievement. A few, such as Universal Penny Postage, would cost money, but it is money which would never be grudged by the public. The Postmaster-General himself has said of this particular "ideal" that it would be well worth paying for.

One small concession to the public we might add to Mr. Heaton's big budget of proposals. We should greatly desire to see established, as in most foreign countries, a postal museum, open to the public from 10 to 4 or at other convenient hours. The material is ready to the Department's hand in the Muniment Room; additions would be gladly sent in by postal departments of other countries, and the colonies; and the postal officials themselves would have their interest stimulated in their work by submitting relics of historical and curious interest for the museum. The Post Office is a popular department, its work is for the people; it is worth while educating the people to take a keen interest in its operations and to know how to make the fullest use of the privileges it offers.

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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THE POSTAGE STAMP may be obtained through Newsmen 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.

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.

"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, 823, 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

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Society News

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

ISLE OF THANET PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

- October 6. Annual General Meeting.
- October 19. Ten-minutes Papers by Members.
- November 5. France—Franz Reichenheim.
- November 9. Auction Sale. Hon. Auctioneer—Jesse Holness.
- November 19. Norway—Alexander Sof.

- November 24. Progressive Whist Drive.
 - December 6. Europeans—James Munns Soudan—Frank Devon.
 - December 21. Great Britain—A. Leon Adutt, F.R.P.S.L. Entries—Members.
 - January 10. British Colonials—George R. Hewitt. Interesting Pieces—Members.
 - January 25. Jamaica, Leewards, etc.—E. Heginbottom, B.A.
 - February 7. British New Issues, 1910—Abraham Wolfers. British Africans—T. G. Arnold.
 - February 22. Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia—E. Heginbottom, B.A. Auction Sale. Hon. Auctioneer—Jesse Holness.
 - March 7. Debate—Specialism v. General Collecting—(1.) A. Leon Adutt (2) Rev. P. Wolfers.
 - March 22. St. Vincent, Turks Islands—E. Heginbottom, B.A.
 - April 11. Ceylon—C. W. Siggers.
 - April 26. Trinidad, Tobago, etc.—E. Heginbottom, B.A.
 - May 9. Papua—A. Ashby. St. Helena—H. H. Harland.
 - May 24. Errors and varieties—Abraham Wolfers.
- Mr. Fred. J. Melville will give a lantern lecture, entitled "Postage Stamps with Stories," on November 23rd.
- Abraham Wolfers, Hon. Secretary, 18, Eastern Esplanade, Cliftonville.

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(BRIGHTON BRANCH).

Mr. Fred. J. Melville visited Brighton on the 10th inst., and gave the members of the society a very instructive and interesting paper, entitled "Postage Stamps in the Making." The paper was accompanied by a display of most excellent photographs, illustrating machinery and instruments used in each phase of a postage stamp's manufacture and in many cases the pictures showed the machinery in actual operation; thus one was able to follow each of the very many processes which the required material undergoes before becoming a postage stamp as it appears in its final condition. Mr. Melville explained each detail so clearly that even the youngest member present was at once able to understand, not only the methods applied, but also the why and wherefore of such methods being adopted.

At the termination of his paper Mr. Melville passed round a few curiosities, not the least interesting of which was an example of a hand machine used for producing "grilles."

Mr. W. Mead proposed, and Mr. Herbert Clark seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Melville which was carried unanimously.

At the previous meeting Dr. Winkelreid Williams was elected a member of the Society.

For the benefit of those who are not already aware of the fact, it may be mentioned that every Thursday The Daily Telegraph publishes an article on philately coming from the able pen of Mr. Melville.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—J. Ireland, 103, Western Road, Hove.

J. B. Boulton, Hon. Assistant Secretary.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

- October 27. Display—Trinidad—Mr. B. Tilley.
- Mr. C. J. H. Shann and Capt. F. F. Freeman were elected members.
- Thanks were given to the Proprietors of the Philatelic Record for handbook of the "Postage Stamps of Switzerland," by E. Zumstein.
- Mr. B. B. Tilley then gave his display with notes of the stamps of Trinidad.

Although the early issues are somewhat difficult for collectors Mr. Tilley showed practically every variety in very fine condition and was heartily thanked and congratulated on the conclusion of his display.

November 10. Paper—Antigua and Montserrat—Mr. J. J. Darlow.

Thanks were given to Messrs. H. L. Hayman, F. C. Henderson and J. J. Darlow for contributions to the Permanent Collection.

Messrs. Humphrey Bennett, E. G. Wigglesworth, W. H. Rawton-Smith, A. J. Oliver, Godfrey Nettlefold and Councillor T. J. Birtwell were unanimously elected members.

Mr. J. J. Darlow then gave a very interesting paper on the stamps of Antigua and Montserrat, illustrated by his comprehensive collection of these stamps.

The paper will shortly be published in extenso and collectors will there see how many new points can be brought forward by careful study of such apparently simple collections as these Colonies present.

Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, June, 1911.

At the Committee meeting on November 10th, considerable progress was reported, also donations and promises.

Several suggestions had been made to the Committee that stamps suitable for auction should be accepted for the benefit of the Conference. It was therefore unanimously decided that all such stamps shall be accepted, duly acknowledged and sold by auction during the Conference.

Mr. J. J. Darlow kindly offered his services as Honorary Auctioneer and they were accepted with thanks.

THE LIVERPOOL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The third meeting of the season was held on 24th October, about 20 members being present.

At the conclusion of the ordinary business of the Meeting a paper on the Postage Stamps of Sarawak was read by Mr. G. J. Edmondson. Mr. Edmondson has for some years made a close study of the stamps of this interesting country, and the thoroughness and completeness with which he dealt with his subject shewed that a great deal of careful and patient research must have preceded the compilation of the paper. The lecturer illustrated his remarks with a series of excellent enlarged photographs, which shewed, amongst other things, the various types of the stamps of the country, the differences in the five types of the 1875 issue and the various varieties of surcharge that are to be met with. He also exhibited his very fine collection of the stamps of Sarawak. Several of the other members also exhibited their collections of Sarawak stamps.

The fourth meeting held on 7th November was a "Public Evening," the occasion being a visit from Mr. J. J. Darlow, who came specially over from Winsford to give a paper on the stamps of St. Vincent. The attendance was about 40, and had the weather been more favourable a much larger number would have undoubtedly have responded to the numerous invitations issued, in view of the attractive nature of the programme.

Mr. Darlow dealt most lucidly and exhaustively with his subject, and as a result of his thorough study of the stamps of this popular Colony was able to give a great deal of new information on various points; and his paper was followed through out with the keenest interest by the audience. The paper was illustrated by a fine series of lantern slides, illustrating the various types, minor differences in design and perforation and varieties of surcharge, these slides being specially

prepared for the present occasion. Mr. Darlow also showed his magnificent collection of the stamps of St. Vincent—one of the most complete in the country—and, needless to say, this highly specialised exhibit was inspected with more than ordinary interest by those present at the meeting.

THE KENT AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the above Society was held at the President's house, on November 14th. The display at this meeting was given by Dr. J. C. Rix, the country being Egypt. In a really beautiful collection the following items stood out prominently:—

In the issue of 1866 there was a set of proofs of all values in complete sheets with full margins—a set which is without doubt unique. The stamps themselves were shown in both types, unused and used, the copies being well centred—a point of no small importance in this issue. A nice lot of pairs and blocks, together with imperf. and part imperf. specimens makes this issue a fascinating lot.

The second issue was well represented, in blocks of four and also larger blocks, showing the four types of the various values. In addition one noticed imperf. specimens, stamps on originals and some interesting minor varieties.

In the third issue there were a fine array of unused blocks with and without marginal decorations, also a representative lot of tete beche pairs and blocks, supplemented with stamps on originals and forgeries.

The later issues were shown in large blocks of many shades, together with a complete set of De La Rue proofs each with a large piece of the margin attached.

Sudan was represented in panes which appeared to be legion. A great rarity in this section was the 5 mils. with inverted surcharge used on piece of original—another piece which is probably unique.

Dr. Rix supplemented his display with much interesting information about the stamps shown. The display was much appreciated.

R. E. R. Dalwigk, Hon. Secretary.

THE ABERDEEN AND NORTH OF SCOTLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The above Society held its second meeting in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, on Wednesday, 26th October.

Present—Mr. James Anderson (President) and W. E. Bell, A. M. Robertson, J. R. S. Hendry, Geo. Milne, J. Thomson, Junr., W. Rae Sherriffs, J. McMillan, W. T. Cook, A. J. Fowle, Geo. Laing, Douglas Crombie, W. Halley, W. J. Riddell, A. Milne, J. Wilson, Junr., A. G. Brown, and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. Alexander, Junr.

Apologies for absence were intimated from F. J. Anderson, L.I.B., Vice-President, J. P. Robertson White, and J. McLaughlan Young.

The lecturer was Mr. George Milne, whose subject was "The Line-Engraved Surface Printed, and Lithographed Stamps." Mr. Milne in an interesting manner, described the various printings of stamps and explained the methods adopted. He exhibited the blocks, plates, papers, etc., as used in the production of postage stamps, and showed how one with a knowledge of these methods could readily detect forgeries. Postage stamps, he said, whether in one, two, or three colours, are all printed by either of the three forms of printing known as Relief, Intaglio, and Planographic. The lecture, which was of a most informative nature was listened to with great attention, and was frequently applauded, and at the close,

Mr. Anderson, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Milne, expressed the Society's appreciation of the trouble to which he had put himself, not only in preparing his admirable paper but in procuring the exhibits to illustrate the lecture.

The President and Mr. Edward Alexander Junr., showed some beautiful specimens from their collections, which were examples of the various classes of printing dealt with by Mr. Milne's paper. At the close Mr. John Thomson, Junr., gave a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Mr. Alexander.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—Franz Reichenheim.

By kind invitation of the Earl of Crawford, the first general meeting of the session 1910-11 was held at 2, Cavendish Square, W., on Tuesday, October 18th, 1910, at 8.30 p.m.

Present—Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), Earl of Crawford, Messrs. W. A. Boyes, W. T. Standen, A. G. Wane, R. Frenzel, P. Ashley, T. H. Harvey, A. H. L. Giles, F. Read, W. A. Gunner, W. F. Clarke, W. Batty Mapplebeck, J. L. Corser, T. H. Stafford, C. H. Garnett, I. Sauvée, D. Field, W. Jacoby, A. G. Wane, T. L. Sansom, R. H. Newton, A. D. Sanderson, A. J. Séñ, E. Potton, J. W. Jones, J. R. Laing, M. Weinburg, A. J. Warren, E. D. Bacon, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary) and one visitor.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on April 19th, 1910, were read and signed as correct.

The following were duly elected as members of the Society. As Life Members: Mr. Fred. Hagan. As Ordinary Members: Messrs. F. A. Bellamy, J. J. Darlow, J. S. Higgins, Junr., P. Kohl, A. Beidig, E. Zumstein, Dr. R. Stanley Taylor, Capt. Eugen Bayer, Messrs. F. Lamb, J. L. Thomas, Colonel Rushton, W. Adamson, Messrs. Walter C. Fox, H. A. Wise, M. A. Yaremjdil, A. Wallace MacGregor, A. J. Cochrane, W. B. Edwards Dr. T. Stewart Adair, Messrs. Ralph Wedmore, and John Crawford.

The Hon. Librarian reported valuable donations to the library from the President, Messrs. Hugo Griebert, D. Field, Fred. J. Melville, Ernst Zumstein, P. Kosack, A. J. Warren, George W. Linn, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Paul Kohl, Ltd., Seuf Brothers, from the Proprietors of The Philatelic Record and from the Berliner Philatelisten Klub.

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

The Vice-President explained why the Social Evening arranged to precede the first General Meeting was unavoidably cancelled. The President reported that an invitation had been received from the "Verein fuer Briefmarkenkunde zu Hamburg" that the Herts Philatelic Society, as their "corresponding" society, should send a delegate to attend the official banquet in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Society's existence. While expressing regret that no member would be able to accept the invitation, the President sent the best wishes of the Herts Philatelic Society to the Hamburg Society by letter and telegram and, in return, the Members present at the banquet expressed their acknowledgment and best wishes by means of a fully signed postcard.

At the conclusion of formal business, Lord Crawford afforded the members an opportunity of inspecting a portion of his wonderful collection. South Australia, St. Vincent, and India were the countries chosen.

In South Australia, the collection of Departmental Stamps is probably the

finest and most complete in existence, while as regards the condition and the number of the great rarities, the collection of St. Vincent has no rivals. Among the most striking features in the collection of the stamps of India are the numerous and fascinating early proofs and essays made from the first issues; an entire sheet of 120 stamps of the half anna red, 94 arches; and several complete sheets of the other values of this issue.

Members were again indebted to Lord Crawford and deeply appreciated the kindly courtesy shown to them and to the Society.

The meeting dispersed at 8 p.m.
H. A. Slade, Hon. Secretary, "Nine Fields," St. Albans.

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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Do., 5 dol. red and green on green do.	5	0
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Persia, 1898, 1c. to 50 kran, set of 16, mint, (cat. 21/8) the set	5	0
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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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Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

An Interesting Official Notice.



A CORRESPONDENT writing from Pretoria encloses a copy of the notice displayed in the post offices relating to the issue of the historic Union Commemorative stamp. I quote the terms of the notice:—

Union of South Africa.

It is notified that a new postage stamp of the 2½d. denomination will be on sale from the 4th November, the day of

the opening of the Union Parliament, and will be practically, therefore, a stamp commemorative of the culminating fact of Union; the denomination represents the Universal Postal unit of postage, and the stamp is being issued in advance of, and apart from, any general issue for the South African Union.

BY ORDER.

Pretoria, 1st October, 1910.

Selling Stamps in South Africa Like Hot Cakes.

A Durban reader, Mr. W. Ressel Woodroffe, writes me under date November 4th some interesting particulars of the reception accorded to the Union stamp. He says:—

“As announced, the new Union Commemorative stamp was placed on sale at the various post offices throughout South Africa to-day. The General Post Office at Durban presented quite an unusual spectacle shortly after opening hours, being thronged with interested parties wishful of obtaining supplies of this new stamp—of which a limited quantity was on hand for disposal. I have it on authority that, shortly after nine o'clock—just one hour after opening—the supply on hand was exhausted, but that the stock was replenished shortly afterwards. I am informed unofficially that £1,000 value was placed on sale at Durban but at the time of writing I am

without particulars as to the value of stamps sold. Local philatelists regard the stamp as the best designed commemorative they have seen and altogether I am of opinion the stamp has met with great success. At Johannesburg, the stamp had a big sale, £420 value having been disposed of at the Central Post Office out of the £3,000 on hand. The stamp was in great demand and in the short space of 15 minutes £20 were sold. At Kimberley, £40 worth were sold in 20 minutes, and by five o'clock the sales realized £75 or 7,200 stamps. An amusing incident occurred in connection with the purchase of these, one of the party asking for “Coronation” stamps while another asked for a few copies of the “combination” stamp. On the whole the stamp has had a good sale.

“Further particulars as regards other provincial countries will follow as the time to catch the mail with the information is limited.”

Another Change in United States Stamp Paper.

A new watermark for United States stamps will still further complicate the variations of the current series of stamps in the great American Republic. *The Philatelic Gazette*, a newcomer to the field of philatelic journalism, to which I have already expressed my welcome in these columns makes the interesting announcement “like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky.” For fuller particulars I must refer my readers to the New Issue column, but I cannot but remark on the complications which will set in when the specialists have the whole of the shades, perforates, imperforates, and part perforates, the automatic machine separating devices, and the plate varieties all to duplicate on a paper with a new form of watermark.

Retribution.

After chaffing my friend Mr. Ward for describing certain Central American States as being in South America, I find that by a printer's error in an item of news received as we went to press last week (page 74) Uruguay and Paraguay are referred to along with “other South African” countries. The original read correctly “South American.”

British Automatic Machines.

The prospectus of a new company has recently been issued offering for subscription at par 100,000 shares of 5s. each, in an undertaking with a capital of £50,000 to acquire the rights in the patent Rex Automatic Stamp Machines. The invention in which the company is to have the British patent rights consists of a machine for automatically cutting, damping and affixing postage stamps to letters, newspapers, and other packages. I have already referred to this machine but may add that by its means the operation of affixing the stamp is effected by merely depressing a lever. The stamps are wound on a reel in sheets containing six or more stamps along the width. In practical use the machine will hold at one time 50,000 stamps or more, but any less

number can be used. The machine can also be operated on the well-known penny-in-the-slot method. With a machine so constructed, stamps can be obtained at any hour of the day or night. One of these machines has been in use in the Throgmorton Avenue Post Office, London, E.C., since September 26th last, and has affixed 101,839 penny stamps to envelopes.

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.

Prices for a complete set of six bound volumes of *The Postage Stamp* will be quoted on application to the publishers. The set forms a valuable work of reference and should be in every collector's library.

The Great Britain 10/- Forgery

Dies of Previous Forgeries of the 10/- and £1 "Anchor" stamps said to have been secured by the police

FORGERIES of the stamps of Great Britain are happily rare, but perhaps on that account they may be reckoned the more interesting, as well as the more dangerous.

We are glad to be able to add some further information to our notes on the 10/- grey green, water-marked Anchor described in these columns three weeks ago on the information of Messrs. Bridger and Kay.

The Editor of the *London Philatelist* in printing a letter from the above-named firm, says:—

"We have seen other specimens of this highly dangerous forgery—which is calculated to deceive almost any collector. . . . It appears that similar but 'unused' forgeries were described in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* in 1903."

We learn from our original informants that the authorities of the Inland Revenue requested the loan of a copy of the forgery for official purposes. They returned it with a statement that it was a forgery and very deceptive. But "as the stamp was a used one, and had been demonetised there can be no question of its being used to defraud the Revenue," the authorities do not intend to take action in the matter.

Further than this an official vouchsafed the interesting information that the authorities had brought to their notice some years ago forgeries of the 10/- and £1 anchor, and that the police obtained the dies of these (he would not say from whence) and that they are now in the possession of the Government.

It may be that the forgeries of 1910 and 1903 are not merely similar but identical, as some have suggested, but there is no evidence to confirm that view. Indeed the paper for the old forgeries was supposed to have been procured by discharging the colour from the penny lilac Inland Revenue stamps. So far as we are aware, and we have consulted a prominent authority on fiscal stamps on the point, all the large size 1d. lilac I.R. stamps were perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$ and none were perforated 14 which was the gauge of the genuine stamp and of the forgery submitted to us last month. The paper, too, was never that with the watermark "plain anchor" 20 mm. high as in the genuine 10/- grey green and in the forgery

we inspected. The 1d. I.R. stamps exist on the paper watermarked "cabled anchor" and on two of the "plain anchor" papers in which the devices were 16 mm. high and 18 mm. high respectively.

In the case of the forgery we saw, the 3d. Inland Revenue (S.G. No. 431e) might have been used but it is rare even fiscally cancelled. There are revenue stamps for Companies Registration and Ireland Petty Sessions that may have been utilised, or even the 2/6 postage stamp of 1883-4.

Unfortunately the record of the old forgeries of 1903 is very inadequate and it is difficult therefore to say with any degree of confidence whether they could have had a common origin with the ones recently offered to Messrs. Bridger & Kay. No corner letterings were mentioned, no distinguishing traits in the reproduction of the "Queen's head," no hint at their origin, indeed no definite information was given save that such forgeries existed. The writer of the article stated that he had not even seen them.

In view of the statement of the official referred to above, it seems unlikely that if the police had access to the dies they would omit to confiscate the bulk of the impressions taken from such dies.

No forgery of the 10/- grey green is recorded in the latest edition of Earle's *Album Weeds* (3rd Edition, 2 vols.) the dedication of which is dated 1905. That work must have been in preparation at or near the time of the discovery of the 1903 forgeries, and the author was, we are informed, assisted in the Great Britain section of this book by Mr. C. Nissen who now writes us that the forgeries of the 10/- and £1 stamps discovered in 1903 were chronicled on his authority.

Back Nos. of "The Postage Stamp."

Those of our friends who are lacking any back numbers of the last 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.

Stamps in the Sale Room

An Account of the Philatelic Auctioneering of Messrs. Harmer, Rooke & Co.



A VIEW OF THE SALE ROOM AT 69, FLEET STREET.

The Romance of Philatelic Auctioneering

It is nearly forty years since the first stamp auction was held in London. That was in 1872 at Sotheby's. The enterprise then was a little in advance of the progress of philately, for there was a long interval before the experiment was again tried.

Sixteen years after that initial auction there began the custom which has ever since held popular vogue in the stamp world—that of buying and selling stamps in the sale room. For many years now London has enjoyed more stamp sales to the week and to the season than any other of the philatelic capitals. It may be said that there is a stamp sale held in London practically every day during the season.

The Influence of Stamp Sales.

The very prevalence of stamp auctions—all of them doing good business—augurs well for the state, present and prospective, of the pastime which gave this lucrative business its birth. The constant passing of stamps from seller to buyer, from collector to dealer, and dealer to collector, imparts an impetus to the hobby compared with which there is no approximate influence at work in any other collecting hobby.

Stamp auctioneers have therefore more than a *raison d'être*; they perform a function necessary to the stamp collecting of to-day, and provide movement and life—to say nothing of “unearned increment” to the objects of our diletantism or connoisseurism.

The History of a Firm.

Among the auctioneers making a speciality of sales of postage stamps few are better known to readers of *The Postage Stamp* than Messrs. Harmer, Rooke & Co. This business, which originated in 1901, under the name of Martin, Ray & Co., has of recent years made rapid strides. For the first four years of the firm's existence the amount of work achieved was not very considerable. In all between 1901 and 1905 there were held eighty public sales of stamps. The sales were then conducted fortnightly.

In 1905 new blood was introduced into the business in the person of Mr. E. G. Harmer, who has since acquired the sole interest in the concern. From the coming of the new proprietor dates the era of progress and prosperity which as we shall see is not inconsiderable.

But let Mr. Harmer tell the story for he has himself wielded the hammer at over three hundred sales; he has sold over 100,000 lots and as to the number of times he has enunciated the fateful dirge from the rostrum of “going, going, gone,” it baffles our mathematical capacity to estimate.

A Record of Steady Growth.

“Since I came into this business,” Mr. Harmer tells us, “each year has seen a steady increase in the volume of the work done. Our turnover is perhaps the best guide to the progress we have been making, and we have no hesitation in publishing it—we are

in fact proud of each successive year's advance.

"Here, for instance, in 1906 the first season subsequent to my coming into this concern we handled 16,398 lots. Last season the total had risen to 24,736 an advance of upwards of 8,000 lots on the turnover of five years ago.

"The advance is not abnormal, as you will see by the figures for the intervening years. It is in fact gradual and healthy. We put on nearly a couple of thousand lots in 1907 and about the same the following season. Then in 1909 the increase slacked off and there was scarcely an advance of a hundred lots. But we made up for that as you will see. Here are the figures:—

1906	...	16,398	lots
1907	...	18,436	"
1908	...	20,174	"
1909	...	20,276	"
1910	...	24,736	"

Saturday Stamp Sales.

"How did we do it? Well, if one is to make progress and the business does not grow of its own accord, any manager in his right senses would set about to find some way of making things 'move.' Actually our trouble was this—there are only so many weeks in the year and the number of Mondays in twelve months is limited. And you can't lengthen the Monday sales abnormally to accommodate more lots, because an allowance must be made for the frailty of even the keenest of stamp men. Nearly every other day was already taken up with a stamp sale, so it would not have been good business to start a competing event.

"Then an idea occurred to me that I thought would catch on. Stamp collecting is a hobby with most people—they have only their spare time to give to

it. The rest of their time they are tied up in their offices and cannot get away to attend a sale and make sure of getting the lots they particularly want.

"So I thought I would try and meet their convenience and incidentally accommodate the surplus lots crowded out from the Monday sales. I started our popular Saturday afternoon sales which have from the first been a very successful addition to our work. They are attended by numbers of business people who are glad to get the chance of buying stamps at auction. It opened up for us quite a new clientèle in the number of people who attend on Saturday after business hours who could never get to our Monday sales.

Sale Room and Offices under One Roof.

"But in my enthusiasm in telling you of the success we have had with the Saturday sales I have been skipping some of the incidents of which I ought to speak. We moved from our old home in Chancery Lane in 1907 and came to our present quarters in Fleet Street. We took the entire floor and converted it into an auction room providing seating accommodation for from fifty to sixty visitors, and two offices.

"We find it a great advantage to have our offices and sale room under one roof. There is no chance of the occurrence of such incidents as are occasioned by the assistants leaving some of the lots behind at the offices. I have occasionally heard auctioneers say 'this lot was too bulky to bring along with us.' Every lot we sell is in the room and on view at the time of the sale. The rooms are conveniently together in other ways. Collectors and dealers are constantly in and out examining the lots of which there are plenty nearly every day on view owing to the frequency of the sales.



THE PRINCIPAL, MR. E. G. HARMER, IN HIS PRIVATE OFFICE.



"BUSINESS DISPATCHED IS BUSINESS WELL DONE."

Philatelic and Other Refreshment.

"We have always endeavoured to make the sales popular with both dealer and collector. Our Saturday afternoon sales are a feature of this policy. They commence at two o'clock and are generally over by five. But the time is passed pleasantly enough for we provide our visitors with tea and other refreshments.

"Most auctioneers require lots to be sent in some months in advance of the sale, but we pride ourselves on our guarantee of inclusion within seven days, and upon the not less important feature to the vendors of settlements in ten to fourteen days after the sale.

"Collections? Yes we have dispersed many fine ones, but our chief feature is the sale of large consignments of wholesale lots received from India, Morocco, Italy and the United States. We conduct wholesale sales several times every month, and have sold dealers' stocks running into four figures.

The Advertising that Pays.

"Yes, we believe in advertising. We have advertised now consistently in *The Postage Stamp* and with success. Where most people in the stamp trade fail with their advertisements is that they lack the pluck to keep pegging away by means of advertisements. It is not so much that their copy is bad, as that they are only content to insert the advertisements spasmodically. We advertise also in India, the United States, Germany, France and Holland, and in the general newspapers. Even in novels we find a profitable source of new business.

"Our correspondence is considerable, and for an auction firm we have to maintain a good number of assistants, clerical and philatelic. Talking of correspondence, I had a letter the other day from a lady who said that her daughter had 'gathered' some stamps and would like us to provide her in place thereof

with a piano or a Shetland pony. But although we could not supply the lady with her particular desires we often get casual correspondents and callers who bring with them what we are mainly here for, namely, good business.

"A coloured visitor some time ago proved to be a native Indian who had come to this country with the special object of disposing of an enormous accumulated stock. After a few trial sales the results were so satisfactory to the owner of the stamps that he handed over the entire lot to our firm, a lot which kept us busy for some months.

Market Indications.

"As we deal solely with the market side of stamp collecting we cannot but express our satisfaction with the firm and upward tendency of the market. The prices of old stamps are steadily rising. The £5 orange Great Britain rarely realised more than 30/- to 35/- a few years back; it now sells at 50/- for fine copies. An unused copy of the variety on blue paper was sold by us last July for £63."

Christmas is Coming.

The advertiser will do well to remember that with the interruption to trade of a general election many people will buy their Christmas presents immediately after the result of the election is assured. To facilitate the choice of suitable presents is a duty which devolves upon the man who has suitable articles to sell. He must advertise them in a manner appropriate to the season. The present is an excellent time for introducing albums, accessories, packets, &c., to new clients, and if satisfaction be given, every new client gained at Christmas time means a new customer and a permanent increase to one's business.

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.

Azores.—(Vol. VI. p. 208).—The King Manuel stamps of this Portuguese Colony have now been overprinted with the word **REPUBLICA** in red and in green as in the case of the mother country.

1910. *Portrait of King Manuel overprinted in red (except 20 reis) with the word REPUBLICA.*

- 2½r. lilac.
- 5r. black.
- 10r. grey green.
- 15r. pale purple brown.
- 20r. rose carmine (overprinted in green).
- 25r. chocolate.
- 50r. blue.
- 75r. yellow brown.
- 80r. French grey.
- 100r. brown on green.
- 200r. deep green on salmon.
- 300r. black on azure.
- 500r. chocolate and olive.
- 1000r. black and blue.

Chili.—(Vol. VII. p. 61).—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King the 15 centavos value which completes the commemorative set for this Republic.

1910. *Commemorative issue. Engraved in taille douce, and printed by the American Bank Note Co., of New York. Central vignettes in black. Frame designs in the colours given.*

- 1c. blue green, taking the Oath of Independence.
- 2c. lake, Battle of Chacabuco.
- 3c. chestnut, Battle of Roble.
- 5c. blue, Battle of Maipo.
- 10c. brown, encounter between Frigates Lautaro and Esmeralda.
- 12c. red, the Capture of the Maria Isabel.
- 15c. green, Statue of Liberty.
- 20c. orange, the Abdication of O'Higgins.
- 25c. ultramarine, the first Chilian Congress.
- 30c. purple, Monument to O'Higgins.
- 50c. yellow green, Carrera Monument.
- 1 peso yellow, Statue of San Martin.
- 2 pesos rose, Portrait of General Blanco.
- 5 pesos green, Portrait of Zenteno.
- 10 pesos purple, Portrait of Admiral Cochrane.

Italy.—(Vol. VII. p. 31).—*Gibbons' Weekly* publishes a translation from an Italian newspaper concerning the issue of a new 10 lire stamp. We quote:—

"The *Official Gazette* publishes a Royal decree for the issue of a new stamp of ten lire for the postage of correspondence within the kingdom and the Levant. The new stamp is printed on white paper watermarked with the Royal crown and representing as distinctive characteristic the effigy of the King on a lined background and enclosed in an oval border and surrounded by foliate ornaments. At the top of the stamp is 'Poste Italiane,' at the bottom is the inscription 'Dieci lire.' The portrait of the Sovereign, the ornaments and the inscriptions are printed in olive-green colour. Below the ornaments and inscription is to be seen a design of sloping crossed lines and small dots printed in red."

Macao.—(Vol. VII. p. 31).—Messrs. Grace & Co. write to *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* as follows:—

"We have much pleasure to inform you about the first Macao provisional postage stamps issued by the Portuguese Republican Government.

"The stamps of ½, 1, and 2 avos of current issue (1898-1905) were all sold out, and the Government was compelled to issue provisionals for the use of the public.

"The Postage Due stamps of ½, 1, and 2 avos were taken by the Government to meet the demand, and the stamps were issued provisionally with two thick black lines covering the words 'PORTEADO' at the top and 'RECEBER' at the bottom. The ½ avo was issued on the 15th inst., 1 avo on the 17th inst., and the 2 avos on the 18th inst. We understand that the issue of all the provisionals is small, as the Government is expecting soon to receive the new supply from home. We post this letter at Macao, with the above stamps for your information."

Sweden.—(Vol. VII. p. 46).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 10 ore rose, the first of the new portrait series of the reign of King Gustavus. All the three types of the new series are now issued but only in a few denominations. The issue to date comprises:—

1910. *Type 1. Three Crowns in Circle.*
4 ore lilac.

Type 2. Portrait of King Gustavus.
10 ore rose.

Type 3. Official stamps.
5 ore green.
10 ore rose.

Union of South Africa.—(Vol. VII. p. 62).—Messrs. Bright & Son send us two copies of the recent commemorative, in two very distinct shades, one bought in London, the other from South Africa. One which is in ultramarine colour and which shows none of the plate wash so noticeable on the deep blue specimens recently sold in London is stated by our correspondents to have been just received from South Africa. It will be interesting to learn if the whole of the London sold stamps were of a distinct and separate printing.

1910. *Union Commemorative Stamp.*
2½d. ultramarine.

United States.—(Vol. VII. p. 70).—A new paper has been introduced for the postage and postage due stamps. It is watermarked in single line Gothic capitals instead of the outline capitals formerly used. According to the *Philatelic Gazette*, of New York, the letters are the same as before namely U.S.P.S. (United States Postal Service) but the *Philadelphia Stamp News* of November 18th, states the watermark "will consist of single line capitals about half an inch tall and the letters will be changed . . . to U.S.P.O.D. (United States Post Office Department).

There are more than mere rumours of "an entire new issue" of U.S. stamps. The colour arrangements of the present series are not working quite satisfactorily, and it is said that on a new series the numerals will be much larger than those on the present stamps. "Very likely, I hear," writes the Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Journal*, "the higher values will be in two colours."

Designs for new departmental stamps are also said to have been already submitted to the authorities and there is every likelihood that there will be an issue of official stamps.

Editor's Letter Box

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

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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.

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.

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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Society News

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

THE ISLE OF THANET PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

On November 5th a very successful meeting was held at the Queen's High Cliffe Hotel, on which occasion Mr. Franz Reichenheim, the President of the Herts Philatelic Society, gave a wonderful display of the stamps of France. The stamps shown were mounted on six hundred sheets and numbered approximately, some ten thousand. All the valuable rarities found places in this unique collection, which has been awarded a number of prizes at exhibitions. By means of his copious notes, Mr. Reichenheim explained the subtleties of his discoveries, of many major and minor varieties. Those extremely fascinating errors, the tete-beche pairs in the early issues were the order of the day. Mr. A. L. Adutt (President) proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Reichenheim.

On November 19th another meeting was held at 18, Eastern Esplanade, Cliftonville, when Mr. A. L. Adutt gave

a very enjoyable display of Great Britain. The collection was almost complete, and included a large number of first-class rarities. The OP-PC error of the 1½d. stamp was in mint condition, as also were sets of plate Nos. of all denominations. A very cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Adutt.

A further meeting was held on November 23rd at 18, Eastern Esplanade. There was a very large attendance of about eighty members and friends. The Rev. P. Wolfers explained to the audience that Mr. Fred. J. Melville would be unable, unfortunately, to be present at the meeting to give his lantern lecture, but had sent to Margate his lecture on "The Romance of Postage Stamps," and the accompanying valuable slides, and that the President and Hon. Secretary would do their best to make the evening enjoyable. Accordingly, Mr. Adutt operated on his own magnificent lantern, while Mr. A. Wolfers read the lecture, which was received very enthusiastically. At its conclusion, Mr. Adutt threw upon the screen a large number of his own slides, many of which have been awarded prizes. To conclude the evening's entertainment, Mr. A. Wolfers gave a recitation—"An Imitation of the late Sir Henry Irving in 'The Bells'—which gained considerable applause. Very cordial votes of thanks were tendered to the Rev. P. Wolfers, and Messrs. Fred. J. Melville, A. L. Adutt and A. Wolfers.

On November 24th, a whist drive was held at "Fort View," Margate, on which occasion the Hon. Secretary acted as Master of the Ceremonies. The evening was very enjoyable, and valuable prizes were awarded to the successful winners. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Hon. Secretary for his services.

Abraham Wolfers, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE CROYDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The fourth ordinary meeting of the session was held on Wednesday, the 23rd November, at the Y.M.C.A., North End, Croydon.

The President occupied the chair. There were 14 members and three visitors present.

The Librarian acknowledged a donation from the President; the Curator donations to the Society's Forgery Collection from Messrs. Bing and Secker, and for the Reference Collection from Mr. Shaw.

The President reported that the Curator had offered to provide a new album for the Reference Collection which had been accepted by the Committee, and a proposal that the Society's expression of gratitude be conveyed to Mr. Holmes, was carried with acclamation.

Among the special exhibits, the new set of Rhodesian stamps was shown.

The President then introduced Mr. J. Ireland, an old Croydonian and Secretary of the Brighton Branch of the Junior Philatelic Society and called upon him to give his paper and display "Simple Life Collecting."

Mr. Ireland in his Simple Life Collecting excludes all watermarks, perforations, surcharges, papers, postal fiscals, shades and officials, practically collecting types only. He said from experience he found it was practically impossible for the collector with only moderate means at his disposal to complete a country according to the catalogue, and thought that this was a great drawback to most collectors especially juniors. He wished those present to understand that the system which he was illustrating was not an invention of his, but one laid down and advocated by Mr. H. L. Ewen of Norwood. He had tried it and he was showing them the result of his work on the lines so laid down.

The Colonial section of his collection was then shown, a large number of the stamps being in mint condition, making the display very attractive.

The evening closed with a very hearty vote of thanks to the exhibitor.

W. H. Jackson, Hon. Secretary, 83, Waddon Road, Croydon.

ABERDEEN AND NORTH OF SCOTLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The usual meeting of the Philatelic Society took place in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, on Wednesday, 9th November. Mr. James Anderson, President, in the chair. There was a large attendance of members and friends, the hall being full.

New members of the Society having been admitted, Mr. John Thomson Cove moved that Mrs. Anderson, wife of the President, who was at the meeting, be admitted an honorary member of the Society, Mr. Edward Alexander, Junr., seconded, and this was agreed to. The President thanked the Society, on behalf of his wife, for the honour conferred upon her.

The Society had an opportunity of examining part of the magnificent collection of Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S., London. The exhibit included Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda and Cayman Islands, of which countries a unique and very valuable selection was forward. Many of the most valuable and rare stamps of these countries were on loan by Mr. Heginbottom to the Society. Mr. Heginbottom also sent papers on the various countries, which were read by the President. At the close of an interesting and informative meeting, Mr. W. J. Kiddel proposed, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Heginbottom for his exhibits and Mr. E. Alexander, Junr., replied on behalf of Mr. Heginbottom.

Mr. McPhail Massie proposed a vote of thanks to the President for reading the papers.

H. E. Alexander, Glengyle, Cults, N.B.

COLLECTIONS OF KINGS HEADS COLONIALS WANTED FOR CASH STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ... AND ... NATIVE STATES.

Wanted to purchase, for prompt cash, stamps of the Settlements and States, in singles, pairs blocks or sheets; also varieties and curiosities, unused or used, especially on the entire envelope; proofs, essays, etc.

Chas. Nissen & Co.

52, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

SHALL be glad to exchange stamps with other collectors.—C. Pearce, 30, Pether-ton Road, Canonbury, N.

THE Warrington Primrose Stamp Exchange for medium or advanced collectors. Contributions from selling members also wanted.—Secretary, Yeadon, Froggall, Warrington.

FREE. Two different Sudan to applicants for Approval Books intending buying, and enclosing 1d. postage.—Horace Wilde, Carshalton Road, Blackpool.

DISPERSING large old collection. Fine Colonials. Low prices.—Wright, Ivy Cot, St. Neos.

Opinions of Readers of 'The Postage Stamp' who have recently **PURCHASED** **THE CISTAFILE**

BERWICK-ON-TWEED,
7/11/10.

"I consider the Cistafile to be the '*sine quo non*' which has been a long-felt want to me. Please send me, etc., etc. **A. W. T.**"

HAMPSTEAD,
8/11/10.

"I quite believe the new scheme I am starting of 'Cistafiling' my collection will show to great advantage and be easy to manipulate. **G. F. W. C.**"

SOUTHPORT,
7/11/10.

"Regarding the Cistafile, I may say that I am very pleased with my purchase. **DR. F. J. B.**"

SOUTHPORT,
16/11/10.

"I am more pleased than ever with the Cistafile and its capabilities and I shall be very pleased to show it to any intending customer in this neighbourhood. **DR. F. J. B.**"



SHEFFIELD,
15/11/10.

"My client was delighted with the Cistafile system and is about to have his collection mounted on a No. 3 size. Please forward to me goods as under, etc., etc. **W. S.**"

BOURNEMOUTH,
22/11/10.

"I have purchased one of your Cistafiles and am very pleased with same. **L. L. M.**"

The originals of these
and many more can
be seen at our Offices

BELFAST,
7/11/10.

"Thanks for Cistafile, which exactly fits my requirements. Please send me, etc., etc. **J. J. R.**"

MAY WE SEND YOU PARTICULARS?
A POST CARD WITH YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS WILL DO.

LAWN & BARLOW, 52, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

A Word to the Dealer?

THE CIRCULATION of "The Postage Stamp" is world wide and influential.

THE COLLECTOR is indispensable to you.

THE PROGRESSIVE Dealer advertises the wants of **ALL Collectors.**

Do **YOU?**

S. R. LE MARE, Advertisement Manager,
1, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

The POSTAGE STAMP

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

An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors

No. 12. Vol. 7.
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Price 1d.

Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The New Rhodesians.



SEVERAL correspondents in Rhodesia have kindly sent me information respecting the new double-portrait series. Writing under date November 12th, Mr. W. P. Simon, the Hon. Secretary of the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia, says the stamps were put on sale at all Rhodesian Post Offices yesterday, that is November 11th. He adds:—

"I understand this issue is meant to commemorate the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Rhodesia and was designed before King Edward died when it was the intention of the present King (then Prince of Wales) to visit South Africa. Some of the combinations of colours are anything but happy and one can hardly call the stamps handsome, even as labels. The design of the Canadian Tercentenary $\frac{1}{2}$ cent (Gibbons' No. 151) has, as you will see, been very closely followed and even granted that there was cause for a commemorative label, one would have thought greater taste could have been shewn. The stamps do not reflect much credit on either the B.S.A. Company or on the printers."

And Their Colours.

I imagine that the printers very probably had little to say in the matter of the colours for it is scarcely likely that they would have chosen such combinations as ochre and mauve, mauve and scarlet, purple and green, green and scarlet, cobalt and scarlet, the second colours in each case being those used for the portrait vignettes. It seems more likely that the colours were decided upon by the Company and the printers produced them according to instructions. As is only natural in bi-coloured stamps printed by line-engraving the first printed colour is liable to run when the paper

is wetted for the printing of the second colour, so most printers generally choose a fast colour, or black (preferably black) for one of the two printings to avoid this defect.

The Run on Rhodesians.

A Bulawayo telegram printed in one of the Natal newspapers (kindly sent me by Mr. N. Welsford) states that November 11th was the date of issue and that by 9 o'clock on the morning of that day the 2½d. stamps were unobtainable. "It is believed," says the newspaper correspondent, "this is the first complete issue containing photographic reproductions of the King and Queen."

Criticism of the Union of South Africa Stamp.

Mr. Woodroffe, of Durban, very kindly continues his information as to the sale of the Union Commemorative stamp (his previous letter appeared last week). He says:—

"I have to advise that in Maritzburg £60 worth had been sold by 11 o'clock, three hours after opening, and for the first day the takings were £140. No official information was available as to value of stamps sold in Durban on first day, when I last wrote, but I am now able to say that £400 approximately worth were sold. The *Maritzburg Times* in commenting on the commemorative stamp says, 'The stamps have not given general satisfaction. Firstly, the face value of 2½d. is unexplainable. A penny stamp is enough for most letters, the larger value being required only for foreign countries. Residents desirous of sending the stamps home on their ordinary letters have to waste 1½d. The stamp itself, is a large one, with a very complicated design, the best feature being the excellent likeness of King George.'"

A Hint for Collectors of New Zealand.

Mr. Percy B. Phipson, the Hon. Secretary of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand, in some notes in the annual report of his society throws out a hint of a subject still requiring research in connection with the stamps of the dominion.

"Any of our members who feel inclined to wander in the bypaths of philately could not do better," he

says, "than write up the New Zealand issue of 1882. The stamps of this issue offer an ideal field for research, as not only are there numerous shades and varieties as yet uncatalogued, but the bulk of the stamps may be obtained at a trifling cost.

What to Look For.

The energetic secretary who offers this stimulating suggestion for the New Zealanders goes on to give some hints on what there is to do.

"Firstly, the stamps printed from new plates prepared after the original die had been retouched should be listed separately, with reference to their perforations and especially shades.

"Another very important point is the variation in watermark, the three varieties of which are all found in the first group (perf. 12 x 11½). Briefly, the differences in the three types of watermark are as follows:—

	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
Height of letters N.Z. (mm.) ...	4½	5	5
Space between N. and Z. ...	3½	3-4½	2½
Space between N.Z and Star ...	5½	2½-3½	6
Height of Star ...	7½	8	8
From top of N.Z. to bottom of Star ...	17½	16½	19

"Type 2 is said to have been only used for a short period in the latter part of 1891, and beginning of 1892. It is easily distinguishable as the star is close up to the N.Z."

A Lesson from Liberia.

Mr. H. L. Hayman kindly sends me two new sur-

charges on the current pictorial Liberian stamps. The ten cents denominations in the general set and the official set have now been overprinted for use as 3 cents values.

The ten cents stamp is, as you may remember, the triangular one is each set.

No doubt the Republic badly needed a three cents denomination. It was about the only thing in the stamp line that it had not already got to its liking. And the choice of the triangular stamp was a sound one, from the Republic's point of view for I can conceive of several theories which may or may not have occurred to the philatelic advisers of Monrovia.

One. It may be a characteristic of the Liberians to object to paying ten cents for a stamp which has only three corners. Three cents for three corners is much more appropriate.

Two. Geometry is as yet but little studied among the lower classes of niggers.

Three—but this is scarcely likely to have affected the choice!—stamp collectors have a penchant for the curious, including the triangular in stamps. That this should be so is all the better for Liberia, and while we are worrying ourselves over how to raise revenue without taxes and without hitting, hurting or taking from anybody or anything, here is Liberia solving a similar question for itself in an innocent, harmless, unoffending and even unsuspecting way.

Still Growing

The Success of The Postage Stamp League. Society Officials Assisting in Recruiting New Members

THE Postage Stamp League is not in full operation yet, but it is already doing good work. The lantern slides and lectures have been used at Norwood, Kew, Margate and other centres, and everywhere they have given the greatest satisfaction. There are no dates available prior to the middle of January. Unfortunately we have only the one set of slides available at present for loan and some days have to be allowed before and after each date booked for the transmission and return of the slides.

Then, too, it requires our frequent attention to despatch the slides and the League could, beginning with January gladly avail itself of some courteous assistance in attending to details of the work such as the booking of lectures and seeing that the slides are delivered promptly and as promptly returned.

Helping the League.

Meanwhile the membership of the League is progressing steadily. It is obvious that the idea has been approved in serious philatelic circles where collectors are anxious to promote the knowledge of the interest—"the Romance" as our lecture styles it—of postage stamps.

A recent letter from Mr. Edward Alexander, Hon. Secretary of the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society is quoted below:—

"DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in forwarding you other two members for the Postage Stamp League.

"The last six membership cards received, and I

must congratulate you on the success of the League according to the number you have on the membership card; it must be getting a big hold.

"Best Wishes, yours sincerely, EDWARD ALEXANDER."

Delighted with the Lantern Slides.

Mr. A. Leon Adutt, President of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, writes:—

"We were all delighted with the slides and the evening went off very well indeed."

The Badge.

All the badges have now been despatched to members and should have been duly received. The letters from members show that they are appreciated and a large number of them are now being worn. Look out for League members at stamp meetings and other rendezvous of collectors. You can tell them by the badge.

Application forms and booklets of forms for recruiting purposes will be gladly sent on request. Address: The Registrar, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Back Nos. of "The Postage Stamp."

Those of our friends who are lacking any back numbers of the last 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, &c., 1½d.

The Postage Due Stamps of the World

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 69)

Turkey.

Issue of 1863.

The postage due stamps of Turkey are, like the ordinary postal adhesives of the same country, a very difficult subject to study, but with this advantage over other countries, that if one has the ordinary postage stamps at one's fingers' ends, then there is no difficulty with the postage due stamps, for they are identical with their contemporary ordinary adhesives except that they are printed in a different colour.

The first postal issue of Turkey comprised four ordinary adhesives and four postage due stamps. This emission was made under a firman of the Sultan, Abdul-Aziz, dated 14th Ramadan, 1278 (March 14th, 1862), and appeared on January 1st, 1863.



The design is Oriental to a degree, consisting of the Sultan's *thoughtra*, or signature, above a crescent inscribed in Turkish "Sublime Ottoman Empire"; below is some ornamentation containing a circular tablet inscribed with a Turkish figure of value. The *thoughtra* on these stamps means "His Majesty Abdul-Aziz, son of Mahmoud, may he always be victorious."

These stamps were lithographed at Constantinople in sheets of 100 in 10 rows of 10, in black on surface-coloured paper; every other row was placed upside down in relation to the others. Between two rows, of which the stamps were foot to foot, i.e., between the first and second rows, third and fourth, and so on, there was a wide space. This was overprinted with a coloured (blue in the case of the postage due stamps) band inscribed in Turkish "Treasury and Imperial Ottoman Post Office, Constantinople"; this overprint was done from a wooden block.

The paper employed was a very thin white wove coloured with some oily colouring matter rendering it translucent. This colouring matter was applied by hand, and in consequence is very irregular. In the postage due stamps two colours were used, brown and red-brown: Mr. Westoby states:—

"Some writers say that this was intentional, and was a guide to the officials where they had to affix stamps of different values; that is, supposing they had to represent a postage due of $1\frac{1}{2}$ piastres, they would use a stamp of 1 piastre in one shade of brown and 20 paras, or $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre, in another."

These stamps were issued imperforate.

The 20 paras and 1 piastre on red-brown paper,

and the 1 piastre and 5 piastres on brown paper, are known without the band overprint.

Reference List.

Thin surface-coloured wove paper. Imperforate.

January 1st, 1863. 20 paras, black on brown, red-brown.

Without coloured band.†

1 piastre, black on brown, red-brown.

Without coloured band.

2 piastres, black on brown, red-brown.

5 piastres, black on brown, red-brown.

Without coloured band.

Issue of 1865.

The next issue of Turkish stamps was printed in Paris. The design shows a star and crescent in a solid oval with beaded edge, surrounded by an oval band; Turkish figures of value appear in solid circles in the four corners of the stamp.



This design was overprinted in black with Turkish characters, which fell on the oval band above mentioned. This overprint reads "Posta" at right, "Devlete" at top, "Osmanie" at left, and the value in words at bottom. "Posta Devlete Osmanie" means "Post of the Government of Turkey." Attention must be paid to this overprint, as subsequent issues till 1876 only differ in the type of the overprint.

These stamps were, according to Mr. Westoby, "printed typographically by M. Poitevin, from clichés made by M. Duloz by a new process, by which clichés in relief were made from dies engraved in recess." Herr E. von Neulinger in his article in *Der Philatelist* states that they were printed by M. Aclin, Directeur de l'ancienne imprimerie Poitrin à Paris, rue Damiette, but as Mr. L. W. Fulcher points out in the *Philatelic Record*, "Poitrin" is probably an error for "Poitevin," and therefore Herr Neulinger refers to the same printers as Mr. Westoby.

Mr. Westoby states that the sheets contained 60 stamps, but Herr Neulinger says 150. I am afraid I cannot say which is correct.

The paper was an ordinary white wove, and the perforation gauged $12\frac{1}{2}$, done by a single-line machine.

The ordinary postage series contained a 10 paras denomination, but this only exists as a stamp prepared for use but never issued, in the postage due emission.

Copies of these stamps are frequently met with

showing very few, or sometimes no, rays round the star. This variety is produced by the wear of the plates or heavy inking.

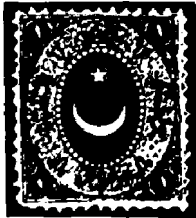
Reference List.

*White wove paper. Perf. 12½.
Black overprint.*

January 1st, 1865.	20 paras, brown.		
	1 piastre	"	
	2 piastres	"	
	5 "	"	
	25 "	"	

Issue of 1867.

This issue is similar to the last, except in the matter of the overprint. The group of characters at the top of the stamp, reading "Devlete," is much smaller in this issue, but the difference is impossible to describe, so I must refer my readers to the illustrations.



Like the last issue they were typographed by M. Poitevin, at Paris, on white wove paper, and were perforated 12½.

Apparently the 20 paras only was actually issued. The 1 piastre is met with imperforate with the overprint of the 5 piastres, but in this condition is probably printer's waste, though catalogued by Gibbons. The 25 piastres is a very scarce stamp.

Reference List.

*White wove paper. Perforated 12½.
Black overprint.*

January 1st, 1867.	20 paras, pale brown.		
	1 piastre	"	
	2 piastres	"	
	5 "	"	
	25 "	"	

Issue of 1868.

In 1867 the dies and the plates of the Turkish postage stamps were sent to Constantinople, but a fire burned down the Post Office and destroyed all the stamp printing machinery, together with the dies and plates. New plates were accordingly ordered from Paris, and this series was printed in Constantinople under, it is said, the instruction of Parisian workmen.



The chief differences in this issue are the top group of characters, which is longer again and has a V-shaped character added at left, the perforation which now

gauges 13½, and the printing of a border round the stamps and the overprint in red-brown and grey-brown.

It will be noticed that the border and overprint were printed in two distinct shades of brown, probably for the reason given under the 1863 issue.

These stamps were very carelessly printed; the 20 paras and 1 piastre are known with inverted overprint, and the 20 paras, 1 piastre and 5 piastres without the overprint.

Reference List.

*White wove paper. Perforated 13½.
Red-brown or grey-brown overprint.*

October 16th, 1868.	20 paras, bistre.		
		Inverted overprint.	
		Without overprint.	
	1 piastre, bistre.		
		Inverted overprint.	
		Without overprint.	
	2 piastres, bistre.		
	5 piastres, bistre		
		Without overprint.	
	25 piastres, bistre.		

Issue of 1871.

The French workmen evidently returned to their native land and left the Turkish printers to their own devices. As a result a weird and wonderful outpouring of varieties took place in the ordinary issues. Luckily for the readers of this article, and also for the writer, these vagaries did not much affect the postage due stamps. The perforation was changed from the single-line 13½ to a species of pin-perforation, gauging from 7 to 11, apparently done by something akin to a sewing machine.

The border and overprint were applied in red-brown and black-brown. The 1 piastre is known with inverted overprint.

Reference List.

*White wove paper. Pin-perforated 7 to 11.
Overprint in red-brown or black-brown.*

January, 1871.	20 paras, bistre-brown.		
	1 piastre	"	
		Inverted overprint.	
	2 piastres, bistre-brown.		
	5 "	"	
	25 "	"	

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, 45, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
W. Ward, Booth Street, Piccadilly, Manchester.
And at all Newsagents and Booksellers.

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.

French Somali Coast

An Article for the General Collector

THE picturesque general issues of this French Protectorate have always enjoyed a certain amount of popularity amongst those collectors who favour pictorial stamp designs, whilst the errors which exist in the first two series provide a spice of extra interest to those who have a hankering after the erratic in philately.

The territory known as the French Somali Coast is situate in North-Eastern Africa, near the entrance to the Red Sea, and comprises the settlements of Obock and Djibouti on either shore of Tadjourah Bay and a Protectorate over a large portion of the hinterland, bounded on the North by the Italian Colony of Eritrea, on the West by Abyssinia and on the South by the Somaliland Protectorate, amounting in all to about 12,000 square miles with a population of nearly 50,000. Tribes of nomadic Arabs constitute the major portion of the inhabitants, and the country itself is wild and barren. Coffee, ivory, and hides form the staple articles of export, whilst there are extensive fisheries off the coast.

Djibouti, the principal town and port is the starting point of the Djibouti-Harrar railway, which connects it with the great commercial centre of Abyssinia. It has a population of 11,000 of whom 500 are Europeans, and is a coaling station.

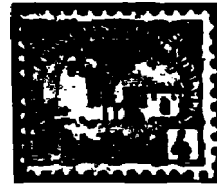
Under the terms of an Official Decree, dated May 20th, 1896, Obock, Djibouti and the Danakil Coast Protectorate which had formerly had separate administrations were united under a single Governor, under the title of the *Cote Francaise des Somalis*. Until 1901 the distinctive postage stamps of Obock and Djibouti continued to be employed, but in that year, in anticipation of the forthcoming issue of a combined series, the Obock stamps were withdrawn from use, but those of Djibouti continued to be employed until they were finally replaced by a general issue for the whole territory in 1902.

It was originally intended to issue the new stamps in February, 1901, but their appearance was delayed from various causes until July 20th, 1902, when the 1, 2, and 5 centimes values were placed on sale at Djibouti.

The new series contained sixteen denominations in three different types, the designs being the work of Mons. Paul Merwart, painter to the French Admiralty, who in the same year lost his life in the disastrous eruption of Mont Pelée on the West Indian Island of St. Pierre. They were engraved on steel by Mons. Ben. Damman, a prominent Parisian engraver, and were printed at the French Government Printing Establishment, Boulevard Brune, Paris.

The first design, which was employed for the values from 1 to 15 centimes, consisted of a view of one of the stone mosques in the Mohammedan town of Tadjourah in Tadjourah Bay, whilst the second on the stamps from 20 to 75c. depicted two native Somalis mounted on a camel and the third a large rectangular design which was used for the franc values, had for its subject a group of three Somali warriors, with shields and spears. The names of the designer and engraver appear in minute characters at the foot of each of the stamps.

1902. Sixteen values. Designs as illustrated. Printed from plates engraved in *taille douce*. Centre in second colour. Perf. 11. Wmk. The stamps themselves had no regular watermark but the sheets of paper on which they were printed had the following paper maker's watermark across the centre **BYK RIVES** in two lines, the first measuring 57 x 13 mm. and the second 64 x 13 mm.



Mosque of Tadjourah.

- 1c. purple and orange.
- 2c. bistre-brown and green.
- 4c. blue and carmine.
- 5c. blue-green and yellow-green.
- 10c. carmine and orange.
- 15c. orange and blue.



Mounted Somalis.

- 20c. dull lilac and green.
- 25c. blue and pale blue.
- 30c. red and black.
- 40c. orange and blue.
- 50c. green and pale red.
- 75c. orange and mauve.



Somali Warriors.

- 1 franc, orange red and purple.
2 francs, green and carmine.
5 francs, orange and blue.

Shade.

The 40c. value is known with the frame in brown-yellow, instead of orange.

*Inverted Centre.***Errors.**

The 4c., 5c. and all values above 15c. exist with the centres inverted due to the sheets having been placed in the press upside down for the second printing

at which the vignette was inserted. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in their catalogue make the following announcement with regard to these errors:—

"The above stamps with inverted centre are included as we have seen a number used on entire envelopes that have properly defrayed postage. It is said, however, that a large quantity of these errors were stolen from the printers in Paris, and never sent to the Colony, and that some of these are probably impressions taken without authority."

Variety.

The 2 francs value is known both in its normal condition and with inverted centre, with the engraver's name omitted from the foot of the design.

In August of the following year, the colours of the 25c. value were changed for some reason which is not apparent and subsequent printings of this value had the frame in black instead of blue.

Design as before. Frame in new colour.

25c. black and pale blue.

ERROR. Centre inverted.

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, Suddborne 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.

Bahamas.—(Vol. VII. p. 61).—From Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. we have now received the 1d. "Queen's Staircase" design printed on the multiple CA. paper.

1910. *Multiple Crown* over CA.
1d. red and indigo.

Brazil.—(Vol. VI. p. 227).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co send us the 600 reis olive green and the 10,000 reis brown stamps evidently intended to augment the 1908 series printed by the American Bank Note Co.

1910. *Additional* to series of 1908. *New values.*
600r. olive green (Prudente).
10,000r. brown (Nilo Pecanha).

Levant.—(Russian P.O.)—(Vol. VII. p. 22).—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., have received a provisional 1 piastre on the 10 kopeks of Russia. This stamp is for use in all Russian Post Offices in Turkey.

1910. *Overprinted in red on stamps of Russia.*
1 piastre on 10 kop., deep blue.

Liberia.—(Vol. VI. p. 206).—We are indebted to Mr. H. L. Hayman for sending us two new surcharged stamps of this Republic. They are the triangular 10 cents values in both the general and the *O.S.* series, and each is surcharged 3 CENTS INLAND POSTAGE in red.

1910. *Surcharged in red on general issue of 1909.*
3c. on 10c., purple and black.
Surcharged on "O.S." issue of 1909.
3c. on 10c., black and blue.

New Zealand.—(Vol. VII. p. 70).—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the 4d. orange and 1/- vermilion perf. 14 × 14½.

Roumania.—(Vol. VI. p. 215).—From *Gibbons' Weekly* we quote the following list of subjects for the stamps to be issued in May next for the Jassy University's Jubilee Celebrations. The jubilee is this year really, but that matters not to the Roumanians. Indeed their first commemorative set did not appear until the second year after the opening of the post office they were intended to commemorate.

The new designs are by M. Niger, a Roumanian artist, and the subjects allotted to the various values are as follows:—

- The 1 bani will represent Prince Couza and his wife, Princess Elena.
- The 2 " King Carol and his Queen Elizabeth.
- The 5 " The Prince and Princesses of Roumania, and the Roumanian Eagle below.
- The 10 " The poet Lincaeni v. Alexandri, and Koga, statesman and right-hand man of Prince Couza.
- The 15 " The Academy of Mihailcaneni.
- The 25 " Prince Couza signing the decree for the foundation of the University of Jassy.
- The 40 " The ancient university.
- The 50 " The present university.

South Australia.—(Vol. VII. p. 54).—From Mr. W. H. Peckitt we have received the 2/8 bright violet perforated 12½ (small holes).

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.

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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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.

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.

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 R. 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

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.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN Monarchy.—Wanted really fine used stamps especially earlier issues. Also mint stamps, Austrian - Crete, 1903. Dr. Fearhead, Lytham.

LOCAL Postage Stamps wanted, used, unused, and on entire. Box 102, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

MEMBERS wanted for Stamp Club. Rules. Apply Miss Brandreth Gibbs, Keppel, Folkestone.

CHRISTMAS Greeting Bargain. Packets, Stamps, for presentation. Colonies, etc. All different. Sixpence. Collector, 24, Vicarage Crescent, Margate.

EARLY Stamp Catalogues wanted. All languages. Box 99, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

EXCHANGE Colonials for Colonials anywhere. James Paterson, 87, Eldon Street, Greenock, Scotland.

POSTAL and Philatelic Literature wanted. Decrees, Proclamations, Acts, Pamphlets, &c. Box 103, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

MEMBERS wanted, medium exchange club. No entry money. Rules, D. McKerracher, 51, Paisley Road West, Glasgow.

CANADA, 1868 Issue.

VERY FINE COPIES.

1 cent, brown red	...	...	...	0 10
1 .. orange yellow	...	...	...	1 9
2 .. green	...	...	...	0 7
3 .. red	...	...	...	0 3
6 .. deep brown	...	...	...	0 10
6 .. brown	...	...	...	0 7
12½ .. blue	...	...	...	0 10
15 .. grey lilac	...	...	...	0 5
15 .. slate blue	...	...	...	0 6
6 .. brown, Jubilee, unused	...	...	...	2 0
8 .. purple	...	...	...	1 0

P. L. PEMBERTON & Co.,
68, High Holborn,
London, W.C.

(Telephone 6647 Central).

Publishers of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.*

FOREIGN Stamps. Unpicked. 1½lb 1/8, postage 4d. 5,000 stamp mounts 6d. Blank Album, 40 moveable leaves, 11d.—William Lewthwaite, Egremont, Cumberland.

TO Beginners.—British Colonial and Foreign Stamps. Used and unused. All 1d each. References.—K. Foster, 25, Grenville Place, Brighton.

REPUBLICA Portugal. 2½ to 100 reis, 2/3; 2½ to 20, 6d. (unsurcharged in stock); 6 Azores, 1910, 1/- set.—International Stamp Co., 9, Salem Street South, Sunderland.

PAID Postmarks off election circulars, &c., bought. High prices if uncommon.—Hartree, Newton Road, Cambridge.

Pitman's New Commercial Dictionary

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

With an Appendix containing Forms of Addresses, Chemical Elements, Coinage systems, Common Foreign Phrases, Mensuration Notes, Metric System, Correction of Printers' Proofs, Notes on Punctuation, Signs and Symbols.

Stiff Board Covers 9d. net; Cloth 1s. net
Crown 8vo, 188 pp.

London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd.,
1 Amen Corner, E.C.

MORE Opinions of Readers of 'The Postage Stamp' who have recently **PURCHASED** == THE CISTAFILE ==

CANTERBURY,
17/11/10.

"Please send to Mr.— one Cistafile exactly as supplied to me in October. Herewith cheque. I am glad to say that I am thoroughly satisfied with my Cistafile in every way.

(Miss) W.W.E."

ABERYSTWYTH
15/11/10.

"Please send to me, with your usual promptness, 25 No. 2 Cistafile Stamp Cards. Cash enclosed. I am more than pleased with my change from albums to the Cistafile."

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA,
9/11/10.

"Madame C. de O. has pleasure in informing Messrs. Lawn & Barlow that she has safely received the No. 3 Cistafile and has already mounted some of her stamps in it. She is delighted with the system."

TRING,
22/11/10.

"Thanks for stamps. The Cistafile is ripping. Please send your Catalogues to the three undermentioned addresses. They are friends of mine and ought to know about your system.

W.N.B.

BIRMINGHAM,
18/11/10.

"I have now had an opportunity of thoroughly testing the No. 3 Cistafile I bought from you in October. My satisfaction with it is perhaps best expressed by asking you to send to me another complete No. 3 Cistafile as previously supplied, for which I enclose cheque.

A.A.P."

The originals of these

and many more can

be seen at our Offices

ALDERSHOT,
1/12/10.

"Please despatch on Dec. 21st one No. 3 Cistafile addressed to Mrs. A. A. W.—, Rugby. I will send cheque on receipt of account. The one that I purchased from you recently has given me the fullest satisfaction."

DONCASTER,
1/12/10.

"Please send me 100 more cards for Cistafile No. 2 size. I am pleased to say that the Cistafile I purchased over four years ago, and which has been in constant use, is still equal to new. I am delighted with it.

W.W.T."

EDINBURGH,
5/12/10.

"Kindly despatch at once a No. 3 Cistafile as shewn to me last week when in London. Its advantages appeal greatly to me and I have no doubt I shall get you some orders from my friends.

A.M."

MAY WE SEND YOU PARTICULARS?

A POST CARD WITH YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS WILL DO.

LAWN & BARLOW, 52, Regent Street, LONDON, W

ANOTHER Word to the Dealer!

With the NEW YEAR, we almost all of us make NEW RESOLUTIONS.

Let ONE new resolution be—not to be satisfied with your friendly business relations with a few collectors, but appeal to them all by advertising in our columns.

THE POSTAGE STAMP is, so to speak, a meeting place for the Collector and Dealer.

The Collector wants you, but as sometimes you are not here, he goes to another.

Ought this to be?

Always at your Service:—

S. R. LE MARE, Advertisement Manager,
1, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

The POSTAGE STAMP

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

An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors

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Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

A Merry Christmas to You All.



THE time honoured message is once again sent forth by Cornelius to his many friends, the readers of *The Postage Stamp*. May you all have the best of good times and may the bells of the Postage Stamp ring out the merry greetings to an ever-increasing circle of friends for many a year to come.

The South African Philatelist.

This week I have received the first number of a new journal which is of particular interest. It is entitled *The South African Philatelist* and its interest lies more in its promise of reflecting the philatelic life of the young Union than in its present show of serious study as represented in solid articles. But all good things must have a beginning and the beginning has already been noted in *The Postage Stamp*. The energy of Mr. T. Henderson, the Hon. Secretary of the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society recently found an outlet in the issue of a typewritten "evercirculator" containing chiefly the papers read before the Society in readable form, so that members who could not attend the meetings could benefit by the learned papers presented to the Society. In the first printed number just to hand the Editor tells how the commendation meted out to his early efforts swelled his editorial heart within him and so, gathering about him some enthusiastic helpers, the printed *South Africa Philatelist* has been duly born into the world, which I trust will treat it with tenderness and nourish it with care. For, as its Editor says, "as it grows, so surely will there grow up in Africa a solid phalanx of philatelists—a South African Union in which racialism has no part."

A Splendid Opening for Study.

It is not for me to criticise the first number of a new journal conceived in so admirable a spirit and produced for the sheer love of stamps. And the promoters will therefore, I hope, not attribute my remarks on receiving number one to any other than a sincere desire to see the new paper flourish and bring forth good fruit. The hope of success (or so it appears some thousands of miles away) in *The South African Philatelist* should lie largely in the development of the study of the stamps of Africa. The stamps of the Transvaal and Natal have not yet been studied beyond all hope of fuller and surer knowledge. Even the Cape of Good Hope stamps have information still to yield to the student, as was in no small measure recently illustrated by Mr. A. B. Crooke, Junr., in an article on the "Woodblocks." A careful division of the paper into a department of serious research and a department (rather less prominent) in which the lighter side might be presented suggests itself as the *modus operandi* offering the best opportunities for making the new journal of service to the world of philately. The serious research will present more difficulty than the other department, but success comes not by choosing the easy methods but by baffling bravely with the difficulties and making them smooth for the reader.

A Notable South African Specialist.

There are collectors in South Africa who have yet much to tell us and if the sum total of the journal's claim to philatelic distinction were that it embodied the researches of one South African student alone—Mr. Emil Tamsen—the *South African Philatelist* would not have lived in vain.

The tendency to levity in philatelic journalism is all very well so long as it is kept within limits, but it is a tendency which is occasionally allowed to get the upper hand in the stamp papers of certain other dominions over the seas, and I venture to offer my South African friends the suggestion that the child of their creation is worthy of a future of the higher service to philatelists in and out of the Union.

African Philatelic Societies.

I should mention that the *South African Philatelist* is the organ of the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society, which has recently associated itself with the Postage Stamp League. It serves in a similar capacity the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia. The Editor to whom communications should be addressed, is Mr. T. Henderson, Box 4967, Johannesburg.

The Numbers Printed of Gabon Stamps.

La Circulaire Philatelique of Paris gives the numbers printed of the stamps of Gabon from 20 centimes to 5 francs. They are as follows:—

20c. ...	69,000
25c. ...	08,000.
30c. ...	12,000 (exhausted).
35c. ...	19,000 (exhausted).
40c. ...	12,000.
45c. ...	11,000.
50c. ...	7,800 (nearly exhausted).
1fr. ...	5,250 (exhausted).
2fr. ...	2,700 (exhausted).
5fr. ...	2,700 (exhausted).

Feetfooted Postmen of Venice.

Probably the letter carriers in Venice are the most ingenious in the world says the *Montreal Gazette*. They know how to dodge every water way, turning up on their routes with a precise regularity that convinces you that they have mapped every scrap of the damp city's dry land on their brains. If you go to your destination by gondola they can beat you thereto by a good bit of time. What they know about canals has been applied by them to navigation on land, and they know every tiny street in the city.

Of course, there are post office gondolas, too—gay, yellow things that quite outcolour the yellow sunlight, and any day you happen over the bidge of the Rialto you will see them all fastened to their red and gold poles just underneath the old palatial Fondaco dei Tedeschi, which, centuries ago, by decree of the Venetian Senate, two famous architects of early days, Girolamo Tedesco and Giorgio Spavento, built for the use of the many German merchants then living in Venice (somewhere about the year 1505).

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.

Italy.—(Vol. VII. p. 86).—Two more commemorative stamps have been sent us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. They appear to be intended to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the plebiscite by which the people of Naples confirmed the vote of the Italian Parliament for annexation with the Kingdom of Italy. They bear the inscription "PLEBISCITO MERIDIONALE 1860-21 OTTOBRE—1910." Our correspondents state that they understand the stamps are only to be obtained in Naples. They are there sold at a premium over face of 5 centesimi each.

1910. Naples Commemorative Issue.

- 5c. green (sold at 10c.)
- 15c. rose red (sold at 20c.).



Leeward Islands.—(Vol. VII. p. 7).—The 5/- stamp printed in green and red on yellow chalk surfaced paper has now been received by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. It was mentioned from a "specimen" in our issue for October 1st.

Straits Settlements.—(Vol. VI. p. 209).—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends me two new values in the 21 cents bright purple and dull purple, and the 45 cents black on green.

1910. New values. Multiple Crown CA. Paper. Perf. 14.

- 21 cents bright purple and dull purple.
- 45 cents black on green.

Sweden.—(Vol. VII. p. 86).—Messrs. Whitfield King send us three new values in the new official

set. They are the 1 öre black, 8 öre crimson, and 15 öre brown. In all the official series now comprises:—

1910. Official Stamps.

- 1 öre black.
- 5 " green.
- 8 " crimson.
- 10 " rose.
- 15 " brown.

Uruguay.—(Vol. VII. p. 62).—Mr. A. H. Davis sends me a new provisional of Uruguay. It is the 1 centesimo green stamp of 1901 overprinted "PROVISORIO 5 MILESIMOS 1910" in black. Half a million have been printed and the issue was made on November 9th.

Mr. Davis adds that "Sixty thousand of the 50c. rose of 1st July, 1907, have also been surcharged "5 CENTESIMOS PROVISORIO 1910," but I am sorry I cannot send you a specimen as the authorities refuse to sell any unless they are allowed to affix the stamps to the letters. The excuse given is to prevent speculation, but recent events clearly prove that this is only a flagrant case of jobbery and that everyone from the downward is busily engaged in cornering these provisionals. The last 5c. provisional only lasted twenty days although it was given out that 300,000 had been printed."

1910. Provisional Issues. Surcharged in black.

- 5 mil. on 1c. green.
- 5 centesimos on 50c. rose.

Back Nos. of "The Postage Stamp."

Those of our friends who are lacking any back numbers of the last 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.

French Somali Coast

An Article for the General Collector

Continued from page 94



On September 15th, 1903, the entire series made its appearance with the central designs inserted in black, instead of colour. Designs as before. Centres in black. Printed from plates engraved in *taille douce*. No wmk. Perf. 11.

- 1c. deep purple.
- 2c. brown.
- 4c. red.
- 5c. green.
- 10c. carmine.
- 15c. yellow-brown.
- 20c. dull lilac.
- 25c. blue.
- 30c. carmine.
- 40c. orange.
- 50c. green.
- 75c. yellow-brown.
- 1 franc, orange red.
- 2 francs, green.
- 5 francs, orange-red.

Shades.

The following shades are known: 4c. crimson-lake; 5c. blue-green; 10c. carmine; 1fr. scarlet.

Errors.

The 1c., 5c. and all values above 15c., except the 5fr., exist as before with the centres inverted and the same remarks apply equally to this as to the former series.

Variety.

The variety of the 2 francs with the omission of the engraver's name is to be found also on that value of this series, both normal and with inverted centre.

To prevent confusion with the 1 franc value the colour of the frame of the 5 francs was changed in December, 1903, from orange-brown to buff.

Design as before. New colour.

5 francs, buff and black.

Error.

The above stamp also exists with the vignette inverted.

Issue of 1909.

On November 27th, 1909, a complete new series of sixteen values made its appearance, the designs being substantially the same as those of the two previous issues, but they were re-engraved by Mons. Puyplat in a greatly enlarged form making them uniform with contemporary French Colonial issues, and they were surface-printed instead of from line-engraved plates. For the franc values the same design as before, but re-engraved, was employed and the colours were changed. This series is still current.

Similar designs but in large size. No wmk. Perf. 11.

Typographed at French Government Printing Establishment, Paris. Centre in second colour.

Design 1. Mosque of Tadjourah. (Large Stamps.)

- 1c. marone and bistre-brown.
- 2c. violet and olive.
- 4c. olive-brown and pale blue.
- 5c. green and olive-green.
- 10c. rosine and scarlet.
- 20c. black and chestnut.

Design 2. Mounted Somalis. (Large Stamps.)

- 25c. deep blue and blue.
- 30c. pale brown and scarlet.
- 35c. violet and green.
- 40c. rosine and violet.
- 45c. brown and myrtle.
- 50c. marons and brown.
- 75c. vermilion and green.

Design 3. New colours. Somali Warriors.

- 1 franc, violet and bistre brown.
- 2 francs, brown and rose.
- 5 francs, purple-brown and blue green.

Range of Catalogue Prices.

The prices of the normal varieties of the stamps of the French Somali Coast show but little fluctuation over a period of years, supplies having been ample to meet all demands. As is the case with most of the French Colonies, wholesale supplies have been obtainable on application at the French Colonial Office. The varieties and inverted centres are somewhat expensive though the quotations for the latter have dropped somewhat of late years.

The following table shows the catalogue prices for these stamps at the latest quotations:—

First Issue.

	1911
1c.	1d.
2c.	1d.
4c.	4d.
5c.	1d.

10c.	2d.
15c.	3d.
20c.	3d.
25c.	4d.
30c.	5d.
40c.	8d.
50c.	8d.
75c.	1/-
1fr.	1/3
2fr.	2/6
5fr.	6/-

Second Issue. Black Centres.

	1911
1c.	1d.
2c.	1d.
4c.	1d.
5c.	1d.
10c.	2d.
15c.	3d.
20c.	3d.

Second Issue. Black Centres.

	1911
25c.	4d.
30c.	5d.
40c.	6d.
50c.	8d.
75c.	1/-
1fr.	1/3
2fr.	2/-
5fr.	15/-

The above prices are for unused specimens only. Used copies are somewhat scarce and command higher prices.

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 series

The Postage Due Stamps of the World

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 92)

Turkey (continued).**Issue of 1888.**

The design adopted for the ordinary postage stamps in 1876 was not brought into use for the postage due stamps till 1888. It showed the crescent, within which were Turkish inscriptions, meaning "Post of the Ottoman Empire," resting on a curved solid tablet inscribed "EMP. OTTOMAN," and below the value in figures and words in English characters.



These stamps were typographed at Constantinople, and were perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ by the old single-line machine, $11\frac{1}{2}$ by a new single-line machine introduced in 1884.

Denominations of 5 paras and 25 piastres were apparently prepared for use as postage due stamps, but never issued as such, being put into ordinary postal use.

All these values are known imperforate, but were probably never issued in this condition.

Reference List.

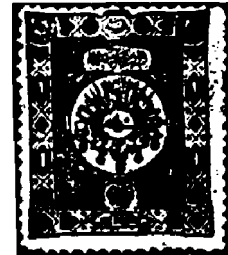
<i>White wove paper. Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.</i>	
March 1st, 1888.	20 paras, black.
	1 piastre "
	2 piastres "

<i>White wove paper. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.</i>	
	20 paras, black.
	1 piastre "
	2 piastres "

Issue of 1892.

An entirely new issue of larger and more ornate design was issued in March, 1892, the 20 paras, 1 piastre and 2 piastres of which were printed in black for use as postage due stamps.

The designs of all values are different but show in the centre the Arms of Turkey.



They were typographed at Constantinople in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, and were perforated 13. The 1 piastre is recorded printed on both sides.

Reference List.

<i>White wove paper. Perforated 13.</i>	
March, 1892.	20 paras, black.
	1 piastre "
	2 piastres, black.
	Printed on both sides.

Issue of 1901.

A new set of stamps was to be issued in March, 1901, but the 20 paras postage due stamps ran out, and a fresh printing from the old plates became necessary. It was said that owing to there not being enough white paper on hand a carmine paper was employed, but it would appear that the reason for the use of the carmine paper was to make this temporary issue correspond with the permanent set of postage due stamps, which were printed on carmine paper.

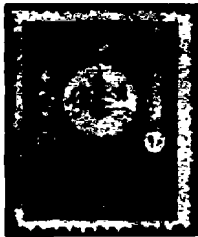
This stamp was typographed at Constantinople in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, and was perforated 13, like the previous issue.

Reference List.

Carminé wove paper. Perforated 13.

January, 1901. 20 paras, black on carminé.

The new series, which now included a 10 paras denomination, was issued in the middle of March, 1901. Two sets of ordinary postage stamps were brought out, one for interior postage, and the other for exterior postage.



The postage due stamps were in the design of the "interior" set, which showed the Sultan's *thoughra* in the centre in a scallop-edged circle, with the star and crescent above; at left and right were vertical uncoloured tablets with the words "PARAS," "PIASTRE," or "PIASTRES," in English and Turkish respectively; beneath these tablets were uncoloured circles with the figures of value in English and Turkish respectively; the rest of the design was composed of Turkish inscriptions and ornamentation. This design was by M. Demirdjian, and the die was engraved by Mazmi Effendi.

These stamps were typographed at Constantinople in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, and were perforated 13.

Reference List.

Carminé wove paper. Perforated 13.

March, 1901. 10 paras, black on carminé.
20 " " "
1 piastre " "
2 piastres " "

Issue of 1905.

On September 1st, 1905, the anniversary of the accession of the late Sultan Abdul Hamid II., a new series of postage stamps was issued, which included two values, 1 piastre and 2 piastres, printed in black on carminé paper for use as postage due stamps.

The design bears a family likeness to that of the last issue; the value, however, is now expressed in uncoloured lettering on solid tablets, and the *thoughra* is no longer in a circle.

They were typographed at Constantinople, in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10; the old 13 perforating machine had been worn out, and was supplanted by a new machine perforating 12.

Reference List.

Carminé wove paper. Perforated 12.

September 1st, 1905. 1 piastre, black on carminé.
2 piastres " "

Issue of 1908.

A new issue in a better and clearer design appeared on March 22nd, 1908. The Sultan's *thoughra* and a Turkish inscription meaning "Imperial Ottoman Post" appeared in an uncoloured circle; above

were the star and crescent with rays coming from the star; below the central circle were two solid circular tablets with the figures of value in English and Turkish; on the left was a perpendicular solid tablet inscribed "PARAS," "PIASTRE" or "PIASTRES," as the case might be, and a similar tablet on the right with the same in Turkish. This design was the work of Nazim Bey.

The details of manufacture were the same as for the previous issues. A new single-line perforating machine was used, perforating from 12 to 13½.

Reference List.

Carminé wove paper. Perforated 12 to 13½.

March 22nd, 1908. 1 piastre, brownish-black on carminé.
2 piastres, brownish-black on carminé.

Issue of 1909-10.

Owing to Abdul Hamid being driven from power and exiled, and to the succession to the Sultanate of Mohamed V., a change in the design of the postage stamps became necessary. The new design was similar to the last, but the Sultan's *thoughra* was of course altered, and the Turkish inscription below the *thoughra* was more condensed and further from the bottom of the central circle.

The 1 piastre was first issued printed in brownish-black on carminé paper for use as a postage due stamp in December, 1909, the 2 piastres about February, 1910.

The details of manufacture, perforation, etc., were exactly the same as before.

Reference List.

Carminé wove paper. Perforated 12½ to 13.

December, 1909. 1 piastre, brownish-black on carminé.
February, 1910. 2 piastres, brownish-black on carminé.

Constantinople Local Post.

Before leaving Turkey, I must mention that several values of the 1869 and 1871 issues of postage due stamps were overprinted with the Turkish word "Cheir," meaning "Local," in a circle or a circle of dots for use in the local post set up by the Government in Constantinople.

The various varieties are fully enumerated in the catalogues, so I need not trouble my readers with a list of these.

Greece.

Issue of 1875.

Greece's first postage due stamps were issued on March 1st, 1875. Curiously enough the Greek postal authorities have always had their postage due stamps printed in Vienna, until 1902, although their ordinary issues have been printed at various places, but never at Vienna.



The design was simple in the extreme. In an uncoloured circle were the figures or figure of value, above which was the Greek word "LEPTON," "LEPTA," "DRACHME," or "DRACHMAI," as the case might be, and below "EISPRAKTEON" or "EISPRAKTEA" meaning "to be collected": on a solid circular band round the centre circle was inscribed "ENARITHMON CRAMMATOSEMON" meaning "complementary postage stamp," the rest of the design, which measured 20 x 24 mm., consisted of a Greek border. The centre portion was printed in black at a second operation, the frame being printed in green, of which several shades can be found.

These stamps were printed by typography at the Austrian State Printing Works at Vienna in sheets of 150 stamps. As a result the perforation varieties are legion. The following single-line machines were used:—(1) 9, 9½, (2) 10, 10½, and (3) 12, 13; various compounds may also be found. All the values were also issued imperforate: probably the first supplies were delivered in this condition.

Owing to the centre being printed at a second operation several values are known with inverted centres.

There is one rare variety of the 1 drachme to look out for. One stamp in the sheet (I am unable to state which one) showed the "M" of "DRACHME" quite broad instead of having all its strokes close together.

Reference List.

White wove paper.

Perforated (a) 9, 9½; (b) 10, 10½; (c) 12, 13; (d) 10 x 13; (e) 11 x 9; and (f) 9 x 13½.

March, 1st, 1875.	1 lepton, green and black.
	Imperforate.
	Perf. a, b, c, d.
	2 lepta, green and black.
	Imperforate.
	Perf. a, b, c, d, f.
	5 lepta, green and black.
	Imperforate.
	Perf. a, b, c, d.
	10 lepta, green and black.
	Imperforate.
	Perf. a, b, c, d, e.
	20 lepta, green and black.
	Imperforate.
	Perf. a, b, c, d, e.
	40 lepta, green and black.
	Inverted Centre, imperf.
	Imperforate.
	Perf. a, b, c, d, e.
	60 lepta, green and black.
	Imperforate.
	Perf. a, b, c, d, e.
	70 lepta, green and black.
	Imperforate.
	Perf. a, b, c, d, e.
	80 lepta, green and black.
	Imperforate.
	Perf. a, b, c, d.
	90 lepta, green and black.
	Imperforate.
	Perf. a, b, c, d.
	1 drachme, green and black.
	Broad "M."
	Inverted centre, perf. b.
	Imperforate.
	Perf. a, b, c, d.
	2 drachmai, green and black.
	Inverted centre, imperf.
	and perf. b.
	Imperforate.
	Perf. a, b, c, d.

Issue of 1878.

In 1878 new plates were made both for the frame and the centre, which showed certain differences. The most obvious is the larger size of the words of value in

the centre. There are, however, others; the circular band covers up less of the Greek border opposite the Greek character for "th" at left; the lettering of the band inscription is smaller. The drachmai values were superseded by 100 lepta and 200 lepta, obviously to prevent confusion with the 1 lepton and 2 lepta.



These stamps were typographed, as before, at the Austrian State Printing Works at Vienna. The same perforating machines were employed (the 9, 9½ very sparingly), and the usual compounds exist. M. Georges Brunel, in his book "Les Emissions de Timbres Grecs," only chronicles certain values perforated 12, 13, but Gibbons catalogue the whole set thus. M. Brunel mentions the 20 lepta perforated 10, 10½ x 12, 13, which is not recorded by Gibbons. M. Brunel also chronicles the whole set imperforate, as against the 90 lepta only in Gibbons.

The 60 lepta perforated 12, 13, is known with inverted centre.

M. Brunel chronicles as a separate issue the 1 lepton, 2 lepta, 5 lepta, 40 lepta and 60 lepta, with the background, inscriptions, and lines blurred. This apparently only arises from worn plates. These varieties were produced from 1891 to 1894.

Reference List.

White wove paper.

Perforated (a) 9, 9½; (b) 10, 10½; (c) 12, 13; (d) 10, 10½ x 12, 13.

1 lepton, green and black.
Imperforate.
Perf. b, c.
2 lepta, green and black.
Imperforate.
Perf. b, c.
5 lepta, green and black.
Imperforate.
Perf. b, c.
10 lepta, green and black.
Imperforate.
Perf. b, c, d.
20 lepta, green and black.
Imperforate.
Perf. a, b, c, d.
40 lepta, green and black.
Imperforate.
Perf. b, c.
60 lepta, green and black.
Inverted centre, perf. c.
Imperforate.
Perf. a, b, c.
70 lepta, green and black.
Imperforate.
Perf. a, b, c.
80 lepta, green and black.
Imperforate.
Perf. a, b, c.
90 lepta, green and black.
Imperforate.
Perf. b, c.
100 lepta, green and black.
Imperforate.
Perf. b, c.
200 lepta, green and black.
Imperforate.
Perf. b, c.

To be continued.

Philatelic Christmas Presents

(From the "Daily Telegraph")

OWAD some pow'r the giftie gie us to tell just what would be the most appreciated Christmas present for each of our friends! The problem is a recurring annual one. Where stamp collectors are to be blessed by receiving gifts there are certain sure ways of selecting tokens that will be appreciated. A few hints on what to give collecting friends at this season may be useful both to collectors and to their non-philatelic friends.

The hobbyist cannot make a collection without stamps, any more than the Israelites could make bricks without straw. I never heard of a real enthusiast who had too many stamps—there is no satiety for the collector in this respect. Therefore, we may be sure that a gift of stamps would be the best appreciated of all Christmas presents for a collector. Donors who are not initiated in the knowledge of stamps naturally do not readily trust themselves to make selections for the connoisseur, but, nevertheless, generous relatives are the chief visitors to the stamp shops in December, and I can proffer them a little assistance.

For a beginner, and, indeed, for many collectors of some years' experience, a good packet-collection makes a handsome present. These packets contain no duplicates, and form the best basis for a new collection, and one of the cheapest ways of adding to a small collection already in progress. For any young collector a packet of 2,000 varieties will keep him busy and interested for months in the arranging and mounting of the specimens. If the packet be purchased from any firm of good standing there will be no rubbish in it, none of the classes of stamps and labels which are illegitimate in a postage stamp collection, and no torn, damaged, or dirty specimens. Few young collectors would fail to find from 1,000 to 1,500 new additions to a collection from a 2,000 variety packet, and even from the balance the collector would be able to change poor copies already in his album for better specimens from the packet. As a guide to what to pay for such packets I give the following range from 500 varieties to 4,000:—

500 varieties, from	3/6 to 4/-.
1,000 " "	12/- to 15/-.
1,500 " "	30/- to 35/-.
2,000 " "	45/- to £3.
3,000 " "	£8 to £8 10s.
4,000 " "	£13 10s. to £14.

Where some considerable advance has been made in a collection, it may be preferable to give a set of stamps such as the recent set of the Portuguese Republic, but here I would point out that, while the ten low values may be acquired for 2/- or 2/6, the complete set of fourteen, including the high values at 14/- to 16/, is better value for the money. The low values may never appreciate in value, whereas the higher ones are very likely to rise.

In albums there is an endless variety, and here one may even give pleasure to the connoisseur by the gift of a handsome album with interchangeable leaves. The prices run from 5/- to 30/- for albums of

this class, and higher prices may be paid if luxurious bindings are desired. In the better and more costly albums the interchangeable leaves are backed with Japanese tissue or other suitable soft paper to prevent the stamps on the page beneath from being rubbed with the movement and strain of the book. The leaves should be linen-hinged. The only printing on the pages of an interchangeable-leaf album is a quadrille ground, usually lithographed, and a light ornamental border. Heavy borders are not in vogue in this country, though they are much used on the Continent. To every stamp lover, however, the stamp is the thing, and the ornamental borders should be unobtrusive. The quadrille ground is necessary as an aid to a collector in mounting his specimens neatly and with uniformity.

Printed albums are not so suitable for presentation to collectors of experience. They are, however, very popular with the general collector and the younger generation. The prices range from 1/- to several sovereigns. Albums with printed spaces for practically every known postage stamp cost from 30/- upwards. It is a great advantage to choose one arranged so that the stamps are only mounted on one side of the paper. When the stamps are facing each other on opposite pages of a book, the perforations are liable to become entangled, and on opening the book stamps may be accidentally torn. There are other risks of damage in the stamps rubbing against each other. A good album for a young beginner can be had for 2/6, 5/-, 7/6, or 15/-, but in these one cannot avoid placing stamps on pages facing each other.

I might add a note that the day of the old German album in this country has completely passed away. Our British album publishers have outdistanced, in this one line, at any rate, all foreign competition both as regards price and quality.

In the matter of small gifts, a good magnifying glass is always acceptable to a collector, beginner, or advanced. For use in the study, the type known as the Coddington lens gives a high power and a large field. It costs 5/-. About the same price should be given for a pocket magnifying glass. Cheap magnifiers made of what is known as blue glass are very bad for the eyes, and should be avoided on that account.

Other gifts of which it is immaterial whether the collector already possesses one, as extra ones would still be serviceable and appreciated, are:—

Collecting (or duplicate) books, containing pages of transparent shelves, in which to insert stamps loose, pocket size, 2/6 to 5/-.

An accurate millimetre scale in ivory, procurable from the stamp dealers, at 3/6.

A portable leather case in which to carry conveniently two or more albums, prices from 20/- upwards.

A book or books on stamp collecting, of which there is an endless variety, published, at prices from 6d. to £6.—FRED J. MELVILLE.

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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Society News

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

ABERDEEN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society was held in the Y.M.C.A. Institute, Union Street, on November 16th. There was a good attendance of members and their friends, presided over by Mr. James Anderson, the President. After a number of new members had been proposed and other business transacted, Mr. W. Rae Sherriffs, M.A., gave a paper on "The Educational Value of Philately." Mr. Sherriffs dealt with his subject in an original manner, and clearly showed how stamp collecting might be made to prove profitable. The lecturer pointed out that philately proved helpful in the study of history, inasmuch as different stamps depicted portraits of Kings, historical events, and various places celebrated on account of their connection with incidents in the history of nations. This stimulated interest in what often proved a tedious study. The course of political history could also be traced from the postal issues.

Mr. Sherriffs further showed how philately trained the pupil in neatness and orderly habits, besides causing the eye to distinguish different shades of colour, makes of paper, methods of printing, and sizes of letters. The hand was also exercised in delicacy of manipulation. Other benefits to be derived from the study were pointed out. There was no hobby to compare with philately for interest and

wholesomeness. In conclusion, the speaker mentioned the attention paid to philatelic training in German schools. In at least twelve towns, he said, exhibitions had been held, and pupils received prizes. The training was of two kinds—creation of interest in philately by its introduction into school work and special strictly philatelic training for the benefit of the senior pupils.

On the motion of Mr. W. Edmund Bell, solicitor, Mr. Rae Sherriffs was cordially thanked for his interesting and informative address.

THE KENT AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The Monthly Meeting of the above Society was held at the Hon. Secretary's house, on December 12th. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. Shipton was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim had very kindly come down from London to show his well-known collection of France. This magnificent collection is too well-known to need comment here, suffice it to say that the few members present had a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon inspecting the many treasures of this collection.

At the termination of the display, the President expressed his warmest thanks to Mr. Reichenheim for his kindness in coming down.

R. E. R. Dalwigk, Hon. Secretary.

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Brighton Branch).

The fourth meeting of the season was held on Thursday, November 24th. In the absence of Mr. Mead, the chair was taken by Mr. C. J. Smith. The subject to be taken was that of British Postmarks and the members had been asked to bring any interesting specimens or notes that they might possess bearing on the subject. A very instructive paper was read by the Rev. H. C. Bond, M.A., on the N.P.B.—Newspaper Parcels Branch—and I.S.—Inland Section—obliterations. Mr. Bond's collection of these two types is remarkable in its completeness. Mention should also be made of the drawings of the different types which Mr. Bond had specially prepared that his hearers should be thoroughly conversant with the subject.

Mr. J. Ireland gave the results of a hunt through 20,000 penny reds in a display of the numbered obliterations used in the London District which he had endeavoured to form into sets. The S.E. and N.W. sets were shown complete and the other districts were in various stages of completeness. An illustrated index of these was given to each member present. Mr. J. H. Daniels, the well-known authority on British postmarks and author of the first work on the subject, had very kindly brought his collection of these two sections—the N.P.B. and London District—which he showed, giving the members a deal of information on the subject. This is the first occasion on which Mr. Daniels' postmarks have been shown at a philatelic meeting. The papers and displays must have involved an immense amount of time and trouble in preparation and it was regrettable such lack of appreciation of original effort should be shown as was evidenced by the small attendance.

J. Ireland, Hon. Secretary.

A Meeting was held on Thursday, 8th December, one new member, Mr. Harvey Curry, being elected. The item read "Ten Minute Papers" by Members, and the fol-

lowing gentlemen contributed to the programme: Mr. Herbert Clark, illustrated paper, "The Reprints of Denmark (1857)"; Mr. J. C. Dallimore, paper, "Notes on Surcharged Stamps"; Mr. G. G. Duncombe, illustrated paper, "The Stamps of Persia"; Mr. J. Ireland, illustrated paper, "Stamps Printed in Special Colours for Surcharging"; Mr. B. Morley, paper, "The Stamps of King Edward VII."; Mr. C. J. Smith, paper, "The Classification of Surcharged Stamps"; and Mr. J. B. Boulton, "Notes on Philatelic Societies."

Mr. Clark being unavoidably absent, his paper was read by the Chairman (Mr. W. Mead), with this exception, all papers were read by the compilers. A prize, consisting of a reconstructed plate of 1d. reds (1858), kindly presented by Mr. J. Ireland, was awarded Mr. C. J. Smith for having written the best paper.

J. B. BOULTON, Hon. Assist. Sec.

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.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN Monarchy.—Wanted really fine used stamps especially earlier issues. Also mint stamps, Austrian - Crete, 1903, Dr. Fearhead, Lytham.

LOCAL Postage Stamps wanted, used, unused, and on entires. Box 102, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

MEMBERS wanted for Stamp Club. Rules. Apply Miss Brandreth Gibbs, Keppel, Folkestone.

CHRISTMAS Greeting Bargain. Packets, Stamps, for presentation. Colonies, etc. All different. Sixpence. Collector, 24, Vicarage Crescent, Margate.

EARLY Stamp Catalogues wanted. All languages. Box 99, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

EXCHANGE Colonials for Colonials anywhere. James Paterson, 87, Eldon Street, Greenock, Scotland.

POSTAL and Philatelic Literature wanted. Decrees, Proclamations, Acts, Pamphlets, &c. Box 103, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

MEMBERS wanted, medium exchange club. No entry money. Rules, D. McKerracher, 51, Paisley Road West, Glasgow.

The POSTAGE STAMP

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

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

No. 14. Vol. 7.
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Price 1d.

Gossip of the Week

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

American Business Changes.



LEARN from *Redfield's Stamp Weekly* (U.S.A.) that the well known philatelist, Mr. John N. Luff is, beginning with the new year, to be the manager of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., of New York, the publishers of the Scott catalogue. Mr. Freeman Putney, the late manager, has now gone into a different line of business, and Mr. Luff the most able of the philatelic students of

America has decided to return to the firm with which he was connected for a number of years prior to joining the New York branch of the Gibbons' business. *Redfield's* also states that Mr. Geo. L. Toppan, who is another of the group of capable men who have been associated with the Scott Company has lately retired from the stamp business. He was latterly the manager of Mr. H. F. Colman's stamp business in Washington.

Australian Stamp Matters.

The stamps of any State in the Commonwealth of Australia may now be used indiscriminately in any State for postal and telegraph purposes. The announcement was made in the House of Representatives on Oct. 13th, and judging from recent communications from the Commonwealth, stamp collectors and dealers are taking the advantage of using the stamps of any State but that in which they reside. I was surprised at the number of Queenslanders and Victorian people who had suddenly taken it into their heads to write to *The Postage Stamp* when I looked over the post the other morning. But the stamps on the covers were misleading and most of the correspondence hailed from Sydney, New South Wales, but with the stamps of the other States. A similar arrangement

has been in vogue for a couple of months or so in South Africa and our South African friends are taking the opportunity of using up their surplus stocks of Orange Free State stamps with the V.R.I. and E.R.I. overprints. I suppose it is only to be expected that the ultra-enthusiastic specialists will want the stamps of each State postmarked in each of the other States, but there is comfort for the more moderate collector in the news that the stamps of the States of the Commonwealth are not, after all, to be overprinted "Australia."

The New Commonwealth Stamps.

The Australian States are to have penny postage from May 1st, 1911, a long delayed reform but none the less a welcome one now that it is decided upon. New Zealand has been much in advance of the Australian Colonies in this respect, indeed it has been in advance of the Mother Country in the extension of penny postage. *The Australian Philatelist* says, "Up to the present we have not heard what progress is being made towards the new issue of postage stamps. We have looked in vain for the advertisement calling for designs, as the Department proposed to do. Seeing that it has already sprung two surprises on the public, it is quite on the cards that it may take the matter of designing the new issue entirely in its own hands, and adopt designs planned by one of the officers of the Department. These might offend the artistic section of the public, but we have a Government in power which has already shown that whilst professing to study the interest of the public it acknowledges no will but its own. Whether the process of printing the stamps will be as before will likely depend on whether the new steel-plate printing machines to be used for the printing of the Federal Banknotes can be made available also for the printing of stamps."

"Say Au Revoir, but not Goodbye."

The farewell number of *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* was a particularly generous pennyworth. The title of Major Evans' closing address "Not Good-bye but

Au Revoir" indicates that the weekly which a few years ago swallowed up the old *Monthly Journal* is now being swallowed up in its turn by a new *Monthly Journal*, run on the lines of the old one. I do not share the Major's doubts as to the need or possibilities of running a weekly stamp paper. If any hobby requires a paper published at frequent intervals it is stamp collecting, for the active collector is naturally desirous of getting news quickly. News is not limited to new issues of stamps, but comprises early information as to events in the social world of philately and particularly in market matters. Important news is not always forthcoming week in and week out, but the less important news is comparatively abundant. And the active collector likes, I imagine, to have something to keep him in frequent touch with what is going on everywhere in stamp circles. It is unnecessary however, that weekly papers should be fattened with too much solid food; and bulk is not so important as the form in which the matter is rendered attractive to the reader. The greatest value of all in a weekly journal is its convenience to the trade for making its announcements and keeping customers well informed as to their offers. Dealers seeking a quick turnover naturally prefer a weekly paper for their advertising.

The *Monthly Journal*, however, will be warmly welcomed upon its re-appearance at the end of January. The long and valuable history of "The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies," by Mons. L. Hanciau, a Continental writer of great experience is concluded in the final number of the Weekly but there is a legacy of several serial articles which will tend to colour the new Monthly with a familiar appearance.

Semi-Jubilee of a German Protectorate.

It is twenty-five years since the Marshall Islands became German property (says a writer in *Mitteilungen der Firma Paul Kohl*, November, 1910). These German islands to which the Brown and Providence islands are connected are among the most interesting of the German properties, and have the advantage for the citizen of the Fatherland that the Government costs nothing to the home country. On the 29th November, 1878, Captain B. V. Werner, of the corvette "Ariadne," made a treaty with the chiefs Lebon and Letabalin of Jaluit to allow Germany to establish a coaling station in Jaluit. On October 13th, 1885, the gunboat "Nautilus" arrived in Jaluit, its commander, Captain Rotger, having sailed a month previously under sealed orders from Yokohama. All the chiefs of the islands were prepared to accept the protectorate of Germany and two days later, October 15th, Captain Rotger performed the ceremony of hoisting the Imperial Flag and in the name of the Emperor declared the Marshall and the Brown and Providence islands to be under the protectorate of Germany. One part of the cost of administering the government of the islands is paid by the traffic in copra and the rest is paid by the Jaluit Company which trades with the Marshall Islands and which maintains a service of steamers.

The last German warships which were in these parts were the gunboat "Jaguar," in the end of April last year, the small cruiser "Condor" in November last year and another small cruiser the "Cormoran" last month.

The New Catalogue.

Gibbons's Catalogue, part one, is now issued in its twenty-first edition. It is but a small grumble,

but I wonder that so go-ahead a firm as that of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., do not issue their catalogues to the press in advance of the issue to the public. We heard of the new catalogue from collectors* before a copy had been vouchsafed to *The Postage Stamp*. It may be that the publishers do not value press reviews in publications other than their own, or it may be that there is some fear lest new quotations should be communicated too early to the public. The former objection would not stand in the way of any progressive firm outside of stamp dealing, and the latter difficulty might easily be surmounted by issuing the catalogue in advance to the press with a request that it be not reviewed prior to a specified date, that date being the day on which it would be available to the public. This is done by general publishers when sending out important books for review, and they thus allow the reviewer an opportunity for making a careful study of the book before completing his article. But one thing certain is that few reviewers for papers published weekly care to expend their valuable time upon works which will not be altogether new to their readers.

*Some days before we saw the catalogue a reader pointed out to us that the current 7d. Great Britain is catalogued unused at sixpence.

Changes in the New Catalogue.

Having opened my heart on the afore-mentioned point let me now say for the benefit of those who have not already armed themselves with the new Gibbons' Part I. that it is a worthy successor to the score of editions which have gone before. The publishers announce that: "No country in the catalogue wanted re-writing with the exception of Tonga, which has been revised."

In British Guiana the issue of 1853 has been revised and simplified.

In Labuan and North Borneo the third price column has been omitted, that containing prices of stamps "cancelled to order"; the prices now quoted are for unused and stamps properly used in the countries of issue.

Stamps of King Edward's Reign.

"We find," say the publishers, "that our stock of British Colonial stamps of the issues 1880 to about 1905 has been greatly reduced, and many of these issues have been considerably raised in price.

"The stamps of the older and rarer issues in most cases seem to be correctly priced, and to reflect the actual selling values for medium average copies. 'Extra fine,' and 'superb' copies of all the older issues always command much higher prices. Such prices can only be fixed according to the exact condition of each stamp, and it is therefore useless to attempt to make a catalogue which would only fix the price of one particular specimen.

"The sudden and lamentable death of His late Majesty King Edward VII. has caused a large demand for stamps of his reign, and very many of these have been considerably raised in price in this new catalogue."

Back Nos. of "The Postage Stamp."

Those of our friends who are lacking any back numbers of the last 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, &c., 1½d.

Falkland Islands

On Simplified Lines

BY J. IRELAND

FALKLAND Islands is such an ideal country for a collector of moderate means to take up and complete that it is beyond my comprehension why more juniors—to say nothing of seniors—do not complete their sets. I can only suppose that it is the high prices some of the watermarks command that this country is not more generally taken up. The following is a simplified list with the prices of the cheapest variety unused and used taken from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' new catalogue:—



First issue. 19th June, 1878. Queen Victoria.

Figures in lower corners.

Engraved by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1	1d. red (shades)	0 4	0 4
2	4d. grey black (Sept., 1879)	1 0	1 0
3	6d. green	6 0	6 0
4	6d. yellow (1892)	2 6	5 0
5	1/- bistre brown (Sept., 1879)	2 6	2 6

Varieties.

1878. No wmk. Perf. 14.

Printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co.

1d., 4d., 6d. green, 1/-.

Printed by De La Rue & Co.

1884. Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.

All but 6d. green.

In 1891 the 1d. stamp was cut in half diagonally and overprinted ½d.

1891. New values.

Engraved by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

No figures in corners.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
6	½d. green	0 2	0 2
7	2d. purple	0 6	0 9
8	2½d. blue	1 0	3 0
9	6d. red	1 0	1 6

(Watermarked Crown CA. Perf. 14).



1898. High values. Large design.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
10	2/6 blue	15 0	—
11	5/- red	17 6	—

(Watermarked Crown CC. Perf. 14).

Stanley Gibbons' catalogue credits Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. with the engraving and printing of the above six stamps but these being printed on watermarked paper is sufficient evidence to my mind that Messrs. De La Rue were the printers; and, the omission of the corner letters from the new values that the latter firm were also the engravers.



Second issue. 1904. King Edward.

Engraved by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
12	½d. green	0 1	—
13	1d. red	0 2	0 2
14	2d. purple (1905)	0 3	—
15	2½d. blue	0 4	0 4
16	6d. orange (1905)	0 8	—
17	1/- brown (1905)	1 4	—



Larger design.

18	3/4 green	...	...	4	0	—
19	5/- lake (1905)	...	...	6	6	—
(Watermarked Crown CA. mult. Perf. 14).						

The first issue are still fairly easy to obtain with the exception of the 6d. green and the high values of 1898. The collector who relies on obtaining his supplies through an exchange packet will probably have to wait a long while before he obtains the 6d. green. If the reader is going to act on my advice and complete his Falkland Islands I would advise him to get this stamp right away. Then get the King's head set; you never know when a value is going scarce as witness the case of St. Helena. Everybody thought the 2½d., 4d., and 6d. would always be common. Some

have probably had to reconsider their opinions since. The 2/6 and 5/- of 1898, although at one time very common, are not nearly so easily met with now, but personally I do not think they are quite worth full catalogue.

I believe the present issue is the first example of Messrs. De La Rue's departure from surface printing, at least for halfpenny and penny values. (Their first line-engraved stamps were the ½d., ¼d., 5d. 2/6, 10/- Malta, issued 1899-1901). It was certainly the first set of stamps to be produced by them in this method, and except that the engraver has given King Edward rather fluffy white hair, the experiment may be considered very satisfactory. In this issue also the figures have been re-introduced in the lower corners.

Stamp Collecting: A Boon to Invalids

By DR. J. M. HOLT

In Everybody's Philatelist

[We have always urged the advantages of stamp collecting as a hobby for those who are confined to their homes through illness or physical infirmity. Dr. Holt is an American physician and an enthusiastic collector, and his writings on this subject have attracted a good deal of attention in the philatelic papers of the United States.—EDITOR.]

UNLESS the collector has had a lengthy illness or has been temporarily "shut in" he does not realise the finer degree of enjoyment which our classic hobby brings to the unfortunate.

In case you have not had the insight which comes with the convalescent days, you will have to exercise your imagination.

Imagine, then, that you have been in a railroad accident; that you had both legs cut off so high as to make it impossible to fit artificial limbs: that you had survived the shock; and that you had to face a future in which you would not move about very readily. Even if you did not have to make your own living; the employment of your time would be a grave matter. As you had been a collector, imagine the new phase of enjoyment the old hobby would now take on. Imagine how you would count yourself fortunate in that you already knew the allurements of philately. Imagine if you can, the newer attachment taking on a semblance of tenderness, as you gratefully began to realise how the weary hours were to be constantly lightened and shortened by the many-sided, all absorbing details connected with stamp collecting.

Here, again, the writer can cite his professional observation and opinion:—

"STAMP COLLECTING IS ONE OF THE GREATEST BOONS WITH WHICH THE LIFE OF AN INVALID CAN BE BLESSED."

At this point I am going to ask any invalid who may read this to send me their first-hand experience and observation on this subject. Write me an account of your point of view: your special observations, or any suggestions you may have to offer for the benefit of other invalids. Any short cuts to comfort. Any special devices or arrangements of your own, which you believe others would be glad to adopt if they were known. Any such ideas or sugges-

tions will be published from time to time in *Everybody's Philatelist*.

There are many unfortunates who are able to sit up and use their hands, but cannot walk very much, or not at all. To these the days are long, and at times dreary. They read much of the time but even reading becomes tiresome. They sit by the window and seek diversion by watching passers-by. The simplest things and events about them are eagerly devoured in order to satisfy the demand for diversion. Here is where patience is developed, and some of those with much infirmity rise grandly above it, and show an admirable sweetness of disposition and character, mellowed rather than shrivelled by adversity.

Many of these are denied the peculiar benefits of stamp collecting, because they have never known or heard of them.

If in your daily round, you have seen a face at a certain window many times, ascertain in a diplomatic way the name of the individual, and if he or she can use their hands or eyes, and then send round a little outfit, according to the age of the person.

Perhaps a copy of Luff's *What Stamp Collecting Teaches* may be an apt starter. Then a small variety packet, an ordinary album, hinges, and a catalogue. Later the benzine cup and perforation gauge will do. Perhaps a copy of this article will help to point the way: if so, and there is sufficient demand for them, we may have some reprints made.

Perhaps a little coaching would be highly appreciated. Who of us are so hardened, and indifferent, and selfish, as not to find a certain measure of satisfaction in a service of this kind. Those who have unostentatiously offered such a service have found an increasing pleasure in continuing it.

For the invalid, as for the busy man, the small bulk of the stamp outfit is a point in its favour. I would suggest that the invalid keep his or her outfit all in one cardboard box. A box can be found sufficiently large to hold album, hinges, catalogue, envelopes, benzine cup, etc. Then when it is desired to lay aside the stamps, everything can be put together under one cover, and the whole outfit put away on a shelf or elsewhere. When it is required again it is only necessary for the invalid to ask for the "stamp box" and everything will be at hand. This would

appeal especially to those who are obliged to have everything handed them by another person.

Before leaving the subject of the "stamp box" I would further suggest that two tapes be attached to it, on either side, just below the edge of the cover, so that by tying the ends of the tapes the cover would be held securely, and the accidental spilling of its contents.

If I were an invalid there is no one other pastime

which I would prefer to stamp collecting. Further if I had to be limited to one, and only one pastime, stamp collecting would be that one.

With stamp collecting there would come the opening up of exchange relations with other collectors; correspondence incidental thereto; the sense of fellowship with others employed in the same way, and the medium of knowing their activities in the philatelic periodical.

The Postage Due Stamps of the World

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 102)

Greece (continued).

Issue of 1902.

When a series of postage stamps was ordered from London in 1901, a set of postage due stamps was requisitioned for at the same time. The design was produced in Paris. It shows large uncoloured figures of value in the centre with Greek columns on either side; stretching across from column to column twice is a ribbon inscribed in Greek "ENABITHMON GRAMMATOSEMON," below the figures of value the plinth of the columns is inscribed with the word of value and "EISPRAKTEON" or "EISPRAKTEA" in two lines in Greek characters.



These stamps were printed in *taille-douce* by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., of London, in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, and were perforated 13½. The three highest values were sprinkled with powder after being printed to give them the metallic tint.

The drachmai values were re-instated, as no confusion could arise owing to their difference in colour from the corresponding lepta denominations.

The paper used was a white wove, watermarked with a Crown over the double-lined letters ET, which stood for "HELLADOS TACHUDROMEION," meaning "the Post of Greece."

The 1 drachme is known to have been issued imperforate.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Wmk. Crown over ET. Perforated 13½.

January, 1902.	1 lepton, brown.
	2 lepta, grey.
	3 " orange.
	5 " green.
	10 " carmine.
	20 " mauve.
	25 " ultramarine.
	30 " deep purple.
	40 " sepia.
	50 " brown lake.

1 drachme, black.
Imperforate.
2 drachmai, bronze.
3 " silver.
5 " gold.

Crete.

Issue of 1900.

When a fairly stable Government had at last been set up by the Protecting Powers in this distressful island after the troublous times of 1897-8, the postal arrangements were properly organised, and a series of postage stamps were issued.



A set of eight postage due stamps also appeared. The design was obviously copied from that of the Norwegian stamps: in the centre was a post horn surmounted by a crown, containing numerals of value in colour on white ground; surrounding this was a solid oval band, inscribed in Greek characters "KBETE" at top and "LEPTON (or DRACHME) EISPRAKTEON" or "LEPTA (or DRACHMAI) EISPRAKTEA"; each corner contained a winged wheel.

These stamps were printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., of London, in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, and were perforated 14.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.

1 lepton, red.
5 lepta "
10 " "
20 " "
40 " "
50 " "
1 drachme, red.
2 drachmai "

After a short time it was found that confusion arose from the similarity between the 1 lepton and 1 drachme values. Accordingly the 1 drachme was

thereafter overprinted "1 DRACHME" in Greek capitals in black.



Reference List.

*White wove paper. Perforated 14.
Black overprint.*

1 drachme on 1 drachme, red.

Issue of 1908.

Turkey's bloodless revolution in July, 1908, was the cause of a great deal of history-making. Austria announced her definite annexation of the "occupied" Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and threatened Serbia with war unless she abandoned her racial ambitions. Bulgaria proclaimed her complete independence from the suzerainty of Turkey, constituted herself a kingdom and concentrated her remarkably well-trained little army on the Turkish frontier in case of accidents. The treaty of Berlin was torn in shreds.

The Cretans saw what they considered their opportunity to gain their ideal, and proclaimed their annexation to Greece and desired to send Cretan deputies to the Greek Parliament. However, the Protecting Powers were firm, and the Greek Government, knowing that the annexation of Crete meant a war with Turkey (and she had had her lesson in 1897) refused to accept the Cretan declaration.

However, the Cretan postal authorities had all their stamps overprinted "HELLAS" in black to demonstrate their desire for union with Greece. All the postage due stamps were thus treated, including the unsurcharged 1 drachme, of which only two sheets (200 stamps) were overprinted "HELLAS."

As this overprinting was done locally, innumerable varieties may be met with. All except the 50 lepta and 1 drachme are known with the last letter of the Greek word "HELLAS" inverted; this variety apparently occurred in one setting on the 5th stamp in the 4th row. The 40 lepta, 1 drachme on 1 drachme, and 2 drachmai may be found with a "D" instead of an "A" in "HELLAS," this occurred on the 8th stamp in the 5th row. The 1 lepton and 5 lepta are known with "A" inverted, also with the "S" omitted. Pairs of the 1 lepton, 10 lepta and 50 lepta exist, one without the overprint. The 1 lepton, 10 lepta, 40 lepta, 50 lepta, 1 drachme on 1 drachme, and the 2 drachmai, are known with inverted overprint.

Reference List. 1

*White wove paper. Perforated 14.
Black overprint.*

Sept. 21st, 1908. 1 lepton, red.

Inverted overprint.
Inverted "S."
Inverted "A."
"S" omitted.
Pair, one without overprint. |

5 lepta, red.

Inverted "S."
"S" omitted.

10 lepta, red.

Inverted overprint.
Pair, one without overprint.

Inverted "S."

20 lepta, red.

Inverted "S."

40 lepta, red.

Inverted overprint.

Inverted "S."

"D" instead of "A."

50 lepta, red.

Inverted overprint.

Pair, one without overprint.

1 drachme, red.

1 drachme on 1 drachme, red.

Inverted overprint.

Inverted "S."

"D" instead of "A."

2 drachmai, red.

Inverted overprint.

Inverted "S."

"D" instead of "A."

Issue of 1909.

Owing to the demand by stamp dealers and collectors, the low values rapidly ran out of stock. The 2 lepta was the value first exhausted. A provisional was created by overprinting the 20 lepta, already overprinted "HELLAS," with the numeral "2" and "PROSORINON" (meaning "Provisional") in tall narrow Greek capitals. This provisional was issued on January 20th, 1909; only 1,000 were put on sale and these were sold out in four hours.



Accordingly another provisional had to be created. Again the 20 lepta was employed for this purpose, but this time the unsurcharged one. The overprint consisted of "HELLAS" in quite different type, a large figure "2" and "PROSORINON" in smaller lettering. This issue was made on January 31st.



On the same date the 1 lepton was overprinted with a similar overprint to the last, but with the figure "2" omitted.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.
Black overprints.

A. Already overprinted "HELLAS."

January 20th, 1909. 2 lepta on 20 lepta, red.

B. On unoverprinted stamps.

January 31st, 1909. 1 lepton, red.
2 lepta on 20 lepta, red.

Issues of 1910.

Early in 1910 a fresh overprint was applied to Cretan stamps. It consisted of the word "HELLAS" in thick block Greek lettering, much larger and broader than the first overprint; this overprint was type-set and applied in London. The 1 lepton of the postage

due set was issued on March 9th, 1910, the 40 lepta in April, and the rest of the series in May.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.
Black overprint.

March 9th, 1910.	1 lepton, red..
May, 1910.	5 lepta "
	10 " "
	20 " "
April, 1910.	40 " "
May, 1910	50 " "
	1 drachme on 1 drachme, red.
	2 drachmai, red.

To be continued.

Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain

Birmingham, June 7th-9th, 1911

AT the meeting of the Executive Committee on December 15th, Councillor G. Johnson, B.A., was elected as Hon. Sec. and Treasurer. Other invitations will shortly be issued.

Mr. M. P. Castle sent the first contribution of stamps to be sold by auction, during the Congress, in aid of the funds. Others have promised to send contributions shortly.

The following are the donations actually received, besides which we have many promises.

	£	s.	d.
Messrs. Stanley Gibbons	10	10	0
G. B. Bainbridge, J.P.	2	2	0
F. Reichenheim	1	1	0
Humphrey Bennett	1	1	0
Manchester Junior Society	1	1	0
Herbert Clark	1	1	0
M. P. Castle, J.P.	1	1	0
W. H. M. Maraden	1	1	0
Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society ...	1	1	0
B. D. Pope	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
W. Oakley	1	0	0
F. J. Melville	0	10	6
Dr. H. Brice	0	10	6
J. Steele Higgins, junr.	0	10	6
I. J. Bernstein	0	10	6
Victor Marsh	0	10	6
T. A. Cunningham	0	10	6
W. H. Rawdon-Smith	0	10	0
C. S. Jewell	0	10	0
	£26	3	0

The Earl of Crawford has promised an important contribution to the Exhibition, but has not yet decided what colony or country it shall be.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—

Councillor G. Johnson, B.A.,
308, Birchfield Road,
Birmingham.

The Halifax Philatelic Society

Halifax and a Fascinating Hobby

THE inaugural meeting of the Halifax Philatelic Society was held in one of the ante-rooms at the Mechanics' Hall last night. Mr. Hardcastle and Mr. Ling Roth were amongst the chief enthusiasts in the local movement, and a number of well-known philatelists from Huddersfield are interesting themselves in the matter. In point of numbers the meeting must surely be ranked as a great success. The Rev. J. C. B. Madden (Huddersfield) was voted to the chair, and gave a short address. He said he looked upon philately as one of the most interesting hobbies which anyone could take up. Some people said it was only a winter pastime, but he did not agree with that, for personally when he was holidaying he was always on the look out for new specimens. It was also a most educational hobby, for it brought them into close touch with history, geography, the manufacture of stamps, and also of various gums. Even the darker side of human nature was revealed to them when they succeeded in tracing a forged stamp. He thought

that the present was a splendid time to commence to study the hobby, and to commence collecting, because with the accession of King George a new stamp would be issued. He hoped though that the new stamp would be a more picturesque design than that of the late King. Following his address the speaker exhibited a portion of his extensive and valuable collection of stamps. The exhibits embraced not only Great Britain and the Colonies but also the stamps of many foreign countries. Mr. Charles H. Greenwood (Huddersfield) displayed a beautiful and large collection of Soudan stamps, and Mr. W. D. Haigh (Huddersfield) showed his collection of Canadian and Siamese stamps. Both the latter have specialised in their separate lines of study. Several Halifax friends also exhibited their private collections, many of which are very valuable. The rest of the evening was spent in discussing and chatting about their hobby and in talking over the new society.
—Halifax Evening News.

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.

Bolivia.—(Vol. VII. p. 37).—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* chronicles two changes in the commemorative issue of last year. The 5 centavos has now taken unto itself the portrait of Ignacio Warnes, which formerly adorned the 2 centavos denomination: the colour of the frame of the 20 centavos has been changed from violet to blue. The dates "1809—1825" appearing on the 1909 issue have been altered to "1910—1825" according to our contemporary. The independence centenary celebrations are apparently to be carried on another year. What a time they must have in these lively countries!

Commemorative issue. Lithographed. Perf. 11½.
Centre in second colour.
5 centavos, red and black (Ignacio Warnes).
20 " " blue " (Esteban Arze).

Brazil.—(Vol. VII. p. 94).—Our contemporary, *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, has been going strong on Brazil just lately, as a result of some research work by Mr. Charles J. Phillips, the following new varieties have been unearthed:—

1894-1904 issue. Perf. 11 to 11½ × 12½ to 14.
1,000 reis, mauve and green.
1899 issue. Perf. 11 to 11½ × 5½ to 7.
300 reis, black and emerald.
Postage Dues. 1895-1901 issue. Perf. 12½ to 14.
10 reis, deep blue.

In addition to the two values of ordinary postage stamp chronicled on page 94, two additional postage due stamps have appeared. All four new varieties were placed on sale on November 15th, 1910.

1910. Additional to series of 1906. Perf. 12.
600 reis, dark purple.
5,000 reis, chocolate.

Leeward Islands.—(Vol. VII. p. 98).—The 3d. has now been issued printed on coloured paper, to conform to the Crown Agents' Colour Scheme. The old colours were purple and black. The paper is chalk-surfaced and watermarked multiple Crown and CA. It was mentioned on October 1st last from a "specimen" copy.

1910. Multiple CA. "Chalky" paper. Perforated 14.
New Colours.
3d. purple on yellow.

Levant (Russian P.O.)—(Vol. VII. p. 94).—Considerable philatelic movement is afoot here again, from what we can glean from our contemporaries. *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* chronicle certain values of the 1908-9 issue overprinted diagonally with value in Turkish currency: we chronicled the 1 piastre on 10 kopecs on p. 94. Here is the full list:—

1910. 1908-9 issue of Russia overprinted in blue or red with values in Turkish currency.
5 paras in blue on 1 kopeck orange.
10 " " red on 2 kopecs green.
20 " " blue on 4 kopecs rose.
1 piastre in red on 10 kopecs blue.
5 piastres in blue on 50 kopecs green and purple.
7 " " 70 kopecs orange and brown.
10 " " 1 rouble " "

Just for a change the two place-names of the 5 paras on 1 kopeck orange of the ship type have been overprinted in blue instead of in black.

1910. Blue overprint instead of black.
5 paras on 1 kopeck orange (Constantinople).
5 " " 1 " " (Jerusalem).

Still they come! The ship type of Russian Levant have been overprinted for the offices at Beyrout and in the Dardanelles. We do not think it is necessary to repeat the list. We are indebted to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* for this information.

Northern Nigeria.—(Vol. VII. p. 70).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the receipt of the 6d. and 1/- in the new Colour Scheme colours.

1910. Multiple CA. "Chalky" paper. Perf. 14.
6d. purple.
1s. black on green.

Philippines.—(Vol. VI. p. 140).—Alfred Smith and Sons' *Monthly Circular* chronicle the 30 centavos in pale lilac instead of in olive green.

1910. New colour. Perf. 12.
30 centavos pale lilac.

Portugal.—(Vol. VII. p. 61).—The first "invert" of the recent REPUBLICA surcharges is reported. The 2½ reis value is chronicled by the *West End Philatelist*.

1910. Error. Inverted overprint.
2½ reis lilac.

Sweden.—(Vol. VII. p. 98).—Another value of the official series in the portrait type is reported by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*. The list is now as follows:—

1910. Official stamps.
1 öre black. 10 öre rose.
5 " green. 15 " brown.
8 " crimson. 30 " "

Turkey.—(Vol. VI. p. 209).—A permanent 2 paras stamp has been issued to supersede the provisional 2 paras on 5 paras.

1910. New value. Perf. 12.
2 paras olive.

Victoria.—(Vol. VII. p. 54).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the current 6d. perforated 11, and states that "the variety is of a provisional or accidental nature." Why?

1910. Watermark Crown over A. Perf. 11.
6d. green.

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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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.

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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(Whole Number 171)

7 JANUARY, 1911.

Price 1d.

KING GEORGE STAMPS

The chief influence on Philately in the coming year will be the general issues by Great Britain and Colonies for the New Reign.

CORONATION Year promises to be a great one in the annals of Empire. Under a monarch who has personally visited practically all

the parts of his realms overseas, the tie between the distant dominions and possessions with the home country may be expected to be drawn closer.

This closer union of sentiment and interest will be particularly evidenced in the New Year and its immediate successors by the postage stamps of the British Empire. For whereas some of the possessions used diverse themes for their stamp designs during the late reign, there are not wanting signs that a very general use will be made throughout all the Colonies of the portrait of His Majesty King George.

In the United Kingdom the issue of the new stamps will mark an epoch in the history of the postage stamps of the British Isles. They are, as all our readers are by this time well aware, to be printed by the new contractors Messrs. Harrison & Sons, who will be required to print fifteen million of them every day. The old contractors, Messrs. De la Rue & Co., meanwhile continue to hold the contracts for producing most of the Colonial stamps. The Australian Commonwealth, which is shortly to have an uniform series of stamps for use in all the States of which it is comprised will, it is practically certain, print its own stamps in a State Printing Department of its own. We should not be very much surprised if in due time and season the Union of South Africa may not decide to do

likewise. Canada has no need to send to England to print its postage stamps, but the happy scheme attributed to King George some years ago of procuring an original die in *taille-douce* for the King Edward stamps, from the unexcelled firm of Perkins Bacon & Co.,

proved so successful that it is well worth repeating on the present occasion. We understand that His Majesty has been consulted with regard to the new Canadian stamps.

The whole outlook for the stamp collector at the dawn of 1911 is one of the greatest interest. Literally, as well as figuratively, the "crowning" event of the year will be the Coronation of King George V. and Queen Mary in Westminster Abbey, which should, unless any untoward event should change the present plans, take place on June 22nd, and somewhere near that date, probably a little before it, there will be a simultaneous issue in a number of portions of the British Empire of stamps bearing the likeness of the Royal and Imperial Philatelist, King George V.

Up to the present His Majesty's "counterfeit presentment" appears on five different stamp designs, one of them representing an entire series. The first was one of the Royal Family series of Newfoundland, which though started in 1897 did not include the then Duke of York until 1899. The next was one of the Canadian Quebec series, 1908, and recalls His Majesty's most recent visit to the Dominion at the time of the tercentenary celebrations. On this stamp Queen Mary who accompanied the King figures also.

Of the stamps issued in the year 1910 and since the accession of King George, the first was one of Newfoundland's series commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of the first settlement of the Colony. This was followed by the large stamp commemorating the Union of South Africa (November 4th), and the latest to date is the long series of Rhodesian stamps issued November 11th,



bearing the portraits of both the King and Queen. These stamps are but a foretaste of what we may expect during the year that has begun. We shall collect them as we have collected the issues of the past, but we shall treasure them the more that they bear the picture of one who shares with many of his subjects the pleasurable recreation and study of postage stamps, for stamp collecting is a pursuit which, for those who understand its aims and objects, though not a prime essential to our existence or well-

being, is yet an intellectual recreation enjoyed by every rank and station, and we welcome the "royal proclamation" attributed to His Majesty some years ago that stamp collecting is "one of the greatest pleasures of his life." To thus proclaim the joys of stamp collecting, and to support as he has done the public and international stamp exhibitions and societies, adds courage to the dignity of the high position of one who is every inch a King.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

A Change of Front.



WITH this, the first number of the New Year some changes have been inaugurated in the arrangement of *The Postage Stamp*. The chief result of the alteration is to give more reading matter by doing away with the superfluous part of the cover. At the same time the advertisers' ideal of space next reading matter is allowed for by the re-

arrangement and as this was not possible under the former style, I hope that the change will be welcomed by the trade supporters of this journal. I cannot too strongly urge the peculiar advantages of a weekly paper as a medium for the announcements of dealers who seek a quick turnover. No enterprising trader wishes to limit his transactions with his clients to one deal a month when he can with the aid of a weekly medium do the same business in a week and enter upon fresh transactions the next week.

The Sale of Hanover Stamps.

The sale of the Hanoverian stamps in Berlin has resulted in a very good haul for the Reichspost Museum. Mr. Kosack in the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* says that the sale attracted a great deal of attention, and the prices realised were in many cases higher than might have been expected. The chief interest in the sale centred around the disposal of the 10 groschen green of 1859-61. There were 1,560 of these, not all perfect, and they realised 35,000 marks. The 199 copies of the 2 groschen blue, rouletted (1864) fetched nearly the full catalogue, according to Mr. Kosack. In all the sale of the old Hanover stamps brought 89,000 marks, and the sale of the used German Colonial stamps offered at the same time realised 22,500 plus the customary 5 per cent.

Bavaria's Jubilee Series.

From the same journal I learn that the stamps to be issued in Bavaria to celebrate the ninetieth birthday of the Regent and the jubilee of his regency will probably be a permanent issue, and will include the high values 10 marks and 20 marks. The low values will have an uniform design, but the designs of the higher denominations will be different. The

first will have a picture of the Regent by Professor v. Hildebrand, in a border of laurel, with the Bavarian lion above. Under the portrait will appear the word PFENNIG with the figures of value at each side. The size, colours, and perforation will be as in the current series.

The "Mark" Values.

The higher values are to have larger pictures of the Regent to suit the larger sizes of the stamps. The 1, 2, 3 and 5 marks are to bear the well-known portrait by Professor Alexander Fuks, and the 10 and 20 marks, a picture of "The Regent as Huntsman," by Professor v. Defreggers. The method of printing is to be typography alone, instead of the printing in relief hitherto used, and the higher values will be bi-coloured.

To be Issued in March.

The new Bavarian stamps may be expected about March, 1911, and as it is likely that they will be in general use entirely taking the place of the old issue there will be little opening for speculation of the kind associated with the Austrian Emperor's 80th birthday series.

A Forged Stamp of Brazil.

Mr. Charles J. Phillips in *Gibbons' Weekly* describes a Brazilian forgery not hitherto described. He says:—

In our catalogue, under No. 281, we list a 300 reis, black and emerald green, perf. 11-11½, on *thick* paper. This has hitherto been considered a very rare stamp, and in sorting 3,300 stamps of 300 reis we were glad to find three copies of the variety in question.

On further examination, however, these turned out to be clever forgeries, which must have passed the post and defrauded the Brazil Government.

Captain Napier, who drew my attention to this forgery, says he has also found a reference to a 500 reis of this date as having been forged and used postally, but so far we have not seen a specimen.

Genuine.

Forgery.

Paper, thick, white, and soft.

Paper, thick, buff and hard.

"s" in "REIS" wide.

"s" in "REIS" narrow and thinner.

Letters of "UNIDOS" and "BRAZIL" do not fill up the coloured band.

Letters of "UNIDOS" and "BRAZIL" too high, filling up the coloured band.

Ornament before "CORREIO" is about 1 mm. from the letter "c."

Ornament almost touches the "c."

Death of Judge Philbrick.

The death was announced last week of His Honour Judge Philbrick, K.C., one of the earliest collectors of postage stamps. He began to collect in or before 1861, and was the first Vice-President of the Philatelic Society of London, formed in 1869. It was on his motion that the amateurs assembled under the Chairmanship of Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., F.R.G.S., on April 10th, of that year constituted themselves "THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON." Sir Daniel was elected the first President of the new Society, and retained office until 1878, about which time he gave up collecting, and sold his stamps to M. la Renotiere for £3,000. Then Mr. Philbrick became President and continued to serve in that capacity until 1892, when he was succeeded by the late Earl of Kingston.

The £8,000 Collection.

Judge Philbrick had the strongest collection in this country between about 1865 and 1882. His albums were particularly rich in fine early issues, and fabulous stories are told of the number of circular (1851) and rectangular (1856) British Guianas. Many of the stamps which are now of the greatest rarity and scarcely to be had in single copies, were in an advanced stage of "plating" in the Philbrick collection. The Post Office Mauritius, Hawaiian Missionaries, and the first Reunions, and most of the then known rarities were included, and it is computed that if, instead of selling the greater part of it to M. la Renotiere in 1882, he had held it until to-day, it would have been worth well over £50,000. He received £8,000 for it, a record sum in those days for almost any form of "hobbyhorical" collection.

The Philbrick "Great Britain" Collection.

The Judge kept his English stamps, and continued the collection of them until 1894, when he parted with them for £1,500. He wrote in conjunction with the late Mr. W. A. S. Westoby, the valuable work on English stamps familiarly known to all students as "Philbrick and Westoby," published in 1881. He also wrote a good deal in the early stamp magazines, and was in correspondence with most of the well-known collectors all over the world. Latterly he has been inactive in philately.

Like many of his confrères of the 'sixties he lived to a good old age, being seventy-four at the time of his death.

Printers of the Falkland Islands.

I had furnished some footnotes to Mr. Ireland's article on the Falkland Islands in last week's *Postage Stamp*, but with visions of turkey (or was it goose!) and other seasonable things in his mind, Mr. Printer rose superior to thoughts of footnotes, and closed his formes without them. I did not agree with the author of the article in attributing the printing of any of the Queen's head stamps of Falkland Islands to the firm of De La Rue. It has been (to my mind) clearly established that Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. printed all the stamps for this Colony during the Victorian reign, and the perforation, 14 to 14½ (not 14, as given by Mr. Ireland), is a much better clue to their origin than the watermarked paper, which latter could, of course, be supplied to any printer by the Crown Agents for the Colonies. This is but one of the points we had dealt with in our footnotes, and indicates what may be one of the weaknesses of the "simple life."

The New Issues of 1910

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BRITISH COLONIALS.

The following figures briefly demonstrate the undoubted economy of this popular method of collecting.

DURING 1910 (January-December), the total percentage and postage over face value paid by subscribers to this service amounted to:—

The sole charge over face value for stamps

up to 1/-	was in 1910	...	5	4
.. 2/6	..	...	7	9
.. 5/-	..	...	11	1
.. 10/-	..	...	15	8
.. 20/-	..	...	23	6
.. 40/-	..	...	29	2
.. 100/-	..	...	35	10

All the Standard Stamps and Perforation Varieties included.

Copies of the January-December accounts will be sent if desired.

Now to take one set alone distributed in 1910 (the four Levant provisionals).

I am willing to purchase these at 10/- the set (cat. 38/-). They cost 1/7, i.e. Face 1/5 plus 10% 2d. = 1/7, so any subscriber up to and including the 10/- limit accepting this offer has got his New Issues at less than face value, and one with a higher limit has had his expenditure handsomely reduced.

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	each
Barbados, Kingston Relief, 1d. on 2d. inverted	0 4
Canada, 1897, Jubilee, 2c., 2d., 2 dollars	3 0
Chill, 1892, 1 peso (pair grand copies, 5d.)	0 2½
Do., 1910, pictorial, 2 or 5c., 2d.; 3 or 10c., 4d.; 12, 15 or 20c.	0 10
Do., do., do., 30c., 1/-; 50c., 1/3; 1 peso	2 0
Great Britain, 1872, 1/-, plate 5, on piece, famous Stock Exchange forgery	15 0
German Morocco, 1905, S.G. M33, 5c., cat. 7/6	1 6
Mexico, 1910, in use 5 days, 5c., 1d.; 10c.	0 3
Natal, King, Single CA, 1/-, 6d., 2/-, fine 2/-, 2/6	2 3
Do., do., do., 4/-, 4/3; 5/- CC, 2/3; 10/- CC	4 0
Do., do., Multiple (obsolete), 1/-, 2/-, 2/6, set...	8 0
Do., do., do., 5d., scarce	0 9
Do., do., 1908, 1/- on green paper	0 6
Do., do., do., 2/- on blue paper	1 0
Do., do., do., 2/6 at 2/-; 5/- at	3 3
Do., do., do., 10/- at 7/-; £1 at	16 0
Newfoundland, 1866, 12c. or 24c., (cat. 4/-)	1 8
Do., 1880/94, 5c. blue or deep blue	0 3
Do., 1887, 1c., 1d.; 2 or 3c.	0 2
Do., 1897, Cabot, 1, 2, 5 or 6c.	0 2½
Do., do., 3c., 1d.; 4c., 3d.; 8c.	0 5
Do., 1897, Cabot, 10c., 6d.; 12c., 9d.; 15 or 24c.	1 3
Do., do., do., 30c. or 35c., 1/9; 60c.	3 0
Do., 1897, 1c. carmine, 1½d.; 5c. blue	0 1½
Do., 1908, 2c. map	0 4
Rhodesia, King and Queen, 4d. or 1d., 1½d.; 2 or 2½d.	0 0½
Do., do., 3d. or 4d., 6d.; 5d. or 6d.	1 0
United States, 1898, 2 dollars, Omaha	6 0
Do., 1908, Imperf. in pairs, 3, 4 or 5c.	0 5

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN MINT.

France, 1906, Ground under feet, 10c.	0 1½
Transvaal, 1895-6, 6d. blue, cat. 3/6	0 7
Zanzibar, 1904, set of 5 provisionals, cat. by S.G. about 60/-, my price	14 0

JAMES H. RHODES, 45, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

St. Vincent

A Revised Set of Regulations for Post Office dealings with the Stamp Trade

ON page 51 of volume V. of *The Postage Stamp* we published the "Additional Regulations" issued by the Governor of St. Vincent, concerning the sale of stamps to dealers and others interested in stamp collecting. Since the despatch of Lord Crewe's circular to the Colonies on the subject these regulations have been modified, and we give below the revised rules to be observed by the postal officials in St. Vincent. The only important addition is contained in the new paragraph 7. The regulations below are quoted from *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*:-

1. The Additional Regulations made by the Governor in Council the 10th day of August, 1909, are hereby repealed.

2. The amount received from a dealer or other person for the purchase of stamps, shall be brought to account in the Post Office Cash Book on the same day that it is received.

3. The sums received from each dealer or other person shall be placed to the credit of his account in a book to be called the "Stamp Dealers' Subsidiary Ledger," and the stamps supplied shall be entered to his debit under the dates of the transactions.

4. The Stamp Dealers' Subsidiary Ledger shall be balanced at the close of each financial year. Balance Sheets shall be made out from this ledger at the end of each quarter, which must agree with the balances shown for the same period under the head "Remittances for Stamps" in the principal ledger of the Department.

5. The orders or requisitions for stamps received from Dealers shall be submitted to the Colonial Secretary, and these, on being approved, shall be executed in the order of their receipt.

6. A foil or list showing the numbers, denominations, and values of stamps supplied shall be enclosed with the stamps to the Dealer or other person.

7. No standing orders for the supply of new issues of stamps shall be received, and orders shall only be accepted for a definite supply of stamps in current use.

8. Should it be impossible to supply at the same time all stamps requisitioned for, then the unused portion of the remittance shall be returned to the Dealer or other person giving the order.

9. No information as to new issues of stamps or contemplated changes in stamps shall be furnished to any Dealer or other person.

10. No obliteration or cancellation of stamps (whether of old or present issue) shall take place except in the ordinary course of correspondence transmitted through the post.

11. Should however, addressed envelopes, letters or any postal packet whatsoever bearing stamps of a sufficient value to cover the payment of postage be received from a dealer or any other person with the request that they be posted by the Postmaster, and no infringement of the postal laws or regulations in connection with the same, would be caused thereby, the article or articles may be posted singly and transmitted in the ordinary

course of the post.

12. It shall not be permissible for the Postmaster to affix stamps to envelopes or other postal matter, with the object of having them cancelled.

13. After the stamps have been supplied and forwarded to the Dealer or other person, the responsibility of the Postmaster shall cease.

14. Any stamp or stamps, whether of present or old issue forwarded to the Postmaster with a

request for exchange shall be returned to the sender with a statement that such exchange is not permissible.

15. These Regulations shall come into force on the 10th day of October, 1910.

Made by the Governor in Council this 20th day of September, 1910.

C. LIVINGSTONE WILSON.

Clerk of Councils.

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.

Fiji. (Vol. VI. p. 234).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the new 6d. and 1s. stamps; the 6d. purple being issued November 21st, and the 1s. black on green on November 26th.

1910 (November). New colours. Perf. 14.

6d. purple.
1s. black on green.

Gwalior.—(Vol. VI. p. 101).—*Ewens' Weekly Stamp News* informs us that the 2 rupees and 3 rupees Indian stamps with portrait of King Edward VII. have appeared with an overprint for use in this State. It is believed that the copies which have been seen so far are only in the nature of "specimen" copies, though they do not bear that overprint; it is not the custom with the Indian Government to do so. At any rate we will formally chronicle these new arrivals only on more definite information.

Juan Fernandez.—(Vol. VII. p. 31).—Mr. William Ward informs us that he has some errors of the 5 on 12c. with the figure "2" for "z" in FERNANDEZ. He states that they came from the Juan Fernandez stock and were not used in Chili.

Malta.—(Vol. VII. p. 31).—Messrs. Bright & Son write us that they have just received a ½d. Malta stamp in a much darker shade, very distinct from the old yellow brown colour. They have also received the 5s. King's head, in red and green on yellow paper.

1910. King's head. Wmk. Multiple Crown C.A. Perf. 14.
5s. red and green on yellow.

Papua.—(Vol. VII. p. 38).—The 2½d perf. 12½ is sent us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. in a new shade, bright violet blue. Our Ipswich correspondents are "officially informed that no more of the stamps punctured or perforated with the letters O.S. will be sold to the public either unused or used"; hitherto they have been supplied at face value but only in postmarked condition.

Paraguay.—(Vol. VII. p. 32).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 2 pesos in the type with a view of the Government Palace, printed in dull orange and black, and state that "this stamp was printed some considerable time ago, and although we believe it has already been chronicled the issue has only just taken place." We note that it is included in Gibbons' Catalogue but is unpriced. It has not yet been formally recorded in this journal.

1910. New colours. Perforated 11½ to 12.

2 pesos dull orange and black.

Portugal.—(Vol. VII. p. 112).—'Tis rumoured that the type of the REPUBLICA overprint is to be altered, and that Gothic capitals are to be used. The Portuguese postal authorities evidently think that it is no use spoiling the ship for a ha'porth of tar. We will chronicle these things when we see them. Mr. W. H.

Peckitt sends us the 50 reis of the REPUBLICA issue with the overprint inverted.

1910. Errors. Inverted overprint.

2½ reis lilac.
50 reis blue.

St. Lucia.—(Vol. V. p. 81).—Messrs. Whitfield King send us the 6d. purple, printed on chalk-surfaced paper. The 3d. and 1s. in the new colours appeared in 1909.

1910. New colour. Perf. 14.

6d. purple.

Straits Settlements.—(Vol. VII. p. 98).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have sent us a new \$1 stamp for this Colony. It is printed in black on blue paper with the name and value in red: the paper is chalk-surfaced with multiple Crown and CA., watermark. The design is the same as before, i.e., in the De La Rue "Postage and Revenue" stock type.

1910. Multiple Crown CA "Chalky" paper. Perforated 14.

New Colour.
\$1 black and red on blue.

United States.—(Vol. VII. p. 86).—The stamps with the new watermark are gradually turning up. *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* and *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* have recorded the following between them:—

1910. Watermark single-lined U.S.P.S. Perf. 12.

1 cent green.
2 cents carmine.
5 " deep blue.

Ditto. Imperforate.

1 cent green.
2 cents carmine.

Special Delivery Stamp. Perf. 12.
10 cents blue.

Uruguay.—(Vol. VII. p. 98).—We are indebted to Mr. A. H. Davis, as usual, for prompt information regarding the new issues from this Republic. Mr. Arthur Walters and Messrs. Whitfield King have also sent specimens of the latest new issue. The new issue, Mr. Davis tells us, is to be sold concurrently with the stamps recently in use, until the old stocks are exhausted. The portrait of General Artigas appears on the low values up to the 20 centavos, and the high values bear an allegorical design representing Commerce and Industry. The stamps were printed by Waterlow & Sons, Limited.

1910 (November). Perf. 14 to 16.

Portrait of Artigas.

5 milesimos, mauve.
1 centesimo, green.
2 " brick-red.
5 " steel-blue.
8 " grey-black.
20 " brown.

Allegorical Design.

23 centesimos, dark blue.
50 " orange yellow.
1 peso vermillion.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF 1910

Our annual review of the most interesting emissions of the year

BY L. W. CROUCH



It has seemed to us that a summary account of some of the more important new issues of postage stamps, which have appeared during the present year of grace, may possibly be welcome to the section of our readers who still belong to that category of collectors, who take the stamps of the whole world; it is also possible that even the specialist in one country, or in a group of countries, may deign to cast his eye over this effusion. Undoubtedly the portion of any philatelic journal which deals with new issues, is the part which attracts most attention, especially in the case of general collectors; all collectors, whether of world-wide or specialistic tendencies, must keep themselves au courant with the movements in the philatelic world.

In the case of our own country, the present year has seen but one new emission, but has given promise (alas!) of more to come; we say "alas!" because that sad event, the death of our beloved King Edward VII. (the Peacemaker), will ever mark the past year as a year of mourning for all true patriots. The one emission, of which we have spoken, was that of a new value, a 7d., which has proved itself to be a very necessary one for the prepayment of parcels. The design, which is now so familiar, is quite a departure from the ordinary, and undoubtedly shows much finer workmanship than the shoddy and poverty-stricken designs of the last thirty years. The portrait is very similar to that recently employed by Messrs.

De La Rue & Co for several British colonies. Had King Edward lived, the year just concluded would probably have witnessed several notable changes in our own postal issues: a 2d. stamp in a new design and in a new colour, red-violet, had actually been printed, and the imprimatur sheet registered at Somerset House, but the stock was destroyed, and further printings of the old green and carmine stamp made and issued. Another philatelic event, which must be mentioned before leaving the home country, in our review of the year, is the transfer of the stamp-printing contract from the hands of Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co. to Messrs. Harrison & Sons, Printers-in-ordinary to His Majesty. The new contract begins on the 1st January, 1911, but the new stamps with King George's portrait are not to appear till some time in May next. Will there then be printings



from the De La Rue plates by Messrs. Harrison? The gods forbid!

Europe, on the whole, has been moderately merciful to stamp collectors this last year, the most important and epoch-making new emission being the overprinting of the Portuguese stamps, bearing the portrait of King Manoel II. (the Unfortunate), with the word "REPUBLICA," to shew the change of government which took place as the result of such sudden and dramatic events in October last. The King Manoel stamps were also issued this year, so were a very short time in use without the overprint. Spain has given us the complement of her new series with the latest portrait of King Alfonso in a handsome and much improved design. Belgium has contributed two quite unnecessary small series of low values

commemorating the 1910 Brussels Exhibition; their design depicts St. Martin giving half his cloak to a beggar, and each set was engraved by a different artist: that by M. A. Le Maire being apparently in a more finished condition than that by M. C. Montald. No doubt in the near future Belgium will produce a series with the effigy of her popular sovereign, King Albert.

Holland's contribution to our albums only consists of a provisional 3c. postage-due stamp, followed by a permanent stamp of the same value. Switzerland has issued a brand-new set of postage-due stamps in a totally different design (showing the "icy mountains of their country) from that which has served her since 1878. The "Boy Tell" design has also undergone a slight modification, the cord of the crossbow now passing behind instead of in front of the stock. Italy has issued two small commemorative sets, to which the greatest philatelic purist cannot take exception, celebrating, as they do, great events in her national history. In April, 1910, 5c. and 15c. stamps appeared, bearing a portrait of the great patriot, Garibaldi; they were only issued in Sicily in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the freedom of that island from the rule of King "Bomba." In December, two similar values were issued, shewing a "counterfeit presentment" of that great Italian statesman, Count Cavour, to whose patriotism Italy owes so much.

Curiously enough, they commemorate **la plebiscite**



or referendum (a term of which we have heard much of late), by which the question of whether the southern states of Italy should be annexed to the Kingdom of Sardinia, was referred to the people.

Both Norway and Sweden are in the course of bringing out new series, with portraits of their new rulers, Haakon and Gustaf respectively. Austria and Bosnia have produced very fine and large emissions, consisting of the beautiful sets of 1908, and 1906-7 respectively, with labels added to them at top and bottom bearing the respective dates "1830" and "1910"; these sets were in commemoration of the eightieth birthday of the Emperor Franz Josef I. Greece has promised us a new emission in the near future, to be printed by a Greek firm in Corfu. Montenegro has produced a very beautiful series to celebrate the elevation of this small and warlike nation into a kingdom; they are line-engraved and printed at the Austrian Imperial Printing Works at Vienna, much in the style of the current Austrians. Gibraltar and Malta have changed the colours of some of their values to conform to the Crown Agents' new colour scheme.

Considerable activity has been shown during the past year in the post-offices maintained by foreign powers in the Turkish Empire. Towards the end of 1909, the 1½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. stamps of Great Britain were overprinted in Turkish currency. The overprint on the 3d., 4d. and 6d. was considered clumsy, being expressed in piastres and paras; a new overprint was accordingly applied to them early in 1910, expressed in piastres and fractions of a piastre. Each Russian post-office has applied to the stamps issued by it a special overprint of the name of the office, following no doubt the example set by Italy, and also finding such multiplication of sets a somewhat lucrative experiment.

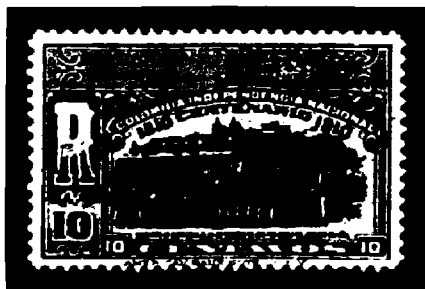
That distressful country, Persia, has added yet another series of overprints to our already overburdened albums. It is only to be expected that the new Shah will figure on her postal emissions before long. Several colour changes have been made in the higher values of Ceylon.

In Siam a very handsome new series has been brought out this year, shewing a portrait of the late King Chulalongkorn on a circular tablet held aloft by a grotesque-looking Djinn, or whatever its equivalent may be in Siam; these stamps are line-engraved and beautifully printed. Would that a great country like the British Isles (I daren't say "England"!) would produce some beautiful postal labels such as these! We should not wonder if this set has a short currency owing to the death of King Chulalongkorn. In the recently acquired British Protectorates philatelic interest is concentrated on the State of Trengganu—the new stamps bearing a portrait of the Rajah may already have been issued by the time these words are printed.

Australia has made no additions to our albums worth recording, though rumour has been rife in reference to a proposed infliction of an overprint "AUSTRALIA" or "COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA" (accounts differ) on all the current stamps of each State: the complications, which would arise from varieties of perforation and watermark, are appalling, but happily this proposition appears to have been shelved, at any rate for a time.

The great event in South Africa this year has undoubtedly been the formation of the separate Colonies of Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, and Transvaal, into the Union of South Africa. In November, 1910, a special 2½d. stamp was issued both in South Africa and in London, to celebrate this important event. It is of large size and handsome design engraved in *taille-douce*, showing a very pleasing full face portrait of our philatelist Monarch, and the arms of the four States composing the Union.

Not nearly so pleasing is the new series issued by Rhodesia, also bearing a portrait of King George, together with one of Queen Mary. The design is obviously a copy of those of the ½ cent and 2 cents of the Canadian Ter-centenary set. The portraits, said to be from photographs by Downey, are anything but flattering in the engravings, the colours are crude and the whole design and execution are unsatisfactory



from the artistic point of view.

The French Colony of Gaboon has produced a rather singular pictorial set, the designs of which were drawn by L. Colmet Daage: the 1 centime to 20 centimes show a fierce looking native warrior armed with two spears, the 25 centimes to 75 centimes, a view of Libreville, the capital of Gaboon, and the franc values a portrait of a native woman.

Liberia has recently produced some 3 cents provisionals of doubtful necessity, by overprinting the triangular 10 cents of the 1909 issue, and the same value of the 1909 official series. The new Belgian Colony of the Congo has also completed her set of pictorials with the inscriptions in French and Flemish.

The American Bank Note Company have at last lost a customer in the Government of Newfoundland, which has just issued a series lithographed by Messrs. Whitehead, Morris & Co., Ltd., of London. In the first supply of the 6 cents, which bears a portrait of Lord Bacon, the letter "z" of the word "COLONIZATION" was reversed: this error was altered in later printings.

1909 was the boom year for the United States, a full regular issue from 1 cent to 1 dollar being issued, together with no less than three different 2 cents Commemorative stamps. The only innovation coming from the States this year is a change of watermark, the old double-lined letters "U.S.P.S." being replaced by single-lined letters. We are also promised a rather formidable series of official stamps after a lapse of 25 years.

In September of last year a rather handsome series appeared in Mexico, said to be commemorative of the independence of that country, though they bear no inscription upon them to suggest this. They are printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., in their usual fine style, and bear portraits of various local celebrities on the values from 1 centavos to 20 centavos, a picture depicting the declaration of independence on the 50 centavos, the celebration of Mass on the Mount of the Crosses on the 1 peso, and a fight on the 5 pesos.



In Bermuda a new design is being introduced instead of the familiar "floating dock type"; the new design is of more than ordinary interest; it represents "a seventeenth century ship in full sail, with the Cross of St. George at each mast-head, similar to that which was used on the reverse of the piece known as Hog-money." The ship is intended to be "the Sea Venture, in which Sir George Somers was cast away near St. George's in 1609." A ½d. stamp has been issued in the Turks and Caicos Islands, illustrating an example of the local flora known as the Turk's Head (*Melocactus communis*): it is primarily for use on inland newspapers etc..

The American Bank Note Co. have supplied the Republic of Cuba with a decidedly pretty little series with portraits of various Cuban celebrities: they

were issued, together with a special delivery stamp, on the 1st February, 1910. The Black Republic of Haiti has issued four values of a long-expected series: in December, 1908, General Nord Alexis was turned out of the Presidential Office as the result of a revolution, and General Antoine Simon supplanted him. However, certain values with the effigy of the former have been in use until last summer, when they were replaced by stamps with the same frame design, but with President Simon's portrait printed at a second operation in black. The procès verbaux, announcing the arrival of these stamps from New York, also make mention of other values: are these a new issue, or are they fresh supplies of the 1906 issues?



The prolific Republic of Salvador has been gradually doling out to an admiring philatelic world an undoubted by handsome series with a portrait of President Figueroa which have been engraved in London by Mr. Thos. Macdonald and printed in San Salvador by Senor Carlos Parraga. A similar set of official stamps is also out, and a series of postage due stamps is promised. Costa Rica has also issued a neat little set printed by the American Bank Note Co., with portraits of historical Costa Ricans.



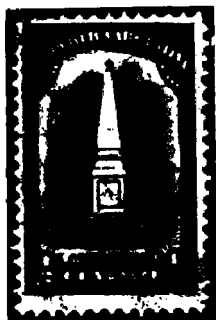
After having endured for a good many years series after series of crude and more or less unnecessary labels issued by the Republic of Colombia, one can almost rejoice in the issuance of a series commemorative of the centenary of Colombian independence, as they are engraved and printed by that great stamp printing concern, the American Bank Note Co. The designs represent either Colombian heroes of the Independence or scenes from the revolution. The Registration stamp which represents the summary shooting of some Colombian patriots by the Spanish troops, was withdrawn after a short currency owing to representations by the Spanish Minister: it was desired to hush up such "regrettable incidents."

Venezuela has been unable to get through the



year without a commemorative: a 25 centavos stamp of handsome design has been issued to celebrate the centenary of freedom from the Spanish yoke. Paraguay has produced a new issue lithographed at home, in which the familiar lion and cap of liberty on a pole are suppressed, the star taking a conspicuous position. Uruguay has also gone in for a couple of commemorative stamps, the centenary of independence being again the object of celebration. These stamps, engraved and printed by the South American Bank Note Co. of Buenos Ayres, present a centaur holding above its head broken chains and rejoicing in its freedom.

Chili has been busying itself with stamp issues to an extraordinary degree. One Chilean scheme fortunately has not come off: that was the making of reprints from the old Perkins Bacon 20 centavos plate, and the overprinting thereof with new denominations. The 12 centavos and 1 peso of the 1905-9 issue had never been issued: these two stamps were overprinted for use in the Juan Fernandez Islands and with new values, where Robinson Crusoe was said to have been wrecked. There being no necessity for special stamps for these sparsely populated lands, they were ultimately allowed to be used throughout Chili. This is not all. A long-promised centenary issue appeared in October; they are large in size and depict various scenes of, and partakers in, the struggle for independence; they make a handsome addition to our albums, being printed by the American Bank Note Co., and differing radically from all previous Chilean issues.



Another interesting issue of 1910 is that issued by the Argentine Republic commemorative of their independence! it has been a great year for celebrating centenaries of independence! This is a truly handsome series, beautifully engraved and printed by the South American Bank Note Co., in well-chosen colours.

We fear we have made a somewhat formidable list of 1910 new issues, but our review does not pretend to be complete. There are others, but we have attempted to refer to all the most important.

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1909, 1/-	0	9
Mauritius, 1900, 4c. on 16c., mint	0	8
Br. S. Africa, 1891, £10, fiscally used	2	6
" " £2	3	6
" " 1896, 5/-	0	6
" " 1901, £5	3	6
" " £20	10	0
Trinidad, 1896, 5d., mint	2	6
Br. Guiana, 1882, 1 cent, brig, used	3	0
" " ship	3	0
Mauritius, Express, 15c. on 15c., rare type, Gibbons' No. 202, mint	3	0
Ditto, ditto, used	4	0
Leeward Is., 1897, Jubilee, 2d. mint	1	6
" " 4d.	4	0
India, 1895, 5 rupees, used	2	6
" " 1854, 1a., fine used	0	6
" " 1a.	2	0
" " 2a.	2	6
" " 4a.	7	6

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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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CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor The Postage Stamp.

Stamp Collecting for invalids.

DEAR SIR,

It was with great interest that I read the short article "A Boon to Invalids." in this week's *Postage Stamp*.

Being a life-long invalid and a stamp collector for about 12 years, I feel justified in speaking from experience as to the great pleasure derived from this hobby.

Dependent on other people as we are, it is a blessing to find some occupation which will bring pleasure solely by our own efforts, and scarcely any other hobby can do this more effectively than stamp collecting.

No doubt it is beneficial to read accounts of other countries, but correspondence with those living abroad is far more interesting, and surely it must be agreed stamp collecting throws the opportunity at once into your hands.

Then again, an invalid is apt to get introspective, but the turning over the pages of a stamp album recalling the incidents surrounding the acquisition of certain stamps, or considering the best means of filling up a vacant space, will soon banish all thoughts of self.

Many times during the long winter evenings have I gone to my stamp album feeling tired of reading and depressed, but have invariably closed it refreshed and in better spirits, simply because my interests have floated down another stream for an hour or two.

As a member of the Postage Stamp League it would give me great pleasure to see the stamp collecting invalids united into a fraternity of exchange and correspondence on philatelic matters.

We invalids are debarred from attending philatelic meetings, and have not the facilities for exchange, but it is very largely shyness I think which prevents us from being drawn together.

Much could be done by correspondence, and rather than keep this hobby so exclusive, would it not give greater pleasure to ourselves and others if we made a little effort to help each other in increasing our stamp collections, and at the same time gaining knowledge and experience from each other either through the medium of *The Postage Stamp*, or by private correspondence?

An article by our cheerful friend Cornelius Wrinkle on this subject would doubtless bring stamp collecting invalids together.

I am,

Yours truly,
 NORMAN BUSS.

Manchester, December 29th, 1910.

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 Late editor of "The Postage Stamp,"
 "Gibbons' Stamp Weekly," Stamp editor of "The Captain," etc., etc.

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15c. blue	0 3
18c. sage green and red	0 4
30c. violet and green	0 6
75c. yellow and violet	1 2
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Portugal, 1910, King Manoel, obsolete, these scarce stamps which are already obsolete and will soon become rare. I offer a mint set of 5 for 8d., or mint set of 10, 2½ to 100 reis complete for 3/- Don't miss this.

Northern Nigeria, 1902, 1/- single (cat. 5/-), fine used ... 1 6
 Do., 1906, 6d., mult., fine used ... 0 6
 Do., 1906, 2/6, mult., fine used ... 2 0

5 Zanzibar, 1914, mint, complete prov. surcharges (cat. 57/6) ... 18 6

5 Persia, 1903, 4, 8, 16ch., 3 & 4 kran. on 5 krans. (cat. 5/6) ... 1 6

4 Austria, 1908, postage due, 4, 10, 20 and 50h. red (cat. 1/-) ... 0 4

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AZORES " 2½ to 20 reis 2 3
 " " 2½ to 20 reis 0 5

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Society News

THE CROYDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The annual Social of the Society was held at the Social Room, Wellesley Road, Croydon, on Wednesday, 7th December. Although under most adverse conditions of weather, the attendance was good, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

The programme included Recitations by Miss M. Sankey, and Mr. L. Harris; Songs by Madame E. Brooker, Messrs. Ashby and Vincent; Violin Duet by Mr. and Mrs. W. Holman, accompanied by Mr. F. A. Sisley. Gramophone Recitals of the Great Artists were given and greatly appreciated.

Exhibits of Postage Stamps, Photographs, Prints, etc., were shown and kindly lent by Messrs. Ashby, Bing, Shaw, and Holmes.

A Dutch Auction was very ably conducted by Mr. L. Harris, who kept the audience greatly amused by his witty remarks.

A hearty vote of thanks was carried unanimously for the members and friends assisting in the entertainment.

W. H. JACKSON, Hon. Sec.
 83, Waddon Road, Croydon

BIRMINGHAM

PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

December 1st. Auction. 247 lots were sold at satisfactory prices.

Lady B. Collen, and Messrs. W. R. Burrell and J. Hurden were elected members.

Messrs. Humphrey Bennett and F. C. Henderson were thanked for contributions to the Permanent Collection.

Lots for the next Auction on March 2nd should reach the Hon. Sec. by February 1st.

December 15th. Display. Unused Great Britain, Mr. J. J. Knowles. Mr. Knowles was unavoidably absent, but he sent his superb collection of unused stamps of Great Britain to be displayed to the members. Mr. Knowles does not accept "nearly mint." All have to be absolutely mint, with the result that the whole collection was a very great treat to every member present, as had been anticipated by those who had seen it previously. A few exceptionally interesting items had been added from his "used" collection.

Keep your Collection up-to-date by sending for particulars of

W. H. PECKITT'S NEW ISSUE SERVICE, 47, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

KING'S HEADS. Sacrificing mint sets and singles (4d. to 6d.)—Baldock, 3, Princes Street, Newark-on-Trent.

GREAT BRITAIN, 20 obsolete, fine, including 1d. black, 2d. blue, 1/6, 15 West African, 9d. Post free.—F. Moscrop, Turton Road, Bradshaw, Bolton.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

King. Id., wmk. sideways, mint ... 2 0

FIRST ISSUE. No wmk.

	unused	used
1d. dull claret	16 0	13 6
4d. grey black	27 6	8 6
6d. green	3 9	—
1/- bistre	3 0	—

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Do., 3d.	...	0 4
Do., 4d.	...	0 6
Do., 5d.	...	0 7
Do., 7½d.	...	0 10
Do., 10d.	...	1 2
Do., 1 6	...	2 0
Do., 2/6	...	3 6

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SPECIAL OFFER during January

only, 120 different stamps, catalogue price 12 6/1 My price 6d.1 (Postage in Gt. Britain 1d. extra, abroad 4d.) Packet No. B50 contains about 60 British Colonials, up to and including 1/- values, and many obsolete King Edward and Queen Victoria issues, and 60 other different stamps, all clean and perfect. No rubbish included. Only one packet supplied to each applicant.—F. W. Knight, Jun., Rock House, St. Sampson's, Guernsey, C.I.

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An Illustrated Weekly Journal for all Classes of Stamp Collectors

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Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 16. Vol. 7.
(Whole Number 172)

14 JANUARY, 1911.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

or the New Reign.



A CANADIAN correspondent kindly sends me a cutting from the *Toronto News* containing the following telegraphic despatch:—

“Ottawa, Dec. 19th.—The Post Office Department has prepared the designs for the new stamps which will be issued as a consequence of the accession of King George, but owing to the delay in the return of the Postmaster-General it is

not probable that the new issue will be made until the Coronation, as there is sufficient of the present issue on hand to last for six months.”

The Postmaster-General of Canada has been away in South Africa attending the Union celebrations.

Revolution in Honduras.



PRESIDENT MEDINA.

Reports are to hand of a revolution in Honduras. The ex-President Bonilla is said to have landed near Puerto Cortez and proclaimed himself Constitutional

President of Honduras, but whether the venture will succeed to the point of giving Senor Bonilla the chance to put his picture on a new set of stamps or not is uncertain. A combined naval and land attack on Puerto Cortez was expected, and the steamer *Hornet* is ready to shell the town if it does not surrender. This steamer recently sailed from New Orleans for Nicaragua, but the Honduras Minister at Washington protested at the time to the United States Government against permitting its departure on the ground that she was intended for use in a revolutionary expedition against the Honduras Government. So much Reuter's telegrams tell us, but even if successful in the experiment the new government would probably have to pay some old printers' bills before they could get newly engraved stamps. As everybody knows they have had to fall back on lithography for the President Medina set, and it is easy to guess why.

Sicily to the Front.

Mr. Herbert Wade, of Leeds, a well-known specialist in the still “booming” stamps of Sicily gave a display shortly before Christmas at the Manchester Philatelic Society. His sketch of the history of the issue was a very interesting one, and I take leave to quote some items from it:—

The first essays of Sicilian postage stamps were submitted to the Bourbon Government, in 1858, by Giuseppe Barone, an engraver, of Palermo, simply to illustrate the system by which he proposed to manufacture the stamps at a single impression, producing the design in colour and also in white relief. At the same time he proposed to engrave a new die in steel to the design which should be given him. In these essays, of which Mr. Wade showed specimens, the design consisted simply of three Bourbon lilies surmounted by a royal crown, and the inscription “R. Posta De Sicilia” below, struck in relief, oblong in shape, in various colours and coloured papers, but without any indication of value. Earlier in the year, Tommaso Aloysio, of Messina, received an

order to engrave a die for the proposed postage stamps bearing the effigy of King Ferdinand II., known as "King Bomba." Aloysio was one of the finest Italian engravers of the nineteenth century, and the representation of the king shows marvellous skill, softness of touch, and life-like expression.

The King "Bomba" Stamps.



KING BOMBA.

The plates for the seven values of stamps were produced by Guiseppe La Barbera and Francesco Lao, of Palermo, whose method was to take 100 impressions or matrices in an impression of lead, tin and antimony from the original steel die, by means of a small press, arrange them in ten rows of ten, solder them together, and immerse them in a plating bath which deposited upon the face a thin layer of copper, but this deposit being pure copper was somewhat deficient in toughness, causing the plates to soon show signs of wear and the stamps printed from them lacking in definition. Mr. Wade's collection contained many rarities, including Guiseppe Barone's first essay and proofs from the plate of the half grana in carmine, blue, black, and grey, also a fine lot of all values used on the original envelopes.

I should like to have had some opinions from Mr. Wade on the question of the prices of Sicilian stamps. It is well-known that these have risen enormously in the recent catalogues. But still the figures are said not to be high enough yet, and the difficulty is to get the stamps even at a premium over catalogue prices.

A Stamp Collector's Loss.

Mr. T. C. Down recently wrote to *The Times* concerning some "valuable stamps" dropped by an elector voting in the General Election. He says:—

"At a polling station in Lincoln's Inn, where I was presiding on the 5th inst., a voter dropped a paper containing some valuable stamps. As I am a collector myself, I should be sorry if the owner did not recover them, and if he will send me a stamped directed envelope, with a description of the stamps and a specimen of the handwriting on the paper, I shall be glad to let him have them.

"If you will kindly print this letter I should be obliged, as it is the only means I can think of for making the loss known."

Governments Saving their Old Stamps.

The General Post Office, Alexandria, is offering four large lots of used Egyptian and Sudanese stamps for sale, says *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*. The stamps have been cut from old parcel post forms, and include 25,000 10-piastres Egyptian and 2,000 10-piastres Sudanese stamps. This is the second case of official thrift in saving old stamps from parcel

post and similar docketts, the recent sale of German Colonial stamps being of much the same character. What would the British public say to an order from the P.M.G. to his staff to save up the old stamps off telegraph and other forms for the purposes of trafficking them amongst devotees of the stamp hobby?

Philatelic Rolls.

Few people, if asked to compile a list of all the things that you can buy in a Post Office, could produce even a fairly comprehensive inventory says the *Globe*. One is rather apathetic towards the contents of the great Government shop, and it is with some boredom that one notes that the authorities have added a novelty to the stock. Indeed, it occurs to us that the Post Office might do worse than imitate the methods of its competitors in other branches of retail trade, and deliberately "dress" its windows in order to attract a public which would be likely to succumb to rows of variegated postage stamps intermingling with the azure letter card and the white purity of the stamped envelope. With regard to the latest proposal of the Post Office, namely, that stamps shall be sold not only on sheets but also on rolls, we think that no such device as we have suggested will be needed to bring the innovation into popularity. It bothers one to carry stamps, as they now are, on one's person. Isolated stamps are apt to lose themselves, and if one buys a lot on a sheet they expose themselves to the wet and stick together and form an impossible mass of impotent letter-sending power. What the public wants is a roll of stamps like a small tape measure. This would meet a long-felt want and make us all happier.

Troubles of New Issue Importers.

In a recent number of his weekly paper, Mr. Ewen gives a little insight into the trials with which the new issue importer has to put up. "In March, 1909," he says, "we remitted money to Haiderabad, for stamps which have been current ever since. The first excuse the authorities made for not supplying the stamps was that they were printed in bad colours and that they were expecting a better supply. Some months ago the stamps were to be sent 'next week' but they have never come.

"This reminds us," says Mr. Ewen, "of the Maldives authorities, who wrote on 20th July, 1910, that they were 'sending this day stamps as ordered in your letter of the 9th September, 1908, which accompanied the remittance,' and regretting the long delay because they were 'very busy in supplying many, many orders.' They must have been busy to take two years to get through them."

Boy's Stamp Fraud.

At Nottingham on Saturday a boy named Rowlett, aged 15, was summoned by the Inland Revenue authorities for attempting to pass old stamps as new ones. It was stated that Rowlett, while in the employ of a fishmonger, had torn a number of stamps from receipted bills. He then opened a Savings Bank account, and pasting the stamps, to represent the value of ls. on forms provided for the purpose, had attempted to place their value to his credit. The fraud was detected in London on a minute examination of the stamps being made. The boy at first denied the allegations, but afterwards admitted they were true. The defendant was placed under probation for twelve months.—*The Times*, January 2nd.

The Young Collector

Stamp Talks out of School

BY THE EDITOR

1. Common Stamps.

DON'T despise the common stamps. Many of the specimens now judged to be of great value were once regarded as common. It is never possible to foretell exactly which stamps are likely to be valuable. It is only possible to guess that this stamp will have but a short life, and that one will not be much used. Our primary interest is in stamps, not exclusively in rare stamps. The market values may vary from a farthing to a fortune apiece, but a stamp's a stamp for a' that.

It need not matter to the young collector whether his stamps are likely to yield a big return by way of investment. Rather is it better for him to get the fullest pleasure out of present possession, by learning all he can about them, by arranging them nicely, and by always striving after more stamps and more knowledge.

Knowledge of stamps begins with the common varieties. It is easier far to get a useful acquaintance with the rarer stamps by thoroughly studying the common ones in our own collections. If you have more than a nodding acquaintance with all the Tom, Dick and Harry stamps, which, having been used in large numbers are within everybody's reach, you will readily "spot" some out-of-the-ordinary variety when you see one, and will know to look it up in your catalogue.

The eye-practice that is necessary for the appreciation of shades and colour varieties comes from the study of the common stamps and it is only by much familiarity with such stamps that colours become memorised. Such stamps are equally good material for training the eye to observe differences of detail.

Common stamps are not less interesting really than rare ones. Of course if you are one of those young collectors possessed of too many beans, and find your enthusiasm for stamps begins and ends with the high price at which this specimen is catalogued and what you made the gov'nor pay for it, you are not likely to blossom out into a philatelist though you live to be a gov'nor yourself.

No, all who would extract the best fun and interest from stamps will lay the foundations of their collections with the common stamps. None but the gilt-edged fop would look with contempt upon the 15 centimes French and the 10 pfennige German *et hoc genus omne* in the schoolboy collection. For on these common but solid foundation stones have been erected some of the most important works in philately.

To be continued.

Young Collectors and beginners are invited to assist in making this column helpful to one another by writing about their difficulties, and giving useful tips for their fellow collectors.

Recent Purchases.

A Magnificent Collection of the Stamps of Native Indian States (Overprinted).

Chamba, Gwalior, Nabha, etc., etc.

I have just purchased a very important collection, containing the stamps of this interesting group.

It includes among other rarities:—

JHIND. 1 rupee slate, overprinted "JEIND" in red.

GWALIOR. Set with error "GWALICR."

CHAMBA. Various values overprinted "CHMABA" in error, etc., etc.

Besides the standard rarities, there are a very fine lot of uncatalogued varieties, in spaced surcharges, etc., etc., and a special feature of the collection is the number of postally used stamps it contains, both ordinary and varieties. Etc., etc.

LISTS OF WANTS CAREFULLY FILLED.

Selections from the above sent on Application.

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Straits, S.I. . . Bahamas, Id. Multiple.
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HIGH PRICES OBTAINED for Collections, especially **King's Heads**. All single lots of over £:0 in value can now be offered at the special reduced rate of **5%** only.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE of Country Collectors unable to attend Sales personally Catalogues are sent post free, valuations given, and, if desired, lots can be sent for inspection prior to Sale, thus ensuring perfect satisfaction.

SALES ARE HELD WEEKLY

Next Sales Saturday, January 14th (2 p.m.),
16th, 19th.

Special Sale of Wholesale Lots received direct from the States now in course of preparation.

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Liberia, Registration Stamp (S.G. 204, 30/-), MINT ...	5	0
O.R. Colony, 5/- King, FINE USED COPIES ...	5	0
East Africa and Uganda, 1 & 2 rupees, MULT, used, pair ...	8	6
Morocco Agencies, King C.A., 50c. (cat. 25/-) MINT ...	7	6
Turkey, 1908, 2 para to 50 piastres, USED set of 12 ...	14	0

BRIGHT & SON, 164, STRAND,
LONDON, W.C.

Telephone: 6534 Central.

New South Wales

A Find and a Discovery



TYPE.

An Important Find.

THE *London Philatelist* records the discovery of a second copy of that *rara avis* the Two Pence "Diadem" issue, 1856-60, perf. 11½, 12, with the watermark of a double-lined figure 1.

The first copy found in 1904 by Mr. T. H. Nicolle, a Sydney stamp dealer, was described by Mr. Basset Hull in the May number of the *Australian Philatelist* that year. The stamp in question was a fine specimen in a clear full blue shade, well centred, and judged to be from the second of Perkins Bacon and Co.'s steel plates. It bore the cancellation with the office number "18" surrounded by a number of rays in black. This number at the period the perforated stamp was in use belonged to the Post Office at Mudgee.

This specimen passed into the possession of a collector in New South Wales.

The Newly Discovered Copy.

The newly discovered copy of this rare "error" is in the possession of Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, who writes in the *London Philatelist* that the description given by Mr. Basset Hull in 1904 exactly fits his specimen as regards colour, condition and centreing; the postmark is the same, and it is undoubtedly from Plate II.; the shade of colour is the same and the margins are so large that it is unlikely that it could have been printed from the first plate.

The Rarity of the 2d. Diadem Errors.

The varieties of the errors of this diadem type both imperforate and perforated were listed by Miss Fitte in the "World's Stamp Errors," and as some of them are of the greatest rarity it is well worth examining, if you haven't already done so, any of the diadem series in your possession. Mr. Castle in the *London Philatelist* gives a guide to the chief of the rarities. Of the 2d. imperf., watermarked double-lined 8 there are but two copies known at present, in the possession of M. la Renotiere and Mr. Castle respectively. M. la Renotiere also owns a copy of the 2d. imperf., wmk. 1, and there is one, and possibly are two, other copies, the ownership of which cannot be traced. Of the 2d. perf. 11½, 12, wmk. 1 there are but the two copies of which Mr. H. L. White, of New South Wales, and Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg are the fortunate possessors.

A Lithographed 2d. Diadem.

There is more news in the *London Philatelist* for the student of New South Wales stamps, for it is stated on the authority of a number of copies which have been found, that a lithographic transfer of the plate of the 2d. Diadem was made and approved on July 21st. 1859, and that it was used to produce copies of this type of 2d. stamp by lithography. The stamp

has hitherto only been known printed from the steel plates supplied by Perkins Bacon & Co. This important discovery was made some time back and was being reserved as a special "tit-bit" for the Royal Society's *magnum opus* on New South Wales, but owing to a hint of it leaking out prematurely, the Society's organ has dealt with the subject in its November issue.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 111)

ASIA.**Portuguese India.****Issue of 1904.**

Together with the mother country the Portuguese Colonies introduced the system of denoting postage due by means of adhesive stamps in 1904. The designs of all the Portuguese Colonial postage due stamps were similar but for the various titles of the Colonies and bore a family likeness to the issues of Portugal itself.



In the centre is the value in figures and words within laurel branches; above on an uncoloured tablet "INDIA," above that on a wavy tablet "PORTEADO," below the junction of the laurel branches "A" and a scroll inscribed "RECEBER," the rest of the design consists of scroll work.

These stamps were printed by typography at the Mint at Lisbon, in sheets of 28 stamps in 7 rows of 4, and were perforated 11½. The name and value were printed in black at a second operation.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½.

January, 1904.	2 reis, blue-green and black.
	3 " yellow-green and black
	4 " orange and black.
	5 " slate and black.
	6 " grey and black.
	9 " brown and black.
	1 tangas, orange-red and black.
	2 tangas, deep brown and black.
	5 tangas, blue and black.
	10 tangas, carmine and black.
	1 rupia, deep lilac and black.

Indo-China.**Issue of 1904.**

Until 1908 the French Colony of Indo-China used the postage due stamps of the general series for the French Colonies, that is to say, similar to the ordinary French issues but imperforate.

However, the 5 centimes value ran out of stock in July, 1904, and the 60 centimes brown on buff was issued overprinted with a figure "5" in black. No less than 15,000 of these provisionals were issued.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Imperforate.

Black overprint.

July, 1904.	5 centimes on 60 centimes brown on buff
-------------	---

Issue of 1905.

More values of postage due stamps presumably ran out about a year after the last issue. But unkind stories circulated at the time to the effect that these provisionals were intended to pay the expenses of the holiday trip of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

A decree, dated the 22nd July, 1905, signed by M. Lourme, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs of Indo-China, authorized the surcharging of 10,000 of each of the following provisional postage due stamps:—

	5 centimes on 40 centimes.
10	" 60 "
30	" 60 "

The stamps overprinted were the black postage dues of the 1884-5 issue. The stock of postage due stamps in Indo-China was evidently of a varied description, the last provisional having been made by using the 60 centimes of 1896.

The overprints consisted of block figures of value in red.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Imperforate.

Red overprint.

July, 1905.	5 centimes on 40 centimes, black.
	10 centimes on 60 centimes, black.
	30 centimes on 60 centimes, black.

Issue of 1908.

In July, 1908, the general series of French Colonial postage due stamps was superseded in Indo-China by a special set. They were issued to accompany a pictorial set of ordinary postage stamps issued the year before.



The design was by M. A. Puyplat. It showed what professes to be the traditional Chinese dragon with the letters "R" and "F" on the left and right thereof respectively, on a solid background: at the left of the design at the bottom is a solid circular band inscribed "CHIFFRE—TAXE—A PERCEVOIR"; inside this the figures of value followed by a letter "C" or "FR," as the case may be; to the right of the circle is a straight tablet inscribed "POSTES"; outside the design at bottom is "INDO-CHINE," and below that "A. PUYPLAT DEL" in minute capitals.

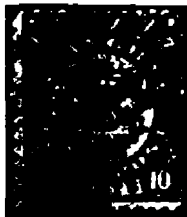
These stamps were typographed at the French Government Printing Works at Paris, and were perforated 14 × 13½, the usual gauge employed at that institution.

Reference List.

<i>White wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½.</i>	
July, 1908.	2 centimes, black.
	4 " blue.
	5 " green.
	10 " carmine.
	15 " violet.
	20 " deep brown.
	30 " olive green.
	40 " purple brown.
	50 " greenish blue.
	60 " yellow.
	1 franc, grey.
	2 francs, yellow brown.
	5 " vermilion.

Shanghai.**Issue of 1892-3.**

Although I do not propose to deal in this article with local postage due stamps, I have followed the catalogues by including those of Shanghai.



The first postage due stamps issued in this city were the ordinary postage stamps of the 1890-3 issues overprinted "Postage—Due" in two lines

in old English characters in black, red, or blue ink.

The stamps overprinted were the 2 cents, 5 cents, and 15 cents of January 1st, 1890, on unwatermarked paper, the 2 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents, and 20 cents of May, 1891, and the 10 cents, orange; 15 cents, mauve; and 20 cents, brown, of 1892.

These stamps were all lithographed by Messrs. Nissen & Arnold, of London, in sheets of 50 stamps in 5 rows of 10. The paper was at first unwatermarked, and later watermarked with Chinese characters signifying "Kung-pu," meaning "Labour Board" or "Municipal Council." The perforation gauges 12 or 15.

Several varieties are known with inverted overprint, and owing to the fact that the type was set up locally innumerable variations in the way of dropped letters and bad printing occur.

Reference List.**A. On issue of January 1st, 1890.**

White wove paper. Perforated 15.

Black overprint.

January, 1892.	2 cents, brown.
	5 " rose.
	15 " blue.

B. On issue of May, 1891.

Yellowish or white wove paper. Wmk. "Kung-pu."

i. Perforated 15.**a. Black overprint.**

January, 1892.	10 cents, black.
	15 " blue.
	20 " Inverted overprint. mauve.

b. Red overprint.

January, 1892. 10 cents, black.

ii. Perforated 12.**a. Black overprint.**

January, 1892. 2 cents, brown.
Inverted overprint.

b. Blue overprint.

November, 1892. 2 cents, brown.
5 " rose.

C. On issue of 1892.

White wove paper. Watermarked "Kung-pu."

Perforated 12.**a. Black overprint.**

10 cents, orange.

b. Red overprint.

15 cents, mauve.
20 " brown.

c. Blue overprint.

10 cents, orange.

Mr. W. B. Thornhill, in the Stanley Gibbons' Handbook on Shanghai, chronicles the 2 cents, green and 5 cents, red, of 1892, with blue overprint, but these are not now included in the catalogues.

To be continued.

PAPUA

BY FRED. HAGEN

In The Australian Philatelist



THE question of the size of the word "Papua" on the bi-coloured stamps at present in use, whether large or small, is likely to be a vexed one. It was authoritatively stated in the April number of this journal that the word "Papua" had been originally engraved on copper, consequently there could be no difference in the size of the lettering, except due to the more or less plentiful use of printer's ink. This solution of the difference is absolutely impossible as I at once pointed out to our informant. We have now been informed that to expedite the pulling of the transfers of this word to be placed on the stone, a copper plate was provided on which the name "Papua" was cut five times, consequently it would naturally follow that each one would differ more or less from the others, thereby accounting for the variation in the first two printings.

I cannot agree with this explanation. I infer that the name repeated five times would be sufficiently spaced to allow of the transfer when pulled to fit exactly into the proper place across a row of stamps, consequently the types would be mixed on each sheet but such is not the case. I admit there are some minor variations in the five impressions of "Papua" but not to such an extent as noticeable in the large and small type. I am therefore strongly of opinion that two distinct plates were engraved, and that both are still used, although we have just been informed that in the last printing—since April last—the words "Papua" on the existing stone had been removed and the smallest of the types was selected, and at great trouble inserted, and that all the subsequent printings were small "Papua." I maintain that this is an error, as I have carefully examined a supply received a few days ago, and find that the 1d. and 6d. have the word "Papua" for the first time in large type, perforated 12½, small holes, the perforations indicating it to be one of the recent printings, and not likely to have been an earlier printing with successive printings placed on top as in the case of the 5d. O.S. South Australia, perf. 15 and 13. The color also is a different shade to that of the preceding issue, whilst the 2/6 value, the most recently issued of all, has the word in large type, and also perforated 12½, small holes. In the same parcel were the ½d., 2d., 2½d., and 1/- small type, perf. 12½, small holes practically indicating by their perforation that they were printed and then perforated at the same time, and this I consider is a further conclusive point that two different plates are still in use.

In the *Australian Philatelist* for August a statement appears that the variety known as the "Rift" in the clouds does not appear in later printings. This is again a mistake; the rift only appearing in the sheet with "small" Papua, and never in the large type. From this, one would infer that the large, not the small type, is the latter printing.

Mr. W. T. Elliot, B.A., in his notes on Papua in *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* has given some extensive lists of the minor varieties on each sheet, but many of these so-called varieties are due to careless printing, bad transferring and the artistic (?) retouching of the design by the litho. artist before printing. It is well known that litho. stones have to be kept continually wet to prevent the printing ink taking effect on the parts of the stone not covered with the design, thereby causing lines and letters to be blurred and if the moisture is not consistent the design is also liable to be worn away and fine lines get broken. Particles of dust flying about the machine room settle on the stone or roller, and if not carefully watched, cause dots and white spots to appear in the design, according to whether the offending particle is greasy or otherwise. All these troubles can be avoided by a careful machinist with the aid of acid, which eradicates the offending particles. The fixing of the transfer of names is a delicate job and requires a very accurate eye, a hair's breadth up or down will cause a corresponding thickness on either side of the tablet, and when transferred on to the stone, it is often found that portions of the transfer have not been transmitted. The litho. artist has then to be called in to touch up the design, i.e., repair the places where the ink has not taken. If he is a skilled artist the touching up is only noticeable in a minor degree, but if an apprentice gets on the job we get many of the varieties mentioned by Mr. Elliot.

The 2/6 value is to my mind a quite distinct issue from the other values. I have examined two lots of these, one received some time ago, and the second, to hand only a few days ago. The first lot is printed in deep rich brown and perforated 11; the second printing is more of a red-brown, perforated 12½. Unfortunately I was only able to compare a top corner block with margin of the first lot with a sheet of the second, and without taking any note of the difference of color found that the numerals of value in the tablet of the first lot were quite different to those in the second lot, and also different to each other. This led me to examine the whole sheet of the value perforated 12½, and I found that all the numerals differed more or less from each other. From this I concluded that all the numerals of both first and second printings were drawn into the design on the stone; the fact of the second printing being different to the first is due to the printers thinking that the demand for the 2/6 value would not be very great, and that the one printing would suffice. Consequently the design of the first printing was rubbed off the stone, and a fresh stone had to be prepared for the second order, and all the values drawn in again. I have since been informed that all values were treated in the same manner.

I am unable at present to devote more time to the examination of these stamps, but hope that these notes may lead to some collector taking up their study, and giving, if possible, a correct history of their appearance.

The seeker after varieties of Papuans will not have many more printings to examine. Electros are now ready for the printing of the stamps in one color, and the various values of the new issue will appear as soon as the old types become exhausted.

Some collectors appear to set great store on the position of the watermark, whether inverted, sideways,

vertical, etc. It is to be remembered that the sheets are practically square and are fed into the machine rapidly and indiscriminately; the misplacement is due to two causes, primarily to the way the sheets are placed together after being cut, and thereupon the process of damping them in small lots prior to printing, and replacing them together in a wrong position owing to their being square. This misplacement of the sheet has occurred with other countries, notably with the 3d. and 5d. stamps of New South Wales, but do not appear to appeal to the collector and are therefore not listed.

A LIBRARY OF USEFUL BOOKS

Booklets for the Beginner and Booklets for the Specialist

THE past year has witnessed a considerable development in the business in sixpenny books on all subjects of interest to stamp collectors. The use of a priced catalogue does not make a philatelist. It must be clear that in a catalogue of the world's postage stamps the information on historical and technical points must be abbreviated, condensed and to a large extent skipped altogether. When we realise that each one of the thousand and one different stamp issuing states and colonies would amply fill a book by itself if its postal history and issues were carefully outlined and studied it is obvious that to compress the lot into one or two volumes precludes the cataloguers from giving all the helpful hints and explanatory details.

Therefore we urge our readers not to stint their reading of philatelic works, especially when they are being produced at a moderate fee, such as sixpence, which is low enough to suit every purse. We believe that the sixpenny handbook has come to stay, and it has come to do stamp collectors "a bit of good." For that reason we have been steadily preparing new books in the Postage Stamp Handbooks series, and amplifying the list with the best and most useful works that have appeared in our columns. The books now include, in addition to the one published by the late Mr. Nankivell on Jamaica, the following, of each of which we give a brief note:—

Cape of Good Hope. By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL. 28pp., illustrated. This contains a short history of the Colony and the text of the proclamation heralding the popular triangular stamps is given in full. Mr. Nankivell's writings are essentially for the moderate specialist, and are quite easy and interesting even for the beginner.

Niger Coast Protectorate. By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL. 20pp., illustrated. This is a very useful little guide to the complicated "Oil Rivers Protectorate" over-prints, and to the handsome series of the Niger Coasts.

Dominica. By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE. 26pp., illustrated. After a short historical account of the island, and some particulars of the early postal arrangements and a proposed issue of stamps in 1870, the writer carefully describes all the regular issues, and this work differs somewhat from the preceding works in dealing with some minor plate varieties.

Abyssinia. By FRED. J. MELVILLE. 31pp., illustrated. To those who are fond of the more curious stamps Abyssinia forms an attractive field for study. The country "has all the elements of ancient, historical and romantic associations and of present political importance."

New Hebrides. By SINGLE CA. 20pp., illustrated. Though quite a recent stamp issuing country there are few stamps which have been more talked of during the past year or two. The history of the stamps is interesting, and the book is quite a popular one.

How to Start a Philatelic Society. By FRED. J. MELVILLE. 30pp. We produced this work more with the idea of assisting the workers in stamp societies and confess that it is surprising to us that the booklet, and the next (produced with a similar object) are among the "best sellers." It tells how to go about forming a new philatelic society or how to put new life into an old one.

The Romance of Postage Stamps. By FRED. J. MELVILLE. 30pp., illustrated. This is, as many of our readers will remember, a printed and illustrated lecture, which is suitable either for general reading, or for giving as a lantern lecture.

Prince Edward Island. By R. E. R. DALWICK. 33pp., illustrated. A most attractive country for the would-be specialist, and one which has not yet been exhausted by over-much study. The author of this work gives special attention to the postmarks.

The World's Stamp Errors. By MISS FITTE. Part I., 60pp.; Part II., 76pp. (Sixpence each part), fully illustrated. These are two of the most fascinating books yet issued in sixpenny form for the stamp collector. They are books to take up and read right through, and to go back to at odd moments and refresh one's memory of the vagaries of the stamp printers. As a work of reference these two sixpenny volumes are invaluable and they should certainly be in every collector's library.

These books are supplied through the agency of Mr. W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C., at 6d. each singly (post free 7d.), or the ten books will be sent post free for 5s. 3d.

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.

Newfoundland.—(Vol. VII. p. 54).—We are indebted to Mr. L. M. Schaap for pointing out that there are perforation varieties of the "Guy" series. He has shewn us the 2 cents perf. 12 by 14, the normal stamp is perf. 12, and all the other stamps of the series we have by us are perf. 12.

1910. *Tercentenary Series, perf. 12 by 14.*
2 cents, rose.

New South Wales.—(Vol. VII. p. 32).—Messrs. Bright & Son, and Mr. W. H. Peckitt send us the 2/6 stamp perforated 11.

1910. *Wmk. Crown over A. Perforated 11.*
2/6 green.

Papua.—(Vol. VII. p. 117).—We should have stated last week in chronicling the 2½d. in bright violet blue, that this value is now issued with the name "PAPUA" in the larger size (type 5 in Gibbons' catalogue, Part I.) instead of type 6 as heretofore. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the ½d. and 1/- in this type, perforated 12½, and with upright watermark. The ½d. has always had "PAPUA" in the larger lettering, and has appeared both perforated 11 and 12½, with sideways watermark, and perforated 11 with upright watermark, but is a new variety with the 12½ perforation and upright watermark.

1910. *Wmk. Crown over A (upright). Perf. 12½.*
"PAPUA" in larger lettering.
½d. dull green and black.
2½d. bright violet-blue and black.
1/- deep orange and black.

Philippine Islands.—(Vol. VII. p. 112).—The *Philatelic Gazette* for December, 1910, chronicles two changes of colour in the postage stamps of the Philippines: one is in the 30 centavos, which we recorded on page 112 as having been issued in pale lilac, on the authority of *Alfred Smith & Sons' Monthly Circular*; the *Philatelic Gazette*, however, gives the colour as light blue. The other colour change affects the 12 centavos, this value having been issued late in November, in orange instead of crimson lake. The following is the full list of new colours as it now stands:—

1909-10. *New colours. Perf. 12.*
November, 1910. 12 centavos orange.
October, 1910. 30 " light blue (? pale lilac),
December, 1909. 1 peso violet.

These changes have, it is understood, been made in order that the colours may conform to those of the current United States stamps. The following changes are predicted:—

16 centavos olive-green, instead of violet-black.
20 " yellow, " pale brown.
26 " sea-green, " deep sepia.
2 pesos purple-brown, " black.

Back Nos. of "The Postage Stamp."

Those of our friends who are lacking any back numbers of the last 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 newspapers 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.

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* Chamba. King Service, mint block of 4, each 3 pies., ½ & 1a., right upper stamp in each block is the variety ICHAMBA ... 12 0	
* Djibouti. 1894. Large handsome pictorials, 1 - 10c. (cat. 2/3) ... 0 11	
* German Empire. 1910. Interesting official booklet, containing 12 10pf. and 16 5pf. stamps, and 2 St. Andrew's Crosses or supplementary stamps ... 2 6	
* Great Britain. F.R. Officials. "Queen" ½d. vermilion & ½d. blue green, "King" ½d. & 1d., mint set of 4 (cat. 12-) ... 4 0	
The set in mint blocks of 4 (cat. 48-) ... 16 0	
* Gwallor. King. The scarce 2½a. blue (cat. 2/6) ... 1 0	
* Hanover. Fine set of 6 of these classical old stamps ... 2 11	
* Holland. 1887. Mint block of 4 1c. emerald containing the variety with broken frame ornament (S.G. No. 141) ... 1 9	
* Iceland. Highly representative coll. of 40 different Large variety of errors of the 1. Gildi provisions on hand for Specialists. <i>Want Lists solicited.</i>	7 0
* Italy. Dec. 1910. Naples Commemorative Issue, set of 2 ... 0 4	
India. King. On H.M.S. 2 rupees, extra fine ... 1 0	
* Luxemburg. 1906. Mint plate of ten 10c. with margins, obsolete and rare as the plates were im- mediately changed to 100 stamps ... 3 9	
* Roumania. 1893-96. 25b. blue error of colour joined to the normal 5b. blue, rare thus (cat. 20-) ... 15 0	
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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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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.

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.

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.

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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.

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James Rhodes, 62, Market Street, Manchester

Society News

HERTS

PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The third general meeting of the Session 1910-11 was held at No. 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, December 20th, 1910, at 6.30 p.m.

The minutes of the meeting held on November 15th, 1910, were read and signed as correct.

The following were duly elected as Ordinary Members of the Society: Messrs. Sham Lal, Constantine Poucet, C. L. Harte Lovelace, H. L. Churchill, G. Lesont, and Jules Chasleson.

Mr. Ivan Chen (Secretary to the Chinese Legation) notified his return to China and wished prosperity to the Society. The Hon. Secretary was requested to send a reply to Mr. Ivan Chen wishing him a safe return and informing him that his name would be retained on the list of Honorary Members.

The Hon. Secretary was further instructed to write a letter to Mr. W. G. Cool expressing the hopes of the members for a speedy recovery from his long illness.

The Vice-President (Mr. H. L. Hayman) gave some particulars of the recent auction of Hanoverian remainders, and exhibited several blocks of the different values in various shades.

The Hon. Librarian reported numerous presentations of books, &c., to the Library during last month, from the President, Messrs. R. E. R. Dalwick, W. H. Peckitt, Whitfield King & Co., W. T. Wilson, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., A. Friedemann, and Jules Bernichon.

Mr. E. W. Arnold presented a Japanese Entire with special postmark, "Port Arthur, September 1st, 1909," commemorating the termination of military regulations for that town. Only used for one day.

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

G.B., Govt. Parcels, Queen, 4½d., mint	13 6
" I.R., Queen, £1 green, mint	10 0
" Admiralty, type II., 2½d, superb on fine	55 0
Lagos, single CA., 5/-, superb post. used	25 0
Mauritius, Dec., 1859, 2d. blue, superb, extremely large margins all round	42 0
S. Nigeria, Queen, 5/-, superb post. used	13 6
Do., 10/-, do.	17 6
Do., King, single CA., 5/-, do.	13 0
Sierra Leone, single C.A., 5/-, superb postally used	14 0
New S. Wales, Sydney view, plate II., 2d. deep blue, a superb copy, earliest state of plate, grand margins all round on entire, a real beauty	70 0
Do., plate II., 1d. red, a superb copy, grand margins all round	58 0
Cayman Is., 4d. on 1d. red, mint blk. of 4	15 0
Do., 4d. on 1d. red, sup. used pr. on piece	10 0
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5 Persia, 1903, 4, 8, 16ch., 3 & 4 kran. on 5 kran. (cat. 5/6)	...	1 6
4 Austria, 1908, postage due, 4, 10, 20 and 50h. red (cat. 1/-)	...	0 4

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TO DEALERS.—Write for my list of lots by the dozen and hundred, the very cheapest in the trade for sets or any wholesale lots.

At the conclusion of formal business, the Vice-President, Mr. H. L. Hayman, gave a display, accompanied by instructive notes, of his wonderful specialized collection of the stamps of the Belgian Congo. Practically complete in every detail, none of the great varieties were missing, while all the puzzling minor varieties were present in bewildering profusion. Mr. Hayman again demonstrated his wonderful ability in specialising in little-known countries and in making his collection both instructive and interesting to the average collector.

The display was followed by a paper delivered by Mr. Percy Ashley on the discovery and development of the Congo. Carefully and intelligently compiled, it surpassed in merit and value all former papers that Mr. Ashley has given to the members, and as such was duly appreciated by those who were fortunate enough to be present.

H. A. SLADE, Hon. Secretary.

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE COUNCIL.

As usual on New Year's Eve, the Council and workers met at Pinotti's Restaurant, W., and dined together. The occasion is in the nature of a private affair, the object being to promote the social harmony of the working officers and members of the Society. On this occasion the party numbered just a score. The Chairman gave a health unto His Majesty, and Mr. Bridges proposed the J.P.S. and its Council. In replying, Mr. Melville took the opportunity to propose the health of the Ideal Collector. Ever since the Society had been started he had been looking out for the ideal collector, and had only just discovered him after nearly twelve years. The toast of Master John Foreshe Wedmore, the baby son of the Hon. Secretary (admitted to membership of the J.P.S. at the age of seven days), was then drunk with enthusiasm. Messrs. Timms, Kuttner, Francis, G. B. Kirby and Ralph Wedmore contributed songs and recitations to the entertainment, the whole of the arrangements having been made by Mr. B. B. Kirby, the Hon. Librarian.

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1/- bistre	...	3 0	—

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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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21 JANUARY, 1911.

Price 1d

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

A Directory of Dealers.



I HAVE received a copy of Endle's Directory, which is the latest edition of the old established "Nunn's Directory of the Stamp Dealers of Great Britain." This being the twenty-second annual edition it is unnecessary to say that it is one of those welcome annuals that have come to stay. The booklet is much improved in the present edition as regards the addresses given

but a little study of the stamp papers would enable the publishers to give better lists in the classified sections. For example in the list of Publishers of Philatelic Works, we find fifteen names given, only two or three of which have done any publishing apart from the issue of priced lists, at any rate within recent years. Neither Mr. Peckitt, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. nor Mr. Field appear to be known to the compilers of the directory as publishers of philatelic works.

Among the Makers of Albums we find thirty-seven names of dealers the majority of whom have never published albums, but the names of Lincoln, Gibbons, and Whitfield King, who are among the most prominent of English album manufacturers do not appear on the list.

Nevertheless the publication of the twenty-second edition of the Directory provides a very useful little reference book, and is well worth the sixpence asked for it by the publishers.

A Wild-Goose Story.

Mr. C. L. Harte-Lovelace tells his favourite wild goose tale in the *Bazaar* for January 7th, in describing the Japanese-printed stamps of China, issued August, 1897. He says: "the only new feature in the designs that calls for explanation is the wild goose depicted



on the \$1, \$2, and \$5 values. These birds migrate from north to south in the autumn, returning again in the spring. Their appearance on the stamps is due to the following tale from Chinese history:— One of the Tartar chieftains on the northern boundary having become troublesome through his constant border raids, the Chinese Emperor sent a special envoy to him bidding him cease. The chieftain vented his spite on this unfortunate man and detained him in captivity, employing him as a herdsman. One day the prisoner had the brilliant idea of capturing a wild goose, tying a letter to its leg, and releasing it. The bird in time winged its way south, and was eventually shot by the Emperor himself. The letter was found, and an expedition promptly sent, which punished the treacherous chieftain and rescued the ingenious envoy."

And it only remains to add that he married the Princess and lived happily ever after!

A Six Year Old Financier.

A. Cohen lost his Savings Bank Book. The following question was put to him: "State what efforts have been made to find it." The answer was: "I offered my brother, aged six, two-pence to say where it was, as he seemed to know. He then said he had burnt it." We think, says *St. Martins le Grand*, A. Cohen's brother, aged six, has a financial future before him.

By Parcel Post.

Another good story from the Post Office magazine relates to the contents of a damaged parcel—Cream Cheese. Addressee alleged that the parcel was deliberately broken open and the cheese tasted

The explanation of the officer who dealt with the parcel was as follows:—"The contents of this parcel were not tasted as they were not fit to eat."

A Rhodesian Official Notice.

I note the official notice of the new Rhodesian issue is given in full in the *South African Philatelist*, and take the opportunity of communicating it to the readers of *The Postage Stamp* :—

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS,
S. RHODESIA.

POSTAL NOTICE NO. 28 OF 1910.
NEW ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

It is hereby notified that a new issue of postage stamps, bearing the effigies of Their Gracious Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary, will be made on the 11th November, 1910.

The stamps are of the following denominations, namely :—

½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 10d., 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., and £1.

G. H. EYRE,

General Post Office, *Postmaster-General.*
Bulawayo, 10th November, 1910.

Where is the 4s. Rhodesia?

Is there a 4s. stamp in the Rhodesian set? It was not among those we received for chronicling among the New Issues, and the collectors in Rhodesia (who, we are not surprised to note, have been indulging in strong criticisms of the execution and colour scheme of the issue) do not appear to be able to get either the 2s. 6d. or 4s. values. The 2s. 6d. was certainly on sale in London and I have had one printed in crimson and black. But the 4s. mentioned in the official circular has not been seen here.

At a meeting of the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia a "variety" was discovered "consisting of a mark on the ear of the Queen's head, caused apparently by the accidental dropping of a tool on the plate. This variety appears on the second stamp in the first horizontal row of each pane, and so far has not been noted on the ½d., 1d., or 2½d. stamps."

We have seen the "variety" mentioned but it is of very slight interest.

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.

MEMORIES OF A STAMP AUCTIONEER

Mr. W. Hadlow tells "The Postage Stamp" about some of his 340 Sales

FEW men are better known in connection with philatelic auctioneering than Mr. W. Hadlow, whose auctions at the Covent Garden Hotel were amongst the best attended in London, and whose retirement from the rostrum a short time back was universally regretted amongst London stamp men.

The other day Mr. Hadlow was kind enough to favour *The Postage Stamp* with a few reminiscences of his auctioneering days which cannot fail to prove interesting to those readers who have at any time come in contact with this genial personality.

The manner in which Mr. Hadlow became a philatelic auctioneer was unconventional. Wishing to dispose of his stamp collection by auction, some twenty years ago, he was unable to get any of the existing firms to undertake it, their sales being all full up for months ahead. For some years Mr. Hadlow had presided over a large auction room at Tottenham, and accordingly, after consulting some of his friends he determined to hold a philatelic auction sale of his own, and this was subsequently brought off at the room in question. Amongst the well-known stamp men present at his first sale, Mr. Hadlow mentions Messrs. W. H. Peckitt, S. C. Skipton, F. G. Ginn, G. C. Ginn, J. H. Howe, H. L. Lowe and G. H. Callf.

His second sale took place at the Arbitration Room, Chancery Lane, about a month later and subsequently he held over 340 stamp sales at various places, including the First Avenue Hotel, Anderton's Hotel, Essex

Hall, the Club Rooms in Jermyn Street, his own rooms in Warwick Court, and later, at the Covent Garden Hotel.

Amongst the notable items which have fallen under Mr. Hadlow's hammer may be mentioned the Harold

Frederic and Dr. Cooper collections. A large mint block of Penny Blacks and a re-constructed sheet of Penny Blacks mostly in mint condition were but two out of many items calling for special mention. Also the celebrated "Lowe" West Indian collection, in which Mr. Hadlow realised the record price of £42 for the 6d. first issue St. Vincent.

He has at various times been honoured by the Royal Society asking him to dispose of the stalls at their exhibitions by auction, and he has deputised for many of the other leading London stamp auctioneers.

Mr. Hadlow officiated also at the Philatelic Auction in aid of the South African War Fund, held in St. Martin's Town Hall.

After 20 years of active philatelic auctioneering Mr. Hadlow reluctantly decided to relinquish the auction side of his business and devote the whole of his time to stamp dealing and the execution of auction commissions on behalf of his numerous clients.

For this purpose he gave up his office in Adam Street, Adelphi, and retired to his country home from whence his widespread business is now conducted.

Mr. Hadlow is proud of the fact that he was born on January 10th, 1861—the day on which Penny Postage came of age.



MR. W. HADLOW.

The Young Collector

Stamp Talks out of School

BY THE EDITOR

II.—The Album.

In the holidays I was calling on some friends, and it transpired that Gussy, their first-born had a stamp collection.

"Go and bring it to shew Mr. —." said the fond mamma.

And Gussy did. He staggered into the room a few minutes later under the weight of a thumping big book which might well have broken the back of Atlas.

"Why, what's this, you surely don't keep your stamps in the family Bible?"

* * *

It was the stamp album the mater had given him for Christmas, and he had lost no time in burying his four hundred and seventy varieties in it. It took me all my time to find any stamps in it at all.

* * *

I never, never, never would interfere between a mother and her boy, and so I simply couldn't tell the dear lady that her Christmas present was likely to kill the boy's interest in stamps. But I did get the youngster round to my place the other day, with his album, and told him how much better it would be not to soil the beautiful big book, and to keep it until his collection was worthy of so palatial a home. Then I sent him home happy in the possession of a shilling album in which he was going to re-mount his stamps, and in which they would not be entirely buried.

* * *

Many beginners start on too grand a scale, and kill their interest at the outset. To put a small collection into a huge album is as silly as to use a haystack for a pincushion. If you are out to collect stamps, then stamps are the things on which to concentrate both your time and your money. The object of a stamp album is to assist you in the formation of a collection, to make your stamps, when you have got them, easy of access for reference and study.

* * *

The more ponderous and cumbersome your album, the less frequently you will go to it in search of pleasure and recreation, and if you take a huge album to school, it will make your play-box a burden to you.

* * *

A small collection will be full of interest in a compact cheap album or even in a plain exercise book if neatly and cleanly arranged. Later on when the collection begins to bulge the covers you will find a new pleasure in transferring them to more commodious premises. But we have a lot to learn before then, and the chief thing we shall require is patience, for a collection of anything (except money at a Suffragette meeting) is not got together without steady persevering effort.

To be continued.

Young Collectors and beginners are invited to assist in making this column helpful to one another by writing about their difficulties, and giving useful tips for their fellow collectors.

Recent Purchases.

**A Magnificent Collection of the Stamps of
Native Indian States (Overprinted).**

**Chamba, Gwalior,
Nabha, etc., etc.**

I have just purchased a very important collection, containing the stamps of this interesting group.

It includes among other rarities:—

JHIND. 1 rupee slate, overprinted "JEIND," in red.

GWALIOR. Set with error "GWALICR."

CHAMBA. Various values overprinted "CHMABA" in error, etc., etc.

Besides the standard rarities, there are a very fine lot of uncatalogued varieties, in spaced surcharges, etc., etc., and a special feature of the collection is the number of postally used stamps it contains, both ordinary and varieties. Etc., etc.

LISTS OF WANTS CAREFULLY FILLED.

Selections from the above sent on Application

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10% New Issue Service

All Particulars of this well-known and economical method of collecting British Colonials, sent post free on application.

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Do., 12, 15, 20c., each	0 8
Do., 25, 30 or 50c., each	1 0
Do., 1 peso 2/-, 2 pesos	4 6
Federated Malay States, 5c. CA. or CACA.	0 2
Do., 8c., CACA., upright or sideways	0 4
Hong Kong, King, 12c. CA. 4d., 12c. CACA. obsolete	0 9
India, King, 5 rupees 2/6, 10 rupees	4 0
Do., On H.M.S., 6 annas	0 2
Jamaica, CA., 2½d. error Ser., et	3 0
Do., mult. (bi-col.), 2½d. (dozen 9d.)	0 1
Mauritius, 1902-5, 25c. green and carmine	0 9
Do., 1904, mult., 3c. 2d., 15c.	0 2
Malta, no wmk., ½d. on white paper	18 0
Do., CC, 14, ½d. golden yellow	7 0
Do., do., ½d. buff	4 0
Do., 14 x 12½, ½d.	3 0
Do., CA, ½d. yellow buff	0 9
Morocco, King, 1 peseta, 1/-; 3 pesetas	3 0
Do., 6 pesetas, 5/6; 12 pesetas	10 6
Do., 1/- (fine block of four, 5/4)	1 4
Do., 2d. " " " 1/-	0 3
Do., ½d. " " " 4d.	0 1
Do., 40c. orange " " 2/-	0 6
Madagascar, 1908, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c., each	0 1
Do., 25 or 35c.	0 4
Do., 45c.	0 6
Do., 1904, 20, 25 or 40c.	0 3
New Zealand, King, 2d. or 3d.	0 2
Do., 4d., 5d. or 6d.	0 5
Do., 1/-	0 6
Orange River Colony, 1/- multiple, a good investment (dozen 6/-) undercatalogued	0 7
Philippines, 1906/9, 1 peso orange or violet	1 0
Portugal, 1910, Republic, 80r. or 100 reis	1 0
Do., 15, 20, 25 or 50r.	0 3

JAMES H. RHODES, 45, LOMBARD STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

A Postal Bi-Centenary

MR. Alfred F. Robbins, the well-known ex-President of the Institute of Journalists, contributes an item of postal history to *Notes and Queries* (January 7th, 1911), which will be read with interest by our readers on both sides of the Atlantic. It may be of additional interest to note that the rate for a 1oz. letter to New York in 1711 (as fixed by the Act of Queen Anne, c. 10) was four shillings or forty-eight times the present rate. From "*Notes and Queries*":—

ANGLO-AMERICAN MAIL SERVICE: ITS BICENTENARY.—So many centenary and bicentenary celebrations of various kinds take place in these days that it is somewhat strange that none appears to be contemplated of one which would make a particularly wide and human appeal, that being the bicentenary of the establishment of a regular Anglo-American mail service. The beginnings of such a service can be traced, of course, to the seventeenth century; but it was not until the closing months of the first decade of the eighteenth that these seem to have settled into the periodic. In *The Daily Courant* for 8 January, 1711, appeared the following:—

"*Bristol*, January 6. This day arriv'd here the Royal Anne Packet Boat, Captain Shorter, from New-York, with a Mail of Letters from Her Majesty's Dominions on the Continent of America, which made her Passage from Bristol to New York in 50 Days, and her passage home in 28 Days. This is the first Mail in return from the Continent since the erecting the Correspondence to and from this Kingdom and the said Continent."

The information here given was supplemented by the subjoined advertisement, published in the same newspaper on the following 15th June, showing that this regular mail service had taken a firm hold upon the public:—

"For New York.

"The Harley Packet-Boat from Bristol, Joseph Palmer, Commander, will be ready to sail the last of this Instant June, (wind and weather permitting) with the Mail of Letters for the Continent of America, which will be taken in at the General Post-Office in London, or at any of the Post-Offices in Great Britain, at any time between this and the last Day of this Instant June, 1711. And other Packets will be successively provided to depart monthly, with such Letters which shall be in the General Post-Office in London or Post-Office in Bristol, by the last Thursday in every Month. All Merchants and others, who have Occasion to send Goods or small Parcels, and are desirous to go as Passengers to New-York, New-England, Long-Island, Rhode-Island, East or West-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia or Carolina, applying themselves to William Warren, or Jonathan Scarth, Merchants, at the 3 Crowns in Gracious-Street, London; or to Richard Champion, or Charles Hartford, Merchants, in Bristol, may be Accommodated on reasonable Terms. P.S. Note, That there are already Posts, and other Conveyances, from New-York to the several above-mentioned Places, And that the Reason why the late Packets have not duely kept their Cours, hath been occasioned by the Death of Sampson Mears, late Proprietor of the said Packets."

More about this earliest Anglo-American periodic service is doubtless to be found, and would be welcome.—ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

THE MARIANNE ISLANDS

The Postal Issues of a German Colony

HAVING dealt in previous articles with the stamps of several British Colonies, we propose in the present instance to treat of those of one of the overseas possessions of our Teutonic neighbour across the North Sea. We are much in sympathy with those who deplore the prevailing tendency to overdo Imperialism in stamp collecting, and believe that these views are shared by many of our readers.

The postal issues of the German Colonies are by no means lacking in philatelic interest, and compare very favourably with a large number of British prototypes. They are not overburdened with minor varieties or costly rarities, and a representative collection of them may be acquired with comparative ease and little expense. In fine used condition the stamps of most German Colonies are especially well worth securing, as, owing to the small white populations, they are harder to find thus.

From a political standpoint they are not without interest as an outward and visible sign of German Colonial expansion during the present century.

One of the youngest of the German Colonies is that of the Marianne Islands, with whose postal issues this article is concerned.

These islands, which are also known as the Ladrone group, lie in the Pacific Ocean, to the east of the Philippines and north of the Caroline Islands, between 13° and 21° N. and 144°—146° E., comprising ten volcanic and five coral islands, eight of which are inhabited. Guam, the largest, island, belongs to the United States, by whom it was captured from Spain during the Spanish-American War. The remaining islands—Agrigan, Anatan, Alamagan, Pagan, Rota, Aguigan, Tinian, and Saipan—form a German Colony, under the administration of the Governor of German New Guinea.

Magellan first discovered the group in 1521 and bestowed upon it the appellation of Ladrone (Robbers) Islands on account of the predatory propensities of the natives. They became a Spanish possession in 1688, and were attached to the Philippines administration. At the conclusion of the Spanish-American War they were sold to Germany by a treaty of February 12th, 1899, together with the adjacent Caroline and Paldu groups for the sum of £1,000,000.

The Marianne Islands produce *inter alia* maize, coconut, coffee, cocoa, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and the ubiquitous copra, which here, as elsewhere in the Pacific, constitutes the chief article of export. A recent estimate gives the population as 15,000, of whom only 28 are Europeans, 18 of these being Germans. It will thus be seen that the postal business of the group is not excessive.

On October 1st, 1899, the Germans entered into possession of the islands, and the one and only post office in the group was opened at Saipan, the chief town and seat of government, on November 22nd of the same year, when a series of overprinted German postage stamps was issued for use there. This gave place about a year later to the current issue in the permanent German Colonial type.

Prior to the German occupation, however, some little-known and interesting provisional stamps were issued by the Spanish authorities administering the Marianne Islands.

As an integral portion of that Colony, the contemporary postage stamps of the Philippines were employed in the Marianne Islands during the Spanish regime.

Following the cession of the Philippine Archipelago to the United States in 1899, however, the Spanish issues

for these islands became obsolete and were demonetized, the remainders being sold.

The stock of Philippine stamps on hand at Saipan was therefore overprinted with the legend, "MARIANAS ESPANOLAS," in small black capitals, vertically, by means of a rubber hand stamp. The inscription was enclosed in an octagonal frame, and the overprint was applied in violet ink.

The stamps so treated were the 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8 cents values of the 1898 series of the Philippine Islands, and they were in use from some time in the early part of 1899 until October 1st, when the islands were transferred to Germany. The cancellation found on these stamps consists of a large oval containing a coat-of-arms and inscribed "ISLAS MARIANAS" at the foot and "GOBIERNO P.M." at the top.

These stamps are of considerable scarcity and very few copies are known. Their existence was first recorded by *Le Timbre Poste*, in March, 1900, and in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* for September 28th, 1907, Mr. J. M. Bartels gave a short account of their history, and stated that he had seen copies on original covers and that there was an official decree in Manila which authorized their issue.

1899.—*Provisional Issue. Contemporary postage stamps of Philippines (Baby Head issue) overprinted locally with rubber hand stamp in violet "MARIANAS ESPANOLAS." Overprint in small block capitals contained in single-lined frame applied vertically. Surface printed. No wmk. Perf. 14.*

- 2c. blue green.
- 3c. brown.
- 5c. rosine.
- 6c. blue.
- 8c. sepia.

November 22nd, 1899.—Simultaneously with the opening of the German post office at Saipan a series of six values of contemporary postage stamps of the German Empire (October, 1899, issue) was placed on sale there, overprinted with the single word "MARIANEN" diagonally in black. The overprinting was done from electrotype plates at the German Imperial Printing Works, Berlin, and there are two types of the overprint, the first sloping at an angle of 48 degrees and the second at an angle of 56 degrees, the first type being the scarcer.



Issue of German Empire, 1899, overprinted "MARIANEN" diagonally in black. No wmk. Perf. 13½ × 14½.

- 3 pfennig brown.
- 5 " green.
- 10 " carmine.
- 20 " ultramarine.
- 25 " orange.
- 50 " red-brown.

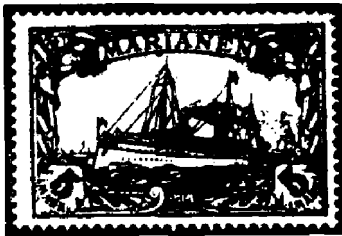
The 25 pf. value of this series is known with the overprint inverted.

1900.—Late in the following year the overprinted issue, which was of a temporary character, was replaced by a full series of thirteen stamps, ranging in value from 3 pf. to 5 marks, printed from the general German Colonial key-plates with the name of the Colony inserted in the space left blank for that purpose. The design shows the Imperial German yacht "Hohenzollern" in full steam, and is the same for all values, the mark stamps being merely an enlargement of the pfennig denominations. This series is still current.

General German Colonial design, as above. Typographed and printed at Imperial Government Printing Works. No wmk. Perf. 14. Frame in second colour.



- 8 pfennig brown.
- 5 " green.
- 10 " carmine.
- 20 " ultramarine.
- 25 " black and red on yellow.
- 30 " black and orange on buff.
- 40 " carmine.
- 50 " purple on buff.



Large Oblong Stamps.

- 1 mark carmine.
- 2 marks blue.
- 3 " violet-black.
- 5 " carmine and black.

Range of Catalogue Prices.

Only small supplies of the overprinted stamps were dispatched to the Marianne Islands, and consequently the catalogue quotations for these stamps are somewhat higher than one would ordinarily expect for such recently issued stamps. These stamps were not included in the 1900-1 edition of the catalogue, and were listed but not priced in the issue for 1903. Subsequent quotations for the normal series with the overprint at an angle of 56 degrees have been as follows:—

	1904.	1908.	1911.
3 pf. ...	1/6	2/-	2/-
5 " ...	2/-	3/-	3/-
10 " ...	1/8	1/6	2/-
20 " ...	1/3	1/6	2/-
25 " ...	3/-	3/6	3-6
50 " ...	3/-	4/-	4/-

These prices are for unused, the only values which are priced used being the 10 and 20 pfennig, both of which are quoted at 2s. In the scarcer variety of overprint, sloping at 48 degrees, the 10 pf. is priced at 15s. unused and 5s. used, and the 20 pf. at 3s. unused and 5s. used. None of the other denominations are priced.

The catalogue quotations for the current ship series have remained the same from their issue in 1900 up to the present time, and all values may still be obtained at ordinary current issue rates.

None of these stamps have as yet been issued on the new lozenge watermarked paper, the use of which is being gradually extended to all of the German Colonies and possessions. The change is likely, however, to take place at any time now, and those collectors who have not completed their set of this issue will be well advised to do so before the new watermarked series makes its appearance and prices are raised in consequence.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 130

Shanghai (*continued*)



Issue of 1893.

Late in 1893 a permanent series of postage due stamps appeared in conjunction with a new issue

of ordinary postage stamps which was issued at that date.

The stamps show the value in English and Chinese in the centre on a lattice-work background; above on a curved tablet "POSTAGE DUE" in shaded capitals; above that "LOCAL POST"; in the top corners were a posthorn and an anchor at left and right respectively; in a straight line at bottom "SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY"; Chinese characters appeared on either side of the centre. The design was by R. de Villard.

These stamps were printed in two colours, the inscriptions in the outer frame being in black. They were printed by Messrs. Barclay & Fry, of London, on paper watermarked "Kung-pu" and were perforated 13½ × 14.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Watermarked "Kung-pu."
Perforated 13½ x 14.

½ cent,	orange and black.
1 "	brown "
2 cents,	red "
5 "	blue "
10 "	green "
15 "	yellow "
20 "	mauve "

China.

Issue of 1904 (Provisional).

The Chinese postal authorities felt the need of having some check on the nimble-fingered Chinese postal employes for the amounts received by them for postage due on improperly prepaid packets. Accordingly it was decided to issue postage due stamps.



A provisional issue was at first made by overprinting the current ½ cent, 1 cent, 2 cents, 4 cents, 5 cents, and 10 cents adhesives with the words "POSTAGE DUE" in English and Chinese in two lines in black. The stamps overprinted were printed in taille douce by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., of London, in sheets of 240 stamps in 12 panes, arranged in 3 rows of 4 panes of 20 stamps each in 5 rows of 4, on unwatermarked paper, and were perforated 12 to 14, 15 or 16, or compounds of the three, by the usual irregular single-line machines used by Waterlow & Sons.

They were issued on March 16th, 1904, in the following numbers:—

½ cent	...	81,440.
1 "	...	281,560.
2 cents	...	177,200.
4 "	...	155,360.
5 "	...	115,680.
10 "	...	139,680.

It was said that the ½ cent was overprinted in error, there being no use for so low a value, but this denomination was included in the permanent series.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 12-14, 15, 16.
Black overprint.

March 6th, 1904.	½ cent,	brown.
	1 "	ochre buff.
	2 cents,	crimson.
	4 "	chestnut.
	5 "	salmon.
	10 "	deep green.

Issue of 1904.

Later in the year the permanent series arrived from England, and was put on sale on November 10th. The stamps were all printed in blue, the mourning colour of the Chinese.

The design shows two curved bands with a tablet between inscribed "POSTAGE DUE"; the curved bands are inscribed "IMPERIAL POST" in Chinese at top and in English at bottom; between the curved bands and the tablet are Chinese characters meaning "Postage due"; on an uncoloured cartouche at top is the word "CHINA"; on a similar one at bottom is the value in words, divided by a solid upright oval bearing figures of value; the background is filled in with geometrical engraving.

These stamps were printed in taille douce by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., of London. The paper was unwatermarked, and the perforation gauged 14 exactly, done by a single-line machine.

The numbers issued up to December 31st, 1905, were as follows:—

½ cent,	...	120,000.
1 "	...	228,000.
2 cents,	...	209,000.
4 "	...	143,000.
5 "	...	86,000.
10 "	...	111,000.
20 "	...	30,000.
30 "	...	22,600.

I do not know the number issued from that date.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.

November 10th, 1904.	½ cent,	dull blue.
	1 "	" "
	2 cents,	" "
	4 "	" "
	5 "	" "
	10 "	" "
	20 "	" "
	30 "	" "

To be continued.

New Contractors Print Edwardian Stamps

Messrs. Harrison & Sons working on Current Issue

THE *Daily News* of January 7th published a brief interview with the new printers of our postage stamps. It is there stated that the firm is already at work but upon the current issue. Here is the quotation:—

Messrs. Harrison & Sons, the Government printers who have secured the official contract for printing postage stamps for 1911 and onwards, gave a *Daily News* representative yesterday some interesting particulars of the work.

An entirely new factory covering ten acres of ground near London has been built, and equipped with new and intricate machinery costing many thousands of pounds. Messrs. Harrison are already turning out stamps at the rate of a million an hour, and as

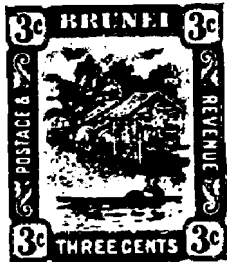
they calculate five thousand working hours to the year the total number of stamps printed per annum will be five thousand millions (5,000,000,000). The stamps are printed in sheets of 240, which sheets in their plain form are worth a penny: when they leave the factory their value is £1.

At present Messrs. Harrison are printing the King Edward stamps. It is understood that the design for the King George stamps has been definitely approved, but the Government has not yet authorised the printing of them. They will probably be in circulation in six months' time. The colours of the new issues will not differ from the King Edward stamps, except possibly in those for higher amounts than a penny and half-penny.

NEW ISSUES AND OLD

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communication 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.



Brunei.—(Vol. VI. p. 101).—*Champion's Bulletin* reports the distribution of "specimen" copies of two new values, namely, a 5 dollars red on green, and a 25 dollars black on red. We will formally chronicle them when they are issued.

Great Britain.—(Vol. VII. p. 31).—Some time ago Mr. Edward D. Green sent us a current 1d. with a flaw under the E of PENNY. At the time there was no indication that the flaw was of regular occurrence, which alone would give it any interest. Mr. Green has now found another copy which shews the flaw, a small white hook-shaped mark suspended from the base of the E, on the stamp immediately to the left of the control J10. We have, however, examined several sheets in order to find this flaw, but without success. The *Daily News* states (see previous page) that Messrs. Harrison & Sons are now printing the current Edwardian stamps. Collectors will therefore be on the look out for any signs or tokens whereby the Harrison printings can be distinguished from those of De la Rue.

Gwalior.—(Vol. VII. p. 117).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* now reports the receipt of the King's Head Indian 2 rupees and 3 rupees stamps overprinted for use in this state. The overprint is in black and consists of "GWALIOR" and its equivalent in Hindi in two lines $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. apart: the word "GWALIOR" measures 13 mm.

White Wove Paper Watermarked Star. Perf. 14.
Black Overprint.

December, 1910. 2 rupees, carmine and yellow-brown.
3 rupees, brown and green.

Kelantan.—The *Schweizerische Philatelistische Nachrichten* records a set of stamps for this new British Protectorate; evidently Trengganu is not to be allowed a walk over. It is doubtful whether they have actually been issued yet: probably the set recorded was a "specimen" set. The following is a list of the denominations and colours:—

- 1 cent, green.
- 3 cents, purple.
- 4 " grey-black and red.
- 5 " green and red on yellow
- 8 " blue.
- 10 " grey-black and lilac.
- 30 " lilac and carmine.
- 50 " grey-black and orange.
- 1 dollar, dull green and bright green.]
- 2 dollars, dull green and carmine.
- 5 " dull green and ultramarine.
- 25 " dull green and orange.

Levant (Russian P.O.)—(Vol. VII. p. 112).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* tells us that a "sheet of 100 of the 20 paras has been found with overprint 'Dardanelles' inverted, but in its correct position at the top of the stamp.

Dardanelles. Error. Inverted Overprint.
20 paras on 4 kopecs, carmine.

Nicaragua.—(Vol. VII. p. 61).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us another provisional, 10 centavos on 15 centavos. The overprint is similar to that recorded on page 61, but in black instead of in red, and evidently from a new setting, the word "VALE" being in larger capitals. The "VLEA" error is no longer to be found in the sheet, but we are informed that "in each sheet of 25 stamps one stamp has the 'c' omitted, and in one other the value is given as '10c.' instead of '10c.'" As our Ipswich friends pointed out in their monthly circular, the "VLEA" should be well worth hunting for.

White Wove Paper. Perforated 12. Black Overprint.
Printed by the American Bank Note Co.
December, 1910. 10 centavos on 15 centavos, slate
Varieties. "C" omitted.
"10c." instead of "10c."

Nyassa.—(Vol. VI. p. 227).—The *Schweizerische Philatelistische Nachrichten* chronicles a series of stamps of this Portuguese Colony overprinted "REPUBLICA" diagonally in red. This is the second Portuguese Colony to fall into line with the mother country. What the stamps are does not appear. Evidently they are not the familiar "Giraffe and Camels" set, as the values and colours do not correspond. Are they the new issue forecasted on page 227 of the last volume? We must possess our souls in patience for more definite information.



Salvador.—(Vol. VII. p. 7).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the series of official and postage due stamps in the Figueroa design have appeared; they have kindly sent a copy of the 1 centavo of the postage due set for our inspection. The design in both cases is exactly similar to that of the ordinary stamps, except that a small label is inserted below the portrait, inscribed in the case of the postage due stamps "FRANQUEO DEFICIENTE," and in the case of the official stamps "OFICIAL."

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

White Wove Paper Watermarked Multiple Circles. Perforated 11½.

December, 1910.	1 centavo,	slate and black.
	2 centavos,	deep green and black.
	3	orange and black.
	4	carmine and black.
	5	bright violet and black.
	12	blue and black.
	24	red-brown and black.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

White Wove Paper Watermarked Multiple Circles. Perforated 11½.

December, 1910.	2 centavos,	deep green and black.
	3	orange and black.
	4	carmine and black.
	5	bright violet and black.
	6	scarlet and black.
	10	mauve and black.
	12	blue and black.
	17	green and black.
	19	chestnut and black.
	29	chocolate and black.
	50	yellow and black.
	100	pale blue and black.

Sweden.—(Vol. VII. p. 112).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. also send us a copy of the new 2 ore ordinary postage stamp. It is in the design shewing the three crowns on a shaded circle surmounted by a crown. We appeared to have erred on page 112 in chronicling the 30 ore brown official stamp with the King's portrait: we did so on the authority of a contemporary, who must have been mistaken, as all the official stamps in the Arms design. As the new Swedish issue is coming out very slowly and is somewhat confusing, we give the following reference list of the values that have appeared up to date, with their approximate dates of issue.



ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS.

*White Wove Paper Watermarked Crown. Perforated 13.**A. Design, Three Crowns on Shaded Circle.*

January, 1911. 2 ore, orange.

April 5th, 1910. 4 ore, lilac.

B. Design, Portrait of King Gustaf.

November, 1910. 10 ore, rose.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

*White Wove Paper Watermarked Crown. Perforated 13.**Design, Arms of Sweden.*

December, 1910. 1 ore, black.

October, 1910. 5 ore, green.

December, 1910. 8 ore, crimson.

October, 1910. 10 ore, rose.

December, 1910. 15 ore, brown.

November, 1910. 30 ore, brown.

Trengganu.—The Post Office in this State was opened on December 14, and we go to press copies of the stamps are to hand bearing the postmarked date December 15. Further particulars will be given in our next issue.

Back Nos. of "The Postage Stamp."

Those of our friends who are lacking any back numbers of the last 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.

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" " 10c. " " " "	1	0
" " 1898, 6c. " " " "	0	9
" " 1868, 12½c. postally used	1	0
Newfoundland, 1887, 4c., rose red, mint	0	4
" " 1c., green, mint	0	3
Trinidad, 1896, 5d., mint	2	6
Br. Guiana, 1882, 1c., brig, used	3	0
" " 1c., ship	3	0
" " Provisional, 2 on 12c., unused	3	9
" " 1888, 2c., purple, mint	1	0
" " 3c., used	0	3
" " 1c. on 2 dollars, mint	0	3
Ceylon, 1892, Provisional, 3 on 28c., mint	0	6
Leeward Is., 1897, Jubilee, 2½d. mint	1	9
" " 4d. " " " "	3	9
India, 1895, 5 rupees, used	2	6
" " 1854, ½a., fine used	0	6
" " 1a. " " " "	2	0
" " 2a. " " " "	2	6
" " 4a. " " " "	7	6

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Society News

JOHANNESBURG UNITED PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

November 8th. Mr. Ornstien, Vice-President, took the chair in the absence of Mr. Hand, President. Dr. Vellacott was proposed as a country member. Mr. A. J. Cohen showed the new issue of Newfoundland. Two distinct shades of the 2½d. "Union" stamp were reported, and shown, by Messrs. Ornstien and A. J. Cohen. Mr. Ansell reported that the Transvaal stamps heretofore perforated S.A.R. are now perforated S.A.R. Mr. Schofield reported that the dotless variety of O.B.C. ½d. on Cape occurs at the top of the left lower pane and not, as stated in Gibbons, at the same place in the left upper pane.

Messrs. Henderson and A. J. Cohen were the only exhibitors of New Zealand.

November 22nd. A fair gathering and a good meeting. The election of Dr. Vellacott, Bloemfontein, as country member, was confirmed. Correspondence was read from the Rhodesian Society as to the new Rhodesian issue, including a copy of the official notification of the issue, a somewhat caustic criticism of its execution and colour combinations, and a note that a variety had already been discovered. A few specimens were laid on the table. Some protests were raised by members who use S.G.'s Sectional or other numbered albums against the sweeping changes made in the numbering of the new catalogue, Part II. It was, however, pointed out by others that the changes were generally recognised as good, and that they chiefly occurred in the South American Sections, as yet barely touched by the Sectional Album. Mr. A. J. Cohen noted that a Home dealer is advertising the Transvaal C.S.A.R. (perforated) all "superb used copies" complete up to 1/-, the last priced 6/-. Does the stamp exist? None of those present were aware of it. The Society resolved that letters of condolence be sent to Messrs. Ansell and Glaser in their recent bereavements.

The exhibits for the evening, Sierra Leone, and Chili, brought out three exhibitors, Messrs. W. P. Cohen and Henderson showed Sierra Leone only, Mr. A. J. Cohen both countries, his Chilians being particularly fine.

December 18th. Mr. Hand presided over a large gathering, including 11 visitors. The nomination of Mr. B. D. Waterson.

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16 Persia, 1898, 1c. to 50 kran, mint (c. 21/8)...	3 6
8 Do., 1906, 1c. to 13ch. (c. 2/5) ...	0 6
8 Do., 1903, surcharged, 4, 8, 16ch., 3 & 4 kran. on 5k. silver (c. 5/6) ...	1 6
8 India, 2, 3 & 5 rupees, 1895 (c. 7/6) fine used ...	3 6
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Boksburg, as a country member was referred to the Committee. Sympathetic reference was made to the death of Mr. Daniel MacKay on December 1st, first Honorary Secretary of the Society, and the Hon. Secretary was directed to send a letter of condolence to his widow. Gifts of Gibbons' "Sections" and Binders from Messrs. Ackerley and Leo. Mayer were acknowledged with thanks. It was reported that the Society's Exchange Packet had been returned from Rhodesia (nett sales £3 0s. 8d.). Owing to the absence, illness or dilatoriness of some of the members of the Society's Exchange Circuit, the Packet of the Rhodesian Society was not yet ready to go back, and the Society decided that the fines for dilatoriness be strictly enforced. The Syllabus for January—May, 1911, as drawn up by the Committee was approved. The exhibits (proper) of the evening were:—(1) Hong Kong, shown by Mr. A. J. Cohen only, and (2) Zululand, shown by Messrs. Ornstien, Henderson, W. P. Cohen, and A. J. Cohen (complete, except the £5). In addition there were special displays of New Zealand by Messrs. Hand and W. P. Cohen, who had been unfortunately absent from the exhibition of New Zealand at the meeting of November 8th.

FOREIGN and Colonial, 66% to 80% under catalogue; approval.—Rev. G. Bell, Lisburn, Ireland.

PAPUA, Falklands. Many varieties for disposal. State wants.—Bridge, Corder Road, Ipswich.

TO Beginners. British Colonials and Foreign Stamps, unused and used, 1d. each. References.—K. Foster, 25, Grenville Place, Brighton.

PAID Postmarks bought. High prices if uncommon. Send for circular.—Hartree, Newton Road, Cambridge.

SPECIAL OFFER OF SETS.
12 Argentine, 1909 (San Martin) 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30 & 50c., 1/6. 12 Argentine, 1910, (Commemorative) 1/2 cent to 1 peso complete, 3/-. 5 Siam, surcharged "Satangs," 2 to 14 satangs, 8d. 6 Siam, 1910, 2, 3, 6, 12, 14 & 28 satangs, 1/6. 6 Persia, 1910, New Issue, 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 13 & 26ch., 10d. 5 Persia, 1910, New Issue, High Values, 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 kran, 2/-.
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COLLECTIONS—General or Specialised (any country).
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FALKLAND ISLANDS

King, 1d., wmk. sideways, mint ... 2 0
FIRST ISSUE. No wmk.

	unused	used
1d. dull claret	... .. 16 0	13 6
4d. grey black 27 6	8 6
6d. green 3 9	—
1/- bistre 3 0	—

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN

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Prices Quarter to Half Catalogue.
References required.

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PAPUA.
ALL MINT. each.

1d.	0 1
1d.	0 2
2d.	0 3
2 d.	0 5
4d.	0 6
6d.	0 9
1 0	1 4
2 6	4 0

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Telephone 13882 Central. Established 1879.

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TO ADVERTISE my sheets of medium stamps, price at half current catalogue, I will, to the 100 first applicants and purchasers of over 1/- from first sending, GIVE a set of the very handsome PARROT (1881) issue of GUATEMALA. Many bargains are on these sheets, and this set alone is catalogue 1/8.

Just Re-made—All my Australian Books, Indian Native States, etc.

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ENGLISH and Colonials, fine old issues, low prices.—Wright, Ivy Cot, St. Neots.

GREAT BRITAIN, 20 obsolete, fine, including 1d. black, 2d. blue, 1/6. 15 West African, 9d. Post free.—F. Moscrop, Turton Road, Bradshaw, Bolton.

FOREIGN STAMPS, guaranteed un-picked, 1 1/2 lbs. 1/8, postage 4d.—William Lewthwaite, Egremont, Cumberland.

**KEEP YOUR COLLECTION UP-TO-DATE
BY SENDING FOR PARTICULARS OF
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SWAN

The make that has dispelled the mistaken ideas as to dirtiness, unreliability and costliness of fountain pens.

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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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The POSTAGE STAMP

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

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

No. 18. Vol. 7.
(Whole Number 174)

28 JANUARY, 1911.

Price 1d

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Coronation Stamp "Under Consideration."



THE *Times* states that "the King has directed the following letter to be written to a correspondent:—

York Cottage,
Sandringham,
January 5, 1911.

Sir,—I am commanded to thank you for your letter of the 2nd inst., in which you suggest that the issue of a special Coronation stamp might be a source of income to the King's Hospital

Fund, and, in reply, His Majesty directs me to inform you that this matter has been under consideration.

Yours faithfully, ARTHUR BIGGE."

A Chinese Postal Notice.

Mr. D. E. Ellis sends me a cutting from a Shanghai newspaper giving the text of the official notification of the adoption of Postal Union Colours:—

IMPERIAL POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION NO. 49.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in order to comply with Union Regulations, the Imperial Post Office has changed the colours of Postage Stamps of the following denominations:—

2 cent Stamp: from *Red* to *Green*.

4 cent Stamp: from *Brown* to *Red*; and

10 cent Stamp: from *Green* to *Blue*.

The Public are therefore notified that Stamps of the old issue of the value of 2 Cents (Red), 4 Cents (Brown), and 10 Cents (Green) will cease to be valid for the franking of Mail Matter on and after the 30th January, 1911. Such Stamps may be exchanged for Stamps of the new issue at all Imperial Post Office establishments up to the above-mentioned date. By Order of the Inspector General,

T. PIRY,

INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF POSTS,
PEKING, 14th October, 1910.

673 New Stamps in 1910.

Our French name-sake, *Le Timbre Poste*, publishes in its issue for January 10th, its annual statistical account of the stamps issued in the year 1910. The writer states that 673 postage and telegraph stamps, not counting varieties of watermark and perforation or varieties of lesser importance, have been issued in the period under review. Obviously at this early period after the close of the year under review the figures may be considered to be slightly incomplete, such stamps as those of Trengganu, issued in a distant land as late as December 15th could scarcely be included.

New Issues in Continents.

The allocation* of these 673 additions is interesting to follow out. In Continents they are allotted as follows:—

Europe	...	159
Asia	...	151
Africa	...	133
America	...	184
Oceania	...	46
		673

The Political Division of the Stamps of 1910.

Politically they are grouped as follows:—

France and Dependencies	...	30
Great Britain and Dependencies	...	161
Germany and Dependencies	...	0
Italy	...	18
Portugal	...	44
Russia	...	68
United States	...	17
Holland	...	3
Spain	...	43
Various	...	289
		673

Of those grouped above as various Austria (18), and Bosnia (16) account between them for 34, Argentine (18), Costa Rica (22), Salvador (15), Chili (18) four of them for the Island of Juan Fernandez, and Persia (35).

Average Total Issues for Ten Years.

In comparison with the previous ten years the output is lower than the average. The figures for the previous year were 766, and in 1908 they were 764. The average figures for the past ten years are shown in the first column in the following table, the figures for France, including Monaco, and those for Italy, including San Marino:—

	Average Issues of	
	1900-1909	1910
France	142	30
Great Britain	192	161
Germany	33	0
Spain	36	43
Italy	20	18
Russia... ..	9	68
Holland	13	3
Portugal	57	44
United States	15	17
Various	303	289
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	820	673

A Moderate Year.

The year 1910 has been quite a moderate one for the New Issue collector, but it is interesting to note (see *Postage Stamp*, Vol. V. p. 206) that in the two years following the accession of King Edward the output of new stamps rose to 1017 in 1902, and 1183 in 1903. The figures for 1902 were nearly double those of 1901 (548). The excess in those years was not entirely due to the changes in the British Colonial stamps as the British Empire only accounted for 295 and 376. The most remarkable increase in 1910 appears under the heading of Russia, which country has been indulging in much overprinting for its various post offices in the Turkish Empire. America always a wholesale producer of new stamps has been busy with Centenary issues, but it is far short of its high totals of 1903 and 1904.

A New Price List.

Mr. David E. Ellis sends us a copy of his attractively printed Retail Price List. The chief feature of the list is the 25pp. catalogue of single stamps at prices which appear to us to be very moderate. In addition there are lists of sets and packets, and a number of useful accessories. The list will be sent gratis to any reader of *The Postage Stamp* who cares to write to Mr. Ellis at 323, Euston Road, London, N.W.

A Philatelic Society for Carlisle.

I am pleased to hear of the birth of a new Society which is to bring together the collectors of Carlisle. The new Society owes its origin to Mr. F. Marriner, who is a member of the Junior Philatelic Society, and of the North of England Philatelic Society. Mr. Marriner has, for some time been trying to gather together the collectors of his city and neighbourhood, and at a meeting in the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Carlisle, on 12th inst., the new Society was inaugurated. Though late in the Session, a programme is being arranged, and the first meeting is to take place on January 28th, when Mr. J. R. Patrickson, of Carlisle, will give a display of the stamps of Great Britain. The Secretary, Mr. F. Marriner, of the Poplars, Edentown, Carlisle, will be pleased to hear from any hitherto undiscovered philatelists of the neighbourhood.

Bright Bits from S.A.P.

COMMERCIAL CANDOUR. About a quarter of a century ago a new stamp business came into existence and steadily forged ahead. *From a Circular* (quoted from Punch).

The S. A. P. will be sappy, sapient and sapid, without being saponaceous.—*Verbum Sap!*

A Chateau en Espagne. Mr. M. P. "Castle" specialising in Spain.

The second number of the S. A. P., which is the *South African Philatelist*, is already to hand, and the journal seems to have received a hearty and deserved welcome from the collectors in South Africa.

A New Stamp Shop.

One of the newest competitors for the custom of readers of *The Postage Stamp* is the Bayswater Photo Co., which has opened a postage stamp department at the firm's business address, 58, Queen's Road, Bayswater. A recent advertisement by this firm in our columns offered some bargains in British South Africans.

An Exhibition for Walthamstow.

The King is lending stamps and sketches for a display of Postage Stamps to be held in the Walthamstow Public Library from February 4 to February 11. His Majesty's exhibit will include Sir Rowland Hill's original water-colour sketches for the 1d. and 2d. British stamps of 1840; the original pencil sketch by W. Mulready, R.A., of the famous "Mulready" envelope; the proof of the last King Edward penny stamp, signed by King Edward's own hand; and the magenta "King Edward" stamp recently prepared for use, but withdrawn. These specimens have been lent to enable the Committee to present a display shewing the history and evolution of the postage stamp.

The Solicitor-General will open the Exhibition, which has been organized by the South Essex Society.

New Coins and Stamps.

On another page of this week's paper some interesting particulars are given of the forthcoming issue of George V. stamps of Great Britain. During the past week the public has become acquainted with the designs for the new coinage, through advance illustrations in the press. The designs of the coins apparently are unchanged except for the substitution of the portrait of King George for that of the late King. There is reason to believe that in the new postage stamps the designs, or at least most of them, will be changed. The coins are ready, and will probably be in circulation almost immediately, though their issue is gradual. The stamps are not likely to be seen for some months yet.

More Trouble for Hayti.

A Reuter New York telegram states that a message from Port-au-Prince announces the failure of the Arbitration Commission, which met representatives of Santo Domingo, and hostilities now appear to be inevitable.

Dominican troops have occupied Grand Gosier, and are marching on Saltron. The Haytian Government has decided to oppose this invasion, and is hurrying forward preparations for sending large forces of infantry and artillery to the menaced points.

NEW PRINTERS FOR OLD STAMPS

The New Contract—Forthcoming Changes in the Manufacture of the George V. Stamps

BY THE EDITOR

The Stamp Contract 1911-1920.

COLLECTORS have long been speculating on the question as to whether Messrs. Harrison and Sons, the new contractors for printing the British postage stamps would mark their entry upon this work by the production of the new series for the reign of King George V. or whether they would first take up the printing of the stamps now current. As we announced last week in *The Postage Stamp* the new contractors have been printing the Edwardian stamps now for some time, but it remains to be seen whether there will be any clear means of distinguishing their work from that of Messrs. De la Rue.

Differences Almost Inevitable.

The student of stamps is fully aware that such a change must almost inevitably mean some differences in detail even where, as in the present case, the dies and plates are identical and the same perforation is to be used. Messrs. Harrison & Sons have established a huge new factory in Kent for the execution of their contract, and in this the most modern machinery suited to the purpose has been installed. All the experience of stamp printing in many countries has been carefully considered in the selection of the machinery, and although technically the work of the late contractors was as nearly perfect from the point of view of manufacture as possible, it is quite likely that with new machinery and with new mixings of the inks there will be something in the shades, the impressions, the *je ne sais quoi*, to lead collectors to distinguish between the work of the two contractors.

The Marginal Control System.

The control letters which Messrs. De la Rue & Co. used on the margins of their sheets may or may not be continued as a system by the new contractors, but should they be so continued collectors of marginal controls will be able to distinguish by the date "11" for "1911" the stamps printed since the new contract came into force.

A New Perforation for the King George Issue.

With regard to the perforations the Government has, I believe, been led to experiment in the matter of perforations with a view to improving those at present in use. It will be remembered that recently there was a considerable out-cry in the papers about the manner in which the sheets of stamps got torn and damaged when separating them into strips. Years ago when the perforation was first introduced in this country the gauge was 16, but with this perforation the stamps broke away too readily, and the sheets did not hold together sufficiently well. It was also found that the bed plates of the machines were liable to split so the perforation gauging 14 pins to the space of two centimetres was introduced. This gauge has been maintained ever since, but we are able to state that there will be a change of perforation commencing with the new issue of the stamps

of King George. What the new gauge will be is not yet decided.

New Colours for the New Issue.

Nearly all the stamps of the King George series apart from the low denominations will be in colours different from those of the King Edward series. The reason for these changes is not quite clear, unless the new colours are more suited to the new designs. It is well-known that Messrs. De la Rue & Co. did a great deal of scientific experimental work in the matter of producing fugitive and doubly fugitive inks. Some of these may have been their own protected property or it may be that the new stamps will be printed in colours to harmonize with the Colonial Colour Scheme.

Experimental Work on the Sixpenny Stamp.

All the new adhesive stamps, except the sixpence denomination, are to be printed by the new contractors at their works in Kent, and it is interesting to note that the sixpence stamp will be printed experimentally by the Government at Somerset House. The sixpence stamp will be printed in a doubly fugitive violet, as this stamp is largely used on Agreements and other documents on which the stamps are cancelled with writing ink. It is especially necessary to protect this denomination from cleaning on this account; any attempt to remove the writing ink in order to make the stamp available for re-use is defeated by this application of doubly fugitive ink in printing the design.

The Enormous Quantity of Stamps Required.

It will be news to most collectors that Messrs. Harrison & Sons have stated that they have previously printed postage stamps for other Governments. As most of the postage stamps in our catalogues have been attributed to particular printers, and the name of Messrs. Harrison & Sons does not appear amongst them it would be highly interesting to know what issues they have produced. In any case the possession of the British contract (which, by the way, is for a term of ten years) places the firm at once in the fore-front of the stamp producers of the world.

They calculate roughly that they will require to print one million stamps per hour or fifteen millions in a working day of fifteen hours in order to produce the estimated demand for five thousand millions per annum. This demand, we think should be easily exceeded. In the first place, the total is less than the total number of postal packets delivered in this country each year, and there are numerous other uses for stamps apart from the ordinary postal requirements.

The out-put of postage stamps in the United States is more than double the number which Messrs. Harrison and Sons estimate will be required each year in this country. But, there is no doubt that, with the extensive preparations of the new contractors they will be fully able to cope with all possible demands.

MALTA

An Ideal Country for a Simplified Collection

BY J. IRELAND

MALTA was my first country to be completed in the Simple Life and I have always felt an interest in it. I remember the time it took me to acquire a fine copy of the first halfpenny stamp, which is very uncommon in fine condition, owing in the first place to it having been printed in yellow,—never a very satisfactory colour for a stamp from an artistic point of view,—and also to the fact that copies must necessarily be at least twenty-five years old. The following is a simplified list with the prices of the cheapest variety, unused and used taken from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' new catalogue:—



First issue. 1880. Queen Victoria.
Engraved (as are all the issues) by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 ½d. yellow (shades) ...	1 6	2 0

Varieties.

- 1860. No wmk. Perf. 14.
- 1864. Wmk. Crown CC. Perf. 14.
- 1868. " " " 12½.
- 1878. " " " 14 × 12½
- 1881. Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.

This stamp was only available for local use, British stamps being used to prepay for postage abroad.



Second issue. 1st January, 1895. Queen Victoria.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2 ½d. green ...	0 2	0 1
3 1d. rose ...	0 4	0 2
4 2d. grey ...	0 9	0 6
5 2½d. blue ...	0 6	0 3
6 4d. brown ...	1 3	1 0
7 1/- violet ...	4 0	3 0
8 5/- rose (16th Dec., 1893) ...	6 6	6 6

(Wmk. Crown CA. 5/- Crown CC. Perf. 14).

In 1902 the 2½d. stamp was surcharged and sold for a penny.



4th February, 1899. New values and designs.

Line-engraved.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
9 ½d. brown (1st Jan., 1901) ...	0 1	0 1
10 4½d. sepia ...	0 6	0 6
11 5d. vermilion ...	1 0	—
12 5d. sage green (1910) ...	0 7	—



13 2/6 olive grey ...	3 3	3 3
14 10/- blue black ...	12 0	12 0

(Perf. 14).

Varieties.

- 1899. Wmk. Crown CA., ½d., 4½d., 5d. vermilion.
- 1899. Wmk. Crown CC., 2/6, 10/-.
- 1905. Wmk. Crown CA. mult., ½d., 4½d., 5d. both.



Third issue. 1903. King Edward.

- 15 ½d. green.
- 16 1d. black and rose.
- 17 1d. rose (1907).
- 18 2d. lilac and grey.
- 19 2½d. marone and blue.
- 20 3d. grey and lilac.
- 21 4d. black and brown (1904)
- 22 1/- grey and violet.
(Perf. 14).

Varieties.

- 1903. Wmk. Crown C.A. single. All but 1d. rose.
- 1904. Wmk. Crown C.A. mult. All but 3d.

The 5/- Queen's head stamp is still in use; although the King Edward stamp of this value is said to have been printed at the same time as the other values. I do not know whether it is a large or small design. If large it is likely to be printed on the CC. paper; if small C.A. single. There have been rumours at various times of it being on the brink of issue, but on none of these occasions has it ventured forth. All the stamps with the exception of the aforementioned ½d. yellow can be obtained if purchased in sets,—at slightly over face value, so now is a very good time to buy. The 5d. vermilion it would be as well to secure first. The stamps should be purchased unused and in this condition they make a most effective page in a blank album.

If desired the 10/- stamp may of course be omitted from a junior's collection, but it must not be forgotten that unlike many high values it is *only* available for postage.

THE YOUNG COLLECTOR

Stamp Talks out of School

BY THE EDITOR

III. How to Buy Stamps.

TO start with a good variety packet is the best value the tyro can have. The bigger the packet the better the start. While I consider that to expend a lot on an album at the beginning is unwise, I think the more substantial a start one can have in the possession of stamps the better it will be for our pockets.

* * *

Money spent on stamps at the beginning may be regarded in quite a different light from that expended on albums. An expensive album discarded by its owner after a few months' trial will be practically un-saleable; stamps, so long as you don't carry them about in your trousers pocket, and generally embellish them with dogs ears and thumb cancellations, will always represent a good portion of their original cost, even where they do not improve in value. And while, at the outset, we declared we were not going to regard stamps as interesting solely from the financial point of view it behoves us all to consider this aspect of our hobby to the extent of not throwing our money away.

* * *

Variety packets can be purchased from any dealer in postage stamps, and they generally work out at the prices in the following table:—

500 varieties from	3/6 to 4/- per packet.
1000	12/- to 15/- ..
1500	30/- to 35/- ..
2000	45/- to £3 ..
3000	£8 to £8 10/- ..
4000	£13 10s. to £14 ..

* * *

You will notice that the market rate for the first thousand varieties is less than it is for the next five hundred, and after the 2,000 mark, an additional thousand costs about £6. From this table you will be able to form some idea of the comparative

difficulty of the various stages of progression in stamp-getting.

* * *

The figures in the table below follow the quotations of a large Continental firm well-known for its packet business, which supplies packets up to 12,000 varieties in two qualities the price of a 12,000 packet in the second quality being 5,000 marks, in the better quality 6,000 marks. A mark may be reckoned as a shilling for the purposes of our table.

The 1st thousand will cost, say	12/-
2nd	34/-
3rd	94/-
4th	135/-
5th	185/-
6th	200/-
7th	250/-
8th	600/-
9th	800/-
10th	900/-
11th	1300/-
12th	1500/-

Total for 12,000... 6020/-

Packets of this kind can only be made up from huge stocks, and they reflect the actual comparative difficulty of procuring each successive thousand of new varieties. Whereas our first thousand purchased in this way works out at an eighth of a penny per stamp, the second thousand costs three times as much. Between 7 and 8,000 the cost is about 6d. per stamp, and after that it rises to 1/- and 1/6 per stamp. These of course are roughly calculated averages.

* * *

The beginner will probably start with a packet of under 4,000, possibly under 1,000 varieties. But my purpose in drawing attention to the variety packet and its cost is to explain that this is the cheapest way of procuring the common stamps. Most of the stamps which you would procure in a packet of 1,000

varieties would cost from 1d. to 1d. each to procure separately and that would mean expending from £2 upwards on these 1,000 stamps which can be procured from a dealer for 12/-.

Up to 2,000, or for those who can afford to make a more substantial start up to 4,000 varieties, the packet scheme is the best beginning. The larger packets may be left out as it is in the acquisition of and hunting after individual specimens that the collector finds the best fun in stamp collecting, and we want to find these later varieties for ourselves, and gain some

knowledge of the cost and difficulty of procuring them by actual experience. * * *

The bigger the packet the better the start! Yes, that is quite correct, but allowances must be made for human frailties and schoolboy failings in particular. I would rather see a youngster start off with a 500 variety packet, and spend a good deal of time in arranging them well, than have him "go a bust" on a big packet and get tired out with the magnitude of the task of arranging his initial purchase. Small beginnings allow for a steady growth of interest and knowledge, so let us plump for the 500 packet as a start.

The Catalogue of the Crawford Library

A Complete Bibliography of Philately

THE Prospectus is issued this week by the Philatelic Literature Society of the *Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford, K.T.* The work is now in the press and will shortly be published. This portion of the famous Bibliotheca Lindesiana is by far the most extensive collection extant of the literature relating to postage stamps, stamp collecting and kindred subjects.

The publication of this Catalogue is an event of the greatest importance not only to the philatelic literaturist, but to every serious collector engaged in the study of stamp collecting. It may, without exaggeration, be said that no work of the same magnitude has ever been published in connection with the science of Philately.

The formation of the Library has occupied the attention of the Earl of Crawford for a number of years. He founded it upon the magnificent basis of the great Tiffany collection, which being compiled by the earliest of the literaturists of America was very strong in the earlier and more obscure publications of the United States, and at the same time embodied most of the important early works in the English language. His Lordship acquired this, the Tiffany Library in June, 1901, and has consistently maintained the endeavour to complete it by extending it from the end of 1896, at which date Mr. Tiffany stopped, up to the period of currency and also has expended both research and money in hunting for the items which were missing from the collection in its original form.

His Lordship has had the advantage of being offered most of the choice items in philatelic literature which had come upon the market in the last ten years, and several lesser libraries have been acquired intact simply for the purpose of strengthening portions of the Crawford Library in the sections which were originally weak.

The German and the Continental literature which had not been fully covered by Mr. Tiffany was supplemented by many of the Continental works acquired from the collection of Mr. E. D. Bacon, and at the death of Judge Fraenkel, who had formed one of the finest collections on the Continent, very strong in the literature in the German and French and other European languages, the purchase of the Fraenkel Library added practically the final touches to the completing of the Crawford Library.

Such is, in brief outline, the history of this magnificent collection. It remains for us to add that Mr.

E. D. Bacon, who is indisputably the bibliognost of Philately has been engaged for a number of years in the work of cataloguing this immense aggregation of books on a thoroughly comprehensive bibliographic and critical plan, so that his and the Earl of Crawford's researches and labours of many years are at last accomplished and brought to a condition in which they may be fittingly placed at the disposal of philatelic students by the publication of this Catalogue.

The Catalogue which has been compiled in great detail and covers 470 pages of text printed in double columns may fairly be said to represent a complete bibliography of Philately. The original edition is intended for private distribution only, but Lord Crawford has most generously allowed a further edition to be printed off and published by the Philatelic Literature Society so as to make the work available to all students. The Society has undertaken to issue a limited number of copies, and the publication will take place about the end of February. The Society's edition will be three hundred copies, one hundred of which will be reserved for Members of the Philatelic Literature Society, and two hundred are offered for sale at the price of two guineas net per copy.

The knowledge that the Catalogue was nearing completion has aroused the greatest interest in philatelic circles as to whether it would be accessible to collectors generally, and we are glad to be able to give our readers early information of the approaching publication.

The Prospectus states that the work is, by special permission, dedicated to His Majesty the King, and the scope of the Catalogue includes every handbook, pamphlet, periodical, catalogue, and price-list, whether important or not relating to stamps and stamp collecting, posts and postal service, and all cognate subjects.

All the known omissions are indicated and the fullest bibliographical details are given throughout.

The work will be available through the Society or through the agency of the leading dealers, and it would be advisable for those interested to take the precaution of ordering their copies immediately.

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.

Some Recent Books

Publishers sending books for review should address them to The Editor, "The Postage Stamp," 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton.

The Herts Library Catalogue.

The Herts Philatelic Society has issued a sixpenny catalogue of the Handbooks, Journals, etc., in its library. It is compiled and published by Mr. Franz Reichenheim, the President, and contains a very substantial list of useful works for the student. As foreign works are indexed under both the original titles and under English titles, and most of the works are listed in several places the booklet is very convenient for reference. The library appears to be strongest in works published in the German language, and amongst the more important of these I note Kropf's Austria (first and second editions), the Telz-Lindenbergl Handbuch, Krasemann's "Bibliographie" (the limited German edition) and the Krotzsch handbooks. Modern handbooks in English, French and German appear to have been thoroughly covered, and the catalogue now published shews that the Herts Society has recognised the importance of literature in the study of stamps and philatelic history.

Another Library Catalogue.

The American Philatelic Society has also issued a catalogue of the books in its library. This library was in 1899 permanently deposited in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, which agreed to care for all the volumes received then or thereafter for the society, and to make arrangements by which members of the Society could obtain the books for use. The means for the growth of the collection were to be provided by the society. The catalogue is a well-produced pamphlet, but the contents of the library lead one to suppose that in depositing their literary property in the Carnegie institution, the members of the American Society have allowed their interest in the library to drop. The list is an interesting one, but it can hardly be said to represent worthily the great national society of the United States.

A Booklet on Poland.

Another little handbook we recently received from America is entitled "Poland: Historical and Philatelic." It is only a small pocket edition of thirty odd pages of text but it contains a very interesting account compiled by Messrs. G. K. Smith, junr., H. S. Adair and G. W. Linn, and sold at 50 cents by the publishers of the Stamp Collector, of Columbus, Ohio. Poland has only one adhesive stamp to its credit, but that is no reason why collectors should not specialise in that stamp. We remember seeing in New York quite an extensive specialised collection of Poland, mostly on original covers, and it had been brought together by one of the leading directors of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. When Sicily's one series may be specialised to the extent of collections in half a dozen Oriel albums, we may well expect to learn of a collection of Wadhwan or Poland filling three or four albums!

Have you got all the series of handbooks published by "The Postage Stamp" in your library? If not you should secure them before they become out of print.

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Nearly all the stamps of the last few years that have become very scarce, such as the 10/- Lagos with single C.A. watermark (now worth £8) were distributed by me at 10% over face: this £8 stamp therefore, cost 11/-.

Last year my customers had the Levant stamps, even though on the very day that I sent them out, I bought several hundreds more of the same stamps, paying 5/- to 6/- each, yet my subscribers had them at face value, i.e. 3½d. plus 10%.

Now similar cases to the above occur, so you see it will pay you to join. All you have to do is to write and say that you would like to have British Colonials supplied to you up to the face value of 6d., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, or £1 denominations, whichever you feel inclined for.

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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.

Azores.—(Vol. VII. p. 86).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 25 reis of the King Manoel issue perforated 11½ instead of 14 15. It is said to have been issued at Ponta Delgada.

*White wove chalk-surfaced paper. Perforated 11½.
25 reis, chocolate.*

Bavaria.—(Vol. VII. p. 22).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have received the mark values watermarked close horizontal wavy lines. These high values have always hitherto shown the wavy lines of the watermark running perpendicularly: this was because the pfennig values were printed in sheets of 100, and the mark values in sheets of 50, and the paper had to be cut differently for the two sizes of plates. Why is the paper now cut differently for the mark values? Possibly the size of the sheets of those values has been altered.

*White wove paper, watermarked close horizontal wavy lines.
Perforated 11½.*

January, 1911.	1 mark, mauve.
	2 marks, orange-yellow.
	3 .. olive-brown.
	5 .. pale green.

Gaboon.—(Vol. VI. p. 21).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. also inform us of a new set issued for this French Colony. Apparently the French have been having another "general post" among their colonies in the dark continent, for Gaboon, together with Middle Congo, now forms French Equatorial Africa instead being part of French Congo. The designs and colours of the new set are exactly the same as before, but the inscription "CONGO FRANCAIS" has been changed to "AFRIQUE EQUATORIALE." We may remind our readers that the values 1 centime to 20 centimes show a portrait of a local warrior, the 25 centimes to 75 centimes a view of the capital, Libreville, and the franc values a portrait of a native woman. As before they are the work of the French Government Printing Works at Paris, and are bi-coloured.

White wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½.

December, 1910.	1 centime, orange and brown.
	2 centimes, chocolate and black.
	4 .. dull blue and violet.
	5 .. emerald and olive-grey.
	10 .. rose-lake and red.
	20 .. violet and chocolate.
	25 .. dull blue and chocolate.
	30 .. grey and scarlet.
	35 .. violet and green.
	40 .. chocolate and ultramarine.
	45 .. carmine and violet.
	50 .. blue-green and grey.
	75 .. orange-vermilion and chocolate.
	1 franc, brown and bistre.
	2 francs, carmine and brown.
	5 .. blue and chocolate.

Queensland.—(Vol. V. p. 284).—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the 2/6 in a new colour, deep orange instead of vermilion. Otherwise the stamp is as before.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown over A (sideways).
Perforated 12½, 13.

December, 1910. 2s. 6d. deep orange.

Tasmania.—(Vol. V. p. 164).—Mr. W. H. Peckitt also sends us some new perforation varieties. The 9d. has appeared with a 12½ perforation with very small holes: this value has not hitherto been recorded perforated 12½. The 1/- Mr. Peckitt also sends with the small hole 12½ perforation; the gauge of the perforation is not new.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown over A.
Perforated 12½ (small holes).

December, 1910. 9d., blue.
1s., rose and green.

Trengganu.—(Vol. VII. p. 145).—The Post Office at Kuala Trengganu was opened on December 14th last, according to our latest advices accompanying the first specimens of the stamps for this State. Our copies are postmarked December 15th. On January 1st, 1911, the stamps of the Straits Settlements, which have hitherto been used in this State owing to the lack of any State post office, ceased to be valid in Kuala Trengganu, but they are still being used in all the other parts of the State, and will continue to be used until further notice. Only one post office has been established as yet; letters, etc., may now be registered to or from Trengganu, but they can only be delivered in Kuala Trengganu which is the seat of Government. We would refer any of our readers, who are interested, to Vol. VI. p. 109, where they will find some interesting details of the former postal facilities in Trengganu.

Correspondence

Stamp Designs, &c.

To the Editor of The Postage Stamp.

Dear Sir,—With reference to the remarks of "B.W.W." in his letter in your issue of the 3rd inst. I think that Postage Stamps and Bank Notes should be printed on good watermarked paper and well designed. I certainly would have a representation of the head of the reigning sovereign or President on both Notes and Stamps, but other designs, I think, might also appear on them. For example, our £5 Note might have King George's head and a design representing Commerce and Communication, our 10/- Stamp, the sovereign's head over a Map of the United Kingdom, and the £1 Stamp the same over a Map of the World (British possessions coloured in red). I also do not see why the heads of (non-reigning) kings and celebrities as well as representations of Locomotives, Commerce, Electricity, Steamships, Airships, etc., should not appear on our stamps, notes and coins.

Yours faithfully,
FRED. A. WRIGHT.

Bargains in Stamps

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Catalogues are posted to Foreign Clients FIVE weeks before each Sale; to Country Clients in Great Britain a fortnight before the Sale; and to distant applicants known to us, or to others who send satisfactory references, we will send lots for inspection.

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Austria. 1908. 5 kronen (Imperial Palace at Vienna)	1	4
" " 10 kronen (Franz Josef I.) very scarce	8	0
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*Barbados. 1899. 2d. bi-col. mint (cat. 9d.) obsolete	0	3½
*Chamba. King Service, mint block of 4, each 3 pies., ½ & 1a. right upper stamp in each block is the variety ICHAMBA	12	0
*Djibouti. 1894. Large handsome pictorials, 1-10c. (cat. 2/3)	0	11
*German Empire. 1910. Interesting official booklet, containing 12 10pf. and 16 5pf. stamps, and 2 St. Andrew's Crosses or supplementary stamps	2	6
*Great Britain. I.R. Officials. "Queen" ½d. vermilion & ½d. blue green, "King" ½d. & 1d., mint set of 4 (cat. 12/-)	4	0
The set in mint blocks of 4 (cat. 48/-)	16	0
*Gwallor. King. The scarce 2½a. blue (cat. 2/6)	1	0
Hanover. Fine set of 6 of these classical old stamps	2	11
*Holland. 1887. Mint block of 4 1c. emerald containing the variety with broken frame ornament (S.G. No. 141)	1	0
Iceland. Highly representative coll. of 40 different Large variety of errors of the 1. Gildi provisionals on hand for Specialists. Want Lists solicited.	7	0
*Italy. Dec. 1910. Naples Commemor. Issue, set of 2	0	4
India. King. On H.M.S. 2 rupees, extra fine	1	0
*Luxemburg. 1906. Mint plate of ten 10c. with margins, obsolete and rare as the plates were im- mediately changed to 100 stamps	3	9
*Roumania. 1893-96. 25b. blue error of colour joined to the normal 5b. blue. rare thus (cat. 20/-)	15	0
1907 Charity Stamps, used set of 4	0	4½
*Sweden. Dec. 1910. 1 & 2 ore, new type	0	1
" Official 1910. 1, 8, 10, 15 & 30 ore, new type	1	1
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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.

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.

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

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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.

Society News

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Brighton Branch.)

At the meeting held on December 20th a very fine display of stamps was given by Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine, F.R.P.S.L., Secretary of the Travellers' Stamp Exchange. The countries shown were Ceylon, Cape Colony, Queensland, and Western Australia. All the stamps were in superb condition and among such a collection of gems it is difficult to mention individual items. Over 500 triangular Capes were shown, including the set in mint blocks of four. In Ceylon, a mint block of four 2/- was greatly admired. Mr. Paine's strongest country was probably Western Australia, which, besides a magnificent lot of mint stamps also includes a number of the penny blacks with coloured postmarks. These latter, Mr. Paine considers to be very scarce. Messrs. H. A. Payne and J. M. Hickley proposed a vote of thanks which was carried amid applause. Mr. Paine, in replying, impressed upon those present the importance of putting only fine, perfect copies in their collections as when

it came to buying they would find that a dealer would not look at a damaged or heavily obliterated specimen. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Mead, the meeting was ably presided over by Mr. W. C. Owen.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—J. Ireland, 103, Western Road, Hove.

A well-attended meeting was held at the Express Creamery, Brighton, on January 12th, under the Presidency of Mr. W. Mead. Mr. Herbert Clark gave a display of Forgeries from his well-known reference collection. There are collectors who think they already know all there is to be known about stamps and will not take the trouble to enquire into the matter of forgeries. It is unfortunate that this type of collector is apt to stay away when a display of this description is being given as his eyes would be opened considerably. Without having seen them, who would suppose that excellent forgeries exist of the 1896 issue of Transvaal, Montenegro, 1898, Commemorative issue, China, 1894 (exceedingly good), Germany, 1899, surcharged "Karolinen Inaen" (the stamps forged as well as the surcharge), Greece, 1886, etc. These latter are also very well executed. The Serbian "deathmask" issue should be mentioned as having been shown well forged. The more one sees of Mr. Clark's collection the less one feels one knows about stamps, and forgeries.

A paper was read by Mr. J. Ireland on the Colour Scheme drawn up for printing the Colonial stamps required for both Postage and Revenue purposes. Postage and Revenue stamps are printed in "doubly fugitive" ink, rendering it impossible for the stamps to be "cleaned." This ink only exists in three colours,—blue, green and black,—and it will be seen that if say ½d. and 10/- stamps are both printed in doubly fugitive green ink it is by no means an impossible task to fake a low value stamp into that of the high value. These points were explained by Mr. Ireland and a display of those stamps which have appeared printed in the new colours was given.

On the motion of the Rev. H. C. Bond, M.A., and Mr. J. Corner-Spokes (the first Secretary of the Brighton Branch) a hearty vote of thanks was passed.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—J. Ireland, 103, Western Road, Hove.

NORTH OF ENGLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The 5th meeting of the Season was held at the Y.M.C.A., Newcastle, on December 15th, 1910. Mr. W. J. Cochrane in the chair, and 21 members present. The following gentlemen read papers on "My Favourite Country, and Why":—Mr. L. E. Buckell (Norway), Mr. W. J. Cochrane (Great Britain), Dr. R. F. Cragge (Switzerland), Mr. J. B. Donley (China), Mr. H. R. Viall (Chili), and Mr. R. W. Wilkinson (Holland). The papers were accompanied by displays of stamps, and both the papers and displays were greatly appreciated by the members present.

The seventh meeting was held on Jan. 5th, 1911. Mr. W. J. Cochrane in the chair, and 20 members present. Messrs. S. B. Hodgson and E. B. Sparrow were elected to the membership.

The following were elected as delegates on behalf of the Society to the Congress at Birmingham:—Messrs. M. H. Horsley, W. J. Cochrane, and E. Philpot Crowther. Mr. T. Fred Mariner then gave a display, accompanied by notes, of his specialised collection of the stamps of the Sudan. These were shown in mint condition, and are complete. Many interesting varieties of overprint, setting, &c., were to be

G. B., 1847, Embd., 10/-, brown, Die 3, superb, mint	... 90 0
Do. 1847, Embd., 1/-, green, superb; unused	... 75 0
Do. I. R. King, 2½d., superb, mint	... 95 0
Do. 1841, 1d. red on white paper, superb, unused	... 22 0
Do. 1854, L.C., perf., 16, 1d. red, brown, superb, strip of 4	... 12 0
Do. 1880, 1/-, orange plate, 14, superb, used, block of 6	... 12 0
Do. 1884, 9d. green, mint	... 6 0
Do. 1884, 1/-, green, mint	... 6 0
Do. R. W. Official, 1d. very fine, used	8 0
Ceylon King, On Service, set of 6, mint	20 0
Grenada, 1881, ½d. mauve, dbl., sur., mint	55 0
Do. Single C.A., 1, 2, 2½, 3, 6, 1/-, mint	7 6
Lagos, Sing'e C.A., 1/-, mint	... 13 0
Malta, 1899, 10/-, fine, postally used	... 8 0
New Brunswick, 1851, 3d. red, superb mint copy	... 40 0
St. Lucia, 1891, 10/-, v. fine, post. used	15 0
S. Nigeria, Sing. C.A., 1, 2, 2½, 4, 6, 1/-, mt.	8 0
Straits, Single C.A., 2 dollars, mint	... 6 6
A. LINDSAY, Lindford, Portobello, Middlethian.	

	per set
15 Austria, Jub. 1908, 1k. to 2 kronen	... 0 8
5 Argentine, 1910, ½c. to 5c.	... 0 4
6 Bosnia, 1910, 1h. to 10h.	... 0 10
5 India, '03/10, 2 to 25r. (violet cancell.)	22 0
6 Natal, 1908/9, 2/- to £1	... 28 6
5 Transvaal, 1905, 2/- to £1	... 25 0

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BRAZIL. Nice collections with some fine stamps (and blocks) of 1843-54 issues. Price £13.—Thackrah, 12, Park Lane, Leeds.

AFRICANS. Collections of Gambia (3 imperforate and sheets of 1886 issue), £18; Gold Coast, £4; Lagos, £8; St. Helena, £14. All fine copies.—Thackrah, 12, Park Lane, Leeds.

OCEANIA. Specialised collections of New South Wales to 1860; New Zealand, 1st type only; Queensland, 1st type only; South Australia early issues; Tasmania, early designs only; Victoria, up to 1876; and Western Australia. Price £500. Contains mostly fine used copies, with Sydney Views, imperforate and rouletted issues, rare varieties in perforation (especially in Queensland), &c. Would entertain selling countries separately.—Thackrah, 12, Park Lane, Leeds.

BREAKING Collection mint Kings. State wants. Prices much below catalogue.—F. A. Bush, King's Lynn.

NIGER Coast Protectorate. ½d. on 2½d., 12/6.—Crocker, 156, Glenroy Street, Cardiff.

GENUINE Unpicked Stamps, 8d. per parcel, over 400 sold. High value Hong Kong free to every applicant.—Boyce, 96, Lansdowne Road, Ilford, Essex.

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4 Borneo, 1888-9, 1, 2, 5 & 10 dol. (c. 13/-)	4 6
4 Curacao, 1889, mint, 1, 2, 2½ & 3 (c. 9d.)	0 3
18 Persia, 1898, 1c. to 50 kran, mint (c. 21/8)	3 6
6 Do., 1906, 1c. to 13ch. (c. 2/5)	0 6
5 Do., 1903, surcharged, 4, 8, 16ch., 3 & 4 kran. on 5k. silver (c. 5/6)	1 6
8 India, 2, 3 & 5 rupees, 1895 (c. 7/6) fine used	3 6
Ceylon, 1910, 10c. 1r. & mar., fine used	0 2
Straits Settlements, 1906-10, 5 dol. green & red	4 0

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TO DEALERS—Write for Wholesale List
W. BERRY, 21, Rye Court Street, Parnassus Green, London, S.W.

noticed, including a block of four of the 5 millimes of the first issue with overprint inverted. A number of interesting forgeries were also shown. A feature of the collection is that each sheet is mounted in a glass-covered frame with an easily-removed back. These frames greatly facilitated the handling round of the stamps, and obviated any danger from heat or fingering. A vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Mark Easton and seconded by Mr. Cochrane, was carried with acclamation. Mr. Marriner suitably replied.

HUGH R. VIALI, Hon. Sec

LEICESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting was held on Wednesday, January 4th, at Winchester House. Dr. Payne, the President, occupied the chair, and a large number of members were present.

Mr. Herbert Clark, of Brighton, gave a most instructive paper upon "Forgeries and Reprints," and passed round for inspection a portion of his collection of these stamps. The collection contained a number of genuine stamps placed alongside the forgeries for purposes of comparison. A large number of the reprints and forgeries were shown in entire sheets. Among the sheets of reprints may be mentioned those of Bergeford, which were reprinted four times in various-sized sheets; the first reprints are very rare in sheets. The immense amount of research done by Mr. Clark illustrated the great advantage of all collectors identifying themselves with some society in order to help to suppress the work of the forger, whose victim is always the unwary isolated collector, who has not the advantage of the knowledge available to society members. Dr. Payne proposed and Mr. Shanklin seconded a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer for his address, and the Secretary (Mr. T. B. Widdowson) explained that Mr. Clark's services were at the disposal of any member during his stay in Leicester.

TO Beginners. British Colonials and Foreign Stamps, unused and used, 1d. each. References.—K. Foster, 25, Grenville Place, Brighton.

ENGLISH and Colonials, fine old issues, low prices. Wright, Ivy Cot, St. Neots.

GREAT BRITAIN, 20 obsolete, fine, including 1d. black, 2d. blue, 1/6, 15 West African, 9d. Post free.—F. Moscrop, Turton Road, Bradshaw, Bolton.

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.

SURINAME.

1893. The obsolete issue with portrait of the Queen of Holland as a girl. Used and in very fine condition.
10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c. and 30c.

This Scarce Set of Six for 1/9.

The type-set provisional 5c. red, issued on Jan. 20th, 1909.

We have a small supply of these interesting stamps, unused, which we can offer at the following very low prices:—
Rouletted, 3d. each; Tête-bêche pair, 4/-; perforated, 3d. Postage 1d. extra.

P. L. PEMBERTON & CO.,
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London, W.C.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!!

Br. Honduras, 1905, 5 cts. mult.	0 3
Bulgaria, 1910, 1 on 3 stot.	0 2
" " 5 on 15 stot., unused	0 2
Chil., 1892-1900, 30 cts. rose	0 9
" " 1881-1900, 1 peso.	0 3
China, 1902-07, no wmk., \$5.00	6 0
" " 1905-10, 3 cts., grey green	0 1
" " 3 cts., blue green	0 1½
" " 7 cts., crimson lake	0 2
Costa Rica, 1901, 20 cts.	0 1
" " 1 colon (cat. 3/6)	1 3
" " 2 colons (cat. 7/6)	3 6
" " 1910, 5 cts.	0 1
" " 10 cts.	0 1
" " 20 cts.	0 2½
" " 25 cts.	0 3½

New Season's price list, full of Bargains, post free.

Unless mentioned to the contrary all are superb used copies. Postage extra on orders under 2/6.

DAVID B. ELLIS, Importer & Dealer in Postage Stamps.
323, Euston Road, London, N.W.

SPECIAL OFFER

during January only. 120 different stamps, catalogue price 12/6! My price 6d. 1 (Postage in Gt. Britain 1d. extra, abroad 4d.) Packet No. B50 contains about 60 British Colonials, up to and including 1/- values, and many obsolete King Edward and Queen Victoria issues, and 60 other different stamps, all clean and perfect. No rubbish included. Only one packet supplied to each applicant.—F. W. Knight, Jun., Rock House, St. Sampson's, Guernsey, C.I.

AZORES, unsurcharged, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 reis	1 0
PORTUGAL, unsurcharged, 2½ to 20 reis	0 8
" sur. Republica, 2½ to 20 reis	0 6
" " 2½ to 100 reis	2 3
AZORES " 2½ to 20 reis	0 5

Complete sets of Portugal and Azores, without surcharge, in stock. Prices on application.

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Salem Street, So., SUNDERLAND.

PAPUA, Falklands. Many varieties for disposal. State wants.—Bridge, Corder Road, Ipswich.

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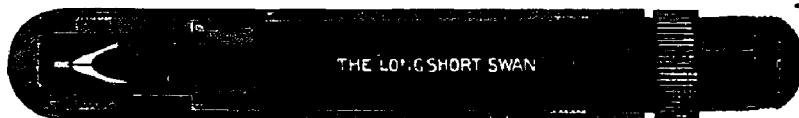
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Chicago and Sydney.

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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4 FEBRUARY, 1911.

Price 1d

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Monsieur Albert Coyette.



"MERCI!" writes my amiable friend Monsieur Albert Coyette at the head of his valedictory message on retiring from the Presidency of the *Société Française de Timbrologie*. He thanks his colleagues for their many marks of esteem and encouragement given to him in many circumstances during his long and valuable ser-

vice in office. But it is to M. Coyette that the thanks of all his confrères are due, not only in France, but wherever Philately holds sway. If there is any one French collector who may be singled out as having pre-eminently guided the destinies of the leading French philatelic society during the past decade it is unquestionably the genial President. Sometimes his leadership has led him to criticise his countrymen pretty severely, but on these occasions none could have accused him of any but the most proper motives. He has striven to rouse the philatelists of France to recapture the lead which the early Parisian collectors held in the 'sixties. He has told them some plain truths about their neglect of exhibitions abroad, the French visitors to which have been mostly conspicuous by their absence, always excepting the constant support by loan exhibits and personal attendance of M. Coyette himself.

A Collector Since 1872.

M. Coyette's retirement is due to the demands upon his time. Alas, that is the reason which must influence many good workers from devoting much of their energies to a hobby. For philately (with most of us, at any rate,) is a hobby, and

its recreative value would be lost if we sacrificed the more serious business of life to the pursuit of our pleasures. I venture to think however, that the retiring Philatelic President will not remain an inactive member of the Committee of the Society to which body he still belongs. M. Coyette's experience of stamps is a long one. He began to collect at the age of twelve. That was in 1872, and almost immediately he got into correspondence with several of the old-time dealers in England. He joined the Society, which is the oldest (founded 1873) as well as the premier society of France, in 1894, and was elected President in 1898. He quickly proved himself an active as well as a capable organiser, and was responsible for the arrangement of the International Philatelic Exhibition at Paris at the time of the Universal Exposition of 1900. M. Mougeot, the then Under Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs, at the opening ceremony did M. Coyette the honour of making him Officier d'Académie.

Representing His Country at Stamp Exhibitions.

Partial as he is to the stamps of the British Empire, and to those of the United States, M. Coyette has been a popular visitor to this country on the occasions of several important philatelic events. Practically alone among French collectors, he has himself travelled to most of the recent big exhibitions, a solitary, but welcome representative of the busy philatelic life of Paris. His exhibits at London, in 1906, were essays of France, Belgium, Italy and Italian States, Portugal, Turkey, United States, Denmark, Bolivia, Paraguay, New South Wales, etc., for which he received one of the two highest awards in the special class for essays. No doubt he numbers many other medals gained at stamp exhibitions, and his services in various spheres of activity have brought him the distinction of Officer of the Green Dragon of Annam and Knight of the Order of Christ of Portugal. An interview with M. Coyette in the *Philatelic Record* of 1902, to which I am indebted for some of these particulars, is,

I think, the only one that has so far appeared in the English press.

A Philatelic Statistical Curiosity.

The *Revista Postal Portuguesa* presents a curiosity in the statistics of Portuguese postal emissions. The total of varieties issued in the Portuguese Empire up to the year 1891 is given as 1891. Our Portuguese contemporary gives a tabulated list shewing how it arrives at these figures, but my readers will no doubt be content with the bald statement of the fact.

Postal Business in Belgium.

La Revue Postale gives some statistical extracts from the postal report of Belgium. During the year (?) 1910, there were 193,620,497 letters and 112,601,424 postcards dealt with, making a total of 306,221,921. These were collected and delivered by about 5,700 postmen. Out of the 2,630 communes of the Kingdom there are 9 which have nine deliveries daily, 12 which have six or seven deliveries, 77 with five, 194 with four, 365 with three, 1,635 with two, and 338 with one.

Congratulations to a Contemporary.

The *Stamp Collector* of Columbus, Ohio, makes the following interesting announcement under the heading of "A New Philatelist":—"The publisher takes pleasure in announcing to his many friends and acquaintances the arrival of a twelve pound boy, Ward Roy Linn, born Saturday, November 26th, 1910." In such matters the *Postage Stamp* being published by a "limited" company must needs take a back seat.

Portuguese Matters.

Portugal has now completed the overprinting of its regular and postage due stamps; and of the Colonies the Azores issue with the portrait of King Manoel overprinted *Republica* came to hand some weeks ago. The Nyassas are reported to have been overprinted. The question is how many more of these overprints are we going to get? Consul George points out in *Der Philatelist* that if the whole of the stamps current in the Empire are overprinted 393 new varieties may have to be added to the lists in our catalogues, including about 125 provisionals of 1902. In addition to these if the Mint pursuing the idea of economising paper, plates, printing, &c., overprints its stock of obsolete issues this would, in Consul George's estimate, bring our total to 497.

But still the terrible tale is not ended. The King Manuel stamps for the African Colonies are practically ready. Some are completed and others only require gumming and perforating to complete them. These would make, says the Consul, 8 series of 12 stamps, making 96 extra, total 593. But the gentleman, writing as he does from Lisbon to our German contemporary, is taking a somewhat pessimistic view of things. He piles on the agony step by step till he reaches a "modest" total of 755 new stamps for collectors to buy, and these figures, he says, do not include entire!

If the new authorities at Lisbon are half so good at business as they seem to be at revolutions they will not go so far as our Lisbon friend's dream. They may perhaps go a good

part of the way, and stop when overprinting ceases to pay.

The Postage Stamps of the Empire.

Mr. G. D. Love writes to the *Times*—

The postage stamps of the British Empire, almost without exception, have no indication imprinted upon them that the Dominions from which they are issued form part of the Empire. Many of the stamps do not have the King's head or the British Crown upon them. The Colonial stamps of several European nations clearly indicate to which nation they belong. The stamps of Madagascar, for instance, show that this island forms part of the "République Française"; the stamps of Java announce that Java is a Dutch Colony; and, in the same way, stamps from Angola point out that this country is a Portuguese possession.

It would be a splendid innovation if the postage stamps of all British Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates were to have impressed upon them the words "British Empire Postage." The idea is that all the postage stamps of the Empire might be of one design, the only difference being the names of the dominions from which they are issued and the amounts. The stamps could be uniform in colour throughout the Empire, the 1d. stamp of the United Kingdom being of the same colour as the 1d. stamp of New Zealand or the 2c. stamp of Canada, and so on. The United Kingdom postage stamps should also bear the words "British Empire Postage," for at present they give no indication of the country of origin.

It is understood that Mr. Henniker Heaton intends to bring the matter before the members of the Imperial Conference in May.

New Rhodesians as Models.

In reply to the above remarkable communication another paragraph appeared in the *Times* of January 27th, in which the new Rhodesian stamps are held up as models, by reason of having the word "British" inscribed upon them, and by conforming to the Colonial Colour Scheme. If the new Rhodesians are examples of colour conformity they are certainly (many of them) examples of colours that are quite unsuited to their purpose. We quote:—"With reference to the subject of Empire postage stamps referred to by a correspondent in the *Times* of Wednesday, it is pointed out that the ½d., 1d. and 2½d. stamps of all nations which are parties to the Universal Postal Union must be green, red and blue respectively, so that in present circumstances no distinctive colours for the British Empire could be employed for those three values. For all other values, however, a uniform system of colour might be adopted by all countries forming the British Empire. This, it is believed, has already been inaugurated by the Territories for which the Crown Agents for the Colonies are responsible. The British South Africa Company recently adopted this colour scheme in respect of the new stamps issued on the occasion of the Duke of Connaught's visit to Rhodesia. These stamps bear the portrait of the King and Queen, they have impressed upon them the words "British South Africa Company" at the top and "Rhodesia" at the base, and are therefore more distinctively British in character than the stamps of any other country in the British Empire."

GIBRALTAR

Another Excellent Stamp Series for the General Collector

BY J. IRELAND



GIBRALTAR is only possible for the collector of moderate means to complete, if it is simplified. To do it on catalogue lines is to attempt the impossible, owing to the surcharges and errors which exist. It is just as well to be clear on this point before you begin. To simplify a country, ignore surcharges, errors and watermarks, and stick to

stamps. At the same time write up your collection intelligently as I shall endeavour to do in this short article. Commence in this way :—

NOTE.—From January to December, 1886, Bermuda stamps surcharged "Gibraltar" were in use.

First Issue. December, 1886. Queen Victoria. Engraved (as are all issues) by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

	Unused.	Used.	Surcharged.
	s. d.	s. d.	Mint. s. d.
1 ½d. green ...	0 3	0 2	1 0
2 1d. rose ...	0 4	0 1	1 3
3 2d. brown purple	2 0	2 0	2 0
4 2½d. blue ...	0 6	0 4	2 0
5 4d. orange brown	17 6	17 6	3 0
6 6d. lilac ...	25 0	25 0	2 6
7 1/- bistre ...	30 0	30 0	4 6

In July, 1889, owing to a change of currency the above stamps were surcharged with values in centimos. This had the effect of making the unsurcharged stamps very scarce. The price unused is £3 17s. 7d. If desired they may be taken surcharged with the new currency instead, in which case they cost but 16/3. In my opinion the surcharged stamps are priced very reasonably, considering they were only in use four months.

Second Issue. November, 1899. Queen Victoria. Values in Spanish currency.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
8 5c. green... ..	0 2	0 1
9 10c. rose	0 3	0 1
10 20c. olive green (1895) ...	0 6	0 6
11 20c. olive green and brn.	1 6	0 6
12 25c. blue... ..	0 9	0 4
13 40c. orange brown	0 8	0 9
14 50c. lilac	1 0	1 0
15 75c. olive green... ..	4 0	4 0
16 1 peseta, bistre	10 0	10 0
17 1 " bistre and blue (1895)	1 6	1 6
18 2 " black and rose (1895)	4 6	4 6
19 5 " grey	10 0	6 0

Third Issue. 1898. Change to English currency. Design as before.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
20 2d. brown purple and blue	1 0	1 0
21 4d. orange brown and green	1 6	1 6
22 6d. violet and red	2 0	2 0
23 1/- bistre and carmine ...	3 0	3 0

In this year Nos. 1, 2, and 4, were re-issued in practically the same colours.

Fourth Issue. 1903. King Edward. British currency.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
24 ½d. dull and bright green	0 2	0 1
25 1d. lilac on red	0 4	0 2
26 2d. green and rose	0 6	0 3
27 2½d. lilac on blue	0 8	0 6
28 6d. lilac and violet	1 0	0 6
29 1/- black and rose	2 0	1 4
30 2/- green and blue	10 0	—
31 4/- lilac and green	5 0	—
32 8/- lilac on blue... ..	10 0	—
33 £1 lilac on red	24 0	—

Fifth Issue. 1903. Same design, but value in Spanish currency (overprinted "Morocco Agencies").

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
34 5c. green... ..	0 3	0 3
35 10c. lilac on red	0 6	0 6
36 20c. green and carmine (1904)	1 6	—
37 25c. lilac on blue	0 9	0 6
38 50c. lilac and violet (1906)	1 6	—
39 1p. black and rose (1905)	2 6	—
40 2p. black and blue (1905)	4 0	—

This issue was withdrawn and the remainder burnt in January, 1907.

Sixth Issue. 1907-10. The fourth issue printed in new colours.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
41 ½d. blue green	—	—
42 1d. rose	0 2	0 1
43 2d. grey	—	0 2
44 2½d. blue	0 4	0 2
45 6d. pale lilac and purple	—	—
46 1/- black on green	—	—
47 2/- lilac on blue... ..	—	—
48 4/- black and rose	—	—

Of the foregoing the second issue is quite plentiful. Nos. 11, 16, and 15 (not Gibbons' numbers) being the scarcest stamps. In No. 15 I should say the prices for used and unused should be reversed; it is certainly commoner unused.

The third issue I have not found very plentiful,

and they will probably repay early attention. The reason for the high values in the fourth issue is that the "postage" and "revenue" stamps were amalgamated (previously separate revenue, and, I believe, telegraph stamps were used), so that they can hardly be described as postage stamps,—nothing above the shilling value is priced used in the catalogue,—and I should not recommend a junior to leave space for anything above 4/-.

If you are making a start on Gibraltar, make a

point of obtaining the new colours first as they will probably not last very long, and I should not be surprised if the 1/-, 2/-, and 4/- values turned out to be scarce stamps by this time next year. The 4/- in the old colours (S.G. 63) is very cheap at 5/-, and will shortly be worth more than that price.

Any collector who likes to go into the matter can ascertain the type of postmark used on the British stamps which were in use before 1886 and make a note accordingly before the Bermuda note.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 143



Macao.

Issue of 1904.

This Portuguese Colony was provided with a set of postage due stamps with the rest.

The design is similar to that of Portuguese India, but the name reads "MACAU," and the values are in avos and pataca.

They were typographed at the Mint, at Lisbon, in sheets of 28 stamps in 7 rows of 4, and were perforated 11½. The value was inserted at a second printing in black.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½.

January, 1904.	½ avo, blue-green and black.
	1 " yellow-green and black.
	2 avos, slate and black.
	4 " brown and black.
	5 " orange and black.
	8 " deep brown and black.
	12 " pale red-brown and black.
	20 " blue and black.
	40 " carmine and black.
	50 " orange and black.
	1 pataca, deep lilac and black.

Philippine Islands.

Issue of 1899-1901.*

On the annexation of the Philippine Islands by the Americans as a result of the war with Spain, the postage due stamps of the United States (1894 issue) were overprinted in black diagonally "PHILIPPINES." The 1 cent, 2 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, and 50 cents, appeared on April 29th, 1899; the 3 cents in August, 1901, and the 30 cents in December, 1901.

These stamps were printed in *taille douce* by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in sheets of 200 stamps in two panes of 100 in 10 rows of 10. The paper, on which all the overprinted stamps were

printed, was watermarked "U.S.P.S." and the perforation gauged 12. I can only give the numbers issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1900, they were as follows:—

1 cent	...	60,000.
2 cents	...	120,000.
5 "	...	60,000.
10 "	...	60,000.
50 "	...	1,000.

The 1 cent was used from September 5th to 16th, 1902, as an ordinary 1 cent postage stamp for use on inland correspondence only. I quote the following letters bearing on the subject:—

"Manila, P.I., September 17th, 1902.

"The Postmaster, Manila, P.I.

"Dear Sir,

"Having noticed that local letters received by me from the 6th to the 16th inst. have been stamped with the one cent postage due stamp instead of the current one cent green stamp, I respectfully request to be informed relative to this matter. Was the use of the postage due stamp due to an exhaustion of the current one cent postage stamp, and, if so, how long and what number of postage due stamps were used in this manner?

"I will also thank you for a copy of any order that may have been issued promulgating the change.

"Very truly yours,

"J. C. PERRY, M.D."

"Department of Posts Philippine Islands.

"Office of the Director-General.

"C. M. Cotterman,

"Director-General.

"Manila, P.I., September 19th, 1902.

"Dr. J. C. Perry,

"City.

"Sir,

"Your letter of the 17th instant to the Postmaster at Manila relative to the use of postage due stamps for the payment of postage has been forwarded to this office. In reply, I beg to state that the supply of 1c. postage stamps ran very low about the 5th instant. Therefore, owing to the fact that a further supply would not be received until the arrival of the next transport, the Postmaster at Manila was directed to economize on one cent stamps as much as possible, by using the 1c. postage due stamp on matter for the Philippine Islands presented at the stamp window to be stamped. About four thousand 1c. postage due stamps were used for this purpose. No formal order on the subject was issued.

"Very respectfully,

"C. M. COTTERMAN,

"Director."

These should be collected on the entire in order to show their use to prepay postage.

The use of postage due stamps in the Philippine Islands was abandoned early in 1905. There were considerable remainders, and with a view to getting rid of them the following circular letter was sent to stamp dealers:—

"BUREAU OF POSTS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

"Office of the Director of Posts,

"MANILA, P.I.,

"March 10th, 1905."

"Sirs,

"The postage due stamp used by this administration has been discontinued and will therefore be withdrawn from circulation. We have now on hand the following numbers and denominations:—

1ct.	221,157	Face value	\$2,211.57	U.S.Cy.
2ct.	315,005		6,300.10	
3ct.	86,523		2,595.69	
5ct.	26,965		1,348.25	
10ct.	45,603		4,560.30	
30ct.	48,322		14,496.60	
50ct.	2,182		1,091.00	

Total ... \$32,603.51

"It is my intention to dispose of this entire lot to one person. Therefore you are requested to submit a bid on the same on or before July 15th, 1905.

"For your information I will state that the above postage due stamps are all in first-class order and uncanceled by any mark whatsoever. The preparation and necessary packing for shipment will be made by this Office without additional cost to the purchaser. The bids submitted must be for the stamps f.o.b. Manila.

"Respectfully,

"WM. T. NOLTING,

"Acting Director of Posts."

Presumably no satisfactory bids were received, and the following letter shows the ultimate destination of these remainders:—

"1197-5.

O—

"WAR DEPARTMENT,

"Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington,

"September 20th, 1905"

"Gentlemen,

"Referring to your letter of the 17th of April, in which you protest against the prospective sale to the highest bidder of obsolete Postage Due stamps of the United States surcharged 'Philippines,' I have the honour to inform you that your communication, which was referred to the authorities at Manila, has been returned bearing an endorsement showing that a committee was appointed under a order dated July 21st, 1905, and that their recommendation that all but a small quantity of the stamps be destroyed has been approved.

"The Executive Secretary states that a small supply of the stamps will be kept on hand to be sold at face value to collectors who may desire them.

"Very respectfully,

"FRANK MCINTYRE,

"Captain, 10th U.S. Infantry,

"Acting Chief of Bureau.

"J. M. Bartels Co.,

"Old South Buildings,

"Boston, Mass."

Reference List.

White wove paper. Watermarked "USPS." Perforated 12. Black overprint.

April 29th, 1899.	1 cent, lake.
	2 " "
August, 1901.	3 " "
April 29th, 1899.	5 " "
	10 " "
December, 1901.	30 " "
April 29th, 1899.	50 " "

To be continued.

POSTAL BEGINNINGS IN CHINA

An Account of the Early Rates and Arrangements

It is undoubtedly desirable that extracts of interest to philatelists should be preserved to them and their successors through the medium of the philatelic press; how often it is that some paragraph of great value to the student lies hidden in some volume, which the philatelist would never dream of opening for the purpose of gleaning stampic information.

I have accordingly taken the liberty of extracting the following paragraph from a very interesting book, which has just recently been published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.; the book is entitled "The International Relations of the Chinese Empire (The Period of Conflict, 1834-1860)" and is by Hosea Ballou Morse; the dedication is to Sir Robert Hart, Bart., Inspector-General of Chinese Imperial Customs and Posts. I can cordially recommend it to every student of history:—

"§3. Postal facilities were non-existent in the early days, each writer or recipient of a letter being dependent on the ships of his own firm, or the courtesy of others. Letters came, of course, by every ship for all persons; but those addressed to persons not in the firm were commonly delivered only after the departure—a month, or two, or even three months, later—of the ship which brought them, lest news of commercial value should be brought to the detriment of the firm to which the ship was consigned. To have exclusive news for a few days, or even a few hours,

had a high money value, which could not be carelessly risked from a mere desire to be obliging. On his arrival in Canton in 1834 Lord Napier organised a British post office, working without fee or postage; and on April 15th, 1842, Sir H. Pottinger notified the opening of the post office at Hong Kong, but 'for the present no charge of any description is to be made on letters or parcels.' When the P. & O. organised its steam packet service the rates of postage charged were as follows:—to England, 1s.; to the United States, 2s.; to Singapore, 1s. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; to France, 1s. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and 10d. added for each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., making 2s. 8d. for a letter under 1 oz.; newspapers to England and France were free, and to the United States were charged at letter rates. In October, 1852, the postage to the United States, Atlantic coast, was reduced to 1s. 8d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., the rates to Canada being 2s. 2d., and to California, 3s. 4d. From May, 1854, postage to England was put at 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. direct, with surcharge of 5d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., via Marseilles. In 1857, the postage to Singapore was 8d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., via Southampton to England 6d.; to the United States, 1s. 2d., to the continent of Europe, 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. prepayment optional; via Marseilles there was a surcharge of 5d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., prepayment optional, and to the continent of Europe a charge of 1s. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., prepayment compulsory; newspapers to France free, to England 1d. each, to the United States at letter rates. In 1861, the service, from being monthly

was made fortnightly, and the postage to England was increased to 1s. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. via Southampton, with a surcharge of 3d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. via Marseilles. Captain Elliot's despatches on important events in 1839 took from five to seven months to reach London; in 1844, the average of the times taken by the thirteen mails to reach Hong Kong was 84 days, by the steam communication of later years five days being added to Shanghai. On August 10th, 1850, with steam

communication right through to Shanghai, the latest mail advices which had been received at Shanghai were 78 days from London, 95 days from New York, and 15 days from Hong Kong; on April 2nd, 1859, they were 66 days from London, 84 days from New York, and 14 days from Hong Kong; and on April 9th, 1859, they were 59 days from London, 70 from New York, and 9 from Hong Kong."

L.W.C.

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.

Brunel.—(Vol. VII. p. 144).—Mr. W. H. Peckitt has kindly sent us the new 5 dollar stamp issued here, which we mentioned from a "specimen" copy on page 144. The design is the well-known one with a view of a Dyak village, and is printed in red on green unsurfaced paper, watermarked multiple Crown and CA. Doubtless we shall receive the 25 dollars value soon.

Ordinary Wove Paper, Watermarked Crown and Crown C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.

December, 1910. 5 dollars red on green.

Great Britain.—(Vol. VII. p. 144).

Flaws.—Several correspondents have favoured us with letters in reference to the little flaw under the E of PENNY in the current 1d. stamp. Our readers may recollect that Mr. Edward O. Green recorded this flaw as occurring on the stamp immediately to the left of the control J 10. Mr. Oswald Marsh, Mr. J. B. Seymour and Mr. William Wolf, have all written to say that this flaw may be found on sheets bearing controls other than J 10, viz.: I 9 and I 10. As we stated on page 144, we have examined several sheets bearing the control J 10, but without finding the flaw. Mr. Wolf sends us a strip of three 1d. stamps, the left one shewing this variety. The flaw doubtless only occurs on one plate, and we happen to have only seen impressions from other plates. The defective plate must have been used under several contracts.

In the course of an interesting letter Mr. W. R. Olney writes as follows with regard to a copy of this variety in his possession:—"the flaw (if it is such) is in no way hooked like Mr. Green's, but is like a round spot of white, though somewhat irregular in shape. But like his it hangs from the centre of the base of the E in PENNY, but it does not touch the white line of the label. This is from a sheet purchased about ten days ago. What would appear to be more like an actual flaw is shown also on the 10th stamp of the bottom row, but judging from a solid triangular mark on the margin line it is evidently another plate. There is a line of colour starting from the bottom oak leaf passing downwards between the second X and the Y (touching both) of the PENNY and then touching the point of the ribbon, passes through the white and red line of border, but does not reach the perforation. It is scarcely visible except with a glass."

We may remind our readers that another variety of the current 1d. stamp shews a colourless dot before POSTAGE: this occurred on one plate on the stamp immediately above the control, the

controls known with this variety are C and C 4.

Stationery.—We are informed on the best authority that Messrs. McCorquodale & Co. have begun printing the King Edward envelopes, post-cards and wrappers at their new works at Wolverton, Bucks. These have hitherto been manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., except those stamped for private firms or individuals at Somerset House. Collectors should therefore be on the look-out for varieties of these stamps as well as of the adhesive stamps. There can be no difference in the case of the registration envelopes, as these have always been printed by Messrs. McCorquodale & Co. We understand that no delivery of the McCorquodale printings has yet been made, and that the stationery printed by them will not be in the hands of the public for two months or so.

We understand that the King George designs have not yet been approved in the case of the stationery.

Portugal.—(Vol. VII. p. 99).—The postage due stamps and the postcards, letter cards and stamped envelopes have now been issued with the overprint "Republica." We have only to concern ourselves with adhesives, but in the case of historic issues like these it may confidently be expected that some interest may be revived in the postal stationery. The overprints are in red *except* on the postage due 50 reis, rose; the 20 reis rose postcard, and the 20 reis reply postcard, which are overprinted in green.

1911. *Postage Due Stamps. Overprinted REPUBLICA.*

5	reis brown,	overprint	red.
10	" orange,	"	"
20	" mauve,	"	"
30	" green,	"	"
50	" rose,	"	green.
100	" blue,	"	red.

Switzerland.—(Vol. VII. p. 61).—On January 1st of this year the new Charity stamps came into use. These stamps are supplied to various charitable societies (numbering about 480) by the Swiss postal administration in certain fixed annual quantities, and may be used by the societies only on their own postal matter. The design is similar to that of the recent postage due stamps, but shews the letter P on each side of the numeral of value. P P indicates "Port Payé." The colour is different from that of the postage due stamps, which is olive-green.

Grey-blue Wove Paper, Watermarked Cross. Perforated III.

January 1st, 1911. 2 centimes brown and red.

5	"	"	"
10	"	"	"

The Norwegian Monetary Unit

A Proposal to Change to the Franc

THE following notes have been culled from American Consular and Trade Reports, and communicated to our Columbus contemporary the *Stamp Collector*. A change of currency such as is suggested would in due course affect the postage stamps:—

A number of articles have recently been published in both the Christiania and Stavanger newspapers concerning a proposal to change the monetary unit in Norway from the krone (26.8 cents) to the franc (19.3 cents).

Some persons favour limiting the change to the postal service and others to the postal and telegraph services, merely basing postal and telegraph rates on the basis of the value of the centime instead of the öre, as at present. Under the present system 20 öre, one-fifth of a krone, is the foreign letter postal rate, and this is equivalent to 5.36 cents. The international rate being 25 centimes, one-fourth of a franc (4.825 cents), the Norwegian postal establishment makes on each letter sent out of Norway slightly more than a half cent. As the people under the present system have to pay this extra postage on each letter mailed to a foreign country, the desire for some modification of the foreign postage rate is quite general. This has started the plan for the proposed change in the monetary unit of the country.

As the postal establishment is regarded as the chief beneficiary of the present, a Christiania paper has interviewed a leading official of that service as to the proposed change, and in response to the enquiry as to how the postal authorities would regard the change he is quoted as saying:—

"Finland has already changed to the franc. They have given the monetary unit a new name, but that makes no material difference. There is no question but that the change will take place sooner or later. All tendency is now towards international unity, especially in regard to monetary units and values. As to coins, I have never believed there was much difference of opinion as to the franc's superior advantages as a monetary unit."

"The system of using the franc as the unit would be of great importance to the postal establishment, but perhaps of still greater importance to the telegraph system. On the one hand, international intercourse and commerce would be very greatly facilitated by the change, while on the other hand it can not be denied that the postal establishment would lose about 200,000 kroner (\$53,600) each year thereby."

Back Nos. of "The Postage Stamp."

Those of our friends who are lacking any back numbers of the last 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.

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Not only is this much cheaper than buying single stamps in the ordinary way, but you secure many that may become very scarce, because I distribute everything just as I receive it no matter if it be scarce at the actual time. If I import them at face, then you have them at face plus 10%.

Nearly all the stamps of the last few years that have become very scarce, such as the 10/- Lagos with single C.A. watermark (now worth £8) were distributed by me at 10% over face: this £8 stamp therefore, cost 11/-.

Last year my customers had the Levant stamps, even though on the very day that I sent them out, I bought several hundreds more of the same stamps, paying 5/- to 6/- each, yet my subscribers had them at face value, i.e. 3½d. plus 10%.

Now similar cases to the above occur, so you see it will pay you to join. All you have to do is to write and say that you would like to have British Colonials supplied to you up to the face value of 6d., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, or £1 denominations, whichever you feel inclined for.

They will be put aside, and sent to you every month. You can have single stamps, pairs, blocks of four, or any number you wish.

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somewhat heavy expense, as inspectors will have to watch at the works of the contractors who bind the books together to see that each book contains its full value of stamps. In order to make up the cost of this reform the Post Office now let out the space on the oiled interleaves between the stamps for advertisements.

—*The Standard.*

The Young Collector

Correspondence

Keep Your Duplicates.

To the Editor of the *Postage Stamp*.

Dear Sir,

My advice to beginners is, don't sell your duplicates till you have learned all there is to know about them. I started collecting about five years ago, and soon began to accumulate duplicates of all sorts. My idea was to get one stamp of a kind, no matter the shade, perforation or watermark, and I naturally thought I was very clever if I could get rid of some.

So I joined a Stamp Club and sent sheets regularly every month. Some of the stamps that I thought of no value sold like the proverbial hot cakes. I was then tempted to part with solitary specimens. Perhaps I had only one on a page and I thought there is no use keeping that. One lovely "King Bomba" took its departure in that way, and at a quarter catalogue, you can imagine my chagrin when I read in the *Postage Stamp* that the stamps of Sicily, in prime condition, are always worth full catalogue price. And so on with others that my heart now grieves over.

You get past the stage when one stamp of a kind suffices. You begin to find real pleasure in hunting for the varieties of watermark and perforation, and very likely the stamps you sold at the beginning are just the ones you would now be glad of. So again I say, stick to all you can get and look for more.

By and by, when you get better acquainted with your "Gibbons" (2 vols.), and the perforation gauge, you will perhaps be able to sell or exchange with advantage and profit. Stamp collecting is a hobby and a study, not a crude commercial enterprise.

With many thanks for the valuable hints and information your paper contains,

I am, dear Editor,

JUVENIS, M.B.

Hints Wanted.

Dear Sir,

Will some fellow-reader of the *Postage Stamp*, through the medium of "The Young Collector" column, inform a novice the best method to adopt in soaking off and cleaning fleeting coloured stamps, also those of chalky or coated surface.

Total immersion in water generally ends in spoiled stamps, and less drastic measures cause trouble with the gum remaining, which sticks to the blotting paper used in drying.

Any information on above would greatly assist
A NOVICE.

23/1/11.

Young Collectors and beginners are invited to assist in making this column helpful to one another by writing about their difficulties, and giving useful tips for their fellow collectors.

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" 10c., "	1	0
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" 1c., green, mint...	0	3
Trinidad, 1896, 5d., mint	2	6
Br. Guiana, 1882, 1c., brig, used	3	0
" 1c., ship	3	0
" Provisional, 2 on 12c., unused	3	9
" 1888, 2c., purple, mint	1	0
" 3c., used	0	3
" 1c. on 2 dollars, mint	0	3
Ceylon, 1892, Provisional, 3 on 28c., mint	0	6
Leeward Is., 1897, Jubilee, 2½d. mint...	1	9
" 4d. "	3	9
India, 1895, 5 rupees, used	2	6
" 1854, 1a., fine used	0	6
" 1a., "	2	0
" 2a., "	2	6
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Society News

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The Fourth General Meeting of the Session 1910-1911, was held at No. 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tue-day, January 17th, 1911, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), Baron Anthony de Worms, Messrs. R. Frentzel, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, T. H. Harvey, J. R. Laing, E. Bounds, T. E. Sansom, W. A. Gunner, R. H. Newton, E. W. Arnold, L. Sauvé, D. Field, D. Thomson, Alexander J. Séfi, 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 December 20th, 1910, were read and signed as correct.

Messrs. Paul and King and E. T. F. Crowe were duly elected ordinary members of the Society.

The following donations were received during the last month: Stamps and Entires from the President, Stamps from the Vice-President and Dr. E. Diena, Forgeries from Messrs. Frank Neck, M. Weinberg and A. J. Séfi.

For the Society's Library: Books, etc., from the President, Major E. B. Evans, Messrs W. Lane Joynt, J. C. Sidebotham, Whitfield King & Co., Gustav Freyse, and the Manchester Philatelic Society.

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

The President passed round for the inspection of the members a set of Entires of the newly opened Pneumatic Post in Marseilles.

At the conclusion of the formal business Mr. Alexander J. Séfi gave a display of his collection of the Stamps of Kashmir, accompanied by a full historical and philatelic paper.

The collection is so complete, and the paper so interesting, that they entirely deserved the hearty vote of thanks proposed by Mr. W. G. Cool, seconded by Mr. W. A. Boyes, and carried with acclamation.

The vote was suitably responded to by Mr. Séfi.

The meeting terminated at 8.15 p.m.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Secretary.
"Nine Fields,"
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18 Persia, 1898, 1c. to 50 kran, mint
(c. 21/8) ... 3 6
6 Do., 1906, 1c. to 13ch. (c. 2/5) ... 0 6
5 Do., 1903, surcharged, 4, 8, 16ch., 3
& 4 kran. on 5k. silver (c. 5/6) ... 1 6
3 India, 2, 3 & 5 rupees, 1895 (c. 7/6)
fine used ... 3 6
Ceylon, 1910, 10c. grn. & mar., fine used 0 2
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Gold Coast, set of 6 different (one stamp cat. 1/-) ... 0 4
India, 2 rupees, Queen, v. fine, cat. 2/- ... 0 8
Leeward Is., Provisionals, 1d. on 4d., 6d. and 7d., cat. 5/3 ... 2 3
Sierra Leone, Queen, bi-colour, 3d, 4d, or 5d, mint ... 0 9
Tunis, Pictorial, bi-colour, parcel post. set, 20c, 25c, and 1 franc, fine, cat. 1/10 ... 0 6
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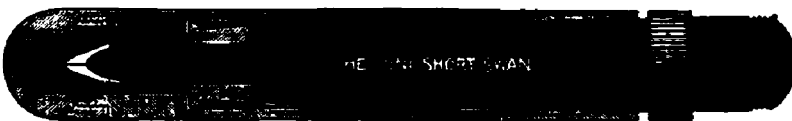
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The POSTAGE STAMP

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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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Galapagos Islands'



ACCORDING to news from New York it appears that President Estrada of Ecuador, has been considering a scheme to lease to the United States Government the Galapagos Islands. The proposed lease would be for 99 years at a sum of £3,000,000. Many of the Ecuadoreans are against the scheme as unpatriotic, but it is quite probable that the transaction may take

place, as the position of the islands near the Panama Canal would form a desirable naval base for the United States. In which case we may add yet another to the series of stamps of the Greater United States.

The Strike in the Printing Trade.

The trouble in the printing trade in London has already affected several stamp printing firms, and a number of others, comprising nearly all the firms known to have stamp contracts in the metropolis are likely to be affected if the dispute be not settled shortly. Meanwhile, even the auctioneers are experiencing some trouble, for a note accompanying an auction catalogue to hand this week states that "Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper regret that, in consequence of a strike in the Printing Trade, the issue of this Catalogue has been delayed."

Scotland as a Philatelic Hunting-Ground.

The *Newcastle Daily Journal* publishes a short interview with a philatelic visitor to the Tyneside city, which contains some opinions of interest to collectors and to the trade.

"The announcement that Mr. A. Hart, of London, was to attend at the Central Station Hotel, Newcastle, yesterday, for the purpose of purchasing stamps,

brought a considerable number of visitors to him, with many of whom he transacted business, although nothing of outstanding rarity was offered.

"On the general question of stamp collecting Mr. Hart considers that the interest is maintained, and that the King is such a keen philatelist is one proof of the fact. Beyond that, however, is the fact that there are now stamp collectors in almost every part of the world, even in such unlikely places as the Sandwich Islands. In Japan and China the hobby is also popular.

"Newcastle, according to Mr. Hart's experience, is not a fruitful field for finding good stamps, considering its commercial position and the innumerable letters which must arrive from all parts of the world. He finds that Scotland is a more prolific place, not only for stamps, but for all the other articles of vertu which lend themselves to 'collections.'

"Mr. Hart was unable to see all his visitors yesterday, but he intends to return to the city about a month hence—a fact which will be duly announced."

President of a Secret Society as P.M.G.

The *Matin* (Paris) has recently published an account of the inner workings of the secrets of the Portuguese revolution and gives some interesting details of the mysterious power of the Carbonari. In the course of the article, Senhor Da Silva, who is now at the head of the Postal Department of the Republic is said to have been President of the "Young Portugal" lodge, a most mysterious body, whose members were unknown to each other, and which assumed the supreme direction of affairs. Few Postmaster-Generals of to-day can lay claim to so romantic a career. To read in these days of the initiation of novices amid every indication of profound mystery, by crowds of conspirators all in monks' cowls which descended to their feet and were not removed even when the ceremony was over, is reminiscent of the days when knights were bold, and I should not be surprised if some enterprising lady novelist does not seize upon the idea of making a hero of a President of a secret society who becomes a Postmaster-General. There are possibilities in the post office for some interesting situations with such a hero.

The Complaint of Post Office Ladies in Russia.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that the women employed by the Russian State as functionaries of posts and telegraphs are in rebellion. The Government, having acknowledged their civil rights by making them functionaries of the Telegraph and Post Department, has curtailed their natural rights by forbidding them to marry any but functionaries of the same department. They now complain that this edict condemns them to sempiternal spinsterhood, because the male officials are too poor to wed. Accordingly they have forwarded a petition to a member of the Parliamentary Opposition, who will publicly question the Postmaster-General respecting his views on matrimony.

The Robey Stamp Case Recalled.

I take the following from the *Daily Telegraph* Law Reports of January 28th:—

Mr. George Robey, the comedian, appealed from an order of Mr. Justice Bucknill disallowing the fee to his leading counsel at the trial of an action brought against him by Mr. Ginn, a Strand stamp dealer, to recover £276 for stamps supplied. It will be remembered that plaintiff sent for the approval of defendant, who numbers stamp collecting amongst his other hobbies, a number of stamps. Defendant kept them so long that plaintiff thought he was justified under the provisions of the Sale of Goods Act, 1893, in concluding that they had been purchased, and brought action to recover the value. Defendant, who paid £42 odd into court as the value of stamps which he wished to retain, pleaded that he had not kept the articles an unreasonable time, and that as it was not contemplated he should purchase them all there was no contract for sale. Mr. Justice Bucknill entered judgment for plaintiff for £48 13s. 11d., including the money paid into court, and a small balance previously owing, and on the other issue entered judgment for defendant, with special directions as to costs.

After hearing argument by Mr. A. Simmons for appellant, and Mr. Marchant for respondent, the Court allowed the appeal, holding that Mr. Robey was entitled to brief two counsel, notwithstanding that the case was tried as a short cause.

The Stamps of the Black Flag.

C.L. H-L in the *Bazaar* tells the history and use of the notorious stamps of the Black Flag Republic of China. He says:—

"After the Japanese war with China (1895) Formosa having been ceded to the conquering Japanese they entered it from the north and occupied the northern capital, Tai-peh-fu. They did not immediately proceed to the south, however, and the Formosans, as they were strongly against Japanese rule, banded together, making the southern capital, *Tai-nan-fu* their headquarters. Since China had ceded the whole island to the Japanese, they could not claim to be under Chinese government, so a republic, called the Black Flag Republic, was formed, with a Parliament sitting at *Tai-nan-fu*, and *Liu-yang-fu* was declared President thereof. Stamps of the values of 3c., 5c. and 10c. were issued about July, 1895, and their use was made compulsory on all letters and parcels passing through the Customs to the mainland, any which did not bear them being promptly returned or destroyed.

"The colours were red, violet, and green respectively, and the design was hand-stamped from a single silver die on thin native wove paper. A space in the right-

hand column was left blank for the value, which was afterwards applied by one of three other hand-stamps—one for each value.

"Two thousand of each were printed, the die being then melted. On the top appear characters meaning 'Formosan Republic' on the left 'Postage Stamp' and on the right the value. The central design represents a tiger, the emblem of the republic. The stamps were all imperforate."

The history thus related reads very interestingly, but I am afraid that the keenest of students of the stamps of the Celestial Empire will fail to arouse any enthusiasm for the utter trash put forth as stamps of the Black Flag Republic. As for only two thousand of each having been printed I regret to say that the numbers are not very convincing to me. Most collectors of experience, and especially those interested in out-of-the-way issues and *timbres de fantaisie* must have seen well nigh the whole printings of the three values, if there were but 2,000 of each.

A Postal Innovation.

In many cities abroad there are postal letter boxes affixed to the tramway cars which are cleared at terminal points or as the car pulls up at the G.P.O. A somewhat similar scheme is now being tried in England on the Bexley Heath and Woolwich tramway cars. Letters may be posted in the box (which is attached to the car) at all stopping places, but if the car be specially stopped on the route for the purpose of posting a letter a fee of 1d. is charged.

Are Bachelors the Best Customers?

Mr. Charles J. Phillips is my authority for saying that stamp dealers love bachelors. At least in describing a collection shewn at the Argentine Exhibition he says that he believes its owner to be a bachelor which is "always a good thing for the dealers!!" He adds "*I know* that he (the collector aforesaid) loves this issue (Argentine 1864) as most of us do our wives and children. The result of this affection is that he has got together the most wonderful lot of these stamps in the world." Yet I know married men who are more devoted to their stamps than they were before marriage, and this is not I hasten to add for the confounding of the facetious, due to any lack of devotion to their wives or children. It is I think very often the case that married men spend more time at home, where they keep their stamps, than the giddy young bachelors. Still Mr. Phillips' experience is interesting and ought to act, like a pat on the back, to the encouragement of the bachelor philatelist.

The New "Monthly Journal."

The foregoing paragraph brings me to the subject of the *Monthly Journal* which this week has paid us its first visit in four years. It used to be a welcome monthly visitor and its reappearance in an artistic cover, and looking rather stouter than of old, opens up a promise of a monthly philatelic treat which I trust may long be continued. The first number of the revived *Monthly Journal* contains some excellent serious papers. Mr. Phillips deals with the stamps of Paraguay in an important article which is the result of long study, and will ultimately, I believe, be given us in the form of a handbook. Mons. Pierre Mahé is always a bright cheery writer and technicalities seem to intermingle with reminiscence and anecdote in a manner that simply makes one read where otherwise the article might be skipped by the non-specialist. There is a continuation of our Editor's article on

Postage Stamps in the Making, and an obituary notice of the late Judge Philbrick. Major Evans does not appear beyond the short editorial, but his experienced hand is seen in the arrangement and care which have produced a very excellent magazine.

"Where the Nuts come from."

Brazil is coming rather prominently before collectors just now, and it is a comparatively rare thing for two advanced collectors to commence the publication of important articles on one and the same country at the same time. Yet almost concurrently with the appearance of M. Mahé's "Brazil" in the new *Monthly Journal*, there is Captain G. F. Napier's work on the same country started in the January number of the *London Philatelist*. Brazil is worthy of the atten-

tion of philatelists on many considerations. It is scarcely necessary to remind collectors that Brazil was the first country to issue adhesive postage stamps following upon their introduction into Great Britain, and right up to the end of the nineteenth century Brazil had an absolutely impeccable record with philatelists. Only during the last few years has this country given us some surcharges, and a few—a very few—commemorative stamps. Another point which increases their appeal to the student is that nearly all the stamps have been locally produced and fairly well printed so that they do not reflect the state of art and of printing in a country foreign to that of use. Yet another claim to our interest is that during the period of stamp issuing Brazil has been in the making, and at least a glimpse of its history is seen in the pages of our stamp albums.

THE YOUNG COLLECTOR

Stamp Talks out of School

BY THE EDITOR

WE proposed, you will remember, to start our collection with a packet of 500 different stamps. Let us next see what other things it will be well for us to procure at the start, having, as always, a due regard to the economies consequent upon our writing for the benefit of the dispenser of a limited pocket money as well as for the sons of Cæsar.

Five shillings isn't a great deal, and doubtless it is easily within the legitimate reach of every boy who reads the *Postage Stamp*. With that amount, and being already in the possession of a 500 variety packet, I should expend the sum as follows:—

Album	1/-.
Stamp Hinges	6d.
Pair of Tweezers	1/-.
A Catalogue of All Postage Stamps	2/- or 2/6.

Albums may in some cases be had from discount booksellers at ninepence, but as these places may not always stock the best and most durable kinds there is no need to grudge the full shilling on a "Gibbons' Improved" or a "Lincoln" either of which is excellent value and is strongly bound and nicely printed; besides they are both made in Great Britain and are superior to any of the poorly printed cheap albums that are "made in Germany."

You can get stamp hinges or mounts cheaper than 6d. per 1,000 but here again it is not advisable to spend less on them. Always use a mount of good quality or the main purpose of the mount (which is to save your stamp treasures from damage or decay) may be defeated.

The best kinds of mounts are those termed peelable, they should be made of thin tough paper, thick paper mounts being undesirable, as also (to my mind) are mounts which are coated with a strongly coloured gum which may stain the stamps. Mounts should be coated with pure white gum and the paper should be of such thinness and hardness that the whole mount is semi-transparent. The opaque mounts are usually made of paper rather too thick.

The correct mounts are stamped out of specially gummed paper by means of a die and are consequently all of exactly the same dimensions. It is not generally a good plan to use reels of gummed paper as sold in stationers' shops, for cutting up into mounts, and in any case the specially prepared mounts are quite as cheap. The "edging" from post office sheets of stamps is also undesirable to cut up into small pieces for use as mounts as it is so tenacious that it cannot easily be removed.

Peelable stamp mounts are called "peelable" because while they hold the stamps firmly enough in position so long as required they will neatly peel off if you want to remove them, leaving no mark on the stamp or on the album.

The tweezers are necessary and I would have you use them from the start. It is an old saying, but is truer than most Irishisms, that the best way to handle stamps is not to handle them at all. Always use the tweezers and accustom yourself to use them whenever you are mounting or arranging your stamps, and especially use them when shewing unmounted stamps to strangers. Use them also when you are examining stamps already mounted, they are very convenient for turning a stamp over on its back in the album for examination of the watermark or other details.

The tweezers specially made for stamp collectors are quite cheap, but if you buy tweezers from anyone but a stamp dealer you must not have them too sharp at the points or they will perforate holes in and do all kinds of damage to your specimens.

Lastly on my list is the catalogue. The amount we set out to spend does not admit of our purchasing the big Gibbons' catalogue (in 2 vols.) which is, from the advanced philatelist's point of view the best, but the catalogues of King or Bright are even better than the best for the beginner as they are not so complicated. Of the two King's (477 pages, 2/-) is the simpler and slightly the cheaper, but it does not give so large a number of stamp varieties as Bright's (812 pages, 2/6). Either catalogue can be got through a stamp dealer or from your local bookseller by ordering it.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 165

North Borneo.

Issue of 1894.

The postage due stamps of this British Protectorate need not trouble us much, as they were issued almost entirely for sale to philatelists. The various series were on sale unused or cancelled to order to anyone who wanted them at the offices of the British North Borneo Company, in London, until January 1st, 1906, when the Company issued a special order prohibiting any further sale, and from that date therefore their use was quite legitimate.



The ordinary 1894 set up to 24 cents were overprinted "POSTAGE DUE" in black. The overprint was placed vertically on the 2 cents, 3 cents, 5 cents, 6 cents, and 18 cents, horizontally on the 8 cents, 12 cents, 18 cents, and 24 cents.

These stamps were printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., of London, in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, and were bi-coloured, the designs representing local fauna and scenery. The perforation was of the usual Waterlow gauge, 14, 15.

The 5 cents may be found with a full stop after "DUE." The 18 cents is known with horizontal overprint inverted, and the 12 cents with double overprint.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 14, 15.

Black overprint.

2	cents, lake and black.
3	" mauve and olive.
5	" vermilion and black.
	Stop after "DUE."
6	" deep brown and black
8	" dull purple and black.
12	" blue and black.
	Double overprint.
18	" deep green and black.
	Horizontal overprint.
	Ditto, inverted.
24	" claret and blue.

Issue of 1897.

Similar designs, but with Chinese inscriptions added, were brought out in 1897. The 2 cents and 8 cents were overprinted as before in black.

The details of manufacture, etc., are the same as those of the last issue. The 8 cents is known with stop after "DUE."

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 14, 15.

Black overprint.

2	cents, lake and black.
8	" dull purple and black.
	Stop after "DUE."

Issue of 1901.

About October, 1901, the ordinary postage series of 1897, except the 1 cent and 2 cents, supplemented by the 2 cents and 4 cents carmine and black of 1900, were issued overprinted "POSTAGE DUE" in black. The overprint was for all values placed vertically, but the 2 cents may be found with horizontal overprint.

These stamps, as before, were printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., of London, in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, and were perforated 14, 15.

The 3 cents and 5 cents are known with full stop after "DUE."



Variety—Stop after "DUE." .

Reference List

White wove paper. Perforated 14, 15.

Black overprint.

October, 1901.	2	cents, green and black.
		Horizontal overprint.
	3	" dull purple and olive-green.
		Stop after "DUE."
	4	" carmine and black.
	5	" orange-vermilion and black.
		Stop after "DUE."
	6	" deep brown and black
	8	" brown and black.
	12	" dull blue and black.
	18	" green and black.
	24	" red and blue.

Issue of 1904-8.

In 1904 the series of postage stamps was issued overprinted "BRITISH—PROTECTORATE" in two lines, in order to announce clearly to the world that North Borneo had been a British Protectorate since 1888. At least that is the story, but filthy lucre seems the more probable cause! This overprint was applied in different colours to different values. The overprint on the 2 cents and 8 cents shows a narrower space between the two words than in the other values.

These stamps have appeared from time to time overprinted "POSTAGE DUE" in black in the centre between the two lines of the first overprint. About July 11th, 1906, the 2 cents appeared with the second overprint at the top of the stamp.

The 8 cents is known without stop after "PROTECTORATE," and the 5 cents with "POSTAGE" reading "PUSIAE," but the latter is only due to bad printing.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 14, 15.

"BRITISH—PROTECTORATE" overprint in various colours.

Black overprint.

December, 1904.	1 cent,	brown-ochre and black.
July, 1904.	2 "	green and black.
		Overprint at top of stamp.
	4 "	carmine and black.
	5 "	orange-vermilion and black.
June, 1908.	6 "	deep brown and black.
July, 1904.	8 "	dull purple and black.
		No stop after "PROTECTORATE."
May, 1908.	24 "	lake and blue.

Labuan.

Issue of 1901.

The neighbouring island of Labuan, being administered by the British North Borneo Company, latterly has shared in the philatelic record of the North Borneo Protectorate. In fact the same stamps were used, printed in different colours and overprinted "LABUAN" over the name of the country. These postage due stamps were quite unnecessary, and were sold chiefly at the Company's offices in London, until January 1st, 1906.

The overprint used for Labuan also consisted of the words "POSTAGE DUE" in black placed vertically, reading upwards.



These stamps were also printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., of London, in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, and were perforated 14, 15.

The 12 cents is known with inverted overprint, i.e., reading downwards, and the 2 cents with double overprint.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 14, 15.

Black overprint.

July, 1901.	2 cents,	green and black.
		Double overprint.
	3 cents,	ochre and black.
	4 "	carmine "
	5 "	pale blue "
	6 "	brown lake "
	8 "	rose-red "
	12 "	vermilion "
		Inverted overprint
	18 "	olive-bistre and black.
	24 "	grey-lilac and blue.

In October, 1906, Labuan was incorporated in the Straits Settlements, the remainders of its postage stamps were overprinted with the name of that Colony and thus got rid of, and the island from that time ceased to figure among the stamp-issuing countries of the world.

To be continued.

THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE

Forthcoming Issue of an Attractive Leaflet

THE Registrar of the League has prepared an attractive leaflet which will shortly be ready for wholesale distribution in schools and other assemblies. The idea is to present a feature of the stamp collecting of to-day in as popular a manner as possible to make it attractive to the non-collector, and to make him enquire further into the delights of our hobby. Further particulars of the leaflet will be given next week.

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.

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, 45, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
 W. Ward, Booth Street, Piccadilly, Manchester.
 And at all Newsagents and Booksellers.

THE ESSEX STAMP EXHIBITION

Exhibits from the King's Collection

BY THE EDITOR

The Opening Ceremony, Saturday, February 4th.

SIR JOHN A. SIMON, K.C., M.P. for Walthamstow, opened the Essex Stamp Exhibition on Saturday last. The display has been arranged by the South Essex Philatelic Society, and the hall of the Walthamstow Public Library has been placed at the disposal of the Society for the occasion.

The Solicitor-General spends much Money in Stamps.

Sir J. A. Simon, who is His Majesty's Solicitor-General made a very interesting speech in declaring the exhibition open. Although he could not claim to be a stamp collector himself, he and his opponent (Mr. L. S. Johnson, the Unionist candidate in the recent Walthamstow election, and who was present) had recently spent a good deal of money on stamps, all of which had been duly accounted for to the returning officer. He was, he said, very far from saying, however, that he did not feel that those who devote some of their leisure time, and some of their money to stamp collecting were spending their time, money and brains to a very good purpose. The hobby involved much that is good and improving, and much that is interesting, touching many aspects of study from many points of view.

An Idea of the Ideal Collector.

I suppose, continued Sir John, that the ideal stamp collector is in the first place a master of the geography of the world. He must know something at any rate of the history of the world, and a good deal in detail of recent history. New issues, which the Chairman (Dr. S. Jackson) thought so embarrassing, would, he thought, be much more so if we lived in a country accustomed to revolutions.

A Cause of Special Satisfaction.

There was one fact about this exhibition, continued the right honourable gentleman, which is a cause of special satisfaction to everyone present. The South Essex Philatelic Society had succeeded in getting the loan of some extremely interesting and extremely rare—indeed unique—items from that great and splendid collection which was formed by His Majesty the King (cheers). Everybody connected with the Exhibition and with this place was gratified that this great honour had been done them. In this regard His Majesty was following the traditions of his father and of his grandmother in associating himself individually and sincerely with his people in their hobbies and in the affairs of their daily lives. There was a very special and real interest in that stamp collecting which was the particular hobby which caused this exhibition to take place was one of His Majesty's own hobbies.

The King's Kindness.

The kindness His Majesty had shown them was most warmly appreciated by us all. In conferring this special honour, the King had shown once again how well he stands in the hearts of his people to-day, both as a private gentleman and as monarch of the greatest empire in the world (loud applause).

The King's Exhibits.

On a separate stand decorated with British flags, were the two frames containing the royal exhibits. These consist of four items all of a very high degree of interest:

(a) The Original Watercolour Sketches of the First Penny and Twopenny Stamps of 1840, by Sir Rowland Hill.

(b) The Original Pencil Sketch of the Mulready Envelope, by W. Mulready, R.A.

(c) 1901.—Proof of the Penny Scarlet Stamp showing the head leaning too far forward, signed by the late King Edward's own hand.

(d) The "Twopenny" Magenta Stamp recently prepared for use, but withdrawn.

Lord Crawford's Exhibits.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford has two exhibits on view. These are:—

(a) GREAT BRITAIN, 1840.—Line engraved stamps on Dickinson thread paper.

(b) 1862. The rare 9d. stamp "with hair lines."

A well Arranged Display.

There are some forty exhibitors altogether who have contributed to a show which has been very nicely arranged, and is run on the popular lines laid down in the past by the Junior Philatelic Society at its successful exhibitions in Exeter Hall in 1905, and at the Caxton Hall in 1908. The frames used for the Essex Exhibition were kindly lent by the J.P.S. for the occasion.

The Exhibition remains open until Saturday the 11th.

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 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.

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 series.

Notes from Rhodesia

From the "South African Philatelist"

THE £1 stamp of the new issue has at last been put on sale. Like the majority of the other values, the colours are anything but a happy combination. The centre is a deep magenta, the frame a dark slate, and it is printed on a blued paper.

The 4s. stamp listed in the Rhodesian Postal Notice No. 28, has, so far, not been put on sale, and it is believed that no stamp of this denomination has been printed.

Fresh stocks of the new stamps were put on sale at the end of last week, no doubt to the disappointment of a certain enthusiastic philatelist, who, only a few days previously, paid 2s. 6d. for a 2½d. stamp! There was some excuse for this, as only a limited supply of this denomination was put on sale, and after the first half hour the Post Office clerks were sold out. Rumours were then current that no further supplies would be available.

Mr. B. W. Bell, of Inyati, records the discovery of a strip of 1d. red, overprinted "Rhodesia," imperforate vertically. This is apparently the first notice of the overprinted stamps being found in this condition, although the same stamps without overprint have been found in most of the denominations, imperforate both vertically and horizontally.

Rumour has it that we may shortly expect an exhaustive paper on the perforations of Rhodesian Stamps. Certainly it will have to be exhaustive if all the varieties of perforations are dealt with. Talk about the perforations of Holland!!! However, *nous verrons ce que nous verrons*.

The catalogues do not pay much attention to the shades of Rhodesian stamps. There are four, or even more, distinct shades of the ½d., both plain and overprinted, and several shades can be distinguished in nearly all the denominations. The latest one noted is in the 2½d. overprinted variety, in a deep slaty-blue. This particular shade was on sale here for a few days only, the next supply being of the first shade, light cobalt.

The 1d. stamps of the new issue also vary a great deal in colour. Some day, let us hope, an enthusiast may be prevailed upon to put the various shades on record, but what a thankless task it will be!

In a dealer's circular, recently received, was chronicled a half of 1d. red used on part of entire. So far as is known, such a bisected stamp has never been authorised for use in Southern Rhodesia, and was no doubt obtained by favour, the proper postage being possibly defrayed in one corner and the bisected stamp affixed to the other and postmarked by some obliging official.

Back Nos. of "The Postage Stamp."

Those of our friends who are lacking any back numbers of the last 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 newsgates 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.

KEEP YOUR COLLECTION

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If you are not a Subscriber to my New Issue Service, it will pay you to join.

It has many advantages, one, that you get your stamps at an extremely low price; another, you get what you want, and do not miss the stamps that are likely to become rare.

If you do not know my New Issue Service, briefly it is this—I make it my business to import all the British Colonial stamps as soon as they are issued, and send them to my new issue clients at 10% over face value.

Not only is this much cheaper than buying single stamps in the ordinary way, but you secure many that may become very scarce, because I distribute everything just as I receive it no matter if it be scarce at the actual time. If I import them at face, then you have them at face plus 10%.

Nearly all the stamps of the last few years that have become very scarce, such as the 10/- Lagos with single C.A. watermark (now worth £8) were distributed by me at 10% over face: this £8 stamp therefore, cost 11/-.

Last year my customers had the Levant stamps, even though on the very day that I sent them out, I bought several hundreds more of the same stamps, paying 5/- to 6/- each, yet my subscribers had them at face value, i.e. 3½d. plus 10%.

Now similar cases to the above occur, so you see it will pay you to join. All you have to do is to write and say that you would like to have British Colonials supplied to you up to the face value of 6d., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, or £1 denominations, whichever you feel inclined for.

They will be put aside, and sent to you every month. You can have single stamps, pairs, blocks of four, or any number you wish.

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- X. THE WORLD'S STAMP ERRORS. By Miss Fitte. Part 1—The British Empire.
- XI. THE WORLD'S STAMP ERRORS. Part 2—Foreign Countries.

The above ten Booklets will be sent post free for 5s. 6d.

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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.

Bolivia.—(Vol. VII. p. 112).—We have already chronicled two values similar to the series issued in 1909 to commemorate the centenary of the War of Independence, but with the dates altered from "1809—1825" to "1910—1825." These were the 5 centavos and 20 centavos: in the case of the former we mentioned that the portrait had been altered, and in the case of the latter that the colour of the frame was different.

Mr. J. F. Caterer has now shown us used copies of the 10 centavos of the "1910—1825" set; this is quite different from the 1809—1825" 10 centavos. Instead of the portrait of Bernado Monteagudo, it bears a portrait of Miguel Betanzos, rather similar to that on the 1809—1825" 1 centavo; the colour of the frame is now carmine instead of Prussian blue.

The portrait of Miguel Betanzos on this value though similar to that on the old 1 centavo, differs from it in that the background now consists of a kind of cloud effect instead of ordinary cross-hatching as before: the name is also in larger lettering and on a tablet.

Mr. Caterer has also shown us copies of the "1910—1825" 20 centavos, chronicled on page 112. On comparing them with the old 20 centavos, it is evident that new stones have been made not only for the frame but also for the portrait. In the new stamps the portrait is larger and better executed, and the name "ESTEVAN ARZE" appears in larger lettering and in a curved tablet, whereas in the 1809—1825" stamp it was not on a tablet: the background is also quite different.

The perforation of the new stamps also differs from that of the old, which gauged 11½. The "1910—1825" stamps are perforated 13 × 13½. These stamps are bicoloured and produced by lithography similarly to the old ones. It may be of interest to note that the paper on which the "1910—1825" stamps are printed shows a papermaker's watermark, a copy of the 20 centavos before us showing large double-lined watermarked letters NO 14 mm. high.

We accordingly re-chronicle as follows:—

White wove paper. Perforated 13 by 13½.

5 centavos red and black	(Ignacio Warnes).
10 " carmine ..	(Miguel Betanzos).
20 " blue ..	(Estevan Arze).

Finland.—(Vol. VI. p. 208).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for the first sight of the new Finnish stamps. They were to have been issued on January 1st of this year, but did not appear until January 23rd: they are only for use on international correspondence, foreign letters and packets having to be franked by means of Russian stamps. The designs are identical with those of the present Russian stamps, but show the currency in Finnish, *pennia*. The paper is a white wove and does not show the varnish lines to be found on the Russian stamps.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.

January 25th, 1911.	2 peso orange.
	5 " green.
	10 " rose.
	20 " blue.
	40 " dull magenta and blue.

Honduras.—(Vol. VII. p. 15).—We have received some provisionals from this Central American Republic which appeared at the end of December last. They consist of the current 20 centavos with portrait of President Medina overprinted by means of handstamps "1" in black, "5" in dark green, and "10" in deep red. Honduras has been very sparing in postal issues up to date, except for the Seebeck period from 1890 to 1895, and her only overprinted provisionals are of considerable antiquity and scarcity and are perfectly bona-fide, appearing as far back as 1877. No doubt the present revolution is responsible, to some extent, for these overprints, but indications have not been wanting lately that the stock of the line-engraved Medina issue is becoming exhausted. The 1 centavo, 5 centavos, 10 centavos, and 20 centavos, have been printed locally by lithography. The overprints in question have, however, been applied to the line-engraved 20 centavos.

White wove paper. Perforated 14. Coloured overprint.

December, 1910. 1 centavo in black on 20 centavos bright blue.
5 centavos in dark green on 20 " " "
10 " " deep rose on 20 " " "

Newfoundland.—(Vol. VII. p. 133).—Perforation varieties of the recent "Guy" series seem to be multiplying. The normal gauge apparently is 12 all round. On page 133 we chronicled the 2 cents perforated 12 by 14, and now Mr. J. F. Caterer shows us a used copy of the 1 cent perforated 12 by 11. Newfoundland is evidently attempting to emulate our Dutch friends.

White wove paper. Perforated 12 x 11.

1 cent green.

Uruguay.—(Vol. VII. p. 117).—Mr. A. H. Davis with his usual promptitude has sent us a new commemorative stamp just issued in this Republic. It is a 5 centesimos value to celebrate the inauguration of the first South American Postal Congress. The design shows a beautifully engraved winged female figure, printed in black, holding an envelope in her right hand and a posthorn in her left; no doubt she is intended to typify the Post. The frame, which is printed in rose carmine, shows the word "URUGUAY" in white lettering at top, and in each top corner there is a shield bearing the figure 5: at the left side is a small tablet inscribed "ENERO" (January), and a similar one at the right bearing "1911"; below the centre figure is an uncoloured tablet inscribed "CONGRESO POSTAL CONTINENTAL," and at the bottom the value is expressed thus:—"CINCO 5 CENTES" in white capitals.

Mr. Davis tells us that this stamp was available for postage to all parts of the South American continent from January 8th to January 31st last. It was printed by the South American Bank Note Company, of Buenos Ayres in sheets of 50 stamps (probably in 5 rows of 10) on paper watermarked with the script letters RO in network, similar to that used for the "Port of Montevideo" and the "Centaur" commemoratives. The perforation gauges 11½.

We are informed that 200,000 copies of this stamp were printed.

White wove paper, watermarked RO in network. Perforated 11½.

January 8th, 1911. 5 centesimos rose-carmine and black.

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.

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Catalogues are posted to Foreign Clients FIVE weeks before each Sale; to Country Clients in Great Britain a fortnight before the Sale; and to distant applicants known to us, or to others who send satisfactory references, we will send lots for inspection.

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- " " 10 kronen (Franz Josef I.) very scarce 8 0
- All issues, very fine collection of 120 different ... 6 0
- * Barbados. 1899. 2d. bi-col., mint (cat. 9d.) obsolete 0 3½
- * Chamba. King Service, mint block of 4, each 3 pica., ¼ & 1a., right upper stamp in each block is the variety ICHAMBA 12 0
- * Djibouti. 1894. Large handsome pictorials, 1-10c. (cat. 2/3) 0 11
- * German Empire. 1910. Interesting official booklet, containing 12 10pf. and 16 5pf. stamps, and 2 St. Andrew's Crosses or supplementary stamps ... 2 6
- * Great Britain. I.R. Officials. "Queen" ¼d. vermilion & ¼d. blue green, "King" ¼d. & 1d., mint set of 4 (cat. 12/-) 4 0
- The set in mint blocks of 4 (cat. 48/-) 16 0
- * Gwallor. King. The scarce 2½s. blue (cat. 2/6) ... 1 0
- * Hanover. Fine set of 6 of these classical old stamps 2 11
- * Holland. 1887. Mint block of 4 1c. emerald containing the variety with broken frame ornament (S.G. No. 141) 1 9
- Iceland. Highly representative coll. of 40 different Large variety of errors of the *I. Gildi provisionals on hand for Specialists. Want Lists solicited.* ... 7 0
- * Italy. Dec. 1910. Naples Commemorative Issue, set of 2 0 4
- * India. King. On H.M.S. 2 rupees, extra fine ... 1 0
- * Luxemburg. 1906. Mint plate of ten 10c. with margins, obsolete and rare as the plates were immediately changed to 100 stamps 3 9
- * Roumania. 1893-96. 25b. blue error of colour joined to the normal 5b. blue, rare thus (cat. 20/-) ... 15 0
- 1907 Charity Stamps, used set of 4 0 4½
- * Sweden. Dec. 1910. 1 & 2 ore, new type 0 1
- " Official 1910. 1, 8, 10, 15 & 30 ore, new type 1 1
- * Unused. Postage extra on orders under 5/-.

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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.

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.

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

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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.

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 Managers' address see notices above.

T.F. (Lytham) thanks us in anticipation of our answers to the following questions:—

1. New South Wales 1888-97 issue—Who designed the 2d., 8d. and 1s.?
2. New South Wales—What was the date of issue of the 1888-97 designs on chalky paper?
3. What was the value in English currency of—
(i.) The Austrian florin of 1850?
(ii.) The Peruvian real of 1857?

4. Austrian Italy 1858—Was the lira now divided into 100 soldi instead of into 100 kreuzers?
5. Hungary—Who designed and engraved the dies for the first type?
6. Hungary—Why were the stamps issued lithographed and then four months later engraved?
7. Hungary—Who designed the second type?

Answers.—The 2d. and 8d. N.S.W. were from drawings by Miss Devine, submitted in competition for prizes offered by the New South Wales Government. For the 1s., a photograph was taken of a kangaroo in the Sydney Museum.

Austrian gulden in 1850=60 kreuzers; altered in value 1858 and divided into 100 kreuzers. A soldo of 1858=1 kreuzer. In the previous series, 5 centesimi=1 kreuzer, 100 centesimi=1 lira. In Tuscany, 20 soldi=1 lira, but in Austrian Italy 100 soldi=1 florin.

The peso of Peru=100 centavos, but the stamps of 1857 were denominated in reales by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, whose steamers, in addition to calling at Peruvian ports, called at others in Panama, Brazil and Chili. There are 8 reales to the peso, or in other words, 1 real=12½ centavos. But what the value of the peso was in 1857 in English money beats us.

Your other questions we print, but must leave the answers to more omniscient philatelists. Perhaps some readers can help you with the information.

Senex (Dulwich).—You do not say whether your stamps are on the unwatermarked paper, or on the paper watermarked U.S.P.S. On the former paper, the \$50 carmine and the \$100 purple are priced at ten dollars each (used) by Scott.

H.G. (St. Helens).—The 600 reis, Brazil, was chronicled in *The Postage Stamp* of 17.12.10 (see page 94 of current volume).

F.C.M. (New Malden).—Your Macau stamps are apparently those described in *The Postage Stamp* of 10.12.10 (see page 86 of current volume).

H.H.F.S. (Deal).—Members of the League have not taken sufficient advantage of the advertisement offer, so for the present at any rate it is waste of space to print the coupon.

J.G.B. (Craven Arms).—Glad to hear the P.S. League lecture was much appreciated.

F.A.W. (Teignmouth).—Can promise you slides for March 9th. Perhaps some reader can tell you why "Roumants" (current issue) and Spain (last issue but one) have no less than 3 values 15 bani and 15 cents." How do you make three values of each?

Odd Numbers Wanted.—Can any reader supply the Editor of *The Postage Stamp* with any of the following journals? *Hobbyist* (Canada), Vol. 1, No. 1. *Alfred Smith's Monthly Circular* (London), Nos. 396, 397, 398, 399. *The Philatelic West* (U.S.A.), Vols. 33 to 36; Vol. 37, Nos. 1, 3; Vol. 38, Nos. 2, 3; Vols. 39, 40, 41; Vol. 42, No. 1; Vol. 48, No. 1. The last-named is a very difficult journal for the bibliophile, not on account of its rarity, but by reason of its frequent inaccurate numbering of its issues, and the fact that its many pages of text are never by any chance numbered.

Society News

THE CROYDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

January 11th. The fifth meeting of the season was held at the Y.M.C.A., Croydon. The President occupied the chair. After the despatch of formal business, a single issue

display was given by members of the Society, as follows:—

Mr. Holmes: First issue of Mexico, including reprints and forgeries.

Mr. Knight: France, 1877.

Mr. Simmons: British S. Africa, 1897.—The exhibitor shewing the result of his researches relating to the dies and plates of this issue.

Mr. Turner: Greece, 1869-1899.

Mr. Hewitt: Cape, triangular issues.

Mr. Pope: Guatemala, 1866-1902.—The lithographed and engraved stamps, with the numerous surcharges of the period being fully represented.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the members who had contributed to the programme.

January 25th. There was a good attendance at this meeting, held at the Y.M.C.A., Croydon. The President, Mr. F. G. Bing, took the chair. Mr. W. B. Harding and Mr. F. C. Ashby were elected to membership. The usual business being completed, Messrs. A. Ashby and H. H. Harland gave a joint paper and display, entitled "Odds and Ends." The display comprised die and plate proofs, colour trials, essays, curiosities of postmark and perforation, and other interesting items that are found in the bypaths of philately. The rare proof of the penny red on Dickinson paper with silk thread, was shown, and also an entire plate proof pane, in black, of the 5 cent stamp, Holland, 1852.

The display was keenly appreciated, and the vote of thanks to the exhibitors, which concluded the meeting, was accorded with enthusiasm.

W. G. WALDER, *Hon. Sec*

ISLE OF THANET PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The eighth ordinary meeting of the present season was held at 18, Eastern Esplanade, Margate, on Wednesday, January 25, at 8.30 o'clock. The President, Mr. A. Leon Adutt, F.R.P.S.L., was in the chair and there was a good attendance.

In view of the resignation of Mr. Abraham Wolfers, who has left the district, Mr. D. B. Armstrong was appointed Hon. Secretary for the remainder of the season.

The evening's display was provided by Mr. E. J. Heginbottom, who kindly sent for inspection his magnificent collection of the stamps of Jamaica, Leeward Islands and Montserrat. These were practically complete, all issues being represented in the finest postally used condition, and the display, which was accompanied by copious notes, was greatly appreciated by the members present. On the motion of Mr. Adutt, seconded by the Rev. Philip Wolfers, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Heginbottom for his contribution to the programme.

The next regular meeting will be held at 18, Eastern Esplanade, Margate, on February 7th, at 8.30 p.m., when Mr. Abraham Wolfers will give a display of British Colonial stamps issued in 1910, and Mr. T. Geo. Arnold will show a collection of "British Africans."

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY. BRIGHTON BRANCH.

A very enjoyable meeting was held on January 26th, at the Express Creamery. The Chairman, Mr. W. Mead, displayed his fine specialised collection of Belgium, this being followed by a general display of Colonials by Mr. C. J. Smith. Mr. Mead prefaced his display by a short paper on the country in question, dealing mainly with the first and second issues. He described the various printings, and gave the quantities of each value issued, mentioning also the different papers used. Mr. Mead considers the 40c. of the first issue a very scarce stamp, also the

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NEW HEBRIDES, 1/2 King, single wmk. 6 6
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PERSIA, 1898, 1ch. to 50kr. mint set
cat 21/8 ... 7 6
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Argentina, 1910, 1 peso, blue, fine used 0 8
Austria, 1908, Jubilee, 2 krona (cat. 8d.)
fine used ... 0 2
Austria, 1908, Jubilee, 5 krona, Rare,
fine used ... 1 0
Austria, 1899-1902, 1, 2 & 4 krona (cat.
1/2), fine used ... 0 4
B. S. Africa, 1896, 4/- fine used (cat. 5/-)
10/- (cat. 10/-) 3 9
Canada, 1908, King, 50 cent, fine used 0 6
Cuba, 1910, portraits, 1, 2, 5 & 8c. ... 0 4
China, 1898, 1 dollar fine used (cat. 1/6) 0 6

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1 franc (1865), perf. 14) x 14. Probably no country's postage stamps are more difficult to find in perfect condition than those of Belgium. The collection shown was practically complete, and the condition left nothing to be desired. Mr. Smith's display, consisting of a number of countries, was excellent; Grenada, Newfoundland, and St. Vincent being perhaps the finest, as these contained some great rarities. A prominent feature was the neat and artistic mounting of the specimens, the work of Mr. C. J. Smith's son, Mr. Douglas Smith, in fact it was the latter's collection, and every credit is due to both father and son for a display interesting to the general collector and specialist alike. A vote of thanks to Mr. Mead and Mr. Smith, proposed by the Rev. H. C. Bond and seconded by Mr. G. Lungair, was carried unanimously. Both gentlemen spoke a few words in reply. Mr. C. R. Scott was elected a member.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer — J. IRELAND, 103, Western Road, Hove.

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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" 1905-10, 3 cts., grey green	0 1
" " 3 cts., blue green	0 1½
" " 7 cts., crimson lake	0 2
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THE STAMP EXHIBITION IN ESSEX (see page 186).



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Edited by
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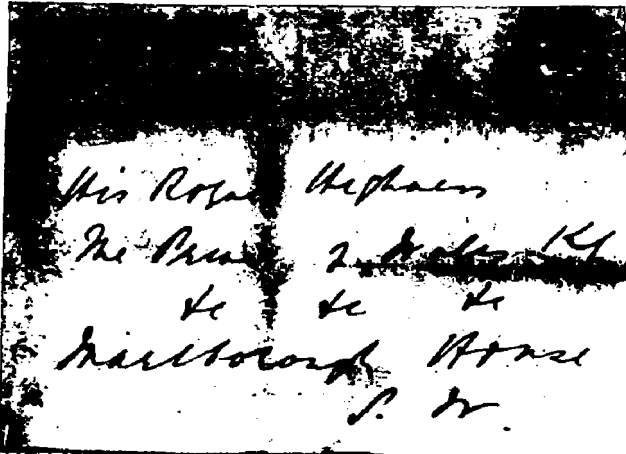
No. 21. Vol. 7.
(Whole Number 177)

18 FEBRUARY, 1911.

Price 1d.

THE KING'S STAMPS

The "2d. Magenta" and other Valuable Philatelic Treasures



THE KING'S 2D. MAGENTA STAMP USED ON ENTIRE ENVELOPE.

IN the *Postage Stamp* for June 25th last, we gave some particulars of stamps we described as British "might have beens." Among these was the twopence magenta stamp, which, although its colour-name may be questioned by the stickler for precision, will doubtless go down in philatelic history as the "Twopenny Magenta."

His Majesty the King is the possessor of three copies of this interesting stamp, including one which has been passed through the post. Of the last-named we give a photograph.

The envelope was addressed:—
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.,
&C., &C., &C.,
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
S.W.

and was posted at the East Strand (London) Post Office on May 5th, the day before King Edward died.

The history of this stamp is little known, and the few details that came out in the summer (or that period of the year which is dignified by

that name) were to some extent confused with the circumstances attaching to the issue of the 7d. grey-black.

The Change to Single Colours.

Actually, the 2d. magenta was part of a scheme by which it was intended to gradually issue all or nearly all the stamps in the present series which are printed in two colours in a style which required but one printing. The bi-coloured stamps, I suppose, were deemed to be an unnecessary extravagance, and so they were to be gradually superseded by stamps capable of being produced at one printing.

The 4d. Orange.

The first of the stamps to be converted from a bi-coloured to an unicoloured stamp was the 4d. green and brown, now the 4d. orange. In this the old design was retained, and to all intents and purposes there was no difference except such as was necessary to fit the parts of the design which had hitherto been on two separate dies on to one single die. This 4d. orange stamp was issued as a bit of a surprise to everyone on November 1st, 1909.

The 7d. grey-black stamp issued on May 4th, 1910, was an entirely new denomination so it could not be considered as coming within the scheme of change, but it is to be noted that it was from the first prepared for printing at one operation.

The Intended Change in the 2d. Stamp.

The 2d. stamp was the next to have the attention of the authorities, and in preparing this for single colour printing an entirely new frame design was prepared, shewing the figure of value very prominently, and in its general effect being less conventional a design than that of the 2d. green and red. The stamp was not only designed but a quantity was printed in readiness for circulation to the post offices when the death of the King led the authorities to decide to withhold it and to go on printing the old stamps in green and red until the stamps bearing King George's

portrait could take their place. It is not improbable therefore that we shall ultimately have a 2d. magenta stamp of this type, but with the new portrait.

The Stock Destroyed.

The stock of the stamps thus withheld was destroyed except for a very few copies of which His Majesty's collection contains the three to which we have referred. The stamps were shewn at the Walthamstow Exhibition last week.

Original Sketches.

The other items shewn by the King were of a unique character. There was the rough sketch in water colours to which in the collection there is appended the note:—

"1839-40.

"Original sketches for the first 1d. and 2d. stamps formerly in the possession of *Sir Rowland Hill*, and given by him to the Chancellor

of the Exchequer (*Sir F. T. Baring*) at the time of the Introduction of Postage Stamps."

The sketches are side by side, one in black and the other in blue, and on the colourless heads are written in pencil "1d." and "2d." respectively.

The original sketch by William Mulready, R.A., for the envelope is extremely faint, and there is a notable omission in that the flying messengers who figure on the envelope are not shewn in the drawing.

The Penny King Edward Stamp.

Finally there are the passed photographic proofs of the penny King Edward stamp. One shews the correct frame design as issued, but with the portrait slightly out of the proper pose. Along side of this is a similar proof, but with a slightly different frame. In this the pose of the head was correct. The two appear to have been approved together, one to shew the adopted design and the other to shew the correct pose for the profile of his late Majesty.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

The Stamp Exhibition at Walthamstow

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

A Successful Show.



I AM glad to learn that the Essex Stamp Exhibition of last week was well-attended. It was opened on Saturday, February 4th, by the Solicitor-General, the Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Simon, K.C., M.P. for Walthamstow, whose opening speech was reported in last week's *Postage Stamp*. In the preparation and general arrangements for the Exhibition the

organisers have been very successful, and the warmest congratulations are due to the President of the South Essex Philatelic Society, Mr. A. H. Clark and his valued *aide-de-camp*, Mr. A. B. C. Dyer, together with a small corps of enthusiastic assistants on the results of their labours.

Many Exhibits of Merit.

At the moment it is scarcely possible for me to review all the exhibits to the extent which they merit. It is rarely possible in one or two necessarily short visits to thoroughly examine a whole series of specialised collections. But most of the advanced collections shewn were well-known to my readers. I propose therefore to consider the more out-of-the-way exhibits. It will be readily admitted that the event at Walthamstow derived its chief interest from the display of several items from the collection formed by His Majesty the King. To these reference has been made elsewhere in this issue.

Rare British Stamps and Some Others.

Next come the Earl of Crawford's exhibits, including a few very choice items from his collection of Great Britain. There are the line-engraved stamps printed experimentally on Dickinson paper, and a page of the rare 9d. (1862) stamp with hair-lines, including proofs. Mr. A. Leon Adutt shews his collection of Cayman Islands stamps which provided the illustrations for the beautifully illustrated handbook on these stamps recently published by the Junior Philatelic Society. He also shews a copy of the stamp of King Edward VII. Land, used on envelope, on which envelope Sir Ernest Shackleton wrote, I believe at Mr. Adutt's request, "I, Ernest Shackleton, vouch for this stamp as Postmaster of the British Antarctic."

A Collection of Penny Stamps.

Mr. A. Ashby shewed some interesting groups of stamps of the South Sea Islands, shewing that the Penny Post has extended to these most remote parts. Mr. S. C. Buckley had an important exhibit. This was a specialised collection of the One Penny values of Great Britain from 1840 to the present day, the varieties being fully annotated, and including the penny values used in the State Departmental Offices and in the Colonies. This collection forms practically a complete history of our Penny Stamps, and is written up with a view to making it interesting not only to the philatelist, but, what is more to the point, to the ordinary individual, the reason for every change of stamp being fully described. What is believed to be a complete set of the rare "Beaufort House" Essays was also shown, as well as the "Jubilee" envelope and card, together with its caricature drawn by Harry Furniss, the latter of which is worthy of close attention and comparison with the original.

Mr. Buckley also shewed a fine collection of the Morocco Agencies, and another of British Levant.

Typewritten Stamps.

The Barlock Typewriter Company is included amongst the exhibitors. The firm shews two used copies of the 20c. violet of the 1895 issue for the Uganda Protectorate. These two stamps were received upon letters from the Rev. Miller, of Uganda, who furnishes the information that the stamps were typed by himself on his Barlock Typewriter, upon Uganda being included in the Postal Union, before the proper stamps had been printed.

Mr. H. Clark, of Angmering, shewed some interesting papers and documents. Mr. A. B. C. Dyer shewed a freak in the shape of an entire bearing a copy of the souvenir stamp of the recent Congress, postmarked along with the 7d. grey-black stamp. Mr. M. J. Elsbury shewed collections of British Central Africa, Gold Coast, Natal, Trinidad, Hong Kong (with various postmarks), etc.

Simplification and Specialisation.

The exhibit of Ewen's, Ltd., included a country (Hungary) displayed on Ewen's simplified system, shewing the possibilities of the system; and by way of contrast a portion of the very highly specialised collection of Railway Letter Free stamps formed by Mr. Ewen. Mr. Owen Fearnley shewed an interesting exhibit of the three stamps of the Ionian Islands, shewing how they were appropriated as to value. Unused: $\frac{1}{2}$ d. single, 1d. pair, 2d. pair from corner of sheet shewing full margins. Used: eighteen on entire including four $\frac{1}{2}$ d., strip of three 1d., and strip of three 2d., also various combinations of the values. The exhibit also included several interesting entire shewing the postmarks employed prior to the introduction of adhesives, and concluded with an entire shewing the introduction of the stamps of Greece, but cancelled with the date stamp employed for the British issue.

Mementoes of Mafeking.

Mrs. Field shewed a fine lot of Cape of Good Hope stamps from her Colonial collection, and Mr. D. Field shewed a set of the Mafeking stamps "collected by Lady Sarah Jane Wilson during the Siege of Mafeking." Mr. A. Grellier shews a nice collection of Sarawak. In reference to this last I note the curious term "bits" is used. Only the other day two fellow philatelic writers were discussing with me the use of the word "piece" in philately, and it was agreed all round that the term was not a very suitable one when describing for example "an unique piece." But the term interesting "bits" is, I think, even worse. Possibly the cataloguer realised this when sending the copy to press for the word is between quotation marks. Mr. W. S. Lincoln shewed some curiosities including some sketches done by Rowland Hill when a boy.

An Unusual Exhibit.

But the most interesting of all the exhibits, and the most unusual in character, was that of Mr. W. Morten, who shewed a collection of items the difficulty of collecting which can only be properly appreciated by those who are actually engaged in forming similar historical collections.

Mr. Morten's exhibit most nearly approaches the main scheme of the Exhibition, which was to shew the history and evolution of Penny Postage. The description of this exhibit in the catalogue is excellent, and I quote it together with the dates affixed to the various items.

The Evolution of Penny Postage.

1510 (about).—Portrait of Sir Brian Tuke, the first "Master of the Posts," appointed by H.M. Henry VIII.

1544-1630.—Portrait of Tobias Hobson, probably the earliest recognised Post or Carrier of letters, before the Government acquired the monopoly. The expression "Hobson's Choice" arose from the fact that when anyone came for a horse he was taken into the stable where there was a large choice, but was obliged to take the horse which stood near the stable door, "so that every customer was well served according to his chance, and every horse ridden with the same justice." John Milton wrote two epitaphs upon Hobson.

1586-8.—Cover of a letter of Queen Elizabeth: "To our loving friend Sir John Conway Knight, Governour of Ostend." With unbroken seal of Tudor Roses.

1617-28.—Letter of George Montaigne, Bishop of London, and after of York: "To the truly honored and most Gratiouse Lord, the Duke of Buckingham, his Grace my most Honorable Lord." With seal unbroken.

1642 (about).—Pamphlet: "A discourse briefly shewing Lord Stanhope's right to the state and title of Postmaster of England," being a History of the Postmasterships from earliest times. With autograph of Walter Younge.

1642.—Pamphlet: A full and clear answer to a scandalous paper entitled "The Remonstrance of His Majesty's Posts of England," a vindication of the late Master of the Posts, Thomas Witherings.

1654.—Ordinance of Cromwell for keeping High Waies in repair, etc., the condition of which, had so vital a bearing on the expedition of the Posts. At this time, anyone driving more than six horses in a waggon, forfeited as many horses as exceeded that number.

1659.—Pamphlet: "Briefe of Mr. Worsley in connection with his title to the Office of Postage."

1667-85.—Portrait of the Earl of Arlington, Postmaster-General, with a Document signed by him.

1689.—Original impeachment of a Jacobite "Penny Postman" for drinking confusion to King William.

1773.—Illustration and description of Sharp's Roller Waggon Stage, the wide wheels of which were supposed to roll the roads instead of cutting into them. It will be noticed that on this supposition they were allowed to pass toll free.

1816.—A later Stage Waggon by Rowlandson, such as Roderick Random journeyed to London in.

1784.—27th July: Original General Evening Post Newspaper, containing an announcement of the starting of the first Mail Coach by John Palmer.

1797.—The three tokens struck to commemorate above.

1790 (about).—Coloured print of Mail Coach starting from Old General Post Office, Lombard Street.



SIR J. A. SIMON, K.C., M.P., who performed the opening ceremony at the Essex Stamp Exhibition.

1816.—Coloured Print of probably the most remarkable event in Mail Coach history—a lioness attacking the Exeter Mail.

1802.—Official Post Office notice for the apprehension of John Hatfield for forging the Frank of the Hon. Alexander Hope, for which he was hung.

1802.—Portrait of the celebrated Beauty of Buttermere, whom Hatfield bigamously married.

1807.—Coloured Print of the unparalleled and brave action, when the Windsor Castle Post Office Packet Boat defeated and captured the French Privateer *La Genii*.

1807.—Portrait of Captain William Rogers, Commander of the Windsor Castle Packet.

1831.—Coloured Print of First Mail Train with box of Mail and Guard.

1722.—Pamphlet: "Account of the Robberies of the Mails, etc., by William Hawkins."

1722.—The Ordinary's, of Newgate, account of Hawkins' last dying words, etc.

1812.—Official Post Office notice for apprehension of Robber of the Leeds Mail.

1813.—Pamphlet: Trial of the Robber—Huffman White.

1820.—Coloured Print by Rowlandson, of the sorting office, in the Old General Post Office, Lombard Street.

1768.—Coloured Mezzotint of "The Letter Woman."

1799.—Mail Coach and Post Boy by Rowlandson.

1810.—Ballad "The Mail Coach."

1849.—Coloured Print, March of Mind—Food before Letters.

1697.—Poem in honour of William Dockwra.

1821.—Etched Portrait of the only Postman in Newcastle at this date.

1682-4.—William Dockwra's Penny Post: Four Original Gazettes of 23-7 November, 1682, re-

cording verdict against Dockwra, the stopping of the Penny Post and the promise of a future establishment, to be undertaken by the Government.

30th November to 4th December, 1682, giving notice that the Penny Post will be set up again on Monday, 11th December, at the old Receiving houses. This, therefore, is the date of the first Official Penny Post in London.

14th to 18th December, 1682, an acceptance by the Post Office of liability for loss, etc., which may be termed the first Official record of Insurance or Registration.

18th to 22nd of December, 1684, Official Correction of Directories, Guides, etc., as regards the Penny Post, directing letters should be left at certain coffee houses on Holy days, etc., when the Penny Post Receiving Houses are closed. Gives a list of the General Post Houses. On the front page is an Order of Council for the apprehension of Highwaymen, Robbers.

These four Gazettes contain all the published information *re* Dockwra's and the Government's Penny Post, and are believed to be the only copies in a private collection.

1766.—Portrait of Peter Williamson, who established the First Penny Post in Edinburgh.

1839.—Until the 5th December, postage on letters was charged according to the distance covered, even when the route taken by the Post was not direct. Illustrated by a letter post-marked 4th December, 1839, the last day of the old mileage rates, charged 8d. from Bradford to Leeds.

1839.—Official issue "The Penny Postage Act."

The Officials in charge of the Introduction of Penny Postage, authorised an universal rate of 4d. for any distance on the 5th December.

1839.—A letter of that date marked 4d. from Leeds to Wetherby.

1840.—A Letter of the First Day of Penny Postage, 10th January, 1840, from Wakefield to Leeds, charged 1d.

It was thought advisable to give the Members of the House of Lords and Commons the first privilege of purchasing "Post Frees" previous to the issue of the Mulready's and stamps.

1840.—Temporary Envelope for the use of the House of Lords, two varieties of Envelopes for the use of the House of Commons.

1839-40.—The Treasury invited suggestions and designs for Postage Stamps and Labels.

1839-40.—Suggestions by Charles Whiting. At the top a label to be embossed on letter sheets. The next two are for adhesive labels, the lower a design to be printed on letter sheets.

1839-40.—The Harwood Envelope as submitted to the Treasury. The Mulready's and the Penny Black Stamp being decided upon.

1839-40.—The engraving of the stamps was proceeded with.

1839-40.—Medal from which the portrait of the Queen was copied.

1839-40.—A Pair of the First Essays for the Penny Black. "Postage One Penny" in single line at bottom.

1839-40.—Engravers Proof on card of the Penny Black before lettering (one of only three pulled).

1840.—Leech's Large Caricature of the Mulready.

1840.—Official Post Office notice regarding the obliteration of stamps.

1840.—Circular to Postmasters with a pair of Penny Black Stamps. It being found that the postmarks could be cleaned off from the Black Stamps, experiments were made with various printing colours to prevent this.

1840.—Two Sheets of twelve stamps, in Fugative Ink. The Blue being on prussiate paper.

1840.—Two trials of cancellation of above stamps.

Eventually it was decided to print the Penny Stamps in Red.

1840.—Circular to Postmasters with specimens of these.

1840.—Half a sheet of the Penny Red Stamps from Plate 9, which had also been used for printing from in Black, with the chief varieties matched in Black Stamps.

1840.—Circular to Postmasters with specimens of the 1s. Embossed Stamps.

1840.—A complete sheet of Penny Stamps—plate 184.

1840.—Ocean Penny Postage: An Autograph letter of the proposer of this, Elihu Burritt, the "Learned Blacksmith."

1840.—Four Ocean Penny Postage Envelopes.

1841.—Professor Sievier's letter to the Postmaster-General, and three essays of Penny Stamps.

1855.—Crimea: Portrait of Florence Nightingale.

1855.—28 Stamps with Crimea postmarks.

1855.—Green Cover for Registered Letters, with Original Letter enclosed.

1856.—Registration: Official Post Office notice by Rowland Hill *re* Posting Out of Course, and a letter so posted and charged 1s.

1858.—Registered Letter, tied with green silk ribbon, and two Official Post Office notices.

1858.—Specimen of green twine which superseded the above.

1890.—Medal to commemorate the Jubilee of Penny Postage.

1890.—Penny Black Stamp used with the Penny Lilac of 1890 and obliterated with the Guildhall Special Postmark.

1887.—Six Proofs shewing the method of printing from head and duty dies.

1865.—Edinburgh and Leith Delivery Co.'s stamp used on envelope and cancelled R.B. & Co.

1890.—The National Telephone Co.'s stamps used on two official sheets.

1898.—Stamp on envelope postmarked 25th Dec., 1898, first day of Penny Postage to India.

1908.—Official notice of Penny Postage to, U.S.A.

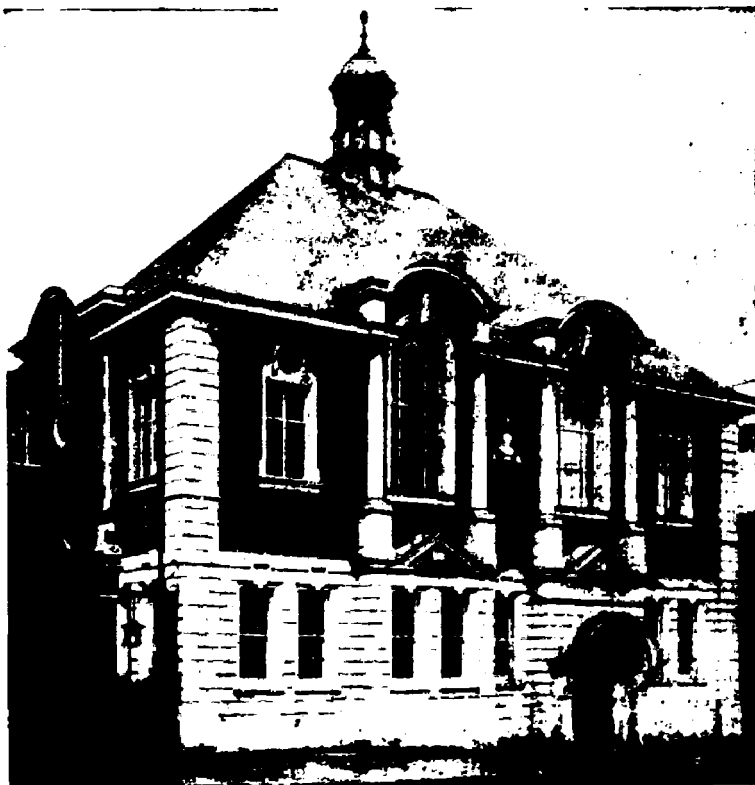
1908.—Junior Philatelic Society envelope postmarked 1st Oct., 1908, first day of Penny Postage.

Other Exhibits and Exhibitors.

Mr. Charles Nissen showed a very fine series of proofs and essays of Great Britain, shewing an interesting range from 1840 to 1902. Then Mr. C. E. Page displayed a very nice collection of Great Britain, and Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. showed a steel plate, a flat die and a roller die, illustrative of their transfer process. A nice show of proofs of various countries was shewn by the Students' Fellowship, and Mr. W. J. C. Pope showed his Guatemala collection. Other exhibitors included Messrs. A. Bahn, C. P. Burn, A. H. E. J. and H. Clark, J. S. Higgins, Junr., A. Hopewell Smith, J. Hannah, T. Highton, H. Harland, T. Hinton, J. E. S. King, M. Z. Kuttner, B. Kirby, R. Kinchler, E. Leigh, A. Le Grand, L. J. Magnani, G. Turner, S. Turner, A. Watkin and Miss Calrow.

A Hall of Melody.

Music hath charms, which even philately cannot do without, and the Hall of the Walthamstow Public Library was throughout the week a home of melody, there being a different orchestra each evening and numerous soloists. The arrangements for the music, and indeed, for the general reception of the visitors were in the capable hands of Mr. A. B. C. Dyer, who, as Steward in Chief, had a small army of ladies and gentlemen to take turns in carrying out the many necessary functions which fall to the lot of stewards at an exhibition of this character.



The Walthamstow Public Library, where the Essex Stamp Exhibition was held last week

THE YOUNG COLLECTOR

Stamp Talks out of School

It is evident from the correspondence to hand from our readers that many of them welcome our present arrangements to devote a portion of this journal specially to the use and encouragement of the Young Collector. Collectors are invited to exchange hints and suggestions in order to assist one another in getting the best results from their hobby. Letters should be addressed to The Editor, The Postage Stamp, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, S.W.

Hints.

"A Novice" asks for a reliable method of soaking off and cleaning flaking-coloured, chalky and coated surface stamps.

As I make a point of soaking off *all* stamps without getting the surface wet in the least degree, and mostly succeed, I have much pleasure in explaining my method, which is extremely simple.

Soaking Off.

I put just sufficient water in an ordinary saucer so that the stamps will float comfortably, and never put in more than four or five at a time, and of course, do not allow any overlapping. As the paper that the stamps are stuck on varies in permeability, that is, some papers soak through very much quicker than others, they must be carefully watched.

I get the one out that appears to be ready by piloting it with a lead pencil, though anything similar would do, to the edge of the saucer, then tilt the stamp up, and take it out. It is well, by the way, to have at least an eighth of an inch of paper all round the stamp. I then gently press the paper back away from one of the corners of the stamp. If it comes away readily this shows that it has been sufficiently soaked, and I proceed and peel the whole stamp off. Don't peel from the corner as you may tear the stamp, but gradually work round from the corner to either the top or bottom of stamp, and then peel straight along. If the stamp is not ready, it must be put back in the saucer, gently, to avoid any splashing.

Cleaning.

The stamp that has parted company with its backing of paper is found to have, more or less according to its nationality, a certain quantity of moist gum adhering to it.

This I personally clean right off, though I am not so sure that everyone will agree.

I take hold of the stamp at the top between first finger and thumb (thumb at back), and place it near edge of a piece of clean stoutish paper. Then with second finger added to hold it down, I gently draw it along. This has the effect of transferring some of the gum to the paper. I repeat, holding stamp at bottom, and then go on until stamp is quite clear of gum. After the first drawing along I have the clean paper wetted. The drawing along of the stamp must be done carefully, as being moist it is in a condition when it will easily tear. After this the stamp is laid aside to dry, and then put in between the leaves of a notebook or anything handy to press flat.

Perfection will come with practice. Some stamps are more difficult to manage than others. For great gumminess I would mention present issue of India, also Austria, whilst Austria of 1904-7, are delicate when moist.

Practice will also show how long to leave a stamp in the saucer until it will peel off properly.

This latter is very important. To force the stamp only invites disaster.

Yours, etc.,
WEFF.

Feb. 3rd, 1911.

Another Hint for "Novice."

To the Editor of the Postage Stamp.

Dear Sir,

The letter in yours of February 4th, signed "A Novice" moves me to reply.

For years I have found this plan for "soaking off" most excellent for any stamps—and some experience will enable one to get them off without even damping the face of the stamp; and with a very little care, if you wish, you can retain usually practically the whole of the gum.

Take two pieces of clean glass of about equal size, on the top of one of them place a slightly smaller piece of clean white blotting paper of good substance. Damp this. Do not *wet* it. Give it only as much water dropped on here and there as it will readily and quickly absorb. Place the stamp face upward on this. Then put the second piece of glass on top thereof and leave for time required (which you will soon discover to a nicety by practice), and which depends upon the dampness of the blotting paper, nature and substance of paper the stamp is stuck to, &c.

It is a splendid and always satisfactory method. Use some care and common sense of course; for instance, I always make sure the top glass is *quite dry* every time I take it on or off, because moisture will "creep" so, and would get to face of stamps. And you can embellish. An ordinary child's penny drawing slate is good for the bottom glass, and Seccotine will stick a handy knob to the top one.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

ERNEST E. RICKETTS.

Feb. 4th, 1911.

"The Young Collector."

To the Editor of the Postage Stamp.

Dear Sir,

My Father, Rev. P. Wolfers, has sent me a few hints for beginners, and I am enclosing them herewith.

Trusting they may be useful to some of our fellow-juniors,

Yours faithfully,

ABRAHAM WOLFERS.

Feb. 1st, 1911.

Some Hints.

1. Hinge your stamps in your album neatly—don't use glue.

2. When you have placed a stamp in your album, do not touch it again with your fingers. A smudge on a stamp does not add to its beauty or value.

3. Damaged, torn and dirty stamps are of no value to you,—nor to anybody else.

4. Packets of stamps at a penny a packet should be shunned. Quality, not quantity should be your aim.

5. Do not be led away by high colours ;—you are not setting up a picture gallery.

6. Be careful when showing your collection to a friend. If he is not a collector, he may do more damage to your album and stamps in five minutes, than you would do in five years.

7. Do not use postage stamp margins as hinges ;—they are more useful for cut fingers and for mending tyre punctures.

8. Do not be so anxious to remount your stamps ;—your old album will do for a long time yet.

9. Don't spend more money on stamps than you can afford.

10. Don't imagine your collection to be the finest in existence. Jack's collection is as good as yours, and there are several collections known, worth quite as much as yours, if not more.

11. Don't invest too considerably on South American Republican issues. Stamps of this genus are usually worth 30s. one day and nothing the next.

12. Don't specialise unless you have plenty of money.

13. Above all, remember that stamp collecting is a pastime, and therefor not to be taken too seriously.

Another Reply to Novice.

Dear Sir,

The way I remove the paper from the backs of my stamps is to lay them face downwards on a board and place a damp sheet of blotting paper on top. If only small pieces of paper are on the backs of the stamps, such as old hinges, is best to just wet the piece of paper you want to remove. Taking care in the case of unused stamps not to wet the back of the stamp so as to keep as much of the gum on as possible.

Hints.

In mounting my stamps I fix the hinge to the left side of the stamp. There being less risk of the stamps being damaged as they close down the same way as the page itself.

I use a blank album, and I arrange the unused specimens of one set on one page, and on the next page I arrange the used specimens of the same set.

This way looks better than having unused and used together.

The reason I use a blank album is because you need only use pages for the sets that you have stamps belonging to, and consequently you have not so many blank spaces which tend to dishearten us young collectors.

I recommend the Acme Stamp Album.

I am a beginner, and hope you will put this in the "Young Collector."

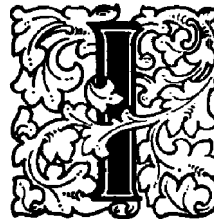
Yours truly,

Feb. 8, 1911.

LESLIE PETERS.

Lantern Lecture at Folkestone.

Miss W. Brandreth Gibbs, the Secretary of the Folkestone Amigo Stamp Exchange Club, has made arrangements to give the League lecture "The Romance of Postage Stamps," at the Woodward Hall, Folkestone, on Tuesday next (February 21st), at 8 p.m. The lecturer will be R. Brockman, Esq., and the Chairman, Sir Charles Lumb, M.A., LL.D. The lecture is under the patronage of Sir Charles Lumb and the Editor of *The Postage Stamp*. Tickets, Reserved 2s.; Unreserved 1s. and 6d.; may be had from Miss Gibbs, Kerpel, Shorncliffe Road, Folkestone, and at the chief libraries and booksellers at Hythe, Sandgate, Deal and Dover.



IT is possible that I have conveyed the impression to Collectors who have so frequently seen the advertisement of my 10% New Issue Service, that the supply of stamps in this manner is the most important part of my business.

I would point out, however, that far from such being the fact, I have one of the finest, if not the finest stocks extant of

BRITISH AND COLONIAL

:: :: STAMPS. :: ::

and not only can I confidently make this statement, but I will also say that, consistent with fine condition, of which I make a speciality, my prices will be found exceedingly reasonable.

I am now issuing a Monthly Serial Price List of British Colonials. It has one interesting and very practical feature, that being, that no stamps are priced or mentioned that I have not got in stock, and am willing to sell at the figures named.

I will forward this regularly to anybody who is interested, also the back numbers if required.

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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.

Eritrea.—(Vol. VI. p. 140).—We gather from several of our contemporaries that another value has been issued in the permanent pictorial type, namely, the 15 centesimi. The design is similar to the 25 centesimi already recorded, shewing a view of the Government Palace at Massowah, but the frame is rather different. Both stamps are line-engraved.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.
 January, 1911. 15 centesimi slate.

Finland.—(Vol. VII. p. 180).—The merry printer made rather a hash of our chronicle of the new Finnish stamps last week. He stated that they were only for use on *international* correspondence, though we wrote *internal*, which is somewhat different. We give the reference list again.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.
 January 23rd, 1911. 2 peso orange
 5 " green
 10 " rose
 20 " blue
 40 " dull magenta and blue

Johore.—(Vol. II. p. 10).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* states that the current 3 cents and 4 cents have appeared on chalk-surfaced paper, watermarked multiple rosettes, instead of ordinary paper watermarked single rosettes.

White chalk-surfaced wove paper. Watermarked multiple rosettes.
 Perforated 14.
 January, 1911. 3 cents, purple and olive-black.
 4 " " carmine.

Nicaragua.—(Vol. VII. p. 144).—Three more provisionals are chronicled by *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, similar to those recorded on pages 61 and 144 of the present volume, but with overprints from a different setting. These are as follows:—

2 centavos in black on 3 centavos reddish-orange.
 5 " red " 20 " olive-brown.
 10 " black " 20 " black.

We think that our contemporary has made a mistake in the last case, as there is no 20 centavos black in either the 1905 or 1909 issues, and we therefore conclude that the 10 centavos on 15 centavos slate (chronicled by us on page 144) is meant. We therefore chronicle:—

White wove paper. Perforated 12. Overprint in black for 2 centavos and red for 5 centavos.

December, 1910. 2 centavos on 3 centavos reddish orange
 5 " " 20 " olive-brown

Mr. J. F. Caterer has shewn us a used copy of a new official stamp, evidently the fore-runner of a new series. It is the 2 pesos of 1909, overprinted "OFICIAL" in black capitals 2½mm. high, instead of 3½mm. This stamp is also chronicled by *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*.

White wove paper. Perforated 12. Black overprint (OFICIAL 2½mm. high).

December, 1910. 2 pesos rose-carmine

Portugal.—(Vol. VII. p. 166).—We have already chronicled the 2½ reis and 50 reis with the "REPUBLICA" overprint inverted, and now we hear of the 10 reis and 25 reis in a similar condition, also the latter value with double overprint. But there are also rumours in the wind of very dan-

gerous forgeries, so one must needs be careful when purchasing these varieties.

Siam.—(Vol. VI. p. 216).—The old 4 atts of 1906 has been overprinted 6 satang. We would remind our readers that the 4 atts carmine and rose of 1908 was issued with this overprint in August, 1909. Why the belated arrival of this overprint on the older 4 atts?

White wove paper. Perforated 14. Black overprint.
6 satang on 4 atts sepia and pale red

Trengganu.—(Vol. VII. p. 157).—Mr. W. H. Peckitt and Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. now send us the full set of nine values, which were issued on December 14th for use in this new Protectorate. The design shews a portrait of the Sultan in an octagonal frame; below appears "TRENGGANU—POSTAGE & REVENUE" in three lines on a solid background, on either side of which are solid tablets inscribed with the value, in Malay at left, and in English at right. Malay inscriptions and conventional ornaments fill up the rest of the frame. The portrait is printed separately from the frame, although all the values, except two, are mono-coloured.

These stamps are printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. in sheets of 120 in 2 panes of 60 (placed side by side) in 10 rows of 6 upon paper watermarked Crown and CA. multiple. The plate number 1 appears in the margins. The three highest values are on chalk-surfaced paper, the others on ordinary paper.

Used copies of several of these stamps and of the special postcards bearing the same design had reached the *Postage Stamp* office prior to our announcement of the issue in the paper for January 28th.

Wove paper watermarked Crown and CA. multiple, ordinary (1c. & 10c.) and chalk-surfaced (20c., 50c. and \$1). Perforated 14.

December 14th, 1910.

1 cent green
3 cents carmine
4 " orange
5 " grey
8 " ultramarine
10 " brown on yellow
20 " bright violet and lilac
50 " black on green
\$1 red and black on blue

United States.—(Vol. VII. p. 117).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* reports the receipt of three more values with the single-lined U.S.P.S. watermark. The list of the ordinary stamps now stands as follows:—

White wove paper, watermarked U.S.P.S. (single-lined). Perforated 12.

1 cent green, imperforate
2 cents carmine, imperforate
4 " brown
5 " deep blue
6 " orange
8 " olive

How to keep up with New Issues.

It has been shewn over and over again that new issue collecting on a systematic basis is by far the best means of keeping up-to-date in one's collection. Nearly every new stamp is circulated to hundreds of subscribers to the various new issue services at a trifling percentage over face. If one neglects to keep up with these new emissions regularly, it becomes a costly matter to fill the void later on. At the present time the possibilities for systematic investment in new stamps as they come out, are greater than ever. Nearly every week we chronicle new stamps first appearing in connection with the Crown Agents' Colour Scheme, but which will probably remain in use for but a short period, as they are practically bound to be superseded by new Colonial Key Plates, bearing the portrait of King George V. Regarded strictly from the investment point of view the high values are the best, as these are printed in comparatively small quantities, and they are not imported extensively, as the collectors who have the pluck to take all new stamps above 2/6 face are in the minority. That makes it all the better, financially, for the courageous ones.

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" " 10c. " " " "	1	0
" " 1898, 6c. " " " "	0	9
" " 1868, 12c. postally used	1	0
Newfoundland, 1887, 1c., rose red, mint	0	4
" " 1c., green, mint	0	3
Trinidad, 1896, 5d., mint	2	6
Br. Guiana, 1882, 1c., brig, used	3	0
" " 1c., ship	3	0
" " Provisional, 2 on 12c., unused	3	9
" " 1888, 2c., purple, mint	1	0
" " 3c., used	0	3
" " 1c. on 2 dollars, mint	0	3
Ceylon, 1892, Provisional, 3 on 28c., mint	0	6
Leeward Is., 1897, Jubilee, 2 1/2d. mint	1	9
" " 4d. " " " "	3	9
India, 1895, 5 rupees, used	2	6
" " 1854, 1a., fine used	0	6
" " 1a. " " " "	2	0
" " 2a. " " " "	2	6
" " 4a. " " " "	7	6

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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.

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.

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

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Society News

THE CROYDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

This Society held the seventh meeting of the season at the Y.M.C.A., North End, Croydon, on Wednesday, February 8th. The President, Mr. F. G. Bing, occupied the chair. Donations to the Society's Collection from Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Holmes, were duly acknowledged.

Mr. G. F. Schulz was elected to membership.

Among the special exhibits, some interesting cancellations, etc., on entire originals were shown by Mr. Hewitt.

Mr. G. T. Turner then entertained the members with a most instructive paper and display of the stamps of Turkey, 1865-1885. Mr. Turner demonstrated his careful study of the issues of this period with a very comprehensive collection, which was highly appreciated. The variation in the Turkish overprints, and numerous varieties throughout the issues were fully dealt with. Some forgeries and various departmental essays were included in the display.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Turner concluded the meeting.

W. G. WALDER, Hon. Sec.

NORTH OF ENGLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Report of Meeting held on January 19th. This was the "Junior" night. There was a good attendance of members and school-boys, and some useful work was done.

Report of Meeting held on February 2nd, 1911.

Mr. W. J. Cochrane took the chair, and there were 26 members present and four visitors. Dr. F. J. Dawson and Mr. F. W. Bryans were elected members, bringing the total membership up to 106.

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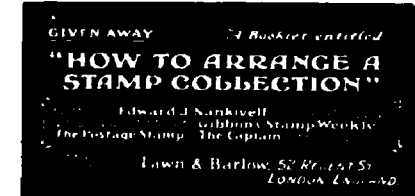
After six years.

One of the most prominent Stamp Collectors in South Africa, writes:—
P.O. BOX 864,
JOHANNESBURG,
10TH JAN., 1911.

Dear Sirs,
So far as I am personally concerned, you are at perfect liberty to state that **AFTER A SIX YEARS' TRIAL, I AM MORE THAN SATISFIED WITH THE CISTAFILE, and should not dream of going back to Albums.**

(Signed)
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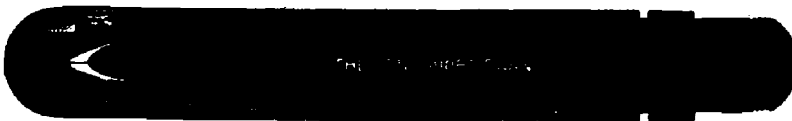
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THE YOUNG COLLECTOR (see page 202).



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

No. 22 Vol 7.
(Whole Number 178)

25 FEBRUARY, 1911.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Boston Philatelic Society's Twentieth Anniversary.



LAST Friday and Saturday the Boston Philatelic Society (U.S.A.) was to celebrate its twentieth anniversary by a great gathering of the philatelic clans in the hub of the Universe. I received a very cordial invitation to be present, and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Charles K. B. Nevin, tempted me sorely by telling me that Mr. Henry N. Mudge of Chicago, President of

the American Philatelic Society, and Mr. George H. Worthington, the most prominent American collector, and scores of others whom it would be a pleasure and a privilege to meet, were to be present. The programme of the celebrations included a special meeting of the Society on Friday evening, February 17th, an Exhibition of Stamps on Saturday afternoon, February 18th, and a Banquet on Saturday evening. I heartily hope they all had a right jolly time of it, and that the twentieth anniversary celebrations of this excellently conducted Society were in every way completely successful.

"Victoria Land" on the 1d. New Zealand.

It appears that Commander Scott on his expedition to the Antarctic has been provided with a supply of New Zealand stamps overprinted for the occasion after the fashion of the King Edward VII. Land stamps. The latter it will be remembered were overprinted and supplied to Sir Ernest Shackleton, who was constituted Postmaster of the British Antarctic. Probably Captain Robert F. Scott, C.V.O., has been appointed to the postmastership which has been vacant for a couple of years since the return of the Nimrod. In the present case the stamps have been

overprinted "VICTORIA LAND" the territory which is to be the base of the operations of the expedition on which Captain Scott is now engaged. Sir Joseph Ward, the Premier and Postmaster-General of New Zealand, is evidently determined that stamp collectors shall not "forget to remember" the explorers who seek the Pole by way of the Dominion.

The Issue of Trengganu's First Stamps.

The papers are now chronicling the Trengganu stamps as issued, and though we repeated our chronicle last week, the stamps were issued on December 14th or 15th of last year, as was stated in *The Postage Stamp* several weeks ago. Apparently our contemporaries imagined we were writing of them from "specimen" copies, but we stated that we had post-marked copies from Trengganu bearing the postmark date Dec. 15th. The postcards, of which there are two, were also on sale in Trengganu before Christmas.

There are two new values ready if not issued in the 30 cents red and lilac, and 2 dollars, carmine and green.

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

It would seem as though before the Gilbert and Ellice Islands first special stamps reach these shores there will be a brand new issue on its way out to the coral islets which the stamps are to advertise. A new design has been prepared and printed obviously with the intention of superseding the series overprinted on Fiji stamps, which by this time are probably in use. The new special design is a grove of somewhat distorted tree trunks within a fancy border, and with the rather lengthy inscription at top "GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS PROTECTORATE."

These islands on the Equator have an area of 166 square miles, and a population of 28,775 natives and 700 foreigners. The foreign population is larger therefore than that of the British Solomon Islands.

There are still some inhabited islands in the Pacific belonging to our mighty Empire which haven't yet got stamps of their own, and some *uninhabited* ones also.

A CHANCE FOR ARTISTS

The Government of the Union of South Africa offers Prizes for Designs for the New Stamps

A CORRESPONDENT sends us an extract from a South African newspaper in which it is stated that competitive designs are invited in a recent issue of the *Government Gazette*, for a new series of postage stamps which it is the intention to issue in connection with the Union of South Africa.

The series of stamps will comprise eleven separate designs, one for each of the following denominations, namely, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s.

A premium of £10 is offered for the design selected as being the best in the case of each of these postal values.

All designs sent in must be for an upright stamp and drawn or reduced to about the size of the present postage stamps in the various provinces.

They must show the following:—

1. The King's head and crown.
 2. The words "Union of South Africa" and "Unie van Zuid-Afrika."
 3. The denomination in figures, and
 4. The words "Postage" and "Postzegel."
- Any characteristic figures or features specially

suitable to represent some aspect of South Africa may be included.

The design submitted need not be in colours, but those for the ½d., 1d. and 2½d. stamps must be suitable for reproduction in green, red, and blue respectively.

The Government's decision will be final as regards the selection of designs and the awards of prizes under this competition. Competitors are permitted to compete for one or more designs.

The designs selected as being the best shall become the absolute property of the Government. Any design for which a prize has not been awarded may, on the same condition, be purchased by the Government, at a price to be agreed upon, but in any case not to exceed £10.

The Government does not bind itself to adopt any of the selected or purchased designs.

The competition closes on the 31st March, 1911, and only such designs as are sent in on or before that date will be considered.

The designs should be enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa, at Capetown, and marked outside "Competitive Designs for new Union Postage Stamps."

A MISSIONARY LEAFLET

An Attractive Little Picture-Pamphlet for Collectors to use in bringing the delights of Stamp Collecting before their Friends

The First of the Postage Stamp League Leaflets.

THE Postage Stamp League has now issued its first leaflet intended for widespread use in the extension of the popularity of our hobby.

The leaflet No. 1 is a very dainty little 4pp. pamphlet, printed in red and black, and illustrated. Its title is highly appropriate to Coronation Year, for the subject is:—

"King George on Postage Stamps."

The leaflet is of a convenient size so that it can be slipped in ordinary correspondence envelopes without folding, and we hope that many of our members of the league will assist in introducing the leaflet to their non-collector friends.

The publishers of *The Postage Stamp* have distributed large numbers of these leaflets. At the Essex Stamp Exhibition this month where a quantity of them had been sent they were eagerly sought after by the visitors as they are produced with a due regard to attract the attention and interest of non-collectors. A further large batch was sent for distribution amongst the audience at the League lecture "The Romance of Postage Stamps" which was given at Folkestone, on Tuesday, February 21st.

Other big distributions will take place at Margate, and in Teignmouth, where the lantern lectures are being given.

Now we want our members of the League, and all readers of *The Postage Stamp* to assist in this work, which is for the good of all interested in stamp collecting. But with a view to avoid undue waste we are

making a small charge for quantities of the leaflets which small charge will relieve the League from heavy printing bills.

Every reader who sends stamped addressed envelope (½d. stamp will do but the envelope should be commercial, not "court" size) to Baldwins, Printers, Tunbridge Wells, asking for League Leaflets will receive half-a-dozen copies. If you send for these you will then be able to judge if you can distribute larger quantities, in which case you can have them at the following rates:—

50	...	4d.
100	...	8d.
500	...	3/-
1000	...	5/-

The leaflet has been conveniently arranged to allow for the use of a rubber stamp with the name of the local philatelic society or exchange club, or of any person willing to advise beginners on the subject of stamp collecting.

Secretaries of Societies, Exchange Clubs, dealers, etc., can have their names and addresses printed in the space provided if they order not less than 1,000 at the moderate extra charge of 6d. per 1,000 for the name and address. The leaflets should be widely used for diffusing a first interest in stamp collecting among those to whom the delights of our hobby are at present unknown.

To ensure prompt attention to all orders please address them to the Printers,

MESSRS. BALDWIN,
GROSVENOR PRINTING WORKS,
TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

THE NEXT CONGRESS

Date originally arranged to be adhered to

The Preparations in Birmingham.

In addition to The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T.; J. Henniker Heaton, Esq.; and M. P. Castle, Esq., J.P., the following have accepted the position of Patrons of the Conference:—

The Right Hon. Herbert L. Samuel M.P., His Majesty's P.M.G.; The Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., late P.M.G.; The Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P., late P.M.G.; The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the First and Second Philatelic Conferences and Mr. W. T. Wilson were added to the Executive Committee.

A tentative Programme has been drawn up and delegates and visitors will be interested to know that what with Bourse, Exhibition, Auction, Banquet, Papers, Garden Parties, and other frivolities, time is already very fully taken up.

Several suggestions have been made for altering the date but each suggestion clashes with other

conferences here and would prevent us booking the rooms (reception and bed) which we have booked for the above dates, so that it had better be taken for granted that the original dates—June 7th to 9th—hold good.

We shall be glad to know the names of delegates as soon as the Societies can elect them. We have received particulars in some cases, but only a few.

Messrs. T. Groom and W. F. Wadams were thanked for stamps sent for sale at the Conference Auction for the benefit of same. Mr. W. H. Peckitt has sent £10 0s. 0d. Messrs. G. B. Barrington, W. Scott, H. L. Hayman, Harvey R. G. Clarke, E. D. Bacon, J. N. Keynes, £1 1s. 0d. each; Major E. B. Evans, £2 2s. 0d.; Christ's Hospital Stamp Exchange Society, 15/-; E. H. Atchley, 10/6; H. Fiddian and Rev. W. N. Usher, 5/- each.

G. JOHNSON,

Hon. Secretary.

LAWYER'S FEES PAID IN STAMPS

The Troubles of S. Singer

THE *Hudson Observer* (Hoboken, New York), dated January 31st, 1911, details the following remarkable circumstances associated with the affairs of one S. Singer, whose name will be recalled as that of the repairer of damaged stamps, who achieved some notoriety a few years ago. The *Hudson Observer* says:—

"His fee to be paid in stamps for his already big collection, Max Lesser, counsel for Samuel Singer, a "repairer of rare stamps," of Hoboken, was in the Jersey City Chancery Chambers, yesterday, to fight Mrs. Singer's claim for alimony pending the divorce proceeding instituted by the husband. The wife, Ernestine, lives in Paris, France, and the divorce was started because she refused to come to this country when her husband sent for her.

"Ten years ago, according to Singer's affidavit, he started a small curiosity and antique shop at 20, Rue Le Martine, Paris. The shop was small and trade was not what Singer expected. Most of his patrons were Americans and he got the idea that every person who hailed from the United States was a curiosity hunter and antique collector. Logically the United States was his field.

His Dream Faded.

"Five years ago he came to this country to establish a business. He left his wife in charge of the little shop on the Rue Le Martine. She agreed to conduct the shop until her husband had established his new place of business and sent for her. When Singer arrived in the United States his dream faded. He found that everyone did not collect curiosities.

"Finally he decided that more people who had money enough to gratify their whims, collected stamps than curiosities and antiques, and he opened a little store for the sale of stamps in Hoboken. The stamps

did not go as fast as he had thought. His skill at piecing and repairing rare and delicate bits of paper, bearing Government imprints gained him quite a reputation among connoisseurs, and he soon established a paying business, enough to provide for his modest wants.

"He sent money to his wife in Paris every month, a little at a time, so that she could save it, and when the amount grew she was to close the little shop, sell the stock and join him in Hoboken. As the amount of money sent to France passed the passage amount, Singer wrote to his wife asking why she had not started. She replied that "dear old Parea" was good enough for her, and she didn't like the name of Hoboken, anyway. Singer was peeved, but he continued to send the money to his wife as a dutiful husband.

"Five years passed. Still he sent money. Constantly his letters for his wife to join him were met with refusals. She said in one of her letters that the shop was making a very comfortable income for one, though, she added that if he returned, the money would have to support two. He could draw on his conclusions. He did.

Husband's Affidavit.

"He determined to start divorce proceedings. His earnings, according to his affidavit, amounted to \$15 a week. Without the money he had sent to his wife, amounting to more than \$500 in the five years, he was unable to pay for a lawyer. He tried several, but all demanded what he thought was excessive fees. Finally he located Lesser. Lesser was a steady customer. He had a collection of stamps which appealed even to the professional eyes of the dealer. Several times Lesser came to have rare stamps repaired so that they would not fall apart.

Singer learned that he was a lawyer. He was also shrewd enough to show the customer several especially rare stamps that would look good in Lesser's stamp book.

"A bargain was struck. Singer declared that if his wife would not come to this country to live with him she would make no attempt to fight the case. Lesser agreed to take it, payment to be made from time to time. A Persian stamp, with silk threads and silver imprints, was given as a retainer. The wife was notified of the institution of the suit.

"With true Parisian business acumen, Mrs. Singer immediately got on the job. She appointed Besson, Alexander & Stevens, 1, Newark Street, Hoboken, as her attorneys. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Alexander

appeared before Vice-Chancellor Garrison and made application on behalf of the wife for alimony.

"Lesser was on the job for his client. He said that the wife had a good business and his client's shop was not the "lucrative establishment where antiques and curiosities were sold to American millionaires," as averred by the wife. Singer was in precarious circumstances and the wife had the good business. He declared that it would be an outrage to pay the wife alimony.

"Vice-Chancellor Garrison put the case over until March 6th, in order to give the wife's lawyers time to get affidavits from France to refute, if possible, the husband's allegations."

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 177

Dutch Indies.

Issue of 1874.

The history of the postage due stamps of the Dutch Indies follows closely that of Holland itself, as the frames of the later issues were printed from the same plates as the Dutch stamps.



On April 1st, 1874, the use of postage due stamps was introduced, 5 cents, 10 cents, and 20 cents values being issued on that date. The 5 cents and 10 cents were printed from the same plates as the Dutch postage dues of those denominations; but it should be noted that the 5 cents was from the second plate, showing the type of numeral marked "B" in Gibbons' catalogue. These stamps were of course in different colours from their Dutch contemporaries.

The 20 cents was printed from a plate made by quite another die, which showed the characteristics of Type II described under Holland.

These three stamps were printed by Messrs. Johannes Enschedé & Sons, of Haarlem, in sheets of 200 stamps in two panes of 100 in 10 rows of 10, and were perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ by two single-line machines.

Later in the year a new value was added to the series, 15 cents. This stamp was printed from plates containing the same number of stamps as the other values, but made from a different die, which showed the distinguishing features of Type I. described under Holland.

At the same time as this stamp was printed, a new perforating machine was employed, perforating $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$. This was also used for further printings of the 20 cents.

This machine was defective, the stamps in the first vertical row of the sheets perforated by it having perforations gauging $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

Reference List.

	<i>Wove paper.</i>	<i>Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.</i>
April 1st, 1874.	5 cents, yellow-ochre.	
	10 ..	green on yellow
	20 ..	green on blue.

Coloured wove paper. Perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

15 cents, orange on yellow.	
	Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ (1884).
20 cents, green on blue.	
	Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ (1884).

Issue of 1882.

In 1882 a more comprehensive series of postage due stamps was issued, as in the mother-country. The design is exactly the same, except that the value is expressed in figures only in the centre. The frames were printed from the same plates as the Dutch stamps, thus showing the four types, but in a different colour, rose-red.

I must refer my readers back to the portion of this article dealing with Holland for the description of the various "frame" plates.

The $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents, 20 cents, 40 cents, and 75 cents, were printed from Plate A (four types), the 5 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents and 75 cents from Plate B (four types), various values from Plates C and D (both four types), and probably some values from Plate E, which only contained Types I., II., and III.

The $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, 20 cents, and 75 cents, were perforated by the $13, 13\frac{1}{2}$ machine, and the same values, except the 10 cents, and the remainder of the set were perforated by the $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ machine. Therefore the whole series, except the 10 cents, exist perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ also.

These stamps were, of course, typographed by Messrs. Enschedé & Sons, in sheets of 200 stamps in 20 rows of 10 stamps.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 13, 13½.

Four types.

2½ cents, rose-red and black.
5 " " "
10 " " "
20 " " "
75 " " "

White wove paper. Perforated 12½ × 12.

Four types.

2½ cents, rose-red and black.
Perforated 11¼ × 12 (1884).
5 cents, rose-red and black.
Perforated 11¼ × 12 (1884).
15 cents, rose-red and black.
Perforated 11¼ × 12 (1884).
20 cents, rose-red and black.
Perforated 11¼ × 12 (1884).
40 cents, rose-red and black.
Perforated 11¼ × 12 (1884).
75 cents, rose-red and black.
Perforated 11¼ × 12 (1884).

Issue of 1887.

A new value, 50 cents, was added in 1887. This stamp was printed in 1885 from Plate B after that plate had been in use for some years, and some of the clichés were removed and others substituted.

The plate thus modified was only used for this stamp. Some alterations were made in the third row, and ten out of fourteen clichés of Type IV. were removed and Type III. clichés substituted. This accounts for the rarity of this value in Type IV.

Probably further printings were made from Plates C, D and E.

This stamp was perforated 12½ × 12 by a new comb-machine introduced in 1885.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 12½ × 12.

Four types.

50 cents, pink and black.

Issue of 1888-91.

Another new value was added to the series, the 30 cents.

In 1885 the printers, Messrs. Enschedé & Sons, had acquired a new comb perforating machine, perforating 12½.

A further supply of the 20 cents, and the new 30 cents were printed from Plate E, which only contained clichés of Types I., II., and III., and were perforated by this new machine.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 12½.

Three types.

20 cents, rose-red and black.
30 " " "

Issue of 1892.

As the stocks of the old stamps became exhausted, new supplies were sent out printed from new "duty" plates, which showed the value in figures and word "CENT."

The 10 cents and 20 cents appeared in 1892, printed probably from Plate G. showing three types. Further printings have in all probability been made from Plates H (showing three types), I (Type III. only), and K (Type I. only).

They were perforated by the 12½ machine.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 12½.

Three types.

10 cents, pale rose and black.
20 " " "

Issue of 1895-1909.

The new "duty" plates were gradually brought into use. The 15 cents appeared in 1895, printed from frame Plate K, and therefore, with the frame in Type I. only.

In 1906 the 30 cents was issued, also in Type I. only, and in January, 1908, the 2½ cents. The 5 cents was added about October, 1909. The 40 cents, 50 cents, and 75 cents appeared in December, 1909.

All these were perforated 12½.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 12½.

Type I. only.

January, 1908.	2½ cents, pale rose and black.
October, 1909.	5 " " "
1895.	15 " carmine and black.
1906.	30 " dull red and black.
December, 1909.	40 " pale rose and black.
	50 " " "
	75 " " "

Timor.

Issue of 1904.

In January, 1904, this Portuguese Colony received a series of postage due stamps in a similar design to those already described under Portuguese India and Macao, but with the name of the Colony altered.

They were typographed at the Lisbon Mint, in sheets of 28 stamps in 7 rows of 4, and were perforated 11½. The value was inserted at a second printing in black.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½.

January, 1904.	1 avo, yellow-green and black
	2 " slate " "
	5 " brown " "
	6 " orange " "
	10 " dp. brown and black.
	15 " pale red brown and black.
	24 " blue and black.
	40 " carmine and black.
	50 " orange and black.
	1 pataca, deep lilac and black.

To be continued.

A Luminous Suggestion.

A devoted Home-Rule-All Rounder has suggested that to mark "the dawn of the new era, &c.," the new stamps should have values printed in Gaelic and Welsh. On the penny stamp, for instance, "piggin" would appear on the top right-hand corner and "ceiniog" on the top left-hand corner. We beg to add that of the two corners remaining, whichever is judged the least important, might be used for English and the other reserved for 'Lettish, in compliment to the Government's more enthusiastic supporters in Stepney and Mile-end.—*The Globe* (Feb. 1.)

THE YOUNG COLLECTOR

Stamp Talks out of School

BY THE EDITOR

It is evident from the correspondence to hand from our readers that many of them welcome our present arrangements to devote a portion of this journal specially to the use and encouragement of the Young Collector. Collectors are invited to exchange hints and suggestions in order to assist one another in getting the best results from their hobby. Letters should be addressed to The Editor, The Postage Stamp, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, S.W.

HAVING become provided with a packet of stamps, all different, and the chief accessories required for our first venture into stamp collecting, our next step is to sort out the stamps.

In some cases this may have been already done by the dealer if the packet collection has been made up in a little book. But I think it is much better fun for us to do this for ourselves. It is a five finger exercise for the budding philatelist.

The catalogue we have bought will be consulted in the process of sorting, but first of all I should try and group the stamps into countries without looking up the catalogue. This can be done in the majority of cases by noting the titles of the countries on the stamps, the similarity of designs in a series, and the various characteristics more or less marked which usually run through the whole gamut of the stamps of any one particular country.

We may group these out on a table, and afterwards place the groups in separate envelopes, or better still make for ourselves one of those exceedingly useful little devices described by a correspondent of *The Postage Stamp* some months ago, and which is appropriately called a Stamp Tidy. The purpose of this contrivance (which requires no particular skill to construct at home and no expense) is to keep our stamps in order and convenient of access and arrangement, before they are mounted in the album.

To recapitulate briefly the instructions as to how to make the tidy out of sheets of ordinary quarto size typewriting paper (10 x 8in.) I quote a portion of my correspondent's article:—

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 a sheet of 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.

Another correspondent suggested an improvement, or at least a modification, which may be more conveniently and more neatly effected. He suggested that the second folds should be ½in. instead of ¼in. (thus making deeper pockets and lessening the possibility of the stamps falling out) and instead of binding the vertical edges with stamp edging he recommended stitching with a sewing machine along these edges. His tidies were, I should add, made of stouter paper than "typo," but on the same principle.

Several of these tidies will be very useful as they will keep our stamps from getting scattered about the place, and they will be more convenient in the shelves of these tidies than in envelopes where they cannot readily be seen.

Those stamps which do not readily betray their nationality by the inscription, or by the portrait of the sovereign, or by some other distinguishing feature may be identified with the aid of the illustrations in the catalogue, but as this may involve an unduly long search I will in my next talk give some particulars of the distinguishing characteristics of the stamps of certain countries which do not clearly indicate their nationality and origin by their inscriptions.

QUERIES

Which any Reader of this page may answer

1. An old collection given me by my father has the stamps all stuck (pasted) down in the book. How can I get them out without injury to the stamps?—G.E.
2. Are stamps perforated with firm's initials spoilt so far as collecting is concerned?—A.T.B.
3. What is the proper meaning (in philately) of the word "surcharge"?
4. Are any parts of the British Empire still without Penny Postage?—D.C.B.

Leeds Society and Schoolboys

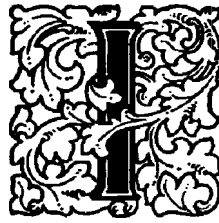
How the Philatelists of Leeds are encouraging Stamp Collecting in the Schools

AT the last meeting there was an interesting exhibition of schoolboy collections, shown by eight young collectors, prizes being awarded in two classes. In the open class the first prize was won by Master W. Mee, of the Cockburn High School, whose collection of over 3,000 stamps was very nicely mounted, and whose New Zealand issues were exceptionally good, containing many of the later issues in mint condition, including the London prints of 1898. The second prize went to Master F. Heaney, of the Boys' Modern School, whose collection was the most carefully mounted one in the competition although not containing so many stamps as that of the first prize winner. The third was taken by Master A. R. Jennings, also of the Modern School. A special class for special countries was open to boys of the Modern School, for prizes offered by Mr. W. Denison Roe-buck. The winners were Master H. Hardwick with a carefully arranged collection of Austria, and Master D. N. Lambert for one of the United States of America. So near an approach to winning was made by the other competitors and their collections were so good that Mr. Oxley gave each a small consolation gift. The judging was done by Mr. Oxley, the President (Mr. Geo. Davis) and Mr. W. K. Skipwith, while Mr. Roe-buck made the final choice for his own prize. In giving the prizes, the President stated that he hoped that when any future competition was held that more attention would be given to classification, arrangement, and mounting, as the prizes were always given to the collector showing most philatelic knowledge, and not for the monetary value of the collections.

Afterwards, the ordinary meeting was held. A new member was proposed, and three members showed parts of their collections. Mr. Eugene Egly showed the stamps of various countries, including Portugal, France, Belgium, the Italian States, etc. His series of Great Britain included mint copies of the 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., £1 and £5 stamps, the 6d. green "Government Parcels," also mint: the "I.R. Official" 5s., and many other fine copies. His collection of Swiss stamps, included the Zurich 1843-4 and 6 rappen; some fine copies of the Geneva stamps, a very fine copy of the Basle stamp on entire envelope, and the very rare Geneva 4 cent black and red stamp of 1849 in superb condition.

Mr. Herbert Wade showed a fine specialised collection of Falkland Isles, containing examples of the early "franks," and an interesting page of the 1891 ½d. overprinted in black on the half of the penny claret, with the errors of overprint. He also showed a good collection of the interesting stamps of Turkey.

The President (Mr. George Davis) showed his fine collection of the stamps of Greece, which contains many fine shades of the "Paris prints." These were designed for the Greek Government by Mons. A. Barre, and were printed in Paris by Mons. E. Meyer. The later printings of these stamps were made in Athens, but did not approach in excellence the beautiful work of the French printers.



IT is possible that I have conveyed the impression to Collectors who have so frequently seen the advertisement of my 10% New Issue Service, that the supply of stamps in this manner is the most important part of my business.

I would point out, however, that far from such being the fact, I have one of the finest, if not the finest stocks extant of

BRITISH AND COLONIAL
 :: :: STAMPS. :: ::

and not only can I confidently make this statement, but I will also say that, consistent with fine condition, of which I make a speciality, my prices will be found exceedingly reasonable.

I am now issuing a Monthly Serial Price List of British Colonials. It has one interesting and very practical feature, that being, that no stamps are priced or mentioned that I have not got in stock, and am willing to sell at the figures named.

I will forward this regularly to anybody who is interested, also the back numbers if required.

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(Established 1760)

Thursday, March 2nd, at 2 o'clock

STAMP SALE.

A VERY fine collection of Postage Stamps formed by J. H. Preston, Esq., broken up in suitable lots, strong in old European and Colonials, unused and used, amongst which are the following:—Great Britain, 1878, 10/ and 20/-, very fine. Naples, 1858, 50 grana, unused. Sicily, set, including 50g. unused. Spain, nearly complete. Sweden, first issue. Ceylon, 1857-1859, 9d. and 1/9, very fine. Straits Settlements, first issue complete. Cape, Woodblocks and other three cornered. Egypt, 1866, 5 piastres. Mauritius and Natal, many early issues. British Columbia, 1867, 10c., 50c. and \$1. Canada, fine lot. New Brunswick, 6d. yellow. Newfoundland, fine lot. United States, very fine, 1869 issue complete, etc. West Indies, fine lot of first issues, unused and used. C. & S. American, many old rare stamps. New South Wales, Sydney Views 1853, laureated, very fine copy of the 8d. orange, and a fine lot of all the other Australian Colonies.

Mr. J. C. Stevens will offer the above property by auction at his Rooms—

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LONDON, W.C.**

*On view day prior 2 to 5, and morning of sale.
Catalogues on application.*

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.



Brunei.—(Vol. VII. p. 166).—Mr. W. H. Peckitt now advises us of the receipt of the 25 dollars value already mentioned by us from a "specimen" copy. It is printed in black on red unsurfaced paper, watermarked multiple Crown and CA.

Ordinary wove paper. Watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple). Perforated 14.

December, 1910. 25 dollars, black on red.

Jamaica.—(Vol. VII. p. 61).—*British Stamps used in Jamaica.* Mr. W. N. Wyeth informs the Editor that he has the English 4d. and 6d. (no letters) cancelled A52. This mark was used, according to the Melville Stamp Book on Jamaica, at Machioneal, Jamaica, but no copies of the stamps thus cancelled appear to have hitherto been found.

Johore.—(Vol. VII. p. 192).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that they have received the 1 cent and 2 cents in the current type (portrait of Sultan Ibrahim) on chalk-surfaced paper but still with the single rosette watermark: our readers may remember that last week we chronicled the 3 cents and 4 cents on multiple rosette paper. Our contemporary is also dividing these stamps into sets with vertical and horizontal rosettes, in which our British New Guinea specialists rejoice, but we will only chronicle definite new varieties.

Chalk-surfaced white wove paper. Watermarked rosette (single). Perforated 14.

November, 1910. 1 cent, dull purple and green.
2 cents " " orange.



Malta.—(Vol. VII. p. 117).—Mr. W. H. Peckitt and Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us copies of the unicoloured 2½d. King Edward stamp. Although this stamp is "all blue," the printing is at two operations as before. The sheets contain 240 stamps in 4 panes of 60, and bear the plate number 1.

Ordinary white wove paper. Watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple). Perforated 14.

February, 1911. 2½d. blue.

Nyassa.—(Vol. VII. p. 144).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the new issue for this Portuguese Colony. There have long been rumours of a new series bearing the portrait of King Manuel instead of King Carlos but with the designs otherwise unchanged; at one time we were told that they would appear in June, 1910. The new stamps have now been issued overprinted with the word "REPUBLICA" in red, placed diagonally. There are twelve values in four different designs: the frames of all except the 500 reis are printed in black.

The 2½ reis, 5 reis, and 10 reis are similar in design to the 75 reis to 300 reis of the 1901 issue, but show a portrait of King Manuel, instead of King Carlos, in the left top corner, and the shield of Braganza in the right top corner, but not surmounted by the crown, which appears half way along the top border: the value in figures and "REIS" is no longer shown at the top, but "REIS" now appears below the figures of value in the bottom corners. The centre is a representation of a camel with her young one, as formerly.

In the 20 reis, 25 reis, and 50 reis, the frame is as already described, but the centre consists of a beautiful engraving of a zebra, no doubt Crawshay's quagga (*Equus quagga crawshayi*), a native of Nyassa.

The 75 reis, 100 reis, and 200 reis, are similar in appearance to the lower values of the 1901 issue, with similar modifications of the frame as already described: the centre is the familiar one showing a giraffe.

The three highest denominations, 300 reis, 400 reis, and 500 reis, also have the upright frame, and show as a centre an engraving of Vasco da Gama's ship under full sail.

The cross on the sail is that of the Society of Jesus, which many ships bore at that date.

These stamps are printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., of London, in sheets of 50 stamps, and are perforated 14, 15. We are informed that the 1901 issue will not be overprinted, nor will the new stamps be issued without the overprint.

Wove paper. Perforated 14, 15. Red overprint, "REPUBLICA."

January, 1911.	2½ reis,	black and grey.
	5 ..	black.
	10 ..	and olive-green.
	20 ..	.. carmine.
	25 ..	.. red-brown.
	50 ..	.. deep blue.
	75 ..	.. yellow-brown.
	100 ..	.. .. on green.
	200 ..	.. on buff. ..
	300 ..	.. blue.
	400 ..	.. and deep brown.
	500 ..	olive-green and deep brown.

How to keep up with New Issues.

It has been shown over and over again that new issue collecting on a systematic basis is by far the best means of keeping up-to-date in one's collection. Nearly every new stamp is circulated to hundreds of subscribers to the various new issue services at a trifling percentage over face. If one neglects to keep up with these new emissions regularly, it becomes a costly matter to fill the void later on. At the present time the possibilities for systematic investment in new stamps as they come out, are greater than ever. Nearly every week we chronicle new stamps first appearing in connection with the Crown Agents' Colour Scheme, but which will probably remain in use for but a short period, as they are practically bound to be superseded by new Colonial Key Plates, bearing the portrait of King George V. Regarded strictly from the investment point of view the high values are the best, as these are printed in comparatively small quantities, and they are not imported extensively, as the collectors who have the pluck to take all new stamps above 2/6 face are in the minority. That makes it all the better, financially, for the courageous ones.

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Society News

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

January 26th. Paper—Interesting Colonials—Mr. R. Hollick.

Messrs. J. Swabey and F. C. Henderson were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection.

Mr. R. Hollick then gave his paper on "Interesting Colonials" illustrating it by stamps from his own collection. He included a number of bisected stamps used on originals, either alone or in combination with others, to make up, for instance, the 2½d. rate when only 1d. stamps were available. It was suggested that a paper on "bisected stamps" would be very interesting.

February 9th. Paper—Iceland—Rev. W. N. Usher. This most interesting paper was illustrated by his magnificent collection of these stamps. They were not only shown in a profusion of shade, used and unused, but also in complete sheets so that the actual position of the rare errors and varieties could be seen at a glance. The collection, comprising many thousands of stamps, and the paper, together with the interesting notes on the album leaves, show what a vast amount of philatelic research has been accomplished in the stamps of this country by the Rev. W. N. Usher to whom a hearty and well deserved vote of thanks was given for coming so far to give the paper.

G. JOHNSON, Hon. Secretary.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

The fourth meeting of the season was held at Essex Hall, on Thursday, January 12th, when the President announced the sad intelligence of the death of His Honour Judge Philbrick, K.C., Honorary President, and a vote of condolence and sympathy with his family was unanimously passed. The late Judge Philbrick was President from 1895 to 1898, when he became Hon. President on his removal into the country. A display of the Postage and Revenue stamps of Brazil and Uruguay was given by Messrs. Giles and Schumacher, and afforded much interest to all present. The fifth meeting took place on Thursday, February 9th, when on the motion of the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the President, H. R. Oldfield, Esq., was unanimously elected Honorary President of the Union. Mr. T. W. Hall gave a display of his

superb collection of the stamps of Colombia, accompanied by a paper conveying much valuable information on the stamps of this country and of great interest to all present.

The next meeting takes place on March 9th, 7.30 p.m., when displays will be given by Mr. Abbott, of Manchester (Serbia), and Mr. Wade, of Leeds (Sicily). All members and any visitors heartily welcome.

THOS. T. H. HINTON, Hon. Sec.
26, Crumfield Road, East Putney, S.W.

CARLISLE PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The January meeting of the above Society was held in the Y.M.C.A. on the 28th ult.

Several new members were admitted, a rule was passed regulating the admission of visitors, and it was decided to hold some additional meetings on Saturday afternoons for the convenience of members living in the country.

After the business portion of the meeting Mr. Hugh Patrickson, of Edentown, Carlisle, passed round his collection of the stamps of the U.S.A. The collection contains some fine examples of the Pony Express and Wells Fargo stamps. Every issue of the country was represented in singles, pairs, strips, and blocks, mostly used, and many on entires with dates. There were very few blanks. The bulk of the collection was made 20 years ago, and laid aside. Mr. Patrickson is one of the collectors whose interest in the hobby has been brought to life again by the formation of the Society. There were one or two uncatalogued varieties, used and unused, and the whole collection was made interesting by many marginal notes and sketches illustrating points connected with the stamps.

A hearty vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. J. L. Cowan, and seconded by Mr. J. Russell, and the rest of the evening was spent in conversation and "swapping."

FRED. MARRINER, Hon. Sec.

JOHANNESBURG UNITED PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A successful meeting was held at Trust Buildings on January 10th, when Mr. Hand presided over a very large gathering. Mr. B. D. Waterson, Boksburg, was elected to country membership, and Mr. C. F. Jacobs nominated for election. Mr. A. J. Cohen showed a number of new issues.

Mr. Schofield gave interesting and authentic information anent the newly-catalogued Bechuanaland Protectorate overprint on the current Transvaal 6d. (S.G. 79). He read a letter from the postmaster of Mafeking stating that the stamps in question had been issued to a few Commissioners of Revenue for fiscal purposes only, and had never been authorised for postal use. It follows therefore that any postal cancellation found on them must have been put there by some good-natured post office clerk. In the same connection it was remarked that more than one member present possessed Transvaal stamps, overprinted for revenue purposes in Swaziland, postally cancelled (i.e., by favour and unofficially), but that no one would dream of claiming them as postal fiscals, or allowing them catalogue status.

An interesting, albeit two-year-old letter was read from the late Mr. E. J. Nankivell to Mr. C. F. Jacobs, in reference to the 1d. Transvaal with anchor watermark. Further information as to the occurrence of this "error" was promised by Mr. Jacobs. Mr. Henderson then read a paper, the first of a series entitled "Nights at the Round Table." For this occasion the Round Table had

debated the drastic changes in Part II. of the new Gibbons' catalogue. The paper was received with applause, and, if its general conclusions did not win universal assent, it caused a lively and interesting discussion. Next followed an exhibition of the stamps of British South Africa (Rhodesia). Mr. A. J. Cohen's exhibit was, as usual, of the highest order of beauty and completeness. Strong collections were also shown by Messrs. Hand, Henderson, and W. P. Cohen.

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

A meeting was held on Thursday the 9th, at the Express Creamery, Brighton, under the presidency of the Chairman, Mr. W. Mead. Mr. A. B. Creeke, Junr., the great authority on British stamps read an exhaustive paper dealing with the Postal Fiscals of Great Britain, illustrated with a display of the stamps in question, kindly sent by Mr. Charles Nissen. The display was probably complete and contained a fine range of shades. Mr. Creeke also showed a photographic negative of the stereotypes from which the well-known Cape stamps called "Woodblocks" were printed. It is satisfactory to know that the stereotypes have been effectually defaced and are now in the museum at Cape Town.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Creeke for his paper and to Mr. Nissen for sending his stamps was passed on the initiative of Mr. Herbert Clark and Mr. C. J. Smith.

J. IRELAND, Hon. Secretary.

ISLE OF THANET PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The principal feature of a meeting of the above Society held at 16, Eastern Esplanade, Margate, on Wednesday, February 8th, was a display of the stamps of the British Possessions in Africa by Mr. T. Geo. Arnold, who very kindly travelled down from London specially for this occasion.

The President took the chair at 8.30 p.m., and there was a good attendance of members and visitors. Mr. Adutt announced that the Society's offer of a Lantern Lecture on the "Romance of Postage Stamps" had been accepted by the Principal of Cliftonville College, Major Skey, J.P., and would take place at an early date. Several members offered their services in connection with the organizing of this and others of a series of Lantern Lectures for the popularization of stamp collecting, which the Society proposes to deliver at various schools in the district during the next few months.

At the conclusion of the formal business, the President called upon their visitor to give his promised display of his collection of British African stamps, which he proceeded to do much to the edification and delight of the members present by whom the very comprehensive collection shown was greatly appreciated. Mr. Arnold's collection was contained in three large volumes and was composed entirely of postally used copies in the finest condition, the various issues being shown practically complete and including most of the higher and scarcer values. During the course of the display Mr. Arnold remarked that fine used copies were much more difficult to obtain than those which had not passed through the post, which latter could now readily be obtained through the medium of the numerous new issue services. He was of opinion also that the study of the postmarks themselves was of equal interest to the study of the actual stamps upon which they were imposed.

At the conclusion of his display, which was generally adjudged to be one of the

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Guatemala, 1881, Parrot, bi-colour, 2c., 10c., 20c., set	...	0 4
Haiti, bi-colour, set 7. 1c. to 50c., mint, cat. 1/9	...	0 6
Tunis, 1906, Pictorial, 20c., 25c., 1 franc, set 3, cat 1/10	...	0 6
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United States, Omaha, issue, set 6, 1c. to 10c.	...	0 8

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finest that have been placed before the Society, Mr. Arnold was the recipient of a hearty vote of thanks for his kindness in attending in person at the meeting, and a most enjoyable evening terminated about 10.30 p.m.

The programme of the next meeting which is to take place on February 22nd, includes an auction sale of members' duplicates, conducted by Mr. Jesse Holmes; the Hon. Auctioneer, and a display of the stamps of Nevis, St. Kitts, and St. Lucia, from the well-known collection of Mr. E. J. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S.L., of Rochdale. It is hoped that all members and others interested will endeavour to attend.

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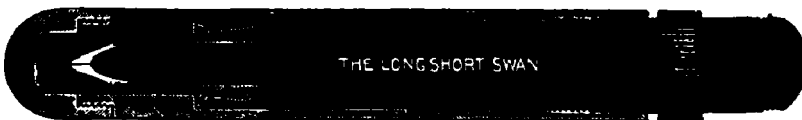
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The POSTAGE STAMP

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Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE

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all Classes of Stamp Collectors

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Congress in Whit-Week.



AS stated in our columns last week there is no likelihood now of changing the date of the Third Congress to be held this year in Birmingham. Representations were, I believe made by some of the Northern Societies to have the dates originally fixed, June 7th to 9th, altered as these dates fall in a very unsuitable period for many of the delegates from the North

Country. They are the Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of Whit-week, which, as most of us know, is a holiday week in the north and a period at which all the lucky Lancashire lads get away with their lasses to the seaside, and Manchester gives itself up to the delights of race week. The Whit-holiday week affects Yorkshire as well, so that it will be very inconvenient I fear for the delegates from Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford and other philatelic centres of the north.

Congress and Coronation.

This of course is a very unfortunate augury for the Third Congress, and it is to be regretted that the other dates which have been put forward as suggested alternatives cannot be arranged as the accommodation and the Birmingham fixtures already announced are not available at the alternative dates. It is to be hoped, however, that all the Societies will be represented, even if they cannot send a full representation, as the claims of philately are uppermost in the minds of many of the enthusiasts from these parts, and perhaps for this one occasion they will make a sacrifice for their hobby and forego the delights of the Whit-week holiday.

I rather fear that the delegates from the north will not be the only ones who will find the date in June awkward on account of the Coronation preparations as well as on account of the aftermath of the Whit week-end. But in the circumstances it behoves us all to do our best if appointed delegates to keep the Congress up to the standard of attendance attained in London last year.

Artists, try your luck!

There is not a great deal of time but perhaps some of my talented readers will have been induced to enter for the Government Prize Contest for designs for the new stamps for the Union of South Africa. Full particulars of the requirements were given in last week's *Postage Stamp* and I would remind intending competitors that they will have to look sharp for the closing day of the contest is the last day of this month, March 31st, and entries ought to be despatched by the mail steamer leaving on March 11th. Designs are to be sent in sealed covers to the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa, Cape Town, and must be marked outside "Competitive Designs for new Union Postage Stamps."

Scatter the Good Seed.

The first of the Postage Stamp League Leaflets is one of the most attractive little propaganda pamphlets that it is possible to produce in so convenient a form. It is well printed in red and black and attractively illustrated, and as it slips in an envelope without folding it is an ideal way of conveying a gentle and unobtrusive little homily on the delights of stamp collection when writing to non-collecting friends. Many of our friends would think us outrageous bores if we kept on writing and speaking to them everlastingly on our pet topic, but one of these dainty leaflets will probably convert a philistine into a philatelist in the twinkling of an eye or before you can say *Negri Sembilan*. Have you sent to Messrs. Baldwins for some packets of these guaranteed good seeds? I hope you will help to secure a bountiful harvest of new collectors.

Baron A. de Worms at the J.P.S.

Baron Anthony de Worms visited both the London headquarters and the Brighton branch of the Junior Philatelic Society last week. A full house was the order of the day (February 18th, 1911) in London, and members who were able to attend enjoyed one of the most delightful stamp meetings in my experience. All the early imperforate stamps of the pence issues of Ceylon were shown from the Baron's famous collection of Ceylons. Many of these rare and very beautiful stamps were shown in pairs and blocks, and the different perforated, watermarked and no watermark issues were the object of the greatest admiration to the numerous ladies and gentlemen who made up the record attendance for a meeting this season at the J.P.S.

Imperforate Ceylons given away.

Even my good friend Mr. Mount Brown, who is a rare visitor to the meetings, turned up to renew his acquaintanceship with the handsome early stamps of Ceylon. Mr. Mount Brown was collecting stamps in 1862, and he told me how, when he published his neat little catalogue of postage stamps, in that year, he received the halfpenny Ceylon, imperforate, in blocks as remittances from Ceylon in payment for copies of his catalogue. Baron Anthony has a fine block of ten of these which is to-day a very exceptional thing, but in the 'sixties when Mr. Mount Brown received those wonderful remittances he took the scissors and cut them into single stamps for distribution amongst his friends, saving only a single copy for himself. Thus does fortune reward true generosity!

The Lindenberg Medal.

The congratulations of all collectors of long standing who are familiar with his achievements will be readily accorded to Dr. Franz Kalckhoff on the award of the Lindenberg Medal. Up to the present this medal has been awarded to ten philatelists, the awards being distributed very impartially by the Berlin Philatelic Club by which the honour was instituted.

The recipients to date have been:—

Theodor Haas	...	Leipsic.
Dr. A. Legrand	...	Paris.
E. D. Bacon	...	London.
L. F. Hanciau	...	Brussels.
Dr. E. Diena	...	Rome.
Major E. B. Evans	...	London.
M. P. Castle	...	Brighton.
Hans Kropf	...	Prague.
P. Mahé	...	Paris.
Dr. Franz Kalckhoff		Berlin.

Mr. Duerst on Roumania.

Mr. G. B. Duerst read an interesting paper at the meeting of the Manchester Philatelic Society last month, entitled, "Further Roumanian Novelties," and dealt with the issues of 1872-9. He stated that the Roumanian postal administration decided early in 1870 to obtain a more modern design for their stamps, and entrusted both the design and the production of the stamps to M. Hulot, a director of the Paris Mint. As he designed the stamps of the French Empire, it is not to be wondered at that the new Roumanians bore a strong resemblance to them. The design is well known, and it is only necessary to note that the circle surrounding the medallion contains sixty-five pearls, as this is an important factor in the detection of forgeries, of which many very fine ones

exist. They are also similar to the French stamps as regards paper, colour, execution, and perforation, and were also engraved by M. Albert Barre and printed at the Hotel de la Monnaie, the French Mint. Mr. Duerst fully illustrated by means of his collection the intricate perforations of this issue, some printings being done at Paris and others at Bucharest, where different machines were used, and successfully demonstrated that even in common stamps, many of which can be purchased by the thousand, there is much of an interesting nature to note, and the exercise of patient study is amply repaid. In addition to the regular stamps, Mr. Duerst showed a very fine lot of proofs, essays, colour trials, stamps imperforate between and printed on both sides.

The Union of South Africa Stamps.

The *African World* for February 11th, says:— "The Union of South Africa issued last November a large special stamp, blue-grey in colour and 2½d. in value, with King George's head in the middle and the arms of the four constituent colonies in the four corners. These are obtainable in London at the High Commissioner's office, 72, Victoria Street, where as many as 38,000 have already been sold. Before deciding on a regular issue of Union stamps the South African Government will probably wait to see the King's portrait on the Mother Country's stamps, which are expected to appear about Coronation time. Meanwhile, the stamps of all the South African Colonies have been made interchangeable. Any stamp issue by Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal, or Orange River Colony may be used in any part of the Union formed by those four territories."

New Stamp Designs Approved.

As an enthusiastic philatelist, King George's interest in the suggestions for the new postage stamps, which have been submitted to him, has been more than a mere formality, says the *Daily Chronicle* (February 14th).

His Majesty has now approved a design executed under the supervision of the Master of the Mint. A notable feature of it is uniformity in conspicuously denoting the value in figures, when figures are used.

In the new three-halfpenny stamp, for instance, the figures 1½d. appear in each of the top corners.

Another innovation is a dolphin introduced at the bottom at each corner, perhaps intended to suggest King George's association with the Navy, or our maritime supremacy, or both. The accepted designs will be engraved in the course of a few days.

The Difference.

The following letter recently appeared in the *London Evening News*:—

"Sir,—When in a West End Post Office some few days ago I overheard a man, who evidently knew very little of such matters, asking the young lady clerk which was the best way to send money through the post.

"On being told he could either obtain a postal order or a money order he inquired what the difference was between the two. Imagine his gratitude when the clerk replied with an air of finality, 'One is blue and the other is pink.'" Even this answer has not the merit of being strictly accurate.

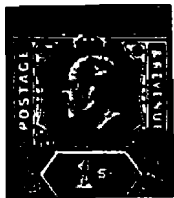
London, W.

PUBLICO.

CONDOMINIUM OR NO CONDOMINIUM

Sensational Developments

From the "Australian Stamp Journal"



WHEN Mr. G. Roy, whom we had known as Chief Postmaster of the New Hebrides, Condominium, walked into our sanctum on the 15th December, we surmised that he had come to Sydney for a Christmas holiday, and we were very much surprised when he told us that he had been superseded (whether temporarily or permanently he could not definitely say), and was on his way to France. While there it will be decided whether he will go back to New Hebrides or be promoted to another position. He would prefer to go back.

Mr. Roy, who is a tall gentlemanly fellow, about 50 years of age, is an official of the French Government. Prior to his appointment to the position of Chief Postmaster and Treasurer of the New Hebrides he was 24 years in Noumea. In another three years he will be entitled to retire on a pension. Having been three years at Vila, he was due for a holiday in February next, but he was astonished when on the arrival of a new French Resident Commissioner, about the middle of last month (November) he was informed by that worthy that he, Mr. Roy, could have six months holiday from that date. In spite of appeals to Mr. King, the British Resident Commissioner, who would not interfere, Mr. Roy was requested to hand over his papers to his successor.

It transpired in the course of a lengthy conversation between the writer and Mr. Roy that since the inception of the Condominium there have been seven successive French Resident Commissioners, the practice being to appoint a new one every six months. The gentleman who reached Vila last month decided to have a secretary, treasurer and postmaster of his own choosing, and told Mr. Roy so.

On his arrival at Noumea friend Roy interviewed the French High Commissioner, who could give him no satisfaction, and suggested that he should go to France and place his case before the Colonial Office. This he intends doing, and he will at the same time put the authorities there in possession of some facts in relation to the New Hebrides, which may have an important effect on the future government of those islands.

We were astonished to learn that there had been seven French Resident Commissioners in a little over three years, and asked Mr. Roy again if it were really so. He replied in the affirmative.

While the Chief Postmaster is appointed by the French Resident Commissioner, his salary is paid every month,—half by the French and half by the British Commissioner—but he was always under the control of the former.

Mr. Roy's practice was to make up at the end of each month the total amount received for stamps

sold, (whether British or French) divide it by two, and place half to the credit of both the French and British Commissioners.

His duties at times became very heavy, and when, after awhile, he was inundated with requests from abroad for supplies of stamps, he was kept fully occupied, even after ordinary business hours, attending to these requests and in replying to letters, while his other work had to stand aside. On one occasion when hurrying to catch an outgoing steamer he lost several pounds through sending away a larger number of stamps than that for which he had received the money (he never got the additional sum) so he determined in future that he would only execute those orders which contained some extra remuneration for his extra trouble.

Then one of the French Commissioners ordered him not to sell more than one stamp of a kind at one time, and that only over the counter. This led to serious trouble, as he returned a large sum of money to an English firm of stamp dealers, who wrote to France demanding an explanation. The firm referred to subsequently served a summons on Mr. Roy, claiming a large sum of money as damages, but nothing came of it. The instruction was, however, cancelled, and the Chief Postmaster was told that he must not at any time send more than 25 stamps to any one person at one time.

In October, 1909, acting on a decision arrived at by the French and British Commissioners of the day (Mr. King has been the only British Resident Commissioner up to the present) a request was sent to the British and French Colonial Offices, per medium of the High Commissioners, for a supply of permanent stamps, which would show the denomination in both English and French, but Mr. Roy heard nothing of it since.

New Caledonia stamps with the word "Condominium" added, arrived at Vila recently, but up till the 19th November only 5, 10 cents, and 1 franc values had been received, and although a cable had been received from England stating that a new supply of Fiji stamps (without bar) had been despatched on the 28th September, they had not, up till Mr. Roy's departure from the island, reached there. He assumed that the stamps had been sent to Fiji, to be sent from there by the High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, who represents British interests in the group.

It appears that owing to a shortage of Fiji stamps in Fiji it was decided to send the order for those required for New Hebrides to Messrs. De La Rue, consequently not only have the stamps been supplied by that firm, but the overprint has been applied at the same time. Such being the case, we should not be surprised to find that the type of the latter will differ in some respects from the previous one.

Mr. Roy informed us that when he left Vila, nearly all the stock of Fiji-New Hebrides stamps had been sold out, and the arrival of the new stamps was being anxiously awaited. No Fiji-New Hebrides stamps were received after 1st October, 1909. Letters addressed to that gentleman would be forwarded on to him. In future, therefore, it would be better to

send orders for stamps to the "Chief Postmaster."

Asked if he had heard of the discussion in the Sydney daily press last month (November) re "New Hebrides a failure," Mr. Roy replied that he had not. He remarked, however, that he did not think the joint control would continue. Asked why, he said, "The French Commissioner has dejeuner at 11 o'clock, and the British Commissioner has lunch at 12 o'clock." In other words, the two functionaries did not pull together; each kept to himself, and did not interfere with the other. Mr. Roy was of opinion that the short stay of a French Commissioner (six months) was not conducive to the welfare of the group, for by the time he had become acquainted with the surrounding circumstances it was time for him to vacate his position.

Mr. Roy spoke very highly of Mr. King, the British Resident Commissioner.

Prior to our friend's leaving, an indignation meeting of British residents was held, at which protest was made at his being superseded, and general regret was expressed at his departure.

The likelihood of the control of the group being taken over either by the French or British authorities is being discussed freely at Vila, and it is generally thought that before long the "Condominium" will have become a thing of the past.

It may be news to some to learn that only 1,440 of the 1/- value on single watermark paper were issued. Mr. Roy states that only that number was received in the first supply, and that all subsequent supplies were on multiple paper.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 201

OCEANIA.

New Caledonia.

Issue of 1903.

Like many other French Colonies, New Caledonia for many years used the general Colonial postage due stamps. But in 1903 a considerable quantity of rubbish was created to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the annexation of this island by the French. The whole series of postage stamps was overprinted in divers pretty colours with a remarkable device, which showed the Gallic cock standing on an ornate pedestal with outstretched wings; in a semi-circle and divided by the pedestal was the word "CINQUANTENAIRE," and below in another semi-circle, "24 SEPTEMBRE"; the dates "1853" and "1903" appeared at the left and right bottom corners respectively of the stamp.

One stamp on each sheet had the second "I" of "CINQUANTENAIRE" missing.

This overprint was applied in carmine to the 5 centimes, 10 centimes, and 15 centimes, in blue to the 30 centimes, 50 centimes, 60 centimes, and 2 francs, and in silver to the 1 franc.

I give the numbers stated to have been overprinted after each value in the reference list. There must have been further supplies, as none, except the 2 francs, is by any means rare. The number of the 30 centimes, for instance, must be wrong: a stamp, of which only 25 were issued, would scarcely be catalogued at 3/-. However unpopular the country of issue!

I have not heard of any inverted or double overprints.

Reference List.

White wove paper (buff for 60 centimes). Imperforate. Coloured overprints.

Sept. 24th, 1903.	5 centimes, pale blue (2,400). Second "I" omitted.
	10 centimes, grey-brown (150). Second "I" omitted.
	15 centimes, pale green (4,500). Second "I" omitted.
	30 centimes, carmine (25). Second "I" omitted.
	50 centimes, dull claret (2,750). Second "I" omitted.

60 centimes, brown on buff (1,540).

Second "I" omitted.

1 franc, rose (680).

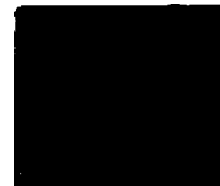
Second "I" omitted.

2 francs, brown (10).

Second "I" omitted.

Issue of 1906.

In April, 1906, a distinctive set of postage due stamps superseded the general colonial series in this Colony. It was of the usual French Colonial pictorial type, and depicted two natives on a raft or some kind of



vessel; at top appeared "NLE CALEDONIE ET DEPENDANCES"; at the right of the picture was the value on an uncoloured circular tablet, and below that the monogram "RF" in uncoloured capitals; at bottom at left "POSTES" in uncoloured capitals and in the centre two ribbons inscribed "CHIFFRE-TAXE—A PERCEVOIR." The design is oblong, measuring $21\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

These stamps were typographed at the French Government Printing Works, at Paris, and were perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

Reference List.

	<i>Wove paper.</i>	<i>Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.</i>
April, 1906.	5 centimes, blue on greenish.	
	10 " purple brown on buff.	
	15 " green on greenish.	
	26 " black on yellow.	
	30 " carmine.	
	50 " blue on toned.	
	60 " bronze green on greenish.	
	1 franc, deep green on pale yellow.	

Tahiti.**Issues of 1893.**

The general French Colonial issues of both postage and postage due stamps had been in use here, but in 1893 it was decided to earmark the stamps of both kinds used in Tahiti, as had been done in several other French Colonies, to prevent speculation in French Colonial stamps, which had taken place owing to the widely differing rates of exchange in the different Colonies.

Accordingly on July 1st, 1893, the entire set of postage due stamps was overprinted "TAHITI" in black, running diagonally and generally reading upwards from left to right, but sometimes downwards from left to right. These stamps are of some rarity, as few were issued.

Reference List.

*White wove paper. Imperforate.
Black overprint.*

July 1st, 1893.	1 centime, black.
	2 centimes, "
	3 " "
	4 " "
	5 " "
	10 " "
	15 " "
	20 " "
	30 " "

40 centimes, black.

60 " "

1 franc, brown.

2 francs, "

A second supply was overprinted "1893—TAHITI" in two lines horizontally in black. These are also very scarce, especially the 1 centime.

Reference List.

*White wove paper. Imperforate.
Black overprint.*

August 27th, 1893.	1 centime, black.
	2 centimes, "
	3 " "
	4 " "
	5 " "
	10 " "
	15 " "
	20 " "
	30 " "
	40 " "
	60 " "
	1 franc, brown.
	2 francs, "

The postage stamps of the Oceanic Settlements are now used in this island, but presumably the general colonial postage dues are in use, as no special ones have been issued for the Oceanic Settlements.

To be continued.

STAMPS FROM THE SOUTH SEAS

Where they are on Sale

NOTICE.

WE are informed by the Crown Agents for the Colonies that a great deal of trouble to officials, and disappointment to collectors, is being occasioned by the fact that the latter have been addressing their applications for New Hebrides Condominium and other South Seas stamps to Fiji, where they are not on sale.

The following are the correct addresses to use in each case:—

New Hebrides Condominium, English values: The Postmaster, Vila, New Hebrides.

Ditto, French values: Agence Comptable des timbres poste Coloniaux, 36, Rue Vaneau, Paris.

British Solomon Islands Protectorate: The Postmaster, Tulagi, Solomon Islands

Tonga: The Postmaster, Nukualofa, Tonga.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate: The Postmaster, Ocean Island, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES LUMB

A Distinguished Patron of Philately

IT is with the deepest regret that we have to record the death of Sir Charles Frederick Lumb, LL D., which sad event occurred on Wednesday night last. Only the night before Sir Charles was apparently in excellent form, and took the chair at the lantern lecture, "The Romance of Postage Stamps," given by the Folkestone Amigo Stamp Exchange Club, at Folkestone, on Tuesday, February 21st. Our report of the meeting is not yet to hand as we go to press, but Miss Brandreth Gibbs, the Hon. Secretary of the Club, who carried out the arrangements for the lecture, informs us that Sir Charles was so genial on Tuesday evening, and

seemed to so thoroughly enjoy everything,—lecture and music,—that it came as a great shock to learn of his death, the cause of which was heart failure.

The late Sir Charles was formerly a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Jamaica. Sir Charles was in his 65th year, and was at one time junior counsel to the Treasury. From 1887 to 1892 he was puisne judge in Trinidad, where he drafted the ordinance establishing district courts. Perhaps his most arduous work as judge in Jamaica was in the trial of the multitudinous insurance actions after the great earthquake in 1907. He retired and received the knighthood in 1909.

THE YOUNG COLLECTOR

Stamp Talks out of School

BY THE EDITOR

It is evident from the correspondence to hand from our readers that many of them welcome our present arrangements to devote a portion of this journal specially to the use and encouragement of the Young Collector. Collectors are invited to exchange hints and suggestions in order to assist one another in getting the best results from their hobby. Letters should be addressed to The Editor, The Postage Stamp, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, S.W.

Guide Posts to the Catalogue.

As promised last week, I am now giving you a list of certain characteristic designs and inscriptions which appear on stamps so that you may readily turn them up in your catalogue even though they do not bear the name of the country of issue in plain English.

* * * * *

The list has been specially adapted from my book called the *A.B.C. of Stamp Collecting*, published in 1903. Among other stamps not readily classified by the beginner I then pointed out that: Austrian newspaper stamps, which bear no inscription are frequently to be discovered in the pages devoted to the stamps of Greece, because the design of the head of Mercury has some resemblance to the representation of Hermes on the Grecian stamps. Certain Swiss stamps may also be inserted in his album by the beginner under the heading of France. This may be accounted for by the fact that the only inscription they bear is the word "Franco," meaning free. This is confused by some of the younger collectors with the name of the French Republic. In order to enable every collector to identify certain stamps with the nationalities of their emission, the following alphabetical list of inscriptions is given. In those cases where the designs are the only or the readiest "clues to classification" they have been included in this list under the name of the predominant part of the design—e.g., Crescent, "Mercury."

NOTE.—The following list is merely intended to indicate where you may find certain stamps listed in your Catalogues in cases where they may be difficult to find. "See Spain," and similar references, means that you should turn up the Catalogue of the country named.

ANATOAIKH POMYAI A—Eastern Roumelia.

Stamps similar in design to those of Turkey.

B—see Bangkok.

Be As—Buenos Ayres.

C.E.F.—China Expeditionary Force.

Chiffre Taxe—On the postage due stamps of France.

Communications—see Spain.

Cpenja—Servia.

Crescent—A crescent appears on stamps of Turkey without any English inscription. The crescent also forms part of the design on the stamps of Kelantan, to be issued shortly.

Cross—On some of the early stamps of Switzerland, the design includes a cross.

Dansk Vestindiske Oer—Danish West Indies.

Deficit—see Peru (postage due stamps).

Deutsche—see Germany.

Eagle—The stamps of Bosnia bear a design showing an eagle. Several other countries shew a similar device but with inscriptions which readily identify them.

Emp. Ottoman—see Turkey.

Escuelas—see Venezuela.

Espana—Spain.

Estensi—see Modena.

Ethiopie, and Postes Ethiopiennes—see Abyssinia.

Franco—see Switzerland.

Franco Bollo—see Italian States.

Franco Scrisoresi—see Roumania.

Franqueo—see Peru.

French Colonial stamps overprinted. The following initials are used to denote the particular Colony for which the stamps were used:—

A and T—Annam and Tonquin.

C. Ch.—Cochin China.

G. P. E.—Guadeloupe.

M. Q. E.—Martinique.

N. C. E.—New Caledonia.

N. S. B.—Nossi Bé.

S. P. M.—St. Pierre et Miquelon.

Gab.—see Gaboon.

Greek Inscriptions—The stamps of Greece and Crete bear inscriptions in Greek characters.

Helvetia—Switzerland.

H. H. NAWAB SHAH JAHAN BEGAM—On the stamps of Bhopal.

H. I. and U. S.—Hawaiian Islands.

H R Z G L—see Holstein.

Ionikon—Ionian Islands.

Island—Iceland.

K. G. L. Post Frm—see Denmark (value denoted in skillings); Danish West Indies (value denoted in cents).

Kais. Koenigl. Post—On many of the stamps of Austria Land Post—see Baden.

Lion—A lion forms the subject of designs on several Persian issues, and on certain Abyssinian stamps.

L Mc L—Trinidad local.

Löeen—see Sweden, postage due stamps.

Magyar—On stamps of Hungary.

Mapka—On many Russian rural stamps.

Marakech Morocco.

Maroc

Mejico—Mexico.

Mn—see Corea.

Modonesi—Modena.

Napoletana—Naples.

Nederland—Holland.

Ned. Indie—Dutch Indies.

Ne pas livrer le Dimanche—see Belgium.

Norge—Norway.

N. S. W.—New South Wales.

N. Z.—New Zealand.

Oesterr—Austria.

Oriental inscriptions appear on the stamps of the Native States of India, Malaya, Siam, China, Japan, &c. Ottoman Empire—Turkey.

P. (overprinted on stamps of the Straits Settlements)—Perak.

Pacchi Postali—Italy (parcel post).

Para or Piaster—On the stamps of both Egypt and Turkey. When surcharged on the stamps of Great Britain, they denote the special issues for the British post offices in the Levant. Similarly when surcharged on the stamps of Austria, Germany, etc., they denote issues of Austrian, German, or other foreign post offices in the Levant.

Pen—On stamps of Finland.

Porte de Mar—see Mexico.

Porteado—see Portugal (postage due) and Portuguese Colonies.

Posthorn—A posthorn appears on the newspaper stamps of Hungary.

Post Zegel—On the early stamps of Holland.

P S N C—Pacific Steam Navigation Co. (see Peru).

Queen Victoria is depicted on her throne on one of the early stamps of Victoria with only the value "Two Pence" inscribed. The stamps of Great Britain have generally borne profile portraits of Queen Victoria or King Edward without the name of our country inscribed upon the stamps.

Rayon—On some of the stamps of Switzerland.

Recargo—On some Spanish issues.

Reichs-post—On the stamps of Germany.

Republica—On stamps of Portugal and Colonies since the revolution in 1910.

Russian Inscriptions—Appear on the stamps of Russia, Poland, Wenden, Finland, and on the numerous local stamps of Russia which latter you will not find in the ordinary catalogues.

S. H.—see Schleswig-Holstein.

Sachsen—Saxony.

Segnatasso—see Italy (postage due stamps).

Sld or Soldi—On some stamps of Austrian-Italy, and Austrian Levant.

S. U.—Sungei Ujong.

Suomi—see Finland.

Sverige—Sweden.

Takca—see Bulgaria (postage due).

Te Betalen—see Holland and Colonies (postage due).

Thurn and Taxis—On some of the German stamps.

Toscana—Tuscany.

Uku Leta—On some stamps of the Sandwich Islands.

Ultramar—On the Spanish issues of Cuba.

U. S.—United States.

Wurtt:—See Wurtemberg.

Z. A. R.—South African Republic (see Transvaal).

Important.

If you have any stamps you cannot identify either from your catalogue or from the above list send me a description of each and I will tell you, if I know them, through *The Young Collector's* page of *The Postage Stamp*. Do not send the stamps, but just describe them as well as you can. It is good exercise for you to write down all that strikes you about a stamp, in this way.

QUERIES

Which any Reader of this page may answer

1. An old collection given me by my father has the stamps all stuck (pasted) down in the book. How can I get them out without injury to the stamps?—G.E.

2. Are stamps perforated with firm's initials spoilt so far as collecting is concerned?—A.T.B.

3. What is the proper meaning (in philately) of the word "surchage"?—H.M.

4. Are any parts of the British Empire still without Penny Postage?—D.C.B.



IT is possible that I have conveyed the impression to Collectors who have so frequently seen the advertisement of my 10% New Issue Service, that the supply of stamps in this manner is the most important part of my business.

I would point out, however, that far from such being the fact, I have one of the finest, if not the finest stocks extant of

BRITISH AND COLONIAL

:: :: STAMPS. :: ::

and not only can I confidently make this statement, but I will also say that, consistent with fine condition, of which I make a speciality, my prices will be found exceedingly reasonable.

I am now issuing a Monthly Serial Price List of British Colonials. It has one interesting and very practical feature, that being, that no stamps are priced or mentioned that I have not got in stock, and am willing to sell at the figures named.

I will forward this regularly to anybody who is interested, also the back numbers if required.

RARE SINGLE STAMPS AND
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W. H. PECKITT,
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Telegrams & Cables:
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Scarce Stamps for Sale.

We have purchased two very fine collections and have a large number of rarities of all countries for sale. The following are but a few from a large list.

Barbados, 1d. on half 5/-, used, superb	£6
Br. Guiana, 1862, 1c., Type 7, used, superb	£8
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 4d. deep blue, superb	£10
Ceylon, 1861, 8d. brown, used, superb	£5
1863-67, 2d. emerald, mint pair	£5 5s. od.
Gambia, 1874, CC., 4d., superb mint pair	£5 10s. od.
<i>(We have purchased a very fine collection of all stamps of Gambia).</i>	
Gibraltar, Dec., 1886, complete set in mint blocks of 4	£9 9s. od.
July, 1889, 5c. on 1d. to 75c. on 1/-, set in mint blocks of 4	£2
Jamaica, 1890, Official 1/4d. green, overprint double, one vertical	£3 10s. od.
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., early state, very fine	£16
2d.	£15
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1876, 1c. purple (cat. 10/-)	3 0
PERSIA, 1894, 5 kr., 1/4d.; 10 krans	0 5
1903-4, S.G. 375-9, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100 tomans, fine set, rare	14 0
PORTUGAL, Republica, 1910, 80r., 8d.; 100 reis	0 6
SIAM, Jubilee, 8 atts, rare (pair 9/-)	4 6
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, King, 5 dollars, violet, cn.	0 10
SWISS, 1908, Tete Beche, 2, 5, 10, 25c., set in pairs	1 6
ST. LUCIA, King, 2-d., Single CA	1 6
TURKS ISLES, Queen, 5d. on piece	1 3
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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. 214).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the receipt of the 1/2 rupee parcel stamp in grey instead of dark olive-green. There seems to be something wrong here, as on referring to Gibbons' catalogue we find the 6 chahi (= 1/2 rupee) described as being in grey-brown. No doubt being printed locally, numerous shades of these stamps are liable to turn up.

Azores.—(Vol. VII. p. 156).—The postage due stamps of the Azores have now appeared with the "REPUBLICA" overprint, which has been applied in red to all values, except the 50 reis, on which it is in green. These postage-due stamps are those of Portugal overprinted "ACORES" in small black capitals. These stamps were recorded by the *Bulletin Philatélique*.

White wove paper. Perforated 111. Overprinted "ACORES" in black and "REPUBLICA" in red (50 reis in green).

January, 1911, 5 reis, brown.	10 .. orange.
20 .. dull mauve.	30 .. green.
40 .. deep lilac.	50 .. carmine.
100 .. blue.	

Canal Zone.—(Vol. VII. p. 90).—The new 13 centesimos do balboa stamp of Panama (see infra) has been overprinted "CANAL ZONE" in two lines, reading upwards, in black, and also with new value in U.S.A. currency, "10cts." according to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*. Apparently this stamp has not yet been issued without the overprint.

Our contemporary informs us that "it was intended to prepay the registered letter rate, 5c. plus 8c. fee. As the fee was raised to 10c., it never came into use. Recently, owing to a prolonged shortage of 10c. stamps, it was decided to make use of it in the above way."

White wove paper. Perforated 12. Black overprint.

January, 1911. 10 cents on 13 centesimos, slate-grey.

Gibraltar.—(Vol. VII. p. 15).—The *Bulletin Philatélique* chronicles the 8/- stamp in new colours, violet and green instead of dull purple and black on blue and also on chalk-surfaced multiple Crown and CA. paper instead of single CA. paper as heretofore. As it appears to have been recorded from a "specimen" copy, we will wait for its definite issue before chronicling formally.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands.—(Vol. VII. p. 7).—No doubt the overprinted set for these Islands appeared as advertised on January 1st last. They were fully described by us on page 7. We now learn that stamps showing a representation of a Pandanus Tree or Screw Pine have been provided. They are stated to be line-engraved. The *Bulletin Philatélique* reports "specimen" copies and gives the values and colours as:—1/4d., green; 1d., carmine; 2d., grey; and 2 1/2d., ultramarine; we will chronicle both sets when we see them.

Gwalior.—(Vol. VII. p. 144).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have received the "Postage and Revenue" 1 anna overprinted for use in Gwalior. The 1/2 anna appeared last year. The

1 anna was issued overprinted for official use in this state as long ago as April, 1910, but has only just been issued for ordinary use.

White wove paper, watermarked Star. Perforated 14. Black overprint.

January 1911. 1 anna, carmine.

Honduras.—(Vol. VII. p. 181).—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* reports the receipt of a new 5 centavos stamp, the fore-runner of a new series, shewing a river view and bearing the date 1911. We await further particulars before chronicling. A new series was due on January 1st last, as this Republic seems to make its postal issues last exactly four years; at least, it has done so of late.

Jamaica.—(Vol. VII. p. 204).—The long promised new 2d. stamp with portrait of King Edward VII. has now been despatched to this Colony: the design is apparently similar to that of the current Nyasaland Protectorate stamps as the portrait is printed from the new key-plate shewing the King's head in an oval.

The Melville Stamp Book on Jamaica says, "We learn that the philatelists of Jamaica have petitioned the Governor with a view to securing 'the historical and philatelic succession' by issuing one stamp with King Edward's portrait, to which an official reply has been sent 'that it is proposed to make arrangements for the issue of such a stamp.' " This new 2d. is no doubt the result of this petition, but it is rather late in the day to begin issuing Edwardian stamps.

Newfoundland.—(Vol. VII. p. 181).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds the 1 cent perforated 12 x 14 to the 2 cents already chronicled by us, and states that it formed part of the first printing.

*White wove paper Perforated 12 x 14.
1 cent, green.*

Our contemporary is also informed by a correspondent that the 6 cents has been issued line-engraved, instead of lithographed, and perforated 14, and raises the question as to whether the "Guy" series is now being printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons. We await more definite information.

Panama.—(Vol. VII. p. 32).—A 13 centesimos de balboa stamp has been printed by the American Bank Note Co. in the 1905 Map type, and as stated above, has been overprinted for use in the Canal Zone. It does not appear to have been as yet issued without overprint, its occupation having gone owing to the increase of the registration fee from 8 cents to 10 cents.

Papua.—(Vol. VII. p. 133).—The special correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, has cabled that the unicoloured ½d. and 1d. stamps have been issued. We shall no doubt receive them in the next few weeks.

Somaliland Protectorate.—(Vol. IV. p. 116).—We are again indebted to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* for the information that the 3 annas, 4 annas, and 8 annas have appeared on chalk-surfaced paper. A curious colour variety is also recorded, namely, the 2 annas with centre in lilac-brown instead of dull purple. Can it be some effect of the climate?

White chalk-surfaced wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.

January 27th, 1911. 3 annas, grey-green and chocolate.
4 " black and green,
8 " pale blue and grey-black.

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PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

Western Australia.—(Vol. VI. p. 210).—*The Australian Philatelist* chronicles the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. with Crown over A watermark and perforated 11. This stamp is in Gibbons' catalogue, but we find that we have not yet chronicled it.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown over A. Perforated 11. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green.

How to keep up with New Issues.

It has been shewn over and over again that new issue collecting on a systematic basis is by far the best means of keeping up-to-date in one's collection. Nearly every new stamp is circulated to hundreds of subscribers to the various new issue services at a trifling percentage over face. If one neglects to keep up with these new emissions regularly, it becomes a costly matter to fill the void later on. At the present time the possibilities for systematic investment in new stamps as they come out, are greater than ever. Nearly every week we chronicle new stamps first appearing in connection with the Crown Agents' Colour Scheme, but which will probably remain in use for but a short period, as they are practically bound to be superseded by new Colonial Key Plates, bearing the portrait of King George V. Regarded strictly from the investment point of view the high values are the best, as these are printed in comparatively small quantities, and they are not imported extensively, as the collectors who have the pluck to take all new stamps above $\frac{2}{6}$ face are in the minority. That makes it all the better, financially, for the courageous ones.

Indian Stamps

THE *Times of India* states that the Secretary of the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association, replying to a correspondent regarding the new Stamp Act, sends a copy of a letter which he has addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government of India. In this he states:—Attention of my Committee is drawn to the superscription on two anna postage stamps, which have no words "and revenue" upon them. Since the recent amendment of the Indian Stamp Act, raising the duty to two annas on note or memorandum sent by a broker or agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of such goods under Article 43 of the Indian Stamp Act, the sold or bought notes are affixed with a two anna stamp, owing to the ignorance of the public as to the nature of the superscription they bear. Even the European houses affix such stamps and it is probable that the public of this country, who have no idea of what a pure postage and a postage and revenue stamp is, may continue to affix such stamps. My Committee think that the superscription of the "and revenue" upon two anna postage stamps will not be found extravagant as it was thought in the case of quarter anna postage stamps when proposed and supported by several mercantile bodies of India. In the present case, my Committee think that the insertion of the words "and revenue" on two anna postage stamps will save some expense of the Government, as the unification of the one anna postage, and revenue stamps will in many cases disappear. I have, therefore the honour, under directions of my Committee to request the favour of your Government, moving the Imperial Government and urging them to make the necessary change by introducing the words "and revenue" on the two anna postage stamps, and also to sanction the use, till the necessary change is effected, of the two anna postage stamps for revenue purposes.

Correspondence

Notes from France.

To the Editor of *The Postage Stamp*,

DEAR SIR,—I thought it might be of interest to your readers to know that the 3c. orange red of France 1900 (Gibbons' Nos. 264 and 264a) is no longer obtainable in Paris and large towns, no more being printed, although probably specimens are obtainable in smaller offices where stock is not exhausted.

Also I have bought over there quite a different shade of the 1c. (No. 262). This is grey-black, very much darker than the grey one, and quite a noticeable variety. The 4c. also in a light brown, perhaps ochre-brown.

Also I do not know whether it is generally known but to get the postage due stamps of Italy (Nos. 605—623) it is necessary to get an order from the Minister (of Finance I suppose) which probably accounts for the prices of Gibbons, as they are current.

H. DOWNES LEGGE.

"Philately in South Africa."

The Editor of *The Postage Stamp*.

DEAR SIR,—I have read with much interest your article, "Philately in South Africa," by Africander, No. 6, Vol. VII. But I noticed one or two omissions, and these were, no mention was made of the Bloemfontein Society, which is a very flourishing one, from accounts received; and also the East London P.S., which was founded about eighteen months ago, and to-day numbers about twenty members. The president is Mr. A. O. Hoppe, and the hon. secretary is Mr. H. Keene, both enthusiastic collectors. The Society meets monthly, at the German Clubs, and its meetings are well attended, on the whole.

I trust this will prove of interest to you also.—I remain, yours sincerely,

A. W. HOWITT.

A Correction.

Mr. Ireland draws attention to two misprints in his Gibraltar article, page 163, the date of the second issue being 1889 (not 1899), and in the note after the sixth issue, No. 15 should be 19.

When the Jar was Opened.

Mr. W. S. Lincoln notifies us that the prizes offered by him at the recent Essex Stamp Exhibition for "correctly judging" the number of stamps in a jar have been awarded in the following order:—first prize, Miss Marion Eastway; second, Mr. Herbert Priddy; third, Mr. J. S. Turpin; fourth, Mr. W. J. Pedder; fifth, Mr. P. L. Pemberton. The correct number of stamps in the jar was 819.

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Canada, 1897, 6c., mint	...	0 9
" " 8c. " " " " " "	...	0 6
" " 10c. " " " " " "	...	1 0
" " 1898, 6c. " " " " " "	...	0 9
" " 1868, 12c. postally used	...	1 0
Newfoundland, 1887, 1c., rose red, mint	0	4
" " " " " " " " " "	0	3
Trinidad, 1896, 5d., mint	...	2 6
Br. Guiana, 1882, 1c., brig. used	...	3 0
" " " " " " " " " "	...	3 0
" " Provisional, 2 on 12c., unused	3	9
" " 1888, 2c., purple, mint	...	1 0
" " " 3c., used	...	0 3
" " " " " " " " " "	...	0 3
Ceylon, 1892, Provisional, 3 on 26c., mint	0	6
Leeward Is., 1897, Jubilee, 2d. mint	...	1 9
" " " " " " " " " "	...	3 9
India, 1895, 5 rupees, used	...	2 6
" " 1854, 4s., fine used	...	0 6
" " " " " " " " " "	...	2 0
" " " " " " " " " "	...	2 6
" " " " " " " " " "	...	7 6

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

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Do., 10c. brown and black, fine used ... 0 3
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" " 14 att ... 0 3
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League Advertisement Slip.
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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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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Anent Lantern Lectures.



LEARN that Mr. Frank H. Melland, the traveller, whose journey across Africa on a bicycle has attracted so much attention in the newspapers is to lecture on his experiences before the Junior Philatelic Society. Mr. Melland has long been a member of that Society and a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, but as he is an official of the British South Africa Company stationed at

M'pika, Rhodesia, when on duty, he has not hitherto had the opportunity of visiting stamp meetings, and so we have not hitherto had the delight of hearing of his experiences as a stamp collector in the heart of the dark continent. Doubtless, the J.P.S. will give us a larger hall than Prince Henry's Room for the occasion of Mr. Melland's lecture, which is to be illustrated with lantern slides of photographs taken by himself on the journey.

The League Lecture.

The Editor has not been able to spare much space of late in these columns to the League, but that must not be taken as a sign of inactivity on the part of that body. The League is still growing. Scarce a day but what brings a new member to the fold, and the popular lantern lecture, like a touring theatrical company, travels from one town to another with scarce a breathing space between the shows. The slides have not been "home" this year yet. Everywhere the delivery of the lecture seems to be attended with splendid success. The other night it was given at Cliftonville College to a delighted audience of the scholars, and the next night, when it was repeated at

Margate College before an audience of 280, the Principal called at the finish for three hearty cheers for the lecturer, Mr. A. Leon Adutt, which were accorded in that rollicking and inspiring manner which is the charm of schoolboy appreciation on such occasions. The slides have a long journey to make now into Devon, to Teignmouth, where Mr. Fred A. Wright has organised a gathering which I hope will enable him to establish his proposed philatelic society for Devon on a sound basis.

The Best Start for a New Society.

As I dare say I have said many a time before there is no more successful way of starting a philatelic society in a new district than by a lantern lecture. It will attract the public in larger numbers than any other form of stamp meeting, and if well announced and advertised it is almost certain to come to the knowledge of most of the stamp collectors in the neighbourhood. The Editor regrets that he has not during the past season been able to undertake his usual winter series of lecture engagements, owing to an unduly heavy pressure upon his time, but next winter, if all's well, he hopes to undertake a limited number of engagements for the popular lantern lectures "His Majesty's Mails" and "Postage Stamps with Stories." The latter has been used at the inauguration of successful societies in the Metropolis and in a number of provincial centres. "His Majesty's Mails" too, has been brought right up to date with a beautiful series of photographs shewing the work of handling the millions of letters which pass through the new G.P.O., London, known as King Edward VII. Building. These were taken specially for the lecture by the courteous permission of the Secretary to the General Post Office.

An Old American Dealer's Advice.

In the *Metropolitan Philatelist* (11th February, 1911) Mr. J. W. Scott, the veteran stamp dealer says that "From now on we expect a stream of 'George-heads' to flow towards our albums. We advise,"

continues our contemporary, "all intending collectors to get them as they appear and not let them get ahead of them. Those who followed this rule with the King Edward's secured stamps which a few months later could not be secured at ten times the price. We have in mind a young man who invested about a hundred and fifty dollars and sold out two years later for an even thousand. This he invested in a mercantile venture which is now paying him an income of four thousand [dollars] a year. However, we are not advocating selling or speculating but advising earnest philatelists to buy stamps when they are cheap and within their means instead of letting the chance slip by and then either sitting down and lamenting their losses or filling the empty spaces at greatly augmented prices. A certain number of these stamps will be issued during the year; they may come out in a bunch or flow along a few at a time. The total amount will be the same in either case. Some of these stamps will become very rare, which ones or how many, no one can tell, and certainly would not if they could."

A Stamp of Peace.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* (27th February, 1911) says that "At the recent peace banquet in Paris the idea was put forward by M. Eugene Boggiano, and enthusiastically received of a universal 'Peace Stamp' similar to the stamps used in Belgium, Denmark, and Sweden of recent years for raising funds for hospitals and charities. The 'Peace Stamp' would serve a double duty: first, as spreading and strengthening the peace ideal; and, secondly, as a source of money for propaganda work.

"The idea has made rapid progress, and the stamp will very shortly be issued, under the auspices of an international committee, among whose members are Maxim Gorky, Anatole France, Fridtjof Nansen, Marconi, W. T. Stead, Keir Hardie, Flammarion, Fogazzaro, and others.

"It will be sold in all countries for a penny, and will bear the legend 'Pax Mundi.' Care has been taken to secure an artistic and attractive design."

The Hobby that Never Looks Back.

The *Stamp Collectors' Annual* is now in its eighth year, the edition for 1911 having just been published. This hardy annual will always be welcomed for its index, compiled by Mr. Percy C. Bishop, shewing the chief articles which have appeared in the philatelic press during the preceding twelve months. The Directory of "Philatelic Societies of the English Speaking World" is another useful and regular feature. There is also the usual brightly written review of the year, from the philatelic standpoint. In the introduction to this the Editor discusses "the hobby that never looks back." He says ours is "a hobby unique among hobbies, if only for this one reason—that it never halts or looks back. In almost every other pastime or pursuit there are occasional slumps or setbacks due to one or more of a variety of causes, such as tightness of money, bad trade, the vagaries of fashion, &c. &c.; but stamp collecting goes on with unabated zest all the time. Whether things in 'the city' are booming or depressed there is always good money for stamps. It is a wonderful tribute to the fascination of Philately."

The Forger in Philately and in other Hobbies.

To some of the other views expressed by the writer of the "Story of the Year," I am not so ready to subscribe.

He says of the danger from counterfeits that "it is a more serious danger in connection with stamps than in such departments of collecting as china, antiques, &c., because in a very large number of cases, objects of ceramic art and other pieces beloved of the collector attain to high values in the auction room by reason of their own especial beauty, the consummate artistry of their fashioning, rather than their actual rarity in mere numbers of specimens extant." No doubt the crudeness of some stamps, their lack of that "consummate artistry of their fashioning" leaves an opening for the forger, but I think that in no other department of collecting has the student better and surer ground for judging the authenticity of his specimens than in stamp collecting.

Forgery in stamp collecting is only a greater danger in the sense that the philatelic hobby is a much more widely general one than any other collecting hobby. The majority of the smaller collectors of china and antiques have no easy access to expert knowledge, and even the collector on an extensive plan, as has been seen over and over again, is a mere tool in the hands of a dealer in antiques. Give me stamp collecting for greatest security from forgery, and a reputable body of dealers who enjoy the same access as ourselves to magnificent reference collections, and to published researches.

Recent Prices for Caymans.

Mr. A. Leon Adutt sends me a note of some prices recently realised at a New York auction sale for Cayman Islands stamps. I quote a few of these:—

	American Catalogue.	Price Realised.
1907. 5s. vermilion and green ...	6.25	3.60
One Halfpenny on 1p. rose, mint corner block of 19 with plate numbers ...	15.00	11.00
½d. on 5s. unused... ..	3.50	2.75
½d. on 5s. used	5.00	4.00
½d. on 5s., block of 4, the first stamp being double surcharge		35.00
½d. on 5s., block of 4, first stamp inverted surcharge		36.00
2½d. on 4d. mint	20.00	16.00
" " " used		30.00
½d. on 4d. unused... ..	25.00	18.35
½d. on 4d. inverted surcharge (unused)		36.00
4d. brown and blue, mint pane of 60	120.00	93.00
6d. green and red, mint pane of 60	120.00	96.50
1s. violet and green, mint pane of 60	120.00	99.00

Mr. Adutt tells me his latest acquisitions in Caymans are two copies of the ½d. rose Jamaica "Official" bearing the Cayman postmark. This stamp has not hitherto been recorded used in the Cayman Islands.

Where Unused Stamps are Cheap!

Mr. Charles J. Phillips recently paid a business visit to Germany, and in the *Monthly Journal* he relates that after a round of the dealers in Berlin he found that one and all agreed that business is excellent in Germany just now, and that never in the history of the stamp trade have things been so brisk. "All the dealers tell me" he writes "that it is most difficult to sell unused stamps in Germany—nineteen out of twenty collectors will not take them at all, and consequently nice old unused stamps can often be picked up cheaply over there."

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.

Azores.—(Vol. VII. p. 216).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* reports a variety of the 2½ reis of the 1906 issue with portrait of King Carlos. The name, letters "A H PD," and figure of value, which were inserted at a second printing in red, are inverted.

1906. Error. Inverted name, letters, and figures.
2½ reis grey and red.

Bavaria.—(Vol. VII. p. 156).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that their publishers have received a provisional printing of the current 5 pfennig stamp with the watermark of wavy lines running vertically instead of horizontally. They say that the paper used is "a remainder of that introduced in 1881 and superseded about twenty years ago." But Mr. W. A. S. Westoby definitely states in *The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe*, in reference to the change of watermark from vertical wavy lines to horizontal (which took place on January 1st, 1888):—"This was simply due to another mode of cutting the paper, which had to be cut into sheets of another form, in consequence of an alteration in the size of the printing plates." It then appears that the paper has been the same, except for varieties of tone, since 1881.

Our contemporary is informed that this variety was issued on January 23rd last, and that the printing amounted to about 7,000,000 copies.

Toned wove paper, watermarked close vertical wavy lines, perforated 14½.
January 23rd, 1911. 5 pfennig deep green.

The following list of the values and colours of the forthcoming issue to celebrate the ninetieth birthday of the Regent and the jubilee of his Regency has been given; the designs of the new issue were fully described on page 114 of the present volume.

3 pfennig	dark brown on grey-brown.
5 "	dark green on light green.
10 "	red on light blue.
20 "	dark blue on light blue.
25 "	black-violet on chamois.
30 "	orange " "
40 "	olive-brown " "
50 "	brown-rose on grey-brown.
80 "	blue-violet " "
1 mark	brown " "
2 "	dark green on light green.
3 "	red on chamois.
5 "	dark blue on chamois
10 "	dark cadmium on light cadmium (<i>sic</i>).
20 "	dark brown on ivory white.

China (Russian P.O.).—(Vol. VI. p. 268).—*Die Post* chronicles the current Russian 15 kopeks overprinted for use in the Russian Post Offices in China. The *Bulletin Mensuel* adds the 3 kopeks and 1 rouble.

White wove paper with varnish lines. Perforated 14, 14½.
Black overprint.

3 kopeks	red
15 "	ultramarine and pale magenta.
	<i>Ditto. Perforated 13½.</i>
1 rouble	brown and orange.

Colombia.—(Vol. VI. p. 259).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* states that the 10 centavos Registration stamp is now printed at the Government Printing Works at Bogota, instead of by J. L. Arango, of Medellin, as heretofore. The imprint "LIT. NACIONAL" appears below the stamp, instead of "LIT. J. L. ARANGO MEDELLIN COL."; the perforation gauges 10 in the new stamp instead of 12. Both stamps are lithographed.

White wove paper. Perforated 10.
December, 1910. 10 centavos violet.

Ecuador.—(Vol. VI. p. 140).—We are indebted to *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* for information as to a new series. Our contemporary reports the receipt of two values—5 centavos with portrait of Sr. Urquina, and 10 centavos with one of Garcia Morena. Presumably

they are printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York.

White wove paper. Perforated 12.
January, 1911. 5 centavos scarlet and black.
10 " blue "

Honduras.—(Vol. VII. p. 217).—The *Monthly Journal* now gives a description of the new issue mentioned by us last week. It is said that they are lithographed.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.
January, 1911. 1 centavo violet.
2 centavos green.
5 " carmine.
6 " milky blue.
10 " blue.
20 " lemon-yellow.
50 " brown.
1 peso olive.

Levant (Italian P.O.).—(Vol. VI. p. 260).—The new Italian 10 lire has now appeared overprinted "CONSTANTINOPOLI—40 PIASTRE 40" in black in two lines, for use in the Italian Post Office in Constantinople.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown. Perforated 14.
Black overprint.

January, 1911. 40 piastres on 10 lire pale rose and sage green.

Newfoundland.—(Vol. VII. p. 217).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* now gives further particulars of the engraved 6 cents referred to by us last week. The supply was received at the St. John's Post Office on January 31st last, and was presumably at once put on sale, as, according to reports from the island, the 6 cents was one of the values of which the stock was exhausted. The colour is darker than that of the lithographed stamp; the paper is toned (no doubt through the method of printing) and hard, instead of quite white and soft as before; the perforation gauges 14 instead of 12. It would be very interesting to know for certain whether Messrs. Waterlow & Sons are now printing these stamps. Other values printed from engraved plates have been issued: we will give particulars next week.

White wove paper. Perforated 14. Line-engraved.
January 31st, 1911. 6 cents dark purple-brown.

Nicaragua.—(Vol. VII. p. 192).—Still more surcharges! *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* has received three provisionals with the word "Vale" and value in two lines in black, in very thin type. One stamp in each pane shows a variety, without stop after "cts."

White wove paper. Perforated 12. Black overprint.
January, 1911. 2 centavos on 3 centavos reddish orange.
10 " 50 " myrtle.
10 " 1 peso orange-yellow.

Portugal.—(Vol. VII. p. 192).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* reports the current 25 reis with blue (instead of red) overprint, "REPUBLICA." Presumably this is an error

White wove paper. Perforated 14 × 15.
Error. Blue overprint.
25 reis chocolate.

Portuguese Congo.—This Portuguese Colony has issued three low-value Republican stamps, according to *Die Post*. These are of a rather curious and uncommon nature. The 5 reis, 10 reis and 15 reis of the current Angola series, with portrait of King Carlos, have been overprinted "CONGO" at top in black with a thick bar over the name "ANGOLA." In addition, they are overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red, presumably diagonally as in the case of the Mother country, Azores, and Nyassa.

White Wove Paper. Perforated 11½.
Overprinted "CONGO" in black, and "REPUBLICA" in red.
January, 1911. 5 reis orange-red and black.
10 " green and black.
15 " dull-green and black.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 213

New Zealand.

Issue of 1899.

The up-to-date Colony of New Zealand introduced the use of postage due stamps in December, 1902. They were in an essentially utilitarian design, shewing the value and "N.Z." within an ornamental circle, and "POSTAGE DUE" on a straight tablet at the bottom: the rest of the design consisted of type-set ornamentation. The value was printed at a second operation in red, the frame being printed in green.

There were two types of this design: Type I. shewed 14 ornaments in the centre circle, and 17 dots over the letters "N.Z." which were comparatively large. In Type II. there were 13 ornaments in the circle and 15 dots over "N.Z.", which were much



Type I.



Type II. (large D).



Type II. (small D).

smaller. These types were further complicated by the fact that the letter "D" after the figures of value is found both large and small. The ½d., which exists in both types, may also be found without stop after "D."

These stamps were typographed at the Government Printing Office at Auckland, in sheets of 240 stamps, in 4 panes of 60, in 10 rows of 6, and were perforated 11 by a single-line machine. The paper was a white-wove, watermarked with the letters "N.Z." over a five-pointed star.

The first supplies of these stamps were not allowed to be sold to the public.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Watermarked N.Z. and Star. Perforated 11.

December, 1899. ½d. green and red.

Type I. (large D).

No stop after D.

Type II. (large D).

No stop after D.

1d. green and red.

Type II. (large D).

Type II. (small D).

2d. green and red.

Type II. (large D).

Type II. (small D).

3d. green and red.

Type II. (large D).

4d. green and red.

Type II. (small D).

5d. green and red.

Type I. (small D).

6d. green and red.

Type I. (small D).

8d. green and red.

Type I. (large D).

10d. green and red.

Type I. (small D).

1s. green and red.

Type I.

2s. green and red.

Type I.

Issue of 1902-7.

As the stocks of the first type were gradually exhausted, a new type of postage due stamp came into use. The ½d. appeared first, about June, 1902.



This design shewed in the centre the value in uncoloured figures on shaded circle, which was printed at a second operation on an uncoloured circular space: conforming to the shape of the circle in white letters was "POSTAGE DUE": monograms of the letters "N.Z." appeared in the top corners on a solid background: in a straight line in white capitals at the foot was "NEW ZEALAND." The frames were printed in green and the value in red.

These stamps were also printed at the Government Printing Office, at Auckland, in sheets of 240 stamps, in 4 panes of 60, in 10 rows of 6.

The ½d. in the new type, as first issued (in June, 1902), was on unwatermarked paper, and perforated 11. In July, 1902, it appeared on the watermarked Cowan paper first used in May, 1902. The 1d. value was added, also on watermarked paper on December 5th, 1905, and the 2d. on April 5th, 1906. These are the official dates of issue.

In 1903 a new single-line perforating machine, perforating 14, had been acquired. Most of the first supply of the 2d. was perforated 14. The 1d. perforated 14, first appeared in June, 1907.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 11.

June, 1902. ½d. green and red.

White wove paper. Watermarked N.Z. and star. Perforated 11.

July, 1902. ½d. green and red.

Dec. 5th, 1905. 1d. " "

April 5th, 1906. 2d. " "

Perforated 14.

June, 1907. 1d. green and red.

April 5th, 1906. 2d. " "

To be continued.

BRITISH ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC

Proposed Control by the Commonwealth.

AN important movement is now on foot with a view to the office of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific being removed from Suva, Fiji, to Australia, the proposal being that eventually the position shall become a Commonwealth instead of an Imperial one. Sir Everard F. im Thurn recently tendered his resignation as Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific on account of ill-health, and the present time is therefore regarded as opportune to make the change. Sir Francis Henry May, the successor of Sir Everard im Thurn, has not yet arrived in the islands.

The question, it is understood, has already received the attention of the Federal Government, but it is realised that it will be a somewhat difficult task to induce the British authorities to recognise that Australian interests in the Pacific have now absorbed and outgrown the Imperial interests. It has been urged that the office of Governor of Fiji should be dissociated from that of High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. The duties of Governor of Fiji, have, of themselves, become so important that for years it has not been practicable for the High Commissioner to visit the other islands. Certainly, a year or two ago, Sir Everard im Thurn made a hurried tour through the New Hebrides to the Solomons and back in a warship, but the very hurried nature of that visit emphasised the impracticability of combining the two offices. That he realised this is evident from the fact that almost immediately afterwards an Assistant High Commissioner was appointed, and he has since been travelling amongst the various islands of the Pacific, returning at intervals to Fiji to report to his superior officer. This is regarded as most prejudicial to the interests of the islands themselves, inasmuch as representations made direct to the Assistant have to filter through him to the High Commissioner, and be decided not only without first-hand knowledge, but amongst environments which may often be distinctly antagonistic.

Control of the Solomons.

This was very strikingly shown recently in the long fight which took place over the cessation of kanaka recruiting in the Solomon Islands for Fiji plantations. With the great development in planting interests of late years in the Solomons, in common with the other Pacific groups, the local supply of labour has been urgently required by local planters, and with the cessation of recruiting for Queensland, about three years ago, it was hoped that Fiji would follow suit; but it is only recently that the late High Commissioner announced that he hoped, at the end of last year, to put a stop to the trade.

There is, too, it is pointed out, the possibility of conflict between Australian interests and those of Fiji. The trade with the Pacific Islands, such as the Solomons, Hebrides, Gilbert and Ellice groups, has, like that of Fiji itself, been fostered and built up from Australia, from whence they derive their supplies and where they send their products. All the British steam lines radiate from the east coast of Australia, principally Sydney and Melbourne, and it is strongly

urged that the Imperial officer directing Pacific Island affairs should be stationed at the Australian centre, where he would be in closer communication with his subordinate commissioners in the various groups.

There is absolutely no steamship communication between Fiji and the rest of the Western Pacific Islands, all communications having to be sent to Sydney, and redirected from there, return despatches having to undergo the same tedious process.

Position of Fiji.

Then the residents of the islands themselves have no communication with Fiji, less than one per thousand, probably, having ever been there. It is from Australia most of them emigrated, and to Australia most of them make their visits; a large percentage have their relatives in Australia, and many of them have wives and families also. Those who have homes in the islands send their children to Australia to be educated, and it is the place they come to when they leave the islands for the reasons of health, business and recreation. Consequently, unless the High Commissioner visits the islands, which he practically never does, he has no opportunity of getting into touch with the people whose interests he represents.

It is true that wireless telegraphy may shortly place Fiji in close telegraphic communication with the rest of the Pacific, but such a service at best would only be available for urgent communications briefly expressed, and mail communication would have to take a roundabout route via Australia, so that it is claimed, both from Australian and Imperial standpoints, there are strong reasons why he should be here.

Another and important advantage of locating the High Commissioner in Australia, it is pointed out, is that the headquarters of the Australian Pacific Squadron are in Sydney, and if the High Commissioner were in closer touch with the Admiral than in the past it would greatly facilitate the policing of the Pacific, and the prevention of many of the regrettable disturbances which at times occur in the islands, and which are frequently aggravated by the length of time which necessarily has to elapse before the requisite machinery can be set in motion for the despatch of a warship.

New Hebrides Question.

The New Hebrides question is going through its most important phase, and the interests there are, it is urged, sufficient to occupy the serious attention of both nations. Yet the British representative can only communicate with his superior by way of Sydney, his despatches having to travel a distance of over 1,700 miles to Sydney and 1,801 miles back to Fiji.

These interests alone it is contended are of sufficient importance to demand the sole attention of the High Commissioner, and are quite impossible of satisfactory fulfilment as a subsidiary to the onerous duties attaching to the position of Governor of Fiji.

(From the Sydney Morning Herald, quoted in the Australian Stamp Journal.)

THE YOUNG COLLECTOR

Stamp Talks out of School

BY THE EDITOR

It is evident from the correspondence to hand from our readers that many of them welcome our present arrangements to devote a portion of this journal specially to the use and encouragement of the Young Collector. Collectors are invited to exchange hints and suggestions in order to assist one another in getting the best results from their hobby. Letters should be addressed to The Editor, The Postage Stamp, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, S.W.

A Young Collector's Ideas.

I have a very interesting letter this week from a young collector, Mr. A. W. Thompson, who has evidently made some substantial progress with his hobby. His notions of a "type collection" are to my mind a great advance on the type collections hitherto proposed.

But let my young friend speak for himself:—

"I have collected," he says, "postage stamps for several years, and have about 3,500 varieties (General Collection). I find I cannot for pecuniary reasons complete many countries, as new issues do not give me breathing space.

"I may specialise later, but in the meantime I propose commencing a 'Type Collection.'

"By this, I mean a collection including only one stamp of each design (e.g., only one value from the new Rhodesian set), also different watermarks, as Crown CA., Crown CC., Multiple Crown CA. (e.g., Fiji King's head, one stamp each from Crown CA. and Multiple CA. issues). I should also include certain overprints or surcharges.

"A collection of this sort would enable one to take an interest in the stamps of all the world, and would also, if accompanied with notes, be of great interest to a non-philatelist.

"Do you consider a collection as described to be a good investment, or would you advise buying complete sets of stamps at random?

"I think the former plan much the more interesting.

"Perhaps you will be so kind as to put this in *The Postage Stamp*. I should be very glad of advice."

The form of Type Collection suggested by my young correspondent is, I think, an excellent one. It has the advantage of moderately well covering the chief factors required in the general knowledge of stamps, viz., the different changes and modifications of particular classes and groups of stamps. A collection of this kind should certainly keep a collector *au fait* with all the more important details concerning his stamps, and if he is to specialise in one country, this method of keeping in touch with other countries is to be recommended.

But it is a different matter altogether when my young friend rounds off his letter with the question as to the value of this form of collecting as an investment? Pecuniarily I imagine a collection of this character cannot be so successful an investment. Naturally the young collector is tempted to take the commonest or cheapest type of each stamp, and this is generally the poorest form of investment. But regarded from the broader point of view as an investment in the knowledge and understanding of stamps I think such a collection would well repay most young specialists as a means of maintaining a general knowledge of stamps.

Perhaps some other readers would like to give my young correspondent their views on this subject?

How to Keep Your "Stamp Todies."

Having successfully made the stamp todies referred to in these columns the other week, the next thing is to provide a home for them, as unless they are kept in a box or something similar, the stamps will shake out each time they are moved, and the whole thing will generally become untidy. A very satisfactory box to keep them in is one of those white wood foreign fancy fruit or sweet boxes. They are quite clean inside and have well-fitting lids. It is very necessary that a box should be chosen that is larger than the size of the sheets, so that the latter can easily be got out for reference or use. Then care must be exercised in moving the box about not to shake the sheets up. This can easily be done if the box is always carried with a slight upward tilt. Someone with ingenuity could put a moveable partition inside the box to hold the sheets in place, but it is really not necessary.

It is well, by the way, to put the folded sheets under something heavy for a day or two before sealing down the ends, to allow of the folds to set well, especially if the stamp paper method of finishing is adopted.

WEFF.

A Junior's Club for Plymouth.

Mr. W. A. Jamrach of 7, Quarry Park Road, Peverell, Plymouth, has started a Junior Club in Plymouth. It is run on very modest lines with a view to helping the absolute beginner. The members contribute a penny a week to buy an album and the album is allotted by ballot to a member at every second meeting. Any member already possessing an album gets some stamps to the same value (two shillings). Meetings are held fortnightly at the address I have given above and any young reader of this page who would like to join these youthful enthusiasts of Plymouth should get into touch with Mr. Jamrach. Perhaps also there are some seniors among my readers who will be delighted to help the boys along!

A Handy Home-made Duplicate Book.

A useful and inexpensive duplicate book may be made from any ordinary exercise book. First cut (not tear) out a number of sheets together at intervals throughout the book, but leaving say $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of the leaves from the back (where the fold is). These act as guards and prevent the book from bulging when filled with stamps. Three or four out of every ten leaves cut down in this way should be sufficient.

The remaining leaves should be used for mounting strips of paper, which are to form the shelves for the duplicates. First measure the width of the page, and then cut strips of stamp edging or other suitable paper (gummed transparent paper, as sold in rolls by stationers is very suitable). I should cut these strips slightly longer than the width of the page, so as to fasten them over the edge of the leaf.

Moisten the gum at the left end and along the bottom

of the strip and fasten smoothly down upon the page. Then turn the page, fold down the overlapping gummed strip and stick it down.

To keep a neat appearance in the book, the strips should be mounted three or four on a page at equal distances, and all quite straight and smooth.

Any writing paper will serve the purpose of making these strips if gum or paste be applied to the edges as required, and "stamp edging" has the advantage of great tenacity, but the advantage of the rolls of transparent paper is enhanced by your being able to see the stamp designs through them.

The stamps are very easily inserted at the upper edge of these strips and are held firmly in that position, thus saving a lot of unnecessary mounting work.

These little books may be made from pocket books in a size very convenient for carrying about.

Young Collectors' Queries.

1.—An old collection given me by my father has the stamps all stuck (pasted) down in the book. How can I get them out without injury to the stamps?—G. E.

The best plan if the stamps are backing each other on the pages is to insert between the leaves of the album sheets of damp (not wet) blotting paper. Lay the book aside for a while and allow the moisture in the blotting paper to soften the gum or other mixture which has been used for fixing the stamps in the album. Go slowly about this process, for stamps which have been stuck down heavily are not merely liable to tear, they are often very brittle, and a gradual absorption of moisture will restore them. If a stamp does not peel out easily after this treatment, leave it until your album has been denuded of most of its contents, when you will be able to cut out the obstinate stamps with a half-inch of album paper all round, and float the stamps off on the surface of warm (not hot) water.

Stamps Perforated with Initials.

2.—Are stamps perforated with firms' initials spoilt so far as collecting is concerned?—A. T. B.

I think few collectors of any experience would collect stamps perforated with firms' initials when they can get them without. The perforations across the face of a stamp are always a disfigurement, and as they are only used as a device to prevent the pilfering of stamps in business offices, and have no governmental or postal significance, they are of no interest to the collector. The young collector however, may get specimens so perforated before he procures copies without this defect, in which case he should certainly keep them for reference until he can replace them by copies without this mutilation.

Where there is not Penny Postage.

Are there any parts of the British Empire still without Penny Postage?—D. C. B.

So far as I know the Australian Commonwealth and Rhodesia are the only two parts of the Empire in which people do not enjoy the full benefits of Penny Postage, and both of them are going to have these benefits very shortly. Australia is to have Penny Postage in May next, and Rhodesia will also have it at an early date.

Queries.

Which any Reader of this Page may Answer.

5.—Is it safe to dip stamps into benzine when examining watermarks, or should they be merely brushed over the back with the fluid?—A. F.

6.—I have separated my Jamaicans from my general collection, as I have rather a nice lot. Should I arrange the unused separately from the used, or put them both together in order of value and issue?—P. M. B.

7.—What is the status of the Land Post stamps of Baden, referred to on page 214?—R. G.



It is possible that I have conveyed the impression to Collectors who have so frequently seen the advertisement of my 10% New Issue Service, that the supply of stamps in this manner is the most important part of my business.

I would point out, however, that far from such being the fact, I have one of the finest, if not the finest stocks extant of

BRITISH AND COLONIAL

:: :: STAMPS. :: ::

and not only can I confidently make this statement, but I will also say that, consistent with fine condition, of which I make a speciality, my prices will be found exceedingly reasonable.

I am now issuing a Monthly Serial Price List of British Colonials. It has one interesting and very practical feature, that being, that no stamps are priced or mentioned that I have not got in stock, and am willing to sell at the figures named.

I will forward this regularly to anybody who is interested, also the back numbers if required.

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STAMP COLLECTING IN FOLKESTONE

The Late Sir Charles Lumb, LL.D., on our Hobby

THE late Sir Charles Lumb whose sudden death was recorded last week took the chair at the lecture given by the Folkestone Amigo Exchange Club, for which the slides and lecture "The Romance of Postage Stamps" were lent by the Postage Stamp League.

We take the following report of the successful meeting from the Folkestone Express (25th February, 1911):—

On Tuesday, a very interesting lecture illustrated with lantern slides, entitled, "The Romance of Postage Stamps," was given at the Woodward Institute. The lecture, which was under distinguished patronage, was organised by Miss Brandreth Gibbs with the idea of so stimulating the interest in stamps and stamp collecting that a Philatelic Society for Folkestone and district might be the outcome. The weather was unfavourable, and prevented many who are keenly interested in stamp collecting from attending.

The Chair was taken by Sir Charles Lumb, M.A., LL.D., who said he supposed everyone there must be inoculated very seriously with the disease of stamp collecting or they would not have come out on an inclement night like that. When one got the disease it was a serious matter; for no matter what came or went one went on collecting for ever. It certainly was a pleasant hobby, and it was also a pastime. And it was a hobby indulged in by everyone in all parts of the world. It was not confined to any one country, or to one sect or colour, nation or creed, but fascinated all from kings downwards to the humblest citizen. In England they had the most exalted person in the realm who was an extremely keen stamp collector. The Emperor of Russia was quite as keen a collector as the King, and he had one of the finest collections in the world. In Russia they considered stamps of some considerable importance. He remembered a friend of his, who having been left a stamp collection by a grand duke, wanted to bring it to England, but the Government would not let the collection leave Russia. The hobby was a very useful one, especially for the young. It taught the young order and neatness, and it gave them a study in colour and an occupation. It had another advantage in that it taught them history and geography. Stamp collecting, therefore, was not only a pastime, but it was an instructive pastime. There were stamps and stamps. They varied very much, as they all knew, not only in their genuineness and in their price, but also in their rarity. Some stamps were worthless, while they had another class more valuable. They got a third class of stamps and those were forgeries, which were chiefly manufactured in Hamburg. Stamps were a source of revenue. "Hard up" States sent out another issue of stamps, which the collector to be up-to-date must procure. So stamp collecting was a benefit to a great many people and many countries. Sir Charles gave an instance of hospitals gaining by stamp collecting, and even a church.

Mr. R. Brockman then read a paper on "The Romance of Postage Stamps." He said before 1840 various kinds of wrappers had been in use for postal purposes, and they were the ancestors of the ubiquitous article they knew as a postage stamp. A private

post was established in Paris in 1653 by Mons. Valayer, with full permission of the king. A suggestion was made to start a post with special wrappers in Brussels in 1776, but the governor would not have it. The lecturer passed on to the Mulready envelope of 1840, which was used in Great Britain. The public had nothing but ridicule for Mulready and his envelope. After reading a satirical verse written concerning the pictorial design on the envelope, Mr. Brockman said the ridicule which was bestowed upon it had one important effect—it opened the way for an appreciation of the utility of the little postage stamp issued at the same time. The private post in America copied England's idea in 1841, and soon after other Governments and other countries began to fall into line. To-day there were something like 23,000 distinct varieties of stamps. Proceeding, Mr. Brockman drew attention to some of the most interesting stamps, and showed how many marked important periods in the history of many countries. The rarest stamp in the world was issued in British Guiana in 1856. The owner of the largest stamp collection in the world was M. la Renotiere, who was said to have spent nearly a quarter of a million on his collection. Not the least interesting part of the paper was that dealing with the havoc played with the ranks of philatelists by forgers and fakers. The narratives showed that even Governments were not above forging their own stamps, especially rare specimens.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Miss Brandreth Gibbs explained that the lecture had been got up with the idea of forming a Philatelic Society for Folkestone and district.

A short musical programme followed, the contributors being Miss H. Wildish (song), Miss Dunlop (recitation), Miss Brandreth Gibbs (song), and Mr. Randolph Brockman (song).

Hearty votes of thanks were accorded Sir Charles Lumb, for presiding, Mr. Brockman for reading the paper, and to the artistes for their services, and on the whole the lecture was very successful.

The Romance of Postage Stamps.

The lantern lecture thus successfully delivered at Folkestone has been specially prepared with a full set of lantern slides for loan to any philatelists desiring to stir up interest in stamp collecting in their neighbourhood.

The lecture has already been given in London, Margate, and other schools; also in connection with other institutions or independently at Kew, Craven Arms (Shropshire), and other centres.

This week the lecture is being repeated at certain Margate schools; next week at Teignmouth, Devonshire; then at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

No fee is charged by the Postage Stamp League for the loan of lecture or slides, but borrowers pay carriage of slides both ways.

The lecture is issued in printed form in the Postage Stamp Handbooks (No. VIII.) price 7d. post free, from the publishers, W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, W.C.

Applications for loan of lantern slides, for which good notice should be given, should be made to the Editor of *The Postage Stamp*.

The Stamps of Denmark

An Interesting Display at Manchester.

THE paper prepared by the President (W. D. Beckton, Esq.) on the Stamps of Denmark was, owing to his absence in London, read by the Secretary at the meeting of the Manchester Philatelic Society last month. The early history of the post in Denmark, wrote Mr. Beckton, bore great similarity to that of our own and other countries inasmuch as private individuals sent their letters by their own servants and neighbours, and often clubbed together for that purpose. Later, the different local posts got into the hands of a family and were carried on by them until such time as the Government stepped in and deprived them of their privileges. It is in the reign of Christian II., in 1555, that the first traces of the Danish post offices are to be found, but down to 1602 the post office only provided for the conveyance of the State correspondence, and not until long after that time were private persons permitted to take advantage of the service. In 1658, Paul Klingenberg was appointed Director General of the Posts of the State, and he farmed out the undertaking, on lease, for a period of thirty years at an annual rent of 6,000 Rigsbankdaler. The postage at that time for a single rate letter was four skilling for a distance of four miles, six skilling for five to ten miles and so on in proportion. After the death of Klingenberg in 1690 Count Christian Gyldenlove, a natural son of King Christian V., was placed at the head of the posts, an office which was conferred on him free of charge. As the Count was but eleven years old it was evident that this was done to provide him with an income, and not with the idea of any duties to perform. About 1688 the first steam packet appeared, which carried the mails between Kallundborg and Aarhus, and in 1844 the first railway between Kiel and Altona. Up to that time the mail had been conveyed by horsemen and carriages, a special carriage which would hold but one person being used in order that the drivers might not yield to the temptation to take up passengers on the road and cause delay by the additional weight carried. In 1842 a Royal Decree was published authorising the Post Office Department to make preliminary investigations in consequence of the postal reform which had taken place in England in 1840, the object being to introduce a new method of collecting the postage on letters and to lower the postal rates. After trying to induce the Bank of Copenhagen to undertake the work, permission was requested from the authorities of the bank for the Government Engraver, who was in their service, to carry out the engraving of the stamps and at the same time for the use of the machinery of that establishment for printing them, and this was granted.

The manufacture of the first supply of stamps was entrusted to Furslew, the engraver, but the work has been done since and down to the present day by the firm of Thiels.

Much interest was taken by the members in the very fine collection of Danish stamps, including, officials, proofs, and essays belonging to Mr. Beckton, which was on exhibition.

What are we coming to ?

"A collector of postage stamps, possessing 12,544 specimens, desires to contract a marriage with a young lady, also a collector, who has the blue Mauritius stamp of 1847. No other need apply."—Advertisement in the *Figaro*, Paris.

Stamp-collecting will become a craze with this young man if he doesn't control it.—*London Opinion*.

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Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

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<i>These are obsolete and likely to be very rare, as a new permanent set with combined French and English inscriptions is on the way out.</i>		
Austria, 1899, 4 kronen green, superb (cat. 9d.)	0	3
Austrian Levant, 1900-02, 5pf. on 1kr., rose (cat. 6d.)	0	2½
Austrian Levant, 1904, 2pi. blue (cat. 4d.)	0	2
*Bavaria, 1901, 5pf. green, wmkd. vertical wavy lines, S.G. No. 131 (block of 4, 4d.)	0	1
*Bavaria, 1911, Superb New Issue, 3pf. 1mk. (10)	4	3
*Bavaria, 1911, Superb New Issue, 2,3, & 5mk. (10 & 20mk)	11	8
French Guiana, 1904, pictorial 1fr., superb	0	7
French Morocco, 35c. lilac, the new value	0	4½
†Indian Convention States, grand set of 57 different (Chamba to Patiala), including many rare (cat. 12/-)	5	9
†Indian Native Feudatory States, Unique collection of 70 different from 27 States (cat. 33/3)	15	0
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*Unused. †Used and unused. Postage extra on orders under 5/-		

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A NEW COUNTRY FOR COLLECTORS

BY J. IRELAND

FEW collectors arrange their new issues to the best advantage. You find a few oddments scattered about the pages of various countries; the latest values out in brilliant mint condition and perhaps on the same page a few odd cheap used stamps, neither showing off to any advantage. Though we profess to be indignant when a new set comes along there is no doubt that it is rather a relief to the ordinary passive collector to be able to start a new country. There has been much adverse criticism of the new Rhodesians but they form an attractive page in a blank album, even mounted without any notes. But with a few intelligent crisp notes the page becomes of historical information to the stamp collector. This is not a matter which presents any difficulty in the way of execution. Suppose you have just received your set of Rhodesia. It is a new country, or at least a new title and you feel perfectly justified in starting a new page; but if you are not careful you will find that the effect is not quite the same as you expected, when the stamps are mounted.

Before mounting your stamps, write at the top of the page:—

NOTE.—From 1890 to 1910 British South Africa stamps were in use.

This should be written on the second quadrille line. Then miss a line, and write as follows:—

First issue, 11th Nov., 1910. Engraved by Waterlow & Sons, London.

Now arrange the stamps so that one clear line of ruling is left,—not more. This will avoid giving your data a straggling appearance, and will show that it refers to the stamps underneath.

In mounting the stamps the top perforation should

be just below this quadrille line and the values should be arranged as follows:—

½d.	1d.	2d.	2½d.
	3d.	4d.	5d.
6d.	8d.	10d.	1/-

As these notes are written for the junior who in all probability does not take anything higher than one shilling I am not mentioning the higher values and I should not advise a beginner to leave space for them. Collectors who do take them can continue the same arrangement; bearing in mind that each row should contrast in arrangement if possible. For instance, if the set is taken as far as the 5/- stamp, arrange the 2/-, 2/6, 3/- in the next row and the 5/- by itself underneath. I should mention that with stamps of this shape and size it is best to leave three lines of quadrille ruling between each row. For the sake of the information a note may be added that "7/6, 10/- and 20/- stamps also exist."

New Issues intelligently written up in this way are an education as time goes on. I shall hope to give a few more examples shortly. There is an important point which it would perhaps be as well to mention here and that is the question of interleaving. All albums containing mint stamps should be interleaved with gelatine tissue. This is not an expensive matter as a quire costs but sixpence and this will be enough to interleave at least two albums. It is usually only obtainable at wholesale stationers or paper merchants and I have always found that they will cut it to the desired size for a few pence.

Now, gentle reader, look up your Rhodesians and try mounting them up in the manner I have described, and then ask yourself if you have not found the ideal method of collecting stamps.

Automatic Stamp Vending.

THE *Financial Times* in some notes on new automatic machines for the printing and issuance of railway tickets, and for the vending of postage stamps, gives some interesting particulars of the recent use of such machines for postal purposes.

The British Electric Automatic Machines, Limited, is a Company which concerns itself with the sale of certain patented automatic machines of proved value, for postal, railway and commercial use. Many of these, in which the public is more directly interested, are slot machines. Such, for example, is the new "stamp vendor" already in use at the General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand. There are several types of the stamp vendor, one distributing single penny stamps, another two halfpenny stamps, and a third six penny stamps in a strip.

"Fool Proof."

Bad or imitation coins are rejected without damaging the machines, which are described as absolutely "fool proof." The "stamp-fixer," fed by five values of stamps shortly to be issued specially in strips by the Post Office for the purpose, fixes them on letters at the rate of 5,000 an hour, perforates the stamp with the user's mark, registers the value of the stamp used and the total number of letters stamped. Another for registered letters gives the receipt of the registered letter duly numbered and dated in less than half a minute. Commercial firms who dispatch thousands of letters daily, and every member of the general public who dislikes being delayed in the Post Office will appreciate these devices.

Particulars of Some British Machines

20,000,000 Stamps in Rolls.

To show they have been appreciated already, it is sufficient to mention that, during the past three months, 20,000,000 stamps in rolls have been supplied by the company to their customers for use in the stamp-fixing machine. No less than 1,500 of the stamp distributing machines have been sold to the postal authorities on the Continent. In Germany alone 170 were used in 1909, and and from these 7,762,000 stamps were bought by the public. In 1910 the number of stamp-distributing machines in Germany was increased to 470, and from these no less than 50,000,000 stamps were bought.

Automatic Ticket Printing and Vending.

The economic advantages attached to the electric automatic ticket printing machine for railway booking offices are expected by the proprietors to bring them an enormously wide market in all the railway stations of the world. There is also an automatic ticket vendor, the utility of which for the sale of "platform" and other tickets at crowded travelling centres is obvious. The proprietors draw attention to the fact that their machines are strictly high-grade, and must not be compared with any of the defective "slot machines" so frequently met with. They are infinitely superior in design and make, being the outcome of many years' practical experience in all civilized countries, and in this way have achieved a degree of reliability which makes them, they consider, absolutely the standard automatic machines of the world.

Editor's Letter Box

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

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

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

Society News

THE CROYDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

This Society held the seventh meeting of the season at the Y.M.C.A., North End, Croydon, on Wednesday, February 8th. The President, Mr. F. G. Bing, occupied the chair.

Donations to the Societies' collection from Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Holmes were duly acknowledged.

Mr. G. F. Schulz was elected to membership.

Among the special exhibits, some interesting cancellations, etc., on entire originals, were shown by Mr. Hewitt.

Mr. Y. T. Turner then entertained the members with a most instructive paper and display of the stamps of Turkey, 1865-1885. Mr. Turner demonstrated his careful study of the issues of this period with a very comprehensive collection which was highly appreciated. The variations in the Turkish overprints, and numerous varieties throughout the issues were fully dealt with. Some forgeries and various departmental essays were included in the display.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Turner concluded the meeting.

W. G. WALDER, Hon. Sec.

The eighth fortnightly meeting of the season was held at the Y.M.C.A., North End, Croydon, on Wednesday, February 22nd.

In the absence of the President the chair was taken by Mr. H. H. Harland.

Acknowledgment was made to Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Holmes for further donations to the Society's collection.

Mr. Harland contributed to the special exhibits a fine set of Hawaiian proofs in colour.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to a display from the collection of the late Mr. H. Lee, a much regretted member of the Society. The stamps were shown by Mr. S. R. Turner, who supplied many interesting notes and comments.

The countries exhibited were Honduras and Costa Rica—the former chiefly upon entire envelopes—and an extensive collection of Danish and Norwegian locals.

W. G. WALDER, Hon. Sec.

Postage Stamp League



MEMBERS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

By cutting out three Advertisement slips from the back 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.

MEMBERS wanted, medium exchange club. No entry money. Rules, D. McKerracher, 51, Paisley Road West, Glasgow.

LOCAL Postage Stamps wanted, used, unused, and on entire. Box 102, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

MEMBERS wanted for Stamp Club. Rules. Apply Miss Brandreth Gibbs, Keppel, Folkestone.

WANTED. Collection in No. 3 Ideal album, also loose Colonials. Yarde, Hillsborough, Abertillery.

EARLY Stamp Catalogues wanted. All languages. Box 99, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

DEAL EXCHANGE. Vacancy for few members. Good sales. Rules, Pain, Gables, Deal.

POSTAL and Philatelic Literature wanted. Decrees, Proclamations, Acts, Pamphlets, &c. Box 103, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London.

LAGOS. Wanted Gibbons' No. 31a in mint condition. G. H. Griffiths, 41, Brighton Street, Seacombe.

WANTED. Vol. I of the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*. The Editor of *The Postage Stamp*.

League Advertisement Slip.
11 March, 1911.
Cut this out.

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PAPUA. Clearing duplicates, uncharged, surcharged, permanent, also officials. Bridge, Corder Road, Ipswich.

TO Beginners. British Colonials and Foreign Stamps, unused and used, 1d. each. Packets King's Heads 25 for 9d. References.—K. Foster, 25, Grenville Place, Brighton.

WANTED 25 members for New Stamp Exchange.—Corlett, Richmond Grove, Douglas, I.O.M.

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	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pages	4 10 0	4 0 0	3 15 0	3 10 0
Half Pages	2 5 0	2 0 0	1 17 6	1 15 0
Quarter Pages	1 2 6	1 0 0	18 9	17 6
Eighth Pages	12 6	11 0	10 0	9 0
Columns	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 5 0
Half Columns	17 0	16 0	14 0	12 6
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For Answers to Correspondents see back page.

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FINE COPIES.

Cyprus, set of 10 different ...	0 5
Gold Coast, set of 6 different (one same cat. 1/-)	0 4
Cape, Triangular, 4d. blue, fine ...	1 9
5/- orange or yellow, (Hope) ...	0 10
India, 2 rupees, Queen, v. fine, cat. 2/-	0 8
Holland, 1 gulden, King or Queen ...	0 3
Austria, set of 15 Jubilee, 1 heller to 2 kronen ...	0 10
Do., 1890, 1 heller to 1kr., set of 14 ...	0 4
* Guatemala, 1881, Parrot, bi-colour, 2c., 10c., 20c., set ...	0 4
Hayti, bi-colour, set 7, 1c. to 50c., mint, cat. 1/9 ...	0 6
Tunis, 1906, Pictorial, 20c., 25c., 1 franc, set 3, cat 1/10 ...	0 6
Hungary, 1900, set 15, 1 filler to 1 korona ...	0 3
United States, Omaha, issue, set 6, 1c. to 10c. ...	0 8

Write me for any stamps you are wanting.

H. LINDSEY,

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WM. HADLOW

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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-deplorable 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 Managers' address see notices above.

W. G. (Richmond).—Sorry, but the back volumes of recent standard English journals are of no use to us.

E. D. (Streatham).—The two Wurtemberg stamps sold by Messrs. Glendining at their sale on February 21st fetched—Lot 337, £5; Lot 338, £2 18s.

R. M. (Falkenberg).—To be "caught napping" is worth while when it stirs up an old friend to write us. You will have seen correction appear the next week. Printer's errors are often unavoidable in news copy, such as new issues, as, in order to give our readers the very latest information, notes are frequently added right up to the moment of closing the formes for press. Glad you enjoy the other articles you mention.

G. J. J. (Dublin).—Your Cyprus stamp has evidently had a bath. Some of these green stamps turn blue on immersion in water, which we imagine is not uncommon with individuals who stick to the cold dip these cold and frosty mornings. Your hint for "Novice" has been covered by several correspondents.

W. F. (London, W.C.).—Many thanks for yours with enclosure, which is being published in due season. We are always glad to have your suggestions and to act upon those which can conveniently be adopted. You will understand, however, that there are many considerations why we cannot adopt all the schemes proposed. We have to make progress steadily rather than by leaps and bounds.

W. J. (Bedford) and W. A. W. (Preston).—Yours have been sent on to the Advertisement Manager.

R. A. L. (Harrow) desires us to convey to Messrs. Weff, Ricketts, and Peters "the sincere thanks of "A Novice" for the useful hints supplied in the "Young Collector" page of The Postage Stamp of February 18th." We do so cheerfully by this acknowledgment.

R. H. B. (Manchester).—There are no handbooks in the English language on the stamps of Germany, Italy or Norway. All three are however dealt with in Westoby's "Adhesive Stamp of Europe," which is in most libraries.

P. W. G. (Isleworth).—The 1c. is catalogued 2d. used, and the 10c. (black) 1/6 used by Gibbons.

A. E. G. (Harringay, N.).—In order to print postage stamps for the binding in book form, for sale in the little 2/- booklets of stamps, the plate has to be arranged in a special way, and certain rows of the stamps are upside down on the plate, so that these must of necessity get the watermark inverted. It may be taken as a fairly general certainty that the current English stamps with watermark inverted have originated in the little booklets.

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THE STAMPS OF CANADA (see page 234).



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Edited by
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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Mint Makes the New Stamp Dies.



A DEBATE of considerable interest to philatelists took place in the House of Commons the other day. The discussion is reported at some length in our columns this week, but it may be well to draw special attention to one or two outstanding points of interest. In future it appears that the Royal Mint will be responsible for the engraving and construction of the dies from which the plates are to be

made. It is not stated that they will construct the plates; this is work which is more likely to be done by the contractors.

Big Profits from Stamp Printing.

Under their contract it appears that Messrs. De La Rue & Co. received £97,000 and made between 80 and 100 per cent. profit. That contract was not to be renewed, and under the new one, that entered into with Messrs. Harrison & Sons, a saving to the country of £40,000 a year was anticipated. These figures are in many ways surprising—particularly the sum of £40,000 a year mentioned as the saving. It was, I remember, stated some years ago that an exactly similar amount was saved off certain British or British and Colonial stamp contracts, and the coincidence of the figures is curious.

British Postal Fiscals.

At the last meeting of the Leeds Philatelic Society there was a display of part of the superb collection of the stamps of Great Britain by Mr. W. M. Gray, F.R.P.S.L., of Bradford. The portions shown were the series of fiscal stamps which, as a temporary measure, were in 1881 and following years allowed to be used for postal

purposes, and of all these the series of unused examples was complete.

The change began in June, 1881, when the use of the small penny receipt and the lilac penny postage stamps of the then new issue were made interchangeable, an arrangement being made between the Inland Revenue and the Post Office whereby the Post Office were to pay the Inland Revenue a certain annual sum, based on the average amount of one penny fiscal stamps issued during the previous five years, and increasing yearly to an agreed maximum sum.

The system was, by an Act passed in 1882, extended to various other postage and fiscal stamps of values not exceeding 2s. 6d. These arrangements made available for postal use fiscal stamps, both typographed and embossed, of the values of 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s., and 2s. 6d.

Mr. Gray's series also included all the various stamps used and overprinted for official purposes, for Inland Revenue, Government parcels, Army, Admiralty, Office of Works, Board of Education, etc., all of which were shown in mint unused and fine used state, a most superb collection. Unfortunately, Mr. Gray was not himself able to be present, and in his absence the stamps were shown and the notes read by his son, Mr. W. H. Gray.

Collecting Facts and Collecting Stamps.

Several readers have pointed out to me the report that Lord Robert Cecil, speaking recently at the Francois Holland School for Girls, said that "the man or woman who merely collected facts was no more educated than the person who collected stamps or autographs." But my correspondents have missed the noble lord's meaning if, as I gather, they have understood him to imply that no educated people collect stamps or autographs. What Lord Robert did say (according to the newspaper reports I have seen) was that "he never had any education to speak of—that was to say he went to a public school and a university. Education was not knowledge, the mere heaping up of facts. The man or woman who merely collected facts was no more educated than the person who collected stamps or autographs. Education was, in the old phrase, the training of the mind. There were only

two things they could teach people which were really worth learning—the way to work and the way to think.”

The Educated Stamp Collector.

There is plenty of food for thought in Lord Robert Cecil's dicta, even for the stamp collector. To merely collect facts without being able to marshal them in one's mind in such a way that they will serve a useful purpose, is much like sticking stamps or autographs in a book without any idea or purpose beyond space filling. But stamps or autographs or facts collected with a purpose, and collated with a view to stimulating thought and action undoubtedly quicken the observation and promote the training of the mind, which is Education. And this is generally implied in our use of the term philatelist to distinguish the educated stamp collector from the uneducated.

From Rhodesia to the Soudan.

It will be welcome news to many members of the Postage Stamp League in and near London that they will be able to attend as visitors at the lantern lecture by Mr. Frank H. Melland, F.R.P.S.L., on his interesting experiences on a cycle journey "From Rhodesia to the Soudan." The lecture is to be given before the Junior Philatelic Society on Wednesday, April 12th, and anticipating that a large number of members of the general public will be glad of the opportunity to hear Mr. Mel-

land, the Society has taken the large Carlton Hall, Westminster, for the occasion. Tickets to non-members will be 1s. (unreserved) and 2s. 6d. (reserved), but by special arrangement, any member of the Postage Stamp League will be provided with one free ticket on making application (with stamped addressed envelope) to the Registrar, Postage Stamp League, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

The Penny Black Banquet.

Another interesting forthcoming event is that which I already hear popularly dubbed "The Penny Black Dinner." The Executive Committee of the 1912 London Stamp Exhibition had intended to open their campaign of work with a banquet on the anniversary of the issue of the first adhesive postage stamp, May 6th. As, however, this date coincides this year with the first anniversary of the death of King Edward VII., it has been decided to hold the banquet on Monday, May the 8th. A very large company is expected at the Trocadero on that occasion. The tickets will be 5s. each, and everyone interested in the forthcoming Exhibition, and in the proposal to bring the Congress to London next year as a joint event with the Exhibition, should certainly be in at the start of the arrangements. The tickets may be secured at once from Ralph Wedmore, Esq., 54, Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.

THE STAMPS OF CANADA

An Important New Monograph by Mr. C. A. Howes*

BY THE EDITOR

A New "Monographer."

MR. C. A. Howes is a philatelist whose work is well known in the United States, and whose name is one to conjure with amongst the well informed in the stamp world of Great Britain. His writings are not so remarkable for their number as for a distinct quality of research. He is one of the rarer products of a hobby and a literary capacity which finds its sustenance and its growth in the musty world of old books—a great library is his natural soil, once planted in it he is sure to bring forth a goodly harvest.

Specialism 20 Years Ago and Now.

The harvest in the past has been mostly scattered writings of a high order in various journals. But it was only in the nature of beginnings, the real sowing and the real reaping were yet to come. This week we have received an unmistakable evidence of the important work Mr. Howes has been building up for us, in a monumental study entitled *Canada, its Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery*. It is worth noting in passing that the old work of the Royal Philatelic Society on the stamps of British North America devoted but fourteen pages of text to the whole gamut of Canadian issues. That was published twenty years ago. To-day it takes 300 pages of Mr. Howes' carefully compiled and well reasoned text to relate the history and circumstances surrounding the issue and collection of Canadian stamps as known to specialism of the present time.

Philatelic Philanthropy.

The book is a mass of concentrated opinion on every phase of study which has opened up to the student of Canadian stamps. It has been a labour of love no doubt, and the author has paid a tribute of no mean sort to his publishers, the New England Stamp Co., of 12, Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A., when he says:—" . . . it was apparent that the desired production would mean a heavy balance on the wrong side of the ledger. The author does not pose as a philanthropist, but he feels he has discovered such in the publishers of this volume. With the broad-minded policy that whatever helps Philately benefits all, even indirectly, the New England Stamp Co., of Boston, having become greatly interested in the monograph, accepted the burden and became responsible for the publication of the work."

The "Pence" Issues.

Now to the book itself—by which we mean the document in which we read a labour of enthusiasm and persevering effort extending over years. Mr. Howes traces out—after the approved modern school of philatelic thought—the early growth of the postal system of Canada. We should much like to delve deep into these dead ashes of records which have been stirred into new life by a hand that is skilled at such tasks. But in the limits of our review we have more immediate interests in the stamps.

The first issue of Canadian stamps appeared in 1851, the date being, according to evidence brought

* *Canada: Its Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery*. By CLIFTON A. HOWES, B.Sc., F.R.P.S.L. Boston, 1911: Published by the New England Stamp Co. . . . Plates XV. (European Agent: W. H. PECKITT, 47, Strand, London.)

forward by our author, April 23rd, instead of April 6th. All three values were, it seems, issued together, the 3d., 6d., and 12d., an historic trio.



The Beaver Stamp.

The 3d. stamp "the first and most typical of Canada" was designed by Sir Sanford Fleming, a civil engineer and draughtsman. The central feature is a representation of the beaver in its native haunts, above which is the royal crown of England. The normal colour was a bright red.



The Prince Consort.



Canada's Rarity.

The 6d. stamp is in the usual upright form and shows a portrait of Albert, the Prince Consort. Mr. Howes says it has been impossible to trace the original of the picture. The rose, thistle and shamrock appear on both the 3d. and 6d.

The Famous "Twelve Pence" Black.

The 12d. stamp is a remarkable one in many ways. The portrait of the Queen is from A. E. Chalon's full length painting executed to the order of the Queen as a present to her mother, the Duchess of Kent, on the occasion of the royal visit to prorogue Parliament on July 17th, 1837.

The 12d. black is *the* rarity among Canadian stamps and the present catalogue quotation in Gibbons is £110 unused, and £80 used.

Mr. Howes gives a very full and clear explanation of the confusion of currency existing in Canada at this period which led to the necessity for inscribing the denomination as *twelve pence* instead of *one shilling*.

The Manufacturers.

The first stamps of Canada were manufactured by Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, of New York, a firm which was afterwards taken over by the American Bank Note Co., of New York.

The Mystery of the Wove Paper.

Of the first three stamps of the pence issues Mr. Howes describes the variety of the 12d. on *wove* paper as the "nigger in the woodpile," a phrase which though foreign to English ears yet serves its purpose in arresting our attention to an able discussion of the mystery surrounding this stamp. The query is whether or no this stamp on *wove* paper was ever issued in the ordinary way for postal use. As only 1510 12d. black stamps were ever issued for postal purposes and most of the copies known to collectors are on laid paper similar to the other denominations of the series the problem resolves itself into a game of "wait and see." We must wait for an undoubted copy on *wove* paper which has beyond all question

been used in the post. A copy *sans reproche* on the entire original cover would settle the matter, but that is not forthcoming. Gibbons, in the absence of such evidence, say the stamp was never issued postally; certain eminent American collectors who are lucky possessors of unused copies incline to the opposite belief.



Jacques Cartier.

The Ten Pence, Blue.

The 10d. stamp shows a portrait of Jacques Cartier, the explorer and founder of Canada. "There has been some discussion," says Mr. Howes, "over the identity of the original, it having been claimed that the subject was Sebastian Cabot, the discoverer, just as the portrait on the 6d. stamp has been assigned to Lord Elgin, Governor-General of Canada from 1846 to 1854. Unfortunately no circular announcing the issue of the stamp has come to hand. . . . It is nevertheless a fact that the portrait represents Cartier, the original being a three-quarter length painting in the Hotel de Ville, at St. Malo, France, the birthplace of Cartier."

We wonder how many collectors have noticed the beaver at the right and the three maple leaves at the left of the oval band on this stamp?

Puzzles in Paper or ——— ?

In connection with this stamp Mr. Howes introduces a long and important review of the evidence on the character of the varieties which are well-known to exist, and which for brevity's sake we may term the wide and the narrow ovals. These do not alone sum up the perplexities of the issue, but they are the most obvious varieties which he who runs may read. But how did they come about? How—there's the rub! Mr. Howes marshalling of evidence is excellent, but it is perhaps unfair to expect that he should be counsel for all sides and the judge and jury as well.



A Sixpenny-Sevenpenny Halfpenny Stamp.

The design of the 7½d. currency (6d. sterling) Packet Postage stamp is adapted from the 12d. black, the new inscription of course indicating its use for overseas postage by means of the mail packets or steamers.



The Last and Least of the Pence Issues.

The ½d. stamp was reprinted in 1857 for use on transient and re-mailed papers and periodicals. The profile head of Queen Victoria is in imitation of the British penny stamp.

A Perforation Puzzle.

The puzzle of the perforated pence issues provides a very interesting study in the difficulties which confront the conscientious student of Canadian stamps. For the present we must leave our readers to delve into Mr. Howes' book for a full statement of the case

which is to decide who perforated the first stamps, and whence came the abnormal perforations which are known to exist.

We shall give ourselves the pleasure of treating of some of the later chapters in this most delightful and thorough monograph next week. We should note, however, before leaving the subject for the present, that the book has been produced in a first-class style and is accompanied by a very fine series of fifteen collotype plates which are alone worth the very modest price of three dollars (12/6) at which the entire work is published.

THE NEW CONTRACT AND THE OLD

Members of Parliament discuss our Postage Stamps

PARLIAMENT has been interesting itself in our postage stamps.

On Thursday, March 9th, Mr. HOBHOUSE informed an hon member, in response to a question, that the new stamps would be issued about Coronation time.

A few days earlier (March 8), there was quite an interesting discussion on the termination of the De la Rue contracts. It transpired during the course of question time that under the new arrangements the Government is saving £40,000 a year, and it was said that the old contractors were making "something between 80 and 100 per cent profit" by printing the stamps.

We extract the following report of the debate (so far as it concerns the stamps) from the *Times* report of Mar. 4.

THE MINT.

THE CONTRACT FOR STAMPS.

On the Supplementary Estimate for £20 for the Mint, including coinage,

Mr. Griffith Boscawen (Dudley, Opp.) said it appeared that the Government were making an entirely new departure and embarking upon a great change of policy. For the past 80 years, at all events, postage and other stamps had been made by Messrs. De la Rue, whose contract terminated, he thought, last December. Now, he gathered, the Government were going to make the stamps themselves instead of having them made by private contract, and that the work was to be done by the Royal Mint. He asked why it was the Government had terminated the contract with the private firm and undertaken to do the work themselves, and whether the Government hoped to do the work cheaper and better. We could not boast very much of the stamps we had at present. The designs were not good; artistically they compared very badly with the French or Swiss stamps, while from the point of view of finish they compared very badly indeed with the stamps of the United States. A more flimsy, wretched paper could not be conceived. Granting that it was the proper course for the Government to make the stamps themselves, was the Mint the proper place to do it, and was the Mint going to be the stamp factory, not only for this country, but for the Colonies, India, and the Empire as a whole?

Mr. Hobhouse, replying to the first question raised, stated that when the question of renewing or terminating the contract with Messrs. De la Rue came under review, it was determined, after careful consideration, that it would be better on the whole that the Government should themselves embark on the manufacture of stamps. They came to the conclusion that this would be profitable from the point of view of economy, and also better.

GREAT SAVING ON STAMPS.

The Committee would be glad to know that there would be a saving on former contracts of £40,000 a year. That was why the Government had made the new departure and had embarked on this new policy. As to design, finish, and material, he did not believe that the new work would fall short of the old in any way. On the contrary, it was thought that it would be greatly improved. A great deal of the machinery used by Messrs. De la Rue was of an old-fashioned type which would have to be scrapped and renewed on a fresh contract; but with the latest methods of manufacture the Government hoped to be able to turn out a much improved article.

As to whether the Mint was the best place for the work, he thought that any one who considered the subject would agree that the Mint was undoubtedly the best place for this manufacture, and last year preparations were made for this possible change. Certain small alterations had been made which gave all the room that was needed. The Colonies were, of course, free agents in this matter, and they made their own contracts for stamps. The Government had not actually entered into any undertaking with the Colonies for the supply of stamps, and it was probable that they would come here for the supply of stamps, as well as of dies.

THE GOLD COINAGE.

Dealing next with the loss on the coinage, he said that it was difficult to estimate in any given year what the exact coinage requirements would be. But the loss probably arose through a greater demand than the average for gold, and through the general demands of commerce as well as the larger amount of money in circulation. In turning gold into coin there must be a certain amount of waste, and the greater amount of gold which was handled the greater the waste of coin. In respect of salaries and wages, he pointed out that there had been a certain amount of overtime work connected with the change of manufacture in the dies and stamps and the manufacture of coinage. Each influence reacted on the other, but the general work had increased. The subject of appropriations in aid had been referred to. The original Estimate was £169,000, and the Government proposed to take £218,000, leaving a sum in excess of appropriations in aid of £48,000. He was informed that the general profits of coinage at the Mint would be applied in the same way as the original appropriations in aid were now applied—namely, in reduction of the expenses of the Mint. There was nothing to conceal, and there was nothing new in the appropriations.

Mr. G. Younger (Ayr Burghs, Opp.) said that the explanation of the right hon. gentleman was satisfactory

in respect of determining the contract for stamps. Was it intended that the Government should use better paper?

Mr. Price (Edinburgh, Central, Min.) asked for information as to how long the De la Rue contract had been in existence, and seeing that there had been a saving of £40,000 a year, whether any competitive contracts were sent in at the time when Messrs. De la Rue obtained the contract.

Sir F. Banbury.—The right hon. gentleman had said that the Government would effect a saving of £40,000 by making stamps themselves. He thought there was more likely to be a loss of £40,000 if they took up a business of which they knew nothing.

Mr. Rawlinson (Cambridge University, Opp.) said the right hon. gentleman had spoken airily of making a saving of £40,000, but had given the Committee no figures. It sounded like one of the prospectuses which they saw so often when the right hon. gentleman said that by expending £3,400 they would save £40,000. The work of producing embossed stamps as well as adhesive stamps required very special skill if they were not to make forgery easy, and it ought not to be taken up in this way by a Government Department. The right hon. gentleman, when asked if stamps were to be printed for the Colonies, had replied that no arrangements had been made, but they had got the dies ready. The reason for many business failures was over confidence at first, neglect to go carefully into figures, and laying down plant before obtaining customers. The Government appeared to have erred in each of those directions.

Mr. Hobhouse, replying to various criticisms, said it had been suggested by gentlemen opposite that the Government in their new arrangements with regard to stamps were embarking upon a hazardous experiment. He quite agreed with the hon. baronet for the City of London that the former contract for stamps was a very bad one. When it was made no competition was asked for. The contract was entered into ten years ago when when the hon. baronet's friends were in office. (Cheers and laughter.) By the new contract the country would save £40,000 a year. (Hear, Hear.) Instead of paying, as under the old contract, 97,000 a year, we should pay the contractors for adhesive stamps £50,000. But the work of preparing the dies from which the stamps were printed would be done by the mint. Deducting the cost borne by the Mint, we should save at least £40,000 a year. (Cheers.)

Mr. Page Croft (Christchurch, Opp) was understood to ask whether the new stamps contract was a British contract, and whether foreign contracts were invited.

Mr. Hobhouse replied that it was a British contract.

Mr. Rawlinson asked whether the new contractors were to do the same work for £50,000 that the old contractors had done for £97,000? He was very glad to hear that the new stamps were not going to be made at the Mint, but he would like to know whether the right hon. gentleman was sure that the £3,400 would be the whole amount of extra expense that would be required per annum. He reminded the right hon. gentleman that the contract of 1901 was only the continuation of an existing contract, which was originally entered into as far back as 1881.

Mr. Hobhouse said he should be glad to show the hon. and learned gentleman the new contract. Everything done under the old contract was to be done under the new contract for the sum he had named, plus the amount included in this Vote. The expenses for next year would be no greater than those which they anticipated for this year. The best proof of what he had said was to be found in the fact that their information went to show that Messrs De la Rue, in taking the contract at £97,000, made something between 80 and 100 per cent profit upon it.

In answer to other questions.

Mr. Hobhouse said that the original contract for stamps, entered into in 1880-81, was the result of competition, and took the form of a schedule of prices. Ten years ago the contract was renewed without competition. It was thought that there were no competitors in the trade. The Government thought they could get competition, and they had done so and saved money as a consequence.

The Committee divided, and there voted:—

For the amendment	88
Against	215
Majority against	—127

Mr. Griffith Boscawen renewed his complaint as to the quality of the stamps.

Mr. Hobhouse said that he had already dealt at considerable length with all the points raised in the debate, the Vote had been discussed for nearly two hours, and in all seriousness he appealed to the Committee to allow them to pass on to the next business.

The Committee divided, and the numbers were:—

For the Vote	217
Against	87
Majority for	—130

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 224

New South Wales.

Issue of 1891.

As is done in most countries at first, postage due from the addressee of a letter or postal packet was indicated by means of a handstamp or in manuscript on the letter or packet itself, but in 1890 the New South Wales postal authorities decided to recommend that postage due stamps should be introduced. Accordingly Mr. A. Collingridge, of Sydney, was instructed to prepare the necessary dies, and to take the 1 cent United States postage due stamp as a pattern. He engraved ten dies on wood for the 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 1s., 5s., 10s., and 20s. denominations, and

proofs were struck in pale and warm brown, lake-brown, claret lake, scarlet lake, green, and grey, and were submitted for approval. Green was the colour chosen for the series, and it was decided to omit the 1s. value to avoid confusion with the 1d.

The new scheme and the proofs were then submitted to the Executive Council, and approved by them on October 29th, 1890.

The following regulations shewing how these stamps were to be used were published in the Gazette:—

“General Post Office, Sydney,
13th November, 1890.

“In accordance with the provisions of the 3rd section of the Postage Act, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to

approve of the following amended regulations for the conduct and guidance of Postmasters, and others, being substituted for those numbered 41, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, 75, 105, 106, and 129 in the code of regulations, dated February 20th, and published in the Government Gazette of the 6th March, 1896, such amended regulations to come into operation in and from the 1st of January next.

" DANIEL O'CONNOR.

" Every letter, packet, or newspaper liable to a charge for collection on delivery must be marked 'More to Pay' on the address side, and the amount to be so collected must also be plainly stated.

" The Postmaster to whose office a letter or other article charged 'More to Pay' is addressed will, immediately on collection of the charge, affix to the cover thereof 'postage due stamps' equal in value to the amount so collected, and cancel same either with his office stamp or in such other way as will prevent their being re-used.

" Any Postmaster receiving a registered article (unless it be officially registered) bearing insufficient postage, should make out a docket charged on the Postmaster at the office of mailing, and forward advice thereof to the Accountant, General Post Office, Sydney. The Postmaster to whom a docket is addressed, must, immediately upon its receipt affix 'postage due' stamps for the amount charged to the back thereof, cancel same by writing his name across the face of the stamps, and forward the docket by first post to the Accountant, General Post Office, Sydney.

" Each Postmaster shall keep on hand a supply of postage and postage due stamps of the different denominations, and in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of his district.

" Postage due stamps should *never* be affixed to insufficiently prepaid articles at the mailing post office, but must always be affixed at the *Post Office of Destination* upon the delivery of such articles to the respective addressees, and the receipt of the amount of postage due.

" Should the postage on a letter, packet, or newspaper be prepaid wholly or in part by means of 'postage due' stamps, such article must be treated as if no such stamps were affixed, i.e., if the article bear nothing but 'postage due' stamps, it must be treated as wholly unpaid; if the article be partly prepaid with 'postage due' stamps, only the value of the ordinary postage stamps should be recognised. Every such case of misuse of 'postage due' stamps should be reported promptly by the receiving Postmaster to the Secretary, General Post Office.

" 'Postage due' stamps must be affixed upon the delivery of all matter upon which there is a charge, as well as upon the delivery of all matter which does not bear the correct amount of postage, and which the mailing Postmaster has failed to charge up, the receiving Postmaster, of course, *first* collecting the amount of postage due. Officials who shall affix 'postage due' stamps to mail matter before receiving the amount to be collected thereon must bear any loss which may be occasioned thereby.

" Ordinary postage stamps must not be placed upon the covers of articles in payment of postage due on matter not fully prepaid. 'Postage due' stamps only are to be used for that purpose, and the Postmasters must be careful not to deliver any article until the amount due thereon has been collected.

" Should mail matter with postage to be collected thereon arrive at a post office and the Postmaster have no 'postage due' stamps on hand, it will be his duty to receive the amount due, and, when in receipt of 'postage due' stamps to affix the amount so collected in stamps to paper, cancel, and forward same to Accountant, General Post Office, Sydney, with an explanation of the matter.

" On Service (O.S.) postage stamps may be accepted by Postmasters in payment of postage due on *Official* correspondence addressed to Government officers. Such stamps must, however, be affixed to the charged article, and be cancelled by the Postmaster in the usual way."

The following notice to the public, containing a description of the stamps, was also issued:—

" NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

" General Post Office, Sydney,
" 13th December, 1890.

" In accordance with the provisions of the 16th section of the Postage Act, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council has been pleased to approve of the issue of a new series of Postage Stamps (a description of which is appended) to be used solely in connection with the new system of collecting postage due on insufficiently prepaid and redirected correspondence, which is to come into operation on the 1st January next.

" Description of New Stamps.

" Large numeral on engine-turned ground in oval band, which contains above 'Postage due,' value below: kangaroo and emu in circles on shields at sides, with leaf projecting below: the whole surrounded by neat border with N.S.W. at bottom.

" Values—1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 8d., and 5s., 10s., and 20s. Colour—green.

" DANIEL O'CONNOR."

These stamps were printed at the Government Printing Office, at Sydney, from plates made up of electros taken from the original engravings on wood. The sheets contained 120 stamps, in 2 panes of 60, and the paper was a white-wove, watermarked with the letters "N.S.W." surmounted by a Crown. As is usual with Australian stamps, the perforations are very various, numerous single-line machines having been used: a full list is given in the Reference List.

These stamps were not intended to be sold to the public, but owing to demands by philatelists and others and also, no doubt, owing to the desire to earn an honest (?) penny, the following notice appeared in the Gazette:—

" General Post Office, Sydney,
" 21st January, 1893.

" With a view to meet the desire of stamp collectors and others to obtain specimens of the 'postage due' stamps in use by this Department and which are not at present sold to the public, being used only in connection with the payment of deficient postage, His Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, has, in accordance with the provisions of the 16th Section of the Postage Act, been pleased to approve of such stamps being sold at this office, after being obliterated with the Sydney postmark, at 10s. per set.

" JOHN KIDD."

The obliteration applied to these cancelled-to-order sets consisted of the letters "N.S.W." within three concentric transverse ovals. These sets were mounted on cards, each stamp being lightly affixed by means of its own gum, and were sold only at the General Post Office, Sydney.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown and N.S.W. Perforated (a) 11½, 12; (b) 11; (c) 10; (d) 10 × 11½, 12, (e) 10 × 11; (f) 11 × 11½, 12.

January 1st, 1891.	1d. green. Perforated a, b, c, d, e, f.
	2d. green. Perforated a, b, c, d, e, f.
	3d. green. Perforated c. e.
	4d. green. Perforated b, c, e
	6d. green. Perforated c.
	8d. green. Perforated c.
	5s. green. Perforated c, f.
	10s. green. Perforated c, d.
	20s. green. Perforated a, c, d.

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.

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.

Bayaria.—(Vol. VII. p. 223).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* informs us that the so-called Jubilee stamps, the values and colours of which we gave last week, are intended to be a permanent issue, but that a special Jubilee stamp is to be issued for one day only, either 5 or 10 pfennig in value, and that 1,000,000 are to be printed. We sincerely hope that wiser counsels may prevail, and this issue be abandoned.

Belgian Congo.—(Vol. VII. p. 70).—The same contemporary also states that certain values of the new bilingual series have been overprinted "TAXES" in a rectangular frame by means of a handstamp for use as postage-due stamps. We are not told the colour of this overprint, but it is presumably blue, as in the case of the older issue.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

White wove paper. Perforated 12½ to 15.
Blue (?) overprint.

December, 1910.	5 centimes, green and black.
	10 " " carmine "
	15 " " ochre "
	25 " " blue "
January, 1911.	3 francs, red "

British Solomon Islands.—(Vol. V. p. 273).—"Specimen" copies of a new value, 4d. red on yellow, have been circulated: we will chronicle them when they have been issued.

Bulgaria.—(Vol. VI. p. 259)—The long-expected new Bulgarian stamps have at last appeared: we are indebted to Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for sets from 1 stotinka to 2 leva (the 3 leva has not yet been delivered by the printers). The designs are very handsome indeed: the frames, which are different for each value, quite defy description. All denominations, except the 1 stotinka, 15 stotinki, and the 1 leva, are bi-coloured, and the size of each value varies, some being upright rectangular, others oblong. They were stated to be in preparation over twelve months ago, and Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. were supposed to have been charged with their production, but our Ipswich friends tell us that "according to the imprint on one of the sheets they appear to have been printed in Rome." It is very evident that the well-known London firm are not responsible for these stamps, as the perforation gauges: 12, which is quite different to the gauge usually employed by them. We think that undoubtedly they have been engraved and printed by *L'Officina Calcografica Italiana*, Rome, which is a branch of the American Bank Note Company, of New York, and printed the 15 centesimi Italian stamp, issued in 1906, and also a 1 centesimo and 15 centesimi, together with a 25 centesimi Express Letter Stamp, for the Republic of San Marino in 1907.

The following is a list of the subjects forming the centres of these beautiful stamps:—

- 1 stotinka, ancient Bulgarian fortress.
- 2 stotinki, portrait of King Ferdinand to left in uniform.
- 3 " " view of Tirnovo, the Capital of the old Bulgarian Empires, and the crowning-place of her monarchs.
- 5 " " three-quarter length portrait of King Ferdinand in white undress uniform.
- 10 " " three-quarter face portrait of King Ferdinand in naval uniform.
- 15 " " railway tunnel and river view.
- 25 " " full face portrait of King Ferdinand.
- 30 " " view of Monastery of Rila.
- 50 " " King Ferdinand on horseback at a military review (?) with his two sons.

The Finest Stock of British Colonial Stamps in the World.

IT may be thought that the above is rather a bold assertion, looking to the number of well-known firms in the stamp world, and the large amount of capital invested in many concerns.

I venture to think, however, that I can thoroughly substantiate this assertion and indeed, the statement has been made frequently by many of my travelled customers.

Just to take an instance—My stock of New South Wales, includes no less than 300 Sydney Views, including unused specimens, while my book of Triangular Cape of Good Hope shows no less than 600 of these interesting stamps, and of the wood blocks there are over 100 specimens.

Of single rarities, such as error Capes, Canada 12d., early Moldavia, U.S.A., inverted centres, 2d., 6d., 1/- Newfoundland unused, etc., etc., I have invariably in stock several copies.

Now, even a stock like this would not appeal to everybody if it were not sound in two particulars—one the condition, and the other the prices of the stamps, but I can confidently say that in both these points any items I send out will be found satisfactory.

The fine old classical rarities cannot be picked up for nothing, and the margin of profit on them is getting less every day, but I am open to deal as closely as anybody.

Collectors are getting, and rightly so, more particular about condition from day to day, and here I have been, and am giving, the most careful attention to my purchases.

If, then, the reader will favour me with a list of wants, or an enquiry, he may be assured not only that he is applying to a firm who is willing to study his interests in the above respects, to mutual benefit, but that there is every possibility that he will be able to add to his collection some of even the most difficult "wants."

Lists may be sent from any catalogue, and most careful individual attention is given to every enquiry.

The particulars of W. H. PECKITT'S well-known NEW ISSUE SERVICE sent post free on application.

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can be paid at once. We are content to make but small profits on a quick turnover, and can guarantee that several collections have lately been sold to dealers, and by auction, for much less than we should have been willing to pay (in one case £1000 net less than our offer was realised).

TO DEALERS:—We are open to make immediate advances of capital for important transactions where cash is required. Selections of stamps invited.

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The above can be supplied "Republica" 25% less.	
CAYMAN ISLES, King, 1/-, single CA. on green	3 0
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" " 4d., 5d. or 1/-, each 4d.	2 0
" " Life Insurance, 1906, without V.R. or set of 7 for	2 0
" " rare, 1d., 9d.; rare, 2d.	1 6
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S. NIGERIA, King, 1908-9, 2/6, 2/-; 5/-, 6/-; 10/-, 12/6; £1	22 0

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LAGOS, Multiple, 2d., 2½d., or 3d., 6d. each; 6d.	1 0
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SEYCHELLES, Queen, 36 on 45c.	2 0
The unused can be supplied in pairs and blocks at same rate.	
I want to buy St. Helena 2½d., 4d., 6d.; St. Kitts 2½d. bicoloured; Dominica 6d. Mult. (bicoloured).	

JAMES H. RHODES, 45, LOMBARD STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

TELEPHONE NO. 4241 CITY.

- 1 leva, three-quarter length portrait of King Ferdinand in costume of the ancient Czars of Bulgaria.
2 " view of Holy Trinity (Sv. Troitsa) Monastery at Tirnovo.

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

February, 1911.	1 stotinka, black.
	2 stotinki, carmine and black,
	3 " lake "
	5 " green "
	10 " carmine "
	15 " orange-brown.
	25 " blue and black.
	30 " " "
	50 " orange "
	1 leva, purple-brown.
	2 " violet and black.

German East Africa.—(Vol. IV, p. 201).—The *Bulletin Mensuel* records the 20 heller with the lozenge watermark. The list now stands:—

White wove paper. Watermarked Lozenges.

Perforated 14.

2½ heller, brown.
4 " green.
7½ " carmine.
15 " ultramarine.
20 " orange and black on buff.
30 " carmine and black.
45 " mauve "
60 " carmine " " on rose.
3 rupien, blue-black and red.

German South-West Africa.—(Vol. V, p. 306).—The *Bulletin Mensuel* also chronicles the 20 pfennig of this German colony with the lozenge watermark. The list now stands:—

White wove paper. Watermarked Lozenges.

Perforated 14.

3 pfennig, brown.
5 " green.
10 " carmine.
20 " ultramarine.
5 mark black and carmine.

Kelantan.—(Vol. VII, p. 144).—These stamps, mentioned by us on page 144, from "specimen" copies have now been issued. The six higher values are on chalk-surfaced paper, the others being on ordinary paper; all were printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London.

Wove paper. Watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14.

January, 1911. 1 cent green.

3 cents brown.
4 " carmine and black.
5 " carmine and green on yellow.
8 " ultramarine and black.
10 " purple and black.
30 " black and mauve.
50 " orange-brown and black.
1 dollar green and pale green.
2 dollars green and carmine.
5 " green and ultramarine.
25 " green and orange.

Levant (Russian P.O.).—(Vol. VII, p. 144).—The 5 paras on 1 kopek of the Ship type has now appeared with the Jaffa and Salonica overprints in blue instead of black, according to the *Philatelistische Monats-Blatter*. We have already recorded the change in the colour of the overprints for Jerusalem and Constantinople on this value.

White wove paper with varnish lines. Perforated 14, 148. Black overprint in Turkish currency.

(a) Blue overprint "Jaffa."

5 paras on 1 kopek orange.

(b) Blue overprint "Salonique."

5 paras on 1 kopek orange.

Morocco.—(German P.O.).—(Vol. II, p. 176).—The 3 centimos on 3 pfennig has been issued with the name spelt "Marokko" instead of "Marocco," according to several of our contemporaries.

White wove paper. Watermarked Lozenges. Perforated 14. Black overprint.

3 centimos on 3 pfennig brown.

Newfoundland—(Vol. VII. p.).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have received all values of the "Guy" issue, above 5 cents, printed from engraved plates, instead of lithographed. We have already chronicled the 6 cents, a copy of which they have kindly sent us. We find that the perforation is not an exact 14, but varies from 14 to 14½. The colours are much the same as those of the lithographed stamps. The designs are exactly the same as before: they might have been improved, while they were about it!

White wove paper. Perforated 14, 14½.

6 cents	claret.
8	" bistre.
9	" olive green.
10	" slate.
12	" pale brown.
15	" black.

New Hebrides.—(Vol. VII. p. 46).—According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, "specimen" copies of a new joint Anglo-French issue for this Condominium have been distributed. We have not yet been able to chronicle the Fiji stamps with London overprint "NEW HEBRIDES—CONDOMINIUM," though they have been issued.

The new stamps are oblong in shape, with "RF" in left top corner and "GR" in right top corner, "POSTES" at left and "POSTAGE" at right, "NEW HEBRIDES" at top, and the value at the foot. Apparently two sets, one in English currency and the other in French, have been printed in *taille-douce* by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and the former have been despatched to the islands and the latter to Paris. The following is the list of the values and colours of the two sets, as far as one can gather:—

A. Series in English currency.

¼d.	green.
1d.	carmine.
2d.	grey.
2½d.	blue.
5d.	olive.
6d.	carmine.
1s.	black on green.
2s.	violet on blue.
5s.	green on yellow.

B. Series in French Currency.

5 centimes	green.
10	" carmine.
20	" grey.
25	" blue.
50	" olive.
75	" orange.
1 franc	red on blue.
2 francs	purple.
5	" red on green.

North Borneo.—(Vol. VII. p. 46).—"Specimen" copies of some new high values have been distributed by the Postal Union. They are evidently the complement of the handsome series, issued in July, 1909, which contained no higher denomination than 24 cents. The following is the list of values and colours:—

25 cents	green and black.
50	" dark blue and black.
1 dollar	brown and black.
2 dollars	dark violet and black.
5	" " carmine "
10	" " vermilion.

Panama.—(Vol. VII. p. 217).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the receipt of a new value, ½ centesimo, in the 1905 Map type. Unlike the 19 centesimos recently chronicled, this stamp has been issued, appearing on the 1st February last. It is no doubt a product of the American Bank Note Company of New York.

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

February 1st, 1911. ½ centesimo de valboa, orange.

SALVADOR.

ISSUE OF 1907-9.

Surcharged with a Shield.

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 24, 26, 50 and 100 centavos.

ISSUE OF 1908.

For Official use, not surcharged.

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Complete set of 22 as above, all unused

PRICE 2s. 9d. ONLY.

The catalogue price is over 16/-.

For other bargains, New Issues and interesting "Notes and News," see the March issue of our Monthly List of Philatelic Novelties, sent gratis on request. This list will be sent regularly to any address on payment of the postage only, 6d. per annum.

WHITFIELD KING & Co., IPSWICH

RECENT PURCHASE.

A SUPERB COLLECTION OF UNUSED HOLLAND

(which gained a Gold Medal at the LONDON PHILATELIC EXHIBITION OF 1906).

The 1st issue (1852) includes the following exceptional pieces:—

5c. true milky blue, strip of 4.
5c. blue, 3 blocks of 4. one containing retouches.
5c. very deep blue, blocks of 4 & 6.
5c. steel blue, 3 fine shades.
10c., blocks of 4, 6, and 10.
10c., portion of sheet, 15 stamps.
10c., var. horn repaired, blk. of 10.
15c., pairs and blocks of 4 in superb shades.

1864 (2nd issue).
5c. blue, blocks of 4 and of 9.
10c. rose, blocks of 4 and of 10.
15c. orange, block of 10.

1867-71 (3rd issue).
A superb range of shades in pairs, strips, and blocks.

1869-71 (4th issue).
½ and 2c. perf. 14 small holes, and 21 blocks of 4 and upwards.

Exceedingly choice selections of Holland are now ready. Advanced Collectors "Want Lists" solicited, and will receive prompt personal attention.

My bi-monthly Circular, containing a full list of Holland, will be forwarded gratis and post free to any collector mentioning "The Postage Stamp."

W. T. WILSON, 18, Livingstone Rd. Handsworth, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

1872-88.

The 5th issue includes 46 blocks of 4, with many of the very rarest perfs. of this interesting series.

1891-95.

The "small Queen's Head" issue is admirably represented by a brilliant range of shades, and no less than 116 blocks of 4, shewing most of the scarce first shades in this condition.

1891-98 bi-coloured "large Queen's Head" issue.
18 blocks of 4, including 2 of the 5th.

The Collection comprises also a wonderful range of "imperfurate" Stamps, Proofs, Colour Trials, and some rare Essays.

Boston Philatelic Society

Twentieth Anniversary Observed
with Fitting Ceremonies

(From Meekel's Weekly Stamp News)

FOR months the members of the Boston Philatelic Society have been busily preparing for the appropriate celebration of the twentieth milestone. The event took place February 17th and 18th, and a representative body of philatelists gathered to do honour to the occasion.

On Friday evening, February 17th, the regular meeting of the Society was held in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, the regular routine of business being somewhat shortened in order to give ample time for the event of the evening, a lantern lecture by John N. Luff, of New York, assisted by Joseph S. Rich. While this lecture was elementary in character, even the advanced philatelist who was present found in it much of interest and value.

On the following day, Saturday, an exhibition of rare stamps took place in Chipman Hall anteroom, these rooms being admirably fitted for exhibition purposes. The following collections were shown:—Mr. Worthington's Mauritius, a book of Mr. Mason's proofs and essays of U.S. envelopes, Mr. Sawyer's Gambias, Mr. Green's Hawaiia's, Mr. Pack's Capes and Brazils, while a frame of rarities from the collection of Mr. Dudley L. Pickman was the cynosure of all eyes.

The exhibition lasted from 2 until 5 p.m., and during this time several hundred people visited the rooms, including such prominent philatelists as Henry N. Mudge, of Chicago; W. H. Barnum, of Cleveland, O.; Chas. L. Pack, of Lakewood, N.J.; John N. Luff, Joseph H. Rich and Dr. L. A. Micheloni, of N.Y. City; H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N.J.; Percival Parrish and Eugene Klein, of Phila., Pa.; Wm. C. Stone, J. D. Bartlett and J. W. Prevost, of Springfield, Mass.; J. B. McIntyre and F. M. Mason, of Providence, R.I.; and J. M. Bartels, of New York. The two sons of Mr. Rich, Stephen G. and Gilbert, were also in attendance.

The dinner at the City Club in the evening was a very brilliant affair, and we regret that we are unable to make more than a passing reference to the splendid programme of entertainment afforded. L. L. Green, ex-President of the Society, was toastmaster, and seated at his right

were Messrs. Wylie, Mudge, Barnum, Deats, and Bartlett and at his left Batchelder, Pack, Luff, and McIntyre. The total attendance numbered fifty-six, and the following excellent menu was served:—

Cotuit Oyster Cocktail on Half Shell
Celery Queen Olives Sweet Pickles
Puree of Game, St. Hubert
Lobster a la Dewey, en Cassolettes
Iced Cucumbers Potato Gauffrettes
Filet Mignon Saute a la Richelieu
Stuffed Fresh Mushroom. Pomme Duthesse
Punch Creme de Menthe
Roast Fancy Birds au Cresson
Currant Jelly Salade Jardiniere
Queen Fritter with Almonds, Sauce Vanille
Nesselrode Ice Cream Cakes
Roquefort Cheese Toasted Crackers
Demi Tasse

A very handsome souvenir of the occasion was a watch fob of oxidized silver suitably inscribed, and which will be treasured by those present. On the obverse is a figure representing Philatelia presenting a wreath to the "B. P. S." On the reverse is the name of the society and date of organization.

A. W. Batchelder, chairman of the committee on anniversary, presented Mr. Green as toastmaster and he in turn presented Williard O. Wylie, the president of the society for an address of welcome. Mr. Mudge followed with an extended address dealing with the A. P. S. and its work.

Among those who responded to calls made upon them were Messrs. Pack, Luff, Bartlett, Deats, McIntyre, Barnum, Stone, Sawyer, and Geo. L. Gilmore of Lexington, charter Member No. 1. All the post prandial exercises were of a highly interesting order and all the speakers were given a very hearty reception. Many compliments were paid the society for its splendid record and hearty greetings were extended for future prosperity.

Mr. Pack, who on the previous evening had been elected an honorary member of the Society was given a particularly cordial reception, and after addressing the gathering in a very happy manner presented the society with a handsome book showing photographic reproductions of his reconstructed sheets of early Uruguays. This contribution to the society's library is not only a valuable one, but a pleasing recognition of the work the society is doing.

Numerous letters of regret were received, notably from Fred J. Melville, who at the last moment found it impossible to attend; also from His Royal Majesty King George, the latter's recognition of the event meeting with hearty applause. Among the telegrams received was a lengthy one from Ex-President G. F. Rothfuchs which was also greeted with applause.

Mr. Green was in his happiest vein as toastmaster and all present voted the occasion the best ever held. The occasion was graced with the presence

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of another ex-president M. H. Lombard, and his many friends were all glad to meet him.

All in all, the occasion will stand forth as the brightest and best ever held under the auspices of the Boston Philatelic Society, reflecting great credit upon the organization and setting a pace that will be very difficult to surpass. The committee, of which Mr. Batchelder was chairman, worked indefatigably to make the celebration a success, and particular credit is due to the sub-committee having in charge the dinner and of which Mr. E. M. Carpenter was chairman.

Editor's Letter Box

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S.W.

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Straits Settlements, 1910, 25c. mauve (obsolete) ... 0 6
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Do., " 1 on 4c., Brown mint ... 0 3
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Society News

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

February 23rd was a red-letter day for the Brighton Branch of the above Society, when Baron Anthony de Worms displayed his unique collection of Ceylon postage stamps. It would be superfluous here to describe in detail the specimens shown, as this collection is one of the most famous in philatelic circles. Suffice it to say that every known recognised variety was represented, usually in a vast range of shades, and in pieces varying in size from the single specimen to the full sheet; there were also included many interesting and valuable proofs.

The proposing and seconding of a vote of thanks to Baron de Worms were entrusted to Mr. G. Ellis and the Rev. H. C. Bond respectively, and, needless to say, the motion was enthusiastically carried. The thanks of members are especially due to Baron de Worms for journeying to Brighton in order to give his display at a time most inconvenient to himself. Several visitors were present.

J. B. BOULTON,
Hon. Assistant Secretary.

ISLE OF THANET PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The tenth ordinary meeting of the season was held at Queen's Mansion, Cliftonville, on Wednesday, February 22nd, at 8.30 p.m., the President being in the chair.

It was announced that members of the Society had secured two of the principal awards at the recent Stamp Exhibition at Walthamstow, Mr. Adutt having gained a silver medal for his magnificent specialised collection of the stamps of the Cayman Islands (which is generally considered to be the finest and most complete in existence), and Mr. Abraham Wolfers, the late Hon. Secretary having been awarded a bronze medal for a prize essay on the advantages of stamp collecting. This was considered to be a subject for mutual congratulation in such a young Society.

A display of the postage stamps of the West Indian Colonies of St. Lucia, Nevis, and St. Christopher, kindly lent by Mr. E. J. Heginbottom, B.A., of Rochdale, was next passed round, and was greatly admired and appreciated by the members present. All issues were fully represented by single copies in fine postally used condition, and included many of the rare provisional issues. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Heginbottom for his courtesy in sending his collections for display at the Society's meetings.

Mr. Jesse Holness, the Hon. Auctioneer, then conducted a successful auction sale of members' duplicates, at which close on one hundred lots were disposed of. At its conclusion, Mr. Holness very kindly offered to hold a public stamp auction at his offices at an early date, under the auspices of the Society, an offer which was gladly availed of by the Committee.

It was decided that the Society should organize a small local Postage Stamp Exhibition, of an educational nature, for the benefit of the local schools, and that it should be held early next season, about October or November.

League Advertisement Sols.
18 March, 1911.
Cut this out.

THE RECENT Uruguay Provisionals

5 mills on 1c. green, used ... 3d.
5 cents on 50c. red, used ... 8d.

Postage 1d. extra.

These two provisionals were only in use for a few days. They were not sold unused but were affixed to letters by the postal officials. This was to prevent the stamps being bought up by speculators.

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" 5/- orange or yellow. (Hope) ...	0 10
India, 2 rupees, Queen, v. fine, cat. 2/-	0 8
Holland, 1 gulden, King or Queen ...	0 3
Austria, set of 15 Jubilee, 1 heller to 2 kronen ...	0 10
Do., 1890, 1 heller to 1kr., set of 14 ...	0 4
* Guatemala, 1881, Parrot, bi-colour, 2c., 10c., 20c., set ...	0 4
Hayti, bi-colour, set 7, 1c. to 50c., mint, cat. 1/9 ...	0 6
Tunis, 1906, Pictorial, 20c., 25c., 1 franc, set 3, cat 1/10 ...	0 6
Hungary, 1900, set 15, 1 filler to 1 korona ...	0 3
United States, Omaha, issue, set 6, 1c. to 10c. ...	0 8

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THE YOUNG COLLECTOR (see page 250).



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

No. 28. Vol. 7.
(Whole Number 182)

25 MARCH, 1911.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

A Swiss Stamp Scandal.



charitable institutions to be used on their own postal matter, and "must not be put to any other use." Further, "For collections, and for private individuals, the stamps can only be supplied by the General Post Office at their nominal value and *obliterated by the postal authorities.*"



What then are we to understand from the free circulation amongst collectors of these special stamps in the unused condition? There are but two suppositions that suggest themselves, neither of which is very creditable to the parties concerned:—

1. That certain of the charitable institutions are not using the stamps for their authorised purpose but are selling them in the philatelic market; or

2. That the Swiss Postal Department has found no demand for the obliterated examples, and so has decided to try and recoup its charity postages (or a big portion of them) by trafficking the stamps unused.

P.P.—Peer Philatelist.

Candidly the second proposition seems the more likely. It would scarcely be worth the while of any

legitimate charitable institution (and the Committee of selection should not have had any difficulty in ascertaining the status of the societies to which the stamps were granted) to imperil their use of a most valuable privilege by misappropriating these stamps to an improper use. The Swiss Post Office has, however, on previous occasions shown a partiality to doing a trade with the stamp collector and I am inclined to suppose that the P.P. on these new charity stamps might well stand for Philatelic Philanderings instead of Pour Philanthropie. Or it may come to be recognised as the plaint of the Pauvre Philatelite.

Philately in Jamaica.

I am sorry to note that the *Jamaica Gleaner* no longer continues to give us articles on stamp collecting by Mr. Astley Clerk. Probably Mr. Clerk is too busy to continue them, but if he sees this paragraph and so learns of our appreciation of them, perhaps it will encourage him to renew his endeavours. Meanwhile we are in the dark as to what philatelists in Jamaica are doing, and what they think of the new Jamaican 2d. grey stamp, which comes as a belated and solitary adhesive of the King Edward reign.



The *Gleaner* on "Hayti."

The *Gleaner* is always a very interesting journal, and one which I always turn to for a glimpse of West Indian and Central American affairs. In the February 25th issue there is a short leaderette dealing with the recent serious trouble in Hayti, in which the view is expressed that United States intervention will be required before long. "One thing seems clear," says the *Gleaner*, "President Simon's term of office is nearing its end. He has shot so many people, and so completely terrorised the whole country, that he will not be tolerated as head of the State much longer. There will probably be a new Govern-

ment in Hayti within the next three months. Perhaps within the next three weeks."

Too Many Cooks I

I am not sure that the terrorising of Haytians is not the only way by which a President can retain office in this weird and wonderful country. One of the strongest of Haytian rulers, Christophe, had a rare way with him. It is related that 100 men were engaged hauling a cannon to the summit of La Ferriere. They complained to Christophe that the gun was too much for their strength. So he ordered them to fall in and number off. Then ordering every fourth man to fall out called to his guards to shoot these. Calmly telling the remaining 75 that he would consider it a favour if they would run the gun up into place before he had finished lunch, the band went back to their work, but soon complained again of their task. This time Christophe ordered every third man to fall out and be shot. "Now," he said to the frightened residue, "I will require every second man to fall out next time. The gun was too heavy for a hundred men, surely fifty will find it light." They did. The story is told by Mr. Hesketh Pritchard in "Where Black Rules White."

The Literature Society's Prosperity.

The Philatelic Literature Society, which has just held its third annual general meeting, is to be congratulated on its flourishing condition. The past year the Council pursued a policy of economy in view of the prospective issue by the Society of the Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford. The result of this has been that the balance to the Society's credit at the close of 1910 was over £66. The economy has not, however, been detrimental to the standard of the Society's official organ *de luxe*, which still continues to deserve the admiration of the connoisseurs in philatelic literature. The Society has now a membership of over seventy, which is higher than most of the original members thought would ever be attained by a Society devoting itself to this special and somewhat exclusive task of studying philatelic rarities.

The Stamps of S. R. Crockett, Esq.

I went round to Sotheby's the other day to see what there was to be seen at the Crockett sale. My last visit to the famous literary auction room was when the extensive library of the late Judge Philbrick came under the hammer.

Very few of the regular stamp collectors and dealers turned out for the Philbrick sale, as the stamp books were probably overlooked in the abundance of other literary rarities. Mr. Crockett was much more fortunate in having attracted a good muster of stamp dealers and collectors who quite filled one of the comfortable and well-fitted sale rooms at the establishment of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge.

The Novelist Not Giving up Philately.

The announcement of the sale mentioned that it was "the General Collection of Postage Stamps formed by S. R. Crockett, Esq., Torwood, Peebles, N.B., who is giving up collecting all but French and Spanish stamps." The well-known novelist, therefore, is going the way of the majority of advancing collectors, and relinquishing the world for a portion of it. I wish him all success, and should be inter-

ested to see monographs from his pen on the stamps of his pet countries. But I ought to warn him (though doubtless he is well aware of the fact) that philatelic monographs are not so profitable to authors as six shilling novels.

The Charm of the Block of Four.

As regards the prices realised at the sale many were quite high, but I suppose some of the buyers got some real bargains. It is difficult to estimate the comparative adequacy of the amounts realised for the 222 lots as in most cases they were grouped in substantial portions of the collection, and only a few single stamp lots were mentioned. A notable feature of the sale was the almost wholesale lot of blocks of four, which were in evidence throughout a curiously comprehensive series of countries. Among the most interesting items sold were a complete sheet of the Cordoba, 5 centavos, blue (£5); a complete sheet of the 6 paras, red, Moldo-Wallachia hand-struck on wove paper, and showing *tete-beche* varieties (£7 15s.); and an extensive series of lots of Uruguays which aroused the briskest bidding at the sale. The sale realised a total of £589 5s. 0d.

Newspaper Nonsense.

A curious absurdity on stamp collecting appears in the *Detroit Free Press* (Michigan) of January 29th. One would have thought that as the convention of the American Philatelic Society was recently held in that city the conductors of the journal would have known better than to state that "for years stamp collecting in America has been on the wane." This in the face of the undoubted boom in the stamp trade throughout America. But so far from being merely misinformed the *Detroit* journal has been deluded into accepting a bit of very, very old copy, rehashed by someone who is quite unfamiliar with his subject. The article goes on, "Paris, on the other hand, has just become wildly enthusiastic over this innovation," the ancient and time honoured (or dishonoured) bourse on the Champs Elysees being the "new innovation," which our *Detroit* contemporary has just discovered. Truly the Educational Committee of the A.P.S. was much needed to give the American press some sound information on philatelic matters. The heading of the article (which is illustrated by a blotch said to represent the "Stamp Market on the Champs Elysees") is scarcely less ridiculous than the other portions of the article. It is entitled, "Stamp Madness in Paris."

George V. New Stamps.

The Postmaster-General, as everybody now knows, has decided to issue books of stamps for sale at the face value of the stamps they contain. The first issue will be made towards the end of June next, and will contain the new George V. stamps. The book will be improved and thicker paper will be used for the inter-leaves. There are certainly exceptional merits for these books as an advertising medium, they are a suitable size to carry in the waistcoat pocket, and the advertisements come under notice whenever a stamp is withdrawn, and they will remain in almost daily use until the stamps are used and another book required. Sell's Advertising Agency, Limited, have been appointed the sole contractors for the insertion of advertisements.

—*Westminster Gazette* (Feb. 2).

BAVARIA'S NEW STAMPS

After forty-four years of the Arms Design Bavaria issues New Stamps bearing the Portrait of the Prince Regent

The Oldest European Royalty.



ON March 12th this year Prince Leopold, Regent of the kingdom of Bavaria, celebrated his ninetieth birthday. He is the oldest Royalty in Europe, being [says the *Observer*] more than a year the senior of the Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The Prince was born at Wurzburg on March 12th, 1821, and his

life and career have been bound up with the historic episodes of modern Europe. King George V. has conferred a graceful birthday honour on the doyen of European rulers, having appointed him Knight of the Garter, the highest and most exclusive Order of Knighthood in the world.

An Ardent Sportsman.

We take a few notes of personal history from the *Observer* (13th March, 1911):—

Professionally Prince Leopold is a soldier, and rose to be Field-Marshal General and Inspector-General of the Bavarian forces. He has always been known as an ardent sportsman and lover of the outdoor life. In later years, in consequence of an accident, he has had to shoot from a sleigh when following the chamois.

The Prince's unassuming appearance has been the cause of his passing unrecognised by his people on more than one occasion and of some amusing incidents. One day, while walking in the streets of Munich, a young recruit failed to salute him. His officer, seeing this, made frantic signs to the soldier to do so. The recruit, however, mistook the hint, and running after the Prince Regent, slapped him roughly on the shoulder and said, "Come back at once, old chap; the Captain wants to speak to you."

The Regent's Heir.

Prince Leopold has been a widower since 1864, his wife having been the Archduchess Augustine of Tuscany. He has a daughter living, and of his two sons, the younger one, Prince Arnulf, who died in 1908, was reported to have been killed in a duel with the Duke of Genoa. Prince Ludwig, the Regent's heir, is of especial interest to those Englishmen who claim descent from the Jacobites, for he is married to Princess Marie of Este, direct descendant of King Charles I., the lady whom the Legitimists claim as the rightful Sovereign of England.

A Quarter of a Century as Regent.

The Prince is the sole survivor of all the great German Princes who took part in the making of the Empire, and is regarded with veneration by all sections of the German public. Since his Regency began, a quarter of a century ago (owing to the mental incapacity of his nephew, King Otto), Bavaria has undergone a period of steady development in prosperity. He has always been a strong supporter of the idea of a united Germany, and in his early

life did much to consolidate it. He holds quite a Royal Court at Munich, where his two sons' wives help him in doing the honours. Living in such a centre of art as Munich, the Prince has zealously patronised art and music.



The New Stamps.

The Regent is regarded with great affection by the people and his birthday this year has been celebrated throughout Bavaria with heartiest enthusiasm. Among the celebrations which have been in preparation for a long time, the new series of stamps bearing the Regent's portrait has now come to hand and we give illustrations of three of the types. From the illustrations it will be seen that these stamps introduce the element of the modern black and white art into postage stamp portraiture. The portraits are strongly drawn and are by celebrated German artists of the realistic school. It remains to be seen whether fine pen work will be suitable for stamp portraits as the lines must be so extremely fine on the plates that the wear of the latter may be unduly heavy. Already it is said that some difficulties have been encountered in the manufacture of the stamps, as many as ten plates for a single value having to be constructed at the outset. Mr. Ewen quotes from the *Augsburger Abend-Zeitung* a statement that only 5,000 to 6,000 sheets can be taken from a plate before it becomes absolutely useless!

How the Denominations are Distinguished.

As to the colour scheme of the new stamps use has been made of various distinguishing factors for the different denominations. The sizes of the stamps increase with the denomination; the portrait on the low values is bareheaded and turned to left; while the portrait on the high values is capped and turned to right; the colours in which the stamps are typographed harmonise with the tones of the paper on which the designs are printed.

All the stamps are on the paper watermarked with wavy lines; the values 3pf. to 25pf. are perforated 14, and the 30pf. to 20 marks are perforated 11½.

The stamps all bear the initials A.K. of the designer (or engraver) August von Kaulbach.

The list of denominations has already been given in this journal and also the origin of the portraits (Vol. VII. pp. 10, 114, 223).

We are indebted to Mr. W. H. Peckitt and to Mr. W. T. Wilson for copies of the new Bavarian stamps for illustration.

THE STAMPS OF CANADA

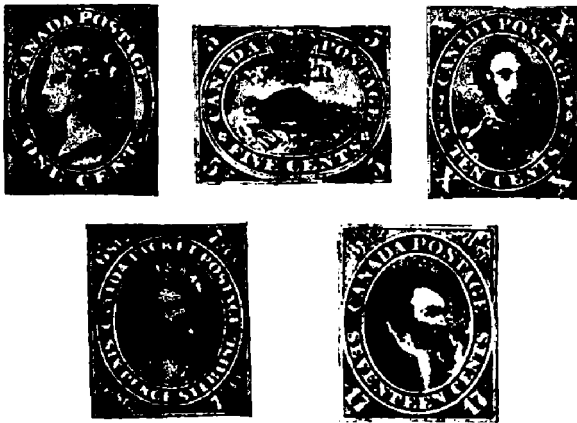
A Continuation of the Review of Mr. Howes's Great Work*

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE

(Continued from page 236).

Change of Currency.

FOLLOWING upon Mr. Howes's excellent chapters on the Pence issues of Canada our author proceeds to relate how that, with two valuations placed upon the cumbersome English monetary system inherited by Canada from the Mother Country, and with the practical illustration of the advantages of the decimal system manifest in all the transactions with its great neighbour, it was only a question of time for Canada to adopt a decimal system of its own. The time came in 1859 and Mr. Howes places on record in his book the Decimal Postage Law which received the Royal assent 4th May, 1859.



The First "Cents" Issue.

The stamps issued in conformity with the new decimal system, the first "Cents" issue of Canada, date from July 1st, 1859. The stamps themselves were merely an adaptation of the pence series to the corresponding values of the decimal currency. A few minor changes in the details of the designs were necessitated. The new dies were "built up" from the old ones, the central portions being transferred and the required changes in the surrounding inscriptions, etc., being newly engraved. This was easy enough of accomplishment since the American Bank Note Co., who furnished the new stamps, were the successors of Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson; the firm name having been changed on May 1st, 1858; and the dies of the pence issue were, of course, in their possession.



A new denomination was added in this set on August 1st, 1864, value 2 cents, this being apparently required chiefly for use on Canadian periodicals addressed to and delivered in the United Kingdom at the rate of 2 cents each. Its design was unmistakably "built up" as with the rest of the set, the 1 cent stamp serving as the model (or ? base), figures 2 being placed in ovals in the spandrels and the wording of the value being changed to correspond.

All these stamps were printed in sheets of 100, 10 x 10.

The Dawn of the Dominion.

We now come to a milestone in the history of Empire, for the next change in the stamps was due to the Union Act which came into force on July 1st, 1867, and brought under one central administration the Postal Service throughout the Dominion. The preamble of the Act recites that "the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have expressed their desire to be federally united into one Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution similar in Principle to that of the United Kingdom." Provision was made for the admission of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Rupert's Land, and the North-Western Territory.



The First Dominion Stamps.

Arising out of the establishment of the Dominion of Canada, we get in 1868 the handsome and distinctive series of Canadian stamps showing the Queen's head to right on a circular medallion. Arched above the medallion are the words CANADA POSTAGE, and beneath it the value both in words and Arabic numerals, a slightly different arrangement occurring on each denomination. Foliations of acanthus pattern fill in the remainder of the design. The stamps are fairly large, averaging 20 x 24 mm. in size, except

* Canada: Its Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery. By CLIFTON A. HOWES, B.Sc., F.R.P.S.L. Boston, 1911: Published by the New England Stamp Co. . . Plates XV. (European Agent: W. H. PECKITT, 47, Strand, London.)

the half cent, which is considerably smaller, being only 17 x 21 mm.

These stamps were also printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) and were printed by the British American Bank Note Co., Montreal and Ottawa.

The 1c. brown-red and the 3c. red were too much alike in colour and were frequently mistaken for one another in the rush of postal business, so the colour of the 1c. was altered to orange-yellow early in 1869.



The large 5 cent stamp, issued on October 1st, 1875, is "a bit of an anomaly," inasmuch as it is a companion in size and design to the 1868 series, but was issued on October 1st, 1875, after the series in reduced size, begun in 1870, had been practically completed. The explanation is simple: the die of this large 5 cent stamp had been engraved in 1867 with the other values of the first Dominion series, but as there were no rates requiring such a denomination in the set it was not issued. When in 1875 the need for a 5 cent value arose, the unused die was employed to make a plate for temporary use, until a new die conforming in size and design with the small stamps could be prepared. The large 5 cent stamp is thus really in the nature of a provisional, for its smaller and permanent successor followed it in about four months.



The Smaller Cents Issues.

In the course of the years 1870 to 1876 most of the stamps were re-issued in a smaller size, the main features of the designs being retained. The ½ cent of the first Dominion series was taken as the standard, but after all the values except 12½ and 15 cents had been re-issued in the new size, the authorities decided to reduce the size of the ½ cent to the diminutive but attractive stamp familiar to every schoolboy and to every stamp collector.

All these stamps were printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10), except the diminutive ½ cent of 1882, the plate of which printed sheets of two panes of 100 stamps each, the panes being side by side, and separated by a margin of 11 mm., through which they were cut into post office sheets.

The stamps listed as "changes of colour" in Gibbons are perhaps scarcely to be regarded as a new issue. The differences appear to have been brought about by the transfer of the British American Bank Note Co.'s Stamp Printing Establishment from Montreal to Ottawa, and the changes had no official recognition, though, especially in the case of the 10 cents, the difference is a wide one.



The Widowed Queen Stamps.

The next items of note in the philatelic history of Canada are the introduction of the two stamp values shewing Queen Victoria in widow's weeds. The stamps are clearly copied from the design of the dollar values of the Bill stamps issued in Canada in 1868. The portrait of the Queen was doubtless reproduced directly from the original die engraved twenty-five years previously. The 20c. and 50c. of 1893, which were the only two postage adhesive stamps with this portrait, were issued for use on parcels.



A Right-about-face Stamp.

On August 1st, 1893, an 8 cent stamp was added to the current series of stamps, for the prepayment of registration fee and postage combined, or for postage only. The stamp belongs to the small cents issue but curiously enough the head upon it is turned to left instead of to the right, for what reason we cannot discover and Mr. Howes does not tell us. The medallion, too, is oval instead of circular. A peculiarity of this stamp in the dark slate colour is that "upon being put into water and left there for a few minutes the paper becomes of a pinkish tint, which, after the stamp becomes dry, still remains."

The Source that will not dry up.

We are glad to ponder on this monumental work by Mr. Howes, but trust that our readers will not imagine for one moment that our rapid review (although it has extended through two numbers) does more than skim the surface of the book. Like the busy bee we have sipped at a page here and a page there, and always found new delights in store. At present we have given about three pages in *The Postage Stamp*, but the reader who seeks the fullest knowledge of the subjects dealt with will find that Mr. Howes gives them 144 at which page we have laid aside the work until we can return to our review again, and dip into the excellent descriptions and histories of the Jubilee, Maple leaf, Numeral, Map, King's head, and Quebec series which go to complete the 300 pages of *Canada: Its Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery*.

THE YOUNG COLLECTOR

Stamp Talks out of School

BY THE EDITOR

It is evident from the correspondence to hand from our readers that many of them welcome our present arrangements to devote a portion of this journal specially to the use and encouragement of the Young Collector. Collectors are invited to exchange hints and suggestions in order to assist one another in getting the best results from their hobby. Letters should be addressed to The Editor, The Postage Stamp, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, S.W.

Hints on Mounting.

When you start to mount your stamps you ought first of all to try a few experiments to get your hand in at the game.

The primary idea in mounting stamps in the proper philatelic fashion is to preserve the stamp without damage for all time. You know very well that a stamp is but a frail piece of paper with some printing and possibly some gum upon it, and that it would not take very much to damage it beyond all recognition and certainly beyond all value in the stamp market.

Lightly does it.

Therefore you have to deal very gently with your specimens, don't handle them with fingers be they never so clumsy, but use the tweezers, and whatever you do don't grip your tweezers so fiercely that they will punch holes in the stamps. Lightly does it.

How to Fold the Mount.

Take a mount, one of the little gummed slips of paper I have told you about before, and fold it in two with the gummed side outwards so that it forms a sort of hinge. It is best to fold it so that one arm of the hinge is about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the mount and the other $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length.

How to Fix it.

The short side is lightly moistened and fixed to the top back or right hand side of the back of the stamp.

Suppose you have placed it at the top. You will now have your stamp with one arm of the hinge affixed. If you moisten the gum on the other (the longer) arm of the hinge, take the stamp up between the tweezers and place it in position over the space allotted to it in the album and gently press it down first with the tweezers and then under a clean piece of blotting paper.

Your stamp is now hinged in position in the album and if you have been careful to do the trick aright, you will find you can easily turn the stamp over on its back without removing it from the album and without even creasing the perforations at the top where the hinge is.

To save creasing the perforations the fold of the hinge ought to be quite close up to the top of the stamp when the mount is fixed.

Why some Collectors mount Stamps at the Side.

Some collectors prefer mounting at the side of the stamp instead of the top. I have seen young collector's albums with the stamps arranged—or intended to have been arranged according to this manner—but they have sometimes misunderstood the idea of this style of mounting and have fixed the mount at the wrong side.

The Proper Side for Side-mounting.

First of all let us consider the purpose of side-mounting. It is to be noted first that most collectors arrange their stamps in albums of book shape and form; the book hinges from the left, and in closing the album there is less chance of damaging the stamp if they are hinged in the same direction as the book, that is at the left side of the stamp *when mounted in the album*. But you must remember that in turning the stamp over on the back to apply the mount you reverse the position of the sides and so you must affix your mount to the right side of the back of the stamp.

Side-Mounting saves Friction.

Side-mounting is now very usual as it is supposed to lessen damage to the stamps from friction in the album. But with large oblong stamps such as the Columbus issue of the United States, the pictorial Congos, etc., it is preferable to apply the mount to the longer edge of the stamp, whether at top or side.

Practice makes Perfect.

It is well worth while to practise mounting before going to work arranging a collection in a nice album, as you may spoil the appearance of some of the pages to start with. Not that there is any difficulty about the operation of mounting, it is simply that practice makes perfect, and perfect mounting adds vastly to the attractiveness of the collection. Try mounting a quantity of common duplicates on any old paper, and keep these precepts in view all the time till you find that your fingers do the trick nimbly and perfectly every time.

Precepts for Beginners on Mounting.

Don't wet the mount, only moisten it.

If you can get into the habit of using a camel's hair brush with water or pure gum it will save the unpleasant business of moistening with the tongue.

Just a slight dab with the gum brush is sufficient. If you put more than a touch of gum on it will spread beyond the mount and stick to stamp and album to the ruin of both.

The mount should not show *above* the perforations when the stamp is in the album.

Yet it should be near enough to the top to allow the hinge to work so easily that with a slight puff you can turn the stamp easily over on its back.

Don't use mounts that are too cheap. They are dear in the long run.

After mounting a page or row of stamps run your tweezers gently under each stamp to test that none has been stuck down fast to the album by the gum or moisture spreading.

If you want to remove a stamp from one space to another, manipulate the tweezers so that they gently peel the long arm of the hinge from the album without

tearing the hinge. Thus you can use the same hinge over again, not because of the economy in hinges, but because it saves removing the short arm of the hinge from the stamp.

Every time you remove the short arm of the hinge you endanger in some degree the safety of the stamp.

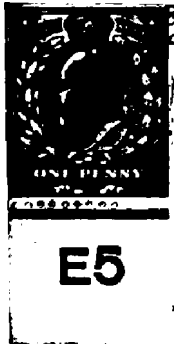
And above all remember that Lightly does it—every time.

The Meaning of "Surcharge."

What is the proper meaning (in philately) of the word "Surcharge"?—H. M.

Major Evans in his Glossary, considers a surcharge to be "some addition to the design or inscriptions, printed or written upon a stamp which was already complete and fit for use without any such addition. A surcharge, therefore, as a rule, alters either the value, or the use of a stamp, and if it does not do this it seems doubtful whether the addition is to be considered a surcharge, or a completion of the stamp." He goes on to express the general rule that "a stamp must have existed, and been put in circulation as a stamp before it can be said, philatelically, to be surcharged." Also "overprint appears to be too comprehensive, as it would include everything printed over the original impression of a stamp. A surcharge is certainly an overprint, but an overprint is not in all cases a surcharge, from our point of view."

Stamps You ought to Know



WHAT nonsense—as if we did not know this stamp! I think I hear some of my young friends saying. And if seeing it every day of your life, licking it betimes, begets knowledge, then *certes* we all ought to know it. But do you know that the portrait was taken from a sketch made by Mr. Emil Fuchs, the Austrian sculptor, from his medallion of the late King prepared just shortly before King Edward's accession? He also designed the frame of this stamp, though it is understood that Queen Alexandra

suggested a slight alteration of the design which was adopted.

Do you know also that it is printed in millions every week by the process known as surface-printing or typography, which is just like the ordinary letterpress printing you see in any small jobbing printers' office, only on a rather more elaborate scale?

Do you know that the stamp was issued on New Year's Day, 1902, and that until New Year's Day of this year it was always printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., the great typographers of Bunhill Row, London? It is now being printed by new contractors, Messrs. Harrison & Sons, at new works erected at Hayes, in Kent.

Can you tell me anything more about this stamp and explain what the letter and figure E5 mean under the stamp illustrated?

Farmer Giles: I want a shillingworth of stamps.

Smart Lady Clerk: What denomination?

Farmer Giles: I'm a Baptist, but I don't know as it's any o' your business.

The Finest Stock of British Colonial Stamps in the World.



IT may be thought that the above is rather a bold assertion, looking to the number of well-known firms in the stamp world, and the large amount of capital invested in many concerns.

I venture to think, however, that I can thoroughly substantiate this assertion and indeed, the statement has been made frequently by many of my travelled customers.

Just to take an instance—My stock of New South Wales, includes no less than 300 Sydney Views, including unused specimens, while my book of Triangular Cape of Good Hope shows no less than 600 of these interesting stamps, and of the wood blocks there are over 100 specimens.

Of single rarities, such as error Capes, Canada 12d., early Moldavia, U.S.A., inverted centres, 2d., 6d., 1/- Newfoundland unused, etc., etc., I have invariably in stock several copies.

Now, even a stock like this would not appeal to everybody if it were not sound in two particulars—one the condition, and the other the prices of the stamps, but I can confidently say that in both these points any items I send out will be found satisfactory.

The fine old classical rarities cannot be picked up for nothing, and the margin of profit on them is getting less every day, but I am open to deal as closely as anybody.

Collectors are getting, and rightly so, more particular about condition from day to day, and here I have been, and am giving, the most careful attention to my purchases.

If, then, the reader will favour me with a list of wants, or an enquiry, he may be assured not only that he is applying to a firm who is willing to study his interests in the above respects, to mutual benefit, but that there is every possibility that he will be able to add to his collection some of the most difficult "wants."

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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.

Bavaria.—(Vol. VII. p. 239).—The new Bavarian stamps were duly issued on March 8th last, and a full description of them will be found on page 247.

Bulgaria.—(Vol. VII. p. 239).—We are now informed that all values of the new Bulgarian issue are printed in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, and that the sheets bear the imprint "Officina Calcografica Italiana Roma" in the bottom margin, thus bearing out our remarks last week as to the probable printers of these beautiful labels.

Jamaica.—(Vol. VII. p. 217).—The new 2d. stamp with portrait of King Edward VII. is illustrated on the front page this week. It is printed on unsurfaced Crown and C.A. (multiple) paper.

White wove paper watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.

February, 1911. 2d. grey.

Johore.—(Vol. VII. p. 204).—Another value has appeared on the multiple rosettes paper, viz. the 10 cents. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* is officially informed that the 3 cents, 4 cents, and 10 cents on the new paper were ordered from Messrs. De la Rue and Co. in August 1910, and that about 200,000 of each value were supplied. As in the case of the 3 cents and 4 cents already chronicled, the paper is chalk-surfaced.

White chalk-surfaced wove paper watermarked multiple rosettes. Perforated 14.

February, 1911. 10 cents dull purple and black.

New Hebrides.—(Vol. VII. p. 241).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. for the first sight of one of the two new "permanent" sets for these islands to which we referred last week, one being in English, and the other in French currency. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., send us the latter set, which includes two values not mentioned last week. This should not be taken as an indication that these stamps have actually been issued, as Messrs. De la Rue and Co. despatched the supply of the French currency stamps to Paris, where all French Colonial issues are on sale to the public at L'Agence Comptable des Timbres poste Coloniaux, 86, Rue Vaneau.

The design is one of the most extraordinary that has ever been our lot to see, and is of large oblong size, measuring $37\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm. In the centre, flanked by a palm tree on each side, there appears a collection of native weapons, idol, pottery, etc., and what we take to be a war-drum is inscribed with the value: above a colourless scroll bears the words "NOUVELLES HEBRIDES"; this scroll is superimposed upon an anchor: in the two right-hand corners are shields shewing the tricolour and "R F," and in the left-hand corners shields containing the British shield surmounted by a crown: below the shields in the two upper corners is a small scroll inscribed "CONDOMINIUM." At the left of the centre design is a circular space containing the British shield as before with "G" at left and "R" at right: a similar space at right contains a fascis with "R" at left and "F" at right: solid tablets below these spaces are inscribed "POSTAGE" at left and "POSTES" at right.

These stamps have been engraved in *taille-douce* and printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. in sheets of 10 in 2 rows of 3 on paper watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple), and are perforated 14. Each sheet bears a double-lined frame, the inner line of which is 10 mm. from the stamps: a † appears in the middle of the top and bottom margins.

Wove paper watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.

5 centimes light green.	50 centimes olive-green.
10 " carmine.	75 " orange.
20 " grey.	1 franc red on blue.
25 " bright blue.	2 francs purple.
30 " purple on yellow.	5 " red on green.
40 " carmine on yellow.	

Northern Nigeria.—(Vol. VII. p. 112).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the King Edward 5d. in new colours, viz. dull purple and yellow-green instead of dull purple and chestnut. As before it is printed in sheets of 120 in 2 panes of 60 in 10 rows of 6.

White chalk-surfaced wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.

February, 1911. 5d. dull purple and yellow green.

Philippine Islands.—(Vol. VII. p. 133).—As predicted on page 133, the current 20 centavos has undergone a change of colour, having been issued in yellow instead of pale brown.

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

February, 1911. 20 centavos yellow.



Portuguese India.—(Vol. II. p. 260).—The first value of the Republican issue for this colony is to hand, for which we are indebted to Mr. W. H. Peckitt. This is the 1 real of the 1902 issue with portrait of King Carlos overprinted "REPUBLICA" diagonally in red.

White wove paper. Perforated 14. Red overprint.

February, 1911. 1 real drab and black.

Somaliland Protectorate.—(Vol. VII. p. 217).—Another value, the 6 annas, has now appeared on chalk-surfaced paper. Only the 12 annas now remains of the lower values on unsurfaced paper, except the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 1 anna, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas, which will not be issued on chalk-surfaced paper.

White chalk-surfaced wove paper. Watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14.

January, 1911. 6 annas violet and green.

Sudan.—(Vol. II. p. 141).—The 10 piastres has at last appeared on the multiple Star and Crescent paper: Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have kindly sent us a copy. The design and other details are as before.

White wove paper watermarked Star and Crescent (multiple). Perforated 14.

February, 1911. 10 piastres mauve and black.

Victoria Land.—The current 1d. New Zealand has been overprinted "VICTORIA—LAND" in two lines in black *sans-serif* capitals. These curiosities are for use (?) in this remote land of ice and snow on the arrival of Captain Scott's expedition; they are evidently as unnecessary and ridiculous as the King Edward VII. Land stamp produced at the time of Sir Ernest Shackleton's "dash to the Pole." We suppose we must chronicle:—

White chalk-surfaced wove paper. Watermarked single-lined N.Z. and Star. Perforated 14 × 15. Black overprint. 1d. carmine.

The League Lecture at Margate College

Interesting Prize Essay by a Scholar

THE Lantern Lecture specially prepared by the Editor of *The Postage Stamp* for loan to literary societies and schools illustrating "The Romance of Postage Stamps" was recently given at Margate College. The conductors of the *Margate College News* offered a prize for the best essay on the subject of the lecture, and this prize was won by C. Dixon, whose composition is reprinted from the college journal. Its author is fourteen years of age; he is a promising young stamp collector, with a talent for essay writing, inherited perhaps from his father who is a well-known journalist.

The second place in the competition was gained by S. Barber (age 15 years 4 months), while Reading (age 12 years 5 months) deserves honourable mention.

THE ROMANCE OF THE POSTAGE STAMP

(By C. Dixon, age 14 years).

On Thursday, the 23rd inst., through the kindness of one of our "old boys," namely, Mr. Adutt, who is the President of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, we were given a lecture on "The Romance of the Postage Stamp." Much to the disappointment of all present, Mr. Adutt himself did not give the lecture but the Secretary of the Society. This gentleman began by showing us some English stamps, including the Mulready Envelope, in connection with which he recited a very amusing verse of poetry, which some wag made up to ridicule it. He then went on to the United States, in connection with which he showed the beautiful stamps of Columbus. One of these represented Queen Isabella pawning her jewels, a picture which caused much amusement among the audience. Our lecturer hastened to explain that this was only one of those legends which make history so interesting. Among the stamps of Salvador there were a good many faces which could not have been noted for their beauty. The one which caused most amusement was that of the handsome (?) postmaster, who lost his position because he put his face on the stamps, and made himself a standing joke in the States at the same time. The lecturer then showed us some of the rarest stamps in the world, and the reader can imagine the joy of some of our great stamp collectors when they came on the screen. He then showed us photographs of all the principal collectors known, among them being the man who possesses the largest collection in the world. He ended his lecture by showing some of the most remarkable "fakes" that have ever been perpetrated, and also two great complete sheets which are the property of Mr. Adutt. When the lecturer had finished, our kind friend gave a few bits of advice, and then, to wind up, showed us (on the screen) some photographs which he had taken. We then showed that we could give three cheers quite as well as they could in the speaker's days. Then the manipulator of the lantern, Mr. Wilkins, showed us several slides in which the Scouts and Mr. William and Mr. Allan appeared, thus giving us an opportunity to "let off steam." He also showed some excellent pictures of his own taking, some of which caused great amusement. At 8.55 we trooped out, and, having partaken of supper, retired to bed to dream of the beautiful collections we were soon going to possess, or of the time when we were all going to be Presidents of various Philatelic Societies.

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

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ADVERTISERS' PROOFS.

We are anxious to consult our Advertisers' conveniences 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.

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.

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"THE POSTAGE STAMP" is now kept on sale and may be had every week at the following dealers' establishments:—

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

Answers to Correspondents

E.D.M. (Edgbaston). The capped numeral varieties do not occur in the "triangle" issues but only in the "no triangle" stamp. You will find on reference to the check list in the work you cite (pages 70, 71) that the three varieties of triangles appear in both the unwatermarked (1894) and the watermarked (1895) issues of the United States.

The Hon. Secretary of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society (Mr. Armstrong) informs us that he, not Mr. Adutt, read the League lecture at the Cliftonville and Margate Colleges last month.

P.W.G. (Isleworth). We are obliged for your sending the two 50 reis Portugal, one with P and the other with B of REPUBLICA broken. The "breaks" are very slight flaws and their interest would entirely depend on their having some permanence in the printing. If they serve to identify a position even trifling flaws like these are of interest, but the stamps do not necessarily have their value appreciated by such minute defects. Stamps returned 16/3/11.

W.E. (Chingford). Chalk-surfaced paper is smoother, more shiny, and thicker, than the "ordinary" it can often be distinguished by the feel, almost as easily as by the sight. A clean silver coin drawn lightly on the stamp (the perforations for choice) leaves a black mark on the chalky surface: that can be removed by the use of a moistened silk handkerchief. We do not know of any book on the subject, but the Editor's work "Postage Stamps in the Making," which is appearing serially in the Gibbons' publications deals with this paper in chapter III: "The treatment of paper during and after manufacture for special purposes."

N.E. (West Didsbury). Sorry have no use for the volumes you mention.

F.A.W. (Teignmouth). Thanks for report. We are glad to know there is a good prospect of establishing a flourishing society in your district. There is a Plymouth Philatelic Society (Hon. Secretary, Chas. H. Dymond, 5, Cotehele Terrace, Stoke, Devonport). Leaflets sent. "B 39" is Herne Bay, Kent—not a foreign postmark.

F.G.B. (Croydon). Very many thanks for excerpts. Your kindly criticism is also appreciated, but it is a matter of policy to dispose of the advertisements as at present, as of course The Postage Stamp is a business proposition.

Society News

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The fifth general meeting of the Session 1910-11 was held at No. 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, February 21st, 1911, at 6.30 p.m.

Present—Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), W. T. Standen, R. Frenzel, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, T. H. Harvey, A. J. Warren, D. F. Stafford, C. L. Harte Lovelace, F. Read, B. Pinner, W. G. Wane, R. H. Newton, A. J. Seft, D. Field, E. Bounds, A. Leon Adutt, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and one visitor.

The President took the chair. The minutes of the meeting held on January 17th, 1911, were read and signed as correct.

Messrs. A. H. Harris and H. M. Jones were elected as Ordinary Members, and M. A. W. Ranken as a Life Member of the Society.

The meeting was informed that the Committee had decided to remove the names of those Members from the list whose annual subscriptions are not paid by March 15th.

At the conclusion of the formal business, Mr. A. Leon Adutt gave a display of his collection of the stamps of the Cayman Islands, accompanied by interesting and exhaustive notes on the different issues and surcharges.

The collection is undoubtedly the finest and most complete specialized collection of the stamps of this British possession in existence and fully deserves the various prizes it has obtained at recent exhibitions. Not only does it contain all the known varieties and rarities of surcharges of which several are unique, but it also shows the great philatelic knowledge and indefatigable research of the owner.

After the conclusion of the display the Vice-President informed the meeting that Mr. Percy Ashley much regretted his inability to be present to give his promised address on the Cayman Islands in consequence of the recent death of his father.

In reply the President said that he was sure that the members regretted to hear of the sad bereavement that had deprived them of the pleasure of hearing one of Mr. Ashley's interesting addresses. The President was convinced that he was echoing the feelings of every member in expressing their hearty sympathy with Mr. Ashley and his family in their irreparable loss.

The President then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Adutt for his magnificent display and his interesting notes. Mr. A. J. Warren seconded the vote of thanks which supported by a few words from the Vice-President was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Adutt modestly responded and thanked the meeting for the kind reception they had given him and a most enjoyable meeting terminated at 8.15 p.m.

H. A. Slade, Hon. Secretary, "Killaha," St. Albans.

NORTH OF ENGLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Report of meeting held at the Y.M.C.A., Newcastle, on March 2nd. Mr. M. H. Horsley (President) in the chair and 26 members present.

The following were elected members:—Messrs. J. A. F. Valentine, A. Allen and G. B. Morgan, junr. The total membership of the Society is now 111.

Donations to the library were acknowledged with thanks to Messrs. W. J. Cochrane and H. S. Dawson.

Mr. Horsley then gave a display of the second portion of his collection of the stamps of Victoria, consisting principally of the surface printed issues. These were shown for the greater part in mint condition, and include many pairs and blocks. Some of the rarer stamps were also shown used and a strip of three of the 5/- blue on yellow (S.G. No. 157) drew particular attention. Another rare item

is the twopence mauve of the 1887 issue in imperforate condition.

There are several copies of the "Too Late" and "Registered" stamps including three of the latter unused.

Mr. Horsley also showed a unique reprint pane of the 2d. stamp of 1852 (S.G. No. 24) in an imperforate mint condition.

A hearty vote of thanks proposed by Mr. W. J. Cochrane was carried with acclamation.

Hugh R. Viall, Hon. Secretary.

JOHANNESBURG UNITED PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting held on January 24th, Mr. Hand presided over a large gathering, including eleven visitors. Mr. Conrad F. Jacobs was duly elected a member, and Mr. L. Loezius proposed for membership. The correspondence read consisted mainly of inquiries as to exchange and "The South African Philatelist." Mr. A. J. Cohen then displayed his usual budget of new issues and new acquisitions. He also brought up the re-inclusion in Gibbons, part II., of certain Bavarian railway official stamps. The admission to catalogue status of the purely fiscal Bechuana-land Protectorate overprint on 6d. Transvaal again came in for hostile criticism. A Rhodesian note was read as to a change of colour in the new 4d. Rhodesia, and the possibility of further changes. Mr. J. W. K. Schofield next read an able and interesting paper embodying his "Views as to the direction which Stamp Collecting should take." No fewer than nine members and visitors contributed to the lively debate that followed. At this stage the president regretfully announced that the society would shortly lose Mr. Ornstein, its vice-president, who was migrating to Pretoria. He dwelt with appreciation on the willing service Mr. Ornstein had always rendered to the Society. Then followed an exhibition of the stamps of Tasmania and the German Empire. Mr. A. J. Cohen's Tasmanians included a fine lot of the early Queen's, and the rare 10s. and 20s. of the 1892 issue. Mr. Hand's display of the same Colony, though not so rich in the early issues, was also very strong. It included a current 4d. buff, perforated 11½ on three sides and 18 on the fourth; Mr. A. J. Cohen was the only exhibitor of Germany, and the display showed his usual completeness. So ended another of those successful meetings with which the society is becoming so pleasantly familiar.

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

A meeting was held on Thursday, March 9th, under the presidency of Mr. W. Mead, at the Express Creamery

Mr. Bernard B. Kirby (the London Librarian) gave a display of the King's head issues of Holland. The first issue had been specialised to a high degree and many fine things were shown in the way of shades and retouches. Probably the finest item was a strip of four of the 10c. showing the "horn" variety on an entire envelope. The second issue included a used strip of five of the 15c., a somewhat scarce stamp. At the conclusion of his display Mr. Kirby showed a simplified collection of Holland, complete but one stamp. Mr. H. H. Harland, of Croydon, showed some very beautiful essays for the United States stamps. The colours and the engravings called for great admiration. Several other essays were also shown, including a strip of four of the Prince Consort essay printed in red-brown. A curio that excited much interest was a tiny stamp inscribed "Lilliput post." This of course was a "bogus" production but was a perfect model reduced to less than quarter-size of the 1887 shilling stamp of Great Britain. A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded the visitors on the motion of the Rev. H. C. Bond, and Mr. Gilbert H. Type.

J. Ireland, Hon. Secretary.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

February 18th. Paper, Spain, Mr. H. L. Hayman. Previous to his paper and display Mr. Hayman showed a very interesting lot of Europeans picked up at the face value of 1d. including such items as 10c. French tete-beche.

He then gave a very interesting paper, and a grand display of the stamps of Spain. Many of the early imperf. varieties being shown in blocks of 80, 90 or even 100.

After this, members had time to rush through Mr. Hayman's marvellous collection of Belgian Congo, but time did not allow for justice to be done to what was a revelation to almost every member present.

February 23rd. Paper, West Australia, Mr. M. P. Castle. It is a long time since we had a paper on West Australia and Mr. Castle's notes together with his display—by far the finest of this Colony shewn to the Society—indicate what an amount of philatelic work has been done and how much remains to be done to elucidate the problems in these stamps.

As in the case of Mr. H. L. Hayman, Mr. Castle was heartily thanked for coming to Birmingham to give his paper.

THIRD PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BIRMINGHAM, JUNE 7TH—9TH, 1911.

Patrons—The Right Hon. The Earl of Crawford, K.T.; The Right Hon. H. L. Samuel, P.M.G.; The Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, late P.M.G.; The Right

BARGAIN LIST.

CEYLON, 1899, 2r., 50 5/-; 1r., 50 grey 3/6; Do., 2, 25 yel. 6/6; 1899-1900, 2r., 25 6/6, all mint; Do., 1864, star 10d. 5/6; 1863, 1d., 1d., 6d., 8d., fine, 15/-; Do., 1903, 2c. to 1r., 50 mint 30/-, 2-25 mint 20/-.

HONG KONG, 1862, 2c., 8c., 12c., 18c., 24c. fine, 11/6; Do., 48c. 5/6; 96c. 8/6; 1863, 96c. both shades, 15/-; Do., 1879, 5c. on 18c. 3/-; 10c. on 15c. 5/-; Do., 1903, 3 dol. 9/6; 5 dol. mint 12/6.

BRIT. E. AFRICA, Jan., 1897, 1/4. to 7/4., 35/-.

TRANSVAAL, 1895, 5/- mint 24/-; 10/- mint, 20/-; Do., 6d., 1878, unused, part gum, 2/-.

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To Beginners. British Colonials and Foreign Stamps, unused and used, 1d. each. Packets King's Heads 25 for 9d. References.—K. Foster, 25, Grenville Place, Brighton.

PORTUGAL. Fine used. Manuel. 2½-100 2/6. Republica. 2½-200, 2/6. Exchange taken—John Lang, 170, Stanley Rd., Kirkdale, Liverpool.

PHILIPPINES, etc. to all enclosing 1d. stamp.—Timmins Bros., 9, Alfred St. West Bromwich.

All different, including Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Seychelles, Sarawak, Panama, Somaliland, Hayti, etc., 4d.—Davey, "Churchill," Ronald Park Avenue, Westcliff, Essex.

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- Cape, Triangular, 4d. blue, fine ... 1 9
- 5/- orange or yellow, (Hope) ... 0 10
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- Holland, 1 gulden, King or Queen ... 0 3
- Austria, set of 15 Jubilee, 1 heller to 2 kronen ... 0 10
- Do., 1890, 1 heller to 1kr., set of 14 ... 0 4
- * Guatemala, 1881, Parrot, bi-colour, 2c., 10c., 20c., set ... 0 4
- Hayti, bi-colour, set 7, 1c. to 50c., mint, cat. 1/9 ... 0 6
- Tunis, 1906, Pictorial, 20c., 25c., 1 franc, set 3, cat 1/10 ... 0 6
- Hungary, 1900, set 15, 1 filler to 1 korona ... 0 3
- United States, Omaha, issue, set 6, 1c. to 10c. ... 0 8

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- Do. 1908, Pan American Congs. 200 reis 0 3
- French China, 1907, 20 on 50c. brown, RARE ... 0 5
- Do., 1907, 40c. on 1 franc RARE ... 0 10
- Straits Settlements, 1910, 25c. mauve (obsolete) ... 0 6
- Do., 1892, 1 on 2c., Rose mint ... 0 2
- Do., " 1 on 4c., Brown mint ... 0 3
- Do., " 1 on 12c., Purple mint ... 0 6
- Siam, 1910, 3, 6, or 12 satangs, each ... 0 2
- Do., " 14 satangs ... 0 3
- Do., " 28 satangs ... 0 8
- Transvaal, 1911, 2 1/2. King George ... 0 3

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Since last report donations have been received from Messrs. W. Dornig Beckton, £1 1s. 0d., V. F. James, 10s., also a nice selection of stamps for auction from Mr. B. B. Tilley.

Will every Philatelic Society in the British Isles which has not already chosen its delegates, kindly accept this as a definite invitation to do so at the earliest possible moment, the numbers to be chosen according to the following scale:—

Two for Societies of less than 100 members; three for Societies of less than 200 members; four for societies of more than 200 members.

All donations and stamps for auction should reach the Hon. Secretary by April 25th.

The rates for advertisements in the Congress Programme, pages 10 inches by 8 inches, will be £4 4s. 0d a page facing reading matter, and £2 2s. 0d. for pages not so facing. No advertisement for less than a quarter page.

G. JOHNSON, B.A.

THE CROYDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The ninth fortnightly meeting of the season was held on Wednesday, March 8th, at the Y.M.C.A., Croydon, the chair being taken by the President, Mr. F. G. Bing.

Donations were acknowledged for the Society's Library from the President, and for the Forgery Collection from Mr. Walker. Mr. E. R. Pearce was elected to membership.

The President then gave his paper and display of the stamps of Soudan to an appreciative gathering. In the two years which have elapsed since Mr. Bing first shewed these stamps to the Society the collection has grown in volume and interest.

The setting of the six regular types of the Arabic overprint of the first issue and the minor varieties were demonstrated, including some recently discovered forgeries of the overprint. Subsequent issues were exhibited in detail, including Unpaid, Official and Army Service: notable among the latter being a used copy of the very scarce stamp on paper watermarked "rosettes." A collection of town postmarks was shown, and Mr. Bing also pointed out a dotted diamond cancellation, familiar to collectors in other countries, but in this instance having a special significance, as it is used upon letters despatched from places without a local post office. Various official forms and postal stationery completed a most interesting display.

W. G. Walder, 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.

League Advertisement Slip.
25 March, 1911.
Cut this out.

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- 5 mills on 1c. green, used ... 3d.
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Postage 1d. extra.

These two provisionals were only in use for a few days. They were not sold unused but were affixed to letters by the postal officials. This was to prevent the stamps being bought up by speculators.

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- " 5 on 15 stot., unused 0 2
- Chil., 1892-1900, 30 cts. rose ... 0 5
- 1881-1900, 1 peso ... 0 3
- China, 1902-07, no wmk., \$5.00 ... 6 0
- " 1905-10, 3 cts., grey green ... 0 1
- " 3 cts., blue green ... 0 1 1/2
- " 7 cts., crimson lake ... 0 2
- Costa Rica, 1901, 20 cts. ... 0 1
- " 1 colon (cat. 3/6) 1 3
- " 2 colons (cat. 7/6) 3 6
- " 1910, 5 cts. ... 0 1
- " 10 cts. ... 0 1
- " 20 cts. ... 0 2 1/2
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- Do., 4d. vermilion, mint ... 15 0
- Ceylon, Single CA. 1r. 50c., mint ... 16 0
- N. Nigeria, do., 10/-, superb ... 8 0
- Do., Queen, 1/2, to 1/-, mint set ... 15 0
- Newfoundland, 6d. orange, finest of copies ... 73 0
- New Zealand, imperf N.Z. 1d. vermilion, superb ... 10 0
- B. Cen. Africa, Single CC., 2/6, v. fine 4 0
- B. Guiana, 1852, 4c. blue, v. fine on piece ... 70 0
- Grenada, 1881, 1/2 mauve, DOUBBLE SURCHARGE, mint ... 53 0
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League Advertisement Slip.
1 Oct., 1910.
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EDITED BY FRED. I. MELVILLE.

No. 1. Vol. 7.
(Whole Number 157)

1 OCTOBER, 1910.

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Packet 17 contains a representative collection of Indian stamps surcharged for use in Native States. Consists of specimens from Chamba, including King and Queen service, Faridkot, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha and Patiala, including 2s. blue (red surcharge), and Service, King, 4s., unused. 59 varieties, 5/3.

Packet 24 contains stamps of Canada, including 5c. Beaver, 6c. brown, 1859 20c. and 50c. Queen, Jubilee Issue, including 50c. blue, later issues, including 2 Commemorative issues and Postage Dues. 39 varieties, 3/3.

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The first instalment of the list will appear with the October number, published on the 26th of that month.

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*An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
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EDITED BY FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 2. Vol. 7.
(Whole Number 158)

8 OCTOBER, 1910.

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(Whole Number 159)

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The POSTAGE STAMP

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EDITED BY FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 5. Vol 7.
(Whole Number 161)

29 OCTOBER, 1910.

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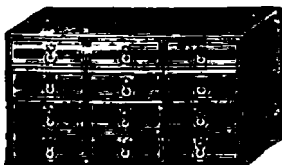
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EDITED BY FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 6. Vol 7.
(Whole Number 162)

5 NOVEMBER, 1910.

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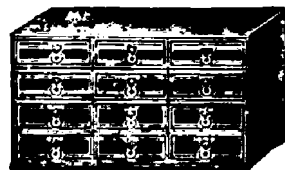
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Natal, 1909, King, 2/- purple on blue 1 3
" " " 2/6 blk. & red on blue 1 6
New Hebrides, set of 7, 4d. to 1/-, mint, King 5 9
Siam, 1906-late King), 1, 2 or 4att. each 0 1
" " " 3 or 8 att. " " 0 2
" " 1909 " 2 satang " " 0 1
" " " 6, 12 or 14 satang " " 0 2
Straits Settlements, 1902, " single," 5 dollar, fine used ... 5 0
Do., mult., 1904-6, 2 dollar, fine ... 2 6
Do., do., 5 dollar, fine... .. 3 6
North Borneo, 1888, 25, 50 cent. and 1 dollar (cat. 3/6) 1 3
Do., 2 and 5 dollar (cat. 6/6)... .. 2 6

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

EDITED BY FRED. I. MELVILLE.

No. 7. Vol 7.
(Whole Number 163.)

12 NOVEMBER, 1910.

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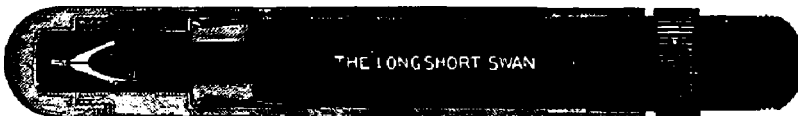
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No. 8. Vol 7.
(Whole Number 164)

19 NOVEMBER, 1910.

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Indo China, 1907, pretty used set of 5 ...	0	4
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Do., do., 1p.-1kr., superb set of 10 ...	3	0
Do., do., 2 and 5kr., superb set of 2 ...	7	0
North Borneo, 1888, 25, 50c. and \$1 (cat. 3/6) ...	1	6
Portugal, Nov., 1910, Provisional Republican Issue, just out, 2½-100r., mint set of 10 ...	2	4
Reunion, 1892-1900, used set of 9 (cat. 1/2) ...	0	7
Do., 1907 (Map of Island), used set of 5 ...	0	4

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An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors

EDITED BY FRED. I. MELVILLE.

No. 9. Vol 7.
(Whole Number 166)

26 NOVEMBER, 1910.

Price 1d.

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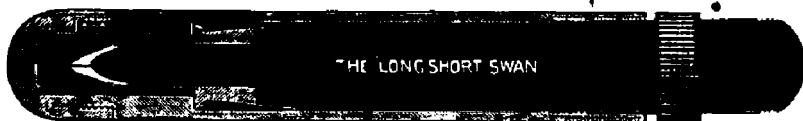
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The POSTAGE STAMP

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

EDITED BY FRED. I. MELVILLE.

No. 10. Vol 7.
(Whole Number 166)

3 DECEMBER, 1910.

Price 1d.

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SUPERSEDES ALBUMS FOR STAMP COLLECTIONS.

NO LEAVES
NO BUMP SPACES
SECURE
EASY TO
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DURABLE & UNCHANGEABLE

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Weighty Opinions.

Mr. Fred. J. Melville, President of The Junior Philatelic Society, London, and Editor of the "Postage Stamp," wrote:—"After a careful examination of the Cistafile, I am satisfied that it is in many ways an improvement on stamp albums."

The late Editor of "Gibbons' Stamp Weekly" wrote:—"For the convenient arrangement and careful preservation of stamps, I find the Cistafile the best system yet devised."

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Full Descriptive Catalogues Post Free from

LAWN & BARLOW

POSTAGE STAMP DEALERS
and Sole Manufacturers of The
CISTAFILE.

52, Regent St. (Piccadilly Circus),
LONDON.

TO Beginners. — British Colonial and Foreign Stamps. Used and unused. All 1d. each. References.—K. Foster, 25, Grenville Place, Brighton.

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COLLECTIONS,
BRITISH COLONIALS,
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Mint King's Heads and Recent Issues, Single Rarities and Mixed Lots, Dealers' Stocks, etc.

I am open to buy such Lots for IMMEDIATE CASH at far higher prices than dealers. All transactions concluded with utmost promptness. Always state lowest price when sending on approval.

LEONARD BRAND
59, TEIGNMOUTH ROAD,
CRICKLEWOOD.

Member Dresden Phil. Soc., Woden Exch. Club, &c., &c.

Bankers: London County & Westminster Bank, Cricklewood.

Telegrams: "Horsehair, London."
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BARGAIN! Accumulation over 7,000 Uncommon Colonials, Australasian, African duplicates. Lot 1/6.—"Collector," 117, Kyverdale, Stoke Newington, London.

FREE. Two different Soudan to applicants for Approval Books intending buying, and enclosing 1d. postage.—Horace Wilde, Gartholton Road, Blackpool.

DISPERSING large old collection. Fine Colonials. Low prices.—Wright, Ivy Cot, St. Neots.

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1st issue.	1½c.	...	3	9
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1/-, no wmk.	...	22	6
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1st issue.	1d.	2d.	&
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1900. Arms—fine used copies, each:—			
13 ch. bi-colored	2d.	2 kr. bi-colored	4d.
26 ch. "	2d.	3 kr. "	6d.
1 kr.	2d.	4 kr. "	9d.
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1906. King—fine used copies, each:			
15c. blue	...	0	3
18c. sage green and red	...	0	4
30c. violet and green	...	0	6
75c. yellow and violet	...	1	2
1r. 50c. black and red	...	2	3
2r. 25c. purple and green	...	3	3

Cash with order. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Carefully note Name & Address. Estab. 1882.

GEO. C. GINN & Co.
The "City" Stamp Dealers & Experts,
50, Bishopsgate Street Within,
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2/- MULTIPLE JAMAICA,

FINE USED COPIES 2/6 EACH.

ALSO

6d. lilac, mult., ord., used...	8d.
3d. purple on yellow, mult., ord., used...	3d.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
1891, 10 cents on 24c. green. The rare variety small "o" in "cents," in pair with normal, mint, 4/-

P. L. PEMBERTON & CO.,
68, High Holborn,
London, W.C.
Telephone 6647 Central.

If you want good CHEAP stamps, write for my Approval Sheets. FREE to each applicant a Portugal "Republica."—W. T. Thorn, 5, Waterville Terrace, North Shields.

KEEP YOUR COLLECTION UP-TO-DATE BY SENDING FOR PARTICULARS OF W. H. PECKITT'S NEW ISSUE SERVICE, 47 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

All that a pen should be!

THE
SWAN

**FOUNTAIN
PEN.**

The make that has dispelled the mistaken ideas as to dirtiness, unreliability and costliness of fountain pens.

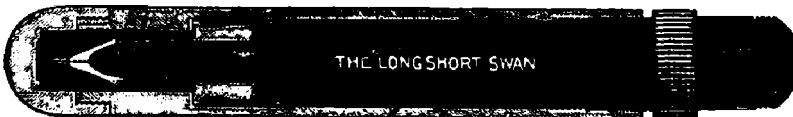
The "SWAN" is essentially the busy writer's pen, because from the instant the nib touches the paper till the work is done there is no interruption or scratchiness; because the never changing nib writes signatures, etc., always alike; and because there are no screws or adjustments to be fixed before starting. The ink capacity is large and the holder the most comfortable and strongest.

10/6
to
£20

The Latest "SWAN" is the—

.. 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.



Closed for pocket. Length 3½-ins. (Illustration actual size);

Sold by all Stationers,

Write for Free Catalogue.

MABIE, TODD & Co.,

"Swan" Fountainpen Makers,

79 & 80, HIGH HOLBORN, London, W.C.

One pattern
only,

10/6 POST FREE.

93, 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 Ballo, New York
Chicago and Sydney.



The POSTAGE STAMP

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

EDITED BY FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 11. Vol 7.
(Whole Number 167)

10 DECEMBER, 1910.

Price 1d.

STAMP AUCTIONS

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Single lots of over £10. will be offered in Auction at the reduced charge of 6% commission. Under that amount 10% with a minimum average charge of 1/6 per lot.

Private Collections broken up and arranged for Auction free of charge. High prices obtained for rare European and Colonial Stamps. Lots offered within seven days. Sales Weekly. Saturday, Dec. 10th, 2 p.m.; Monday 12th, and Thursday 15th, at 4.15 p.m. Catalogues free.

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Telephone 12296 Central. Telegrams—"Philatels, London."

FOR SALE

From a large Collection, recently purchased, we have the following:

All used unless otherwise stated.

	£	s.	d.
Br. Gulana, 1856, 4c. black on magenta ...	12	10	0
1876, perf. 14 x 12, 1c. slate, very fine	7	10	0
Br. Honduras, 1891, surcharge inverted, 6c. in red	5	0	0
6c. in blk.	6	0	0
Cape, 1861, woodblock, 1d. blue, error, fine	50	0	0
" " " 4d. red, error, corner defective	37	10	0
" " " 4d. blue, retouched corner	12	10	0
" " " 4d. deep blue, superb	11	0	0
Mafeking, set of 19, complete, used	12	12	0
Labuan, 1880, 6 in red on 16c. blue, unused	10	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d. blue, early state, superb	15	0	0
2d. blue, medium state, <i>Penae</i>			
error, superb	10	0	0
Montserrat, 4d. blue, CA, mint	5	0	0

Also a fine lot of over 150 N.S.W. Sydney Views, all fine to superb copies, which are included in our stock book of this country.

BRIDGER & KAY, 71, Fleet St., London, E.C.

Not what We say

BUT

What a Present
Advertiser says:

52, REGENT STREET, W.,
21st November, 1910.

To the Advertising Manager,
The Postage Stamp, E.C.

DEAR SIR,

In reference to our advertisement that we have now had running for some two months in *The Postage Stamp*, we have no doubt that you will be interested to know that the result, even so far, has far exceeded our expectations. It has been the means of bringing us into touch with really serious collectors, not only in England, but from all parts of the world. The business that we have already done, that is directly traceable to *The Postage Stamp*, is so satisfactory, that at the expiration of our present contract, we shall considerably enlarge our space.

We remain, yours faithfully,
LAWN & BARLOW.

MESSRS. GLENDING & Co.

(LIMITED),

Fine Art, Numismatic & Philatelic Auctioneers,

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Postage Stamp Sales

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1910.—Dec. 13 & 14, 27 & 28.

1911.—Jan. 10 & 11, 24 & 25; Feb. 7 & 8, 21 & 22; March 7 & 8, 21 & 22; April 4 & 5, 18 & 19; May 2 & 3, 16 & 17, 30 & 31; June 13 & 14, 27 & 28.

Catalogues are posted to Foreign Clients FIVE weeks before each Sale; to Country Clients in Great Britain a fortnight before the Sale; and to distant applicants known to us, or to others who send satisfactory references, we will send lots for inspection.

Collectors who intend to dispose of Collections are advised to make early arrangements to secure advantageous dates of Sales.

Coins, Medals,	Fine Art Property, Jewellery, etc.	Paintings, Engravings.	Miniatures, China, etc.,
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518 Pages, 3,791 Illustrations.

Bound in Cloth, 2/- Post Free.

Edition de Luxe on better paper & interleaved with plain white paper, 3/6.

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Of Sets and Packets of Stamps, Stamp Albums, Philatelic Publications, and all kinds of accessories for the stamp collector, consists of 100 pages in two parts. The New Edition for 1911 is now ready and is sent free on request.

OUR MONTHLY LIST

Forms a supplement to the Annual List and contains a list of New Sets, a great many Special Offers and Bargains of all kinds, notice of Alterations in Prices, and Sets Sold Out, etc. To this we have just added a new feature, two pages being occupied with interesting "Notes and News" of the month, and a list of new issues distributed during the month through our New Issue Service, which is the most complete and comprehensive in existence, having been established more than 40 years ago. The subscription to this List is only 6d. per annum to cover the cost of postage.

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KING'S HEADS

I HAVE a magnificent stock of King's Heads, both unused and used, the former being probably one of the most complete held by any dealer, while among my recent purchases I have acquired a collection of used specimens, including high values, and other very desirable stamps.

Looking to the large and increasing demand for these descriptions, collectors should take the present opportunity of completing their sets at reasonable figures.

A special list of the above stamps will be sent, or the collection referred to, which is priced up separately, will be forwarded on approval.

Latest New Issue Service Arrivals.

Dominica, 1/-; Northern Nigeria, 2½ blue; New-Zealand, 4d., 1/-, perf. 14 × 14½; South Australia, 2/6, Perf. 12½; etc., etc.

W. H. Peckitt's 10% New Issue Service

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SIMPLE ACCOUNTS.

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	1 Insertion.			6 Insertions. per insertion.			13 Insertions. per insertion.			20 Insertions. per insertion.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Pages	4	10	0	4	0	0	3	15	0	3	10	0
Half Pages	2	5	0	2	0	0	1	17	6	1	15	0
Quarter Pages	1	2	6	1	0	0	1	18	9	1	17	6
Eighth Pages	12	6		11	0		10	0		9	0	
Columns	1	12	6	1	10	0	1	7	6	1	5	0
Half Columns	17	0		16	0		14	0		12	6	
Quarter Columns	9	0		8	6		7	6		6	6	
Lines	4	6		4	3		4	0		3	6	

Small Prepaid Advertisements. Twelve words for one shilling, and one penny for every additional word; four insertions at the price of three.

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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 Adverts. 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

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New Issue for RHODESIA

BEARING THE PORTRAITS OF THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING & QUEEN

SPECIAL OFFER OF SETS.

	s.	d.
1d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 10d., 1/-, unused, 11 stamps.	5	3
2/-, 2/6, and 3/-, unused, three stamps. Price	8	0
5/-, 7/6, 10/-, and 20/-, unused, four stamps. Price	£2	7 0

W. H. PECKITT,
47, Strand, London, W.C.
Telephone 3204 Gerrard;
Telegrams & Cables: "Peckitt, London."

ALL SUPERB!!

2 Holkar, 1904-6, ½ & 1a., mint, "Service" (cat. 1/4)	0	3
8 India, 1895, 2, 3 & 5r., superb (cat. 8/6)	3	0
16 Persia, 1902, "Teheran," 1 ch. to 50k. (cat. 24/6)	4	6
Queensland, 1868, 1/- mauve, superb (cat. 5/-)	1	8
Paraguay, '08, 60c., fine used (cat. 1/-)	0	4
" " 1 peso, " (cat. 1/-)	0	6
" " 1909, 20c. (cat. 4d.)	0	2
" " 30c. (cat. 5d.)	0	2
Slam, 1906, 1, 2 or 4 att, fine used, each	0	1
" " 3, 8 or 12 att, " " "	0	2
" " 1908, 2, 3 or 4 att, " " "	0	2
" " 1909, 2s. on 1 att, " " "	0	1
" " 3s. on 3 att lilac, 6s. on 4 att, each	0	2
Do., do., 12s. on 8 att, 14s. on 9 att, each	0	2
Do., 1910, 1 satang	0	1

W. BERRY, 21, Rycroft Street, Parsons Green, London, S.W.

Note our Christmas Bargains.

India, 1903, 3 rupees	each	1	9
" " 5 rupees	each	2	6
" " 1910, 10, 15, 25 rupees	per set	26	0
Br. South Africa, 1891, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, £1, £2, £5, £10 (fiscal, not perf.)	per set	23	0
4 Gold Coast, 1905, 2, 3, 6d., 1/-	"	1	4
6 Siam, 1909, 2 sat. on 1 att, to 14 on 9 atts	per set	1	0

A fine selection of stamps on view.

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	Superb used.	each.
Gambia, 2½d.	...	0 4
Do., 3d.	...	0 4
Do., 4d.	...	0 6
Do., 5d.	...	0 7
Do., 7½d.	...	0 10
Do., 10d.	...	1 2
Do., 1 6	...	2 0
Do., 2/6	...	3 6

JOHN JAMES COATES,
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Telephone 13882 Central. Established 1879.

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The following are a few of my Specialities, and will suggest themselves as excellent gifts to Philatelic friends:—

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Great Britain, 1d., red plate Nos. 71 to 224, complete.

6/6 per set.

Selections of medium stamps sent on approval on receipt of references.

F. W. KNIGHT, Junr.,

Rock House, ST. SAMPSON'S, GUERNSEY, C.I.

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OLD EUROPEAN STAMPS

Especially Old Italian States.

Wanted also a FINE COLLECTION.

Cash down to any amount.

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We shall be pleased to send on approval

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Of any of the BRITISH COLONIES, OLD EUROPEAN STAMPS, etc., from a catalogue value of 1/- per stamp up to the

GREATEST RARITIES.

Our prices are most reasonable throughout.

Ask for a Specimen-Number of

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We are Buyers of Valuable Collections, either General or Specialized; Single Rarities of any Country. We especially wish to purchase all issues up to 1872 of Uruguay, Mexico, Peru, used or unused, in single stamps, pairs, blocks, etc.; also Proofs and Essays of any Country.

HUGO GRIEBERT & CO.,

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Telephone: 4435 Gerrard.

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2/- MULTIPLE JAMAICA,

FINE USED COPIES 2/6 EACH.

ALSO

6d. lilac, mult., ord., used... 8d.
3d. purple on yellow, mult., ord., used... 3d.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1891, 10 cents on 24c. green. The rare variety small "o" in "cents," in pair with normal, mint, 4/-

P. L. PEMBERTON & CO.,

68, High Holborn,

London, W.C.

Telephone 6647 Central.

If you want good CHEAP stamps, write for my Approval Sheets. FREE to each applicant a Portugal "Republica."—W. T. Thorn, 5, Waterville Terrace, North Shields.

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Tripoli, Paraguay, Mauritius. To introduce our cheap selections. Send penny postage. J. R. Morris & Co., Leighton Buzzard.

FOREIGN Stamps. Unpicked. 1½lbs 1/8,

postage 4d. 5,000 stamp mounts 6d. Blank Album, 40 moveable leaves, 11d.—William Lewthwaite, Egremont, Cumberland.

All that a pen should be!

THE
SWAN

**FOUNTAIN
PEN.**

The make that has dispelled the mistaken ideas as to dirtiness, unreliability and costliness of fountain pens.

The "SWAN" is essentially the busy writer's pen, because from the instant the nib touches the paper till the work is done there is no interruption or scratchiness; because the never changing nib writes signatures, etc., always alike; and because there are no screws or adjustments to be fixed before starting. The ink capacity is large and the holder the most comfortable and strongest.

10/6
to
£ 20

The Latest "SWAN" is the—

.. 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.



Closed for pocket. Length 3½-ins. (Illustration actual size).

Sold by all Stationers,

Write for Free Catalogue.

MABIE, TODD & Co.,

"Swan" Fountain Makers,

79 & 80, HIGH HULBORN, London, W.C.

One pattern
only,

10/6 POST
FREE.

93, 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. I. MELVILLE.

No. 12. Vol 7.
(Whole Number 168)

17 DECEMBER, 1910.

Price 1d.

Telephone 43.

BALDWIN'S

Philatelic Printers,
Grosvenor Works,
Tunbridge Wells.

CATALOGUES PRINTED AT SHORTEST NOTICE. Telegrams: Baldwins, Printer, Tun-Wells

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Catalogues free.

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Telephone 12296 Central. Telegrams -- "Philatons, London."

Special Offers of Fine Used Stamps.

Perfect — in — Every — Respect.

	EACH.		BACH.
Austria, Jubilee, 1910, 1 Heller-1 Kroner, set ...	7 0	Rhodesia, 1910, King & Queen, 1d. or 1d. 1/2d.; 2d. or 2d. 1/2d.	0 4
" " 1 Heller-10 Kroners, complete set ...	30 0	" " 3d. or 4d., 6d.; 5d. or 6d.	1 0
Argentina, obsolete end Dec., 1910, 1, 2, 3, 12c., each ...	0 1	S. Nigeria, King, multiple, 5/-, on yellow paper ...	6 6
" " " 5c. (doz., 3d., 1/9 per 100) 0 1		" " 2/6, on blue paper ...	2 0
" " " 4 or 30c. (per doz., 2/2) ...	0 2 1/2	St. Vincent, 1899, 2 1/2d. or 3d., 8d.; 1/-, scarce ...	2 3
" " " 10 or 24c. ...	0 2	" " King, 2/-, single CA, 3/3; 1/- CA, rarity ...	9 0
" " " 50c, 6d.; 1 Peso ...	0 9	Transvaal, King, £1, multiple, superb on piece ...	16 0
Br. Bechuanaland, King, 1/2d. or 1d., 1d.; 2 1/2d. blue ...	0 4	" " 2d., all lilac, 1d.; 2 1/2d. blue ...	0 1 1/2
Chili, 1910, pictorial, 1, 2, 3, 5c., each ...	0 2	United South Africa, 2 1/2d. blue, King George ...	0 3
" " " 10c., 6d.; 12, 20, or 25c., each ...	0 9	Venezuela, surch. 1900, 50c. orange, 1d.; 1 Bolivar ...	0 1 1/2
" " " 30 or 50c., 1/-; 1 peso ...	2 6	Special Bargains in Mini Stamps.	
" " Juan de Fernandez, 10c. on 1 peso, or 20c. on 1 peso	0 6	Chili, 1904, 3c. on 1 peso (pairs and blocks same rate)	0 2
" " " 1 peso ...	2 6	Hayti, S.G., Nos. 72, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 85; 1902, rare set ...	5 6
Ceylon, 1910, 10c., 3d.; 25c., 6d.; 50c. ...	1 0	Uruguay, 1910, May, 2c. and 5c. Jubilee pair ...	0 6
Ecuador, 1908, triangular, 20c., 4d.; 50c., 8d.; 1 sucre ...	1 6	New Hebrides, single CA, 1d. (pair, 9/6; block of 4, 18/6) ...	5 0
Fiji, King, 1/- multiple on white paper, obsolete ...	1 9	" " " 1d., block of 4, with control ...	20 0
Gold Coast, King, single CA, 5/-, 6/3; 10/-, 12/-; £1, rare ...	23 0	Handsome Presents. —I have a large assortment of Loose Leaf Albums, varying from 2/6-30/- each.	
" " multiple, 2/- on blue paper ...	2 6	I will pay best Market Prices for Collections and Rare Lots.	
Grenada, Ship, single CA, 1/- on green paper ...	1 7	Good Commission paid to Clients introducing fresh business.	
Hayti, 1898, 3 or 4c., 1d.; 7, 8, or 10c. ...	0 1	I pay 10/- each for £1 Great Britain, King, and 2/6 for 10/-, 6d. for 5/-, 3d. for 2/6, King or Queen. G. B., and 5d. each for 1d. Blacks.	
Malta, Ship, multiple CA, 5d. green, scarce ...	0 6		
New Hebrides, King, single CA, 1d., scarce ...	4 0		
Nyassa, 1901, 21-300 rs., complete ...	1 3		
Philippines, 1906, 1 peso; or 1909, 1 peso ...	0 10		

JAMES H. RHODES, 45, Lombard St., London, E.O. (Near the Bank of England).

KING'S HEADS

I HAVE a magnificent stock of King's Heads, both unused and used, the former being probably one of the most complete held by any dealer, while among my recent purchases I have acquired a collection of used specimens, including high values, and other very desirable stamps.

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Latest Arrivals.

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PROMPT SUPPLIES. SIMPLE ACCOUNTS. OPTIONAL DEPOSIT.
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Telephone—3204 Gerrard. Telegrams & Cables—"Peckitt, London."

"THE POSTAGE STAMP" HANDBOOKS

EDITED BY FRED. J. MELVILLE.

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The following are 6d. each, post free, 7d.
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- IX. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. By R. E. R. Dalwigh.
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The above ten Booklets will be sent post free for 5s. 6d.

ADDRESS:

**W. H. PECKITT, 47, STRAND
LONDON, W.C.**

MESSRS. GLENDING & Co.

(LIMITED),

Fine Art, Numismatic & Philatelic Auctioneers,

THE ARGYLL GALLERY,

7, ARGYLL STREET, REGENT STREET, W.

(Adjoining Oxford Circus Station).

Telegraphic Address: "Nullified," London.
Telephone No. 4424 Gerrard.

REGULAR SALES held of Coins and Medals, Oriental, Fine Art, and Miscellaneous Property.

Postage Stamp Sales

On alternate TUESDAYS and WEDNESDAYS.

1910.—Dec. 14, 27 & 28.

1911.—Jan. 10 & 11, 24 & 25; Feb. 7 & 8, 21 & 22; March 7 & 8, 21 & 22; April 4 & 5, 18 & 19; May 2 & 3, 16 & 17, 30 & 31; June 13 & 14, 27 & 28.

Catalogues are posted to Foreign Clients FIVE weeks before each Sale; to Country Clients in Great Britain a fortnight before the Sale; and to distant applicants known to us, or to others who send satisfactory references, we will send lots for inspection.

Collectors who intend to dispose of Collections are advised to make early arrangements to secure advantageous dates of Sales.

Coins, Medals.	Fine Art Property, Jewellery, etc.	Paintings, Engravings.	Miniatures, China, etc.,
Promptly Catalogued and Offered for Sale.			

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES. PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

Revised Scale for Advertisements in The Postage Stamp.

	1 Insertion.			6 Insertions. per insertion.			13 Insertions. per insertion.			26 Insertions. per insertion.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Pages	4	10	0	4	0	0	3	15	0	3	10	0
Half Pages	2	5	0	2	0	0	1	17	6	1	15	0
Quarter Pages	1	2	6	1	0	0	1	18	9	1	17	6
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Inches	4	6		4	3		4	0		3	6	

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

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
AND
NATIVE STATES.

Wanted to purchase, for prompt cash, stamps of the Settlements and States, in singles, pairs blocks or sheets; also varieties and curiosities, unused or used, especially on the entire envelope; proofs, essays, etc.

COLLECTIONS OF KING'S HEAD
COLONIALS WANTED FOR CASH

Chas. Nissen & Co.
52, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

ONCE MORE

I can offer Cheap Stamps, just read. Portugal, 1910, King Manoel, obsolete, these scarce stamps which are already obsolete and will soon become rare. I offer a mint set of 5 for 8d., or mint set of 10, 2½ to 100 reis complete for 3/- Don't miss this. Northern Nigeria, 1902, 1/- single (cat. 5/-), fine used ... 1 6
Do., 1906, 6d., mult., fine used ... 0 6
Do., 1906, 2/6, mult., fine used ... 2 0
5 Zanzibar, 1904, mint, complete prov. surcharges (cat. 57/6) ... 18 6
5 Persia, 1903, 4, 8, 16ch., 3 & 4 kran. on 5 kran. (cat. 5/6) ... 1 6
4 Austria, 1908, postage due, 4, 10, 20 and 50h. red (cat. 1/-) ... 0 4

W. BERRY, 21, Eyecroft Street, Parsons Green, London, S.W.

TO DEALERS.—Write for my list of lots by the dozen and hundred, the very cheapest in the trade for sets or any wholesale lots.

Note our Christmas Bargains.

India, 1903, 3 rupees ... each 1 9
" " 5 rupees ... each 2 6
" " 1910, 10, 15, 25 rupees ... per set 21 0
Br. South Africa, 1891, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, £1, £2, £5, £10 (fiscal, not perf.) ... per set 23 0
4 Gold Coast, 1905, 2, 3, 6d., 1/- ... 1 4
6 Siam, 1909, 2 sat. on 1 alt, to 14 on 9 atts ... per set 1 0

A fine selection of stamps on view.
WHOLESALE PRICE LIST POST FREE.
WILLIAM STAMP COMPANY,
120, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, E.C.

WM. HADLOW
ST. VINCENT,
GROVE PARK, LEE, KENT

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
1st issue. 14c. ... 3 9
2c. ... 5 0
3c. ... 5 0
4c. ... 5 0
6c. ... 15 0
8c. ... 3 0
12c. ... 10 0
24c. ... 5 0
32c. ... 6 0
Perf. 12s. 96c. ... 7 6
NEW ZEALAND.
1/-, no wmk. ... 22 6
1/-, bleute ... 30 0
1/-, pelure ... 20 0
VICTORIA.
1st issue. 1d. 2d. & 3d., the set ... 21 0
QUEENSLAND.
1st issue. 1d. imperf. 27 6
6d. ... 40 0

Selections of Stamps at 50% off current catalogue, sent on approval. Special selections of one country's stamps always available.
Stamps purchased for cash or exchange. Send on your good duplicates. Specialised Collections Bought

BRIT. S. AFRICA, 1896.
3d. and 4d. ... 6d. each
8d. ... 1/- 1/- ... 1/6 "

RHODESIA, surcharged.
1d. to 1/-, 11 values ... 5/6
RHODESIA (George & Mary)
1d. to 1/-, 11 values ... 5/0
2/-, 2.6, 3/-, 5/-, 7/6 ... 22/6
All mint, post free. Cash with Order.

CAMERAS EXCHANGED FOR SCARCE STAMPS.
Part I. Gibbons' Catalogue now ready. Price 2/9 post free.

THE BAYSWATER PHOTO Co.
POSTAGE STAMP DEPT.
58, QUEEN'S ROAD,
BAYSWATER.

IF you want good CHEAP stamps, write for my Approval Sheets. FREE to each applicant a Portugal "Republica."—W. T. Thorn, 5, Waterville Terrace, North Shields.

NEW ISSUES free. Turks Island, Hayti, Tripoli, Paraguay, Mauritius. To introduce our cheap selections. Send penny postage. J. R. Morris & Co., Leighton Buzzard.

DISPENSING large old collection. Fine Colonial. Low prices.—Wright, Ivy Cot, St. Neots.

WANTED—
COLLECTIONS,
BRITISH COLONIALS,
OLD EUROPEANS.

Mint King's Heads and Recent Issues, Single Rarities and Mixed Lots, Dealers' Stocks, etc.

I am open to buy such Lots for IMMEDIATE CASH at far higher prices than dealers. All transactions concluded with utmost promptness. Always state lowest price when sending on approval.

LEONARD BRAND
59, TEIGNMOUTH ROAD,
CRICKLEWOOD.

Member Dresden Phil. Soc., Woden Exch. Club, &c., &c.
Bankers: London County & Westminster Bank, Cricklewood.
Telegrams: "Horsehair, London."
Codes: A.B.C. and Liebers.

ECONOMICAL STAMP BUYING!!

Samoa, 1887, complete set 13, 1d. to 2/6, for 2/6 only. Portugal or Azores, surcharged Republica, set of 5, 2½ to 20 reis, 6d.; set of 10, 2½ to 100 reis, 3/- 500 different British Colonials sent on approval, from which any 100 may be selected for 6/8. 1000 different British Colonials £3 12s. 6d. for short time only. 400 different Foreign and Colonial 1/3, a great bargain. British 1d. Plate Nos. 2/9 1,000. The "Kensington Peelable Stamp Hinge," 4d. 1,000. King's Standard Catalogue 2/- Trial order solicited.
H. McCRAIGHT, Benbow Road, Hammersmith, W.
(N.B.—A postcard brings most of the above on approval).

KEEP YOUR COLLECTION UP-TO-DATE
BY SENDING FOR PARTICULARS OF
W. H. PECKITT'S NEW ISSUE SERVICE,
47 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

All that a pen should be!

THE
SWAN

**FOUNTAIN
PEN.**

The make that has dispelled the mistaken ideas as to dirtiness, unreliability and costliness of fountain pens.

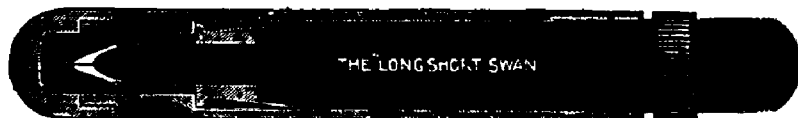
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-10/6
to
£20

The Latest "SWAN" is the—

.. 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.



Closed for pocket. Length 3½-ins. (Illustration actual size)

One pattern
only.

10/6 POST
FREE.

Sold by all Stationers,

Write for Free Catalogue.

MABIE, TODD & Co.,

"Swan" Fountainpen Makers,

79 & 80, HIGH HOLBORN, London, W.C.

93, 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 Balo, New York
Chicago and Sydney.

The POSTAGE STAMP

An Illustrated Weekly Journal for all Classes of Stamp Collectors

EDITED BY FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 13. Vol 7.
(Whole Number 169)

24 DECEMBER, 1910.

Price 1d.

Special Auction Sales

Will be held December 20th, 21st (Wednesday),
31st (Saturday), and Jan. 2nd.

Catalogues Post Free.

Collectors unable to attend personally, can have details and valuations of lots furnished free. The lots can also be sent for inspection if desired.

NOTICE. Single lots of over £10 in value will be offered in auction at the reduced inclusive charge of 5 per cent.

Collections broken up and prepared for Auction free of charge.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE SALE now in course of preparation.

All Dealers should write for catalogues.

HARMER, ROOKE & Co.
69, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

Telephone 12296 Central. Telegrams—"Philatists, London."

XMAS BARGAINS

A Few Special Offers. As we have but a limited quantity of each and have to keep a small supply for foreign orders, early application is necessary.

ALL UNUSED.

	s.	d.
FALKLAND ISLANDS, no wmk., 6l. & 1.-, mint (cat. 11/-), pair	4	6
GIBRALTAR, July, 1889, 10c. on 1d. and 25 on 2d. (cat. 3/3), pair	1	1
GIBRALTAR, Nov., 1889, 1p. bistre (cat. 10/-)	3	8
GIBRALTAR, Morocco Agencies, single CA., 50c.	4	6
SEYCHELLES, 36 on 45c., not priced now, 6/- in last catalogue	2	6
SWITZERLAND, 5c. with double figures, one inverted, (cat. 5/-)	1	3
ZANZIBAR, 1904, set of 5 provisional, 1 on 4½., 1 on 4½a., 2 on 4., 2½ on 7½a., and 2½ on 8a. (cat. 96/-)	14	0

We want to purchase Collections, or good single stamps of any country. Before accepting an offer elsewhere send to us.

BRIDGER & KAY, 71, Fleet St., London, E.C.

Not what We say

BUT

What a Present Advertiser says :

52, REGENT STREET, W.,
21st November, 1910.

To the Advertising Manager,
The Postage Stamp, E.C.

DEAR SIR,

In reference to our advertisement that we have now had running for some two months in *The Postage Stamp*, we have no doubt that you will be interested to know that the result, even so far, has far exceeded our expectations. It has been the means of bringing us into touch with really serious collectors, not only in England, but from all parts of the world. The business that we have already done, that is directly traceable to *The Postage Stamp*, is so satisfactory, that at the expiration of our present contract, we shall considerably enlarge our space.

We remain, yours faithfully,
LAWN & BARLOW.

MESSRS. GLENDINING & Co.

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Coins,	Fine Art Property,	Paintings,	Miniatures,
Medals,	Jewellery, etc.	Engravings,	China, etc.,
Promptly Catalogued and Offered for Sale.			

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES.

PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

LOOSE-LEAF**ALBUMS**We were the first to introduce these with the spring-back
covers which have now become so popular.**THE "PARAGON" AND
"ACME" ALBUMS**Are the ONLY ones with spring-back covers manufactured
by the original patentee. There have been a host of
imitations under many names, BUT NO EQUALS.See that the word "PARAGON" or "ACME" is on
the back of the cover as they are NOT SOLD UNDER
ANY OTHER NAME."PARAGON" and "ACME" ALBUMS have by far
the largest sale of any, because they are still the very
best that can be had, no matter what price you pay.

Many varieties and styles to choose from.

Prices from 5s. 6d. upwards.

Full particulars will be found at the end of our 1911
Catalogue (2s. post free), or in an illustrated booklet which
may be had free for the asking.**WHITFIELD KING & Co., IPSWICH****A 10 Per Cent
New Issue Service****AND ITS ADVANTAGES.**

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.**H**OLDING as I do one of the finest stocks of Colonial Stamps extant, and having made very large purchases of recent years, I have been frequently asked by my customers to issue a priced catalogue, and I am therefore including a priced list of Colonials in my Monthly Circular.

This is not at present taking the form of a complete or exhaustive catalogue of Colonials, but merely consists of a list, with prices attached of the unused and used Colonials at present in stock.

The quotations are most carefully considered, and the prices will be found, consistent with fine condition, to be most moderate. No stamp is priced that I have not actually got on sale at the figures quoted.

The Circular, enlarged as above, will be sent gratis and post free regularly to any applicant.

THE NEW "MELVILLE BOOK."**THE QUEEN'S HEAD.** By JAMES HANNAY and W. H. WILLS.An article published by Charles Dickens when Editor of *Household Words* (1852). It was "the first literary article attaching popular interest to the postage stamp and the method of its manufacture." The short introduction is by the General Editor. Sent post free 7d.**W. H. PECKITT, 47, Strand, London, W.C.**

Telephone—3204 Gerrard.

Telegrams and Cables—"Peckitt, London."

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PORTUGAL

The scarce King Manoel set, complete 2½-1,000r., mint, price 17/- (only a few sets left)

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

Telephone 3204 Gerrard.
Telegram & Cables: "Peckitt, London."

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- 5 Persia, 1903, 4, 8, 16ch., 3 & 4 kran. on 5 kran. (cat. 5/6) ... 1 6
- 4 Austria, 1908, postage due, 4, 10, 20 and 50h. red (cat. 1/-) ... 0 4

W. BERRY, 21, R.croft Street, Parsons Green, London, S.W.

TO DEALERS.—Write for my list of lots by the dozen and hundred, the very cheapest in the trade for sets or any wholesale lots.

SPECIAL OFFER OF SETS.

- 12 Argentine, 1909 (San Martin) 1,2,3,5,6,10, 12,15,20,24,30 & 50c., 1/6. 12 Argentine, 1910, (Commemorative) ½ cent to 1 peso complete, 3/-. 5 Siam, surcharged "Satangs," 2 to 14 satangs, 8d. 6 Siam, 1910, 2,3,6,12,14 & 28 satangs, 1/6. 8 Persia, 1910, New Issue, 1,2, 3,6,9,10,13 & 26ch., 10d. 5 Persia, 1910, New Issue, High Values, 1,2,3,4 & 5 kran., 2/-.

Price List of 500 Sets, &c., Post Free on application. Wholesale List (24 pages) Post Free to Dealers. Stamps bought. High prices paid. Mention paper.

THE UNIVERSAL STAMP CO.,
42, MINING LANE, LONDON, E.C.

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I have a fine series of APPROVAL BOOKS arranged in Countries, and will send any Country on approval. Practically every Country is ready.

Prices Quarter to Half Catalogue. References required.

SPECIAL OFFERS.
KING'S HEADS.

	Superb used.	each.
Gambia, 2½d.	...	0 4
Do., 3d.	...	0 4
Do., 4d.	...	0 6
Do., 5d.	...	0 7
Do., 7½d.	...	0 10
Do., 10d.	...	1 2
Do., 1/6	...	2 0
Do., 2/6	...	3 6

JOHN JAMES COATES,
19, Borough High Street, London Bridge, S.E.
Telephone 13882 Central. Established 1879.

CANADA, 1868 Issue.

VERY FINE COPIES.

1 cent, brown red	0 10
1 " orange yellow	1 9
2 " green	0 7
3 " red	0 3
6 " deep brown	0 10
6 " brown	0 7
12½ " blue	0 10
15 " grey lilac	0 5
15 " slate blue	0 6
6 " brown, Jubilee, unused ...	2 0
8 " purple	1 0

P. L. PEMBERTON & Co.,
68, High Holborn,
London, W.C.

(Telephone 6647 Central).

Publishers of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

LATEST HANDBOOK ON

JAMAICA.

Fine photo illustrations, 3 large plates of entire sheets. Equal any £1 Royal Society's Work. Sent together with 18 different JAMAICA (catalogued 5/-) for 2/- lot post free.

WARD, Booth Street, Piccadilly, Manchester.

Monthly Circular Free.

We shall be pleased to send on approval

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Of any of the BRITISH COLONIES, OLD EUROPEAN STAMPS, etc., from a catalogue value of 1/- per stamp up to the

GREATEST RARITIES.

Our prices are most reasonable throughout.

Ask for a Specimen Number of
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Sent Gratis and Post Free.

We are Buyers of Valuable Collections, either General or Specialized; Single Rarities of any Country. We especially wish to purchase all issues up to 1872 of Uruguay, Mexico, Peru, used or unused, in single stamps, pairs, blocks, etc.; also Proofs and Essays of any Country.

HUGO GRIEBERT & CO.,

170, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Telephone: 4835 Gerrard.
Telegrams, Cables: Griebert, London.

WANTED.

OLD EUROPEAN STAMPS

Especially Old Italian States.
Wanted also a FINE COLLECTION.

Cash down to any amount.

G BECUCCI,

18, Cullum Street (Second Floor),
LONDON, E.C.

6 MINT Stamps free to applicants for Approvals enclosing postage. — Corlett, Richmond Grove, Douglas, I.O.M.

COLLECTOR has Duplicates for sale.

Approval Sheets sent on suitable references. — Collector, 32, Harbour Street, White-stable.

IF you want good CHEAP stamps, write for my Approval Sheets. FREE to each applicant a Portugal "Republica." — W. T. Thorn, 5, Waterville Terrace, North Shields.

NEW ISSUES free. Turks Island, Hayti, Tripoli, Paraguay, Mauritius. To introduce our cheap selections. Send penny postage. J. R. Morris & Co., Leighton Buzzard.

REPUBLICA Portugal, 2½ to 100 reis, 2/3; 2½ to 20, 6d. (unsurcharged in stock); 6 Azores, 1910, 1/- set. — International Stamp Co., 9, Salem Street South, Sunderland.

14 AZORES 1/4
and Portugal, King Manuel only.

Canada, Jubilee, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5, fine (cat. 54/6), for 24/-

Nankivell's Book on Niger Coast, together with 8 Niger Coast and Nigeria (catalogued 2/-), for 1/6.

Fine Facsimile Sheet Penny Blocks, 2/6

All that a pen should be!

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SWAN

**FOUNTAIN
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The make that has dispelled the mistaken ideas as to dirtiness, unreliability and costliness of fountain pens.

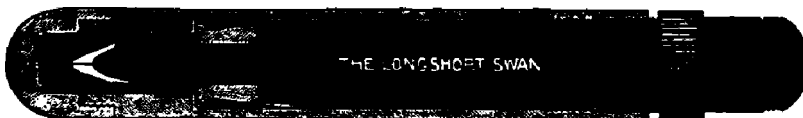
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Closed for pocket. Length 3½-ins. (Illustration actual size).

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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 Bale, New York
Chicago and Sydney.



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

EDITED BY FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 14. Vol 7.
(Whole Number 170)

31 DECEMBER, 1910.

Price 1d.

Telephone 43.

BALDWIN'S

**Philatelic Printers,
Grosvenor Works,
Tunbridge Wells.**

CATALOGUES PRINTED AT SHORTEST NOTICE. Telegrams: Baldwins, Printer, Tun-Wells

STAMP AUCTIONS

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Single lots of over £10. will be offered in Auction at the reduced charge of 5% commission. Under that amount 10% with a minimum average charge of 1.6 per lot.

Private Collections broken up and arranged for Auction free of charge. High prices obtained for rare European and Colonial Stamps. Lots offered within seven days. Sales Weekly. Thursday Jan. 5th, at 4.15 p.m.; Saturday 7th, 2 p.m. Catalogues free.

HARMER, ROOKE & Co.
69, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

Telephone 12296 Central. Telegrams—"Philatons, London."

Not what We say

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LAWN & BARLOW.

W. H. PECKITT
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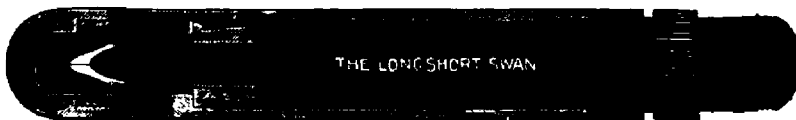
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